

THE FAMILY TREE

Vol. VIII

Lewiston, Idaho

No. 5

Farm Lumber a "Must" For More Food Production

Of no manufacturer or war material producer has greater demands been made than of the American Farmer. His production can win or lose the war, equally the peace thereafter. Food has long been recognized as a potent weapon, war or peace, and the American farmer is one of the biggest of all the world's food producers.

His requirements, necessary for the production of increased quantities of food, in most instances receive preferential treatment over all other orders, save those of the War Department. Among the foremost of such needs has been that of lumber for additional farm buildings necessary to the production of more eggs, more milk, more pigs, more sheep, more of every edible, plus implement sheds to protect non-replaceable farm machinery and a farm work shop in which to repair and maintain that same machinery.

BEHIND THE LINES

Previous issues have carried stories of plants and facilities in our area to whom we have shipped large quantities of our products, who were principally concerned with the production and maintenance of actual combat material.

No less vital to both the military and civilian prosecution of the war is the need for Farm Products. The

farms have gotten along with such equipment and material as they had at the start of hostilities and have accomplished an outstanding job. The time has come when their need for lumber for replacements and new buildings is imperative in order that they may meet the increasing demand for their produce.

The war agencies recognize this need and in the last five months of 1943 issued a directive which set aside a portion of our products for farm purposes. During that period 17 million feet of our lumber moved into that channel. This is another demonstration of a vital spot into which our products are moving.

O. H. LEUSCHEL,
Assistant General Manager.

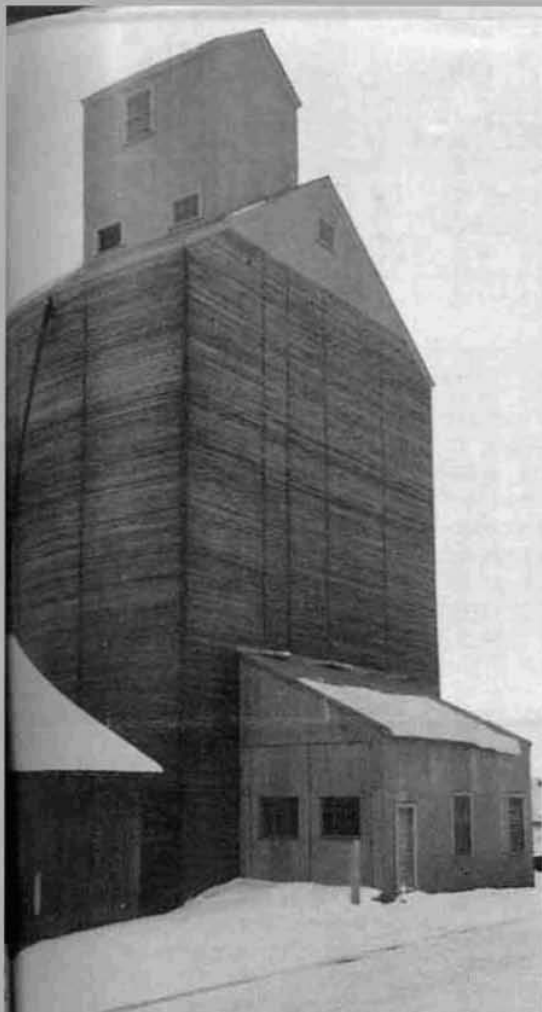
farmers have gotten along with such equipment and material as they had at the start of hostilities and have accomplished an outstanding job. The time has come when their need for lumber for replacements and new buildings is imperative in order that they may meet the increasing demand for their produce.

Typical Farmer

Near Uniontown, Washington, a corner of the rich Palouse country—often referred to as the breadbasket of the west because of the exceptional fertility of its soil—is one such farm, that of FRANK WOLF, who has an almost complete set of new farm buildings, erected with the aid of two sons and dedicated to the increased production of war food.

A new barn accommodates a dairy herd that has been doubled in size

(Continued on page four)



Grain Elevator

A lot of grain can be stored in crib elevators similar to the one pictured above (property of the Pullman Grain Growers, near Pullman, Washington). Capacity of this particular elevator is about 80,000 bushels and the total construction cost was around \$20,000.00.

Approximately 73% of the weight of stored grain rests against the sidewalls of such structures, hence, at the foot of the elevator the cribbing plank is 2 x 10 or 2 x 12. Higher up the wall the plank size will be reduced to 2 x 6 and towards the top of the elevator to 2 x 4. Close inspection of the corner line of the crib will show where the change in planking occurs.

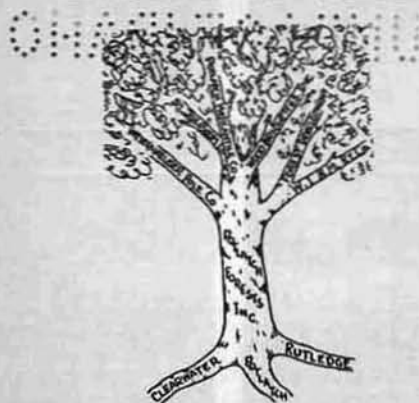
Because of the enormous weight of stored grain in such a structure there is a settling of about 1/4 in. per foot of height during the first year it is filled with grain. Large elevators settle as much as two feet. It is for this reason that not until at least one year after the elevator has been filled with grain is a protective covering of wood siding or galvanized iron nailed onto the outside wall of the crib.

Nor is this outer covering added simply for the sake of appearance. The outside edges of the crib planks do not form a smooth wall. Some protrude slightly farther than others and during winter and spring storms these edges catch just enough water, cup fashion, to cause a gradual seepage of water through the wall and into the stored grain. Not often does much damage result, but with the wood siding or galvanized iron covering the possibility of damage no longer exists.

FRANK WOLF barn, Uniontown, Wash.—laminated arch rafters. In picture, lumber dealer PETE BUSCH, farmers CLIFFORD and LESTER WOLF.



THE FAMILY TREE



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Red Cross

Probably no other organization in the world has a better right than the American Red Cross to ask contributions and that they be made cheerfully.

March is the month of their drive for funds in 1944 and before these words see print the drive will have been at least partially completed in most localities. Dollar quotas to be raised are high, unless it is remembered that the . . .

Only connecting link between American men who are, and will yet become, prisoners of war, is the Red Cross. By no other means can food, clothing, medicine, letters and miscellaneous items be sent to enemy prison camps with certainty that delivery will be made.

Blood collected by Red Cross blood banks has already returned to life innumerable American fighting men and there will be even greater need for this service in months ahead. Surgical dressings, medicines, nurses, temporary care of discharged and disabled veterans, handling of emergency communications between men in service and their families, location of missing persons, and many other services are purchased with the Red Cross Dollar.

It is a good buy, the services those Red Cross Dollars obtain for ourselves and the servicemen whose names ap-

pear on countless rolls of honor all over the U. S. In all truth, the contribution of dollars to the Red Cross is more privilege than duty and no real American can regard it as otherwise.

Gardens 1944

There was an estimated 20 million food gardens in 1943, every one of which contributed measurably to solution of the food supply problem. But in 1944 there must be even more gardens, say government spokesmen, if the great American public is to retire with full tummies during the cold nights of 1944-'45 winter.

A full tummy being one of the requisites to pleasurable existence, it behooves us to early reach the conclusion that the blisters produced by wielding a hoe, a spade, and a garden rake during summer months constitute small payment for next winter's food. To insure our reaching such a conclusion, and to sharply focus awareness of the necessity for gardens, the combined efforts of magazines, radio stations, newspapers, manufacturers, retail stores, civic organizations and local, State and Federal Governments are to be enlisted. It is hoped to thereby mobilize American families to meet the urgency of the 1944 food problem. Those of us allergic to blisters and the aromatic scent of manure, plus our friends who just plain dislike gardening, will have the alternative of not eating, and that is indeed a powerful antidote to allergy of any sort.

Sunshine and longer days will soon bring planting time. Garden space should be planned well in advance and one or more of the many excellent gardening pamphlets now available should by all means be consulted.

A very good pamphlet is offered by Better Homes & Gardens Magazine (at cost) through department stores, civic organizations and in some instances the Office of Civilian Defense.

A visitor to a small country store that ordinarily carried only a small stock of the items sold noticed the place piled high with bags of salt.

"Lem," he asked, "Do you sell a lot of salt?"

"No, I don't," was the answer. "In fact, I hardly sell any at all, but there was a feller in here last week—boy, he could sure sell salt!"

Life is a theatre at which the worst people often have the best seats.

Halitosis is better than no breath at all.

Al Gwynne Has New Job

Congratulations are due AL GWYNNE, veteran P.F.I. man, and apologies at the same time for a bit of tardy reporting.

On January 1, 1944, Al officially became a part of the Weyerhaeuser Steamship Company personnel. His position is that of lumber buyer and he has a fine background of lumber manufacturing experience and knowledge on which to draw for his new job.

As lumber buyer he will do a lot of traveling. The field of his work includes pine operations in Idaho, Washington, Montana, Oregon and California. Some of the traveling, however, will be in Idaho and friends made during the years with P.F.I. will simply see Al a little less often than in the past. The bottle-pool game at the Lewiston Elks Club will perhaps note his absence most of all. His was a highly skilled cue, wielded from the left side with such affectionate care as to mark a misspent youth.

Good luck, AL. Or . . . if you prefer . . . and now that you are practically a sailor . . . "bon voyage."

The War Production Board has reported that it requires 300 board feet of lumber to get a soldier to a foreign front and to install him, and 30 feet a month to maintain him.

On the occasion of his 73rd birthday THOMAS ALFA EDISON said: "I am glad that the eight-hour day had not been invented when I was a young man. I am wondering what would have happened to me by now if fifty years ago some first talker had convinced me to the theory of the eight-hour day and convinced me that it was not fair to my fellow workers to put forth my best efforts in my work. The country would not amount to as much as it does if the young men of fifty years ago had been afraid that they might earn more than they were paid."

George Hudson (to slightly incline his bum): "What's wrong with you, and why the devil did you kick at my dog?"

Bum: "Well, sir, he raised his leg at me and I thought, your honor, that he had his intention to kick me."

An Englishman and an American were presented to the potentate of one of the eastern countries. On looking over the Englishman's passport, the dusky monarch said: "I see, sir, that you are a British subject?"

The Englishman replied with obvious pride that he was. Then the monarch turned to the American and said, "And you, sir, are a subject of the United States?"

To which the American replied, "Subject, my eye! I own part of it."

★ SERVICE LETTERS ★

From Lt. Howard Johnson—
Somewhere



penetrable jungle. God, how I would hate to be shot down over the jungle and have to bail out—I'll stick to Idaho White the any day.

HANGING ROOM

There was a certain fort, built by Alsbach the Great in the 1500's, which interested me. Believe it or not, but they used iron spikes even in those days. I went way, way below the ground down into an old dungeon where many famous persons of earlier days met death in one way or another. There was little air that far underground and it really stunk! The guide took us down to the famous hanging room where victims died by hanging or had their heads chopped off. The guide put his torch up to the ceiling and literally thousands of the ugliest bats leered down. As the torch got nearer they would drop off and begin to fly about.

LUCKY GAL

Later we went into that part of the fort where the King and his wives lived. It was just like a dream. Here's one you won't believe. The guide took us into a room about 10x10 with an 8-foot ceiling. All over the walls were small box-like stalls, about the size we use in poultry houses for hens to lay eggs in, and in fact, that was my guess as to the purpose of the room. However, the guide said that it was customary for the King every morning to enter this room and to put the royal jewel into one of these boxes. Then the women in the room would rush in to find it and the lucky gal got to be with the King until the next day. I guess old Brigham Young wasn't exactly original.

BULL FROM TOKYO

I have been through the Taj Mahal and words just will not describe its beauty. We get only outside contact with the world is by radio, but we are able to get London, Berlin, Tokyo, Chungking, Melbourne, Bombay and other stations. London has a popular request program on which the tunes

are 100% American recordings of three to eight years ago. Berlin puts out all of those dreamy waltzes and serious high class music of the old masters. Tokyo peddles the bull worse than BOOTS or JIM DELANEY ever could. They also play the latest and hottest of American swing. I often wonder where they get it.

From Cpl. Thomas H. Hansen—
Hawaii



I am located on the island of Hawaii, the largest of the group. The island is beautiful and has lots of very pretty flowers but I think Idaho would look a lot better to me right now than anything I've ever seen in all my traveling around.

From S/Sgt. Robert Mullin—
England

QUEUES

I have been in England since last summer and can say I am ready to come home anytime. It was very interesting at first, but it's getting very tiresome now.

I thought when I left the States I would not have to queue up (line up) for anything any more. In the Army everything is done in a queue. When we came over here I found that not only the army queues up, but to even get a drink at a bar you have to queue up.

From Cpl. Hobart Bogar—England
NEWS HUNGRY

Just got back from a three days' trip on which I saw a lot of England. There are lots of boys here from Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and news from home is very welcome. A newspaper from over there really gets a going over here and is soon completely worn out.



From Lt. Robert J. Lyells—
England

LOTS OF PHEASANTS

Just returned late last night from another forty-eight hour pass. Went to London but did not do much except see a couple of movies and pound the pavement. Oh yes, I was almost checked out with the Piccadilly commandoes, but was saved by my first pilot who is a woman hater. All of England looks like a big hunting ground

and the fields are full of pheasants. On the way to London I saw at least fifty from the train window.

FLAK

Have been on several raids so far and they are all about alike and none of them are picnics. I sometimes think that the extreme cold at high altitude is worse than the flak and fighters. Flak isn't too bad, but when they put it within three feet of my old bottom, it ain't good! If it wasn't so deadly it would be a beautiful sight to see the condensation trails of a bunch of four-engined bombers, speckled with black puffs of flak.

From Pvt. John Hendley

TOUGH DODGING

I'm glad to hear everything is going okey at the mill. Tell BOB MULLINS "hello" for me. That double edger pit would seem good to me now. Yes! It's easier to dodge there than to dodge the stuff they throw over here. Have been able to have a few good times. My mill language helps some as these Italians talk mostly with their hands.

How did the vote turn out between the C.I.O. and the A.F.L.? That's what I need over here to stick up for my rights. The only way they bump you over here is to bump you off. We really have a pent-house now—an old pig pen until we moved the pigs out. We could certainly use some good sawdust and a few Pres-to-logs. Lots of the people here share the stables with their stock.

From Iven R. Evettes A. M. 2/C—
Somewhere in South Pacific

If anyone tells you that the Japs can't bomb and shoot, tell them they are a bit misinformed. But, we are not doing so bad ourselves and I see the results of your efforts every day in crated cargo arriving from the states. Keep it up! The harder we work now the sooner we can play!

From Pfc. Dave Justice—
Somewhere in South Pacific

People I know often tell me in their letters that they are "doing their part on the home front." Oh! brother, if they only knew! From where I sit such sayings as "home alive in '45" are quite fantastic and improbable. Something like "golden gate in '48" is a little more apt.

LONG ROAD AHEAD

Take a look at the map sometime and see what the Japs hold and what the Allies have regained. It's not very impressive. And the farther we go the tougher it's going to be. The Japs have been on the defensive for quite a while now, but I can't bring myself to believe they intend to stay there. We hear about all the strikes and absenteeism and shut-downs over labor troubles. It is things like that which make the Army hard to bear. If the Axis were to bomb hell out of one of the big cities in the U. S. A., I suspect you would see a big difference in the war effort. All in all though, I guess we are not doing too badly.



tools, a power saw, small air compressor and paint gun, power grinder often a small lathe, etc.

For all these buildings and many others the farmers who have accepted the chore of increasing farm production are dependent upon lumber as a construction material. Add then to the long list of war accomplishments for lumber that of helping to increase food production because lumber has provided the material necessary to the construction of additional American farm buildings.

PLANT NEWS

Clearwater

Back to work at Clearwater is **SGT. ART FAUVER**, as he was known to his Communication Platoon in the Solomons. Art returned to his old job on the green chain after serving in the army for three years. He was over-seas in the South Pacific for two years and spent nine months of that time in the combat zones of the Solomons.

In September of 1943 he was in the hospital at Guadalcanal undergoing treatment for malaria when Mrs. Rooster visited there. He saw and talked to her at that time and has many other interesting experiences to relate. Says it rains every day among the South Pacific Islands and that he's right glad to be back pulling lumber. He was honorably discharged from the Army because of malaria and asthma infection, contracted while in the South Pacific, and is still some 23 pounds under his normal weight.



ART FAUVER—good to be back.

SEAMAN 3/c VERNON J. ST. MARIE, Armed Guard of the Merchant Marine, visited the plant February 8, 1944. VERN is the husband of **JUNE ST. MARIE**, who is employed in the Box Factory at the present time. **SEAMAN ST. MARIE** worked in the dry dock transfer at the plant before enlisting in the Navy.

M.M. 1/c JAMES LAVOIE completed his camp training at Camp Perry, Virginia and visited the plant in February.

ORLAND FAVARO, matcher feeder in the Box Factory before entering service, visited the plant in February. He is the son of **CARL FAVARO**, puller in the Unstacker.

(Continued page six)



Machine shop, **GEORGE BAUER** farm—farmers repair their own machinery. **D. O. ROISE**, *Weyerhaeuser Sales Co.*, **P. J. BUSCH**, *Pottlatch Yards, Inc.*

Farm Lumber

(Continued from page one)

since the outbreak of World War II. Construction is model. Laminated arches, built of 4/4, two inch wide, pieces of Idaho White Pine, glued and nailed together in forms of Wolf's design, support the roof and provide more room overhead and increased structural strength. They resemble the well-advertised Rilco arch, measure

support the barn roof and the loads of hay that during haying season will be hauled upward from a wagon and back into the loft of the barn by a block and tackle arrangement anchored to rails that run the length of the barn and are in turn anchored to the roof peak.

On the opposite side of the road there is a poultry house, constructed to specifications furnished by the University of Idaho. In it is housed 120 laying hens, an entirely new venture in Wolf's food raising program.

Far enough removed from the poultry house to prevent the spread of fire from one building to the other in the event of such disaster is a long implement storage building. A truck, combine thresher, seeding drills, harrows, weeders and other implements are housed here under cover. Most such implements could not be replaced and Wolf wishes to prolong their life as long as possible. Some short distance away from the implement storage, but again at a safe distance to prevent the spread of fire is another building—the farm shop.

Machine Shop Important

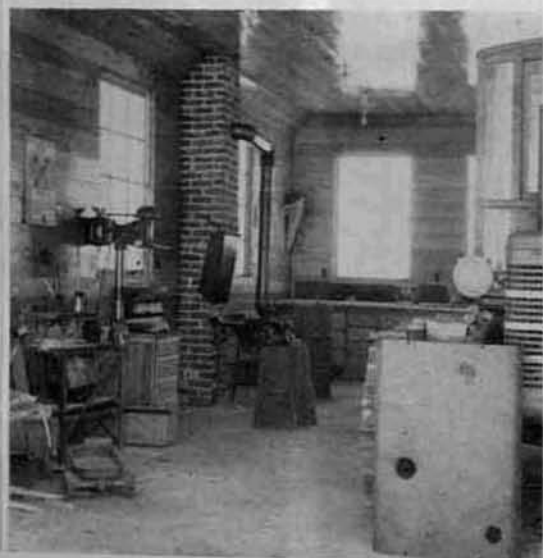
Because the welders and mechanics of farm towns have long since disappeared to highly paid jobs elsewhere, the farmer with a broken piece of equipment can no longer hasten to town for needed repairs or replacement parts. As a consequence the farm machine shop has become of more than usual importance. Such farmers as Wolf make almost all the repairs necessary to maintain their farm machinery. Hence, their shops include many pieces of equipment foreign to those shops in past years—always a drill press, portable welding outfit, forge, many drawers of bolts and repair parts, wrenches and miscellaneous



Section of work bench—fifty odd drawers give easy access to tools, bolts, etc.

fourteen 4/4 pieces of Idaho White Pine thick, two inches wide, and possess sufficient strength to more than

Shop has lathe, drill press, power saw, portable welder, forge, and other equipment.





Poultry house at Frank A. Wolf farm, Uniontown . . . (Clifford Wolf in doorway) . . . designed by University of Idaho, Agricultural Dept. Has well insulated roof (eight inches of shavings), plenty of light, fine ventilation, houses a flock of 120 laying hens. Prize sheep, Washington State College.

W.P.B. Directive Reserved P.F.I. Lumber For Farmers

In August of 1943 the War Production Board by directive set aside 75% of all fir and larch lumber produced by P.F.I. for farmers, and late in September when the directive was to have expired, the board extended its application to include the months of October, November and December. It was in recognition of the fact that lumber is of prime importance in yet another phase of World War II, that of the production of food.

Intent of the directive was to meet farm needs for essential repair and construction lumber, excluding farm dwellings, and to make possible the construction of new buildings for increased number of chickens, sheep, pigs, dairy and beef stock and the handling of increased farm crops. In short, make possible increased production of all food stuffs.

Prior to the August directive the War Production Board and the War Food Administration jointly in May of 1943 set up a program to permit farmers to obtain more lumber, but not until August were Douglas Fir mills directed to give farm orders, bearing an AA-2 priority, precedence over all other orders except those for direct military use. At the same time certain mills in the Western Pine region, Potlatch Forests, Inc., among them, were ordered to reserve 75% of their cut of fir and larch for shipment against such orders.

Said PHIL BOYD, head of the Lumber Division of the War Production Board, "I ask that you inform your industry members that this lumber is of great importance in meeting the War Food Program and to remind them that these rated farm orders must be filled except when refusal is specifically permitted by W.P.B. regulations."

Credit Made Available

Private credit sources also made particular effort to help farmers finance purchase of needed lumber. The Allied Building Credits, Inc., of Seattle as early as April 1943 foresaw the urgency of getting lumber to farmers and in a letter to lumber dealers stated—

"The most important market for the lumber dealer today is on the farm. Never has there been such a flood of government sponsored material urging farmers on to even bigger food production goals. Farmers are being asked to extend their efforts—to house and care for a few more dairy cows—to raise 50 to 100 extra hens, to breed a few more sows, raise more sheep.

"Portable farm buildings are in great demand and dealers are doing a tremendous business with them, because these portable buildings can be yard fabricated out of most any type of lumber, displayed and sold at a unit price. These portable farm buildings can be sold on the A B C Budget Payment Plan of this company.

"Buildings and lumber-built farm equipment are recognized by the government as essential farm tools."

More Lumber, More Food

Other sources of credit to the farmer likewise offered money for lumber, recognition being generally paid to the fact that increased production of stock and food depends upon efficient and correct housing, feed storage, machinery shelter, repair shops for farm equipment, etc.

Lumber once again well served the war effort and the food production program for 1944 is off to a good start, no small part of which can be attributed to the lumber production in 1943 of such outfits as P.F.I.



Prefabricated farm buildings—"portable farm buildings are in great demand and dealers are doing a tremendous business with them—"



BOVILL NEWS

DEWALT and HUBERT RENSHAW and their painting crew will soon go over to Camp 35 to paint and renovate the buildings there before they are again occupied.

JOHN ZAGELOW is the proud father of a baby girl, but like many another incautious father, he let it be known well in advance that if the arrival was not a boy he would drown her. Accordingly, parts department foreman JULIUS GRANE left a gunny bag, heavily weighted with rocks, on the ZAGELOW porch a few days after arrival of the baby girl. Mrs. ZAGELOW is reported to have seen nothing funny in this bit of pantomime and Mr. ZAGELOW, judging from the expanded condition of his chest is mightily pleased with his little daughter and apparently has no need for the gunny bag.

Logging Supt. JOE PARKER has been confined to his home with measles.

Camp 44—Avery

Although officially this camp is still only on paper, it will soon be a reality. New camp buildings are already complete at Bovill and will soon be shipped by rail to Avery. HENRY HENRICKSON is to be camp foreman and will have a construction crew of about 30 men to begin work on roads, etc.

PLANT NEWS

(Continued from page four)

ARCHIE TERLSON, Seabees, was home on furlough from Camp Peary, Va., in February. He visited the plant together with his three-month-old son. The baby was born while ARCHIE was in boot training and only now are father and son really getting acquainted. Incidentally the father's chest was out about a foot.

Potlatch

The March of Dimes fund in Potlatch to combat infantile paralysis totaled \$267.17, according to MRS. GEORGE HUDSON, local chairman. MRS. HUDSON reports that \$64.67 of this amount was a contribution of the local Moose Lodge from proceeds of the President's Ball which they sponsored again this year. The balance was raised through contributions from various local organizations and individuals.

Despite the fact that Potlatch High School student held their bond rally, program, and sales campaign after the national drive was officially over, and the members of the Potlatch Community had liberally subscribed to the bond drive, the students were responsible for additional subscriptions of \$2,850.00 through the sale of stamps and bonds. The total amount subscribed would be equivalent to the purchase of a \$25.00 war bond for every student in the high school. On Wednesday afternoon, February 16, at a high school assembly, the students presented a varied program consisting of patriotic songs, original skits and plays, a broadcast, and speeches, all stressing the importance of student participation in the bond drive. A special feature of the program was the presentation of two large rayon taffeta American flags and a handsome service flag, all gifts to the student body from former senior classes. One of the speeches was given by Petty Officer Second Class JIM SNYDER, on furlough from seventeen months' active duty in the Pacific. A novel feature of the afternoon's activities was the auctioning of contributions from the business firms of Potlatch and faculty members. Faculty members contributions included hats, ties, scarfs, shirts and jewelry which became the property of the individual bidding the highest bond purchase price.

Fashion Note: There will be little change in jackets this year.

Turkey Shook Order

Among the new and rather unusual orders recently received by the sales department is one that calls for eight cars of "Shook for Canned Turkey & Chicken for Armed Forces." Shipments are to be spread out over a period of four months in accord with instructions appearing on the order. Ironical part is that to write up actual manufacturing specifications, that is, size of box, how pieces may be jointed, corrugated fasteners to be used, etc., required but an inch and a half of space. To add all of the miscellaneous conditions that apply to priorities, taxes, conditions of sale, etc., required twelve inches of descriptive space. Yes, the sales department gets its full share of government red tape!

WOODS NEWS

Headquarters

There are eighteen inches of snow here at Headquarters at this writing. The railroads have been plowed three or four times and the new plow works fine except for a few minor adjustments that will have to be made. There has not been enough snow to affect logging and just as many logs are reaching Headquarters now as before the snow.

This is the first winter that supplies could be hauled out all winter by truck to such camps as Camp 54 on Washington Creek where automobiles are driven into camp every day by employees who live nearby. The road to Camp 55 has been open most of the time too.

Work has begun on the welding shop and in a few weeks it should be taking shape nicely.



Stage door Johnnie, 1944

The new townsite has grown at a swift pace. There are sixteen families living there now, increasing the population of Headquarters quite a bit.

The horse barn has been remodeled and made over into a dairy barn, and the dairyman moved his herd in during the early part of February. It now seems perfectly apparent that logging horses are going to be forever a thing of the past at Headquarters. There are no horses left here, although each camp still has one team to perform odd jobs around camp.

Camp 54, Washington Creek

There is about three feet of snow here at Camp 54, probably more than at any other camp now operating, but these has

(Continued page seven)

4th War Loan Drive Sends Bond Purchases To New Highs

Under the stimulus of a contest between departments to see which one would first make its quota for the fourth war loan, Clearwater upped its payroll deductions for the purchase of war bonds to 16.61% for the month of January, an increase of 9.09%. However, Rutledge still managed to hang onto top spot in bond purchases with an average of 16.94%, an increase of 6.21%. Potlatch posted a creditable 9.91%, an increase of .55%.

The contest at Clearwater was aimed at a 4th War Loan Quota of \$50,000.00 set by the Treasury Department. Mechanics of apportioning quotas for all departments based on the total payroll of the departments, were handled by the foremen's council under the supervision of PUN. BEAMUTH, chairman of the council. The quota was exceeded by more than 17% when the drive ended and a congratulatory letter was addressed to Clearwater employees by manager DAVE TROY who wrote, "Your production records as well as bond purchases have shown every indication of your sincere desire to end this war at the earliest possible moment."

At Rutledge the problem of meeting the 4th War Loan was left entirely in the hands of employees and running true to form, a bang-up job was accomplished. The quality of the sales talks made in behalf of war bonds by Rutledge employees one another is well demonstrated by the 16.94% figure.

A letter of congratulation from Treasury Department Representative HAROLD ENBORTH of Boise was received in late February, congratulating the three mills upon their payroll deduction totals for the month of January.

Top ten departments from among the plants were:

Maintenance Shop, Rutledge	16.94
Pres-to-logs, Rutledge	16.94
Plant Office, Clearwater	16.61
Machine Shop, Clearwater	15.20
Pres-to-logs Mfg., Clearwater	15.10
Glue Department, Clearwater	15.07
Graders Dept., Clearwater	15.00
Pres-to-logs Sales, Clearwater	15.00
Planer Dept., Clearwater	15.00
Storage Yard, Rutledge	15.00

Low three departments were:

Retail Dept., Rutledge	12.00
Planer & Moulding Dept., Potlatch	11.00
Dressed Shed Dept., Potlatch	10.00

Plant averages were:

Rutledge	16.94
Clearwater	16.61
Potlatch	9.91

W. I. & M. Railway average was 17.61%

Doctor: "Wait a minute, soldier, you're too quick. I didn't tell you to say 'Am'."
 Soldier: "You didn't have to. I just caught a glimpse of your nurse."

WOODS NEWS

(Continued from page six)

...no letup in production. Everything amounts to a production total of four million feet or more for the month. While we haven't many cats working, the roads are excellent and the skidding exceptionally good. The cat drivers are all old experienced hands, so naturally the scale keeps in pretty good shape. FOREMAN AL COCHRANE has been home on the sick list during the month and STANLEY PROFITT is now in charge, assisted by FELIX SOUCCI.

MRS COCHRANE was injured recently by a log rolling over his leg. Result was a very bad case of torn ligaments. He is now at Orofino with the leg in a cast. There has been no other injury of any severity here in quite some time.

PHEL PETERSON and his crew stopped work on the railroad grade down Washington Creek on account of too much snow, but will resume work as soon as possible in the spring. The truck road has been kept open all winter to the highway and cars drive in and out every day.

With the exception of one case of measles, there has been no sickness, so we think Camp 54 is a pretty good place to live. However, we aren't measuring up very well with war bond purchases and if judged by that standard we're not so good. We could use stand a lot more bond purchases.

Camp 55, Casey Creek Spur

All the logging here is on the Rock Creek spur. This spur is 1 1/4 miles long and the skidding is from close by with attendant good results. A recent purchase from the state gave the company all the timber in the drainage.

Due to the mildness of the winter, construction on the Meadow Creek Main line has gone ahead without interruption. There is a lot of heavy grading and at times there has been four dozers and two graders on the job.

As is usually the case when there is plenty of food and a good cook (we have Maxko), the camp is running along very nicely and getting out a lot of logs.

Camp 52, Casey Creek

Our production record for February speaks well enough for itself, so we're not going to brag about it except to point out that it is quite a bit the best month ever experienced by any camp in the Clearwater. One million feet of logs are a lot of logs to get out in a month under the best of logging conditions, which we have had all winter.

However, good winter weather or not, the clerk is looking ahead to summer months when there will be some good fishing and perhaps a record or two can be made catching fish. We'll have more news later.

Rutledge

The Federal Public Housing Project that calls for erection of sixty units, will be complete in another month to six weeks. About 200,000 feet of lumber has been used in their construction, all of it furnished by the Rutledge Retail Yard. In fact, practically everything except the millwork and roofing has been furnished by our retail department, and the promptness of material deliveries has produced many compliments from the building contractors.

Congratulations to Camp 52

Never before in Idaho logging history has a camp put in so much timber in a two-month period as has been done by Camp 52 during January and February of 1944. January's scale read, 4,702,010, February's 5,262,140, total 9,964,150 ft.

Contrary to what might be expected, the crew has not been large, but they have been working at top speed. There has been around 140 men in camp on an average. The timber runs between four and five logs to the thousand and in this size timber there is enough defect to make 7,000 ft. to the car a good load.

A combination of favorable factors has made the record production possible—lack of deep snow, favorable weather, good ground, and one of the best loading crews ever to work as a unit anywhere.

Too, there was much careful planning last summer in the construction of roads and landing by foreman STEVE COOLIGAN. Each road and each landing is at just the best possible spot. Logs are always close to the tracks and can be loaded quickly.

Fifty-two's record two-month production is fit tribute to the skill and knowledge of a veteran camp foreman, to the machine-like cooperation of a great loading crew, and to the day long speed with which the remainder of camp personnel are working—intent at the job of getting out logs for war! More power to them!

Coeur d'Alene Lake is now lower than it has been at this time in many years. The Atlas Tie Mill is unable to start because of low water in the Spokane river, and if the Winton Lumber Company had logs available they still would be unable to start because of low water. Reason for the low water level is given as a general moisture deficiency and also the increased demand for power for the northwest defense plants in the area.

Three of our ten new dry kilns are in operation and material necessary to the completion of the balance is arriving in better fashion now. It is hoped and expected that the balance of the kilns will soon be able to get going.

We have two new Ross carriers operating to help solve lumber handling problems and they seem certain to very effectively do so.

MR. WM. THOMPSON of the State Income Tax Department has been here during the month to help Rutledge employees with their income tax returns, and help has also been available from the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue to aid in making out Federal income tax blanks.

The 4th War Loan Drive was very much a success at Rutledge. Every man took it upon himself to sell some other man a war bond or two. The results were highly satisfactory and upped our percentage of payroll to war bond purchases almost to 17 per cent. Red Cross solicitation for the National Red Cross Drive in March will be handled in the same manner.

Camp 41

Our crew during the month numbered between a hundred and a hundred and ten men. Production was 2,305,600 feet. Most of the timber skidded was brought direct to the railroad by cats. KENNETH WOOD, son of camp clerk NORMAN WOOD, has finished boot training at Farragut and was home on fifteen-day furlough at Elk River.

Camp 36—Laird Park

Trucking is still going strong at Camp 36. We delivered over 2,700,000 feet to the Harvard Landing and Potlatch Pond in February. There has been several inches of snow and although roads are wet and in some places muddy, it has not stopped our trucks. However, the saw gangs do not fare so well. Snow on the brush makes their jobs more than a little wet around the edges. Despite this they have kept well ahead of the skidding cats.

Rain, snow or shine, nothing bothers BILL MUSCH, who keeps a nice supply of very tasty food on the table.

Camp 43—Deep Creek

When Camp 35 on Merry Creek closed down for the winter a lot of its equipment and men were transferred to this camp, and our production for February was 2,888,860 ft.

We have a new cook, LYLE PIERSON, who replaced FRED ENROTH. There are about 110 men in the crew and skidding is pretty good, according to FOREMAN AL BEMIS. The road camp, however, isn't so good; there are many bad mud holes in the making already.

Infantile Paralysis fund Camp 43—there was over \$50 in the jar when photographed . . . the march of dimes at this camp more resembled a march of dollars.



History of Potlatch Federal Credit Union No. 1 Rags To Riches Story

Not many years past, when there was no such plenty of money as graces the bank accounts and purses of today, the need for some sort of security against the unpredictability of sickness, loss of working time, and financial troubles caused Congress to enact the Federal Credit Union Act of June 26, 1934.

First Credit Union to be organized at P. F. I. under guidance of this act was at Clearwater. No one recalls just who started the ball rolling, but on April 29, 1938, Potlatch No. 1 Federal Credit Union was finally chartered by the Farm Credit Administration. The start was not exactly auspicious. In fact, the cash in hand totaled only \$55 and a true shoestring beginning was never made.

Defined, a credit union reads "a co-operative association organized for the purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for provident and productive purposes." That Potlatch No. 1 accomplished this high purpose may be seen by a study of its six-year history as recorded in the books of Past Secretary-Treasurer VERN RUNNION. Assets now stand at more than \$33,000.00 and the members have accumulated savings in excess of \$30,000.00.

Credit Union funds have been loaned and reloaned to members in a total of 1,750 loans amounting to more than \$140,000.00. And, although no accurate statistics are available, Credit Union No. 1 has the comforting knowledge that it furnished the wherewithal for many a new papa to pay off the stork and to look the old bird in the eye and say "Well, at least I've got you paid up."

A LAUGH NOW AND THEN

Retiring Secretary-Treasurer Runnion, who turned over the books of the Credit Union to Bob Spence on February 1, 1944, recalls that there have been many a humorous incident along the way to live up his six years tenure of office.

One such happening occurred when a member who had authorized a payroll deduction of \$20.00 per month to be paid into the Credit Union Fund became sick and had to lay off work. Thinking to do him a good turn and imagining the member might prefer not to have the deduction made for a month or two, Secretary-Treasurer Runnion ordered it cancelled for the following month. The member soon came around demanding an explanation. He seemed his Missus, on discovering the extra \$20.00 in the paycheck, had laid herself down town and made a down payment on a very nice new coat with the extra twenty bucks. The bite was then put on poor hubby for the balance, and, naturally he wasn't any too happy about the whole thing or any part of it.

When first organized, Credit Union No. 1 was governed by the Farm Credit Administration, but is now under jurisdiction of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It is operated by three sets of officers, elected yearly from and by the membership. These comprise a board of directors numbering nine men, a credit committee of three men, and a supervisory committee of three men. The Union is a member of the Idaho State Credit Union League and also the National Association of Credit Unions.

Credit union president A. E. Munson, Sec'y-Treas. BOB SPENCE, past Sec'y-Treas. (now a director) B. L. RUNNION.



Feeding lumber into knot sealing machine—operator COY ALLEN, off-bearer, JOHN SOLBERG.

Knot Sealing Machine Installed At Clearwater

A new machine, efficient as it is simple in appearance and operation, has been installed in the Clearwater plant, and is working two eight-hour shifts per day. For want of a better name it is termed a "knot sealing machine" and the chore that it performs is the cementing of loose or semi-loose knots in a board so that at no later date will they suddenly drop out with attendant damage to the use-range of the board.

Bulk of the lumber to travel through the new machine will be number three and four commons, where it is possible to raise the grades through the sealing of loose knots. Experiments will be conducted with box lumber, particularly with White Fir, in which species the knots have a ruinous habit of popping completely out of the board when it goes through the resaw.

A casein, cold setting, water glue is used. It is obtained from milk curd, exactly as is cottage cheese, and constitutes the protein part of milk. Application is made through a feeding head that strikes the board from above, trip hammer fashion, with an impact produced by 150 lbs. of air pressure. Simultaneously with striking the board the head injects glue into and around the knot that it covers. Although there is only one feeding head and glue is applied to the top side of the board only, the pressure of application is sufficient to force glue entirely through the board around the knot and to cause a showing on the bottom side. A thorough and satisfactory cementing job results.

The impact of the feeding head striking the board produces a slight depression in the upper side of the board, but this, together with surplus glue left on the board, surfaces off cleanly when the piece of lumber goes through the planer. The finished product looks exactly as though it had never undergone treatment and has the added desirability of sound knots.

About 14,000 board feet of 4/4 random length lumber can be put through the ma-



Patches of glue on board surface off in planer.

chine during an eight-hour shift, according to GUBARD F. NEILS of the J. Neils Lumber Company, who engineered and developed the machine at their Klickitat, Washington, mill and now have a second machine in use at their Libby, Montana operation. Patents on the machine are owned by MR. GUBARD NEILS. The Neils people have used the knot sealing machine for three years, during which time they have made various corrections and improvements to evolve the present machine. Additional machines are contemplated for P. F. I. after a period of intensive operation at Clearwater to determine how best to use them in our mills to achieve product improvement and to increase the utility of certain grades of lumber.