



PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
March 16, 1944

THE FAMILY TREE

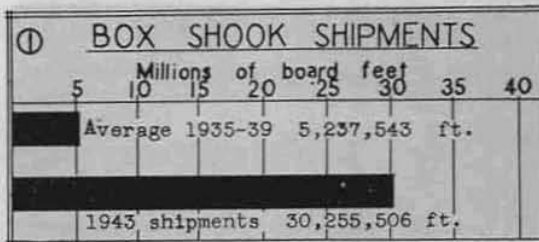
Vol. VIII LEWISTON, IDAHO, MARCH 1944 No. 6

SILENT MEDAL

RESULTS SPEAK LOUDEST! There is no other true measure of the worth of an individual's labors, or of the labor of a group of individuals. The simple impressiveness of a job well done speaks with an authority that cannot be questioned.

Box shock shipments from P.F.I. in 1943 were more than six times those of our peace-time average and this record of shipments constitutes a silent medal of the highest order. Imagination can scarcely conceive of a finer war accomplishment within industry, or of a war medal deserving higher esteem. A jump from five million to thirty million board feet of shipments is no mean achievement, and, made when the chips were down and the emergency need for boxes and crating to carry war supplies was keenest felt, it gains importance.

P.F.I. lumber shipments too have responded well to the urge for greater quantities



of war lumber. The three years of '41, '42, '43 average out at about double the normal peace time P.F.I. rate of shipping. The increase is fully the equal of that attained by any other lumber company.

Every P.F.I. man and woman is entitled to a feeling of great pride in these record shipping figures, but with that feeling of pride must go a sobering realization that 1944 is likewise a war year, that lumber is still critical material number one, that our lumber inventories are at an all time low and that only the most strenuous combined efforts will make 1944 shipments equal those of 1942 and 1943.

Aluminum Company of America

P. O. Box 1451
Spokane 6, Wash.
March 15, 1944

Mr. E. O. Rolse
Weyerhaeuser Sales Company
Old National Bank Building
Spokane 8, Washington

Dear Mr. Rolse:

We appreciate very much the assistance you gave us by supplying lumber for shipping boxes which enabled us to meet shipping date on an emergency aluminum sheet order.

Yours very truly,

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

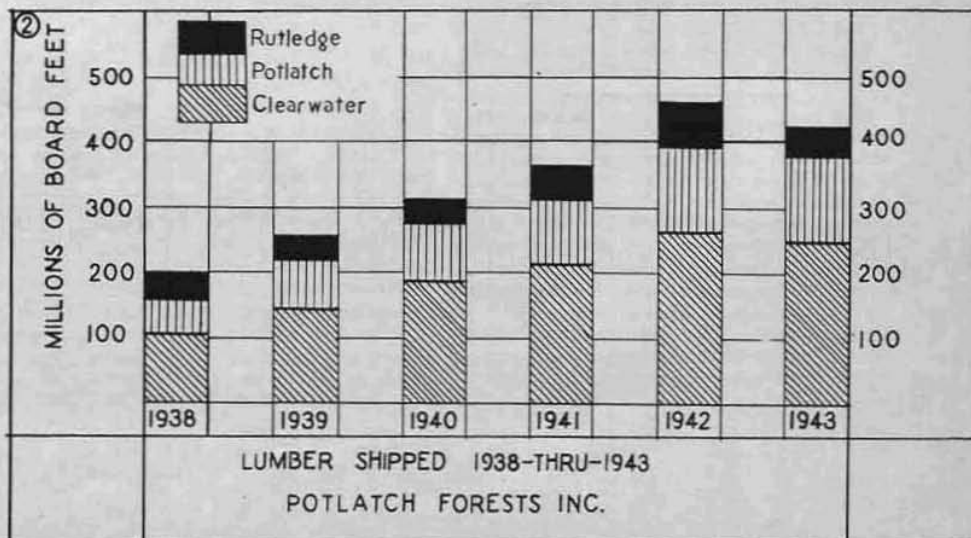
Geo. C. Schutte
GEO. C. SCHUTTE
District Purchasing Agent

GCS:dms

Graph 1, center right, A SILENT MEDAL OF HIGHEST ORDER.



Graph 2, below LUMBER SHIPMENTS TOO RESPONDED WELL.



The War Years

We are glad, in this issue of THE FAMILY TREE, to answer questions frequently asked by our employees and our neighbors. We think you are entitled to know how the company is faring under war time conditions as to profits, costs, prices, and the war's effect on long time forest management.

The same information will be given you for 1944 and after years, if it appears that you are sufficiently interested to warrant the effort and expense of preparing the data.

In the meantime 1944 is another WAR YEAR!

C. L. BILLINGS,
General Manager

Resident Sales Manager
Weyerhaeuser Sales Company
Spokane, Idaho

Unsolicited letter came to me and I am glad you know the particular order referred to. Plywood sheets are needed in practically every corner of the world, this order going overseas as emergency boxing schedule came up.

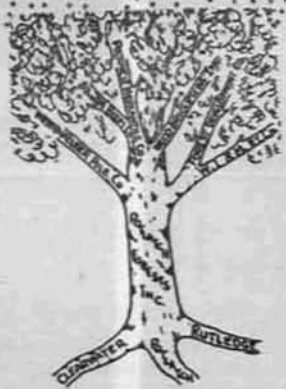
Weyerhaeuser Forests are entitled to all the credit for doing the "impossible" in record time. Please write us to the plant for I believe there is a "silent medal" of the satisfaction of doing a hell of a good job.

Yours very truly,

WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY

D. K. Hance

THE FAMILY TREE



Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc., Once Monthly for Free Distribution to Employees

Editor Leo Bodine

Correspondents

Robt. Billings Rutledge
Mable Kelley Potlatch
Joe Flahive Potlatch Woods
Charles Epling Clearwater Plant
Carl Pease Headquarters

State Of Confusion

There are many stories making the rounds anent the state of confusion in our national capital, but in a class by itself (as far as the editor is concerned) is the following:

An Army officer was ordered home from the South Seas where many months of combat duty had so aggravated his nerves as to make him extremely jumpy and irritable. Shortly after arriving in the U. S. he was assigned to the Pentagon Building in Washington, D. C., and a desk job, and almost immediately ordered his desk moved into the men's lavatory.

A psychiatrist was called to examine him and, addressing the officer, said, "Major, you will admit I think that this action of yours is irregular. You must be under a great mental strain or you would not move your desk into the men's toilet."

"Maybe so," was the tart rejoinder, "but this is the only place I can find in the building where people know what they are doing."

Steno: "How are you this morning?"

Boss: "All right."

Steno: "Well, you ought to notify your face!"

Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin were breakfasting at Teheran. Leaning back casually in his chair, Roosevelt remarked: "I had quite a dream last night. I dreamed that God appointed me President of the United Nations."

Churchill almost at once piped up with: "That's a great coincidence. I too had a dream. I dreamed that God had appointed me Premier of the United Nations."

Stalin yawned in brief reflection and drawled: "I also had a dream last night, but I don't remember appointing anyone to anything."

P.F.I. Boss Home From Eastern Trip

Home in late March from an extended business trip that took him to Washington, D. C., New York, and other eastern cities, P.F.I. GENERAL MANAGER C. L. BILLINGS did not profess to any feeling of optimism as regards war upon his return.

"We have a long way yet to go," said Mr. BILLINGS to news reporters who interviewed him. "My personal thought is that invasion of Europe is more than just around the corner and that it may be delayed for some little time. I found Washington and other eastern cities not much different than when last back there. Hotels are still crowded and there is a great amount of congestion in travel although the railroads are doing a marvelous and herculean job and deserve much praise."

Man-Sized Job Ahead

"The need for war lumber, as predicted by the War Production Board, continues to be great. I had opportunity to see many of the uses to which lumber and wood is put in the war and to view at first hand great quantities of war material, all of it crated in wood. The chore of producing such lumber in the quantity estimated as essential shapes up to a man-sized job for every person at work in the logging and lumbering industry."

Captain Rapraeger Now Major Rapraeger

To the rank of Major and an overseas address recently went E. F. RAPRAEGER, former P.F.I. forester and ex-editor of *The Family Tree*. RAP first went to work for the Army in July 1942 and has been stationed for much of the intervening time at Camp Claiborne, La. His new address is 1302 Engr. Rgt., A.P.O. c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y. Congratulations Major!

A friend of ours admits to having attended a nudist party and says that when he rang the doorbell he was immediately greeted by the nudist butler. When asked how he knew it was the butler our pal replied that right away he knew it wasn't the maid.

Soldier: "Going my way, babe?"

Girl: "My dear sir, I'll have you know that a public street corner is no place to speak to a strange girl who lives at 135 Lincoln Blvd., phone number 8349-M."

Radio Trouble

STANLEY PROFITT, Camp 54 foreman went time to prepare for Log Drive No. 14, is now directing the construction of a wammigan to accommodate both cookhouse and bunkhouse for this year's crew, minus a radio, and not happy about it.

The noisy little gadget that is missing was sometime ago entrusted to woods auditor FRANK STEDMAN for an overhaul job and a short time back Mr. PROFITT became distressingly aware that he had been too patient an individual for his own interests. Otherwise, he would have required months earlier with stern resolution of Mr. STEDMAN "where the — my radio?"

"Life Is Full of Uncertainties"

When finally asked the \$64 question that is about the price of the radio, Mr. STEDMAN was able to recall only vaguely that there had been a radio and possessing a hazy sort of recollection of giving it to a bus driver with instructions that it be left at a repair shop in Orofino or Lewiston. Could be, admitted Mr. STEDMAN that the driver took it somewhere else, it could be even that it was two other people and a jug of corn squeezins instead of a radio. Mr. STEDMAN'S mind was full of doubt as to the sequence of events culminating in disappearance of the radio. "Life is full of such uncertainties," quipped Mr. STEDMAN with profound solemnity, "and you can't be sure of nothing almost."

A bit of sleuthing, however, unearthed a buss driver who admitted receiving a radio for repairs, but did not recollect where, when, or to what radio hospital it was delivered. He would make inquiry, he said, when convenient, in Lewiston and at other points.

On the Trail

During the interim, with no radio, a slightly irked because no one save himself seemed to much give a damn, Mr. PROFITT concluded a bit of first hand detective work would be good business. Straight-away he became Dick Tracy in the best appropriate style, calling at first one and then another radio repair shop in Lewiston. Not long after the discovery that his friend the bus driver had selected the same afternoon search for the missing whistle-and-squeezin.

Never during the afternoon was Mr. PROFITT able to get within one shop of the bus driver. Footsore, disgusted, and still without a radio, the detective finally threw his Dick Tracy badge into the trash and gave the whole thing up as a bad job. BUT, the bus driver did not find the radio either . . . and there is small consolation in the STEDMAN philosophy of "life is full of uncertainties and you can't be sure of nothing almost."

The Family Tree accordingly is happy to publish this short statement from Mr. PROFITT—"Lost, but not found, one radio. Suspected of the theft—Frank STEDMAN, one bus driver, sixteen radio repair shops and most of Clearwater Camp. No questions asked if returned immediately."

★ SERVICE LETTERS ★

From T Sgt. Edwin J. Hansen,
Anzio Beachhead, Italy

GERMANS ON THREE SIDES

Here at the Anzio Beachhead we have five square miles of land with the Germans looking down our throats on three sides and nothing but the blue Mediterranean Sea to the west of us, so you see how it stands with us. Old Jerry tried to push us back into the sea a couple of times, but so far has not won much ground and we knocked him back each time he has tried. My company has knocked out a number of the best and best German tanks that they have had to throw against us. At times there is some severe fighting going on, then it settles off a little and settles into mostly trench duels. I've seen some very horrible things here in Italy, but after spending several months in combat, you don't let anything upset you.

I was once asked if I ever saw any White Pine here. Yes, the big shells that our guns come in good old Idaho White Pine shells that get within a couple of hundred yards of the German Infantry. No one can tell that my home town product isn't getting very close to the firing line.

ITALIANS HUNGRY

When I know when I left the woods, I had a very thin waist, and now wear a 31 and it is quite a little slack. Maybe this is because of the bean soup, cabbage and potatoes that we have to do with it. But guess we are not so bad off. The Italian civilians are all around with a bucket and pick up scraps that we do not eat and take them home for their families and they aren't particular where the scraps come from. I have seen them reach down into a slop bucket and bring out a piece of spam and eat it.

From P.F.C. Orvle Hamilton,
England

FEMALE LUMBERJACKS

I have seen a lot of very interesting countries, some of it good, but mostly bad, with the worst place in the latter. Saw the sights in London including Piccadilly Circus and the family Commandos . . . boy, they are about like a night in Pierce. If the boys could see the lumberjacks that work in the woods over here they would all want to come over right now. I was on a detail to go after some time and when we got there all the help or "lumberjacks" were English land army girls. They do the felling, skidding and loading. Some of them look as if they could swing an axe.

From Pvt. Ralph McGraw,
Somewhere in South Pacific

ROUGH GO OF IT

At last I have a little time I can call my own so will drop you a few lines. It does seem good to be able to bed down a whole night without having to wake up out of a sound sleep and hit a foxhole when the bombs whistle down all

night long and lay there and pray that the next one will miss you.

Scared! Well, I'll say so! Every mother's son that has went through such hell is scared and I don't think a one of them will deny it. We had a pretty rough go of it here at first but have things pretty well in hand now.

From Cpl. C. A. Hollenbeck,
England

"CAWN'T GET IT, OLD BOY"

Have been in England for almost six months now, and outside of the mud, rain and fog it is not too bad. Saw an article in the December issue of *The Family Tree* about spelling simple words such as "Blended Scotch Whiskey." Would like to try that one, but the part about looking at the label on a bottle of Scotch is what gets me. That stuff is really scarce here and you almost simply "cawn't get it, old boy." But, talking of drinks, you should try some of this Mild and Bitters, or Stout, that they drink here. Take it from me, there's a better drink in the tailrace at the Clearwater Plant.

From Cpl. Alvin Halstead,
New Guinea

Things are going pretty good over here now. When I first came to New Guinea the Japs were coming over nearly every night and dropping bombs but it has been almost a month since they have been around. Guess their supplies are pretty well cut off.

You should see the pretty cocoanut groves we have over here and the bamboo. A fellow could sure get some swell fishing poles.

We just got in a bunch of nurses to take care of the hospitals, last week. They were the first white women any of us had seen for five months.

WHEN WE GET BACK HOME

It sure takes a long time to get used to this jungle life. I don't know how we'll act when we do get back to civilization, I'm sure we will be a real sight to see when we hit American soil again.

Yes, the Red Cross is taking real good care of us. I don't know how we could get along without them. They furnish some nice books, take care of all telegrams free and handle many other things. We have even been getting free cigarettes and toilet articles for better than five months.

It is quite a sight over here to see the natives go around naked and I could tell you a lot about the dog fights I have seen between our planes and those of the Japs.

That was a swell job you did on the fourth war loan drive. We sure appreciate being backed up at home. Keep up the good work!

From P.F.C. Robert S. Emerich,
South Pacific

WORKING WITH LUMBER LIKE OLD TIMES

I was on the front lines tangling with the Japs when Div. found by my records that I had worked in a sawmill. They called me

and a bunch more infantry men to work in a small sawmill just like the New Hebrides mill you showed in a picture in *The Family Tree*. You mentioned shrapnel in the logs. Well, we have had a lot more shelling than they had in the New Hebrides, so you can see we have a little trouble too. We are sawing mostly mahogany and teakwood. It's like old times working with lumber again. I am stacking, but it is nothing like the stacker back at the Lewiston plant.

Potlatch Unit Tops
In Bond Purchases

From last to first place in the bond figures that mark payroll deduction percentages at the three P.F.I. mills went Potlatch Unit last month. The reverse was true of Rutledge who were unceremoniously squeezed out of the throne position into that of cellar spot by the push and hustle of bond selling campaigns at Potlatch and Clearwater.

The month's average at Potlatch was 12.65% (an increase of 2.74%) and it was the only increase among the three mills. Rutledge dropped a full 6.39% to 10.55% and Clearwater slumped 4.55% to a figure of 12.06%.

Top ten departments were:

Pres-to-logs, Rutledge	32.62%
Lath Mill, Clearwater	24.79
Maintenance, Rutledge	22.36
Pres-to-logs, Potlatch	21.82
Main Office, Rutledge	21.07
Glue Plant, Clearwater	20.83
Townsite, Potlatch	17.65
Lath Mill, Rutledge	16.01
Main Office, Clerks, Whse, and Supts., Potlatch	15.85
Yard, Potlatch	15.77

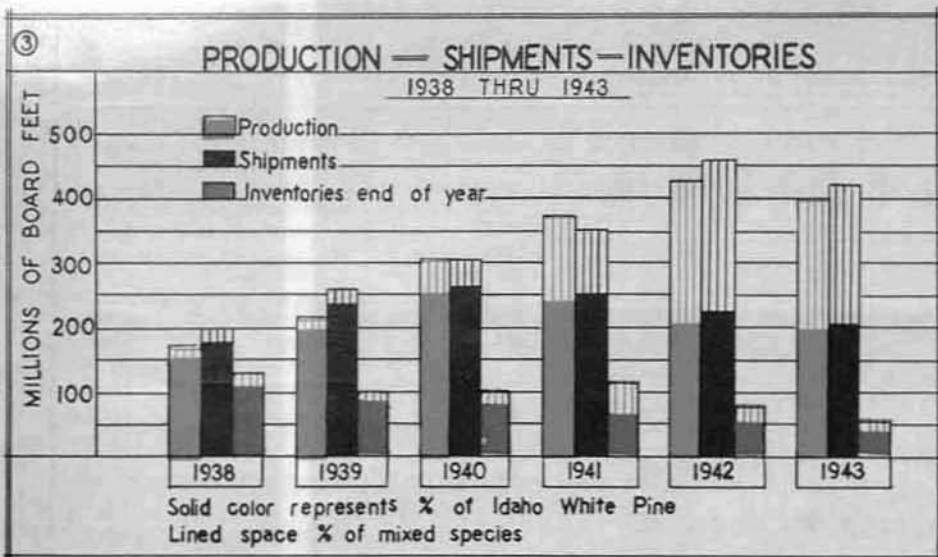
Low three departments were:

Retail, Rutledge	2.57
Green Chain, Rutledge	5.47
Pond, Potlatch	7.20

Mill averages were:

Potlatch	12.65
Clearwater	12.06
Rutledge	10.55

The Family Tree needs changes of address for P.F.I. servicemen. Please help us keep our mailing list up-to-date by sending in new addresses. Snapshots of servicemen are most welcome and we much appreciate receiving them together with a word or two about what you're doing, where you've been, and how the world is treating you. Parents and families of servicemen can also help us with our mailing list by sending in known changes of address. Please do so!



The War Years--To Date

The graphs on page 1 that serve so admirably to record the war achievements of P.F.I. people will naturally enough give rise to many a question that warrants answering.

"How have we managed to ship more lumber than our mills have cut? How has it been possible to approximately double the average peace time shipments and to virtually maintain that rate of shipment through three years?"

"Are we exhausting our timber, cutting out our stumpage, shortening the life of our operation?"

"What is the average selling price per M of our lumber and how much has that selling price increased in the war years?"

"What are we paying the government in taxes? What is that amount of taxes per M feet of lumber shipped? What do we pay in taxes per employee?"

"How much has the average hourly wage rate advanced in the war years? What has been our profit during the war years? What percentage of return have we earned for our stockholders on their investment? What percentage of our gross sales has been net profit?"

"How much of our total payroll goes to woods employees, to plant employees, to supervision and administration? How do we spend all the money received from the sale of lumber and by-products?"

"What is our investment in timberlands, plants and equipment? How much does the investment average per employee? What are our liabilities?"

"What of the future?"

Here are the answers, written as briefly as possible, illustrated by graphs, statement of earnings, and balance sheet.

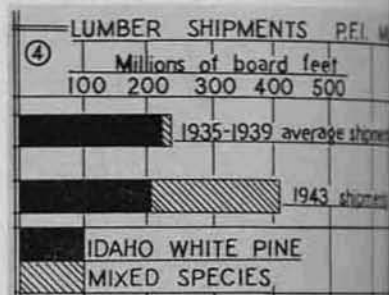
Shipments

The total of P.F.I. shipments of lumber since a national preparedness program was first launched by our government has reached a staggering figure. It has exceeded our production slightly and by the exact amount of lumber that has been removed from our inventories. As can be seen in graph 3, lumber inventories have dropped to an all time low of sixty million board feet. From this date on it will be almost impossible to exceed in shipments the quantity of lumber cut, our inventories having dwindled to that point.

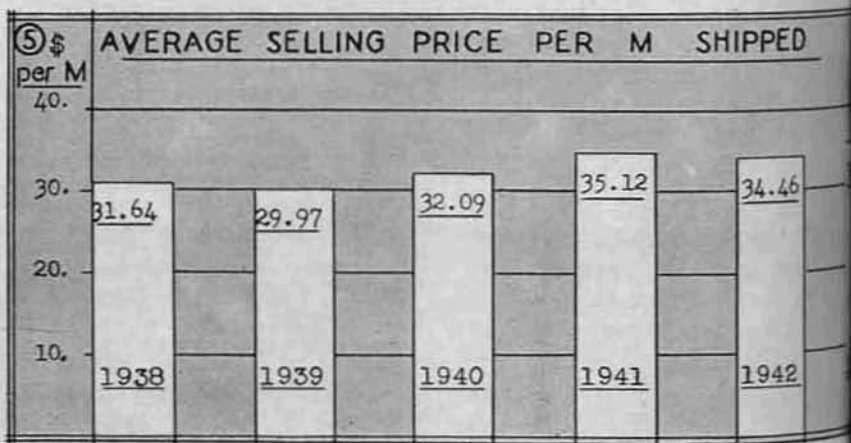
War demands have compelled an increase in P.F.I. lumber production to the fullest possible extent and it has been possible to approximately double peace-time shipments (see graphs 3 and 4) thanks largely to shipments of green lumber which required less manufacturing time and could be detoured around many of the stages that normally play a part in the production of seasoned lumber. An aggressive and concentrated repair and maintenance program has kept equipment at work and has been of tremendous value in the battle for more production.

Timber Reserves

Although shipments have doubled, the increased harvesting rate of timber from our lands has not imperiled, nor shortened the life of our outfit since the quantity of White Pine now being cut is actually less than in pre-war years. The additional lumber, as illustrated in Graph 4, has come entirely from mixed species—Red Fir, Larch, White Fir, Ponderosa Pine, and Cedar. These species were for the most part unmerchantable on pre-war markets but have proven acceptable and well suited to a considerable number of uses. Because of this, we are not exhausting our White Pine, from which more than 90% of our cut came in pre-war years, nor are we interfering in any way with the prospective longevity of our operation. Today less than 50% of P.F.I. production is White Pine as compared to more than 90% pre-war.



It is not likely that the demand for lumber from mixed species will continue in such quantity after the war ends, but, on the other hand, it is reasonable to suppose that there will be more demand for such lumber than existed in pre-war years and that eventually our search for markets that can be developed into sizeable outlets for this kind of timber will be rewarded. The permanency of our operation seems more assured, rather than less, by this.



great and unprecedented war use of lumber and wood.

Selling Prices

A study of Graph 5 reveals comparatively little increase in the average selling price of P.F.I. lumber. This can be attributed in major degree to the inclusion of mixed species into our shipments. Their lower prices have kept down our average price, but without them it would have been impossible to have produced and shipped the volume of lumber that has left P.F.I. mills in the war years to date.

Taxes

Taxes, as could be expected, have increased tremendously. In 1942 we paid almost five times as much in taxes as in 1938 and in 1943 well over four times the 1938 figure. The increase has occurred in social security taxes and in income and capital stock taxes as can be seen in Graph 6.

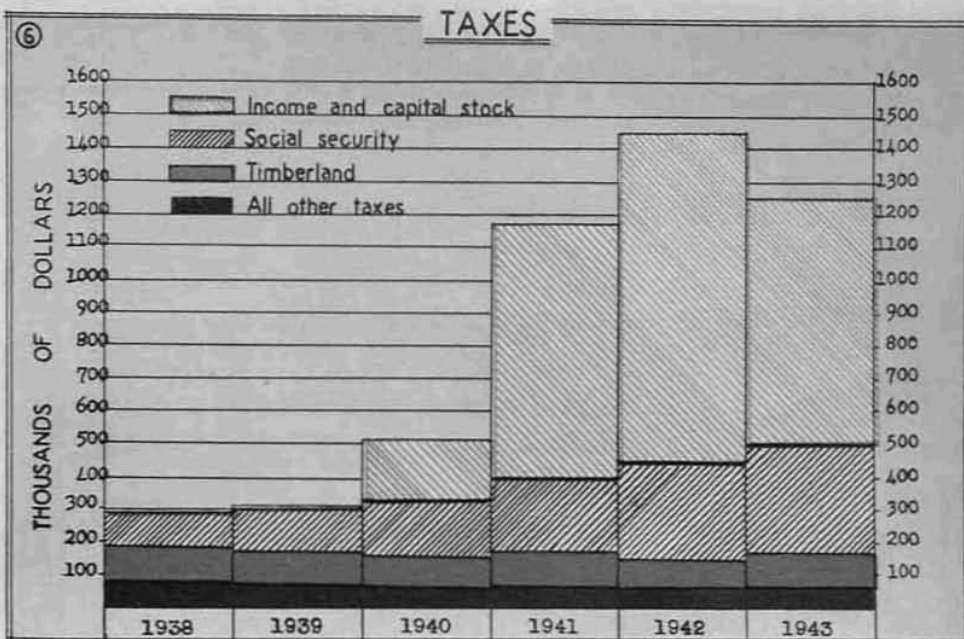
There was a drop in the total of income and capital stock taxes paid in 1943 by P.F.I. as compared to 1942. This was the result of less net income and can be attributed to increased wage costs, plus increases in other items of manufacturing expense all along the production route in lesser degree, and a decreased volume of shipments.

Dividing total taxes by total foot-lumbers shipped, Graph 7 shows the amount of taxes paid per M feet of lumber that leaves our mills. Of interest also is the amount of taxes paid per employee as set forth in the following table:

1938	\$157.78
1939	134.39
1940	172.81
1941	330.67
1942	364.33
1943	352.65

Payrolls

Distribution of the 1943 payrolls between woods, plants and adminis-



tration (general office, supervisors such as logging superintendents, plant superintendents, etc.) is easily read in Graph 8.

War Profits

Wartime profits as shown in Graph 10, page 6, have declined through succeeding war years, although there was little difference between the years of 1941 and 1942. The decline is the result of increased wages and other manufacturing costs that have not been offset by increased selling prices. In 1941 profits after taxes represented a return of 3.73% on the investment of our stockholders and 8.99% of our gross sales of lumber and by-products. 1942 profits were 3.60% of the stockholders investment and 7.13% of gross sales. 1943 profits were 2.63% of the stockholders investment and 5.22% of gross sales.

Earnings And Disbursements, Assets And Liabilities

A moment's study of the 1943 table of earnings for P.F.I. (Graph No. 9), page 6, and of the balance sheet will answer the questions of how do we spend our money, what is our financial

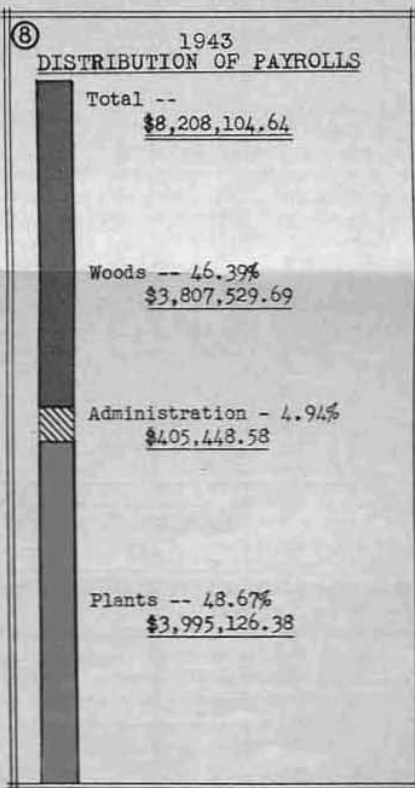
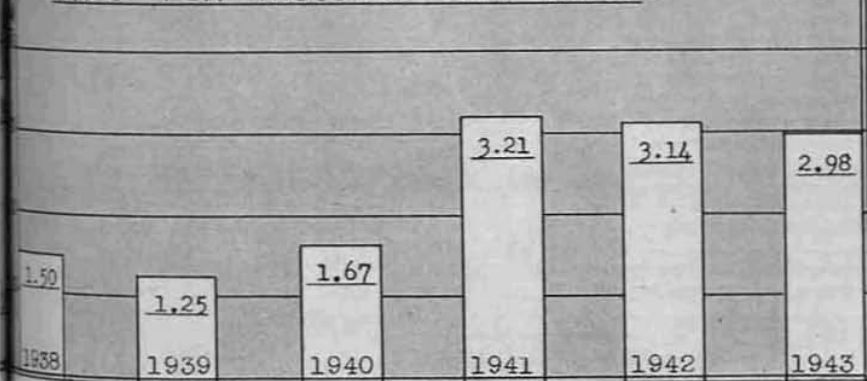
ability to carry on, what are our liabilities, etc.

The Future

It is too early to predict what post-war years will bring us. There will be problems, identical to those of every other industry, but there will also be an opportunity to develop and market many new products; more perhaps than in any other industry because of the knowledge gained from the unusually heavy and varied use of wood in the war. We are already giving much thought to likely new products for the post-war years and a carefully planned

(Continued on page eight)

TAXES PER THOUSAND FEET SHIPPED



⑨

P.F.I. EARNINGS 1943

RECEIVED FROM THE SALE OF LUMBER, BY-PRODUCTS AND SERVICES \$17,154,211.92 100.0%

This was spent as follows:

Wages & salaries	8,208,104.84	47.8
Purchase of logs & lumber	1,365,689.23	8.0
Taxes	1,256,136.82	7.3
Supplies & expense	1,082,586.32	6.3
Stumpage	1,072,832.69	6.3
Selling expense	800,204.84	4.7
Depreciation	740,582.29	4.3
Log freights	705,461.35	4.1
Inventory reductions	512,468.20	3.0
Employee insurance & hospital	146,062.77	.9
Fire insurance	136,196.65	.8
Miscellaneous	250,837.91	1.4
Balance -- net profit for 1943 --	877,048.21	5.1

BALANCE SHEET

"How We Stood On Dec. 31, 1943 Per Employee"

If you had taken paper and pencil the evening of December 31, 1943, and had first set down the value of everything you owned or had due you and then the value of all the amounts you owed or were liable for, you would have made up a balance sheet.

Our accounting department follows essentially the same process, though somewhat more complicated by virtue of a greater exchange of goods and money.

The figures on the P.F.I. balance sheet below are too large for easy comprehension, but when divided by the average number of employees (thereby reducing the balance sheet to reflect assets and liabilities in terms of an individual employee) they can be identified in their relative importance.

WE HAD ON HAND OR HAD DUE US (Assets)

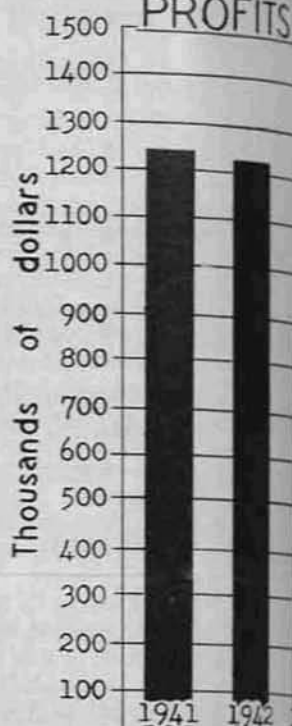
	Total	Per Employee
Cash (ready to pay wages and bills)	\$ 1,202,831.29	\$ 337.68
U. S. Bonds and Tax Certificates	1,118,826.30	314.10
Due From Customers and Others	1,677,939.81	471.07
Inventories of Logs, Lumber and By-Products, Woods Equipment, Railroads, Flumes, Mills, and Mill Equipment, etc., etc.	9,306,929.65	2,612.84
War Bonds (purchased in advance to be issued to employees as payroll deductions accumulate)	48,768.75	13.69
Prepaid Expenses (such as logs in woods, fire insurance, supplies in warehouse, etc.)	1,848,236.65	518.88
Investments and Advances to Subsidiaries, Associated Companies, etc.	4,008,783.27	1,125.43
Timber and Timberlands	16,167,138.02	4,538.78
Townsite Buildings, Automobiles, Furniture, etc.	159,580.49	44.80
	<u>\$35,539,034.23</u>	<u>\$9,977.27</u>

WE OWED OR WERE LIABLE FOR (Liabilities)

Taxes	\$ 995,117.02	\$ 279.37
Wages and Salaries	326,387.98	91.63
War Bond Payroll Deductions from Employees	43,051.32	12.09
Materials, Supplies, and Miscellaneous	590,720.39	137.76
Logging Contractors	17,035.06	4.78
Annual Payments on Long Term Commitments	264,557.21	74.27
Invested by Stockholders:		
Capital Stock (original money invested to build plants, buy timberlands and equipment)	26,595,000.00	7,466.31
Surplus (money left in business by stockholders with which we have bought additional timber and equipment and provided working capital)	6,707,165.25	1,911.06
	<u>\$35,539,034.23</u>	<u>\$9,977.27</u>

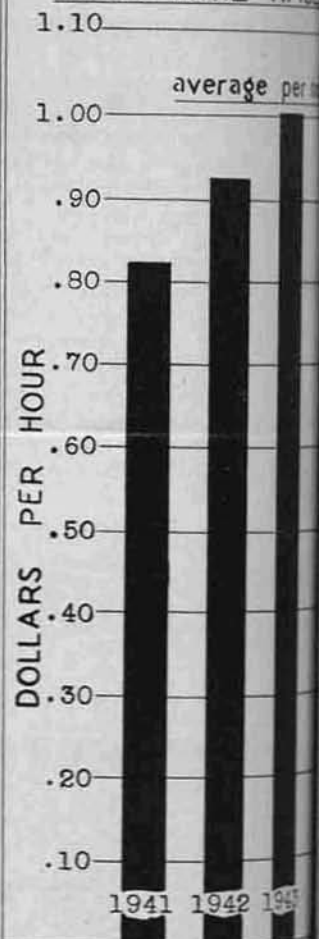
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WAR-TIME PROFITS



⑪

WAR-TIME WAGES



PLANT NEWS

Potlatch Unit

A grand total of \$5,301.33 has been received by H. H. HANSEN, chairman of the Red Cross Drive, as the total collected for the area, as compared to a quota of \$3,000.

Special gifts chairman for the drive was G. FERGUSON. F. L. STAPLETON was in charge of the drive in the districts contiguous to Potlatch.

Included in the Potlatch contributions were \$2,623.70 in pledges from P.F.I. employees, representing an average of \$4.41 per employee, and \$5.03 per employee of W. L. & M. Ry. DEWEY LAVOY was district chairman and J. R. SCOTT conducted the drive within the railroad group. As a matter of comparison, the 1943 quota of the district for the War Fund Drive of the Red Cross was \$1,900.00 and was over-subscribed around 70%. The REVEREND R. CAUGHEY, now a Chaplain in the U. S. Navy at Pensacola, Fla., was chairman of the 1943 drive.

Art RUSH, foreman of the Power Plant at Potlatch, has resigned his position here and has taken up residence in a home recently purchased in Lewiston Orchards. He had worked for the Potlatch Unit for seven years and will now work in the machine shop at the Clearwater Unit, Lew-

iston. LESLIE T. LANDE, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. LANDE, Potlatch, received his commission as Lieutenant in the Army Air Corps on March 12th at Pampa, Texas. LIEUTENANT LANDE is a former employee P.F.I.

Rutledge Unit

The sawmill has been down during part of the month and shipments have correspondingly dropped, although we are still shipping quite a bit of lumber.

Lake Coeur d'Alene is some higher, but a record low for this time of year and log slip is almost entirely above water.

Completion of the dry kilns is progressing at a steady pace.

Clearwater Unit

The American Red Cross War Fund Drive, under the direction of Pres-to-logs foreman L. A. WOODLAND, went on in a big way in March and accounted for a total of \$2,159.90 in contributions from area employees. This was an increase of 25% over the 1943 drive. Congratulations to everyone who worked to make the drive a success were received by MR. WOODLAND from the Red Cross.

The transportation committee has reported that on March 30th a tally of all cars driving into plant was kept for a 24-hour period. Entering the plant were 239 cars with 739 passengers, an average of 3.1 passengers per car. The information requested by the Office of Defense Transportation in Spokane who demand an average of at least three and one-half passengers per car. Of the 62 cars that entered the plant with only one passenger there were 45 operating on A books, presumably men driving their cars to be used to haul fuel, groceries or other items which they might pick up on their way home. The remaining 300 employees are

riding to and from work on the city buses of which there are five coming to the plant on the day shift. Chapin's Transportation Company furnishes bus service for employees residing in Lewiston Orchards.

During the past month ten former employees, now in the Armed Forces, paid us a visit at the Clearwater Plant. They were PVT. LLOYD STALEY, SGT. JIM LISLE, PVT. LESTER MAUCH and PVT. GLEN A. FARRINGTON, Army; FRANCIS CLINE, MARVIN (BUD) JENSEN, HENRY BETHMAN, CLARENCE GRIM and EARL LOMEN, Navy; and LEONETTE (STONE) STONE of the Waves.

There were three lost time accidents in the Sawmill during March, two in the Rough Storage and one each in the Stacker, Machine Shop and Box Factory—a total of eight, and 125 days lost from work. As a result, Safety Director CUT EPLING comes up with the reminder that Clearwater holds the national record for days worked without injury for sawmills in the United States, having operated for 560,000 man hours in 1938 without a lost time injury. It can be done again he insists, and points to the Watch Crew that has never had a lost time injury. The Lath Mill (by many considered one of the most hazardous departments) has had no lost time injury since June 17, 1937. The Planing Mill with an average 100 employees, suffered only one lost time accident during the entire year of 1943. These are splendid records says EPLING, and indeed they are.

WOODS NEWS

Camp 36, Laird Park

Logging operations have started on Big Creek. This runs close to the main highway and about seven miles from Harvard where the logs are to be trucked. The mechanics are rigging up a pile driver which will be used to build a bridge.

MR. and MRS. WILBUR NICHOLS have been called to Payette by the illness of MRS. NICHOLS' mother.

Almost exactly a year ago we were at flood stage with the area in front of the cat shop all under water. We have no high water this year at all.

Bunk house space has recently been increased to accommodate a larger crew. Extra bunk houses were brought from the upper camp.

IRWIN FISHER and his carpenter crew are building a new cat shop. It will be of the portable type. During the cold weather it was JOHN ZAGELOW who cracked about the old one "now I know what being frozen to the job really means."

Camp 41, Deep Creek

MAX STOCKWELL, dozer operator, is soon to leave for Navy duty and cat driver BILL ZIMMERMAN has also passed his induction physical and will be called before long.

MRS. EVA PUCKETT, flunkey, is being visited by her son, KENNETH, on leave from the Navy. Foreman ART HENDERSON has been absent the past week (his hand, injured at Camp 40 last October, still requires medical attention). JOHN TURPIN is understood to recommend the pan game at 41 for pan enthusiasts but warns that interested individuals must arrive at an early hour if they want a seat.

Camp 43, Deep Creek

The March blizzard of the 25th and 26th hit this camp hardest of all the camps, leaving a foot of new snow and necessitating use of the snow plow. Truck roads are now impassable and the spring break-up has softened all the roads to the extent that it is no longer possible to drive into and out of camp.

DUANE FREDERICK and EARL MONROE of Elk River were recent inductees into the armed services, FREDERICK going to the Navy, MONROE to the Army.

Camp 55, Lower Alder

More interest was taken this year than ever before in the Income Tax. Not only was it a more severe tax, but it was very complicated as well, and gave rise to a lot of arguments and discussions. BRICK HEATH of the Bureau of Internal Revenue finally came up and filled out the forms for the fellows and then things dropped back to normal.

Camp 52, Casey Creek

Camp 52 is going to drop another ringer on the production peg this month. The roads are favorable for good skidding so lots of logs are coming in.

WALLACE BOLL says he finds it easy to load out lots of logs because TOM SHELCHUK keeps the cars bull-cooked in such good shape.

MARSHALL CONVERSE says the reason the production is so large is because they have rigging slingers who really know their stuff. HOWARD SNYDER says the reason is that all the crew eat two bowls of corn flakes every morning. Whatever it is, a lot of logs are leaving each day for the mill.

Camp 54, Washington Creek

Considering temperatures as low as 15 degrees below zero, a lot of snow and a shortage of men, we feel Camp 54 has done pretty well the past month by passing the three million mark. We make no promises for the future, but the outlook is that production will increase as the weather moderates and working conditions improve.

Two power saws have been in operation the past month, but results have not been up to expectations due to a series of breakdowns. With the men gaining experience, and good weather ahead, better performance is expected.

FOREMAN STANLEY PROFITT has left to take charge of the annual river drive and BUFORD BARNES has taken over as camp foreman. ALBERT HOUBE, formerly camp foreman, is still confined to his home on the sick list but is reported to be improving steadily.

WENDELL REA, a new arrival, is working as assistant clerk. WM. BURKE has been transferred to Camp 55 to cook, being succeeded by JOE MORRISI. RAY LLOYD, dishwasher, is still in the hospital recovering from a severe scalding.

Headquarters

Our weather during March was much on the wintry side with March 14th the coldest day of the winter, four degrees below zero. There has also been quite a bit of snow during the month, but despite all this, several robins have appeared, so spring will soon be here. Roads are still frozen and in good shape. Skidding at the camps is reported to be good.



ENGINEERING WORKSHOP

Giving substance to the promise of an aggressive pursuit of new products and new ideas is the structure above, built on the east end of the Pres-to-logs plant at Clearwater.

The building is to provide space and necessary facilities for carrying on experimental work for the development of new wood products, and to effect improvements in the production of present products; plus the development of new machines and new adaptations of existing machinery, and the improvement for better operating efficiency of machines already at work in P.F.I. plants and woods operations.

The new building will also provide office space for the engineering department with adequate facilities for drafting and filing of engineering data . . . a need long felt by that department.

The location at the east end of the Pres-to-logs stoker fuel storage building was selected because of its proximity to all of the services that may be required for the engineering work that is to be carried on within the building—water, power, steam, etc. Completion of the shop is expected around the first of May.

The War Years—To Date

(Continued from page five)

research program is to be aggressively carried forward.

Our first job remains "winning of the war" and our efforts must continue to be so directed. Of this, however, we can be assured—there will be greater opportunity in the lumber industry in post-war years than ever before. Housing and construction are certain to reach new highs and no outfit will be in better position to make the most of post-war opportunities than will P.F.I. with the permanency assured by selective logging and well planned tree farming.

LET HIS WOOD BE ABUNDANT

Where Lumber Goes

The above snapshot of a SINGLE freight yard reveals graphically why it takes so much lumber for war, and this is but one of the countless wartime uses of wood. There is practically nothing used in warfare that can be shipped from the manufacturing point to where it will be used without the use of crating and box lumber. This is why the total footage requirements for this type of lumber keeps rising instead of diminishing as the war progresses.

Tire Changeover

Below is one of the big, dual-drive Kenworths, complete with trailer, new tires and wheels. Tire Doctor John Huff and assistant, Bill Steele (with hair) stand alongside, cheerful after making the changeover in the Bovill shops. It is no small job to replace eighteen tires on a truck of the Kenworth's size with another eighteen tires and wheels even larger and heavier than the first set. The changeover was made to reduce tire failures . . . the larger tires affording more protection by virtue of their ability to stand up under heavy loads, and to make possible heavier loading. Another feature of the change is more clearance between adjoining tires so that the flex of inside and outside tires under load will never cause their sidewalls to touch and will permit small rocks to pass between them without danger of damage to the tire sidewalls. A sharp reduction in tire failures is expected with the new tires and further changeovers are contemplated.

