

# THE FAMILY TREE

Volume IX Number 2  
Lewiston, Idaho, November, 1944

## Letter from China

One thing that contributes to war nerves and general all around restlessness is the suffering we think we endure in dealing with OPA, WPB, WLB, WMC, etc., etc.

No better illustration of the inherent value of these agencies in the present situation could possibly be had than the letter written to us by Lt. Howard Johnson, formerly of the Clearwater woods, which appears elsewhere in this issue. If the time ever comes that our money is cheaper than wallpaper or that it is necessary to take a clothesbasket full of currency to do the daily shopping, then we shall know what trouble really is.

This is the thing that the anti-inflation program of our government is primarily aimed at. It is the part of good sense to help—not beef.

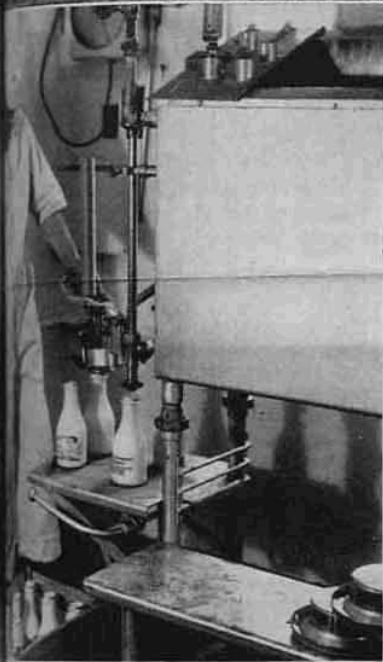
C. L. BILLINGS,  
General Manager.



"It takes money to win a war—buy bonds!" Sixth War Loan Drive—11-20 to 12-16. Goal—Fourteen Billion Dollars!!



Above—Dairy barn, milking parlor and milkhouse which are connected by a joining hallway. In right foreground the home of Dairyman Ike Allen.



At left—Bottling time. The capping device is mounted under the stainless steel tank of the pasteurizer in which the various processes of cooling, heating and again cooling the milk are performed.

kindred need . . . that of approved sanitation. The Department of Public Health of the State of Idaho and the U. S. Public Health Service was consulted and invited to make recommendations, which they did in a very cooperative and helpful manner. The finished result is a model dairy that embodies all the best known sanitation measures and guarantees the production of Grade A milk.

An investigation, looking to improvement of the dairy, was underway before the outbreak of war and long before time of the new townsite. However, early plans did not crystallize, pre-war, and had to be shelved because of shortages in various materials. Then came the demand for huge quantities of war lumber. Transportation became a problem and the men that were necessary to produce logs found that they could not get home easily. Naturally enough they wished to move their families to the woods and it was soon obvious that plans for a larger dairy must be drawn.

### PLANS DRAWN

The old horse stables, vacant since the change from horse to mechanical logging, offered quarters of sufficient size, if remodeled. The Health Department, however, indicated that three distinct units should be built to give best conditions for producing Grade A milk. The cows, they said, should be stabled in one building. A second building should be used as a milking parlor (with concrete floor and approved sanitary equipment). A third building

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## HEADQUARTERS DAIRY

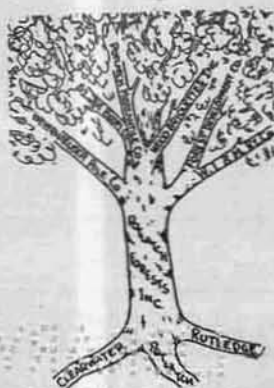
About a year ago a new townsite was added at Headquarters, and with it came various growing pains, among them the need for a larger dairy. There were more children and more families to use milk. The Headquarters store asked for milk to pass along to its customers. The drug store needed milk for fountain service. The result of these needs unmistakably called for "more cows."

But, first off, it was apparent that something had to be done to provide more space. Quarters for the dairy were in a small lean-to type of barn, built years before any logs were moved from the area. It had been enlarged for the dairy herd increased in size. For the two or three families that first settled in the Headquarters meadow it was adequate, but through the years it became less and less satisfactory.

### Better Sanitation

The need for a greater volume of milk brought with it another and

## THE FAMILY TREE



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

## TO BE REMEMBERED

We are nearing the time when Germany must surrender and a peace be written. There are things to be remembered in the writing, lest a weak leniency rob us of victory.

The German people are infested with a chronic sickness that throughout all their history reaches the acute stage of war at frequent and recurring intervals. *We must remember that!*

The German nation is imbued with a will-to-aggression that has become a national philosophy and it must be cured nationally. *We must remember that!*

It was in Germany that the idea of a master race, pre-destined to rule the world was conceived. *We must remember that!*

It has been said that the Nazi leaders took a deluded people into an unwanted war . . . utter nonsense. The German people have embraced, some actively, some passively, the will-to-aggression for generations. It has become a cultural standard for them. Certainly they did not want war if they could get all the things desired short of war. Their crime was in wanting and insisting on the taking of things that could be had by no means other than war, and they enthusiastically followed their leaders in the pursuit of such things. *We must remember that!*

Perhaps there is an innocent minority within Germany, but it is the guilty majority with whom we must deal. *We must remember that!*

The nucleus of German militarists that spearheaded the shaping of Germany for war must be destroyed and their descendants so scattered as to forever preclude reassembly. *We must remember that!*

Germany must be firmly controlled until her peoples show conclusively that they have developed the attitudes and institutions which will enable them to become useful partners in a world association of nations. *We must remember that!*

## IN BRIEF

November 28th, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER ROY HUFFMAN addressed the Washington State Committee of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, meeting in Longview, Washington. For his audience MR. HUFFMAN traced the development of the Pres-to-log machine and the marketing of its product, naming also some of the possibilities the future is thought to hold for use of the machine. Text of the speech was reprinted as a feature article in the Sunday edition of the Lewiston Morning Tribune on December 3rd.

Thirty-seven members of the Society of American Foresters, Inland Empire Division, were guests of P.F.I. at Lewiston on November 18th. P. E. MELIS, president of the group, presided at a business meeting held in the foreman's room of the smoke-hall following a tour of the plant and lunch in the White Pine Cafeteria. ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGERS OTTO LEUSCHEL and ROY HUFFMAN discussed lumber production and selling problems.

CAPTAIN HARVIE WALKER, formerly a member of the Lewiston Junior High School faculty, home on leave from the South Pacific, spoke to Clearwater employees November 20th during their noon hour. One of the things mentioned was that he had talked to CAPTAIN MAURICE FLETCHER the day before leaving the South Pacific and that FLETCH (an old Clearwater man) was in excellent health and spirits.

A movie projector, together with sound equipment, and a screen of suitable size, has finally been delivered to P.F.I. after being on order for many, many months. Films of different sorts . . . war, safety, news, educational, etc. can now be shown to employee audiences, mills and camps, from time to time as they become available.

Clearwater plant bowling teams began organization of a league on Sunday, November 19th . . . will bowl each Sunday.

## COWS

Cows are no respectors of persons, nor of cameras. The editor is not talking and wishes no one else to do so, but will admit to the taking of several pictures at the Headquarters dairy barn in November. At which time, to his way of thinking, convincing proof was offered that cows have at their command a unique and effective means of expressing their contempt of photographers.

Definition of slot machine—A wooden booby trap.

Bottles of blood plasma can be dropped without a parachute from 10,000 feet without breakage, thanks to a specially designed wood box.

## WAR BONDS

The percentage of payroll dollars toward the purchase of bonds via the payroll deduction plan remained virtually the same last month as during the preceding month. There was no shift in position as between the buying departments changes being confined to departments within the three mills. Among the mills Potlatch led with an average of 9.14%. Clearwater was second with 8.21%. Rutledge third with 7.59% and the woods last with 4.23%.

Top ten departments among the mills were:

Pipe Crew, Clearwater	14.00
Townsite, Potlatch	13.00
Lath, Clearwater	12.00
Pres-to-logs, Potlatch	12.00
Plant Offices, Clearwater	12.00
Dock, Clearwater	11.00
Lath, Potlatch	11.00
Electricians, Clearwater	10.00
Graders, Clearwater	10.00
Power Plant, Potlatch	10.00

Low three departments were:

Maintenance Dept., Rutledge	4.23
Pond, Clearwater	4.23
Pres-to-log & Retail Plant, Rutledge	4.23

Unit averages were:

Potlatch	9.14
Clearwater	8.21
Rutledge	7.59
Woods	4.23

The W. I. & M. Ry. at Potlatch posted a creditable 12.09% for its employees and except for the savings at Potlatch (with an average of 10.00% and 79 employees) was the only group numbering in excess of 50 to better the ten percent figure asked by the U. S. Treasury Dept. to finance the war and keep down inflation.



BUY  
U. S. WAR BONDS



Above—Inside the barn that once was a stable for logging horses. Old stalls were torn down, the floor was ripped up and new stalls and mangers were built. Rebuilt windows, a drainage system, and a few coats of white paint transformed the old building into a desirable dairy barn.

Below—An improved design in milking machines is used in the milking parlor. You may not know it, but she is going to be within a few minutes. Dairyman Allen is in control.



Below—The milking parlor was built with strict adherence to Health Department specifications. Water is at hand to quickly flush the concrete floor so that the milking parlor can be kept spotlessly clean.



## Headquarters Dairy

(Continued from page one)

should be the milk house proper, close to the milking parlor, but physically separated by a solid partition and glass windows. In this third building the milk would be cooled, pasteurized and bottled after its passage from the milking parlor to the milk house through a pipe and filters. Plans were drawn in accord with this recommendation. Necessary equipment was suggested and identified and an application for priorities was made. The priorities were speedily granted for both materials and equipment.

Meantime the old horse stables were rebuilt and repaired. All the wooden stalls were removed, as also was the first floor. Cedar was used to ceil the old barn and to build new stalls and mangers. Rebuilt windows, a drainage system, calf pens and a few coats of white paint transformed it into a very desirable looking dairy barn. There was space for thirty cows plus four calf pens at one end of the building. Along the opposite side of the building was room for feed storage and, if future demands necessitate an increase in the herd, additional stalls can be added.

Present plans are to milk about 25 cows during the winter. The herd may be increased in summer months when outside

range conditions are better and the demand for milk greater.

### MILKING PARLOR

The milking parlor was built from the ground up in strict adherence to recommended specifications furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It has twelve steel stalls and stanchions and a concrete manger for feeding grain and is carefully laid out to drain to one point. Water has been provided so that the concrete floor can be quickly flushed and be kept spotlessly clean. The interior has been painted white with a special acid resisting enamel. There are an abundance of lights. An important design in milking machines is used for milking and the milk is poured directly from the milker into a tank and filter arrangement some twenty feet from the milking parlor at the end of a small connecting hallway between milk parlor and milk house.

In this manner milk is taken from the cows by sanitary milking machines and is never allowed to come in contact with the air of the milking parlor which might possibly carry bacteria. This assures milk of very low bacteria count and of a high grade.

### MILK HOUSE

Final and most critical point in the handling of the milk comes in the milk house. Here it is processed and bottled. Equipment selected to do the job is of a type calculated to guarantee cleanliness and speedy handling. The milk house has been, in all truth, built around the equipment and was so planned.

A new and modern pasteurizing process wherein the milk is heated to only 146 degrees Fahrenheit was suggested by Health Department officials. This temperature is high enough to thoroughly pasteurize the milk but low enough so that the heat does not alter the milk taste as high temperatures often do.

A multi-purpose pasteurizer was found and installed. It is built of stainless steel and serves first as a receiving tank for the milk that comes through the filters from the tank in the connecting hallway between milking parlor and milk house. Then the milk is cooled by circulating cold brine through coils in the tank. Five minutes away from the cow milk has been filtered and cooled to a safe 45 degrees. It is constantly stirred by a powered agitator to prevent cream separation and so can be held at the 45 degree temperature over night for pasteurization the next day.

The pasteurizing process, carefully controlled, raises the temperature of the milk to 146 degrees and holds it there for a required period. This is accomplished by spraying steam and hot water against the milk tank walls from a jacket that girdles the stainless steel tank. Temperatures are automatically recorded on a chart during this period. Once the heat is turned off the cold brine is again circulated through the coils in the milk tank and twenty minutes later the milk is back to a safe 45 degree temperature.

Next comes the bottling. The capping device is mounted under the milk tank of the pasteurizer to accomplish this task. Thus, in one stainless steel tank, the entire milk processing is done. There is no transfer of milk from one tank to another through pumps and pipes. The milk is not exposed to the air after pasteurization, and the operator doesn't need a half day in

(Continued on page 4)

## PLANT NEWS

### CLEARWATER

Servicemen visitors during the month included PVT. BILL MILLER, Army, home after two and a half years in the South Pacific; SGT. RAY RENNEHAUSER, back a few days from the Army Air Corps; PVT. M. R. VAUGHAN (WHITEY), Army; PVT. CLEO WILLIAMS, Army Engineer Corps, who reports he has been transferred to a forestry unit that has as its job the operation of small portable sawmills capable of working out about 28,000 ft. per day; PVT. JAMES DICKINSON, Army; PVT. RALPH RAWSON, Army; CHARLES LISLE M/M 3c, Navy; and ENSIGN THAD HANSEN, Navy.

JOHN SHEPHERD, training within industrial coordinator for P.F.I., spent two weeks of the month in Salt Lake City, Utah, taking advanced instruction to pass along to P.F.I. foremen.

The pond crew have completed decking of logs along the hot pond, anticipating cold weather of which we have had none as yet.

The eleventh annual Xmas party for employee's children will be held in the Lewiston High School auditorium on December 17th at 2 P. M. On December 16th, in the morning, there will be a free show at the Liberty theater for the kids and as the Xmas tree proper on the 17th candy, apples, and various small gifts will be given to those twelve years old and younger.

A new Santa Claus suit has been purchased with real fur for old Santa and the old boy is expected to be at the very best. He's been pretty good in past years say the kids. The committee in charge has LEO WOODLAND as chairman, JAMES SORRELL in charge of candy, toys, etc.; J. W. CAMPBELL and IKE PETERSON in charge of program; BUD O'SHAUGHNESSY in charge of arrangements; and WALLY WHITE to look after tickets for children, etc.

The Xmas tree committee of PHIL REINMUTH, CHAS. EPLING, RIP RIPPUS, and CHAS. CUMMERFORD have already obtained Xmas trees—four to be used at the mill and two at the high school. An account of the expedition, given by MR. EPLING, states that PHIL REINMUTH insisted on looking for trees with lights on them.

### Rutledge

Many old-timers at Rutledge were happy to see an old friend and co-worker in November when he paid Coeur d'Alene a visit. The man was ST. LOISEL, a member of the original crew that launched Rutledge on its long production career back in 1916. After working on plant construction, St. went to work on lumber production when the mill began operating and by the time he had in 1921, was shipping clerk. He is now with the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company at West Point, Nebraska. Besides working in the essential industry, he has four boys in the service. That's what we call an all-out contribution to the war effort and victory.

A crew from the Viking Automatic Sprinkler Company, Portland, Oregon, has begun work on the installation of fire prevention sprinklers for the protection of new buildings and equipment (kilns, etc.)



Above—"Tis said all things come to him who waits, but Pres-to-logs storage foreman Les Woodland at Clearwater was beginning to wonder if the assertion were really true. After more than three years of waiting, however, a new lift truck was finally delivered to the department a short time ago.

It has numerous new features that make possible a speedier handling of Pres-to-logs, loading of L.C.L. shock orders and of scrap boxes around the plant. Three pneumatic tires, interchangeable, permit travel over rougher ground and at a faster pace. Maximum load is 7500 lbs. Hoisting mechanism is much faster than on previous models and can be operated while the machine is in motion, either up or down and can be tilted. There is a protective shield overhead to guard the operator against falling objects. Power is furnished by a four cylinder International motor. Travel speed is up to 25 miles per hour with two forward and two reverse speeds. Operator Elvin Leachman at the wheel.

Below—Oldest of the lift trucks at Clearwater. This electric, battery operated, Yale was purchased in 1932 and has an excellent service record. It is much slower in operation than the new truck so its use is limited to short hauls and work in the storage shed and on the loading dock. Operator Henry Shoemaker aboard.



## Headquarters Dairy

(Continued from page three)

which to properly clean and sterilize a lot of extra equipment. There is only the one tank, the one pipe leading into the tank, and the bottling device coming out of the tank. These can be quickly cleaned and made sterile.

### SMALL BOILER INSTALLED

It was necessary to install a small steam boiler to get an ample amount of heat. To cool the brine and rapidly reduce milk temperature a complete refrigeration machine was installed. It also cools a cold room where bottled and canned milk can be safely stored.

Special bottle and can-washing facilities

have been installed in a separate room, connected by a self-closing door. All milk containers and equipment are sterilized by the most modern and approved chemical sterilization processes. Other recommendations of the Health Department have been observed, such as providing a separate wash basin for cleaning hands, a toilet within the building, adequate lighting from windows, good drainage of concrete floors, a large sewer system, water from a supply that is regularly tested, plus many other items that go to produce Grade A raw or pasteurized milk.

### MILK FOR HEADQUARTERS AND CAMPS

The dairy has a herd whose normal milk production should be from 75 to 100 gallons of milk daily. Much of this will be bottled for family consumption in Headquarters. Such requirements filled, the balance will go into cans and be sent to camp cook-houses. Fresh, safe milk is a rarity in most logging camps and considerable of a treat as well as a valuable asset to health. It ranks well up the ladder in food value and taste, and is a must for the many children now living in the Headquarters area. Logging superintendent HOWARD BRADBURY can well point with pride to the new Headquarters dairy that has solved a troublesome growing pain.

Husband: "That fellow on the third floor . . . wow . . . of all the accomplishments to brag about. He claims to have kissed every woman in this apartment building except one!"

Wife: "That would be that stuck-up Mrs. Murphy upstairs!"

have been recently added to our

from early indications, the Sixth Loan Drive will not find Rutledge employees in an indifferent frame of

former employee at Rutledge, Gus PFC infantryman, has been re- seriously wounded in France. He in the heavy battling on the German with the Third Army. Once before wounded (August 8), receiving the Heart at that time. The War De- advised his wife that his wounds received on November 12 and that is now in an Army hospital.

Dry kilns can be used to dry things other than lumber. That we know. But kilns have been put to a use which, say the least, is unusual. HALVOR SEVERTSON has found that they can be used with satisfactory results, to dry HALVOR, of Scandinavian extrac- is a lover of lute fisk. Not long ago caught himself a mess of blue-backs and proceeded to apply the age old curing process, with what he considers satisfactory results.

NELS ANDERSON, transfer man, who never misses an opportunity for a bit of pulling, determined to make the use of the not too delicate fragrance which greeted his nostrils every time he opened the No. 9 kiln. Shortly thereafter he engaged SEVERTSON in a conversation that went something like this, in the eat-house:

ANDERSON: "You know, that GRAUE knows his lumber. He came out here yesterday and offered to bet us a dollar that he could tell what species was in the kiln just by smelling it."

SEVERTSON: "You must have made yourself a skimmer. Sure wish I could have been there to take him up on that bet."

ANDERSON: "That's what we thought, but he's better than we figured. We started with No. 1 kiln and I put my hands over his eyes while LYLE WILKINS opened the doors. And by golly he called 'em all right until we got to the No. 9 kiln. At the No. 9 door he took a couple of extra sniffs and finally said 'wood!'"

SEVERTSON (in amazed half belief): "He... really?"

**Potlatch**

**TWO FROM ONE**

Due to the demand for mixed woods and shortage of stock in both wide Selects Shop lumber, it was found that the knives on our Surfacer were not required the width of lumber going through and they were being jointed and ground after only a portion of the knife had used. Since 20" knives were all that necessary in the big machine for the being surfaced, it was decided to reduce the length of the 30" knives by 10", thereby making available 10" of steel for use in the Wood Surfacer. The 10" was in the cylinder was filled with blank to counterbalance.

In a year approximately six sets of knives required in each of these machines and,

by converting the 30" knives into the two shorter ones, we save around \$357.00 on our knife costs. This saving is the only one on which an exact value can be placed, although the idea has helped reduce costs in other respects as well.

Occasionally we have some wide Selects and Shops which require the full 30" knives. The machine is then set up with 30" knives and run until they are dulled or need changing and then we go back to the 20" knives.

A change of the 30" knives required loosening and tightening 168 bolts in each cylinder and, with the many other motions required, took from one and a half to two hours. Therefore, the change was often made at the end of the day, whereas we could have run another four hours had it been possible to change during the lunch hour as we now do with the shorter knives. This saving in time of one to three hours makes the setup man available for machine maintenance work and, in this way, we accomplish more and relieve some of the other men.

PHIL DAVIS, who gave up his job in the Potlatch Plant warehouse to go into the Army in the fall of 1942, has been back on his first furlough. He recently visited his sister, MRS. CHARLOTTE RECTOR, in the office of the Potlatch Mercantile Company. For the past 22 months he has been stationed in Puerto Rico as a Signal Aircraft Warning Operator.

SGT. RICHARD N. REYNOLDS, accompanied by his wife and young son, recently visited Potlatch relatives and friends. He left the employ of Potlatch Unit in the fall of 1941 to join the Army and, following his training, was attached to the bombing group of the Seventh Air Force.

Beginning with Wake Island, his group has participated in the campaigns in the Gilbert Islands, Marshall Islands, Carolinas and Marianas. Early in the war he served as Engineer Gunner and at the time his furlough was granted was a Maintenance Crew Chief for B-24 Liberators.

Early in January 1942 NELS K. HUUS, who was contracting in the yard at Potlatch, gave up his job, said goodbye to his friends and joined up. The next heard from him he was in a Tank Destroyer Battalion. He was soon so busy developing into a soldier that we lost contact with him. *The Family Tree* and Christmas boxes failed to catch up with him too.

About the middle of the past summer we heard that he was in England.

NELS came to see us November 9. He had returned to the United States via a 19-hour plane trip, with breakfast in Iceland (fried eggs) and dinner in Greenland. His destination was Brigham City, Utah, where he will be a patient in the Bushnell General Hospital. He obtained a few days' sick leave to visit his old friends in Idaho and will return to the hospital where Uncle Sam will have his left arm fitted with an appliance to take the place of the hand lost in England on July 27 as the result of a bomb explosion. NELS was with the Commandos and had qualified as a paratrooper. He wears the stripes of a Technical Sergeant and his greatest regret is that his accident prevented participation in the landings on Normandy Beach.



Above—Lamps made by Ed Reuppel in the community workshop, Potlatch. The lamp designed to resemble a pump and watering trough, with the pump handle acting as a switch, has proven particularly popular and is being sold by the Potlatch Mercantile.

In his hobby Craftsman Reuppel has found a profitable side-line business. Many of the lamps are elaborately inlaid with different species of wood. Others have bases and stems fashioned from pine bark and are beautiful pieces of artistry. Most of them are finished with a clear varnish that adds gloss to the natural beauty of the wood's grain. Prices of the lamps range from \$3.50 to \$7.00. Other items made include ash trays, nut bowls, tobacco stands, paper clip trays, etc.

After he learns to use the new hand, the Government will send him to school where he may equip himself for a job which will be quite as profitable as piling lumber—and much less strenuous.

**CONCERT TICKETS FOR STUDENTS**

Thirty student tickets, each providing admission to four concert programs contracted by the Lewiston Community Concert Association, were purchased sometime back by P.F.I. at Lewiston for use of students at the high schools and normal school.

The first of the concerts, featuring IGOR GORIN, baritone, was held on November 15th and brought many thank-you notes from students who made use of the tickets.

Earlier, a thank-you note, addressed to C. L. BILLINGS, was received from HAYDEN MANN, co-chairman of the association, in which he said, "It is gratifying to us to have your company upon our membership role. We feel quite sure that much good will be achieved through distribution of these tickets to deserving young people in the community."

The colored parson had concluded his sermon and was making an announcement concerning the next week.

"And now, my bred'ren," he said, "next Sunday I will speak to you about the condition of the church. My topic will be *The Status Quo*."

"Pardon me, Parson," interrupted a Deacon, "but what all do that mean?"

"Well, Deacon," rejoined the parson, "dat's Latin for we's in a hell of a fix."



Above—After the first snow in early November, from Bertha Hill Lookout. The meadows and low slopes were shrouded in fog and along the road the underbrush was covered with a thick white frost. The sun was shining and at the mountain top the light was brilliant, so bright it hurt the eye, but winter had begun, and the sun, riding low in the south held little warmth, furnishing instead a blinding light as its rays struck open patches of snow covered ground and was reflected from branches that hung low with the weight of winter's first snowstorm.

## WOODS NEWS

### Camp 43—Deep Creek

Camp 43 is really in gear now and producing from sixteen to nineteen cars per day. We have about 110 men with a very light labor turnover so far.

Our cook, RALPH HANSON, was called home due to the illness of his wife. STEVE ISAACSON has taken his place and gave us a big feed for Thanksgiving. He says the brandy ordered for the pudding didn't show up, but it was a swell dinner even though he had to get along without it.

There has been very little hunting around this camp and no game reported. The clerk, who was last month reported by HARRY ROONEY as being in the amateur cribbage player class, has since taken up the game in earnest and has scored some very satisfactory victories over some pretty fair men.

### Bovill Shops

The new camp across from the shops is nearly set. There are 23 bunkhouses, an office, cookhouse, two bathhouses and various small buildings (?). Part of the piping is in and the carpenter crew is now laying sidewalks. All this has been accomplished with only one casualty. The carpenter foreman, ERWIN FISHER, fell out of the top of the cookhouse and injured his hand. We hope that will be the only accident.

We have several active hunters among the shop crews but none can say he works harder at the game than does our parts manager, JULIUS CRANE. MR. CRANE spent the last three days of his vacation bringing his elk off Beals' Butte. The first three days were spent in trying to find a more isolated place in which to kill an elk.

The boys in the cat shop are looking for a nice potted plant to go with their lace curtains. The honey touch, you know. You can find more things in a bale of rags.

### Camp 44—Lick Creek

HERBERT SCHENDEL of Minneapolis has been hired at Camp 44 as an assistant timekeeper. MR. SCHENDEL is a Navy veteran with 2½ years of service in the Navy.

AL BEMIS, cat foreman, has been on a vacation, during which time JOE TURNER took his place.

Two 4,000 gallon diesel and gasoline storage tanks have been transported from Camp 35 to Camp 44 and will be installed by PERLEY CHANEY.

DICK L. TAYLOR, son of timekeeper LYLE Taylor, has been spending a furlough in St. Maries with his father and mother. DICK is stationed at Fort Lewis and is with the Army engineers, demolition squadron.

GEORGE HOPKINS, an Army technician 5th grade, is spending his furlough at Camp 44 driving a logging cat.

Our cat shop is nearing completion and will soon be in use. It is a five section shop built by IRWIN FISHER and his crew.

Logging weather has been ideal. Temperatures have been slightly below freezing, roads are hard packed and fast.

### Camp 54—Washington Creek

With advent of cold weather and frozen ground we have been able to open up the road again which is a great help in freighting our supplies.

Loading and skidding operations are due to start this week and we will soon be operating at normal again . . . quite a relief after the uncertainty of the last two months.

No accidents or sickness to report and everything running in the usual 54 way, which is always smooth. (Editor's note to correspondent—and that's a pretty smooth way of saying it, too. Congratulations!)

### Camp 56—Moose Creek

As this is being written we are having a nice snow storm, but have not as yet had any great amount of snow.

It is a known fact that word got around there were two bears in our neighborhood (NICK GOVE says so). Right away, to make a check on the camp clerk, and possibly the bears, the one and only main-line hunter, FRANK STEDMAN, showed up.

Camp 56 has started loading under the supervision of WALT HORNBY and the new conductor, JACK BIRD, who did a grand job of bringing in the equipment for camp construction by truck and speeder.

PHIL PETERSON is out of here now but has left friend OSCAR CARLSON to complete the job on Washington Creek.

STAN PROFITT is the man who has come to Camp 56 come to the front and was the fellow who wore the biggest smile when the first train was loaded with logs.

It is true that we are still serving meals the best, too!

### Headquarters

Only one pack per day to the customer is the rule in Headquarters on cigarettes. The camps the clerks are following the same practice. This causes a mad scramble every day to buy cigarettes, with many a non-smoker coming in to buy for friends.

The election went over in Headquarters practically without a hitch. JACK McKINNON, positive of a Republican victory, is alleged to have bet his mustache on the outcome. However, he still sports the mustache so he must have gone Democratic at the last minute.

### Camp 27—Breakfast Creek

We are about to close again, now that production is well underway in the winter camps. Our roads are getting pretty skid-dish, resulting in a mild case of the jitters for MAC BARNES.

ALBERT HOUDE, who has been on the sick list for some time, returned here as assistant to MAC BARNES the first of the month and has been keeping the trucks busy.

BOLL and Company left here November 21st to start loading at Camp 54 where we expect our skidding crews to end up as soon as the "phantom loading crew" makes space for them.

We lost our Pullman Car cook to STAN PROFITT at Camp 56, but MRS. BARNES has been doing a grand job here, so we have not suffered any. We rated 95 pounds of turkey.

Camp should be completely down by the 25th of November so you are not likely to hear from us again this year . . . Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year accordingly to everyone . . . from Camp 27.

### Camp 58—McComas Meadows

Where in hell did the Camp 56 correspondent get the idea that they had the best camp in the woods? If it's the best camp, how come the Orofino Employment Office has a waiting list of dozens of names of men who want to come to Camp 58.

With a twenty-five mile haul and twelve trucks working from two jammers in the woods we are over the three million mark for November. We have 130 men and 60 pieces of rolling stock in this camp. Visitors say they do not see how a person keeps from getting run over around here.

Speaking of visitors, we have plenty. This seems to be the show spot of the country. With a gravelled highway into a camp that is located on a 400 acre meadow in the heart of the yellow pine country, we are still waiting for *The Family Tree* Editor to come up and take some pictures to show you what a modern logging camp looks like.

BOOTS EDELBLUTE is known for putting camps in some terrible places, but he really made up for all his previous errors when he laid this one out. It is ideal.

We are quite proud too of the fact that this camp donated 100% to the U.S.O. and  
(Concluded on page 8)

## ★ SERVICE LETTERS ★

From Lt. Ralph A. Solum  
Rapid City, So. Dakota

It was quite an experience the other day. I was a little behind on gunnery rounds fired as the result of a week in the hospital and some flying with another crew (making the missed rounds) while my own crew was on a mission that did not require a navigation.

### BAIL OUT BELL

I had just completed firing from one of the waist positions at about 17,000 feet when the bail out bell rang. There was a scramble to get into chutes, the escape hatches were opened, and we were all poised to jump when the engineer came dashing back and stopped us. Seems there was a short in the alarm system that rang every bell but the one in the cockpit. The pilot, co-pilot and engineer were the only ones that didn't hear it. I don't know how they found it, but another couple minutes and they would have been alone in the plane. Am a bit more particular about the fit of my harness.

From S Sgt. J. O. Johnson  
Somewhere in France

I thought you might like to read a paper off the frontline press. Enclosed is a copy of Beachhead News which is distributed to us daily and gives us a lot of first hand news. Stars and Stripes is also wanted, but the edition we receive cannot be mailed.

### NICE COUNTRY

This is a nice country which is something I never could say about the other three we were in—Africa, Sicily and Italy. Have seen very little of it so far. When we are in camp we're too busy catching up on the work we couldn't do while on the move. This outfit doesn't fool around when it comes to moving. From Casablanca to here is just a nice little jaunt, but a jaunt home is what I'm wanting most right now.

From Sgt. Bernard R. Hobbs  
Somewhere in South Pacific

Have thought of the good old pines many different times and would sure enjoy being there with you once again. The island I am on now is just about the same as the rest that I've been on except that it is a bit more rugged, with quite a few large cliffs in which the Japs had many a cave from which they pull some of their skull-duggery. Of course they were all blasted and strafed out of the caves and then driven back into the mountains to starve.

The news over here is looking better every day and we are all looking forward to the day when we can return to our loved ones and friends. I for one will really be glad to get back to the woods and to get a good smell of that Idaho White Pine.

From Cpl. John W. Anderson  
Somewhere in New Guinea

Quite some time since I have been up here in the Northwest. The tenth month of my New Guinea career has slipped past and I am not one step closer to returning home the day I landed last January. Things are not so bad over here considering every-

thing. We have an excellent hospital unit, supposedly the best on the island.

### ABOUT LUMBER

Just one word on the lumber business. Over on this side of the world that is somewhat of a critical item. It takes a mile of red tape and a six months wait to procure any lumber for construction purposes. Myself, working here in Supply where the needs are the greatest, I am able to get a bird's-eye view. Here, where packing boxes are few and far between, the word "improvised" is one most commonly used. You can readily see why the word "lumber" is, and will be, on our "must" list for the duration and for a long time thereafter.

We received an honest to goodness shipment of Idaho White Pine the other day and you can rest assured that it was used to good advantage. Anyone who says the lumber industry isn't doing a splendid job in the nation's war effort had better come over and pay us a visit.

From 1st Lt. Howard Johnson  
China

Life here in China is very simple. We fly, eat eggs, and spend the balance of the time sleeping. So far I haven't had too much sleep. The little boys from Nippon come over only too often, and we are very familiar with the bottom of a slit trench. We are the ones who supply those who raid Formosa and other Jap strongholds. Then when the Japs advance to strategic points we go in and evacuate. The mountains are very high, so high that we use oxygen continuously. 16,600 ft. is just another flight level. The weather is generally very poor. Every night we worry about the amount of ice up in the clouds. These instrument let downs are very rough and my only hope is that my luck stays with me and that I don't splatter up against one of the mountains some night.

### INFLATION

The war has shut China off from the rest of the world. In town there are very few things to be purchased. High prices make most things out of reach. This writing pad would be worth about fifteen or twenty cents in Lewiston, and I paid \$200.00 Chinese for it. In town the other day I noticed a rich Chinese woman carrying a bundle roughly 3½" x 4" x 17" in an old newspaper. In a store I watched her open it and it must have held at least \$200,000.00 Chinese. They say one can paper a house cheaper with Chinese one dollar bills than with wall paper.

### CHINESE DIAPERS

The Chinese women have it all over our American women so far as the diaper problem goes. Instead of putting diapers on their young children they merely cut out the fronts and backs of their trousers. The child merely has to squat and let nature take its course. Simple, isn't it?

### LITTLE TIMBER

Of those parts of China I have seen (we are usually in the "soup," flying with instrument direction) there is virtually no timber. What there is looks small and scrubby. The only two species I have seen at close hand



In training at Camp Maxey, Texas. The picture is from Pvt. Richard C. Elsea, former Potlatch Unit employee, who is at the wheel of the truck. "Pontoon bridges, floating bridges, or what have you—we get to know them all" writes Elsea.

are an upland dry cedar and juniper. The Chinese must look to other materials for construction. They get scrubby poles for studding and rafters, use clay tiles in place of shingles and build up the sides with brick made of a straw and mud mixture, sun dried. Over the brick they put plaster. Now you know all about my home.

### A LONG TIME

My figures show that I will be eligible to get home for a visit after flying another thirty hours. Who knows, it is possible that I may be home by Xmas. It has been a long time since that Saturday night of late July, 1942 when I left Camp 11 to join the Air Force.

From S Sgt. Mark Haworth  
Las Vegas, Nevada

### CAMERAS INSTEAD OF GUNS

I am now at the Las Vegas gunnery school in Nevada and am working with gun cameras which are used to teach student gunners. We use these cameras instead of live ammunition, the pictures showing the accuracy of fire. I have six ships to take care of and to see that all the cameras are working on those ships. They are B-17's.

Was lucky enough to get a ride in a B-26 the other day. We were up for a little over two hours. Got to see part of Lake Meade, above Boulder Dam, but could not see the dam. Hope to get a look at it later.

There are hills all around us here and some of them are snow covered. It looks as if you could walk to them in fifteen minutes, but the closest one is more than eight miles away. Altitude here is a little over eighteen hundred feet. A lot of difference from the one hundred fifty at Santa Ana.

### THIS IS AMERICA!



## Credit Unions In Good Health

Amateur bankers, functioning under the guise of a credit union mantle at Clearwater and Rutledge, have set some records that are good enough to excite the envy of any full-time "money-bags."

The Credit Union at Clearwater, present membership 469, was chartered on April 29, 1938 with a beginning capital of \$55.00. Last month it was given a clean bill of health by auditor Wm. WRIGHT of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and was revealed to have \$30,000.00 in assets, to have made almost 2,000 loans in six and a half years, and to have suffered a loss of less than \$100 because of bad loans. An enviable record, said auditor WRIGHT.

Many of the rules that guide the officers of a credit union are imposed by charter, but others are left to their discretion. At Clearwater the price of a full share in the union is \$5.00. There is no limitation on the number of shares that an individual may acquire except that no more than \$250.00 per month can be invested by any one person. Maximum loan to a borrower is \$250 and unless the loan is under \$50 a co-signer is required. Most of the loans have been made to carry the borrower over a temporary low-cash period caused by sickness, misfortune, or some unusual demand on the family purse. Others have been made to aid in buying a home or in paying off old debts.

The Credit Union at Rutledge is a youngster alongside the one at Clearwater, but is a pretty sturdy child. It was organized in 1942 and received a charter on May 28, 1942 with a beginning membership of 26 persons, each of whom invested five dollars to provide working capital. First

**Rutledge Credit Union officers, directors and committeemen. Left to right, standing—Fred C. Collins, president, Otis T. Nustad, John A. Foglesong, Walter A. Jardine, Chauncey Kochel, Francis Dingler, Elmer Bjornstad, Joseph W. Brandvold, Kenneth L. Fisher. Seated, left to right, Oscar P. Johnson, and Ernest Lindberg, sec'y-treas., who admits that Mrs. Lindberg has done most of the book work, and deserves the thanks he gets.**



**Clearwater Credit Union President Al Miller at the blackboard explaining to committee men and directors the financial condition of their credit union. (Miller has been president since the credit union was organized in 1938). Seated, left to right, are Art Pritchard, Lloyd Harryman, Everett Wallace, Harold McDonald, Chas. Epling, Phil Reimnuth, B. L. Rynnion, Monty Morris, Bob Spence, Jim Siebert, Dude Gilman, C. H. Nichols and Bob Anderson. One officer, Glenn Gage, was absent.**

president was FRED COLLINS, who is still president. HENRY MCGRAW was elected vice-president, FRANCIS DINGLER, sec'y-treas. These three officers together with JOHN FOGLESONG and OSCAR JOHNSON comprised the first board of directors. Originally each member was limited to an investment of one hundred dollars, now \$150. Maximum loan was \$150, now \$200. Maximum loan without a co-signer was \$75, now \$100. Price of a share was, and still is, \$5.00.

Co-signers of notes must be members of the credit union and no member of the board of directors can serve as a co-signer. No officer or member of a credit union committee can borrow more than the amount of money he has invested.

There are two active committees in addition to the board of directors. One, the credit committee, passes on all loans before they are granted. The other, a supervisory committee, polices the entire organization. Special purpose committees such as an educational committee to sell the idea of participation in the credit union can be appointed by the board of directors when occasion warrants.

Membership in the Rutledge Credit Union is still small and the total of their capital will probably prove insufficient, frankly admit their officers. But, they are in no way perturbed by this, remembering that money is now plentiful and that their primary aim is to keep the credit union together to later serve its members, when and as needed. They are not at all worried because their volume of business has not been great. The original cost of organizing is still on the books, but this, they say, has caused them no sleepless nights.

Practically all loans made at Rutledge to date have been to pay medical bills. There have been no losses and the reserve for bad debts remains intact. One of the loans made solved a rather embarrassing dilemma for a Rutledge man. He was temporarily short of cash following fatherhood and on the day when his wife and child were ready to leave the hospital did not have the wherewithal to pay the hospital bill. There was a frigid silence when he suggested that mother and child be allowed to return home without the bill having first been paid. The hospital, he deduced, without too much effort, was not exactly agreeable to his suggestion. Some fast

foot work got a quick okay on a loan from the credit union. More leg work got the signature of the union's president on a check and the father was able to transparently arrange release of his family, thumbing his nose (the editor hopes) at hospital authorities.

Both credit unions—Clearwater and Rutledge—are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and their books are audited at regular intervals by some representative of that concern. Both are members of the Idaho State Credit Union League and the National Association of Credit Unions.

## Woods News

(Continued from page six)

helped to put Idaho County over the top with its quota, first in the state.

We are also justly proud of our blacksmith, ALVIN JOHNSON, who has bought a \$200.00 war bond every month since the payroll deduction plan started.

### Camp 55—Lower Alder Creek

Camp 55 is still in the woods even though you do not hear much about their production. We are still building landings and skid roads so that when we do start logging nothing will stop us, not even the weather.

OSCAR CARLSON and his crew have finished the railroad and spur grades at Meadow Creek and have moved the skid out. STEVE COOLIGAN has finished his campsite and is now hard at work building landings and skid roads, but is still staying at Camp 55.

WILLIAM ORAVA, clerk, left us during the month. DON CABLE is taking his place.

### RECORD DOUGLAS FIR TREE CUT

Sound as a nut, in spite of its 675 years was a great Douglas-Fir tree cut down by hand tools at the Longview operations of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. The tree stood on a relatively flat site northwest of Green River in Cowlitz County. It measured 124 inches in diameter at the stump; had a merchantable length of 180 feet and contained a total of 71,542 board feet of excellent lumber. Owing to its great height and weight, 60 feet of the top, being 49 inches in diameter, was shattered and not suitable for milling.