

THE VOICE OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

TIMBER BULLETIN

DULUTH, MINNESOTA

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2011

VOLUME 66



*Happy
Holidays*

**Keeping the Faith –
Lyle Hodgden Logging
Harvesting in
the Blowdown**

THE VOICE OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

TIMBER BULLETIN

Volume 66
November/December 2011
Duluth, Minnesota

IN THIS ISSUE

Keeping the Faith – Lyle Hodgden Logging**8**

Loggers Help Clean Up Blowdown Area**14**

TPA Meets with DNR on
Timber Sale Design.....**16**

Timber Talk.....**20**

Sappi Announces Major
Investment in Cloquet**22**

On the Markets.....**24**

Loggers of the Past**26**

Classifieds**30**

Advertisers Index**30**

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All of us at TPA wish you a
Merry Christmas, a Happy New
Year, and a prosperous 2012!

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Minnesota
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Have you heard the phrase, jump on the bandwagon?

Made in America!

ABC News with Diane Sawyer has been doing stories on bringing America back!

There is a house being built in Bozeman, Mont., made entirely from U.S. made products. Everything from nails, bolts and screws, to the steel, staples and bathtub is made in the United States. The builder, once an economist, is convinced that if every builder bought just 5 percent more U.S. made materials, they would create 220,000 jobs. In all, the U.S.-made

President's Column



house is being built with more than 120 products from more than 33 states. Builders do acknowledge that using some American products can be more expensive, but the difference in quality is often noticeable. The added cost to buy a made in America house is estimated to be a mere 1 to 2 percent. Of these 120 products only one is from Minnesota, this tells me we as a state need to get on the bandwagon and start making things.

So what can we do? Do you know where the products you are buying come from? Could we do some comparable shopping on what we buy and where it is coming from? Could we ask the big box stores to stock more U.S. products? Could we as consumers buy 5% more U.S. products? Why not, let's jump on the bandwagon to bring the American economy back, buy more "Made in America!"

One last thought: everyone has a voice that needs to be heard, everyone has an opinion but we must also remember that a closed mouth gathers no feet. Remember to log safe and smart.

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Mike Warren: 2011 Lake States Region Outstanding Logger

The Forest Resources Association's Lake States Region has recognized Mike Warren of M&R Chips, Inc., as the Region's 2011 Outstanding Logger. The award was presented to Mike and his wife, Tammy, at FRA's Lake States Region Awards ceremony in Green Bay, Wis., on October 26.

Warren now becomes one of five regional nominees for FRA's National Outstanding Logger recognition.

In April, Warren was named 2011 Minnesota Logger of the Year by the Minnesota Sustainable Forestry Initiative® Program Implementation Committee.

Warren is currently president of the Minnesota Timber Producers Association, and has served on TPA's executive committee and board of directors. In a news release announcing the award, FRA's Vickie Hoffart stated, "The high regard in which Mike is held by his peers is very apparent, and well-deserved."

In his acceptance speech, Warren made clear his respect for others working in his chosen career.

"I thank you very much for this award," Warren said. "This industry is full of outstanding individuals, and I'm proud to be a part of it."

FRA's Outstanding Logger Award program is designed to recognize outstanding independent logging contractor performance, raise the visibility of professional logging contractors, encourage other loggers to adopt the performance of the award winners, and improve forester-logger-landowner relations by publicly recognizing outstanding logging performance as an essential element of every planned timber harvest.

The Forest Resources Association Inc. is a nonprofit trade association concerned with the safe, efficient, and sustainable harvest of forest products and their transport from woods to mill. FRA represents wood consumers, independent logging contractors, and wood dealers, as well as businesses providing products and services to the forest resource-based industries.



L-R: Mike and Tammy Warren from M&R Chips accept the Lakes States Regional Outstanding Logger Award from FRA Region Chair Bud DeLano.

Fifty one years and a career that will never be equaled. Bob Anderson retired from Boise this fall. When he began work at the mill in International Falls it was for the M & O Paper Company. His storied work covered more than half of the mills 101-year history.

A man of boundless energy and good will, Bob has no doubt logged more miles on behalf of our industry, his mill and all of Minnesota. Living up north we all drive lots of miles. But few of us would think nothing of driving from the Falls to St. Paul for a meeting and then back north for an evening meeting and then back to St. Paul the next day. Bob did this countless times.

Executive Vice President's Column



He was the long-time chair of Minnesota Forest Industries Public Relations

Committee. In this role he helped build a modern communications program that has helped tell our story in every

corner of the state.

As chair of the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce's Board of Directors he gave us all a voice in that vital statewide organization. Bob was also a leader in his community serving on the City Council, as mayor, and on numerous boards and commissions.

And with Bob you always got his wonderful wife, Carol. She supported his civic and professional involvements. Carol also logged many hours on the road with Bob and willingly pitched in at the State Fair, the teachers conventions and countless other events. They have a beautiful partnership.

For Bob it was always about giving his time and talents to make things better for others. I know that he will stay active for years to come and look forward to the contributions that he will continue to make.

I'm proud to have worked closely with Bob, from whom I've

learned so much. I'm even more proud to call him my friend.



Another work career is coming to an end as Jim Sanders has announced his retirement as supervisor of the Superior National Forest. Jim has led the Superior for the past 15 years.

As the long-time leader of a complicated forest in a complex organization, Jim made sure that the Forest worked. Not just for the Forest Service or for those of us who depend on it for our livelihoods, but for all of the citizens of our state and country.

In an era when it became too easy for people in the USFS to succumb to the challenges that they faced, Jim found the ways to make the Superior work. As we watched forests crash in our region and around the country, the Superior was a top performer under Jim's leadership.

At many national meetings that I attended people would ask how the Superior kept getting their work done when others were failing. I always told them it was Jim Sanders, his leadership, commitment and ability to develop and guide his staff.

We appreciated his frequent appearances at our TPA Annual and board meetings. He was always willing to be with us to share his knowledge and insights.

We wish Jim the best in his retirement and thank him for his service.



Russ Allen, TPA's long-time executive vice president who

retired in 1990, dropped off some old files that he'd come across. They included minutes from the 1938 Annual Meeting and other meetings along with some financial statements and old Bulletins.

This was particularly timely since TPA will be celebrating its 75th Anniversary next year. Formed in 1937, our organization has been the voice of the timber industry for many years. Our Public Relations Committee has been working on projects for next year to celebrate this history. Look for more to come as the new year progresses.



There are lots of interesting nuggets in these old documents. The 1938 Annual Meeting was held at the Spalding Hotel in Duluth. Issues addressed included transportation, forestry, safety and finances. Things don't change much.



The old documents in these files had a number of passages about "accident prevention." It was a concern in 1938 and it's still a concern today. As we head into the winter logging season take the time to review safety issues with your crew. Do the same if you're running a mill. An injury today is as harmful as it was in 1938.



I want to wish all of you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Enjoy this blessed time of year.

Wayne E. Smith

Member Feature...



The crew of Hodgden Logging: (L-R) Burt Hillukka, Martin Hogan, Jon Hillukka, Tyler Hodgden, and Lyle Hodgden.

Keeping the Faith

Menahga's Lyle Hodgden owes his business's success to faith – in more ways than one.

by Ray Higgins

Lyle Hodgden's logging business was going strong. Hodgden was 23 when he started the company in 1991. That same year, the Trus Joist mill opened in Deerwood, and Hodgden was one of the original producers to get a contract there, his first one.

Over the years, the business grew. He was running two crews,

with two feller bunchers, three skidders, and three semis, harvesting aspen pulpwood and delivering mainly to Trus Joist, but also to several other mills in the region. Business was good.

But then the housing market crashed and the economy tanked. Weyerhaeuser, which had purchased the Trus Joist mill, was

struggling and decided to close the Deerwood facility. That was four years ago.

"We produced pretty much all popple pulpwood until the housing market crashed," Hodgden says, "and we lost half of our gross revenue in one year. We'd been selling Trus Joist a lot of wood. So those next 2-3 years, it was rough



With harvesting operations on this sale nearly complete, the Hodgden John Deere 843G Feller Buncher waits to be moved to the next job.



Martin Hogan operates the Fabtek 548C forwarder on the hilly terrain of this job site, just north of Akeley.

trying to figure out how we were going to replace that.”

But the business has survived, thanks to perseverance, adaptability, and faith.

Hodgden’s exposure to logging started in Iowa. He grew up in the small town of Baldwin, where his father was a logger, supplying hardwood to several nearby mills nearby that made barrel staves, as well as his own sawmill. His

parents eventually divorced and his father moved to Minnesota. Lyle continued to attend school in Iowa and spend summers in Minnesota, where he worked for Ray Tracy’s sawmill. When Lyle’s dad opened an auto repair shop, and he worked there, too. He moved to Menahga full time for his senior year in high school.

After graduation from Menahga High School, Hodgden moved to

the Twin Cities, working in a cement plant. After a couple of years of that, he had the opportunity to return to Menahga and go into the wood business.

“My brother-in-law came down and said I could use his skidder if I came back,” Hodgden says. “I did that for six months; I got hired by Ray Tracy Logging, worked for him for a year and then he was going to lay us off, and so I bought a skidder from him, and that’s when I started this company. My brother and I hit the woods with just a chain saw and that skidder.”

They started the business from scratch, with limited equipment and no markets for the timber they harvested.

“At the time I thought it was fun,” Hodgden says. “I didn’t think it was tough.

“Actually Ray Tracy was a big part of getting us started. He was a friend of the family. My dad and my brothers, we’d all worked for him at some point. He had a sawmill in Menahga. When I was 15 years old I was stacking lumber for him in the summertime. Then when we started logging, Ray bought our wood on the landing. He sold us the skidder, we bought our own sales, and then he was buying the wood on the landing from us.”

Within six months, the Hodgdens got that contract with the Trus Joist mill in Deerwood, a contract they maintained until the plant closed in 2007, and a key to making the business viable in its early stages.

Over the years, the business evolved: Lyle’s brother left the business; another one joined for a while and then left; a feller buncher, slasher, and other equipment were added; and markets were carved out wherever possible.

“I sell wood to pretty much every mill that buys wood,” Hodgden says. “I sell to Potlatch, Norbord, Sappi, Verso Paper, and several Amish sawmills that make pallet parts. Pretty much every market in our area, we’ve sold to at one time or another. We have 18 different markets. And we sell a lot of 8-foot fire wood. It really depends where the job is as far as where the wood goes to, because

we try to pick the closer markets to save on trucking. There are times when we'll buy jobs further away and stay in a hotel, but as far as the haul, we try to keep it under 100 miles."

The industry downturn brought change. Without the Deerwood mill as a market, Hodgden had to adapt to the changing economy and marketplace. But a basic principle, one he learned from watching the way his father did business, helped Lyle survive the difficult market conditions.

"If you treat people right," he says, "if you're honest with them, it will benefit your business later on. Sure, you might not get quite as much money out of that load of wood today, but tomorrow and the next day you're still going to be working. I think that's what has helped us stay alive. I want to give those sawmills a load of wood that they're going to make money on. If they can't make money sawing that load of wood, it's not sustainable. They're going to go broke and I'm going to go broke. It's got to work for both of us. It's not just me. You have to be thinking of that sawmill. That's where the money's coming from."

Selling to so many different markets that manufacture a wide variety of products, requiring several different species, means Hodgden has to be willing to sort his wood on the landing.

"That is probably what's helped us the most, is that we're willing to sort," he says. "We've cut custom lengths for the mills when they need it. If they need 10s, 12s whatever, we'll meet the need, and they know that. It is a pain. There are times when you have to do things that don't make you money to make it all work out. But if you take care of them, they'll take care of you. And I have to say the Amish did take care of me very well through that tough economy over the past few years.

"You always have to be willing to adapt to what's going on," he says. "That's probably what saved me. The second we lost our popple market, I didn't sit home and cry about it, I went right into cutting hardwood. I just looked for another opportunity and went for it. Instead of 'poor me, I don't



Jon Hillukka loads harvested aspen bolts to be hauled to the mill.

know what I'm going to do,' you just look for the next opportunity and go for it. You take what you have – the workers, the equipment you have, and you find work for it, whether it be cutting hardwood, pine, popple, whatever market's there, you go for it."

Hodgden also had to change the way he bought wood. Most of what he'd harvested had been on private land – in fact, he didn't like buying timber at auction. But the downturn brought lower stumpage prices, meaning private landowners were reluctant to sell their timber.

"My first 17 years we cut 98 percent private wood," Hodgden says. "It's only in the last few years that we started to cut state and county."

He also came up with another idea. Because he'd been mostly interested in the pulpwood for the Deerwood plant, he'd left a lot of hardwood on the stump. But because hardwoods are what he and his father cut their teeth on back in Iowa, Hodgden went back to private timber sales where he'd cut aspen and asked the landowners if he could cut the hardwood. For two years he cut the hardwood off of previous sales.

As Hodgden transitioned to a

wider variety of markets, he made another big decision: to make the switch from conventional equipment to cut-to-length.

"Part of the reason was the sorting we started doing," he says. "We thought it would be easier with the cut-to-length and we were doing a lot of hardwood thinnings. The cut-to-length works a lot better when you're leaving trees behind.

"It was a financial decision as well because we could cut wages and fuel costs," he says.

Hodgden had faith that these decisions would keep the business afloat, and he was right. Not only that, it eventually helped Hodgden Logging grow.

"We did that for two and a half years," he says, "and then the mills we sell to kept wanting more of our wood. So we made the decision to add a buncher to speed everything up. Now we bunch ahead of the processor, which serves as a slasher and a delimer. The trees are pre-sorted by species and there are bigger piles for the forwarder. We gain 30 to 40 percent production having that buncher.

"When the opportunity's there I think you have to go for it, win or lose," Hodgden says. "Not everything I've done has turned

out the way I wanted it to. Some machines I bought ended up being piles of junk that I had to put money into, and there have been jobs that I've cut that we ended up losing money on. But I think when you have the opportunity you have to be ready to go for it."

But through the years, Hodgden has become a little less likely to pull the trigger on making the big decisions.

"When I was younger," he says, "I could make decisions and jump on it and it was easier. Part of it is the economy. Back then if you made a mistake you could work hard and make up for it. Now the profit margin is so tight that if you make a mistake it can take you six months to recover from it. Now I put a lot more thought – and prayer – into decisions like buying equipment, for example."

Hodgden mentions prayer because that's another way in which faith comes into play in his business, and in his life. He's a deacon in the Assemblies of God congregation in Menahga, he and



Tyler Hodgden harvests aspen in a Timbco 415D processor with a Fabtek FT 240 dangle head.

his wife, Brenda, have raised eight foster children in their home – on top of their own two kids – and

Lyle has made four mission trips to India. Lyle and Brenda also plan to travel to Thailand to help build a

church. Faith is central to his business, and his life.

Hodgden's current job site, just north of Akeley in the Paul Bunyan State Forest is typical of the sort of wood he now cuts. It's a 1300 cord sale with oak, birch, maple, and aspen, with a variety of different destinations: the pulpwood is going to Norbord, the aspen bolts and the sawable oak are headed for Amish sawmills, and the remaining oak will be sold to either firewood vendors or just private firewood buyers.

"We're after sawable material for sawmills," Hodgden says, "and it can be right down to seven or eight inches, but it has to be straight and sound, so for us anyway, it's almost critical to get the right sale bought because we can't make a poor tree into a good log."

Another characteristic of this job is the terrain. The site is hilly, making the harvest more difficult. But Hodgden saw an opportunity to purchase a large volume of wood and because of the terrain, he was able to get it at a lower price.

"I've talked to other loggers and they didn't bid on it because of the hills," Hodgden says. "If there's good wood, I'll get it. We've done worse than this. We're not afraid of the hills."

Hodgden says another key to his success is his crew. Over the years he's hired a variety of workers, including giving those down-and-out, maybe struggling with addiction or returning from jail or prison, an opportunity to work. These days, the business has evolved into more of a family operation with nearly every crew member related in some fashion: Lyle's son, Tyler, operates the processor; Martin Hogan, the husband of Lyle's cousin runs the forwarder; trucker and loader operator Jon Hillukka was married to Lyle's daughter Jenny; Jon's brother Burt drives a skidder. Only Trevor Hendrickson isn't related – "he's just a friend of everybody," Hodgden says. He can run the buncher, forwarder, or skidder. In fact it's typical of everyone on the crew that each can fill a variety of roles.

As for Hodgden, he fills in wherever needed, mostly on the buncher or slasher. He also

handles much of the repair and maintenance work, thanks to having learned from his father when he had the repair shop years ago. Hogan is also a good mechanic and helps out there as well.

"We had that repair shop in Menasha," Hodgden says. "That's where I learned a lot of my skills to repair this stuff, because I do all my own repairs. I overhaul engines, transmissions; whatever needs to be done, we do in our own shop. Martin is a big help there.

"I have to give credit to my crew," Hodgden says. "Every one of these guys does their job and does it well, and I don't have to be looking over their shoulder telling them what to do. These guys, they get better every day. If they do make a mistake they'll learn from it and move on. I have an awesome crew right now and that is a big part of us being successful because it's hard to work when your guys constantly have to be retrained. That is a big thing these days is finding competent help. I'm

fortunate to have the crew I have."

While running the business to be successful now, Hodgden keeps an eye on the future, and that future is usually not far away, operating the processor. When he was growing up, Lyle got to follow his father to work, learning about logging or sawmills or auto and truck repair. Now he's proud to give 21-year-old Tyler that same opportunity.

"The thing that kept me doing it all these years is that I could take Tyler to work with me," Hodgden says. "There's no other job I could raise my son actually by my side, teaching him every day. My dad did it with me. We were working with chain saws and I remember being in the woods with him every day. Now Tyler's been in this equipment since he was ten. He's quite an operator now. When it comes to operating equipment, he puts me to shame. I got a couple of pieces yet that I can beat him on but it's fading fast."

Lyle is hoping that ability in the woods will lead to his son taking over some day. He'd like to sell the woods equipment to Tyler so he can run the crew on his own. Lyle would still buy timber and hire Tyler to cut it, as well as operate the small sawmill he purchased a year ago, sawing grade hardwood logs. It's an opportunity that Tyler would welcome.

"I grew up doing it," Tyler says. "I enjoy running equipment and it's just my type of work. I think I can make it, I hope I can anyways. I'd like to do the same for my kids someday that he did for me."

If the plan comes to fruition – and the Hodgdens acknowledge that a lot can change in this business – it will give Tyler the opportunity to implement lessons learned from his father, lessons Lyle learned from his dad, who passed away in 1994.

"I try to teach my son to be a man of your word," Lyle says. "If you tell somebody you're going to do something, you have to follow through, whether you lose money or not. You have to follow through and do what you say, because if you don't, you're going to have a bad reputation and sooner or later it's going to kill you. Some of the jobs I've bid too high thinking I could do better and



Harvested aspen waits to be loaded and hauled to the mill.

then something happened and it didn't work out, but I didn't cut corners because of it. I didn't get sloppy. I still did the job the way I told them I'd do it, and tried to

make it up on the next sale. My Dad taught me that you're only as good as your word. If you tell somebody something, you have to do it."

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Loggers Help Clean Up Blowdown Area

Logging operations continue in the Chengwatana, St. Croix, and Nemadji state forests, and other parts of east central Minnesota, that saw millions of trees blown down in storms in July.

The DNR estimates a total of 37,000 acres are affected with a potential of 230,000 cords of wood.

Among those logging companies working in the region is Northome-based Knaeble Timber.

"It's a long way from home," said Kevin Knaeble. "Two hundred five miles to my doorstep."

Knaeble says the area where his company is working has excellent timber with great soil conditions.

"The soil is pure sand and rock, so the conditions for working are pretty good," Knaeble said. "The timber is beautiful. One stand had about 50 acres of 60-year-old Norway, and the second stand of Norway I was cutting was 75-80 years old."

But as with any blowdown, the challenges are significant.

"On the first stand, most of the trees were uprooted and 30% snapped off," he said. "But the whole stand was on the ground. You have to be pretty systematic about it. It's like playing pick-up sticks. It's a puzzle. You have to reach and pick up the right tree, then move one 12 feet over to get to the next one. It's a lot of maneuvering for the feller buncher. You couldn't do it with a rubber tired FB. It's a lot easier with a tracked machine, that's for sure."



Matt Boxleitner operates the feller buncher for Knaeble Timber in a downed stand of Norway pine in the St. Croix State Forest.

"Once the feller buncher is able to handle the wood, the skidder operator has a pretty easy time," Knaeble said. "The uprooted

stumps do cause a problem and he has to drive around them, but that's doable.

The next biggest issue for



A birch stand that has yet to be harvested after the July 1 blowdown in the St. Croix State Forest.

production is the delimber.

“He has to go through and sort out the dead stuff,” Knaeble said. “So much of it is non-merchantable. They actually butt the trees off to see if it’s blue-rotted and may have to butt it off again until they find the good part of the tree. Also, there are a lot of short chunks, so the delimber, instead of handling a 50-foot tree, it might handle two 20-foot trees, so it’s double the handling. It also affects the slasher in that way.”

The DNR has been holding salvage auctions roughly every two weeks to sell the timber and get the area cleaned up. The program has been controversial because foresters from other areas have been working in the blowdown area to administer sales, which is taking them away from working on sales in other parts of the state. As a result, many areas are seeing reductions in the amount of timber being offered.

To encourage loggers from other parts of the state to work in the blowdown, the DNR is offering free extensions on existing state permits. Recently, the DNR modified its policy so that it now allows a logger to extend permits based on the volume of timber purchased in the blowdown. Details of this policy change are in the “On The Markets” section of this issue of the *Timber Bulletin*.

TPA Meets with DNR on Timber Sale Design

A series of meetings between representatives of the forest products industry – including TPA – and the DNR has focused on timber sale design and how the agency can make sales more attractive to prospective purchasers.

“It behooves us to find ways to make these sales more likely to be sold the first time around,” the DNR’s Steve Vongroven told the group at the latest meeting in Carlton. Vangroven is a member of of the DNR’s utilization and marketing staff.

The meeting in Carlton was the third in the series, with the first two being held in the Cook and Littlefork areas. Each of the meetings included a classroom-style discussion on issues surrounding timber sale design and unsold tracts, followed by a field visit to a tract that had gone unsold at which loggers and industry members could give agency staff feedback as to why that particular tract may not have sold at auction. The Carlton meeting also touched on other issues, and included a frank discussion about the planning process, how the DNR division of forestry interacts with other DNR divisions, and how decisions are made regarding which tracts are offered for sale, and how total volumes are determined.

Among those attending, aside from TPA staff, was TPA executive committee member Dave Berthiaume. In addition, representatives from various mills throughout the state provided input to more than a dozen DNR staffers from offices around Minnesota, including from the division of wildlife.

The group visited an unsold northern hardwood sale west of Cloquet that consisted mainly of white birch and mixed maple that has been offered three times, the latest by regular auction with a 45% price reduction. A variety of issues were raised and suggestions offered by industry, including the option of harvesting the tract in the



Logger Dave Berthiaume of TPA’s Executive Committee makes a point to DNR staff during a field visit to an unsold DNR timber sale. The Agency was seeking input on how to make unsold sales more attractive.

summer, perhaps adding nearby stands that would increase the total volume of the sale, and adjusting the sale boundary to improve access, would all help sell make the tract more marketable.

“It was a good opportunity to interact with the DNR,” Berthiaume said. “We had the

chance to explain to them our challenges and told them how to make their sales more attractive to loggers. But it was also a good opportunity for the DNR to share with us their challenges, either by statute, policy, or obstacles from other divisions. It was a good give and take.”

Sanders Retires from Superior National Forest

Jim Sanders, the longtime forest supervisor on the Superior National Forest has announced his retirement, effective at the end of the year.

In a 36-year career in the Forest Service, Sanders has worked in Idaho, Washington state, Washington D.C., and Montana, as well as in Minnesota on the Superior, where he has served as supervisor for the past 15 years. He is the longest serving supervisor in the 102-year history of the Superior.

During that time, Sanders, 58, has guided the Superior through several contentious issues, including the BWCA blowdown,



contested timber harvests such as Little Alfie, and several fires, including this year's Pagami Creek event, the largest forest fire in the state in nearly 100 years. In recent years, Sanders has dealt with the issue of whether to allow mining for precious metals in the forest and, if so, where.

In an email to co-workers, colleagues, and friends, Sanders wrote, "I have been blessed to have worked with people like you of integrity, ability and dedication. I know that whoever the permanent Forest Supervisor happens to be, they will indeed be fortunate because they will enjoy, as I have, the assignment of a lifetime." Sanders plans to remain in the Duluth area in retirement. A search for his replacement is currently underway.

Mark Your Calendar

Here are some of the events in the coming months you'll want to make sure are on your calendar:

Sept. 6-8

Great Lakes Timber Professionals Association
2012 Lake States Logging Congress & Equipment Expo
EAA Grounds, Oshkosh, Wis.
Visit: www.timberpa.com or call: 715-282-5828

Sept. 14 & 15

59th North Star Expo at Itasca County Fairgrounds in Grand Rapids, Minn. Parking \$3, admission is free. For more information, call the TPA office at 218-722-5013.

Handheld Cell Phone Use Banned for Truck Drivers

The U.S. Department of Transportation is prohibiting interstate truck and bus drivers from using hand-held cell phones while operating their vehicles.

Additionally, motor carriers are prohibited from requiring or allowing drivers of CMVs to use hand-held mobile telephones. This rule is effective Jan. 3, 2012, and enforcement can start on that date. USDOT says the move is being made in an effort to improve safety for the trucking community and the motoring public.

Timber Talk

“When drivers of large trucks, buses and hazardous materials take their eyes off the road for even a few seconds, the

outcome can be deadly,” said U.S. Transportation Secretary Ray LaHood in a news release. “I hope that this rule will save lives by helping commercial drivers stay laser-focused on safety at all times while behind the wheel.”

Drivers who violate the restriction will face federal civil penalties of up to \$2,750 for each offense and disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle for multiple offenses. Additionally, states will suspend a driver’s commercial driver’s license (CDL) after two or more serious traffic violations. Commercial truck and bus companies that allow their drivers to use hand-held cell phones while driving will face a maximum penalty of \$11,000. Approximately four million commercial drivers would be affected by this final rule.

While driver distraction studies have produced mixed results, a Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration news release says research shows that using a hand-held cell phone while driving requires a commercial driver to take several risky steps beyond what is required for using a hands-free mobile phone, including searching and reaching for the phone.



Commercial drivers reaching for an object, such as a cell phone, are three times more likely to be involved in a crash or other safety-critical event. Dialing a hand-held cell phone makes it six times more likely that

commercial drivers will be involved in a crash or other safety-critical event.

In September 2010, FMCSA issued a regulation banning text messaging while operating a commercial truck or bus.

Sappi Announces Major Investment in Cloquet

Sappi Fine Paper announced in November a \$170 million capital project to convert the kraft pulp mill in Cloquet to chemical cellulose used in textile and consumer goods markets. The planned conversion is slated to come online in 2013 and once completed will allow the production of 330,000 metric tons of chemical cellulose per year.

The Cloquet conversion project will not affect the company's coated paper business at that site. Dry fiber handling systems and improvements to paper machine capabilities approved as part of this project ensure that product quality across all grades will be unaffected.

In addition, Sappi expects to continue using the same amount of wood in its new process.

"The chemical cellulose conversion project at the Cloquet Mill is consistent with our announced strategy to diversify further into this fast-growing segment," said Ralph Boëttger, chief executive officer, Sappi Limited. "The globally low cost position of Sappi's Cloquet pulp mill will provide an attractive platform for growth with our current chemical cellulose customers as well as open up new markets to us."

Approved capital plans also call for a \$13 million project to upgrade coated paper manufacturing at the Sappi Somerset Mill in Skowhegan, Maine.

Sappi is currently the world's largest manufacturer of chemical cellulose out of its Saiccor Mill in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The Cloquet project, together with the earlier announced expansion at the Sappi Ngodwana Mill in South Africa, will bring Sappi's total chemical cellulose capacity to over 1.3 million metric tons per year.

"We are excited about the new growth opportunities this investment in chemical cellulose brings to Sappi Fine Paper North America, all of our employees and the Cloquet community," said Mark Gardner, president and chief executive officer, Sappi Fine Paper North America. "Our planned conversion will allow the continued production of kraft pulp for maximum flexibility to react to changes in global pulp markets. This project, together with the coated paper investment at Somerset Mill, ensures that we can grow profitably in both cellulose and fine paper markets for years to come."

Currently, the Cloquet pulp mill produces hardwood kraft (NBHK) pulp for market sales. Sappi will work closely with its pulp customers to ensure an orderly transition, including, where appropriate, making supplies available from its Somerset Mill in Skowhegan, Maine.



MnDOT Increases Allowable Weight on Highway 23 Bridges

As the result of input from TPA, MnDOT increased the allowable weight on two bridges on Minnesota Highway 23.

MnDOT staff informed TPA of the increase on December 15th. The bridges are now posted with a "50-ton" weight limit. Another posting indicates trucks are not allowed to meet on either bridge.

The bridges – one just north of Duquette and the other where Carlton County Highway 18 meets 23, known as the Fond du Lac bridge – had been posted at 40-tons, meaning even trucks with a 6th axle permit would be limited to 80,000 pounds. As a result, in that region had to utilize alternate routes, either by travelling on Wisconsin Highway 35, adding miles – and expense – to each load, or by detouring on nearby gravel roads that were less safe than staying on paved Highway 23.

MnDOT had lowered the legal weight earlier in the year after finding that they needed to be repaired in support higher weights. The repairs aren't scheduled until 2015. TPA staff had several conversations with MnDOT over the past four months to aid in finding an alternative to the lower weight posting. Staff from the DNR's division of forestry also urged MnDOT to make the change after the corridor became even more important for loggers after the July 1 blowdown in the east central part of the state.

TPA Board Meets

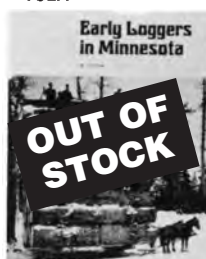


Left to right: Michael Cowles of the Fryberger Law Firm, TPA Vice President Kit Hasbargen of Hasbargen Logging, TPA President Mike Warren of M & R Chips, and TPA Vice President Scott Pittack of Pittack Logging, listen as TPA Executive Vice President Wayne Brandt leads a discussion on priorities for the 2012 Minnesota legislative sessions at TPA's November board of directors meeting. Directors also heard presentations on a variety of issues, including from Superior National Forest Supervisor Jim Sanders, DNR acting Northeast Region Forest Manager Craig Schmid, and state Rep. Denise Dittrich (DFL-Champlin), who spoke on management issues on permanent school trust fund lands.

Early Loggers in Minnesota

by J. C. Ryan

VOL. I



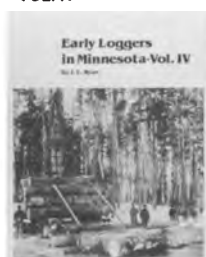
VOL. III



VOL. II



VOL. IV



First-hand recollections by storyteller "Buzz" Ryan of the loggers, loaders, swampers, wood butchers and bull cooks who ruled the woods in the heyday of the pioneer lumberjacks—with dozens of historical photographs.

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903 Medical Arts Bldg., 324 W. Superior St., Duluth, MN 55802

On the Markets

The *Timber Bulletin* publishes information regarding results of a sampling of recent timber sales and other market indicators, as well as other market-related news items.

Recent Timber Sales Average prices, as reported by each agency

Agency Regular Intermediate

DNR – Sandstone Area Salvage

October 18 – Oral Auction

Aspen Species (WMP)	\$14.70	NA
Aspen Species (WC)	\$ 9.08	NA
Jack Pine (WMP)	\$16.05	NA
Oak Species (WC)	\$ 7.00	NA

This was a salvage auction as a result of the July blowdowns. The sale was regular auction only. Seven of the nine tracts offered were purchased.

DNR – Sandstone Area Salvage

November 1 – Oral Auction

Aspen Species (WC)	\$ 8.99	NA
Trembling Aspen (WC)	\$11.27	NA
Pine Species (WMP)	\$21.46	NA
Oak Species (WMP)	\$10.09	NA
Mixed Hardwoods (WC)	\$ 4.74	NA

This was a salvage auction as a result of the July blowdowns. The sale was regular auction only. Nine of the 12 tracts offered were purchased.

Koochiching County

November 16 – Oral Auction

Aspen Pulp/ Bolts	\$34.56	\$32.12
Spruce Pulp/ Bolts	\$20.35	\$32.13
Balsam Pulp/ Bolts	\$21.08	\$19.02
Tamarack Pulp/ Bolts	\$ 5.69	\$ 7.34

16 tracts on the intermediate auction sold during 1st round of bidding; two tracts sold during 2nd round of bidding; one tract sold after the sale as a Regular; one tract did not sell at sale and remains available at appraised

value. All 17 regular auction tracts sold during the sale.

DNR – Baudette Area

November 22 – Sealed Bids

Trembling Aspen (WC)	\$25.06	\$28.41
Aspen Species (WC)	\$31.48	\$27.89
Trembling Aspen (WMP)	\$30.60	\$29.19
Jack Pine (WMP)	\$30.18	\$27.01
Black Spruce (WC)	NA	\$21.50

17 of the 20 tracts offered on the regular and intermediate auctions were purchased.

DNR Hibbing Area

December 1 – Oral Auction

Aspen Species (WC)	\$15.90	\$17.00
Trembling Aspen (WC)	\$33.81	\$21.54
Balsam Fir (WC)	\$16.66	\$12.12
Pine Species (WMP)	\$51.76	\$41.13

15 of the 20 tracts offered on the regular and intermediate auctions were purchased.

Itasca County

December 2 – Oral Auction

Aspen (wdsrn)	\$24.87	NA
Paper Birch (wdsrn)	\$12.41	NA
Balsam (wdsrn)	\$23.57	NA
Black Spruce (wdsrn)	\$25.85	NA

Prices are the combined averages for the regular and intermediate auctions. Data supplied by Itasca County didn't provide averages for each individual auction. Forty-nine of the 55 offered tracts were purchased.

DNR – Backus and Deer River Areas

December 6 – Oral Auction

Trembling Aspen (WC)	\$34.58	\$33.85
Balsam Fir (WC)	\$19.85	\$15.72
Aspen Species (WC)	\$17.66	\$24.75

17 of the 25 tracts offered on the regular and intermediate auctions were purchased.

DNR – Orr and Tower Areas

December 7 – Oral Auction

Trembling Aspen (WC)	\$18.70	\$18.70
Aspen Species (WC)	\$21.30	\$18.50
Trembling Aspen (WMP)	NA	\$24.40
Mixed Spruce (WC)	\$38.82	\$14.45

10 of the 23 tracts offered on the regular and intermediate auctions were purchased.

Cass County

September 29 – Sealed Bid

Red Pine Bolts and Pulp	\$30.99	NA
Aspen	\$27.25	NA
Birch	\$21.49	NA

DNR Sandstone Area Salvage

December 7 – Oral Auction

Trembling Aspen (WC)	\$ 6.48	NA
Aspen Species (WC)	\$ 8.10	NA
Aspen Species (WMP)	\$ 8.10	NA
Red Oak (WMP)	\$ 6.07	NA
Northern Hardwoods (WC)	\$ 3.83	NA

This was a salvage auction as a result of the July blowdowns. The sale was regular auction only. Five of the nine tracts offered were purchased.

Cass County

October 27 – Oral Auction

Aspen	\$20.34	\$17.07
Birch	\$16.93	\$12.57
Red Oak	\$16.40	\$16.78

All 14 tracts offered were sold.

Cass County

November 23 – Sealed Bid

Aspen	\$36.20	\$18.95
Birch	\$23.51	\$12.02
Red Oak	\$34.51	\$14.61

Products:

PB = Pulp and Bolts

WMP = Woodsrun mixed Products

WC = Woodsrun cordwood

ST = Sawtimber

WST = Woodsrun Sawtimber

PW = Pulpwood

DNR Revises Blowdown/Extension Policy

In a notice to state timber permit holders, the DNR announced a revision in the notice to state timber sale permit holders regarding the “Commissioner’s Declaration of Emergency Providing Authority for the Extension of Certain State-Issued Timber Harvesting Permits” issued September 27, 2011. That declaration allowed purchasers of salvage timber sales from the July 2011 windstorms in Pine County and permit holders that harvest these salvage sales to get a two-year Natural Disaster Extension on qualified existing permits.

The revisions to the September 27 declaration include:

1. A permit holder that harvests a sale on behalf of the salvage sale purchaser is now eligible for this extension with the consent of the purchaser.
2. Permit holders that harvest their pre-July 2011 permits that were significantly (>20%) damaged by the July 2011 windstorms are

eligible for this extension.

3. Allows the number of existing permits that may be extended to be based on the total volume purchased on windstorm salvage timber permits. For example, if 3,000 cords of timber are purchased on salvage permits, then any number of existing permits totaling up to 3,000 cords may be granted this extension. Previously, one existing timber permit could be extended for each salvage permit purchased.

For a permit to qualify for this two-year, interest-free extension, the existing non-salvage permit must have a permit expiration date prior to August 1, 2013. To obtain a Natural Disaster Extension, a letter must be submitted to the DNR Area Forestry that administers the timber sale permit(s) that you want to extend, stating: 1) the permit number(s) of the permit(s) to extend; 2) the permit number(s) of the salvage timber



sale(s) in Pine County that qualifies you for the extension; and 3) a consent letter from the purchaser of the salvage sale to grant you the extension based on their salvage volume purchased if you harvested the sale on behalf of the purchaser.

The Sandstone Area has been holding salvage timber sale auctions since August 22. Salvage sale auction notice of sales are posted and available at least 10 calendar days prior to the auction date.

Questions on the extension policy should be directed to your local DNR Forestry Office.

LOGGERS OF THE PAST . . .

"The Civilian Conservation Corps"

by J. C. Ryan

This story is reprinted from an earlier *Timber Bulletin*—one of the first of "Buzz" Ryan's ever-popular contributions to these pages. The *Bulletin* will continue to reprint selected stories from the memories he recorded for us.—Editor



Forty years ago—on March 31, 1933, to be exact—the United States launched the greatest program of natural resource conservation coupled with unemployment relief ever undertaken in America up to that time. Franklin D. Roosevelt that day approved an Act of Congress that in part set up the Civilian Conservation Corps.

A recent article by Henry Clepper in the "American Forest" magazine, "The Birth of the CCC," has stirred many fond memories of my work with the CCC. The following article describes the CCC in the Cloquet Valley Forest, typical of many throughout the land.

* * *

Soon after President Roosevelt took office in the spring of 1933, legislation was passed setting up the Civilian Conservation Corps. This was President Roosevelt's pet program and no time was lost in getting it under way. This year of 1973 is the fortieth anniversary and an appropriate time to recapitulate what it did for forestry in Minnesota.

After the original stands of timber were logged and the large fires that followed were past, personnel of the Division of Forestry often dreamed and hoped that some day they might have at their disposal an organized crew of fire fighters that could be mustered at a moment's notice to take action on fires as soon as they were reported.

The rangers and patrolmen of the Forest Service depended on lumber camps and settlers to fight the fires and it often took a day or more to get a firefighting crew together. We who were worrying about where the fire fighters would come from, once the camps were shut down, had no way of knowing that help would soon be coming from the Civilian Conservation Corps and its well organized firefighting crews.

Soon after the corps were organized, we began getting letters from the Director of Forestry asking us to pick sites for a possible camp. While no one knew anything about how large a camp might be or how long a period to plan for, we went ahead and picked out sites of old lumber camps that had water supplies and good

roads to the site. Each week came further word from St. Paul on leases for the proposed camp sites, inspection of water supplies, etc., by the Army.

I had contacted the Cloquet and Northern Lumber companies that owned much of the land in the newly established Cloquet Valley Forest and they informed me that they would give a lease on their land any place I picked for a camp, so the lease matter was easily taken care of. About the 15th of May 1933, an Army officer called and we inspected the several sites that I had picked. I had picked one site at the old camp clearing just south of the ranger station, known as the Gravel Pit Camp, and another at old Camp Six on the south shore of Sullivan Lake in Sec. 24-55-14 on the Kelsey Brimson Road.

I was informed by the Army officer who inspected the sites that there would be some camps assigned to the U.S. Forest Service and some to the Minnesota Forest Service, but he did not know how many or where these would be located as it was up to the Forest Service to pick the sites. During the following two weeks we were informed from our St. Paul office that we would probably get a camp, but that we were well down the list as several sites would be considered before Cloquet Valley.

However, on the night of the 8th of June 1933, I had a call from G. M. Conzet, our Commissioner of Forestry, who told me that the first company of CCC men were ready to be shipped out of Fort Snelling, and his plan was to send them to Cusson, north of Orr, Minnesota, and house them in the headquarters building of the old Virginia and Rainy Lake Lumber Company supply camp.

He told me that some question had come up about the lease and he would have to send them somewhere else. He asked if my leases were in order and if my water supply had been approved by the Army. I told him that both had been taken care of, and he said OK, we will send you the first CCC company of the Minnesota Forest Service.

I had been in bed when he called and I went back to bed, but could not sleep, thinking of the problem that had been

presented to me. The next morning I had another call from Conzet telling me to hire trucks and make arrangements for transporting the men from Brimson to the camp site. I asked him if he had funds set up for hiring trucks; he said no, but we will have to find some, and get at least 10 trucks ready to meet the train at Brimson early in the morning of June 11.

I gathered up whatever logging trucks and school busses I could, and at 6:00 a.m. on the morning of June 11, 1933, the special train arrived at Brimson with a company of 194 enrollees, their officers, camping equipment and supplies. The men rolled out of the train and into a little Fred Ault store that stood near the depot. Fred had opened up early to see the special train arrive. In a matter of 30 minutes, Fred had sold every candy bar, bottle of pop, cakes and cookies that he had in the store. The enrollees had been given their first pay envelope just before they left Fort Snelling the evening before.

After a short talk with the company commander, Captain A.M. Sherer, to whom I explained the layout, he called the boys together and we started unloading the cars and hauling to the camp site 11 miles west. By 9:00 p.m., June 11, we had all of the boys and equipment moved, tents set up, kitchen set up and everyone fed a hot supper and bedded down for the night. Thus my first day with CCC.

This being the first State Forest Service camp, it was numbered S.51, as the State Camps started at 50. The Army number for the CCC company was 719. The camp was also given the name of Camp Charles in honor of the first company commander, who had been replaced by Capt. A.M. Sherer shortly before leaving Fort Snelling.

The next two weeks were put in getting the camp in order and cleaning up the site. By June 24, 24 local men known as LEM (local experienced men) were enrolled by myself from the men and boys of the nearby towns of Markham, Makinen and Brimson. These men were to serve as leaders to teach the boys how to do woods work. These LEM were picked with great care as to ability and personality.

We had been taken so by surprise in



getting a camp so soon that we did not have our foreman picked until a week or so after the company arrived. The first foreman to show up was A.I. Coolidge of Knife River, an ex-camp foreman and timber cruiser for the Alger Smith Lumber Company. Frank Donnley of St. Paul as superintendent, Zena Hathaway of St. Paul as forester, Swan Carson of Duluth as foreman and William LeFever as foreman and blacksmith all joined in a week. Other foremen joined within a month and by July 4, we were pretty well organized.

Our first fire fighting by CCC was done on July 4 and 5. The boys had almost all been given leave to go to town on July 4. A fire started the afternoon of the 4th on the Comstock Lake Road and I was at camp to gather up the boys as they returned from their Fourth of July leave and start them out on the fire. While they had but little training in fire fighting, it was sure nice to have a crew available in a hurry and we soon had the fire under control.

As a result of this first fire, a program was set up to give every boy 16 hours training before he could be sent on a fire. By 1936, every CCC camp had a well organized and trained fire fighting crew.

Top photo shows the Sullivan Lake CCC Camp S.51, Company 719, in 1935. In operation from June 1933 to November 1941, it was Minnesota's first and last State CCC camp. Planting trees was a major part of CCC work: photo at left shows a crew near Pine Island, and the bottom photo a crew planting near Big Lake, in the Fond du Lac Forest.



Shortly after August 1, we were assured that we would have a camp during the winter months and we started in to get timber cut and hauled for the camp. The buildings were all the palisade type log buildings and neatly made. The barracks were in the form of a quadrangle, six 20' x 40' barracks on each side with 18 men to a barrack. On one end of the quadrangle were the Army office and supply room, and on the other end the mess hall. Around the quadrangle were the hospital, modern baths (showers and latrines), a 40' x 120' recreation hall, power houses, pump houses and laundry.

Out in front was the Army quarters. Off at the side were the Forestry or work agency buildings, consisting of foreman quarters, office, blacksmith shop, tool shop and eight garages for trucks and equipment. Capt. Davis of Kansas City took charge of the company shortly after the permanent barracks were built, and by 1936 this camp became the show place of the Superior sub-district, which had headquarters at Two Harbors.

This camp remained in first place during its entire life. Each year new buildings and improvements were made, and it was the only camp that boasted a six-hole golf course, modern baseball fields, outdoor boxing ring, etc. Besides the Army officers and doctor, an educational adviser and helper were added, a modern school room was constructed and all types of educational classes were held. Movies were shown at least one night a week, boxing matches held one night a week, and both baseball and softball were played between this and other CCC camps each weekend during season.

Dances were held at camp one night each month and girls were brought in by bus from Duluth, Two Harbors and surrounding country. Boys were transported to dances outside the camp each weekend by company trucks, and an officer and educational adviser was always in charge.

New enrollment periods were each 3-months, but during the first few years we had but little turnover, as the boys liked the camp, the commander and the foreman. Later on, in the late 30's, the turnover was much greater. Many of our boys came from the Twin Cities, from the farming country in the southern and western parts of Minnesota, and we had two large groups of boys from Kansas and Nebraska. Camp S.51 Company 719 could always boast of their high caliber boys—not only in their conduct but in their work accomplishments, their sports and overall behavior. For the entire life of the camp, it was an outstanding operation.

Some of the first officers were regular Army, but were replaced by reserves as soon as they were available. The Army job was to house, clothe, feed and doctor the boys while in camp, and it was the

Forestry job to work them and give them on-the-job training. The Forestry part consisted of a camp superintendent, four general foremen, an engineer, one or two trained foresters, a game manager, and sometimes a carpenter or other specialist, depending on the work. Boys were trained at mechanics, truck and tractor operators, clerks, supply and tool clerks, etc. The Army set up leaders and assistant leaders to keep discipline while in camp, and these boys were often used as crew leaders in the field.

When a new group of boys arrived, they were kept in camp for two or three weeks while they were getting their shots and basic training. And when this was over they were turned over each morning to Forestry for field work. The Army generally had about 30 men on detail as cooks, orderlies, hospital attendants, clerks, mail drivers, supply truck drivers, and special detail. When the company was at full strength of 200 boys there were usually 170 men turned over for field work each day.

We in the Division of Forestry soon realized that in case of cutback in number of camps, the ones that would remain would be the camps with the best work plans, etc., so realizing this, I got on the ball and always had a well laid out work plan that could function both winter and summer and this really paid off, as camp No. S.51 was the first camp to come in and the last State camp to be closed down.

The Forestry, or work agency, of the camp was known as ECW, or emergency conservation work, and funds for its operation were separate from the funds used by the Army.

I believe that at the peak of activity we had 30 State Forest Camps in Minnesota and 30 Federal Forest Service camps, besides a few soil erosion camps that were under the Department of Interior. The Army sub-district headquarters for eastern Minnesota was at Two Harbors, and consisted of an office force and inspectors who made regular trips to the camps to check on the Army end of the program. All Army orders worked through the sub-district office.

For the first few years the ECW part worked out of our St. Paul office, but in later years the ECW central office and supply and repair shops were set up at Grand Rapids. Before the program came to a close because of the war, we had a very well staffed and equipped organization to carry on any forestry job. As far as work accomplishments, the following were some of the outstanding:

Built 135 miles of telephone line, built 40 miles of truck trails, planted 10 million trees, built 3 dams, built 30 bridges, built 16 Forest Service buildings, 200 miles of foot trails, roadside clean-up on all the roads in the forest, felled snags and reduced fire hazards over the entire Cloquet Valley district. We carried on

game counts, deer kill surveys, stream improvement, lake surveys, and sort of game management work, built fire towers, made timber type maps of the entire forest, cultural and timber stand work throughout the forest and many jobs too numerous to mention. We put in days and days fighting fires, including the big Pequaway Lake and Palo Markham fires.

Besides our regular work, we searched for many lost hunters, berry pickers, etc. Because of our fire organization of CCC men who were trained to go in the woods, we were called on by sheriffs each time parties were lost, and we could get a crew out and lined up to make a search in a hurry.

The turnover of boys became greater during the years of 1939 through 1941, and with the Second World War getting under way, Camp S.51 was finally closed in late November 1941. A watchman was kept at the site for a couple of years, but the camp was finally turned over to the Corp of Engineers, who called for bids and the building were sold to contractors and torn down for the material.

The buildings were completely gone by 1945. The camp clearing was planted with trees and the only things remaining today are several stone and concrete fire places standing among the planted trees that are now 10 feet tall—all that remains of a flourishing organization that operated from June 11, 1933 to late November 1941.

However, the many stands of planted trees now 40 to 50 feet high and the many truck trails and dams will always remain as a symbol of the first good boost that conservation had in Minnesota.

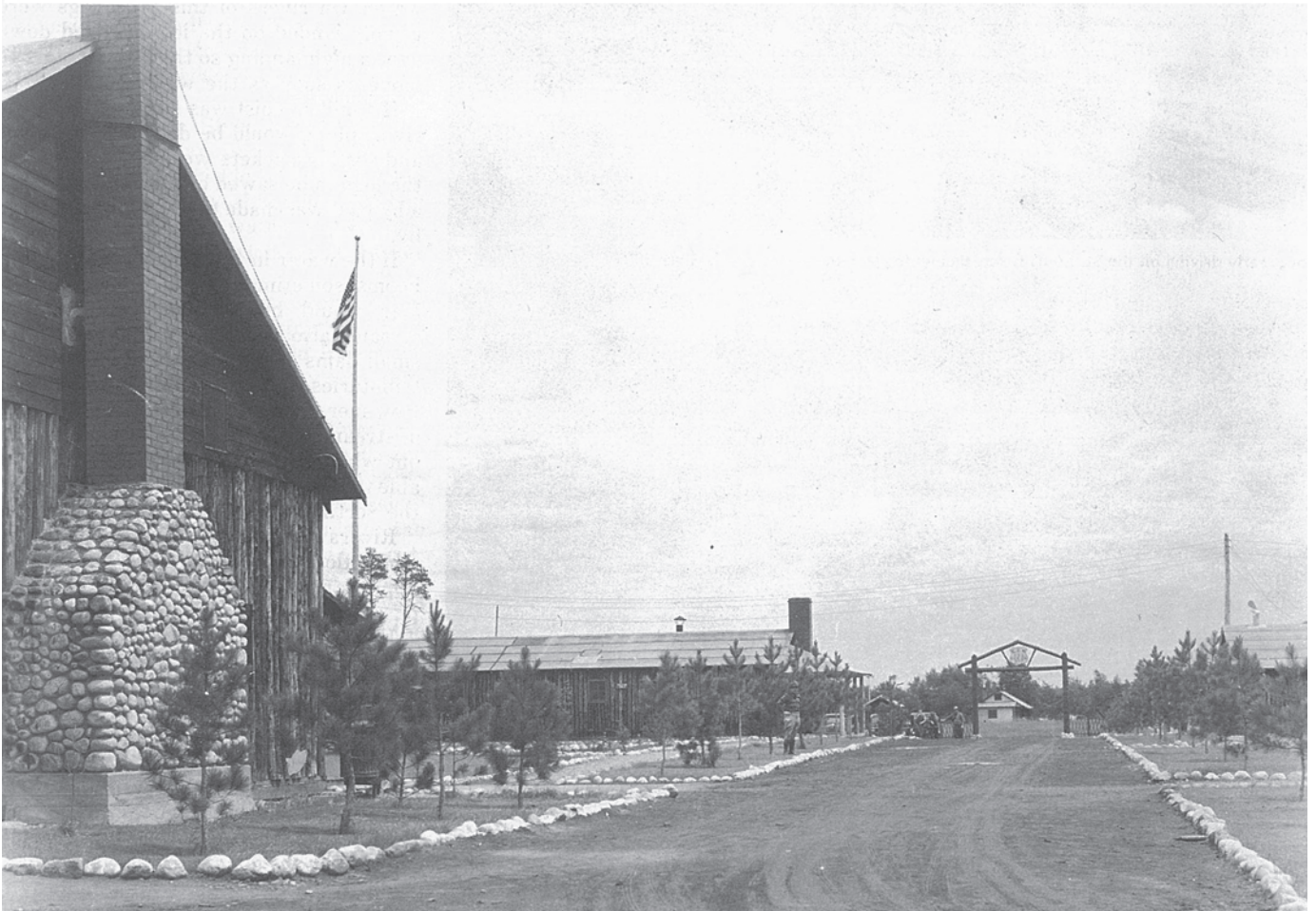
As mentioned above, the boys stayed longer in the camp the first two or three years and I got to know them all better than I did the boys in the later years of the camp. Some of the boys the last few years were younger and only stayed about three months. It was the boys of the first two or three years of CCC life that made the program as good as it was.

I continued to enlist LEM and most of the local men who wished to serve in the camp for a while. I believe that during the life of the camp about 6,000 boys passed through and I believe that each and every one derived some good from it.

It is now 40 years since this camp opened and 32 years since it closed, and each year there are several of the boys—now grown men and some grandfathers—who stop to show their children or grandchildren the location of the CCC camp they served in. Most all of these stop to see if old Buzz Ryan, the Ranger is still around. And I can say that I really get a kick when they tell me of their successes: some are doctors, some attorneys, ministers, successful businessmen and the like, and it makes me feel good that I played a little part in helping them on their way.



Above: CCC-built forest road in Cloquet Valley Forest. Below: Side Lake CCC Camp, north of Hibbing.



Classifieds

To serve our readers better, the Timber Bulletin offers free classified ads of up to 85 words to all members and associate members of the Minnesota Timber Producers Association. All ads must be submitted in writing to the Association office. The MTPA assumes no responsibility for ad contents and accepts free ads on a first-come, first-served basis within space limitations.

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ADVERTISERS INDEX

AgStar.....	20
Cass Forest Products	6
Cenex	2
Corporate 4.....	30
Don Evans Insurance Agency, Inc.....	21
Enbridge.....	19
Fryberger, Buchanan, Smith & Frederick, P.A.....	22
Great Lakes Trailers.....	21
Hedstrom Lumber Co.....	15
Industrial Fluid Technologies, LLC	25
Itasca Greenhouse.....	19
Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance	17
Mid-States Equipment	11
Northern Engine & Supply	15
Northern Timberline Equipment	7
Nortrax	18, 31
Otis-Magie Insurance Agency	16
Petro Choice	12
Pomp's Tire	7
Rice Blacksmith Saw & Machine.....	5
Rihm Kenworth	17
Road Machinery & Supplies.....	32
Schaefer Enterprises.....	23
Stewart-Taylor Printing	17
Wausau Sales Corp.	30