

STACKS

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# Forest Owner



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New York Forest Owners Association, Inc.

President: Dr. Eugene Klochhoff, 20 E. 74th St., New York 21, N.Y.  
Editor-Secretary: Floyd E. Carlson, College of Forestry, Syracuse, N.Y.  
Treasurer-Membership Secretary: Mrs. Luella B. Palmer, 157 Ballantyne Rd., Syracuse, N.Y.

Volume III

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*A Merry Christmas to All!*

## WOOD SUPPLY INDUSTRIAL PAYROLL, COMMUNITY BENEFIT

(Editor's Note: Remarks of Henry Gallien, Jr., Director of Bureau of Industrial Development, N.Y. State Department of Commerce, given at Third Annual Meeting NYFOA Syracuse, N.Y., April 24, 1965.)

In my job of assisting existing industry in New York State and attracting new industry to the state, I am particularly concerned with the utilization of one of New York State's great natural resources -- its timber. My approach to the problem is a little different from the economist's. He sees the wood using industry as a small 5 percent of the state's economy and hence regards it as of minor importance. My view is different, since I view it as of major importance, to areas of the state where the impact of new payrolls is particularly strong. Further, I feel that encouraging existing plants to expand or bringing in new plants accomplishes two things: it expands the use of a resource which is currently under-utilized and which has great potential and second, the new payrolls give a substantial shot in the arm to the local economy.

To illustrate this point, let me relate the case histories of two recent additions to our industrial family in locations widely separated but similar in their proximity to the desired wood supplies.

The first is the Adirondack Plywood Corp. recently established at Tupper Lake in the former plant of the Oval Wood Dish Corp. You are all familiar with Oval Wood Dish's unfortunate history of regression from a major employer and wood user to a shadow of its former self. We in Commerce knew of the plant's availability, in confidence, of course. Hence, when we received an inquiry from Mr. Reuben Washburn, President of Washburn Lumber Co. of Pittsburgh, New Hampshire, about plant sites in timber country, we immediately suggested the Oval Wood Dish plant.

Several months went by, during which much information was furnished and the plant was inspected. The clincher, however, was a timber supply study in depth, prepared by our good friend here, Tom Shearer. Negotiations were completed and today the plant is flourishing. Its output of door facings and other veneers is sold out for months ahead. It is consuming 10 million board feet a year of maple, birch, beech, oak and cherry. They are delighted with the amount and quality of the wood supply.

The payroll of about 125 is contributing more than \$600,000. per year to local prosperity. In addition, new quarters were found for the approximately 20 people on the Oval Wood Dish payroll and they, too, are operating profitably.

The second example is the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation plant which will be built at Deposit, New York, to manufacture

particle board. This plant is not only at the opposite border of the state from Tupper Lake, but its raw material is also at the opposite end of the scale from Adirondack Plywood's. The Allied plant will consume 350 tons per day of scrub hardwood, a commodity for which there is currently no market in that area. It will employ 75 with annual payrolls of over \$300,000. In the Deposit area, this is a substantial addition to the economy.

To summarize, then, here are but two examples of the benefits to forest owners and to the local economy of the establishment of new or enlarged wood using plants. To point up the overall effect of these 200 new jobs, note the following figures estimated by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. They say that 100 new factory jobs bring the following additional benefits.

359 more people	
100	" households
91	" school children
\$229,000	" bank deposits
3	" retail establishments
97	" passenger cars registered
\$331,000	" retail sales per year
65	" employed in non-manufacturing
\$710,000	" personal income per year

With this kind of goal in sight, isn't it obvious why we in Commerce are so willing and anxious to put you forest producers in touch with new buyers and users of your product?

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MULTI-PURPOSE IDEA

From Member Paul Einert, 195 John St., Englewood, N.J., 07631, comes this paragraph:

"A small comment to the big multi-purpose idea. I get a kick out of low pruning my woods in order to get at choice mushrooms which my woods seem to have many of. If I won't market these delicacies at least I will make some friends happy in sharing mushrooms with them."

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HEIBERG MEMORIAL AWARD ESTABLISHED

At its 20th meeting held in Syracuse on November 6, 1965, your NYFOA Board of Directors heard a report by the Committee on the Heiberg Memorial Award prepared by its chairman and Board member, Mrs. Dorothy Wertheimer. The report was unanimously approved. If a

candidate has been selected the first award is expected to be made at the Fourth Annual Meeting to be held in Syracuse on April 30, 1966.

Candidates for the Heiberg Award:

"Any person over 18 years of age with a forest interest in New York State who in the judgement of the Award Committee has during the preceding year, brought to fruition, who has conceived and completed a significant project in the field of conservation, land-use, land restoration, forestry management or other actions in keeping with the aims and purposes of the New York Forest Owners Association; or who has made any other significant contribution to the general welfare in the field of forestry and conservation, be it on the land, in the laboratory, in communication, education, legislation, or by the means of any other directly related activities, may be a candidate for the award."

Procedure:

Descriptive entries are to be submitted to regional agents who are members of the Award Committee. These regions are defined by the established Conservation Department forest districts. The finalists brought forward from the regional agencies will be judged by a committee of three in Syracuse acting on behalf of the state-wide Heiberg Memorial Award Committee, with whatever professional assistance may be deemed necessary. The winner shall be notified well in advance of the April 30 meeting at which time a suitable award shall be made by the New York Forest Owners Association.

Notices of the Heiberg Memorial Award being established have been sent to the New York Christmas Tree Growers Association, the Forest Practice Board, New York State Conservation Council, the Empire State Forest Products Association, the Adirondack Lumbermen's Association, and the Northern Loggers Association.

Members of Heiberg Award Committee:

Suggestions for candidates for the Heiberg Memorial Award are to be submitted as follows:

Candidates from Forest Districts 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 to Mr. Hendric van Loon, Forester, Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y. - or to Mr. H. Russell Martin, 201 College Ave., Ithaca, N.Y.

Candidates from Forest Districts 4 and 5 are to be submitted to Dr. C. Eugene Farnsworth, New York State College of Forestry,

HEIBERG MEMORIAL AWARD (continued)

Syracuse, N.Y. 13210 - or to Mr. Albert S. Loucks, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Midtown Plaza, Syracuse, N.Y., 13203.

Candidates from Forest Districts 7, 9, 10, 11 are to be submitted to Mr. Lawrence Gordon, 119 Ballston Ave., Ballston Spa, N.Y.

Candidates from Forest Districts 12, 13, 14, 15 are to be submitted to Miss Jane Barton, New York State Department of Commerce, 112 State St., Albany, N.Y.

CORNELL CONSERVATION COURSE ATTRACTS

A letter from Richard J. McNeil, Assistant Professor, Department of Conservation, Cornell University, says in part: "regarding the Home Study Course 'Conservation of Natural Resources', we have had the biggest enrollment yet in the course -- nearly 400 takers. We don't know yet, but hope to find out later more about their sources of information. At any rate, the enrollment has been most pleasing."

It will be interesting to know how many NYFOA members are enrolled in the course with its seven lessons in conservation. If you have questions about the course, contact Professor McNeil, Fernow Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE ON NATURAL BEAUTY PART IX.

(Editor's note: We continue with another in this 12 part message.)

CLEAN WATER

"Enforcement authority must be strengthened to provide positive controls over the discharge of pollutants into our interstate or navigable waters. I recommend enactment of legislation to:

--"Provide, through the setting of effective water quality standards, combined with a swift and effective enforcement procedure, a national program to prevent water pollution at its source rather than attempting to cure pollution after it occurs.

--"Increase project grant ceilings and provide additional incentives for multi-municipal projects under the waste treatment

facilities construction program.

--"Increase the ceilings for grants to State water pollution control programs.

--"Provide a new research and demonstration construction program leading to the solution of problems caused by the mixing of storm water runoff and sanitary wastes.

"The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will undertake an intensive program to clean up the Nation's most polluted rivers. With the cooperation of States and cities -- using the tools of regulation, grant and incentives -- we can bring the most serious problem of river pollution under control. We cannot afford to do less.

"We will work with Canada to develop a pollution control program for the Great Lakes and other border waters.

"Through an expanded program carried on by the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Interior, we will continue to seek effective and economical methods for controlling pollution from acid mine drainage.

"To improve the quality of our waters will require the fullest cooperation of our State and local government. Working together, we can and will preserve and increase one of our most valuable natural resources -- clean water.

CLEAN AIR

"The enactment of the Clean Air Act in December of 1963 represented a long step forward in our ability to understand and control the difficult problem of air pollution. The 1966 Budget request of 24 million dollars is almost double the amount spent on air pollution programs in the year prior to its enactment.

"In addition, the Clean Air Act should be improved to permit the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to investigate potential air pollution problems before pollution happens, rather than having to wait until the damage occurs, as is now the case, and to make recommendations leading to the prevention of such pollution.

"One of the principal unchecked sources of air pollution is the automobile. I intend to institute discussions with industry officers and others interested groups leading to an effective elimination or substantial reduction of pollution from liquid fuel motor vehicles."

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

Aldo Leopold: "We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect."

PLYWOOD BOOMS IN SOUTHERN U.S.

BY WILLIAM D. SMITH

Revolutionary is an overworked part of the business lexicon, but it is the word to describe recent events in the nation's billion-dollar plywood industry.

The industry, the fastest growing in the United States according to Federal Reserve Board figures, came out of its regional shell last year, bringing changes in technology and marketing that could make 1965 the greatest growth year in its history.

Plywood was invested in the Pacific Northwest and until last year came almost exclusively from that area.

In 1964, however, three plants were opened in the South for the production of plywood from southern pine. At least 30 plywood plants are being built or have been definitely planned for the South in the near future.

What happened? Why should a successful industry suddenly break from its established patterns?

Gene C. Brewer, president of the United States Plywood Corporation has said, "New technology, the proximity of the South to important markets and economics of timber utilization all combined to produce the revolution."

The first major commercial southern pine plywood plant was opened by the Georgia-Pacific Corporation in January, 1964, at Fordyce, Arkansas.

Last September, United States Plywood, in a joint venture with Temple Industries, opened a plant at Diboll, Tex. All the equipment in the Diboll plant had been designed especially for making plywood out of southern pine.

The third plywood plant now operating in the South is a Kirby Lumber Company facility at Silsbee, Tex.

Any thought that the use of southern pine for plywood was a passing fancy was

quickly dispelled when two other forest product giants, the Weyerhaeuser Company and the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, started construction of multi-million-dollar southern pine plywood facilities.

Southern pine plywood production capacity is expected to reach more than one billion square feet by the end of 1965. This is about two thirds of the national plywood expansion scheduled for this year and about 8 per cent of expected plywood demand. These totals are expected to double within a few years.

In recognition of this trend, the plywood trade association changed its name last year from the Douglas Fir Plywood Association to the American Plywood Association.

-- The New York Times, Sunday, January 31, 1965.

CARLSON WGY COUNTRYSIDE SPEAKER

Known to many NYFOA-WGY listeners of eastern New York, Floyd Carlson, your secretary, has been a regular producer of radio programs for the State University College of Forestry on the first Monday of each month over WGY's Farm Paper of the Air, since October of 1937 - just over 28 years.

On January 3, 1966, his guest will be Dean Hardy L. Shirley of the College of Forestry speaking on "The College of Forestry In 1966."

In 1960 Floyd was asked to serve as a WGY Countryside Speaker on the months with a fifth Wednesday - four times a year. Now he has been asked to take the place of Charles John Stevenson, widely known Countryside Speaker and humorist, who died last October. As a consequence Floyd will take the second Wednesday of each month. His first talk on November 10 was entitled "Tools of the Tree", a talk on leaves. His second on December 8 is "Light on the Christmas Tree", and on January 12, 1966, his topic will be "Trees and Geologic Time."

The WGY College of Forestry and Countryside Talks go on the air over WGY, a 50,000 watt station, about 12:30 noon (dial 810) and are heard by an estimated quarter of a million listeners.