¬HIS summer United States foresters are bringing their wood-L land management knowledge, forest fire protection plans and trends for the future of their profession before a record number of people at the Century 21 World's Fair in Seattle, Washington. The World's Fair spectacle, which started on April 21, is scheduled to remain open and active every day until next October 21.

The forestry exhibit, sparkplugged by the Puget Sound Section of the Society of American Foresters and bankrolled by S.A.F. members all over the nation, as well as by forest industries of the U.S. Pacific Northwest, is thoughtfully conceived and planned.

Most striking exhibit features—a number of transplanted Douglasfir, western hemlock and other sapling trees of the region-provide an inviting green "island" on the colorful fairgrounds.

The trees are a sylvan backdrop close to the base of the famed Space

FORESTRY

Needle and the Alweg Monorail terminal inside of the fairgrounds.

Important features of the S.A.F. exhibit are two tree stumps, used to explain to visitors why intensive forestry begins after old-growth trees of the region are all harvested in the not too distant future. Any fairgoer can plainly see, on the 500-year-old tree's stump with extremely narrow growth rings, that wood is not being added on the veteran as fast as it is on the nearby wide-ringed, 30-yearold tree's stump.

An S.A.F. forester, one or two in attendance at the exhibit all during the fair, explains further, "Several of

AND WOOD IN "CENTURY 21"

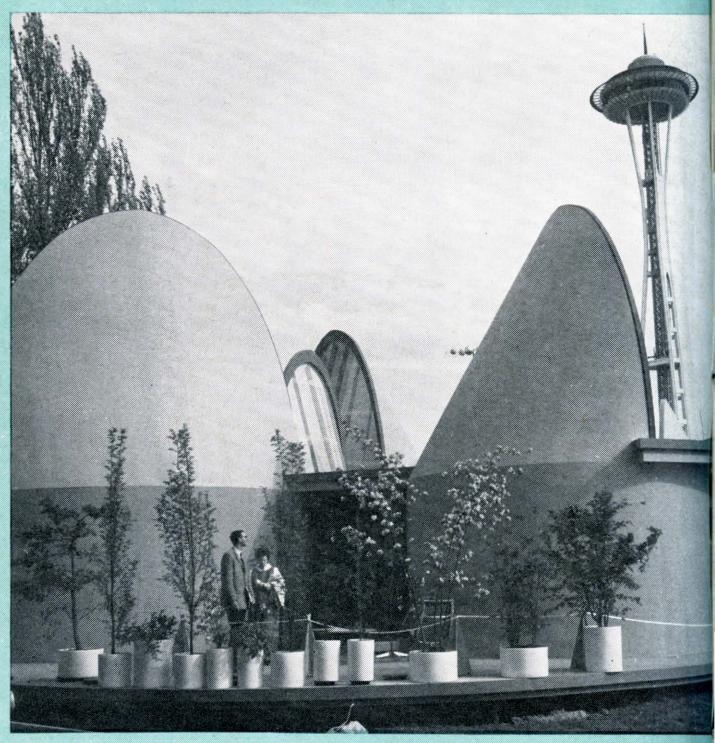




A paper dress and a revolving closet are among numerous wonders of tomorrow in the Century 21 plywood house







Plywood paneling is featured in the dining room of the "Plywood Home of Living Light" at Seattle World's Fair

"Plywood Home of Living Light" has as its most striking features six hemi-paraboloid domes of molded plywood and transparent acrylic plastic. These skylights rotate on circular tracks to follow the sun and provide shadow-free north lighting all day the comparatively small trees can grow in the same forest area 'hogged' by the old-growth tree, which is represented by our biggest stump. This fact increases tremendously the wood growth per acre in our young forests."

Forest tree seed production from "plus trees," or superior parent trees, which is bound to increase in the 21st century, is in another display of the exhibit. Tree-planting machines and helicopters, which scatter treated forest tree seeds on logged areas, are also in the reforestation display.

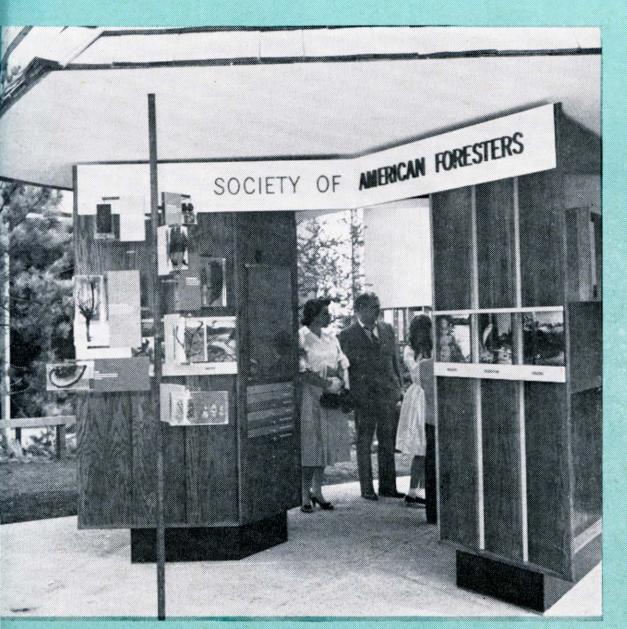
Forest wildlife is not forgotten, with caged animals in yet another display. Forest recreation and watershed use are featured in displays, as is all-important forest fire protection using methods barely thought of today.

A model of a fire-detecting satellite with a television "eye," which orbits high above the forests of the future, is bound to attract attention.

The Keep Washington Green organization is sponsoring an ingenious, three-dimensional forest fire protection novelty — obtained from neighboring Canada!

George Patey and William Eliason, both of Eliason Product Development Co. Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia, built a variety of adroit "Magitronic" displays. Through the clever use of electronics, magicalillusion principles and a scale-model forest setting, all visible through a 42-inch-wide by 15-inch-high window, the two men have created a fine one-minute-cycle "sermon" for fire prevention in the woods.

The forest setting is a lush stand of mature timber, waterfall and camping area, in the display's earliest sequences. Then a spark from a careless forest visitor's campfire sets the forest ablaze and creates an inferno. Later sequences show the forest de-(Turn to page 50)



Samples of insect and disease maladies of trees, incorporated in plastic blocks, are among displays at headquarters booth of forest exhibit



Life-size photos are displayed at entrance to forest industries theater where movie on wood use is shown



Forest Products Industry and Society of American Foresters complex at "Century 21" Fair MAKE YOUR RESERVATION TODAY! 87TH ANNUAL MEETING THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

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How to get to Duluth

Duluth is served by North Central Airlines, with non-stop flights to and from Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Also served by Greyhound Bus from the Twin Cities and Chicago.

By rail, Great Northern Railway, from the Twin Cities, and the Soo Line from Chicago to Superior, Wisconsin. For this and other good reasons, the Department of the Interior asked for and was granted by the Congress a major increase in appropriated funds for research investigations. Congressional faith was expressed in a new bill extending the activities of the Office of Saline Water for six years. It carried an appropriation of \$75,000,000.

Cooperative Program Forms

The federal government is not, of course, the only agency involved in the saline water conversion program. But it is carrying the big load because research in the areas of water and related fields is expensive and time consuming, and there are all too few "experts" to carry on the work. However, the Office of Saline Water has developed a cooperative arrangement with states, municipalities, universities, and private research and industrial firms. Seven states have entered into agreements to provide general assistance and exchange of information on the development of processes.

Congress, when it amended the Saline Water Act last year, directed the Department of the Interior to present from time to time, proposals for additional plants to advance the state of the art. Preliminary planning for such plants is already underway, and a few—involving solar, osmotic and solvent processes—have reached test stages.

According to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, "We are in full accord with the Congress that such plants should be cooperative ventures with states and cities. We are interested now in entering into agreements with cities or communities for joint projects, whereby the Department of the Interior would share the risk of constructing large plants of advanced design. . . . Within this framework the Department of the Interior is keenly interested in proposals for cooperative projects in which the Department and the local governmental subdivision would share on an equitable basis the capital cost and initial operating expenses."

Not all the processes under study are aimed at big cities, large corporations or agricultural areas. Experiments are being conducted with compact units adaptable to much smaller installations, such as small arid islands, individual farms or ranches, and even cabin cruisers. Let's hope that in the future we need not hear the doleful chant of the Ancient Mariner: "Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink!"

Forestry And Wood In "Century 21"

(From page 29)

stroyed — a smoking mass of ashes and snags, including the camper's car. The waterfall has dried up.

But the forest grows again in the early stages of another display cycle. Under modern forest fire protection methods, it prospers only to be reduced to desolation again by the thoughtless camper.

The present and increasing use of



radio-active isotopes to reveal the processes taking place in tree roots is demonstrated at the S.A.F. exhibit. A forester moves a Geiger counter close to the ground near a tree, which has had isotopes introduced into its life stream, and then notes the instrument's ticks to interpret what is taking place in the roots.

Two forest tours away from the fairgrounds have been arranged by the S.A.F. in cooperation with a large forest industry of the city of Tacoma, Washington, and also with the Seattle Water Department. The first tour is to the industrial tree farm of the Weyerhaeuser Company at Snoqualmie Falls, 30 miles east of the city. The second tour, to the city's Cedar River watershed for domestic and industrial water supplies, will allow fair visitors to watch logging operations on an area where pure water is of primary importance. People may sign up for the tours at the S.A.F. booth. Twenty-six forest industries of the region have cooperated to present

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repeatedly a 15-minute motion picture, with five-minute intermissions, in a 100-seat theater at one end of the forestry exhibit area. The movie is "out of this world," in that it contrasts our wealth of wood products to life on an unnamed planet bereft of wood.

Glued-laminated timbers are prominent at the S.A.F. headquarters booth and elsewhere at the Century 21 World's Fair. Three inverted glulam arches extending up to 40 feet in height give the booth an unusual silhouette.

Glulam beams and arches, some inverted, are exposed to view on the roof of the fair's Christian Witness Building, where programs for children are staged.

Other wood products shows are not forgotten at the timber country's big fair. The most arresting of these are two plywood-construction homes —"The American Home of the Immediate Future," sponsored by the United States Plywood Corporation, Panelbild Systems Division, and the "Plywood Home of Living Light," erected by the Douglasfir Plywood Association; both with numerous contributors.

The first home, designed by architect Robert Martin Engelbrecht, is built of stressed-skin plywood in four units, or "modules," around a central courtyard. The units are "living module, parents' module, kitchen and family module" and "children's module."

Mr. Engelbrecht says, "If our homes were mass produced, I estimate the cost at two to three thousand dollars for each module."

Second plywood home is much farther from reality than the "immediate future." It incorporates many radical ideas of the architect firm of Liddle and Jones of Tacoma—truly a projection into Century 21.

Most striking of the new plywood home ideas are six hemi-paraboloid skylights on the roof above each major room. The greatest portion of each skylight is of weatherproof plywood molded in a half-circle at the base. Extending over the non-plywood face of skylights is transparent acrylic plastic to let abundant light into the room below. Skylights may be rotated on circular tracks at their bases from within the home. This makes it possible for a home occupant of the future to "follow the sun" across the sky with the skylights' motorized control, or to seek shadow-free north lighting. Another novel presentation in the radically different home is that it has no or few corners. Absence of corners in the room, it is claimed, allows more efficient use of floor space.

The relatively new reception-area concept has been retained in the plywood home of Century 21 by the architects — a central "atrium" in which planters of various sizes bring the garden indoors. The name of this "heart of the home" was taken from the name for a similar room in the town houses of ancient Rome.

Three "skydomes" of American Cyanamid Co. light the atrium.

Six spacious rooms, bathrooms for each of the two bedrooms, and incorporated garage of the Plywood Home of the Living Light provide 2,500 square feet of living area. Surrounding the home on three sides is 2,000 square feet of deck area for outdoor living, which is divided into two practically enclosed patios and an open porch. Deck surfaces of Welchboard are another product of the Pacific Northwest plywood industry.

The fantastic home of prefinished, molded plywood cannot be built economically today, the sponsors point out. But in the future the plywood walls of the home may be delivered in virtually endless rolls like bolts of cloth. A carpenter of the future could cut from rolls material for an entire wall section.

The continuous wall panels, like corrugated packing paper, would be vertically flexible so that panels could be bent to undulating curves on the foundation. The curves themselves would provide the vertical rigidity to carry any roof load, eliminating the need for today's stud-wall framing.



