MIDSOUTH VENEER INDUSTRY

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SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION
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Foreword

This report presents information on 1963 veneer log production and consumption in the Midsouth. The information is from a canvass of the industry made by the Southern Forest Experiment Station. Though an effort was made to locate all active plants, a few may have been overlooked. Omission of a firm, therefore, is no reflection upon its activities, nor does inclusion constitute a recommendation.

MIDSOUTH VENEER INDUSTRY

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

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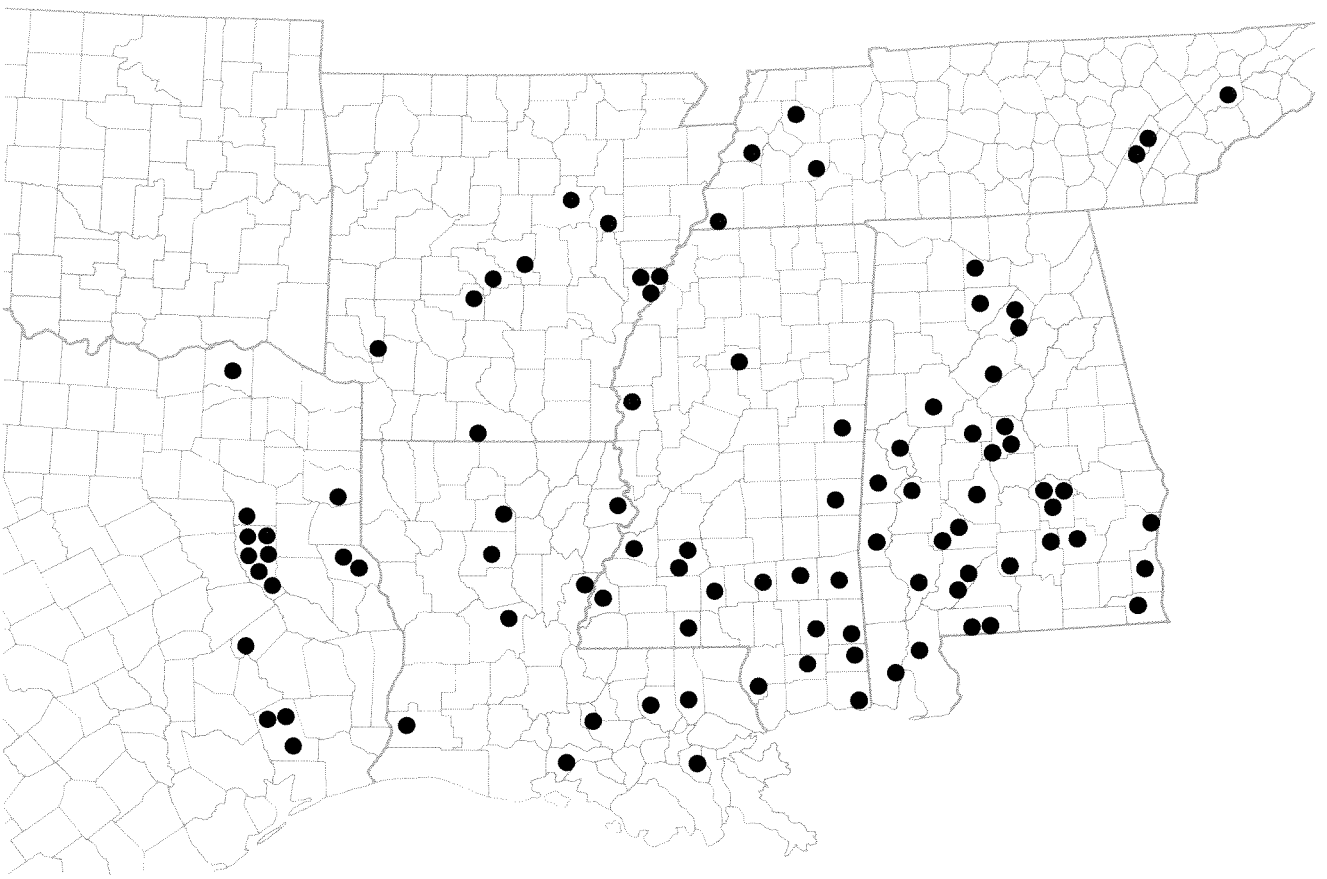

Location of veneer plants that operated in 1963.

ABOUT 30 PERCENT OF THE HARDWOOD VENEER LOGS made in the United States are cut in the Midsouth—Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. In 1963 the Midsouth's hardwood veneer log output totaled 249 million board feet (International ¼-inch rule). Softwood production was barely 6 million.

Alabama was the leading producer in 1963, providing 29 percent of the total. Mississippi ranked second and Louisiana a close third. The three States together accounted for two-thirds of the Midsouth's veneer log harvest (fig. 1).

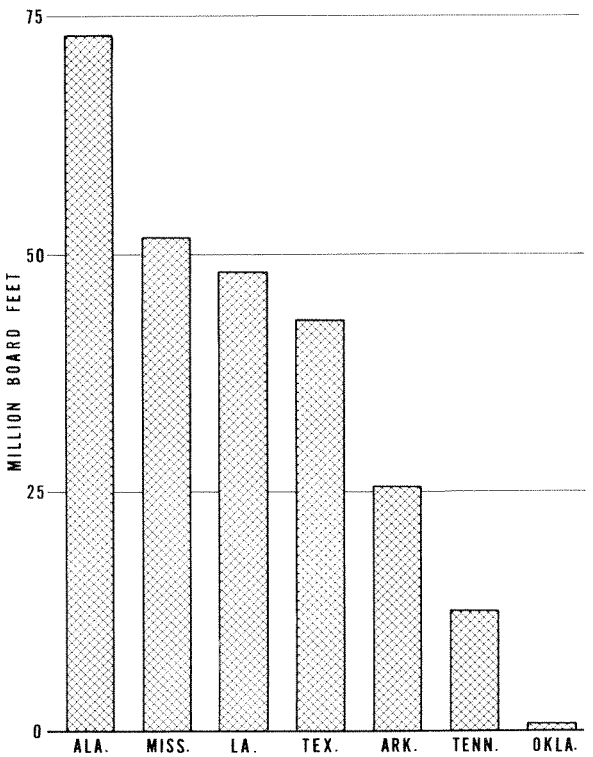

FIGURE 1. *Veneer log output by State, 1963.*

The most significant aspect of the veneer industry's hardwood use is its preference for soft-textured species. Sweetgum alone, for example, made up 36 percent of the hardwood veneer log output in 1963 (fig. 2). Tupelo blackgum, cottonwood, and yellow-poplar are also in heavy demand. Other commonly used soft hardwoods include sweetbay, southern magnolia, white elm, and soft maple. Oak—mainly red—is the most widely used firm textured hardwood. Walnut, while not contributing greatly to the total volume, is highly prized for fancy and figured veneers.

Historically the industry has been largely based on hardwood. Southern pine, for example, made up a scant 2 percent of the 1963 output, and all of it went to plants that are mainly engaged in processing hardwood veneer. Today a southern pine plywood industry is developing. The growth potential of this industry points to huge gains in the future production of pine veneer.

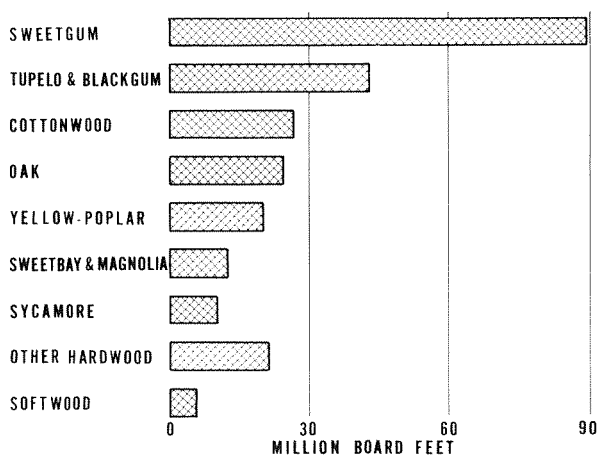

FIGURE 2. *Midsouth veneer log output by species 1963.*

About 44 million board feet of veneer logs grown in the Midsouth moved interstate in 1963. This volume was 17 percent of the harvest. Nearly 10 million board feet went to destinations beyond the Midsouth. North Carolina was the principal recipient. Eight other States also received Midsouth logs: Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia (fig. 3).

Some 32 million board feet of veneer logs were brought into the Midsouth from other States and foreign countries in 1963. Florida and Georgia were by far the largest suppliers of domestic logs. Others were Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. Foreign imports included cativo, khaya, and virola logs. In recent years, though not in 1963, Midsouth veneer plants have also used mahogany and lauan logs.

Nationwide, the volume of hardwood veneer logs imported is relatively small. By contrast, imports of hardwood plywood and veneer ar increasing rapidly. In the decade 1952-62, fo example, imports of hardwood plywood ros from 85 million square feet to 1.4 billion. Harc wood veneer imports increased in the sam period from 428 million square feet to 1.2 bil lion.[1]

Practically all of the logs used in the Mid south—both foreign and domestic—are peele on rotary lathes. About 46 percent of the 27 million board feet of veneer logs consumed b Midsouth plants during 1963 were used in th manufacture of containers; the rest were util ized for commercial and other veneers.[2] For eign logs made up about 8 percent of the tota volume.

[1] Hair, Dwight, and Ulrich, A. H. The demand and pric situation for forest products—1963. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc Pub. 953, 50 pp., illus. 1963.

[2] Definitions of the various types of veneer will be foun on page 4.

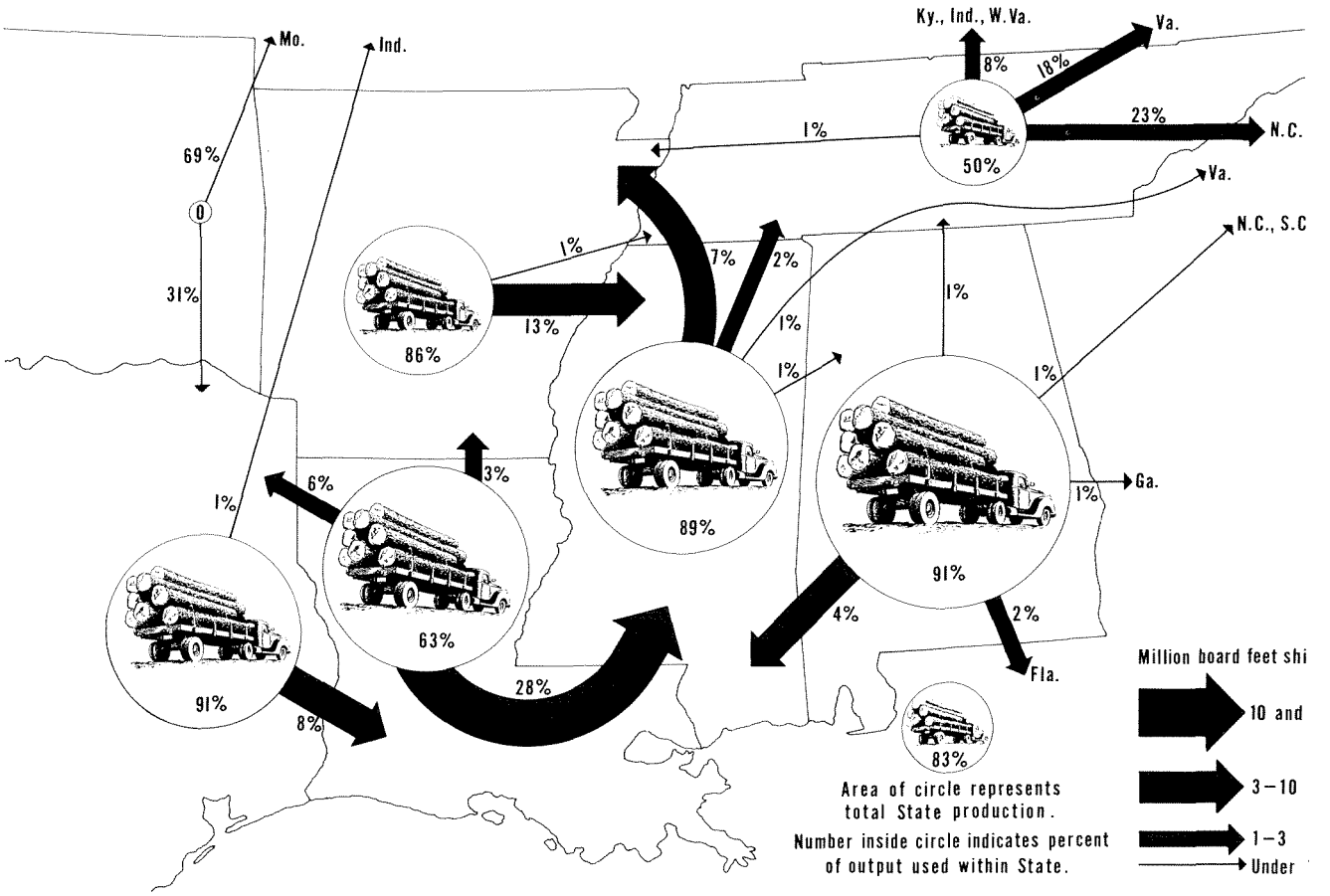

FIGURE 3. *Out-of-State veneer log shipments, 1963.*

Container veneer operations used an average of 2.6 million board feet of logs per plant in 1963. Mills producing commercial and other veneers averaged 3.3 million. Most Midsouth plants consumed hardwoods exclusively. But 10 also used some southern pine, mainly for containers and furniture parts. Mississippi and Alabama were the leading users of veneer logs, accounting for over half of the 1963 consumption (fig. 4). These two States also had the largest number of active veneer plants:

State	Container plants	Other plants	Total
	---- *Number* ----		
Alabama	21	12	33
Arkansas	3	7	10
Louisiana	6	5	11
Mississippi	6	13	19
Tennessee	4	3	7
Texas	10	5	15
Total	50	45	95

Veneer plants are only about half as numerous as they were a decade ago. The decline has been greatest among container producers. The closures presumably are due in part to the keen competition offered by packaging made of fiber and plastics.

Converting logs into thin sheets of specified size and thickness commonly is only the initial step at veneer-processing establishments. At least 54 Midsouth veneer operations engage in further manufacture. Baskets and wirebound boxes are the chief items manufactured by 30 container producers. Basket makers are mostly located in Alabama and east Texas; box plants are found chiefly east of the Mississippi River. Nearly all of the other 24 veneer plants engaged in secondary manufacture are making hardwood plywood. These plants are largely situated in Alabama and Mississippi.

Logs are obtained almost entirely through open-market dealings. In 1963, some 70 per-

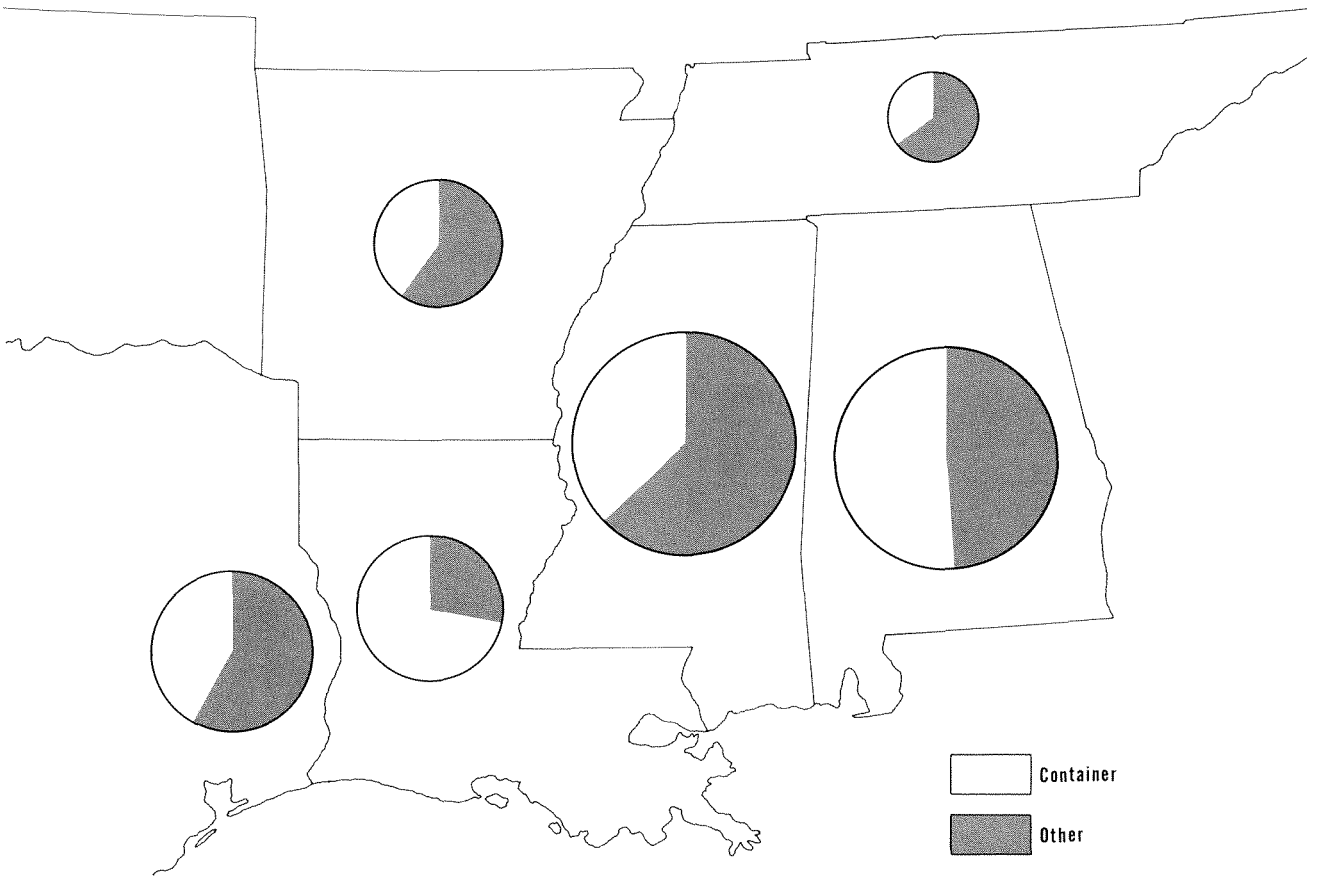

FIGURE 4. *Veneer log consumption by type of veneer, 1963.*

cent were bought at the millyard, mainly from contract loggers. The rest were largely acquired by stumpage purchases; less than a tenth were cut on company-owned forests. Although 10 and 12 inches are most commonly specified as minimum diameters for domestic logs delivered to Midsouth veneer plants, the range is from 8 to 16 inches (fig. 5).

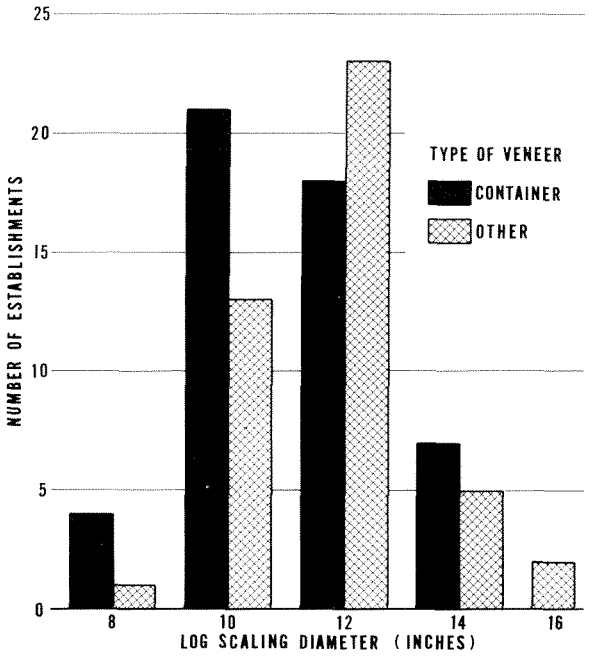

FIGURE 5. *Minimum log diameter specified by Midsouth veneer firms.*

The tabulation below indicates the caliber of logs delivered to container and other types of veneer plants in the Midsouth. It is based on a sample of 855 domestic hardwood logs graded at the decks of veneer plants throughout the region.

Log grade	Container plants	Other plants	All plants
	– *Percent of volume* –		
1	47	62	55
2	31	23	27
3	19	14	16
4	3	1	2
Total	100	100	100

Grading was by rules developed at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory.[3] Logs classed as grade 1 by these rules are usually most in demand for products requiring high proportions of clear material. Grades 2 and 3 are of intermediate quality. Some veneer plants were found to be using logs that did not meet the specifications for the three standard grades such logs were called grade 4.

Plant waste resulting from the manufacture of veneer in the Midsouth totaled about 18 million cubic feet in 1963. Nearly all of the volume consisted of cores, veneer trimmings and other coarse material generally suitable for making pulp chips, and all but 5 percent was utilized in one manner or another. Almost two-thirds, 11 million cubic feet, was converted into fiber products; 37 Midsouth veneer plants chipped their coarse residues before shipping them to pulpmills. The remaining volume, 7 million cubic feet, was largely used for industrial fuel.

The veneer industry in the Midsouth is undergoing a major transformation. As noted earlier, a southern pine plywood industry is now developing. Large-scale production of certified sheathing-grade pine plywood was initiated early in 1964 at Fordyce, Arkansas. Two more plywood plants are under construction at Diboll and Silsbee, Texas. Plans have also been announced for plants in the vicinity of Oakdale and Many in Louisiana, at Crossett, Arkansas, and at Keltys, Texas.[4] It is estimated that these plants will have the capacity to mill more than a quarter of a billion board feet (International ¼-inch rule) of veneer logs annually.

Locational advantages favor further southern expansion of the softwood plywood industry. Freight costs to major consuming centers in the South and North, for example, are expected to be considerably below those from western plywood-producing areas. The southern market alone consumes about a fourth of the annual output of Douglas-fir plywood. Moreover, pine supplies in Midsouth States are increasing rapidly both in quantity and quality, notably on industrial and public holdings.

DEFINITIONS OF VENEER TYPES

The veneer types recognized in this report are those defined by the Bureau of the Census U. S. Department of Commerce.

[3] For detailed specifications of log grades, see **Hardwood log grades for standard lumber: proposals and results.** U. S. Forest Serv. Forest Prod. Lab. D1737, 64 pp., illus. 1949.

[4] In the Southeast, a pine plywood plant is reported under construction at Plymouth, North Carolina.

Veneers are thin sheets of wood which may be (a) cut in a continuous strip by rotating bolts against the edge of a lathe knife, (b) produced by sawing, (c) sliced by moving a log or flitch against a large stationary knife, or (d) by variations of these procedures. Thicknesses vary from 1/100 to ¼ inch, although occasionally thinner or thicker veneer is made.

Container type.—This veneer is produced for the fabrication of wirebound and nailed veneer boxes and other containers such as berry cups, tills, hampers, and baskets. It does not include veneer that is used in the manufacture of container type plywood; such veneer is classified as commercial and utility type.

Commercial and utility type.—This classification includes all wood veneer manufactured for container and packaging type plywood, and the cores, crossbands, and backs for other plywoods.

Face type.—This classification includes the fancy and figured veneers used in cabinet and furniture manufacture and the veneers used for faces on plywoods for wall paneling, doors, furniture, etc.

Flat type.—This veneer is produced for the manufacture of such items as ice cream spoons and sticks, tongue depressors, matches, broom splints, and other woodenware.

Special type.—This classification includes the veneers made to meet certain definite requirements, such as those delineated by the exacting specifications for aircraft veneers or marine veneers.

TABLE 1.—*Veneer log production by State and species, 1963*

Species	All States	Alabama	Arkansas	Louisiana	Mississippi	Oklahoma	Tennessee	Texas
	Thousand board feet [1]							
Softwoods:								
Southern pine	4,362	1,212	...	...	605	...	...	2,545
Eastern redcedar	1,429	...	...	...	...	...	1,429	...
Total	5,791	1,212	...	...	605	...	1,429	2,545
Hardwoods:								
Sweetgum	89,575	26,761	9,740	19,605	15,884	123	1,503	15,959
Tupelo and blackgum	43,144	15,712	1,149	10,254	11,264	...	430	4,335
Cottonwood	26,634	326	8,340	5,095	6,516	191	1,601	4,565
Yellow-poplar	20,443	12,610	32	271	4,015	...	3,515	...
Red oak	20,337	456	89	6,117	1,765	...	531	11,379
Sycamore	10,275	3,456	1,950	1,754	1,661	41	687	726
Sweetbay	9,763	5,245	52	461	3,863	...	...	142
Elm	4,973	1,042	1,414	792	1,149	...	222	354
White oak	4,434	...	25	1,624	738	...	185	1,862
Hackberry	3,490	1,249	736	138	843	...	204	320
Magnolia	3,183	1,197	...	658	923	...	...	405
Maple	2,418	987	237	322	715	...	146	11
Pecan	1,859	...	428	169	509	235	181	337
Walnut	1,629	49	...	...	18	...	1,562	...
Ash	1,448	423	57	399	345	...	31	193
Hickory	1,311	946	...	87	220	...	12	46
Beech	1,167	449	...	197	251	...	258	12
Willow	981	42	783	36	120	...	...	...
River birch	948	398	247	6	245	...	52	...
Basswood	792	446	28	84	192	...	11	31
Boxelder	237	...	187	...	50	...	...	...
Locust	94	...	57	...	37	...	...	...
Cherry	46	...	28	...	18	...	...	...
Chestnut	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Total	249,203	71,794	25,579	48,069	51,341	590	11,153	40,677
All species	254,994	73,006	25,579	48,069	51,946	590	12,582	43,222

[1] International ¼-inch rule.

TABLE 2.—*Veneer log movement by State, 1963*

State	Logged and used in State	Outgoing shipments	Incoming receipts	Total log receipts
	– – – Thousand board feet [1] *– – –*			
Alabama	66,414	6,592	13,627	80,041
Arkansas	21,861	3,718	4,839	26,700
Louisiana	30,479	17,590	3,512	33,991
Mississippi	46,239	5,707	34,682	80,921
Oklahoma	. . .	590	. . .	. . .
Tennessee	6,389	6,193	6,899	13,288
Texas	39,420	3,802	2,894	42,314
Total	210,802	44,192	66,453	277,255

[1] International ¼-inch rule.

TABLE 3.—*Veneer log movement by species, 1963*

Species	Logged in Midsouth			Midsouth imports	Net used in Midsouth
	Total	Retained	Exported		
	– – – – – Thousand board feet [1] *– – – – –*				
Sweetgum	89,575	89,077	498	2,532	91,609
Tupelo and blackgum	43,144	42,314	830	3,156	45,470
Cottonwood	26,634	26,465	169	. . .	26,465
Oak	24,771	24,195	576	. . .	24,195
Yellow-poplar	20,443	17,067	3,376	1,974	19,041
Sweetbay and magnolia	12,946	12,574	372	813	13,387
Sycamore	10,275	10,230	45	372	10,602
Elm and hackberry	8,463	8,463	. . .	68	8,531
Other soft hardwood [2]	5,422	5,389	33	1,314	6,703
Other hardwood	7,530	4,991	2,539	363	5,354
Softwood	5,791	4,344	1,447	. . .	4,344
Cativo	. . .	. . .	. . .	18,930	18,930
Other foreign	. . .	. . .	. . .	2,624	2,624
All species	254,994	245,109	9,885	32,146	277,255

[1] International ¼-inch rule.
[2] Includes maple, willow, basswood, river birch, boxelder, cherry.

TABLE 4.—*Veneer plant residues used, 1963*

State	All	Fiber	Fuel	Other
	– – – Thousand cubic feet – – –			
Alabama	5,012	2,947	2,047	18
Arkansas	1,726	674	1,052	. . .
Louisiana	1,787	1,278	509	. . .
Mississippi	5,022	3,239	1,769	14
Tennessee	770	435	335	. . .
Texas	2,671	2,170	352	149
Total	16,988	10,743	6,064	181

TABLE 5.—*Veneer plant residues not used, 1963*

State	All types	Coarse [1]	Fine
	– Thousand cubic feet –		
Alabama	169	150	19
Arkansas	4	. . .	4
Louisiana	416	345	71
Mississippi	215	148	67
Tennessee	1	. . .	1
Texas	51	33	18
Total	856	676	180

[1] Coarse residues include cores and other material gener suitable for chipping.

TABLE 6.—*Alabama veneer plants, 1963*

County	Type [1]	Firm	Location	Address [2]
Baldwin	O	Bacon-McMillan Veneer Co. [3]	Stockton	P. O. Box 3326
Barbour	C	Alabama-Georgia Veneer Co. [3]	Eufaula	P. O. Box 21
Bibb	O	W. E. Belcher Co., Inc. [3]	Centreville	
Blount	C	Marsh and Standridge	Nector	Rt. 1, Cleveland
	C	Oneonta Basket Factory	Oneonta	
Butler	C	Georgiana Veneer Co.	Georgiana	P. O. Box 171
Chilton	C	Jemison Basket Co.	Jemison	P. O. Box 96
	O	Maplesville Veneer Co., Inc.	Maplesville	P. O. Box 66
	C	Rocket Power Woodworks	Clanton	
Choctaw	C	General Box Co. [3]	Gilbertown	
Clarke	C	Winborn Veneer Co.	Suggsville	Allen
Crenshaw	C	Browder Veneer Co.	Bradleyton	P. O. Box 23, Petrey
Cullman	C	E. Malchow and Sons	Cullman	P. O. Box 145
Dallas	O	Howell Veneer Co., Inc.	Selma	P. O. Box 502
Escambia	O	Harold Brothers Lumber Co.	East Brewton	Rt. 3, Brewton
	C	T. R. Miller Mill Co. [3]	Brewton	
Greene	C	Sumter Veneer Works [3]	Eutaw	P. O. Box 495
Henry	O	Dixie Veneer Co. [3]	Abbeville	P. O. Box 9
Houston	O	Howell Plywood Corp. [3]	Dothan	P. O. Box 917
Jefferson	C	Fairmont Basket Works	Birmingham	P. O. Box 3065
Lowndes		E. O. Browder Veneer Co. [4]	St. Clair	
Marengo	O	A. R. Taylor Veneer Co.	Demopolis	P. O. Box 212
Mobile	C	Southern Basket Works	Chickasaw	3100 Pleasant Valley Rd.
Monroe	O	Alabama Veneer and Panel Co.	Mexia	P. O. Box 617, Monroeville
	O	Beatrice Veneer Works, Inc. [3]	Monroeville	P. O. Box 149
Montgomery	O	Alabama Veneer and Panel Co.	Montgomery	1104 N. McDonough St.
	C	Browder Veneer Works [3]	Montgomery	P. O. Box 1291
	C	Capital Veneer Works, Inc. [3]	Montgomery	P. O. Box 2214
Morgan	C	Decatur Box and Basket Co. [3]	Decatur	P. O. Box 2088
Pike	C	Troy Veneer and Crate Co.	Troy	P. O. Box 346
Sumter	C	York Veneer Co. [3]	York	
Tuscaloosa	O	Thompson and Swain Plywood, Inc.	Tuscaloosa	P. O. Box 243
Wilcox	C	Browder Veneer Inc. [3]	Camden	P. O. Box 310
	C	Miller's Bend Veneer Co.	Pine Hill	

[1] C indicates plants producing chiefly container veneer.
O indicates plants producing chiefly commercial and other veneers.
[2] Specified only if different from plant location.
[3] Produces chips for sale to pulpmills.
[4] Plant idle in 1963.

TABLE 7.—*Arkansas veneer plants, 1963*

County	Type [1]	Firm	Location	Address [2]
Columbia		Waldo Veneer Co. [4]	Waldo	P. O. Box 325
Hot Spring	O	Van Veneer Co.	Malvern	P. O. Box 61
Howard	C	Nashville Basket Co.	Nashville	P. O. Box 129
Phillips	O	Beisel Veneer Hoop Co.	West Helena	P. O. Box 2338
	O	Chicago Mill and Lumber Co. [3]	West Helena	P. O. Box 2517
	O	McKnight Veneer and Plywoods, Inc. [3]	West Helena	
Pulaski	C	Little Rock Containers, Inc. [3]	Little Rock	1623 E. 14
Saline	O	Mooney Plywoods	Benton	P. O. Box 224
Union	C	Junction City Veneer Corp. [3]	Junction City	
White	O	Enterprise Box Co.	Judsonia	P. O. Box 231
Woodruff	O	Delta Plywood Corp.	Cotton Plant	P. O. Box 1

[1] C indicates plants producing chiefly container veneer.
O indicates plants producing chiefly commercial and other veneers.
[2] Specified only if different from plant location.
[3] Produces chips for sale to pulpmills.
[4] Plant idle in 1963.

TABLE 8.—*Louisiana veneer plants, 1963*

Parish	Type [1]	Firm	Location	Address [2]
Calcasieu	C	General Box Co. [3]	Lunita	P. O. Box 997 De Quincy
Concordia	C	Wilson and Co., Inc.	Clayton	P. O. Box 8
Iberia	O	Grimes and Freeman	Jeanerette	
Iberville	C	Southwood Veneer Co. [3]	Maringouin	P. O. Box 37
Jackson	O	Louisiana Veneer Co. [3]	Chatham	P. O. Box 366
Livingston	O	McIntyre Veneers, Inc.	Denham Springs	P. O. Box 787
Madison	C	Chicago Mill and Lumber Co.	Tallulah	
Orleans		Higgins, Inc. [4]	Michoud	Chef Menteur Hwy.
Rapides	C	American Box Co. [3]	Pineville	P. O. Box 248, Fernwood, Miss.
		Parks Wood Products [4]	Pineville	P. O. Box 111
St. Charles	O	Delta Match Corp. of Louisiana	Kenner	P. O. Box 368
Tangipahoa	C	American Box Co.	Hammond	P. O. Box 248, Fernwood, Miss.
Winn	O	Winnfield Veneer Co. [3]	Winnfield	P. O. Box 871

[1] C indicates plants producing chiefly container veneer.
O indicates plants producing chiefly commercial and other veneers.
[2] Specified only if different from plant location.
[3] Produces chips for sale to pulpmills.
[4] Plant idle in 1963.

TABLE 9.—*Mississippi veneer plants, 1963*

County	Type [1]	Firm	Location	Address [2]
Adams	O	Natchez Veneer and Lumber Co. [3]	Natchez	P. O. Box 526
Claiborne	C	Port Gibson Veneer and Box Co. [3]	Port Gibson	
Copiah	C	Central Box Co.	Crystal Springs	P. O. Box 129
	C	Hazlehurst Box Co.	Hazlehurst	P. O. Box 506
Covington	O	Rhymes Veneers, Inc. [3]	Collins	P. O. Box 345
George	O	Lucedale Veneer Co. [3]	Lucedale	P. O. Box 207
Greene	O	Leakesville Forest Products [3]	Leakesville	P. O. Box 256
Grenada	O	Grenada Veneer Co.	Elliott	P. O. Box 626
Jackson	O	Pascagoula Veneer Co.	Pascagoula	P. O. Box 612
Jones	O	Mengel Wood Industries, Inc.	Laurel	P. O. Box 568
Lauderdale	O	Tuscaloosa Veneer Co. [3]	Meridian	P. O. Box 107
Lawrence	O	Monticello Veneer and Plywood Box Co.	Monticello	
Noxubee	O	Noxubee Veneer Co. [3]	Macon	
Pearl River	C	St. Regis Paper Co., Wirebound Box Division [3]	Picayune	
Perry	O	Perry County Plywood Corp. [3]	Beaumont	
Pike	C	American Box Co. [3]	Fernwood	P. O. Box 248
Stone	O	Wiggins Veneer Co. [3]	Wiggins	P. O. Box 98
Washington	O	Chicago Mill and Lumber Co. [3]	Greenville	P. O. Box 1019
Wayne	C	Consumer Wire Bound Box Co. [3]	Waynesboro	P. O. Drawer 151

[1] C indicates plants producing chiefly container veneer.
O indicates plants producing chiefly commercial and other veneers.
[2] Specified only if different from plant location.
[3] Produces chips for sale to pulpmills.

TABLE 10.—*Tennessee veneer plants, 1963*

County	Type [1]	Firm	Location	Address [2]
Gibson	C	Dyer Fruit Box Co. [3]	Dyer	
		Milan Box Co. [4]	Milan	
Knox	O	Foreign and Domestic Veneers, Inc.	Knoxville	P. O. Box 1067
Lauderdale	C	Ripley Box and Basket Co., Inc.	Ripley	P. O. Box 106
Madison	O	Ashby Veneer and Lumber Co.	Jackson	P. O. Box 648
Rhea	C	Gholston Basket Co.	Dayton	P. O. Box 109
	C	W. A. Shipley Basket Manufacturing Co.	Dayton	P. O. Box 341
Shelby		Memphis Wood Products Co. [4]	Memphis	P. O. Box 7174
	O	Tennesse Veneer Co., Inc.	Memphis	P. O. Box 9126

[1] C indicates plants producing chiefly container veneer.
O indicates plants producing chiefly commercial and other veneers.
[2] Specified only if different from plant location.
[3] Produces chips for sale to pulpmills.
[4] Plant idle in 1963.

TABLE 11.—*Texas veneer plants, 1963*

County	Type [1]	Firm	Location	Address [2]
Cherokee	C	Aber Box and Basket Factory	Jacksonville	P. O. Box 1270
	O	Halbert Mill Co.	Dialville	
	C	Newton-Shank Manufacturing Co.	Jacksonville	P. O. Box 1110
	C	Peacock Crate Factory	Jacksonville	1529½ S. Jackson St.
	C	F. A. Shinalt and Sons	Turney	Rt. 1, Jacksonville
	C	Bruce Slover Crate and Lumber Mill Co., Inc.	Rusk	
Harrison	C	Key Brothers Manufacturing Co.	Marshall	P. O. Box 1177
Lamar	C	American Box Co.	Paris	P. O. Box 761
Liberty	C	Cleveland Veneers	Cleveland	P. O. Box 505
	O	Liberty Veneer and Panel Co.	Liberty	P. O. Box 231
	O	Walker Veneer and Plywood Co.	Cleveland	P. O. Box 425
Shelby	O	E. L. Bruce Co. of Texas [3]	Center	
	O	Center Plywood Co.	Center	P. O. Box 511
Smith	C	B. C. Slover Crate Factory	Gresham	Rt. 8, Tyler
Trinity	C	American Box Co.	Trinity	P. O. Box 591

[1] C indicates plants producing chiefly container veneer.
O indicates plants producing chiefly commercial and other veneers.
[2] Specified only if different from plant location.
[3] Produces chips for sale to pulpmills.

TABLE 12.—*Veneer plants under construction or announced in the Midsouth* [1]

State	County	Firm	Location
Arkansas	Ashley	Georgia-Pacific Corp.	Crossett
	Dallas	Georgia-Pacific Corp. [2]	Fordyce
Louisiana	Allen	Vancouver Plywood Co.	Oakdale
	Sabine	Vancouver Plywood Co.	Many
Texas	Angelina	Angelina Plywood Co.	Keltys
	Angelina	Southern Pine Plywood Co.	Diboll
	Hardin	Kirby Lumber Corp.	Silsbee

[1] All listed plants are designed to produce southern pine plywood.
[2] Fordyce plant became operational February 1964.