

Report looks at paper recycling problems

Paper recycling is a big business in the Pacific Northwest. More and more use of wastepaper as a source of fiber happens each year.

The Forest Economy Council has done some research on the recycling question and the following is a summary of a recent report the council made on paper recycling.

First, here's a look at the state of the art according to the Northwest Pulp and Paper Association.

Here in the Northwest, 11 out of 30 paper mills in Washington and Oregon use wastepaper—two of them almost exclusively. These mills recycled about 255,000 tons of wastepaper and paperboard last year—an increase of 40 per cent over the 1970 tonnage. Most of the recycled production here and elsewhere is for combination paperboard, corrugating medium, and containerboard. Another 50,000 tons per year is used in Oregon for roofing felts, molded containers and the like.

It should be noted that not all of the 255,000 tons recycled last year was wastepaper used—or even seen—by John Q. Public. A significant portion of it, for example, was in the form of clippings returned to the paper mills by carton manufacturers. Still, the area's recycling rate is a good one. Figuring just the total postconsumer wastepaper used in relation to average consumption levels, about 25 per cent of the total publicly used paper in the Seattle-Portland market is being recycled. That's higher than the national average (about 20 per cent).

Industry experts agree that significant further improvement in recycling levels can come only after concerted action along three basic, interconnected fronts: (1) expansion of markets for products currently made from wastepaper, (2) development of new products using reclaimed fiber, and (3) improvement in the total economics of recycling. All three areas of action depend for their success on vastly improved technological know-how and more efficient ways to collect, transport, separate, sort, purify, de-ink, repulp, bleach and strengthen reclaimed fibers. These technological and economic challenges are made even greater because of the popular notion that recycling is necessarily good. Few people have paused to ponder the limitations. The Forest Economy Council offers the following considerations:

The "Saved Tree" myth: A popular statistic used nationally is that each ton of recycled wastepaper saves 17 trees. A similar calculation using average second-growth tree sizes in the Northwest would yield a figure more like two trees per ton. But the factor of "saved trees" is not valid because the principal raw material for our pulp industry is residue from lumber and plywood mills. If wood residues were not utilized, they would have to be disposed of in other ways, probably by burning, another environmental problem and economic inefficiency. The small number of logs used for pulp are mostly utility grade logs or thinnings from forests which allow better and healthier growth. In the South and elsewhere, trees used for pulp production are generally grown specifically for their fiber and are planted because they have economic value.

Recycling Isn't Forever: Paper cannot be recycled over and over. The fiber breaks down with each repulping, with shrinkage of up to one-third in some cases. In addition, ponder for a moment the problems created by styrofoam cups, foil liners, cellophane window envelopes, wax cartons, carbon paper, fluorescent ink and other "ingredients", all of which must be carefully sorted out. For health reasons, laws prohibit usage of recycled paper for many food product containers.

Watch For Tradeoffs: It has been said that we create waste by overpackaging. Let's take a look at some of that packaging. Thirty million pounds is required each year for the 600 million pounds of frozen foods shipped to New York City. Much of this packaging cannot be recycled and causes a solid waste disposal problem. But consider the alternative. The processing plants eliminated 600 million pounds of corn husks, pea pods, and the like which, because of concentration of source, can be economically converted into fertilizer or feedstocks. If the food were shipped fresh, this extra 600 million pounds, plus the food which spoiled en route, would create a much larger health and disposal problem for the city. In addition, the cost of this extra freight and the loss through spoilage would be passed to the consumer through higher prices.

Economic Problems Start With Collection: It has been estimated that between 80 and 90 per cent of the cost of recycled fiber as a material is involved in collecting, sorting, and transporting it to the recycling mill. Many mills capable of added recycling to their current production are far removed from urban areas where wastepaper is abundantly available. Using current technology, a mill converting waste newsprint to new newsprint must have a production of 300 tons per day to be economically feasible. New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles are the only areas

capable of supporting such mills and are currently doing so. To establish such a plant in this area would require the collection of two-thirds of all newsprint from Bellingham to Portland. It would also be in competition for newsprint that is presently being collected for other uses.

As the industry works to increase its recycling percentage from the current 20 per cent to a higher level, it is apparent that there are many limitations and considerations to recycling. There is no one single solution. Perhaps the energy problem that we are anticipating in the next few years will be part of this solution. The energy value of paper is 7,500 BTU per pound, about 60 per cent of that of coal. Many types of solid waste cannot be burned without the addition of combustible matter. By mixing paper with other refuse, energy is produced and solid waste is eliminated.



HILTON ST. CLAIR has joined the sales staff at Glos Ford. St. Clair formerly worked for Glos for seven years, but during the past four years he has run the Sandy ARCO service station. St. Clair sells both new and used cars. (PostPhoto)

Keeping posted Churches support IMPACT program

THURSDAY, APRIL 19

4:00 p.m. Sandy high varsity baseball vs Molalla, here.
4:00 p.m. Sandy high varsity track vs Estacada, here.
4:00 p.m. Sandy high girls' track vs Estacada, here.
7:30 p.m. Sandy Grade Spring concert, upper grade gym.
7:30 p.m. County Comprehensive Plan hearing, Clackamas High.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20

10:00 a.m. Rainbow Girls' car wash, Sieler's Western Auto store, Sandy.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22

Happy Easter!
Check the church directory for listings of Easter services

MONDAY, APRIL 23

7:30 p.m. Clackamas County Nurses Unit meeting, Portland Federal Building, Oregon City Shopping Center.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24

12 noon, Sandy Chamber of Commerce meeting, T.J.'s restaurant.

3:30 p.m. Sandy High golf match vs McMinnville, here.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25

7:30 p.m. Lion's Club Auxiliary Executive Board meeting, Lion's Club Pavilion.

8:00 p.m. Sandy High "Spring Swing", vocal and instrumental concert, cafeteria, admission adults \$1.00, children 50 cents.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26

12 noon Sandy Golden Age Club potluck luncheon, Odd Fellows Hall.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27

1:00 p.m. Sandy Golden Age Club card party, Community Action Center.

5:30 p.m. Bull Run Community Fun Night, Bull Run School.

Churches support IMPACT program

The Churches of Christ in Oregon and Southwestern Washington are engaged in an evangelistic campaign that may prove to have quite an impact on the two-state area. As a matter of fact, that's what they are calling the campaign; "IMPACT."

Over 45 local churches are participating in the program which centers around a special series of television programs to be seen next week on KPTV channel 12. The IMPACT program will run nightly at 7:00

p.m. The television series will give viewers the opportunity to call toll-free from any point in Oregon and Washington with their biblical or religious questions. A panel of ministers will respond to the questions on the air. The question and answer period will follow a provocative presentation each evening.

Gambling in Nevada provided about half of the state's total tax income in 1972.

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Log exports show increase

A total of 226.7 million board feet of softwood logs was exported from Washington, Oregon, northern California, and Alaska in February 1973 according to Research Economist David Darr of the U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland.

The February volume was up sharply from the February 1972 total of 88.7 million board feet. The lower volume in February 1972 reflected in part labor disputes which affected west coast ports during the first part of the month.

Japan was the destination of 212.1 million board feet or 93.5 percent of February west coast exports.

Washington and Oregon exported 213.9 million board feet in February, up 4.8 percent from the January volume. February shipments from northern California at 10.2 million board feet were up from January volume of 10 million board feet. Alaska exports a total of 2.7 million board feet in February compared with 3.6 million board feet in January.

Douglas-fir accounted for 37.3 percent of February exports and Port-Orford-cedar 1.9 percent. Other softwoods, primarily western hemlock and true firs, made up the remaining 60.8 percent.

February shipments had a total value of \$46.5 million at port of exportation and an average value of \$204.87 per thousand board feet, a new monthly high. Douglas-fir averaged \$187.22 per thousand board feet, Port-Orford-cedar \$520.62, and other softwoods, \$205.61.

West coast softwood log exports totaled 444.4 million board feet through the first 2 months of 1973 compared with 241.7 million board feet for the same period of 1972.

Tax kits available

Oregon taxpayers who would like to figure effects of the proposed state tax reform plan can get worksheets prepared by Oregon State University Extension economists.

Tax comparison kits are now available through Oregon county extension offices.

The worksheets are designed to help the taxpayer determine how he would have fared with his 1972 income and property taxes if the plan, to be voted on May 1, had been in effect. The worksheets were prepared by J. B. Wyckoff and M. D. Thomas, extension economists at OSU.

The kit of educational material includes separate worksheets for renters, home owners, incorporated and unincorporated businesses, with instructions for comparing the 1972 property and income tax liabilities under present taxing methods with those proposed in HB 2004.

The worksheets are designed to help tax payers consider effects of changes in taxed property, taxed income, and tax credits as well as tax rates. This material supplements worksheets and information available from the Department of Revenue, Oregon Voters Pamphlet, the State's tax computer and other sources, the economists noted.

NEED OFFICE HELP?
TRY THE CLASSIFIEDS

We Accept Food Stamps — Variety Dept. — U.S.D.A. Choice Locker Beef — Hunting & Fishing Licenses — S&H Stamps — Frozen Foods

Pay Utility Bills Here — Northwest Gas — PGE — General Telephone — Rockwood Water

S&H Stamps — Frozen Foods — Lockers — U.S. Postal Substation — Money Orders — Hardware Dept. — Lockers — Money Orders

NORBEST Tender-Timer Turkeys
14-16 Lb. Ave. **69¢** lb.

Boneless Ham
Sweetheart or Bar S Fully Cooked **\$1.19** lb.
Half or Whole

End-Cut Pork Chops **89¢** lb.
Rib Pork Chops **98¢** lb.
Pork Chops **\$1.09** lb.

GROUND BEEF 2 lbs. or More **83¢** lb.

Chuck Steak **89¢** lb.

Sliced Bacon **98¢** lb.
U.S.D.A. Choice Boneless Cross Rib Roast **\$1.29** lb.
Half or Whole Loin Pork Loin Roast **89¢** lb.

Jimmy Dean Sausage 2-lb. pkg. **98¢**
U.S.D.A. Choice Swiss Steak **\$1.19** lb.
Ocean Fresh Red Snapper **89¢** lb.

U.S.D.A. Choice Round Bone Roast **\$1.09** lb.

DARIGOLD BUTTER
1-lb. Cubed **79¢**

ROYAL GELATIN
3-oz. Pkg. **10/89¢**

DOXSEE Clam Chowder
16-oz. Tin **3/\$1.00**

CAKE MIXES
BETTY CROCKER 18-oz. pkg. **3 pkgs. \$1.00**

Chase & Sanborn Coffee 3 Lb. Tin **\$2.69**
Purex Bleach 5 Qt. Size **59¢**

Standard Dairy Cottage Cheese Pt. **29¢**

Gerber's Strained Baby Food Junior 6 for '1" **10/\$1.00**
Flav-R-Pac 6-oz. Tin Frozen Orange Juice **5/\$1.00**

Hunt's Pork & Beans 29-oz. Tin **3/89¢**
Chicken of the Sea Chunk-Style Tuna 6 1/2 oz. **2/89¢**
Crystal White Liquid Detergent 46-oz. **59¢**
Nescafe Bonus Jar Instant Coffee 12-oz. Jar **\$1.39**
Krusteaz Biscuit Mix 32-oz. Pkg. **45¢**
Standard Dairy Premium Pack Ice Cream Half Gal. **89¢**
Pheasant 29 oz. Elberta Peaches **3/\$1.00**

Naley's Chili 15-oz. Tin **3/\$1.00**
Hunt's 28-oz. Tin Tomatoes **3/\$1.00**

Lady Scott 200-ct. Facial Tissue 3 pkgs. **\$1.00**
Lady Scott Two-Roll Pkg. Bathroom Tissue 3 pkgs. **\$1.00**

Lay's Potato Chips 10 1/2-oz. pkg. **59¢**

Pheasant Canned Vegetables 15-oz. Tin **5/\$1.00**

RADISHES or Green Onions bu. **10¢**

BROCCOLI lb. **29¢**
U.S. No. 1 ASPARAGUS lb. **39¢**

ORANGES 7 lbs. **\$1.00**

U.S. NO. 2 SPUDS 20 lb. Bag **\$1.29**

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