

KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1961

Bouncing Palm Fronds, Narcissus Festival Delight Visitor To Hawaii



LION DANCE — At "Night in Chinatown" festivities, athletic Chinese youths frolic through the streets concealed in a lion's "body." This processional dance will be part of the 1962 Narcissus Festival in Honolulu Jan. 4 through Feb. 10.

— Hawaii Visitors Bureau Photo

Editor's Note: Lois Stewart, transplanted Klamathite now on the editorial staff of the Honolulu Advertiser, learned of the Herald and News Hawaiian Holiday Tour to leave here Dec. 29 when visiting here briefly last summer and responded with this on-the-scene account of what to expect. Mrs. Stewart was a member of the Herald and News staff for a number of years. She has greeted many Klamath friends when they have visited the Islands.

By LOIS STEWART

HONOLULU—This is a bad day to sit at my typewriter. The trades are bouncing palm fronds into an Hawaiian War Chant. The shower trees are blatant with color. And there's the warm and sleepy surf.

Lucky you come Hawaii! The Herald and News Tour, I note, includes all the essentials—up winding Tantalus for a fabulous view of the Island, the Pearl Harbor Cruise and the bread breaking at Waioli Tearoom. Don't miss any of these. But

more important, you are arriving in time for the Narcissus Festival, probably Hawaii's most glamorous display of Oriental arts and pulchritude.

Honolulu's Chinese Community will this year observe the Year of the Tiger.

The Narcissus Festival includes a most exciting and beautiful Coronation Ball to which you may buy tickets. This is usually given at one of the larger beach hotels and includes dinner.

There will be the traditional Lion Dance, so strenuous that teams of Chinese trade off as the great lion contorts through the street to the beating of drums. There will be fireworks and fireworks here don't mean Roman Candles but arm-thick building-high lengths of crackers that deafen the ear and delight the eye.

There will be street bazaars in Chinatown and celebration of Chinese New Year. There will be two nights in Chinatown, the Honolulu Symphony Orchestra will dedicate a concert to the Narcissus Festival, the Academy of Arts will have an unprecedented show of Oriental art, one of the finest in the world, and there will be an orchid show unequalled anywhere in the United States.

There is so much to see and do at the Narcissus Festival, an insight into the Chinese community of Hawaii, that I feel you are most lucky to be arriving at this particular time.

Festival dates are Jan. 4 - 10. Because your time is limited, you will want to spend every minute soaking sunshine and Hawaii.

Your plane arrival Sunday morning will permit you to attend one of the city's finest old churches, Kawaiahou or The Old Stone Church in downtown Honolulu. There you will enjoy Hawaiian music at its best.

There will be plenty of time to take a short motor trip to the Pali Lookout, an unbelievable view of windward Oahu from the top of the Koolau range. Oahu, our island, is split by two ranges, the Koolaus and the Waianae. You will be amazed that on this little dot in the Pacific, such grandeur can rise from the sea.

Your free time could also be spent at the Hawaiian Village of Ula Mau in Ala Moana Park. Here you will see poi pounding, tapa making, weaving of pill grass used for the old Hawaiian thatched houses, jewelry and seed and lei making. And Malla Solomon to recite the tales and meles (chants) of old Hawaii.

This village has recently been renovated and is a must for visitors who are interested in old Hawaii. There's a small admis-

sion which goes to the upkeep of Ula Mau.

For free there are Kodak Hawaii shows in Kapiolani Park Tuesday and Thursday mornings. Hula girls hula, poi pounders pound, coconut climbers climb and its commercial but fun. Camera fans get special kokua (help) in lighting and whatever camera fans need.

Another for free is the Monday through Friday shows at International Village on Kalakaua Avenue, Waikiki's main street. Each night a different racial group, including swivel hipped Samoans and Tahitians, present a program. Camera welcome but bring your flash.

International Village is fun for shoppers. But everything is for Hawaii. But everything you buy or not. There is much for the visitor without charge.

The beaches and swimming are there for the asking. Hawaiians love to have their pictures taken. They're regular hams.

During the Narcissus Festival there will be a tour of four of Honolulu's finest homes and gardens. Small charge but worth it.

Interested in old Hawaiian herbs? There are gardens of those at The Willows, an excellent restaurant, and also at Ula Mau. Old Chinese herb shops in Chinatown are fun, too.

Some of the best food in the world is served in Hawaii. You can get kim chee at Korean restaurants, Cantonese or Peking type (Chinese kau kau (Hawaiian pidgin for food)). French restaurants offer everything from snails to crepe suzettes. There are Japanese tea houses, Hawaiian lunas and island sea food surpassing San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf.

Museum hounds will thrill to Bishop Museum where the history of the Polynesian race is well presented. Iolani Palace, the governor's office, is the only palace in the United States. Free.

Foster Gardens is beautiful and full of exotic plantings.

The nightclubs you will cover without any help from me. Music is good, both top Mainland and Island artists.

The waterfront is exciting. There should be liners in port.

Now—what to wear.

It is always warm in Hawaii. Don't bring but one wool outfit and that to put on after you land back in Portland. Don't wear warm clothes out of San Francisco.

Bring your most comfortable shoes. Plan to go barefoot when it pleases you. Several cotton dresses with light sweaters, a simple cocktail dress and stole, and you're all set for Hawaii. Don't forget to leave room for your shopping safari loot. Have fun!



NARCISSUS FESTIVAL, HONOLULU — Honolulu participants in the Chinese Narcissus Festival, Jan. 4 through Feb. 10, hold bunches of the fragrant white "spirit lilies" for which the festival was named. Pageantry of Old China highlights the Honolulu celebration.



POI-POUNDER — At the village of Ulu Mau in Honolulu, a Hawaiian demonstrates preparation of poi from taro root. The reconstructed village, with its native craftsmen at work, is a big attraction for visitors every week in Honolulu.

— Hawaii Visitors Bureau Photo



HAWAII LOOKOUT — Nuanu Pali, mountain pass between windward and leeward Oahu Island, is second in scenic fame only to Waikiki. The panorama of half of the island from the lookout is a kaleidoscope of color.

— Hawaii Visitors Bureau Photo

Weed Plywood Plant Improves With Age—Observes 50th Anniversary This Year

WEED — The oldest pine plywood plant operating today.

The second oldest plywood plant still running.

The third oldest plywood plant in the history of the plywood industry.

Luke good wine, International Paper Company's Weed Branch plywood plant improves with age, and is celebrating its 50th anniversary in 1961.

Yet, visit the Weed plywood facilities humming at full capacity today, and you'll find it hard to believe this modernized manufacturer of high-quality plywood made its debut in 1911.

Plywood Craftsmen

Weed plywood is in high demand. A key to the IP plant's men working here then, and we continually booked-up status, despite the recently depressed mar-

working in the plant making superior products.

Highly trained, experienced personnel and low turnover characterize the present employment of 205 persons who man the two-shift operation, says Jim Dohrn, plywood superintendent.

Present plywood employees Steve Lee, trim saw operator; Ben Zanni, clipper operator; Fred Rossetto, lathe operator; Harold Moore, forklift operator; and John Ferrarelli, clean-up man, have worked in the Weed plywood plant a combined total of nearly 150 years.

Lee began work in plywood in 1916, only five years after the plant started. "There were just 27 men working here then, and we did many different jobs," says Lee.

Zanni is top man for longest continuous employment in Weed plywood. He started in 1929, followed by Rossetto in 1930. "The job of a clipperman has changed much over the years," says Zanni. "Working conditions have improved and are much safer. In the early years, when I was the only clipperman, I manually worked two levers back and forth to control the clipper. With the automatic machine, I push buttons."

Door Panels . . . First Product

In tracing the colorful history of the plywood plant, Weed Branch General Manager John Mantle states the plant's first main product was Ponderosa and Sugar pine plywood panels for doors made in the Weed factory. Side cuts were used for trunk and luggage stock. A by-product of sub-grade mate-

rial was used by Weed and shipped to other box manufacturers to make box shooks. World War II marked the transition to modern plywood manufacturing.

The plant ran all pine until 1948, then entered into fir plywood production. "Today, we schedule the major portion of our plywood production split equally between Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir with specialty products of birch, knotty pine, and knotty cedar," says Mantle.

First expansion of the plant took place in 1941-43. The capacity was more than doubled, in this beginning of the modern era for the Weed plywood plant. A second expansion and modernization took place in 1958, again doubling the plant's size, and raising annual production capacity to the present 50 million square feet. The latest

equipment in the industry was installed in a 44,000-square-foot L-shaped addition to the plywood building. This enlargement contained more area than in the entire 1911 plant.

"Originally, it was a pioneering plant started from scratch, and it grew 'like Topsy,'" says J. M. White, former president of The Long-Bell Lumber Company and long-time Weed Branch general manager, now retired. Included among the plant's superintendents through the years were A. J. Myers, now general manager of the company's Gardiner, Ore., branch; and Henry Reents, general manager of the Vaughn, Ore., branch.

Early Manufacturing Methods

Present Plywood Superintendent Dohrn and Assistant Superintendent Mario Marchi, in describing the first plywood manufacturing processes at Weed, point out it was the first plant to steam logs. "The logs were chained down in water-filled open-type vats, and boiled for 40 hours." This was the predecessor of the modern steam tunnel batteries installed in many of the industry's newest plants today, including IP's Weed, Vaughn, and Chelatchie plywood facilities.

"Early log barking methods featured the use of a spud-bar to split the bark of the boiled logs down the center. Property hand 'spudded' the bark fell off leaving a slick log." A big difference from today's automatic machine barking.

Two early types of veneer dryers included the "prune dryer," which was similar to lumber kiln drying, and the chain dryer, which was the forerunner of today's roller dryer. The chain dryer was too short to dry veneer on one trip, so two passes of the veneer through the dryer were required to complete the drying job.

"The green end crew (which included Steve Lee) worked two days, and then the same crew moved over to the dry side and

ran the glue spreader and saws. There was no panel patching in those days; it was all selective clipping," says Dohrn and Marchi.

Healthful Working Conditions

Exceptionally safe and healthful working conditions have been a trademark of the Weed plywood operation through the years.

Safety awards are nothing new for the plywood plant, which took a third place nationally in 1960 and a first place in 1949.

A California health department

medical officer wrote Plywood Superintendent Dohrn last year following a visit to the Weed plant.

"International Paper Company is to be congratulated on the efforts to make working conditions safe and healthful for its employees."

The department has visited Weed as part of a state-wide study of skin troubles in the plywood industry. Because of the excellent record of the Weed plant, the health officials were interested to

learn why a plywood plant of such large size and activity should be relatively free of skin trouble.

The health officials commented, "Our visit proved an eye-opener. We were impressed by the general orderliness and cleanliness of your plywood plant. We commend you especially on your program to eliminate glue dermatitis in the plywood plant, and on solving a problem which is so prevalent in the industry."

Dohrn, Marchi in Charge

The men in charge of the Weed

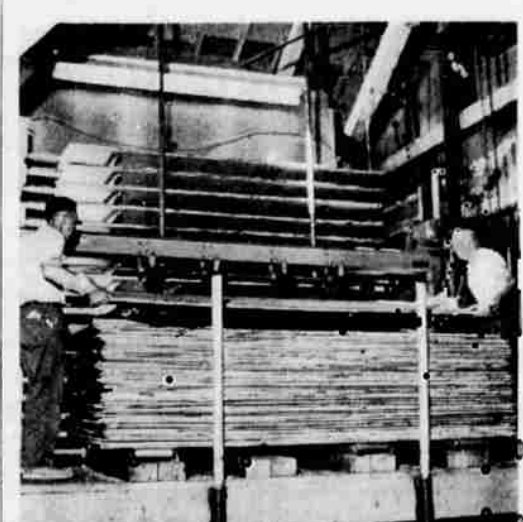
plywood plant today, Dohrn and Marchi, are veteran company employees and are of Long-Bell families.

Superintendent Dohrn started at Weed in 1939 as a scrap clean-up man. After pairing-up veneer for the glue spreaders, Dohrn spent 1941-45 in the U.S. Air Force as a P-38 pilot in the European Theater. Returning to Weed plywood after the war, he worked in cost and time study, was shipping

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1916 WAS START — Steve Lee first came to work for Long-Bell when plywood production was in its infancy. He is a trim saw operator in the plant today. This month marks his 47th anniversary with the company. 35 years in plywood and the remainder in the Weed plant.



INNOVATION — Operators Lawrence Utley and Roy Long Jr. work on the new 20-opening hot press recently installed in the Weed factory of Long-Bell as part of expansion program.



OLD OPERATION — Long-Bell's Weed plant looked like this in its early years. It is the oldest pine processing plant and the second oldest plywood plant still running today.