中美林产品研讨会文集

(1987年3月1-4日)

PROCEEDINGS OF CHINA-U.S. WOOD PRODUCTS FORUM

(MARCH 1 - 4, 1987)



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本研讨会由 中华人民共和国林业部 美国全国林产品协会 美国农业部林务局 联合主办

一九八七年三月一日至四日在中国南京举行

PROCEEDINGS OF CHINA-U.S. WOOD PRODUCTS FORUM

Jointly Sponsored by
The Ministry of Forestry of the People's Republic of China
and

The National Forest Products Association of the
United States of America
in conjunction with
The United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service
Held in Nanjing, China
March 1-4, 1987

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中华人民共和国林业部徐有芳副部长的开幕词

朋友们、同志们:

中美林产品研讨会今天在南京开幕了。首先请允许我代表林业部,对前来参加这次会议的中,美朋友们表示热烈的欢迎!

我国的林产品是从无到有,从小到大,经过了一个发展过程。1979年以来,我国实行"对外开放,对内搞活"的政策,深入进行经济体制改革,林产工业和其他行业一样进入了一个新的发展阶段。"六五"期间,全国胶合板、纤维板、刨花板的总产量比"五五"期间增长了一倍,松香、栲胶、紫胶的产量也比"五五"期间增长了20~60%,为四 化建设和满足人民生活需要做出了贡献。近几年,通过引进国外先进技术和设备,改善企业经营管理,为今后林产工业的发展创造了条件。但是,总的看来,林产工业的发展速度还是不适应我国经济建设的要求,与世界工业先进国家比,无论在数量、品种和质量上都有不小的差距,需要我们继续努力工作和奋斗。

根据我国森林资源情况和国家经济建设对林产品的需要,林产工业将要有一个较大发展,到1990年人造板的产量将达到200万立方米,同时,还要积极发展林区造纸工业。完成上述奋斗目标,主要立足我国自己的力量,同时要引进适合我国国情的新技术、新工艺、新设备和现代化管理方法,并欢迎外国企业在我国投资建厂,把我国的林产工业推向一个新水平。

这次研讨会的召开就给我们提供了一次很好的交流机会。会上,中美代表将要交流两国各自发展林产品的情况和经验,共同探讨发展林产品的有关技术,展望今后市场发展趋势和寻求今后加强合作的领域和方式。我相信通过召开这次研讨会,必将会增进我们之间的友谊和增加相互了解,使我们之间的合作进一步发展。

最后,我预祝中美林产品研讨会圆满成功,并祝美国朋友们访问顺利。 谢谢。

OPENING SPEECH

Ву

Xu Youfang

vice-minister of Forestry, the People's Republic of China

Comrades and friends:

The Sino-American Forest Products Seminar is open in Nanjing today. First of all, please allow me, on behalf of the ministry, extend our warm welcome to all our Chinese and American Friends present at the seminar.

Our forest products industry was growing out of nothing and has developed from small to large. Since 1979, while implementing the policy of "opening to the outside and vitalizing the economy at home" and carrying out the economic reforms, the forestry industry has entered into a new stage of development. During the period of the "6.5" year plan (1981—1985), the total production of plywood, fibreboard, partical board is double that of the "5.5" year plan (1976—1980). The production of rosin, tannin and shellac has increased by 20 to 60%, thus making contributions to the "four modernization" and the needs of people's living. In recent years, the introduction of foreign advanced technology and equipment and the improvement of the management of our enterprises have created the conditions for the further development of our forest products industry in the future.

But, by and large, the developing speed of our forest products industry can not keep abreast with the requirement of the economic construction. Campared with some advanced countries, there is still a big gap inbetween in terms of quantity, quality and variety.

All these require our continuous hard work.

In line with our forest resources and the need of forest products by national economic construction, the forest products industry will have a leap forward. By 1990, the production of wood based panels will reach two million cubic meters. At the same time, we will vigorously develop paper industry in forest areas.

In reaching the mentioned goals, we will mainly rely on our own efforts. At the same time, we will introduce new technology, equipment and modern management which are suitable to us and welcome

foreign enterprises making investment and setting up plants in China, so our forest products industry will jump up to a new level. This seminar prevides us a good opportunity for exchange. During the meeting, the Chinese and American delegates will exchange the information about the current situation and experiences in developing their forest products, study the technology of the production, look forward to the market trend and exploit the cooperative fields and forms. I believe this seminar will surely promote our friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation.

Finally, I wish the Sino-American Forest Products Seminar every success and American friends have a fruitful trip in China.

Thank you.

• 3 •

一、致辞

- 1. 首先向出席今天开幕式的中国各界团体和来宾表示谢意。
- 2. 感谢能有机会来中国访问。这是我首次对中国的访问,但是由于这里有这么**多的老**朋友以及过去同他们的合作,这次访问更可以说是一次回访。
- 3. 能被邀请来参加这次交流活动,并介绍我们美国在森林这一极为重要课题方面的知识,感到荣幸。

在美国,我们的森林是极其宝贵的资源,它有以下特点:

- (1) 可以不断更新;
- (2) 可以在全国产生巨大的经济和人类效益;
- (3) 可以为重要的木材加工工业提供大量的原料资源,而这个工业生产的产品是我们 社会所必需的。
 - (4) 可以为我们居民提供到户外体验自然的环境。

我们的林地确实是美国最大的财富之一。

二、我们代表谁

- 1. 美国代表团来到这里将与你们共同研讨当今对我们两国森林工业部门都十分重要的问题。我们代表团代表美国全国范围的林业和林产品、林业研究、木材产品工业等行业。
 - 2. 我们代表团来自以下部门和行业:
 - (1) 美国农业部

林务局

对外农务局

(2) 美国森林工业

私有林地

针叶树材加工工业

阔叶树材加工工业

(3) 工业行业协会代表

针、阔叶树锯材

针叶树材胶合板和非单板结构用板材

阔叶树材胶合板、单板和其他产品

3. 我代表全体美国代表,对中国同仁的友好款待以及他们为使这次木材产品讨论会成功所做的一切工作和准备表示感谢。

三、合作背景

- 1. 美、中两国有着悠久而富有成果的友好关系。我们过去和现在的合作已使我们在林 业和林产品的许多领域互有收益。
- 2. 技术合作(包括许多科学交流)以及我们两国间的贸易对世界的政治和经济稳定作出了巨大贡献。
- 3. 我们对中国通过更新造林来恢复森林的努力留有深刻的印象。如各位所知,在美国 我们认识到森林在我们生活中的重要性,并且我们高兴地注意到中国同样也认识到繁荣森林 对其社会的重要性。我们对你们计划到2000年使森林覆盖率增加到20%表示赞赏。同你们一 样,我们相信完成这样一项更新造林的目标将对贵国的经济和环境稳定作出巨大的贡献。
- 4. 使我们特别高兴的是,美国林务局计划在以下领域同中国进行技术 合作 和 科学交流:
 - (1) 森林病理学;
 - (2) 病虫害防治;
 - (3) 森林遗传学;
 - (4) 树木改良;
 - (5) 林产品利用。

我们感到,与你们的人才和信息交流 已 经 使 双方受益。我们期望继续进行这方面的合作。

四、我们为何来中国

- 1. 在美国,我们有着一个包括政府、工业界和行业协会在内的总的林业系统,朝着共同的目标密切合作,这个共同的目标包括(但不局限于):
- (1)满足我们居民对林产品的需要,这些林产品不仅是人们生活的必需,也象征国家资源的理智的利用;
 - (2) 提供永久的森林覆被,以确保今后获得这些产品和未来出现的林产品。
- 2. 政府、工业界、行业协会三个部门密切合作致力于美国国内市场。同时我们想让你们了解,这三个部门之间的密切合作还致力于国外市场。通过通力合作,在美国已经发展成一个无比有效的林业系统,这是一个自给自足的、不断更新的系统,它提供了稳定的、不断生长的资源基地,不仅能够供应美国国内对产品的需要,还能提供国外对房屋和其他木材产品的需要。
- 3. 我们相信,借助这次讨论会的技术交流,我们能够帮助中国建立一个总的、符合逻辑的林业系统。在我国已发现,建立一个自给自足、不断更新的总系统需要政府、工业界和行业协会之间的紧密合作。我们表示,愿意向你们提供这类合作的信息。
- 4. 必须承认我们是在美、中双方困难的时刻会见的。这是一个我们双方都在产生很大变化(包括经济过渡和改革,特别是贸易领域中的改革)的时刻。
- 5. 在美国,来自政府和工业两部门为增加经济稳定和平衡贸易而产生的压力,造成国内比过去更大的内部合作。
 - 6. 我们认为我们的讨论会有很大好处,因为我们的政府和工业界给你们带来了林业、

木材产品工业、以及对林区作为一总系统管理等方面的经验和专门知识。

- 7. 由于我们更加努力和中国进行有成就的合作,我们急切地寻找互惠的迹象。
- 8. 特别是,我们看到,在美国政府和工业界全力进行有利于中国林业系统和森林工业、有利于中美贸易的努力中存在障碍。我们寻求和你们一起克服障碍的办法。我们察觉的这些障碍包括:
- (1) 木材关税率为原材料的3-40%,对其他产品的关税更高(这种关税率是属于亚洲最高的):
 - (2) 一项未公布的产品税使关税又增加了税10%;
 - (3) 在中国, 信赖大量使用有进口补贴的苏联木材;
 - (4) 怀疑对从苏联和其他国家进口的木材采用有差别的关税率和产品税;
 - (5) 木材代用政策禁止木材用于许多结构和建筑工程;
 - (6) 政府的贸易垄断没有考虑到用户的要求;
 - (7) 政府的政策限制在林产品贸易上使用外汇。

我们急切地寻求同你们--起克服这些障碍的办法。

五、结 论

- 1. 在美国,我们已看到木材使用量在大大增长,木材产品工业的许多部门也在发展。
- 2. 尽管木材用量大大增加,我们仍能保持稳定和增加从可更新的林地供应木纤维。我们预见到,即使将来木材用量大幅度增长,美国的森林覆盖率也永久不会缩小。
- 3. 为保持我们美国的森林覆被,要求政府、工业界和行业协会三方面继续紧密合作。 我们准备致力于此。
 - 4. 我们认为,我们有很多东西可以和你们共享。
- 5. 美国工业界作好准备,并有能力生产和向中国提供符合贵国建筑和有关市场真正需要的产品。
- 6. 我们认为,打开这些产品的使用之门将会使中国的木材使用量增大;并且认为,增大木材使用量符合中国经济的长远利益和你们为保证贵国将来有充足的森林覆被所作的努力。
 - 7. 最后,我们期待着今后的合作和今天这里接着进行的对话。
 - 8. 为有机会访问中国和参加这些讨论会再一次表示感谢。

OPENING CEREMONIES PRESENTATION

Ву

R.MAX PETERSON

Chief Emeritus, Forest Service U.S.Department of Agriculture

A. Greetings

- (1) (Open with remarks to acknowledge the presence of Chinese individuals and/or organizations in attendance.)
- (2) (Express gratitude for the opportunity to visit China. Acknowledge that this is first personal visit but, because of so many old friends here and all the past cooperation with them it seems more like a return visit.)
- (3) [Express what an honor it is to have been invited to participate in this exchange and to share our (U.S.) knowledge on a subject of vital importance to us all: Our forests.]

In the U.S., our forestland is a uniquely valuable resource that

- · is renewable.
- · generates great economic and human benefits throughout our country.
- provides vast sources of rew material for important timber converting industries that produce products essential to the functioning of our society, and
- · provides settings for valuable outdoor natural experiences for our citizens.

Our forestlands comprise what is truly one of the United States' greatest assets.

B. Who We Represent

- (1) U.S. delegation that has traveled here will discuss with you today issues that are important to the forest industry sectors in both our countries, Our delegation represents the entire range of U.S.
 - · forestry and forest porducts.
 - · forest research, and
 - wood products industries.
 - (2) In our delegation are representatives from
 - · U.S.Department of Agriculture
 - ·· Forest Service

- .. Foreign Agricultural Service
- · U.S. forest industries
- .. private forestlands
- ··softwood converting industries
- ··hardwood converting industries
- · Industry trade associations representing
- .. softwood and hardwood lumber
- .. softwood plywood and nonveneered structural panels
- .. hardwood plywood, veneer, and other products'
- (3) (Express thanks, on behalf of all delegates form the United States, to the Chinese for all their kind hospitality and all their work and preparations to make this Wood Products Forum a success.

C. Background of Cooparation

- (1) The United States and China have had a long and fruitful friendship. Our past and present partnerships have resulted in mutual benefits in many areas of forestry and forest products.
- (2) Technical cooperation—including many scientific exchanges—and trade between our two countries have contributed greatly to international political and economic stability.
- (3) We are impressed with China's efforts to renew its forestlands through reforestation. As you know, we in the United States also recognize the importance of forests in our lives and we are pleased to note that China also recognizes the importance of thriving forests to its society. We admire and commend your plan to increase your forest cover to 20 percent by the year 2000, We, like you, believe that accomplishing this reforestation goal will contribute greatly to economic and environmental stability in your country.
- (4) In the U.S. Forest Service, we have been especially pleased with our programs of technical cooperation and scientific exchange with China in the fields of
 - · forest pathology.
 - · pest management,
 - · forest genetics,
 - · tree improvement, and
 - · forest products utilization.

We feel that our exchanges of personnel and information with you have benefited us both. We look forward to continuing this cooperation.

D. Why We Have Come To China

- (1) In the United States, we have a total forest system that involves government, industry and trade associations all working closely together toward common objectives, including, but not limited to
- * meeting the needs of our citizens for forest products that are essential to their lives and that represent intelligent utilization of the Nation's resources, and
- * providing a perpetual forest cover to ensure future availability of these products and forest products of the future.
- (2) All three bodies—government, industry and trade associations—cooperate closely in addressing U.S. markets, and we want you to know that we cooperate closely overseas as well. By working together in the United States we have evolved an incomparably efficient forest system that is self—sufficient, is regenerative, provides a stable and growing resource base, and yet can supply needs for products in the United States while still being able to provide for housing and other wood products needs overseas.
- (3) It is our belief that, aided by the technical exchanges we will have in this Forum, we can help China achieve a similar total and logical forest system. In our Country, we have found that close cooperation between government, industry, and trade associations is required to achieve such a total system that is self—sufficient and renewable. Our gesture to you is that we offer to share information with you on this kind of cooperation.
- (4) It must be acknowledged that we are meeting at a time that is difficult for both the United States and China. It is a time of great change for us both, involving economic transition and transformation, especially in areas of trade.
- (5) In the United States, pressures from both government and industry sectors for increased economic stability and balanced trade are bringing about even greater internal cooperation in our country than ever before.
- (6) We see great potential benefits from our discussions as our government and industry bring to you our experience and expertise in forestry, wood products industries, and management of forestlands as a total system.
- (7) As we increase our efforts to cooperate successfully with China, we eagerly seek evidence of reciprocity.
- (8) Specifically, we see barriers to the full participation of U.S. Government and industry in efforts beneficial to China's forestry system and forest industries, and to China's trade with the United States. These barriers, which we seek to work with you to overcome, are perceived by

us to include:

- wood tariffs ranging from 3 percent to 40 percent of raw materials and higher values for other products (these tariffs are among the highest in Asia).
- an unpublished tax on products that raises tariffs an additional 10 percent.
 - · reliance in China on heavy use of subsidized wood from the U.S.S.R,
- suspected discriminatory application of both tariffs and the product tax on wood from the U.S.S.R. and other countries,
- a wood substitution policy which prohibits the use of wood in many structural and building applications,
- a government trade monopoly which does not take into consideration demand from end users, and
- · government policies which restrict the use of foreign exchange in forest products trade.

We eagerly seek ways to cooperate with you toward overcoming these barriers.

E. Conclusion

- (1) In the United States, we have observed great growth in the use of wood and expansion in many sectors of the wood products industries.
- (2) In spite of this great growth in use, we still maintain a stable and growing supply of wood fiber from our renewable forestlands. We foresee a perpetual forest cover in our country even in the face of increasing growth in wood use in the future.
- (3) Maintaining our U.S. forest cover will require that we continue the close three—way cooperation of government, industry, and trade associations. This we plan to do.
 - (4) We believe that we have much to share with you.
- (5) Our industry stands ready and able to manufacture and deliver to China products that will meet real needs in construction and related markets in your country.
- (6) We believe that opening the door to the use of these products will result in increases in use of wood in China, and that these increases will be in the long—term interests of China's economy and your efforts to ensure adequate future forest cover in your country.
- (7) Finally, we look forward to future cooperation and to the dialogue to follow here today.
- (8) [Give a final expression of gratitude for the opportunity to visit China and participate in these discussions.]

美国林产品协会国际贸易委员会主席、 惠好公司木制品外销及市场发展副总裁 罗伯特·穆尔先生的开幕词

谢谢您,主席先生,

徐副部长先生,凌启鸿副省长先生,尊敬的代表们:

我们为能够受林业部的邀请来到中国而感到荣幸,尤其为能够来到南京这个美丽的历史 名城而感到高兴。1984年我曾经作为林业部的客人到过这里,并且记得参观了好几处名胜古 迹:中山陵,南京古城墙,以及长江大桥。我们了解了南京林业大学是最重要的林产品研究 和教育中心之一,并且特别感谢你们对这次1987年中美林产品研讨会的安排和接待。

我们带来了美国木材工业许多部门对你们的问候。这里包括:针叶材和阔叶材产品生产厂家、林业部门、以及以多种形式使用木材的部门。今天所有这些部门都派来了代表,都对你们的盛情款待表示最衷心的感谢。

我们所有在座的人都支持中国林产工业将来的长期发展,支持在中国扩大市场,有效地利用木材。自从中华人民共和国和美利坚合众国之间在七十年代初重新建立经济和文化交流开始,十五年来这种支持在稳步的增长。中国正在逐渐成为美国较为重要的贸易伙伴之一,美国人民长期以来对中国所怀有的好感近年来大大增强了,并且已经发展成为增进**友谊和合**作的强烈愿望,成为这种贸易关系的重要因素。

美国林产品工业大约在1980年开始和中国进行木材产品的贸易。从那以后,我们两国之间互派了一些代表团。美国欢迎了中国的林业部代表团、对外经济贸易部代表团、中国木材公司代表团、城乡建设环境保护部代表团以及其他代表团。中国方面也迎接了美国官方和非官方部门的一些代表团。

美国全国林产品协会在1984年、1985年和1986年先后组织了好几个重要的企业界或政府代表团访问中国。美国西部木材产品协会在1985年参加了中国的一次大型建筑贸易展览。1986年初,美国阔叶材出口贸易委员会向中国派出了一个代表小组。1986年美国胶合板协会在北京和大连组织了全木结构居民住房的建造,还在同年8月举办了很受听众欢迎的技术研讨会。1985年后期,美国全国林产品协会提出了一项很重要的对中国木材工业的研究项目。这项"1986年中国林产品市场情况调查",由在北京的DBC公司从1985年12月开始,到1986年8月完成。

今年我们这个访华代表团是由近几年已在中国从事多方面活动的各个团体组成的。我们 这次和你们聚会是为了:

阐明美国林产工业中各种不同利益领域是如何共同工作的;

商谈我们的协同努力,阐明我们这次来华的目的;

听取你们的需要和优先考虑的问题;

讨论对我们双方经济互利的潜在合作领域。

这次代表团的访问中国,使我们两国森林工业界之间的相互关系开始进入一个新阶段, 一个互相合作和互利的新时期。

看来,最实际可行的合作领域是以下几方面:

森林经营;

林产品研究;

从森林到用户的木材利用的系统管理;

产品标准;

木材采伐和加工制造技术;

建筑规范;

建筑设计;

开发最有效和最经济地利用木材的市场。

这种合作的目的是: (1) 通过在中国的建筑和其它方面扩大木材的有效利用,来增加森林覆盖率和最大限度地利用可用的木材纤维; (2) 为既能在中国又能在美国制造的木材产品和有效的建筑设计结构创建市场。

但是,我们认为,双方的共同合作存在着必须克服的重大障碍。其中最主要的是中国的 木材代用政策。我们希望更多地了解这一政策,我们也愿意就这种控制森林资源的办法同你 们交换看法。

我们知道,中国由于森林覆盖面积减少,正受到严峻的环境问题的影响。我们也知道你们有一个宏伟的人工造林计划,而且做了大量工作使你们的森林覆盖率从8%增加到了12%,并正在成功地走向使森林覆盖率在今后十五年内增加到20%的目标。

但是,我们建议你们仔细地考虑一下,限制使用木材并不是达到这一目标的最好途径。 你们的办法看起来是合乎逻辑的:你们没有足够的木材,所以你们限制使用木材,以此来节 约森林资源。但是根据我们美国的经验,我们想建议你们考虑另一种战略。

在美国,我们发现,我们也曾使美国森林资源枯竭。但是,当我们有意识地开始有计划地利 用森林来满足市场需要时,我们发现我们的木材资源增多了。我们是通过发展新产品,发展能 够有效地利用木材的新建筑技术和开发木材的新用途而做到这一点的。木材的市场扩大了, 而更大的市场需求,又使我们得以从销售木材产品中获得了更多的资金来种植和管理森林。

在我们有意识地按照一个总的、符合逻辑的木材系统发展市场的时候,可利用的木材纤维资源增加了,因为扩大市场提高了森林资源的价值和产生了用于投入和扩大木材供应所需的资金。

现在,美国是世界上的木材仓库之一。我们已经学会如何供应一个每年超过 2.5 亿立方 米的计划市场的需要,而且还可以使我们森林资源中的可用木材纤维每年增加30%。现在美 国已发展的针叶材和阔叶材的长期再生供应能力,能够满足日益增长的世界范围对木材产品 的需要。

过去我们不能经常做到这一点,但是我们学会了如何做到这一点,并且愿意向你们介绍我们的经验。此外,而且可能更重要的是:在许多用途上,木材是一种比钢铁便宜的建筑材料。据我们的调查,中国正在进口大量较贵的、本来可以用较便宜的木材代替的钢材。