

and newsprint. In 1964 Arthur Temple, Jr., of the Southern Pine Lumber Company, and the United States Plywood Corporation joined in producing the first plywood from southern yellow pine. Within ten years plywood became a major export of the Texas lumber industry. The new diversification of the forest products industry greatly increased the demand for trained foresters. Before 1946 no Texas institution offered a forestry program, although the state forester had taught some courses at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (now Texas A&M University) before 1921. In 1946 Stephen F. Austin State College organized a department of forestry under the direction of W. Robert Owens, who had been trained at Duke University. The program grew to become the Texas School of Forestry, which offers both undergraduate and graduate training, including the Ph.D. In 1937 Texas A&M again authorized forestry courses to be taught in its College of Agriculture, but not until 1969 did the institution establish a department of forest science. In addition to training young men and women for positions in government and the forest-products industry, the faculties of the two universities conduct valuable research on the problems of Texas forests.

The postwar generation also witnessed a significant change in the pattern of mill and forest-land ownership. Almost without exception, the traditional family-owned lumber company gave way to a national or international multipurpose corporation with no local roots. The International Paper Company took over the holdings of the Frost Lumber Industries; Owens-Illinois acquired the [Angelina County Lumber Company \(/handbook/online/articles/dra01\)](#); Champion Paper purchased the W. T. Carter and Brother Lumber Company; and a subsidiary of Boise Cascade bought out the Lutchter and Moore Lumber Company. The Kirby Lumber Company became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway, and the Southland Paper Mills became part of the St. Regis Paper Company. Temple-Eastex, a consolidation of the Temple properties, merged with the Time-Life Corporation. With the announced retirement of Arthur Temple, Jr., in 1983, the last of the great Texas