

# Gasohol meeting

(Continued from Page A1)

He said the group was a non-profit, non-stock association supported only by people interested in the gasohol movement.

Membership in the State Gasohol Commission will be solicited at \$25 dues per year.

According to Myron Reaman, Chief Executive Officer of the National Gasohol Commission, the Pennsylvania group is eligible for membership in the National Commission upon payment of a \$5000 assessment.

The state dues go to the National Commission which uses the money to publicize local and national projects concerning gasohol.

Four state board members have been named. They include Reynolds; Morton Fry; E. Kendall Pye, a University of Pennsylvania biochemist; and Robert Ryan, a Certified Public Accountant from Pittsburgh.

The State Gasohol Commission seeks to develop, accumulate, and

disseminate information concerning all aspects of research, development, new technology, financing and other subjects related to the production of alcohol for fuel.

It also plans to promote and encourage the production of alcohol as a renewable agri-fuel.

The Commission said it plans to explore, analyze and coordinate Federal and State legislative and administrative policies, programs and procedures to maximize the use of gasohol.

The Commission lists the following goals: total energy self-sufficiency for the state of Pennsylvania; a stable supply and price for automotive and home heating fuels; stimulation of the job market in the state through construction and operation of new alcohol facilities and increased agricultural employment.

The Commission also said it seeks to raise the level of farm economy by using idle farmland taken out of

production over the past few decades.

The Commission said the land would be used for production of biomass to be used in the alcohol plants.

The Commission said it hopes to coordinate information concerning availability, production and management of biomass.

They said they hope Pennsylvania will serve as a blueprint for the nation. They said they hope to lead the nation into an economic revolution by using 100 percent alcohol fuel for all transportation.

To this end a 13 member Board of Directors will be formed. The state has been divided into nine regions.

One representative from each of the nine regions will sit on the Board. In addition, the president, vice president, secretary and a treasurer will bring the total to 13.

The Southeastern part of the state, including Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks, Chester and counties to the East is in Region IX.

Region VIII includes the South-central counties from

York to Bedford and North to Cumberland.

Region VII is the Southwestern corner of the state, Region VI is the East-central counties, including Lehigh, Northampton and up to Luzerne and Pike.

Region IV is the West-central area, with III being the Northeastern corner of the state, II the Northern tier, and I the Northwestern corner.

The Commission said it hopes to form several boards, including an Executive Board to be composed of the officers and three to five members of the Commission.

There will be a number of committees, including a funds raising group.

This group will be charged with getting money from a major source such as the Federal Department of Energy, Mellon Foundation, the Agriculture Department, or a major corporation like Westinghouse or Alcoa.

In addition they will solicit dues from members and counties.

There will be a political arm committee which will seek the necessary

legislation to make gasohol a viable concept through reducing legal hassles and obtaining favorable laws.

An organizational committee will organize the local regions. Each of these local regions will elect one member to the State Commission's board.

There also will be a technical committee, advertising committee, and a state convention committee.

They will seek to gather information, gain publicity for the group's work, and run a state convention.

The first convention tentatively is scheduled to be held in Harrisburg during the summer of 1980.

Persons interested in more information on the State Gasohol Commission, Inc. can write 606 Island Avenue, McKees Rocks, PA 15136, or call 412/771-2614 for details.

—CH

## Farmers get encouraging news at gasohol field day

EPHRATA — Farmers were reassured Thursday afternoon that the State of Pennsylvania is firmly committed to looking for alternative sources of fuel. And they were given a tankful of statistics which promise a bright future for gasohol.

The alcohol farm field day was held at the farm of Miles and Morton Fry near Ephrata. About 400 farmers, government officials, curiosity seekers, and businessmen attended the meeting.

Daniel K. Cook, Pennsylvania undersecretary of agriculture, represented Governor Richard Thornburgh before the audience.

Cook said the state's ethanol task force is looking at all alternatives from small stills to 20 million gallon commercial plants.

He said the Governor believes the coming of ethanol will mean jobs for Pennsylvanians and new markets for farmers.

He said farmers may see new crops come into the area — crops like sugar beets for ethanol.

He said hybrid poplar could be used to reclaim worthless coal spoils and turn land lost to non-renewable fossil fuel production into land which could be planted to renewable energy sources.

By far the greatest amount of technical information came from University of Pennsylvania biochemist E. Kendall Pye.

Pye told farmers gasohol production with trees could earn them a bigger net return than corn production.

He said a 100 bushel corn crop, which yields 260 to 280 gallons of alcohol, can gross a farmer \$300 an acre if sold at \$3 a bushel.

He said hybrid poplars, yielding 15 tons dry material, could give a \$340 per acre gross income and would produce about 1800 gallons alcohol per year.

Pye shot down charges that gasohol production is inefficient.

He cited a study by Archer, Daniels, Midland, a Midwestern firm, which shows a positive net energy output with ethanol.

He said the technology for using corn is available right now. He noted General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler all honored warranties for cars driven with gasohol as fuel.

"Right at this moment we can produce ethanol from excess or distressed grain or on poor lands," he said.

This should increase farmers' income, Pye said.

He said he calculated that 10 percent of the land of the United States could produce all of the automotive and diesel fuel used in the country.

Pye said there was no need to dry either corn or wood chips unless they had to be stored. Both would make an efficient source of gasohol for the nation's use.

He said use of gasohol could reduce our fossil fuel consumption by about 50 percent.

He said the big oil companies are in the gasohol act for the first time.

Four years ago when he started a project with General Electric and the University of Pennsylvania, the major oil firms showed no interest in gasohol.

Within the last six months, he said, the oil companies have been test marketing gasohol nationwide and Texaco has started an advertising campaign to promote it.

Edmund Reynolds, the Chairman of the State Gasohol Commission, said the U.S. Department of Energy wants the United States to reduce by 10 percent per year its use of leaded fuels.

He said, "We are doing our best to meet this goal by using gasohol fuel."

Rene F. Loser, Chief Executive Officer of Chemapec, Inc., a New York based manufacturer of distilling equipment, gave an overview of gasohol installations in other parts of the world.

While his talk was aimed at large commercial outlets, he did cite several statistics of interest to the small operator.

For instance, he said corn is the most attractive fuel currently available since the protein content of the grain can be kept and used after the starch is removed and used for fuel.

He said the corn meal resulting after distillation of corn grain contains 60 percent protein.

Because much of the bulk is removed in the process of producing anhydrous alcohol, the resulting feed is easier to ship.

The material is high in a number of vitamins, including Vitamin B, making it an ideal feed for poultry.

Loser said a commercial plant must be producing 10 million to 20 million gallons anhydrous alcohol per year to be profitable.

He said the investment for such a plant would be between \$30 million and \$50 million. A

(Turn to Page A14)

# DANIEL SCHRACK BREAKS 9 TON ALFALFA BARRIER



L. to R.: A.A. Hansen, Waterman Loomis Co. Daniel Schrack, Kevin Schrack winners.

**9.16 TONS  
ALFALFA YIELD  
IN 1979  
PENNSYLVANIA  
ALFALFA GROWING  
CONTEST USING  
WL-311**

(Clinton County, Pennsylvania)

**Plant**



**WITH  
MPR  
\*MULTIPLE PEST  
RESISTANCE**

4 of the top 6 Champions

**WL 311**

Penn State  
alfalfa growing  
contest average  
of 4 WL winners.

**WL 312**

**WL 219**

8.08 Tons Hay Per Acre  
3120 Lbs. Crude Protein  
9335 Lbs. TDN Per Acre

**WL 318**

SEE US AT BOOTH 677-678 AT THE FARM SHOW

Distributed by

**BEACHLEY-HARDY**

FIELD and GRASS SEEDS

Shiremanstown, Pa. 17091