

• FORESTRY IN THE NEWS •

U.S. LUMBERMAN HERE ON SURVEY

An American lumber expert arrived aboard the Knutsen Line ship Martin Bakke to look into operational conditions of a local lumber firm on Basilan island.

He is Lorin Rinaldo Allan, owner's representative of the Elliot Bay Mills Co. in Seattle, Washington, buyer of lumber from the Basilan Lumber Co. on Basilan island. Mr. Allan is expected to remain in the Philippines until early next January. He was accompanied by his wife.

Officials of the local lumber firm said he was expected to observe lumber production methods and recommend ways and means of boosting production. Mr. Killen said that Philippine lumber is one of the best in the world. He urged a program intended to boost Philippine lumber export to foreign countries.

On a round-trip cruise of the Far East aboard the Klaveness Line ship Sunnyville was Hubert C. Lyman, a former Philippine resident and a retired lumber man. Mr. Lyman who arrived with his wife said he had been residing in the Philippines between 1911 and 1925.

He said he came here as a stenographer of the bureau of education officials and later went into the lumber business, working with the Insular Lumber company and the Fabrica Mills in Occidental Negros. He will fly to Negros to renew old acquaintances in the Fabrica mills.

Mr. Lyman was last connected with the C. D. Johnson Lumber corporation in Toledo, Oregon, where he was chief accountant. He was retired last August.

Also aboard the Sunnyville were: George Killen, a retired civil service employe of Los Angeles, California, who is enroute to Saigon, Indo-China to visit his son Col. George W. Killen, U.S. naval attache to Saigon; and Rev. Arthur Lindquist, long-time missionary in China now returning to his mission house in Hongkong, and his wife and daughter.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

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PHILIPPINE VISITOR KNEW IKE WELL

By MILTON BRITTEN
Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

A small, genial man who has held just about every cabinet post in the Philippine government has little hopes of re-establishing an old friendship with Gen. Eisenhower when he comes to Memphis tomorrow.

"I would like to see him, if only for a moment, but he is campaigning and I suppose he will need

every moment," Antonio de las Alas said in Memphis today.

Mr. de las Alas was chairman of the Philippine House Appropriations Committee when Ike was deputy chief of staff to Gen. MacArthur, who in 1937 was setting up the Philippine army.

Ike, then a major, met with Mr. de las Alas frequently to explain how much money was needed for what. "He was a friendly man, and had many good friends among the Filipinos," Mr. de las Alas recalled.

Mr. de las Alas visited Nickey Bros., Inc., today in his capacity as chairman of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and president of the Philippine Lumber Producers Association. Nickey Bros. is the largest importer of Philippine mahogany logs in the U.S.

He has just completed a tour of Europe, where he found Belgium and West Germany had made the most successful recovery from war devastation, and will be in the U.S. yet another month surveying business and market possibilities.

Mr. de las Alas had high praise for the work in the Philippines of the Mutual Security Administration, successor to ECA.

"It is money well spent," he said. "The MSA is trying to develop our agriculture along scientific ways and has set up offices for studying how to combat plant diseases. For example, MSA brought some of the best U.S. scientists to combat effectively diseases of coconut and hemp.

"It has helped us in developing our industries and is also helping the lumber industry."

Mr. de las Alas said the Communist guerrilla activities of the Huks are no longer a serious problem. "At one time they were," he said. "But many have surrendered, many have been captured."

Mr. de las Alas recently returned from Helsinki where he was head of the 1952 Philippine Olympic Committee. He is also president of the Yale Alumni Association for the Philippines and vice president of Marsman & Co., a gold mining company.

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Finland is understood to be deriving about half of her national and government income from her forest resources. This interesting fact can give the Philippines an idea of how much she can bolster her national income if she develops her forests to a point approaching the level of the timber industry's development in Finland. Philippine timber resources, according to Mr. A. de las Alas, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, are far greater than those of Finland.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

DANE COUNTY HOO-HOO

Beautiful Blackhawk Country Club, Madison, Wisconsin, was the setting for the meeting and annual golf tournament of the Dane Country Hoo-Hoo Club on September 12, 1952.

After a delicious dinner of beef and fish, President R. J. Connor called the meeting to order. The first order of business was election of officers for the coming year. The nominating committee, consisting of W. W. Marling, Norval Anderson and G. O. Hanson, nominated the incumbent officers: President, R. J. Connor, C. C. Collins & Son, Inc., Madison, Vice President, Kenneth Smith, G. K. Smith Lumber Company, Inc., Brooklyn; Treasurer, W. R. Marling, Marling Lumber Company, Madison. For the office of Secretary, Mr. W. A. Woodson, Ellefson Lumber Co., Madison, was nominated. Since there were no other nomination from the floor, the Secretary cast a unanimous ballot officially electing the nominees.

A very interesting program was scheduled for the evening. President Connor introduced two special guests from the Philippines Mr. Eugenio de la Cruz, Chief, Division of Forest Investigation and Mr. Valentin Sajor, Senior Forester, Bureau of Forestry. A motion was made and passed electing Mr. de la Cruz and Mr. Sajor as kittens in the International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo.

Mr. de la Cruz mentioned how "at home" he felt here in this great country of ours, just being with fellow members of Hoo-Hoo. He also spoke on conditions in the Philippines and said there are approximately 40,000,000 acres of virgin timber of which 75% can be used for Philippine Mahogany. An interesting fact he brought out was that the entire lumber industry in the Philippines is under the control of the Chinese because they have greater financial strength than do the banks.

Mr. Sajor and Mr. de la Cruz received their education in the States and have worked together developing forestry conditions in the Islands. Many questions came from the floor and were well handled by both gentlemen.

President Connor then introduced Capt. Arlie Mucks from Truax Field and Mr. George Sterling, representative of Northrop Aircraft of California, who related interesting facts on the operations of the new F86 jet fighters as well as many of the experiences encountered by the pilots, including the recent strafing of the city of Madison. While Mr. Sterling modeled the latest in flight gear, Capt. Mucks explained the uses and the added safety to the pilots in flying the finest and fastest planes in the country.

Golf prizes were awarded to the following:

Longest Drive—Robert Carter

Closest to Pin 5—E. W. Rosenthal

Closest to Pin 18—Parker Cummings

Most Balls Lost—Larry Fitzpatrick

Loss Gross—W. R. Marling

High Gross—Oscar Loftsgordon

—From "Our Little Newspaper"

Madison, Wis., USA, Dec. 3, 1952

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ANIMAL FEED PLANT SET UP IN ALUBIJID

ALUBIJID, Mis. Or.—An animal feed factory utilizing ipil-ipil leaves is being erected in sitio Moog, barrio Laguindingan, this municipality.

The feed factory, which is said to be the first of its kind in the country, is being put up by Calvin Crawford, assistant manager of the Philippine Packing Corporation, and American associates in the PPC.

The factory will manufacture animal feed, in powder form, from the leaves of ipil-ipil which has been found to be a succulent feed for poultry and animals.

A serious problem, however, is faced by the factory in that the people of Laguindingan, taking advantage of the situation, are demanding a prohibitive price for their ipil-ipil leaves.

To thresh out the question, a community assembly was held in Laguindingan yesterday morning, attended by Crawford, Alubijid Mayor Ismael Labis, Provincial Forester Vicente Marababol, Provincial Fiscal Pedro Melendez and Provincial Treasurer Ubaldo Laya.

The purpose of the assembly was to inform the people, through Marababol and Melendez, that ipil-ipil is considered a forest product and that its sale is governed by forestry laws.—*Mindanao Star*, Nov. 9, 1952.

BAGUIO BUSINESS ACT TO FILL LOWLANDERS' DEMAND FOR PINE TREES

BAGUIO CITY, Dec. 19 (PNS)—The demand for pine trees for use during the Christmas season has started and Baguio residents and visitors have been flocking to the local office of the bureau of forestry asking for permits to cut pine trees.

Baguio residents are rushing pine trees to friends and relatives in the lowlands.

Enterprising businessmen have secured permits to cut several hundred trees to be shipped to Manila for Manila residents. The first truckloads of pine trees were shipped to Manila early this week.

Government offices and military installations in Luzon have placed the biggest orders so far. The Philippine Air Force airlifted about 50 trees for the Fernando and Basa air bases. The 14th BCT got about 300 trees to be used as decorations for the "best Christmas party" of the Korea-bound doughboys.

The 13th Air Force is expected to place the big-

gest order for Christmas trees. Last year, the 13th Air Force cut about 1,000 young pines which were used for decorations at Clark Field.

The biggest tree, measuring about 20 feet, is being prepared by the local forestry officials to be shipped to Malacañan as a Christmas attraction in the official residence of the President.

In Baguio, natives are enjoying a brisk business selling trees to outgoing vacationists. Transportation companies are providing special trucks to accommodate all the outgoing shipments of pine trees.

However, Leonor Lizardo, district forester, expected the collection from the sale of pine trees to drop considerably this year. He explained that the cutting of trees is allowed only outside city limits, and it is also prohibited to cut trees in the different reforestation projects around the city.

People will have to travel about 10 to 20 kilometers along the Mountain Trail to cut trees. With these difficulties, Lizardo expressed doubt whether people would be as enthusiastic as last year about having Christmas trees.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

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MANILA CONCERN FINDS A NEW USE FOR BENGUET PINE

BAGUIO (By Mail)—The International Hardwood and Veneer company (Interwood) of Manila has discovered a new use for the versatile Benguet pine. On display now at the local bureau of forestry office is a sample of Benguet pine plywood made by Interwood in its Manila factory.

The Benguet pine plywood is comparable in beauty to imported brands and is more attractive than the ordinary tanguile because every piece has two shades of color. Ordinary varnish brings out this two-tone quality.

William Murphy, an official of the Manila plywood factory who is a Baguio old-timer, has asked government permission to ship at least 300 cubic feet of raw Benguet pine monthly to Manila to be manufactured into plywood.

Forestry officials here pointed out that while the outlook for Benguet pine plywood is bright, the high cost of transportation of logs from the cutting areas to Manila might become a serious drawback to the new industry.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

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BENGUET PINE FOR PAPER PULP

BAGUIO Nov. 27—The establishment of pulp paper mills using Benguet pine as the fundamental raw material will create work in rural and underdeveloped areas in Luzon, and at the same time give aid to all other areas in the Philippines.

This was the forecast made by Per Klem, chief of a technical mission of the UN, which is now undertaking an extensive survey of the Benguet pine forests in Mountain Province and adjoining areas to

determine the extent of raw material available with which to start a large scale production of paper pulp.

In his report recently submitted to Dr. W. J. Ellis, UN president technical assistance representative in Manila, Per Klem envisioned the establishment of paper pulp mills in Northern Luzon and Pangasinan, with a production of 180,000 tons of kraft paper and using 720,000 cubic meters of Benguet pine timber. The approximate locations of such proposed mills are as follows:

Mill I—Chico-Cagayan mill. This will be fed from the Chico river and built somewhere in Cagayan Valley, possibly near Aparri, where shipping facilities are available.

Mill II—Abra-Vigan mill. This will be fed from Abra, Amburayan and other rivers discharging into the China Sea, and built for instance, near Vigan, where shipping facilities are also available.

Mill III—Agno-Pangasinan mill. This will be fed from the Agno river, and built somewhere in Pangasinan, where railroad and shipping facilities are available.

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P.I. PULP MANUFACTURING PROJECT

A big new industry which the Philippines can develop to save the country about \$25 million annually in imports is pulp and paper manufacturing. The Philippine government has shown interest in the project and has requested further technical assistance for the development of the industry here.

The proposal, it is understood, calls not only for making the Philippines self-sufficient in her paper needs but also for making this country an exporter to neighboring countries at least. Paper making thus can be developed into a dollar producing as well as dollar saving industry. It is proposed to develop an industry that would produce at the outset around 282,000 tons of paper products against current pulp and paper production here of only 6,000 to 8,000 tons a year.

Should a start in pulp manufacturing be made next year it is estimated that the industry could be established in about four years. In 15 years, this country could export at least 400,000 tons of wood pulp a year, it is figured out. The proposal which was outlined in a report made by the U.N. technical assistance expert Per Klem of Norway calls for the setting up of six mills, three of which would be used for the pulping of Benguet pine, two for the pulping of other fibers and one for the production of various kinds of paper.

A large private organization is understood also to have been making studies on the possibility of setting up a large paper industry here. It is said this concern has been laying out plans for establishing such plants in Mindanao, specially in an area close to the sources of supply of the basic raw ma-

terials. Apparently a large new venture like paper manufacturing could be better carried out with the government and private enterprise as partners in the enterprise. With government encouragement and assistance and under private management, the enterprise should be a big success here.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

SORIANO TO SET UP PAPER PLANT

Soriano and Co. announced yesterday the results of its studies on the establishment of a pulp and paper industry and its proposal to form a ₱50 million corporation to carry out this project.

The enterprise which will be the biggest so far to be undertaken by the Soriano organization seeks to produce more than 200 tons of paper products daily, half of which would be newsprint, or more than the present total consumption requirements of the country.

Col. Andres Soriano, head of the organization bearing his name, states in a brief on the paper project, that results of the study "have exceeded our most hopeful expectations" and that "they have led us to the decision to undertake establishment of this industry, provided the government sanctions and supports the project and stockholders endorse it."

In deciding to undertake the project, Col. Soriano was understood to have been motivated firstly, by the desire to meet San Miguel brewery's own paper requirements and secondly, to help in the economic development of the country.

Actual studies into the paper project started as far back as 1935, according to Soriano, when he organized the Alpha-Cellulose Syndicate with Warner, Barnes & Co. and brought the internationally known expert in bamboo pulping technology, William Raitt, to the Philippines to study utilization of local species of bamboo for pulp purposes. He said he resumed studies in 1950 and arranged for several survey groups to go to various places in the country to investigate sources of supply.

Proposed site of the paper project is the Bislig bay area in Mindanao where over a 40-year supply of pulpwood has been found to exist. Scientific reforestation, according to studies made by Soriano and company, would assure a perpetual supply.

The Soriano organization has been aided in its survey by U.S. consultants who have found the paper project here "sound, profitable and capable of future expansion."

The project, according to Soriano's plans, will be financed partly by a loan from the Export-Import Bank of the U.S. It is proposed to issue first mortgage bonds on a long-term basis at the lowest possible rate of interest, against which the U.S. bank loan will be negotiated.

The Philippine government will be invited to sub-

scribe to the extent of ₱10 million, taking up the seven per cent preferred stock issue. The rest of the capitalization which will consist of common stock worth ₱15 million will be offered to the public in the open market with San Miguel brewery, Bislig Bay Lumber Co. and A. Soriano y Cia. subscribing to not less than 50 per cent of the common stock.—*Manila Times*, Dec. 24, 1952

NORWEGIANS SEEK PAPER MART HERE

Two Norwegian businessmen arrived by air last night for a five days' stay in Manila to look into the paper business here with a view to supplying the newsprint and other paper requirements of this country.

Herman Schultz, Norwegian consul to Chile, South America, and owner of a paper exporting firm in Oslo and B. Fjeldstad, sales manager of Hunsfos Paper mill in Norway, arrived aboard a Garuda Indonesian Airways plane from Jakarta.

Schultz said he and Fjeldstad would see the Norwegian consul in Manila for advice on whom to contact here in connection with their plan to introduce Norwegian-produced paper products in the Philippines.

Although they admitted they could not possibly hope to compete with American paper products owing to the preferences extended to U.S. goods in the local market, Schultz said they would attempt to establish trade connections with Filipino businessmen.

Fjeldstad pointed out that Norwegian-produced paper could compete favorably with paper produced in the U.S. were it not for the preferential treatment enjoyed by American goods entering this country.

He added that he expected to establish connection with businessmen here because he had learned that the U.S. was barely able to supply the paper needs of the Philippines.

Before coming to this country, Schultz and Fjeldstad passed through the U.S. where they observed the market for paper products there to see if Norwegian products could compete favorably with American manufacture.

Schultz, who joined Fjeldstad in England before proceeding to the U.S., said he was confident that Norwegian products could hold their own against American goods. He said Norwegian and American paper products were being turned out at about the same costs.

The exporting firm of Schultz is the export representative of all paper mills in Norway. Fjeldstad's paper mill is one of the largest in his country. Hunsfos Paper mill according to Fjeldstad, was turning out an average of 40,000 tons of paper products every day.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

FROM FISCHER TO TAMESIS

The choice of the Philippines as the site of the FAO program to establish a mechanical logging center in Southeast Asia is a tribute to the rapid progress that we have made in the promotion of an industry which owes its inception to local and foreign experts who started the training area in Los Baños.

One of the ten biggest dollar producers of the Philippines, the lumber industry has made great strides in the use of advanced techniques which bureau directors, from Fischer to Tamesis, initiated as soon as circumstances warranted. Thus, from a modest experiment in Laguna, the industry has grown into an enterprise acknowledged all over the world both for the excellence of its products and the efficiency of its logging system.

Visitors to Mindanao logging centers are invariably impressed with the set-up in these places and the efficient manner in which machines are handled by lumber men. The transition from a semi-mechanized industry to a completely mechanized one has been delayed, in fact, not as a result of managerial indifference but as a result of dollar difficulties and the fear that full mechanization might have the mass lay-off of logging personnel.

The FAO plan is to be taken as a tribute to the forestry bureau because it was this office that launch-

ed the industry. Director Arthur Fischer left a legacy which Director Tamesis has, for the last two decades, shared with his men and lumber men who went out as pioneers. The bureau and its director are, therefore, to be congratulated on the recognition that FAO has bestowed upon it.—*Manila Times Editorial*, Sept. 16, 1952.

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THE AMBUKLAO HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER AND PULP AND PAPER MILLS

The UN technical assistance expert on pulp and paper pointed out that the establishment of these mills would create a big demand for hydro-electric power and also a modern and rationalized coal-mining industry will be needed. However, the completion of the Ambuklao hydro-electric project of the National Power Corporation may answer the power needs of the pulp plants.—*Manila Times* Mov. 29, 1952.

A SOUND CAR

He had answered an advertisement offering a second-hand car, and was being given a trial run.

"It's sound in every part," commented the would-be seller.

"So I hear," was reply.

Compliments of

American Rubber Co.

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