

Fourth World Forestry Congress. Plans have now been definitely announced for this Congress, to be convened on December 4, 1954, in New Delhi, India, with sessions from December 6-17, 1954, in Dehra Dun, at the invitation of the Indian Government. Field trips in India will precede the Congress, and it is expected that field trips following the sessions will be arranged by the Government of Pakistan in both East and West Pakistan. The four main headings of the conference agenda are:

1. Present status of forest protection and forest management in the world. Progress made since the Third World Forestry Congress.
2. Protective functions of the forest
3. Productive functions of the forest
4. Forest products utilization
5. Tropical forestry

Although tropical forestry is the last item on the foregoing list, the expectation is that tropical forestry will receive strong emphasis. The Fourth World Forestry Congress will be the first held outside of Europe, and field trips will provide Congress members for the first time an opportunity to see examples of tropical silviculture and utilization. It should also provide an opportunity for members of the ISTF to meet and formulate plans for the Society's future activities.

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Eighth Pacific Science Congress. A number of ISTF members participated in this Congress, held in Manila, Philippines, November 16-28, 1953. Dean Florencio Tamesis was a member of the Organizing Committee, and he and Paul W. Bedard were ISTF delegates. H.G. Keith, Chairman of the Congress Subcommittee on Forestry, presented a report on forest resources of Pacific countries, and papers were read by Messrs. Teodoro Delizo (Preliminary Studies on the Possibilities of Paper Mulberry -- *Broussonetia papyrifera* Vent - as a Plantation Crop in the Philippines), Calixto Mabesa (Progress of Wood Studies in the Philippines), and Valentin Sajor (Kogon - *Imperata exaltata* Brogn - in Reforestation Projects). All the Filipino members of the ISTF participated in the Congress, and according to a note from Professor Delizo, a large number of delegates visited the College of Forestry and the Makiling National Park on one of the Congress excursions and were impressed with the growth and development of the park's 40-year-old man-made forest.

Four forestry resolutions were adopted by the Congress, as follows:

1. The Pacific Science Council recommends to the Representative Institutions to urge, where necessary, the immediate reservation of all forest lands not required for settled agriculture; and the need to strengthen the staffs of forest authorities and their provision with adequate funds to enable them to protect these reservations.
2. The Council, recommends that each of the governments of Asia and the Pacific set up an independent Natural Resources Board consisting of scientifically qualified persons.
3. The Council, realizing the importance of field characters in the determination of forest trees, recommends that the Standing Committee on Forest Resources take the initiative in the preparation of an illustrated glossary of terms used in the description of characters, such as types of

bark, buttresses, cut (blaze), etc., so that uniformity of field descriptions of trees may be achieved.

4. The Council, recognizing the need for coordinated forest products research in the Pacific Area, and recognizing the desirability of a standard multiple entry punch card sorting system for macroscopic (hand lens) identification of wood, primarily for use in the field, draws the attention of the Standing Committee to the card system developed by the Division of Forest Products, Melbourne, Australia, which, with slight modifications, is already formulated for Malaya, New Guinea, North Borneo, Australia, and the Philippines, and suggests that other Pacific countries desirous of adopting such a macroscopic card sorting system should use a similar card which will contain information which is exchangeable within the Pacific region.

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It is a special pleasure to announce that Dean Florencio Tamesis has been named an Honorary Member of the Society of American Foresters in recognition of his outstanding work for forestry in the Philippines and the East. This honor was accorded Dean Tamesis by the SAF Council last autumn, and brings up to four the number of ISTF members among the 14 on the SAF Honorary list.

Still another ISTF member has been signally honored by the more than 8,000 membership of the SAF -- E.L. Demmon, who was recently elected to serve a 2-year term as President of the Society. Besides his knowledge of tropical forestry and of forest research administration, President Demmon has served the Society as a member of its Council and on several of its committees, and brings to the Presidency an exceptionally broad background. He is also a Director of the American Forestry Association, and was in Washington, D.C., for the American Forest Congress, held under the auspices of the Association last autumn. Incidentally, while in Washington, he was awarded a prize for his Guatemala 1881 quetzal cancellation collection, exhibited in the Campex (Central America-Mexico) Philatelic Exhibition of 1953, held at the Pan American Union, Oct. 19-26, 1953.

Another of our members has been honored by an article in a recent issue of Rimba Indonesia. The article, written at the time of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Forest Research Board in Bogor, reminds Rimba Indonesia's readers of the "well-known scholar of forestry" -- our member W. Boerhave Beekman -- "who made possible the existence of this board." Besides his work in organizing the Forest Research Board, Mr. Beekman is also a contributor to and editor of the series of beautifully illustrated books, HOUT IN ALLE TIJDEN (Wood Through the Ages), mentioned in ISTF News Notes No. 2.

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Through the courtesy of Laercio Osse, the ISTF has received a copy of a bulletin, written in Portuguese with a brief English summary, which describes experiments made on charcoal for use in blast furnaces in Brazil. A number of problems of production seem to be related to quality of charcoal, but apparently there has been very little research on this subject in Brazil. The title of the bulletin is CARVAO VEGETAL PARA ALTO FORNO - Alguns Dados Nacionais e Estrangeiros, by Jayme Benedito de Araujo. Boletim 36, Ministerio da Agricultura, Departamento Nacional da Producao Mineral, Laboratorio da Producao Mineral, Alvaro de Paiva Abreu, Director. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1952. 135 pp.

Early in December, 1953, a 3-day Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future was held in Washington, D.C., with the purpose of surveying the natural resources of the USA, to explore the demands that may be placed upon them during the next 25 years, and to investigate methods of use and conservation. This "citizen's conference" was initiated by Resources for the Future, Inc., a nonprofit corporation devoted to research and education in the field of resources development and conservation. Funds for the conference and for Resources for the Future, Inc., were supplied by a special grant from the Ford Foundation. The conference was organized into meetings on eight subjects, each with a chairman, co-chairman, and a steering committee. Besides the work of these committeemen, preparation for the conference also included studies of population trends, levels of living, etc. Titles of the meetings were: I, Competing Demands for Use of Land; II, Utilization and Development of Land Resources; III, Water Resource Problems; IV, Domestic Problems of Nonfuel Minerals; V, Energy Resource Problems; VI, U.S. Concern with World Resources; VII, Problems in Resources Research; VIII, Patterns of Cooperation. Chairman of the Conference was the Hon. Lewis W. Douglas, former American Ambassador to Great Britain, and President Dwight D. Eisenhower addressed one of the sessions.

The conference was generally considered to have been valuable from the standpoint of bringing out the areas of agreement and of disagreement in the approach to natural resource problems. No votes were taken, nor were any resolutions formulated, but it is expected that copies of formal addresses will be distributed at some later date by Resources for the Future, Inc.

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The Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future, the American Forest Congress, the calling in of foresters for consultation with government agencies, and their arrival for home leave, all have meant that an unusually large number of ISTF members were in Washington, D.C., in November and December. Dean of them all -- and the most active and hardest to keep track of -- was Hugh Curran, who attended sessions of the Mid-Century Conference, as did E.L. Demmon, W.D. Hagenstein, J. Wilcox Brown, and Hardy Shirley. Fred Vogel paused long enough to give a few details of his spare-time hobby (amateur short-wave radio -- he has a station set up in his quarters in Honduras), and Henry Kernan, of linguistic fame, who will be returning shortly to Iran, spent most of his leave in northern New York, with occasional visits to Washington. Col. H.B. Donaldson, after some fairly rigorous air-borne training, dashed through Washington recently en route to his new assignment in the Far East. Another dasher was E.B. Hamill.

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The fifth international Congress of Soil Science will be held at Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo in August 1954. The organization of the Congress has been placed in the hands of pedologists of the Belgian Congo, and Belgium will try to develop international collaboration in the scientific and technical field. Those desiring further information should apply to The General Secretariat, Fifth International Congress of Soil Science, 12, rue aux Laines, Brussels, Belgium.

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Our membership now totals 245.

Enthusiastic reports have been received concerning the third annual forestry course given under the auspices of the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas at Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, from November 2 to December 2, 1953, with the cooperation of the U.S. Forest Service and the Puerto Rican Commonwealth.

Part of the outstanding success of the course was due to the locale -- Puerto Rico is able to show the results of much work already accomplished in forestry and extension. In addition, because of its diverse topography and consequent diversity of forest conditions, and because of its problem of dense population pressures, this area reflects conditions in a number of countries of the Caribbean region. Each participant could see, therefore, the results of work under conditions already familiar to him.

Several members of the ISTF deserve praise for their work in making these courses increasingly effective, chiefly L.R. Holdridge, Frank Wadsworth, and Gerardo Budowski.

Participants in the course -- 32 men from 14 countries -- received instruction in the various phases of forestry work through seminar discussions, practical work, and field trips, and also had opportunities to study the results of forestry in Puerto Rico and to discuss their possible application in other countries. Exchanges of information and discussions looking to coordination of forestry programs in the Caribbean region were an additional part of the program. Field work included germination tests, timber marking in rain forest, cruising, thinnings in plantations, and volume table construction and application.

Besides Messrs. Holdridge, Wadsworth, and Budowski, several other ISTF members were concerned in the short course, among them Miguel Hernandez Agosto and Jose Marrero, of Puerto Rico, who were on the staff presenting the course, and Ulises Gomez V., of the Direccion Forestal of Venezuela, who took leave from his official duties in order to participate. Plans are already being formulated for the 1954 course, to be held probably on the mainland of Central America or in Mexico.

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A 3-year study of land and resource use in the American tropics will be undertaken by the Instituto Mexicano de Recursos Naturales Renovables, A.C., in cooperation with the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation, of Washington, D.C., USA. The study will be under the direction of the Director of the Instituto, Professor Enrique Beltran, eminent conservationist, who was awarded the first Pan American Conservation Award, given in 1949.

The purpose of the study is to determine the effect of generations of human use on the natural resources, with the hope of learning what patterns of use may lead to better methods of soil and resource conservation. The Peninsula of Yucatan, in Mexico, has been selected as the site for the study, which will be conducted by teams of Mexican and North American experts chosen from many disciplines, in order to secure an integrated viewpoint. So far as is known, this is the first study of its kind ever made in the American tropics, and the proper techniques to be worked out will in themselves constitute a research project. The Instituto and the Foundation officials hope that both in methods and results the study may serve as a guide for future population-resource projects in the tropics.

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Some papers of ISTF members which have been noted in passing: Aerial Photography as an Aid in Planning Improved Land Use and Flood Control, by Dr. R. Maglagan Gorrie (World Crops, Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1953); Current Research in Wood Fibres at the University of British Columbia, by R.W. Wellwood (with H.W. Wilson, Pulp and Paper Magazine of Canada, June, 1953); Notes on the Flora of Mexico: World Distribution of the Woody Dicotyledonous Families and the Origin of the Modern Vegetation, by A.J. Sharp (Journal of Ecology, Vol. 41, No. 2, Aug. 1953); El Problema del Manejo de los Suelos, by Tom Gill (Revista de la Sociedad Mexicana de Historia Natural, Tomo XIII, Nos. 1-4, Dec. 1952); As Regioes Naturais do Amapa, by Alceo Magnanini (Revista Brasileira de Geografia, No. 3, Ano XIV, Julho-Setembro de 1952); Forest Resources of the Pacific Northwest and Their Use, by W.D. Hagenstein (Industrial Forestry Association, Portland, Ore., 1952, 11 pp.); El Jaul, by L.R. Holdridge (Suelo Tico, June-Dec. 1952); The Rehabilitation of a Swamp Forest, by H.R. Frantz (Forest Farmer, Sept. 1953); Reminiscences of a Tropical Forester, by E.J. Heidema (Southern Lumberman, Oct. 1, 1953); Watershed Management - Forest and Range Aspects in the United States, by V.L. Harper (Unasylva, Sept. 1953); Ist Europaische Zusammenarbeit im Holzhandel Moglich? by W. Boerhave-Beekman (Holz-Zentralblatt, Oct. 10, 1953); Les Produits Forestiers en Yougoslavie, by C.W. Scott (Review International du Bois, Aug.-Sept. 1953); Veneer Tables: Surface Feet Tabulations for Rotary Cut and Special Veneers, by T.W. McKinley (Journal of Forestry, Nov. 1953); El Necesario Equilibrio entre Bosques y Agricultura, by Gerardo Budowski (Suelo Tico, June-Dec. 1952).

Besides these papers, one member has published an important book -- PLANNED MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS, by N.V. Brasnett -- about which a note appears under reviews.

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Two ISTF members have accepted appointment by the International Union of Forest Research Organizations to serve in the interval until the next meeting of the Union's Congress. C.F. Korstian will serve on the Union's Permanent Committee, and H.G. Champion is Section Leader for the section on Forest Influences. The next Congress of the Union has been invited to meet in England, probably in 1956.

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After some years of seeming neglect and lack of interest -- following a period when over-enthusiastic claims had been made for them -- eucalyptus species seem to have become of much interest lately in Latin America. Several ISTF members have written in for information regarding performance and seed sources of different species, and two brief papers presented at the short course in forestry mentioned above dealt with experience in Cuba with eucalypts. *E. saligna* seems to be the most promising of several species tried in plantations there, both from the standpoint of rapid growth and for survival on poor sandy soils with an impermeable clay subsoil. This species apparently would not be so desirable for lumber, however, because of its tendency to split. For the information of ISTF members wishing to obtain seed of *E. deglupta*, we have just learned that the Director-General of the Commonwealth Timber Bureau, Canberra, Australia, acts as a clearing-house for guaranteeing the most suitable sources of seed.

More than half of Vol. 8, Nos. 1-4 (First to Fourth Quarter, 1951) of the Philippine Journal of Forestry is devoted to a "Brief History of Forestry in the Philippines," by Jose F. Nano. Though "brief," this paper gives many details of forestry in the Philippines under Spain (1863-1898), under U.S. Military Government (1898-1901), U.S. Civil Government (1901-1935), under the Commonwealth (1935-1941), during the Japanese occupation (1942-1944), from liberation to Philippine independence (1945-1946), and under the Republic of the Philippines (1946 to date). Taken from several printed sources and from personal notes, the article presents information on administrative organization, research programs, educational activities, and many other phases of Philippine forestry. Extracts from the Philippine Forest Law are included in the appendix. (In English)

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R. Maglagan Gorrie, Soil Conservation Officer with the Department of Agriculture of Ceylon, has been occupied with a 6-month assignment to the Damodar Valley Corporation, Hazaribash, Bihar, India, to help in the problem of catchment area forests. Three of the proposed 8 to 10 major dams of this valley project are already under construction, and much thought is being given to afforestation and soil conservation.

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PLANNED MANAGEMENT OF FORESTS, by N.V. Brasnett. George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1953. 238 pp., diagrams. 20s net. (Also available in the USA from St. Martin's Press, Incorporated, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., \$3.50.)

A review of this book in the January 1954 issue of the Journal of Forestry (pp. 46-47) points out that Planned Management of Forests is of considerable value to American practitioners because of Mr. Brasnett's combined interest in both the intensive management of the forests of western Europe and the extensive control of the vast tropical forests (gained from many years of experience in Kenya and Uganda). Part I deals with the growth and organization of forest crops, Part II with planning management, and Part III with the development of forest management in western Europe. The Journal of Forestry review (by Stephen Spurr) states that Parts I and II contain little not found in American management texts, though presented so precisely and succinctly as to justify perusal. But in Part III "is found a well-digested summary in the English language of the evolution of classical forest management from medieval France to the present day. Reading this section, the American forester will emerge not only with a far better understanding of how our various regulation methods were evolved, but he will also see the very great extent to which these methods have been tailored to fit the silvicultural problems of the time, the place, and the forest type. This part of Brasnett's book should prove particularly valuable to American forest managers and students."

PULP FROM TROPICAL WOODS - Historical Development and Results of a Research Work, 1925-1952, by Roland O.H. Runkel. Mitteilungen der Bundesanstalt für Forst-und-Holzwirtschaft, No. 29, Nov. 1952, Reinbek bei Hamburg, Germany. (Mimeo) 77 pp., ill.

This paper, presented in English, deals chiefly with the details of chemical and mechanical studies of tropical woods with a view to their usefulness in papermaking. It also includes a brief introductory statement on the importance of pulpwood supplies from tropical forests, and a brief review of

research already done on both morphology and the chemical character of tropical woods. A summary is appended, breaking down the text into 26 items, among them a resume stating that "The establishment of a pulp industry for the manufacture of paper in the tropics is to a very large degree dependent on local conditions. Where oils and coal are not available, the cold soda process should be taken into consideration and this accounts not only for the utilization of grasses but also of wood. What would be needed still is steam for drying the pulp." Also, "From these results of research presented, the conclusion may be drawn that, according to the present status of industrial technique, it will be possible to make paper pulps in many parts of the tropical forest regions."

BOIS DU CONGO, by J. Fouarge, G. Gerard, and E. Sacre. Publication de l'Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo Belge, Brussels, 1953. 424 pp., 41 pl.

This book has been very favorably reviewed as being filled with valuable facts concerning the technological characteristics of 41 species of the Belgian Congo. The bulk of the book consists of a series of technical monographs dealing with the commercial names of the woods, their description, their physical, mechanical, and technological properties, their resistance to insects and fungi, as well as their uses. According to one reviewer, Bois du Congo is a very important contribution to knowledge of colonial woods, especially those of equatorial forests. It fills in very happily some great gaps in understanding the use of these species, and should be very welcome to importers and users of wood from this colony. (In French.)

VIDA SILVESTRE Y RECURSOS NATURALES A LO LARGO DE LA CARRETERA PANAMERICANA, prepared under the direction of Enrique Beltran. Instituto Mexicano de Recursos Naturales Renovables, A.C., Mexico, D.F., 1953. 228 pp., 111.

This survey of the wildlife and resources along the Panamerican Highway in Mexico, from Ciudad Juarez, at the USA frontier, to El Ocotil, on the Guatemalan border, is a compilation of papers by a number of authorities on the various phases of wildlife and resources of the region. Headings of the chapters, each of which has been contributed by a specialist, are: I, Introduccion - Condiciones Ecologicas Generales, by Enrique Beltran; II, Sintesis Geografica, by Jorge L. Tamayo; III, La Vegetacion y la Agricultura, by Efraim Hernandez Xolocotzi; IV, Bosques y Parques Nacionales, by Daniel F. Galicia; V, Peces, by Jose Alvarez; VI, Anfibios, by M. Maldonado-Koerdell; VII, Reptiles, by M. Maldonado-Koerdell; VIII, Aves, by Rafael Martin del Campo; IX, Mamiferos, by Bernardo Villa R.; X, Condiciones Cinegeticas, by Morelos Herrejon; XI, Problemas de Conservacion y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales, by Enrique Beltran. Professor Beltran is a member of the Board of Governors of the International Union for the Protection of Nature. The book is written in Spanish, and the ISTF office has a small supply. Members of the ISTF who are interested may receive a free copy by dropping a postcard to the Society office.

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From a note in Boletin Informativo No. 4 (Febrero de 1954) of the Sociedad Dasonomica de la America Tropical we learn that the February issue of Ceiba, published by the Escuela Agricola Panamericana, of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, contains an article by Frederick H. Vogel, "Los Bosques de Honduras." The author is a member both of the SDAT and the ISTF.

NEW MEMBERS SINCE JULY 1953:

/ Brown, Eric M., Asst. Conservator of Forests, Ruberic, 7½ Haining Road,  
Crossroads, Jamaica, B.W.I.  
/ Cermak, Dr. F.J., c/o Ir van der Ploeg, Chief, FAO Mission, Djalan Hajam  
Wuruk 6, Djakarta, Indonesia  
/ Chandler, Dean B., Apartado Aereo 6927, Bogota, Colombia  
/ Chapgar, P.D., Subdivisional Forest Officer, Bagalkot Subdivision,  
Bagalkot, Hijapur District, Bombay State, India  
/ Chitwagi, S.S., Range Forest Officer, Working Plans, S.C. Belgaum, Bombay  
State, India  
/ Cree, Charles, Conservator of Forests, c/o Forest Dept., P.O. 181,  
Belize, British Honduras  
/ Crosby, William, Territorial Forester, 2336 Manoa Road, Honolulu 54, T.H.  
Djiun, Hellochis, c/o Forest Service, Merdekatimur 5, Djakarta, Indo-  
nesia  
/ Flick, Frances, Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25,  
D.C., USA  
/ Ford Robertson, F.C., 254 Iffley Road, Oxford, England  
/ Fox, Gordon D., 4619 DeRussey Parkway, Chevy Chase 15, Md., USA  
/ Fritz, Nelson, 415 Connell Ave., Missoula, Mont., USA  
/ Gonzales de Moya, Miguel, Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agricolas,  
Aptdo. 74, Turrialba, Costa Rica  
/ Kaikini, N.S., Conservator of Forests, Research and Working Plans Circle,  
Poona 1, India  
/ Patel, R.I., Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana Division, P.O. Nasik,  
Bombay State, India  
/ Peche, F., Managing Director, AGRIFOR, 5 rue de la Science Bruxelles,  
Brussels, Belgium  
/ Pierre-Louis, Claude C., Service des Eaux et Forets, Departement de  
l'Agriculture, Port-au-Prince, Haiti  
/ Reyna J., Enrique, Linares #93, Col. Roma Sur, Mexico, D.F., Mexico  
/ Soekiman A Soedarjo, Planning Division, Forest Dept., Djalan Perniagaan  
44, Bogor, Indonesia  
/ Wallis, Norman K., "Trees," Plateau Rd., Avalon, N.S.W., Australia

CHANGES OF ADDRESS SINCE JULY 1953:

/ Bender, Walter L., c/o American Embassy, IIAA-ANR Division, Port-au-  
Prince, Haiti  
/ Chinte, Felix O., Bislig Bay Lumber Company, Inc., Soriano Building,  
Manila, Philippines  
/ Donaldson, Col. H.B., APO 613, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif., USA  
/ de Irmay, Hernando, Director Forestal, Comision de Reforma Agraria,  
Casilla Correo 874, La Paz, Bolivia  
/ Lamb, F. Bruce, Route 9, Topeka, Kans., USA  
/ Lorenzo, Leo, 29340 Kingman Road, Leisure City, Homestead, Fla., USA  
/ Manifold, C.B., Plant Materials Technologist, Soil Conservation Service,  
Dauphin Building, 203 Market St., Harrisburg, Penna.  
/ Peterson, Lyall, 8106 Lockny Ave., Takoma Park, Md., USA  
/ Scarff, James, Estate Consuelo, San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic  
/ Stevenson, A.D. Aneityum Logging Co., Aneityum Island, New Hebrides  
/ Stevenson, Donald D., Buckeye Cellulose Corp., Foley, Fla., USA  
/ Trejos N., Arturo, Anzoategui 100-9, Valencia, Venezuela  
/ Varney, R.M., 355 Eye St., Idaho Falls, Idaho, USA