

Fifth World Forestry Congress. By now most ISTF members will doubtless have received official announcement of this Congress, including application forms for participation and for hotel or dormitory accommodations. Members wishing to have this information as quickly as possible may write air mail to the ISTF office.

The program for the Tropical Section of the Congress, and the papers invited as a basis for discussion will be:

- Session A - Topic 1 - Regeneration and establishment of tropical forests
  - a) By natural regeneration (Alastair Foggie)
  - b) By planting, including exotics and enrichment (Frank H. Wadsworth)
- Topic 2 - Obstacles to tropical forestry
  - a) Lack of markets and incomplete utilization (M.N. Gallant)
  - b) Land tenure (W.A. Gordon)
  - c) High management costs (M.L. Begue)
- Session B - Topic 1 - Intensive vs. extensive management of tropical forests (C. Donis)
- Topic 2 - Shifting agriculture
  - a) Benign and malignant aspects (Paul W. Bedard)
  - b) Case histories
    - 1) Near East (H.F. Mooney)
    - 2) The Philippines (Florencio Tamesis)
    - 3) Africa (E. Madoux and G. Geortay)

Additional topics of interest to tropical foresters have been included in the program under other Sections. Among papers by ISTF members will be: Policy and economic problems in the conversion of old-growth forests to managed stands (South America), by A.F.A. Lamb; Forestry progress in the Near East, by M.K. Shawki; Forestry progress in the Far East, by U. Aung Din; Forestry progress in Latin America, by R. Lavagnino Giron; Potentialities of tropical forest in the world's timber economy, by A. Aubreville; The professional school, by J. Weck; Education for political and industrial leaders, by Enrique Beltran; Tractor skidding vs. animal skidding in tropical countries, by N.S. Kaikini (senior author); and the papers listed above, for the Tropical Section, by Messrs. Wadsworth, Donis, Bedard, and Tamesis. Besides invited papers, a number of special papers on tropical subjects are being received, and it seems probable that the Congress will result in some important and timely accessions to tropical forestry literature.

Sections of the Congress, in addition to plenary sessions, will be: Sec. I, Silviculture and management; Sec. II, Genetics and tree improvement; Sec. III, Forest protection; Sec. IV, Forest economics and policy; Sec. V, Education; Sec. VI, Forest products; Sec. VII, Forest and range watersheds; Sec. VIII, Forest recreation and wildlife; Sec. IX, Logging and Forest operations; Sec. X, Tropical forestry.

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ISTF members who are planning to attend the Fifth World Forestry Congress and who are interested in forest genetics will be welcome at the Eighth Northeastern Forest Tree Improvement Conference, to be held at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., August 18-19, 1960. Both mornings will be devoted to technical papers; the afternoon of August 18 will be occupied by a field trip to Great Mountain Forest, Norfolk, Conn., to see genetics experiments involving progeny tests, hybrids, and provenance studies of hard pines, soft pines, spruces, and plantings of exotic conifers; the afternoon of August 19

will cover a tour of the Sleeping Giant plantation of hybrid and exotic chestnuts, as well as the new Wm. B. Greeley Memorial Laboratory at Yale, devoted to research in forest biology, especially genetics and physiology. Those wishing to make arrangements for attending the Conference may write either to the ISTF office or to Dr. Francois Mergen, Yale School of Forestry, Greeley Memorial Laboratory, 370 Prospect St., New Haven 11, Conn. There will be an informal get-acquainted party for participants at the Yale Forest School on the evening of August 17.

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ISTF member Dr. Johannes Weck published a paper in the July-Aug. 1958 issue of Forst Wissenschaftliches Centralblatt, Vol. 77, entitled "Uber Koniferen in den Tropen." This paper has now been translated into English and mimeographed, with the title "About Conifers in the Tropics." Because of the probable tropical origin of the conifers, the relatively large number of coniferous genera represented in the tropics, the important future demands which coniferous species could fill, Dr. Weck and his assistants have compiled a list of over 200 conifers indigenous to the tropics, giving for each one the name and natural distribution and, wherever possible, the timber type and site requirements, the growth output, and the wood characteristics for various uses. This tabulation is followed by a discussion of experience with techniques of cultivation of several conifers of unquestioned silvicultural and industrial importance (Agathis loranthifolia, Pinus Merkusii, and Araucaria angustifolia.) The ISTF office has a limited number of copies of this English translation, and as long as the supply lasts will be glad to send a copy to any member sending in a request.

Another ISTF member interested in tropical conifers is J.-P. Veillon, who, because of the increasing demand for forest products in Venezuela, has made a study of certain Central American areas which support stands of Pinus and Cupressus, and has compared them with sites available for reforestation in Venezuela. His conclusion is that there are similarities enough between these regions to justify introduction of some exotic conifers on a pilot basis. This information is presented in a paper, "Bases Economicas y Ecologicas para la Introduccion de Coniferas Tropicales Centroamericanas en Venezuela" in Boletin No. 5 (Jan. 1960) of the Instituto Forestal Latino-Americano de Investigacion y Capacitacion, Merida, Venezuela.

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The International Society for Tropical Ecology has held its inaugural meeting in Bombay, January 1960, and has issued Vol. I, No. 1 (Jan. 1960) of its Bulletin. Besides formal addresses delivered at the inaugural meeting by the President and Chairman of the Society, and the Governor of Bombay, this issue contains abstracts of papers presented at a symposium which covered the following topics: Forest classification, bioclimates, arid zone, status of grasslands in India, mangroves, humid tropic problems. President of the Society for 1960 is Dr. J.C. Sen Gupta; vice presidents are Dr. F.R. Fosberg, and Dr. C.G.G.J. Van Steenis, and the secretary is ISTF member Dr. G.S. Puri. Another ISTF member is serving on the executive committee for 1960, R.A. de Rosayro, and the ISTF executive officer is representative of the USA national committee. Subscriptions to the Society's bulletin should be sent to the Treasurer, Dr. R. Misra, Professor of Botany, University of Varanasi, U.P., India. Other information may be had from the Secretary, Dr. G.S. Puri, Director, Central Botanical Laboratory, Allahabad, India.

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Congratulations: To F.C. Ford Robertson, for having been awarded the O.B.E., to Colin Marshall for the State Medal P.J.K., received from the Sultan of Perak, to V.L. Harper on election as Fellow of the Society of American Foresters, and to Wm. D. Hagenstein, recently reelected to the Council of the Society of American Foresters.

New members since August 12, 1959

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Nigeria  
Zahiruddin, A.S.M., Leader, Pakistan Forestry Team in Iran, c/o Sazmane-  
Jungalbani-e-Iran, Maidane Fardowsi, Teheran, Iran

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Every so often - though still too rarely - investigation turns up a way to transform yesterday's weed tree into a thing of use. Torkel Holsoe tells of concluding, just about a year ago, that an almost pure stand of Parinarium excelsa on some company lands in Liberia would greatly reduce the chance of making a financial go of logging the lands. Now, just about a year later, Parinarium is one of Liberia's favorite species since, through ICA effort, it has been found to be highly resistant to marine borers, to have excellent strength characteristics, and to take creosote readily. The logging company is flourishing, and everybody is happy.

LOGGING CABLEWAYS, by G. Giordano. ECE & FAO Joint Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with ILO). Mimeo. 145 pp., ill., 1959. United Nations Publication, Sales No. 59.II.E/Mim. 13, available from UN, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland (US\$1.25) or from sales agents for UN publications. Originally developed in modern times for forest operations in mountain terrain, especially in Italy, cableways could be useful also for operations in swampy areas or those of high erosion hazard; or where timber must be harvested quickly because of damage from wind, fire, insects, or disease; or in situations where problems of rights of way, or isolation, or other conditions make road construction impractical or too expensive. Professor Giordano's treatise describes the types of cableways which have been developed, giving their advantages and disadvantages; discusses the statics of cableways; and goes into their installation and operation. The last section includes not only information on the physical installation and operation but also, briefly, on safety measures, and economic and legal considerations.

INSTITUTO FORESTAL LATINO AMERICANO DE INVESTIGACION Y CAPACITACION, Boletín No. 4. (Oct. 1959, Mérida, Venezuela, 99 pp., ill., mimeo.) Three articles comprise this issue, all in Spanish, but all with English summaries. The first (49 pp.) is "Bosques Secos de la Zona Tropical y Subtropical de la América del Sur," by Kurt Hueck. The second, by Hans Lamprecht and Herman Finol, is "Programa de Estudios Sobre Coníferas Exóticas de los Andes Venezolanos - Primeros Resultados de los Experimentos." Both these papers are illustrated by some very fine photos, mostly by Hueck and Lamprecht, very well reproduced. The third paper is a 28-page account of the "Relación entre el Área e Intensidad de la Agricultura Migratoria en Venezuela," by ISTF member Janis Petriceks R.

The Caribbean Forester for Jan.-June 1959 (Vol. 20, Nos. 1 and 2) recently received, contains, besides the 1958 annual report of the Tropical Forest Research Center, and an account of the 1959 tropical forestry training course, a paper in both English and Spanish by Bruce Lamb, "A Selected Annotated Bibliography on Mahogany." The bibliography is not intended to be exhaustive, but is published in the hope it may be of help to tropical foresters who are interested in mahogany. It covers 240 titles. The issue's main paper is "Effects of the 1956 Hurricane on Forests in Puerto Rico," by Frank H. Wadsworth and George H. Englerth. Conclusions of this study are: 1) Serious forest damage in Puerto Rico from hurricane Betsy was confined to an area within about 6 miles of the path of the center. 2) Damage was as serious on sites protected from normal winds as on those exposed. 3) Forests on slopes are subject to hurricane damage hazard regardless of aspect. 4) Forests on shallow soils have not proven less windfirm than those on deep soils. 5) Uprooting of trees, indicating poor anchorage, is a common form of hurricane damage on soils which normally are very moist or wet. 6) All-aged mixed forest frequently suffer from slight and selective hurricane damage; even-aged pure forests generally suffer either no damage or very serious damage. 7) Heavy thinning of forests is conducive to susceptibility to wind damage. 8) Different tree species vary to a significant degree in their susceptibility to wind-throw and breakage from hurricanes. The final article in this issue, in Spanish, by Dr. Ervin Ijjasz, Universidad Austral de Chile, is "Ranura y Cuenca de Pino Radiata," which discusses two defects occurring in Pinus radiata in Chile.