

Fifth World Forestry Congress. Accepting an invitation from the USA, the Director-General of FAO has announced that this congress will be held in late summer 1960 in the city of Seattle, State of Washington, on the northern Pacific Coast of the USA. Site of the meetings will be the campus of the University of Washington, and field trips will undoubtedly include visits to Douglas fir forests and opportunities to see logging and milling practices in this Pacific Northwest region. Arrangements for the congress will be made by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with FAO and with representatives of forest industries, forestry educational institutions, state governments, and other organizations. It is hoped that the Tropical Section of the congress will be strongly represented. As plans for the congress are developed, further information will be presented in these notes.

Proceedings, Fourth World Forestry Congress. We understand that Vols. I and III of this congress are or will shortly be available for sale in limited quantities to those who did not subscribe for copies at the time of the sessions. The price of Vol. I is Rs. 14 (or 22 sh.); Vol. III is priced at Rs. 15 (23 sh. 6d.). The price of Vol. II, now in the printing stage, has not yet been fixed. The ISTF has no information concerning the contents of individual volumes, but those wishing to order copies should address inquiries to Mr. R. Datta, President, Forest Research Institute, P.O. New Forest, Dehra Dun, India.

The Sixth Session of the FAO Latin-American Forestry Commission is scheduled to be held in Antigua, Guatemala, August 20-31, 1958, according to an announcement in Boletín Forestal para América Latina, No. 18, issued by FAO's Regional Office for Latin America, in Santiago, Chile. Among major topics to be considered at the meeting will be forestry teaching, the projected study (in collaboration with CEPAL) of production and consumption of products derived from wood, the work program of the group concerned with cellulose and paper, the results and projects of the Instituto Latino-Americano de Investigación y Capacitación Forestales, and the orientation and scope of Technical Assistance.

The Tenth Pacific Science Congress will be held in Hawaii during the last week of August and first week of September 1961, on the joint invitation of the Bishop Museum and the USA National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council, in cooperation with the University of Hawaii. Among the resolutions of the Ninth Congress, held in Thailand late in 1957, was one recommending that genetical studies on suitable species, particularly teak, should be carried out with a view to extending the range of valuable species and to improving the form of the tree, timber quality, rate of growth, etc. The Congress also strongly recommended that a working group for the Pacific region be created to deal with soil and land classification, and that FAO, in its current appraisal of World Soil Resources, be requested to consider cooperating with the Standing Committee on Soils and Land Classification of the Pacific Science Association.

Congratulations to: The 1957 class in forestry at the University of Merida for having chosen to dedicate their graduation ceremonies to the Grand Man of Tropical Forestry -- Hugh Curran. Also to Manuel A. Gonzalez Vale, awarded the conservation prize of the Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales for his work, "abundante en realizaciones positivas en el campo del conservacionismo." To Enrique Beltran, for the honorary D.Sc. awarded him by the University of Havana, and to Hardy L. Shirley for the great honor paid him by the University of Finland recently in conferring on him the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa.

ISTF news notes No. 4 (July 1953) carried an account of the U.S. Federal Trade Commission's hearings concerning the use of the term "mahogany" for various woods imported into the United States. As a result of these hearings, the Commission on February 22, 1957, issued instructions to its staff that:

The Federal Trade Commission intends to proceed to the limits of its jurisdiction to prevent use of the word "mahogany" as the name or designation of woods other than genuine mahogany (Swietenia) except that the non-mahogany Philippine woods Tanguile, Red Lauan, White Lauan, Tiaong, Almon, Mayapis, and Bagtikan (of the genera Shorea, Parashorea, or Pentacme) may be called "Philippine Mahogany," owing to a usage of long standing, and except that wood of the genus Khaya may be called "African Mahogany" by virtue of its botanical relationship with Swietenia and the similarity of their physical properties.

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The Instituto Forestal Latinoamericano de Investigacion y Capacitacion, in Merida, Venezuela, has begun publication of two sets of bulletins. Of the first series, dealing with news and information, only No. 1, describing the Instituto and containing a few other notes, has yet been received. Of the second (scientific) series, three numbers have been issued, all dealing with descriptions of forest trees. No. 1 (May 1957) is concerned with Swietenia Macrophylla King, No. 2 (September 1957) with the genus Cedrela in America, and No. 3 (March 1958) with the genus Carapa. In each of these bulletins material is presented first for botany, then silviculture, and then wood anatomy, technology, etc. Flower, fruit, and leaf drawings are included, as well as microphotos of wood sections. The authors are Federico Bascope, A. Luciano Bernardi, Hans Lamprecht, and Pausolino Martinez E. Appended to each of the bulletins is a questionnaire addressed to all foresters in the region, and designed to elicit additional information concerning the distribution of the species, commercial development, botanical notes, silviculture, and existing published or unpublished data.

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Any ISTF member who may have been befuddled by some of the long lists of Eucalyptus species will agree with J.S. Beard who, in a light moment during the British Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Australia last autumn, said that "Eucalypts are a very difficult group. On first coming to Australia one finds them all to be Eucalyptus perplexa; on further acquaintance they become Eucalyptus dubia, and when one thinks he has mastered them they turn out to be Eucalyptus decepta. Trees fall into different stages of their life. For instance, when the tree is young and immature it is called a Callowood. However if it sticks to growing and sticks long and hard enough, it will become a Gum. In later life when it becomes hollow inside it is of course a Box. Eventually it is destroyed by a forest fire and will then be found among the Ashes. People who find this procedure leaves a bad taste in the mouth class them all as Peppermints. The different species of Gums, Boxes, and so on are given descriptive names such as Blue Gum (Eucalyptus pyorrhoea), Sugar Gum (E. Diabetes), Ghost Gum (E. Spookii), and Scribbly Gum (E. Auctorum). Mr. Beard's further remarks in the same vein may be found on p. 362 of the Empire Forestry Review for December 1957 (Vol. 36, No. 4).

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HANUNOO AGRICULTURE, A Report on an Integral System of Shifting Cultivation in the Philippines, by Harold C. Conklin. Rome, Italy. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 1957. 209 pp., ill. This study deals with an example of shifting cultivation in which people and environment seem to be in almost complete equilibrium. True, the people are not a numerous group -- some 6,000 Hanunoo in all -- and their density varies from 35 to less than 5 per square kilometer on the total of 800 square kilometers they occupy in the mountainous forested interior of southern Mindoro. The author of the study is an anthropologist, though with a background of ecology; hence there is considerable emphasis on social structure and patterns of organization for agriculture and other activities. This orientation has disappointed some readers who would prefer to see FAO's forestry publications devoted to technical aspects for which adequate material is still lacking. Others feel, however, that actual case studies are valuable, and welcome the present one -- especially because of the author's combination of two fields of interest -- even though the example may not be typical of shifting cultivation the world over. On the half-title page, this study is referred to as "Volume II of FAO's Series on Shifting Cultivation." Volume I (Forestry Development Paper No. 9?) dealt with a case of shifting cultivation in Africa (Ivory Coast). Possibly because it was presented in French, this volume was apparently not distributed in the USA. The ISTF office was unable to find a copy here for review. The Society does have, however, a limited number of copies of HANUNOO AGRICULTURE, and as long as the supply lasts, can send a free copy to any member mailing in a request.

The ISTF also has a very limited number of copies of COUNTRY REPORTS ON TEAK, published by FAO in 1956, and containing the national progress reports on teak forestry submitted to the first session of FAO's Teak Subcommittee by Burma, France (for Dahomei and Togo in Africa), India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, and Thailand. Except for one paper on "Teak in Laos" (in French, with English summary), all the papers are in English, and treat especially of ecology, seed problems, silviculture, protection, management, and utilization. This publication will also be sent free on request as long as the limited supply lasts.

ESTUDIO DEL INCREMENTO VOLUMETRICO DEL CUPRESSUS LUSITANICA MILL. EN RELACION A LA EDAD Y A SITIO, by Delfin Jose Goitia Estrada. Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA, Publicacion Miscelanea No. 12 (Zona Andina, Proyecto 39, Programa de Cooperacion Tecnica), mimeo, 39 pp. plus appendix charts and 8 photos. This study of volumetric growth of "Mexican cypress" was undertaken because of the possibilities of the species for reforestation under a wide variety of soil and climatic conditions in Central and South America. It was carried out in Costa Rica, and involved classification of sites and construction of volume tables. The volumetric indices obtained were highly related to site class. A review of the literature of the species is included, covering origin, distribution, growth, etc. (The ISTF has no information regarding exact date, price -- if any -- or availability of this bulletin, and suggests that those wishing further details might write ISTF member Joseph A. Tosi, Jr., Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA, Aptdo. 478, Lima, Peru.)

PRINCIPLES OF PLANT PATHOLOGY, by E.C. Stakman and J. George Harrar. New York, N.Y. The Ronald Press Company, 1957. 581 pp., ill. \$8. This book is designed as a text for students of plant pathology and as a reference work for scientists concerned with increasing food production. Its main concern is with pathogens affecting food-producing crops, and it does not embrace economic entomology. It presupposes a background of general botany. These boundaries both define the field and make it possible to organize the mass of detail needed to present the principles of plant pathology. Chapters in the book cover both the specific (such as nature and classification of plant pathogens, growth and reproduction, genetics, methods of dissemination, etc.) and the general (for example, the importance of plant diseases, international importance, international plant protection, future problems and prospects, etc.). In these and all the other chapters the reader is struck by the magnitude both of the progress that has been made and of the problems still to be solved. The authors write very clearly and precisely, even wittily, and on occasion have no inhibitions against showing their own enthusiasm for their field. For example, after disclaiming any teleological implications in their discussion of devices for producing and disseminating large numbers of spores, they offer a salute (joined in by the reader) to certain fruiting bodies among the fungi as "the most noteworthy structures in the plant kingdom" and "marvels of biological engineering." Since they consider plant pathology an international field, they have included a chapter listing the major organizations concerned in various phases. They have also appended a list of almost a hundred important books in plant pathology, and have added to each chapter a list of references from journal articles.

THE TROPICS, by Edgar Aubert de la Rue, Francois Bourliere, and Jean-Paul Harroy. New York, N.Y. Alfred A. Knopf, 1957. 208 pp., ill. \$12.50. The first two sections of this 9 by 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch book deal with The Tropical Environment and The Plant Landscape of the Tropics, and were written by Edgar Aubert de la Rue, whose specialty is geology, and whose ten years in various tropical regions have imbued him with interest for the astonishing and greatly varied plant life of the hot countries. These chapters are, in general, descriptive, as is the chapter on Animal Life in the Tropics, contributed by Francois Bourliere. Chapter IV, by Jean-Paul Harroy, deals with Man and the Tropical Environment, and is a plea for conservation of the renewable resources of the tropical regions. Many superb photographs and 16 color plates (34 color photos), some of them by the authors, illustrate the book, and a smaller number of text drawings have been included.

INDIAN MANUAL OF PLANT ECOLOGY, by R. Misra and G.S. Puri. Poona 1, India. The English Book Depot. \$5. The ISTF has not seen a copy of this manual and has no information concerning date of publication. The contents, as listed in a descriptive circular cover: Section A - Plants and Plant Communities: autecology, synecology, methods in the study of plant communities; Section B - Plant Environment: environment of roots, biological system of the soil, organic matter system of the soil, soil solution system, soil air system, development of soils (Pedology), soil groups of neighboring regions of India and the world, environment of shoot, the role of climate in the development of vegetation and soils, the climate of India, the light factor, temperature factor, the atmospheric factor, the biotic factor. Dr. Puri, the junior author, is a member of the ISTF.

REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT CENTER ON WATERSHED MANAGEMENT, INDIA. Rome, Italy. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 1957. Expanded Technical Assistance Program. FAO Report No. 703. 62 pp., mimeo. Based on lectures and discussions presented at the Center during the period from February 18 to March 14, 1957, this report could just as well have been subtitled "A Brief Text." After an introduction defining what watershed management is, short sections cover the following topics: Factors affecting watershed behavior, land use practices, grasslands in watershed management, forests in watershed management, engineering in watershed management, farmer education in watershed improvement, watershed research, pilot watersheds. Because it was designed for use by officials concerned with administration of watershed improvement programs, as well as for technicians and students, the report has been kept very simple, and should be most useful for those seeking a short digest of the major features of watershed management with emphasis on the Far East. Several ISTF members contributed to the sessions at the Center, among them Messrs. F. Asiddao, R.M. Gorrie, R.A. de Rosayro, and H. Soedarma. It is expected that the full proceedings of the Center will later be published as a volume to provide material for detailed study.

Before settling down to his job in Monrovia, Liberia, last summer, Marvin Klemme had an opportunity to travel over much of Africa, and reports that one of his most surprising observations was to note the comparatively small area of the continent that might be classed as high tropical rain forest. "Much of the area near the Equator that I had supposed supported such forest growth was covered instead with tall grass or savannah. In flying over parts of the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Somalia, Kenya, Tanganyika and the Rhodesias one sees thousands of square miles of this tall grass whose species are largely members of the Pogonoeae tribe. And much of the forest that one does see is of the bushy type that occurs in scattered stands. There are some good tropical rain forests in Africa yet, though, and some of the best of these are found here in Liberia. Probably the principal reason they still exist is that transportation facilities have not been available for getting the timber out. The Liberian Government, however, is now embarked upon a highway construction program that will put good roads within a reasonable distance of the timber. Considerable areas of the country have been set aside as "Forest Reserves," in an effort to halt the gradual encroachment upon the forests by dry-land rice farmers. Other areas probably should be set aside, judging from the aerial survey maps that have recently been prepared. The groundwork has been pretty well laid for the practice of forestry in this country."

ISTF member Ian F.G. Downs, Korfena Plantations Limited, Goroka, Eastern Highlands, New Guinea, would be interested in having recommendations for a hardwood suitable for planting at an altitude of 5,000 feet in a good friable black topsoil over red loam, with an annual rainfall of 78 inches (including a dry season with only 5 inches in three months), and within a temperature range of 55° to 82°.