

With these notes a new edition of the membership list is enclosed. Some greatly respected names have disappeared from it -- Blanford, Dayton, Loveridge, McAdam -- but some very able and distinguished new members have been added. These new members, and the long-standers, are reminded of the one obligation of membership: to notify the Society of changes of address.

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Fourth World Forestry Congress Proceedings. These proceedings have now been distributed in three impressive volumes. Volume I covers the organization of the congress, including lists of delegates and officers as well as summary reports and recommendations; Vol. II presents papers on the various subjects covered by individual sections, for example, papers on forest labor, mechanization, utilization, wildlife management, etc.; Vol. III presents the general and special papers on tropical forestry. No doubt all those who subscribed for the volumes have received them. If not, inquiries may be sent to the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India. Publisher of the proceedings is the Manager of Publications, Government of India, Delhi, and prices are: Vol I, Rs. 14; Vol. II, Rs. 39; Vol. III, Rs. 15.

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Fifth World Forestry Congress. A preliminary note regarding this congress appeared in the last news notes (No. 11). The dates of the congress have now been set: August 29 to September 10, 1960. There will be pre- and post-congress tours, details of which have not yet been completed, and a number of tours during the congress itself to points of interest and activity in the immediate region of Seattle, Washington State, the site of the meetings. Several subject matter committees have been working all summer on the actual congress program, and final synthesis and approval of the program is expected next November. One full day (2 sessions) will probably be allotted to a Section on Tropical Forestry, which will be devoted to problems unique to the tropic zone. Problems shared by both tropic and temperate zones will be included under other sections.

Among ISTF members engaged in actively planning for the congress are: Paul Bedard, A.C. Cline (chairman, subcommittee on silviculture and management), Albert A. Downs, Tom Gill (chairman, subcommittee on tropical forestry - special problems), I.T. Haig (executive secretary, Fifth World Forestry Congress), V.L. Harper (chairman, executive committee), Seth Jackson, Kenneth M. Pomeroy, Hardy Shirley (chairman, program committee), Frank H. Wadsworth, and Robert Winters. As further information becomes available, notices will be carried in future issues of the news notes.

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During the early part of 1959 your executive officer spent two months in the Philippines, working with Paul Zehngraff of ICA and members of the Philippine Forestry Bureau in an attempt to get public recognition of the Republic's forestry problems, and ultimately to secure remedial legislation. The greatest problem, discussed at some length in "Forestry Proposals for the Philippines," recently released by the ICA Mission in Manila, is the widespread destruction caused by squatters who are practicing shifting agriculture on government forest lands.

While in the Philippines, it was good to renew old friendships among ISTF members, ranging all the way from A(mos) to Z(ehngraff). A large number, headed by Florencio Tamesis, were present at an enthusiastic meeting of the Society of Filipino Foresters held in Manila in January, and others were met at Los Banos and the College of Forestry.

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The ISTF was represented at two Latin American meetings in August 1959. The first, August 2 to 8, was the second national congress of the Confederacion Nacional de Profesionales, of Bolivia, held in La Paz, at which Gene Reichard was the ISTF delegate. The purpose of these congresses is to establish standards for the various professions (physicians, lawyers, engineers, architects, etc.), and besides extending greetings from the ISTF, Gene presented a paper on professional ethics in the profession of forestry.

The second, August 10-15, is the Mexican Second National Forestry Convention, held in Coyoacan, D.F., Mexico, at which your executive officer is representing the ISTF. The first of these conventions was held in 1941, and the resulting papers made an impressive volume (Memoria de la Primera Convencion Nacional Forestal). Since the second convention is being organized under the energetic presidency of our fellow ISTF member, Enrique Beltran, it will undoubtedly be a very successful and significant meeting. The USA is being represented by its Chief Forester, R.E. McArdle.

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Congratulations are in order to Enrique Beltran not only for his role in connection with this Second National Forestry Convention, but also for his appointment, late in 1958, as Subsecretario de Recursos Forestales y de Caza of Mexico, and for his book, EL HOMBRE Y SU AMBIENTE, about which an item appears on the last page of these notes.

Also congratulations to R.S. Hosmer on his 85th birthday, recently celebrated by a group of foresters in Ithaca, N.Y., USA, and for his continued keen interest in forestry affairs, especially the international aspects. This has been a long-standing interest, dating from the 1920s, when he was chairman of the Committee on International Relations for the Society of American Foresters.

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The firm of Theodor Nagel, Steindamm 58, Hamburg 1, Germany, would be interested in finding suppliers of cedar from Central America, and a reliable shipper of obeche and abura from Nigeria.

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A note from Elbert Schory tells of construction of a new state nursery in Ft. Myers, Florida, USA, which will make it possible to expand production of planting stock of tropical tree species for distribution to landowners in the state. The Florida Forests Foundation (a private foundation) recently organized to promote the propagation and utilization of tropical timber trees in the State of Florida, is working closely with the state's tropical forestry project.

Sixteen ISTF members were among those attending the Latin American Forestry Commission meeting held in Guatemala last November: Paul Bedard, Walter L. Bender, Gerardo Budowski, L.J. Cummings, Carl Ehelebe, J.H. Hardee, V.L. Harper, L.R. Holdridge, Ricardo Lavagnino G. (chairman of the session), Gilberto Leon (second vice chairman), T.W. McKinley, Alfredo Pinillos R., Keith L. Truettner, J.P. Veillon, and Frank H. Wadsworth. The session was opened by the President of Guatemala, and the general consensus seems to be that this meeting was one of the best yet held in this region, with a stronger emphasis than previously on scientific aspects. Besides discussions of education, improvement of forestry statistics, and forest policy, the meeting also went into regional questions -- regional coordination of forest research, regional study of wood resources and requirements, pulp and paper development in Latin America. While stressing the need for standardizing forest terminology, the delegates commended the glossary which had been published by Puerto Rico. As one of their field trips, the delegates were given an opportunity to visit the ancient Mayan archeological site at Tikal. No date or place for the next session (7th) of this Commission was set, though invitations were received from Argentina and (conditionally) from Brazil and Cuba.

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Among recent visitors to Washington have been Gene Reichard, now back in Bolivia; H.B. Donaldson, on a flying trip; R.C. Kaushik, in Washington for a few days before and after a look at soil conservation practices in the USA Southwest and Lake States; and James Scarff, returned to the USA from Cuba last month.

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Three more bulletins have been published in the series of descriptions of forest trees issued by the Instituto Forestal Latino Americano de Investigacion y Capacitacion, at Merida, Venezuela. Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2, mentioned in news notes No. 11, dealt with Swietenia Macrophylla King and with Cedrela. Number 3 (March 1958) by Federico Bascope, A. Luciano Bernardi, Hans Lamprecht, and Pausolino Martinez E., deals with the genus Carapa; No. 4, by the same authors (June 1958) concerns the genus Anacardium; and No. 5 (March 1959) by Federico Bascope, A. Luciano Bernardi, Richard N. Jorgensen, Kurt Hueck, and Hans Lamprecht, deals with the mangroves (Rhizophoraceae, Verbenaceae, and Combretaceae). All these bulletins are in Spanish, and are limited to the species in America. All are mimeographed, but a coated paper is used for illustrations and, especially in the latest of the series (No. 5), reproduces extremely well the details of some fine photos (by Hueck, Jorgensen, and Lamprecht). For each bulletin the pattern is first the botany, then silviculture, wood (anatomy, mechanical and physical properties, and uses), and bibliography. The authors do not claim comprehensiveness, and invite help from those who may know of data, published or unpublished, omitted from the present series.

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Thanks to the cooperation of our members C. Purkayastha and Aung Din, the Society was able to fill all requests for the COUNTRY REPORTS ON TEAK, issued by FAO for its Teak Subcommittee.

TROPICAL SILVICULTURE. Prepared by I.T. Haig, M.A. Huberman, and U Aung Din. Rome, Italy, 1958. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO Forestry and Forest Products Studies No. 13). 3 vols. Vol. I, 190 pp., \$2; Vol. II, 415 pp., \$4; Vol. III, 101 pp. \$1. This work is a milestone. It answers a demand that has been growing more and more vocal over the past couple of decades for a single source of information on tropical silviculture, and it represents a sound basis on which future additions may be built. Primarily a summary and evaluation, TROPICAL SILVICULTURE is not a handbook of detailed practices -- and was not intended to be -- but will be of very practical use in helping the forester to plan the best silvicultural practices for forests of the tropic zone. Volume I is based on a broad survey of pertinent literature; volumes II and III contain papers presented at the Fourth World Forestry Congress, dealing with various aspects of tropical silviculture and various species. It is expected that a Spanish edition of all three volumes will be available (Vol. I is already available in Spanish); Latin American foresters especially will benefit from having such easy access to world experience in tropical silviculture.

All three authors of TROPICAL SILVICULTURE are members of the ISTF. Among those to whom they gave acknowledgment for helpful comments and suggestions are several other ISTF members: R.C. Barnard, J.E. Cousens, C. Donis, J.H.A. Ferguson, L.R. Holdridge, M.I.R. Khan, F.H. Wadsworth, and J. Wyatt Smith. And the first two reviews to appear in the USA were by two more ISTF members -- your executive officer in the Journal of Forestry (March 1959, Vol. 57, No. 3), and F.H. Wadsworth, in Forest Science (June 1959, Vol. 5, No. 2).

HAWAIIAN TIMBER - For the Coming Generations. Norman K. Carlson and L.W. Bryan. 1959, Honolulu, Hawaii. Trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Estate. 112 pp., ill., \$3.75. (Available from Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.) This bulletin reports on a survey of the Honaunau forest, on the island of Hawaii, made with the aim of determining whether the area could be developed for economic uses, chiefly timber, in addition to its primary function of watershed protection. Besides description and history of the area, the report presents estimates of costs of the various aspects of management. Probably the most interesting section deals with the examination of all experimental plantings made on the area, some of them dating from the late 1920s. Most of the species planted were from Australia, but a couple were native Hawaiian trees. For each experimental planting examined, the following information was noted: damage (from wind, disease, insects, etc.), measurement (DBH and height), estimated lumber per acre, original area planted, and tree survival. The senior author is an ISTF member.

EL HOMBRE Y SU AMBIENTE, by Enrique Beltran. Mexico, D.F., 1958. Fondo de Cultura Economica, Ave. Universidad 975. 258 pp., US\$1.70. For those who read Spanish, one of the most fascinating studies of human ecology is this book written by our fellow member Enrique Beltran. It is a study essentially of the impact of man on the Valley of Mexico, traced from earliest times down to the present day. It is a sober and courageous exposition of what man has done toward degrading his environment and the steps that will be necessary for redeeming his stewardship. It is written with the great love that Professor Beltran feels for the Mexican scene and the Mexican people. It is an inspiring and revealing work.