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Included among these notes is a list of members who have joined the Society since the last list was published in May 1952, as well as a list of changes of address of older members since that date.

These changes of address do not reflect all the traveling that has been done by the membership. A number attended the Sixth British Commonwealth Forestry Conference in Canada, August 11 to September 13. A.F.A. Lamb was present from Trinidad, E.J. Strugnell and A.V. Thomas from Malaya, and H.R. Blanford and H.G. Champion from Great Britain.

Seventeen ISTF members attended the Second Session of the FAO Forestry Commission of Asia and the Pacific, held in Singapore, December 1-13. Josh Edwards presided as Chairman, and representatives from 14 Member Nations took part. The purpose of this Commission is to coordinate national forest policies on the regional plane; to exchange information and news on technical forestry problems; and to make appropriate recommendations to governments and to the Director General of FAO. Two matters were particularly stressed by the delegates: the need for a regional study of the problem of shifting agriculture, and the need for better correlation between the agencies administering technical assistance. In addition to progress reports by Member Governments on forest policy, the agenda included the following subjects: The Sixth Session of the FAO Conference and its implications for the Asia and Pacific regions; Problems of Tropical Silviculture and Management (rain forest, mangrove forest, afforestation in low-rainfall areas, experience with exotic species in planting programs); Aerial Photography for Inventory of Tropical Forests; Technical Assistance; Increased Production of Pulp and Paper; Progress Reports on Standardization Questions (timber nomenclature, testing methods, grading, dimensions).

The following ISTF members were in attendance: R.C. Barnard, P.W. Bedard, G.N. Brown, J.E. Cousens, J.P. Edwards, Tom Gill, W.L. Gooch, H.G. Keith, D.S.P. Noakes, R.A. de Rosayro, G.G.K. Setten, E.J. Strugnell, Khid Suvarnasudhi, Florencio Tamesis, A.V. Thomas, A.B. Walton, J. Wyatt-Smith, and Paul Zehngraft.

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Two members of the Society spent the better part of October, November, and December working on a forest policy for Formosa: Paul Zehngraft, Chief of the Forestry Division of the Mutual Security Agency in Formosa, and Tom Gill, your Executive Officer. Their efforts culminated in a series of recommendations for the reorganization of the Chinese Forest Service, as well as for a program of land classification, a forest inventory, and a 15-year reforestation program. These recommendations have been approved by the Provincial Government in Formosa, and steps taken to implement them. A report describing the forest situation and embodying the recommendations has been printed in English and Chinese by the Joint Commission for Rural Rehabilitation in Formosa.

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At its meeting in Montreal last November, the Society of American Foresters elected to Honorary Membership one of the ISTF's most honored members, H.R. Blanford. Though the SAF has more than 8,000 members, its list of honorary members numbers only 14, including Mr. Blanford. Two other members of the ISTF, Professors Stebbing and Champion, have also been accorded this honor by the SAF.

It is a great pleasure to report that Dr. Manuel Gonzalez Vale, of Venezuela, has been selected to receive the 1952 Conservation Award of the Pan American Union. This award, established in 1949, is given each year to the Latin American judged to have made the greatest contribution to conservation. It is an extra pleasure to note that the 1952 award was made to a forester. Dr. Gonzalez Vale served as Secretary of the Organizing Committee for the Third Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Nature, which convened in Caracas last September. Other Society members who attended the meetings were John R. Camp, Hugh M. Curran, L.R. Holdridge, and Joseph Tosi, Jr.

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Messrs. Holdridge and Tosi were active in the short course on tropical silviculture given in Honduras, November 11-December 6, under the auspices of FAO and the Organization of American States (Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agricolas), and with the collaboration of the Honduran Ministry of Agriculture, the Honduran Servicio Tecnico Interamericano de Cooperacion Agricola, the Escuela Agricola Panamericana, the U.S. Tropical Forest Experiment Station, and the Tela Railroad Company of Honduras. The program for this course, which was open to forestry technicians from Central America and the Caribbean, included discussions and demonstration of forestry techniques for the solution of problems in both the high coniferous regions and those of lower altitudes, the elaboration of forestry extension programs, and exchange of information and coordination of programs. A number of field trips gave trainees opportunities to see silvicultural work, plantations, clearing and turpentine operations. One field trip, to observe the hardwood plantations of the Tela Railroad Company on the north coast of Honduras was a combined air-auto journey in which the trainees got both an air and ground view of the forests of the area. A total of 21 young men from 12 countries participated in the course, and reports are that the course was a very great success.

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Upon completing his work with the short course in tropical silviculture, Joe Tosi, Jr., was transferred to Lima, Peru, where he is busy setting up a regional office of the Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agricolas.

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While in Canada for the Commonwealth Forestry Conference, Professor Champion delivered the second 1952 H.R. MacMillan Lecture at the University of British Columbia. The title of his lecture, distributed in pamphlet form by the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, is "Cooperation Between State and Non-State Organizations in the Promotion of Forestry." In it he states his belief that there is a present need for effective cooperation as the only alternative to ever-increasing absorption by governments as national demands grow for increased production from the land and increased efficiency in operation. He would like to see further strengthening of independent forestry and timber societies, through which governments should exercise the controls over private forestry which modern public opinion calls for.

It is of interest that out of the last six MacMillan Lectures, four have been delivered by members of this Society. In addition to Professor Champion's paper, the others are: H.H. Chapman, Feb. 7, 1951, "The Problem of Second Growth in its Relation to Sustained Yield"; John D. Gilmour, Oct. 15, 1951, "Forest Situation in the Province of Quebec"; Wm. D. Hagenstein, March 14, 1952, "Tree Farms -- An American Approach to Forest Management."

At a meeting in Buenos Aires last June, the FAO Latin American Forestry Commission made the decision to establish an FAO Latin American Center for Forestry Training at the University of the Andes, in Merida, Venezuela, where several ISTF members are on the faculty.

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Bolivia's need to establish a forestry institute, as a first step toward the conservation and wise use of her forests, has been pointed out in an article in a Bolivian newspaper, written by Raul Alfredo Torrico Arias. Ing. Torrico points out that forests cover 44 per cent of Bolivia's surface and contain valuable species which are being incompletely and unscientifically exploited. Destructive cutting and fire, with attendant loss of cover and erosion, and the lack of knowledge of the usefulness and importance of tree species are creating a critical situation.

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Ing. Torrico, incidentally, is the only one of our members who lists familiarity with a dialect named "Quechua." Quechua, for the information of those as unfamiliar with it as the Society office, turned out, upon inquiry, to be a dialect of the Ecuadorean Indians of South America. This discovery led to an exploration into the subject of language facility of members of this Society. It appears that more than 90 per cent of the membership commands at least one language in addition to the maternal tongue, a good many have still another, and among the whole membership can be found at least one or two members who can handle the following languages or dialects:

Bantu	Indonesian	Nepali	Spanish
Bengali	Italian	Norwegian	Sudanese
Chinese	Kiswahili	Persian	Swahili
Danish	Latin (botanical)	Philippine dia-	Swedish
Dutch	Latvian	lects (at least	Tamil
Fijian	Malayan	three)	Thai
French	Mayan	Portuguese	Urdu
German	Marathi	Quechua	Yugoslav
Gujaratha		Russian	

Our combined knowledge of Norwegian seems to extend no further than reading, and our one member familiar with the Maya dialect boasts of nothing more than a slight working knowledge. But over 60 members can handle French in great or less degree, more than 70 Spanish, and more than 40 German. Thirty members know Malayan, 20 Portuguese, 5 Russian, and 5 Italian, one of them well enough to translate accurately. Anyone wishing to communicate in Urdu could find at least three other members to make up a conversation, but our lone Latvian-speaking member will have to rely on one of his other four languages.

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Colin Marshall, now Forest Officer for Selangor, Federation of Malaya, speaking from his experience as a tropical forester, has pointed out the forester's responsibilities and opportunities: "So many foresters, in Europe and overseas, take too narrow a view of our functions. We are the only profession in which men must automatically think in centuries and in terms of basic primary production. We should be leaders in the planning field, and not leave it, as both Great Britain and the USA are inclined to do, to the intellectuals -- or ineffectuals. We are the real internationalists."

The October 1952 issue of Foret Conservation, the magazine of the Association Forestiere Quebecoise (Canada) carried a brief summary of the report made by J.D. Gilmour on his study, last year, of the forests of the Bululo Valley of New Guinea, where he found a forest much reduced by shifting agriculture and fire. The rapid intrusion of brush and worthless jungle species makes it impossible for these stands (mostly *Auracaria*, mixed with other useful species -- hardwoods and Spanish cedar) to regenerate naturally, and the plan is to log everything merchantable, slash and burn the residue, and to plant *Auracaria*, with perhaps scattered Spanish cedar and a few other highly valuable species.

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From Ir. F.K.M. Steup has come word of another addition to the list of forestry periodicals, Rimba Indonesia. It will carry articles in Indonesian, Dutch, and English, with summaries. Subscription price is 10 rupiah per number, and there will be about 10 numbers (500 pages) yearly. Inquiries may be sent to the editor, Persatuan Peminat dan Ahli Kehutanan, Djalan Perniagaan No. 44, Bogor, Indonesia.

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Ir. Steup and Dr. Ir. Meijer Drees are among those thanked by Ir. J.H.A. Ferguson for their help toward preparation of the bulletin on Indonesian rainfall types, noted below.

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RAINFALL TYPES BASED ON WET AND DRY PERIOD RATIOS FOR INDONESIA WITH WESTERN NEW GUINEE, edited by Dr. F.H.A. Schmidt and Ir. J.H.A. Ferguson. 77 pp. Meteorological and Geophysical Service, Djakarta, Indonesia, Pub. No. 42, 1951. This bulletin gives a brief discussion of three systems of climatological classifications -- Köppen's, Thornthwaite's, and Mohr's -- and then, after outlining techniques adopted for the present study, lists for each of several hundred stations in the area the elevation above sea level, number of years of observation (none less than 10), number of dry and wet months, quotient number, climatic type according to the authors and according to Köppen, and mean annual rainfall. Two colored maps of rainfall types are included, one for the whole of Indonesia scaled 1:5,000,000, and one for Java, Madura, Bali, and Lombok, scaled 1:2,000,000.

CAMINO DE SUPERVIVENCIA, by William Vogt. 377 pp. Editorial Sudamericana, S.A., Alsina 500, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1952. 22 pesos (Argentine). This book, whose English edition, ROAD TO SURVIVAL, has been widely read and quoted, is of special interest to Latin America, both because of the author's familiarity with the region and his citing of Latin American examples. The lack of a Spanish edition has been a source of regret, and it is good to be able to announce its appearance at last.

A MANUAL OF THE TIMBERS OF THE WORLD, by Alexander L. Howard. 752 pp. Obtainable from Stobart & Son, Ltd., 9 Victoria St., London, S.W. 1, England, 53s. 6p. 3rd edition. This volume now contains notes on source, availability, botanical characteristics, weight, workability, etc., of some 1400 timbers, many formerly unfamiliar, and gives the results of a special study of the many unfamiliar timbers, mainly from the West Coast of Africa and from South America, that were tested during the war with a view to their use as substitutes for woods that had become scarce.

THE TROPICAL RAIN FOREST, by P.W. Richards. 450 pp., 25 pl. 43 figs. Cambridge University Press, New York and London, 1952. \$12.50. This book deals with the ecology of tropical rain forests, and thus would be of no immediate interest to those concerned only with the exploitation or marketing of tropical timbers. But for anyone interested in causes and relations, it is a fascinating book. Its scope can be gathered from the titles of its six parts: I. Structure and Physiognomy; II. Environment; III. Floristic Composition of Climax Communities; IV. Primary Successions; V. Tropical Rain Forest Under Limiting Conditions; VI. Man and the Tropical Rain Forest. Within these sections are presented all the theories that have been advanced to account for certain aspects of tropical rain forests -- regeneration, tree structure, relation of soils and climate to distinct stand types, etc. In a postscript, the author states his fear that, because of the speed at which it is being destroyed, the whole of the tropical rain forest may disappear within the lifetime of those now living, except for a few inaccessible areas and small "forest reserves" artificially maintained mainly as sources of timber. He points out that the economic value of the tropical rain forest is reason enough for conserving the remaining areas of primary forest on a much larger scale than yet attempted, but he also feels that there is no substitute for the tropical forest as a field for biological research, in which must lie the key to a vast amount of scientific knowledge unobtainable elsewhere. The author mentions in his preface that he had been impressed with the large amount of valuable ecological information which exists unpublished in the minds and notebooks of foresters, and expresses the hope that the present book will stimulate further work. It was interesting to note that among the published works listed in his bibliography were contributions from over half a dozen members of the ISTF (Messrs. Blanford, Champion, Meijer Drees, Shirley, Stebbing, Steup, and Strugnell).

EL SERVICIO FORESTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS - Algunas de sus Practicas y Posible Aplicacion a las Condiciones Mexicanas, by Gumersindo Borgo Bilia. 196 pp. Libros Tecnicos y Cientificos, Donceles num. 12, Mexico, D.F., Mexico. 1951. Cloth 30 pesos (Mexican); paper, 20 pesos, both plus postage (about 1 peso). This is a report of a study of the organization and activities of the U.S. Forest Service, made under a fellowship of a year's duration. Ing. Borgo had an opportunity to visit all the important regional offices of the Service, and spent considerable time observing the work of the Washington Office, the Forest Products Laboratory, regional offices, and experiment stations. As a result, he has a thorough grasp of the problems confronting the Service, and the ways they are handled. One section of the book is devoted to a discussion of Mexican problems, with recommendations, as developed from the author's contact with the U.S. Forest Service, of steps to deal with them. While this book views the work of the U.S. Forest Service with an orientation toward Mexico, it would undoubtedly be helpful to other Latin American countries with many of the same problems.

FORESTRY IN HONDURAS, by Frederick H. Vogel. 18 pp., multilithed. Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Washington, D.C. Activity Series No. 2, May, 1952. This bulletin summarizes the background and present status of forestry in Honduras, gives a review of forestry legislation, and describes the fire situation, the pine forests, the lumber and other forest products industries (fuelwood, naval stores, railroad ties, charcoal, etc.) and points out that the forests are not ready for immediate application of final intensive management practices. The first need is for a slow procedure of harvesting and protection to prepare the forests for intensive management within a minimum of time. The time needed may range from one or two years in some areas to 25 on the

greater part of the pine area of Central Honduras. The bulletin also includes an outline of the STICA (Servicio Tecnico Interamericano de Cooperacion Agricola) action program for the improvement of the Honduran pine forests. Members wishing a free copy of this bulletin may send a postcard to the Society office, which will take care of obtaining and mailing copies.

NEW MEMBERS SINCE MAY, 1952

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An important forward step in the conservation of Mexican natural resources was taken last August with the incorporation of the Instituto Mexicano de Recursos Naturales Renovables. The organization's main office will be located in Mexico City, at 16th de Septiembre num. 38, and among its earliest projects will be the collection and integration of all existing material dealing with the resources, to be followed by an inventory of the resources. Director of the Institute's work is Professor Enrique Beltran, winner of the first Pan American Conservation Award, in 1949, and Secretary of the Mexican Committee for the Protection of Nature.

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Latest word concerning the Fourth World Forestry Congress, originally scheduled for 1954, now is that plans are being advanced to hold it in India in early 1955. This date and place offer the first opportunity for a world-wide tropical forestry meeting, and as soon as arrangements are definitely settled for the Fourth World Congress, the members of this Society will be informed.