



LEAVES

Organ of the College of Forestry, U.P.

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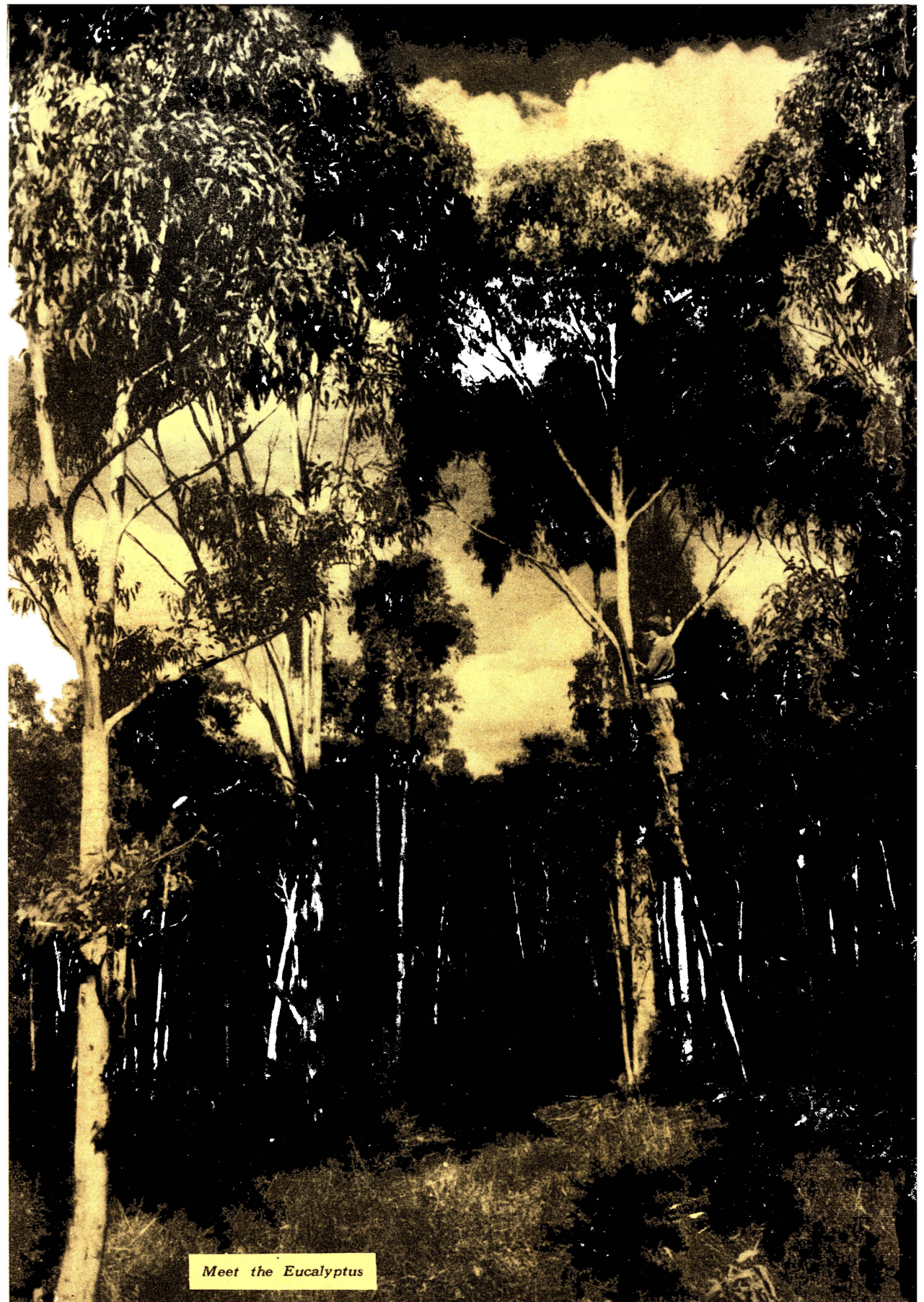
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SOMEWHERE, WAY DOWN SOUTH.





Meet the Eucalyptus

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES
QUEZON CITY

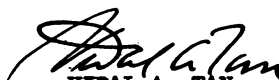
A M E S S A G E

To the Seniors of the College of Forestry:

During your stay in the University, you undergo a complex process to prepare you for service to the nation and to yourselves. The operation is slow and almost imperceptible; you might not even have noticed it yourself. Your courses in Forestry, while divided into subjects with various names, are not independent from each other. They are merely parts of an integrated whole designed to prepare you for a specific end. By and large it is a training for good and useful life which is the goal for which all education in the University of the Philippines exist.

Each academic year should take you closer to that goal. Upon you who have chosen the profession of Forestry lies a specific and difficult task: guarding zealously and utilizing wisely one of our most precious material possessions - our forests. Your wise actions today and in the future will determine in no small degree our nation's economic survival in a world in danger of being impoverished by incessant armed conflicts. Yours is a great responsibility, one of which you should be proud.

Some of you will graduate this year to take your places in the growing ranks of our professional men. I trust that you will not fail us who have had a hand in your training, nor the nation which cries out to you for your skilled guidance, nor yourselves who are entitled to the bounties which only a free nation can offer.


VIDAL A. TAN
President

February 19, 1953



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
BUREAU OF FORESTRY
MANILA

IN REPLY, ADDRESS
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY
MANILA, PHILIPPINES

One beautiful tradition of our College is the Moving-up Day. Beautiful in the sense that it is symbolical of the growing up materially, physically and morally that is expected of each student and graduate of the College while in school and after graduation. It shows the importance of growing up without which anything in nature will stagnate and deteriorate. In these days when our sense of moral values has been perverted by greed and the desire to enrich ourselves within a short time and at the expense of others, the lesson which we can derive from our Moving-up Day and the spirit which it represents should be borne in mind by all of you.

As students of the University, you have a heritage of honor and achievement enjoyed only by a fortunate few who were able to enter the portals of the University. The traditions of your College should go with you throughout life. You should be proud of them as well as of your College because they represent something which bears the stamp of distinction. No forest officer ever grew rich in the service of this country. But in the consciousness of duty well done and of the noble task which you as forest officers and your predecessors have done in preserving for posterity the forest wealth of the nation will come lasting satisfaction far greater than any material reward.

Responsible positions await you after your graduation. These will demand of you those qualities which your training in College should have endowed you with—industry, honesty, truthfulness, obedience, loyalty, courtesy, initiative, punctuality, the ability to get along with people, to think and make decisions. Any young man endowed with these qualities will be richly rewarded with opportunity proportional to the time, effort and intelligence he is willing to put in his work. There is knowledge to be gained which man never has yet extracted from between the covers of books — the knowledge gained through experience. You will have opportunity after graduation to gain this knowledge in order to make yourselves more efficient members of the Bureau of Forestry or any other organization you wish to join and become more valuable citizens of your country.

January 26, 1953

FLORENCIO TAMESIS
Director of Forestry
Dean, College of Forestry

A Message

In some fifteen decades America has been transformed from a wilderness into a mighty nation. They spread their fields and their herds across the nation, song of the land of the free, and thought of the land and resources as free for the taking. They built on faith—a faith in the opportunity, independence and security offered to all men.

These things are the power and the hope of any democracy. Yet with astonishing improvidence, Americans have plundered the resources that made the realization of their dreams possible.

They exploited and abused the soil. As a result the vital land supply has been depleted by injudicious land use, which has brought about heavy losses of timber lands, diminution of water supply, increase of floods and the destruction of good land by erosion.

Are we going to profit by the experience of America or must we learn the hard way—by sad experience?

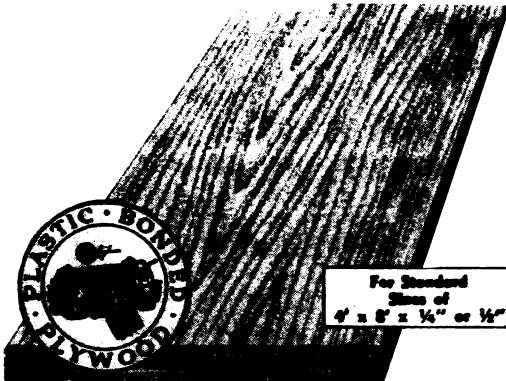
There is plenty of land in these islands that is not in use to provide for the needs of all if properly used. We should not allow the grabbing of natural resources for speculation nor for the enrichment of the avaricious.

Our natural resources are a heritage for which we must some day be called to give a strict accounting. Resources which are necessary to attain greatness are just as necessary to retain greatness.



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Forests—An Important Farm Asset

By LELAND E. CALL

MSA Agricultural Research Advisor

Forestry Day Address—College of Forestry, Dec. 6, 1952

I am delighted to have the opportunity to participate in today's program here at the College of Forestry. There could not be a more fitting setting for an occasion of this kind than this beautiful campus, where the timbered slopes of Mount Makiling join the rolling cultivated farm land of one of the most productive agricultural sections of this country. Where could there be found a more suitable location in which to discuss the subject that I wish to consider briefly with you to day—Forests, An Important Farm Asset?

When the forest resources of so many countries in the world are depleted, or approaching depletion, it is refreshing to be in a country such as this where forests remain one of the most valuable natural resources. With a total area of slightly less than 30 million hectares, commercial forests cover an area of nearly 11½ million hectares, and non-commercial forests an area of nearly 4½ million hectares, as compared with slightly more than 8 million hectares of cultivated farm land, and about 5 million of open grass land. The total approximate value of the mature timber in the Philippines is estimated to be no less than 480 billion board feet of which approximately one billion board feet is harvested annually. Approximately one-fourth of that harvested is exported, which in 1951 returned a value of more than 32 million pesos to this country.

It has been estimated that if properly developed, managed, and protected, the present output of one billion board feet annually could be doubled without depleting the forest resources of the country. These re-

sources are therefore, in themselves, a most valuable asset and one that is worthy of most careful management, vigorous protection and wise utilization. It is not, however, in lumber production that forests have their greatest value when considered from the standpoint of agriculture. To agriculture, the secondary assets of forests are the more important. It is these assets which I wish to discuss with you today.

The value of forests from the standpoint of the production of lumber is self-evident and usually fully recognized. The indirect value of forests are not so obvious and therefore not so well understood. Frequently, these indirect benefits are not fully recognized until the forests are depleted, and the benefits lost. When this occurs, it is usually too late to reclaim them.

Among the many ways in which forests are beneficial to agriculture, the following are among the most important:

1. *Forests protect the watersheds and help supply a more dependable source of irrigation and farm water.* The extent to which forests serve as a means of collecting rainfall, retarding its flow off the land surface and releasing it gradually through the soil, is seldom appreciated as long as forests are fully preserved to serve in this capacity. It is only after they are destroyed that it is learned that springs ceased to flow, that streams and rivers that had a regular flow under good forestry conditions became rushing torrents following storms and cease to flow during dry periods. Also that dependable wells under good forestation became undependable after the forests are gone. It is

as a regulator of the flow of water from watersheds that forests have one of their most valuable assets from an agricultural standpoint — an asset that is usually not fully appreciated until lost.

In a country such as the Philippines, where water for irrigation is of utmost importance from the standpoint of rice and sugar production and where it is essential that the maximum area of land be irrigated if the country is to become self-supporting from the standpoint of food production, forests have unusual value and their protection and preservation is absolutely necessary to safeguard the water supplies for irrigation.

It is estimated that approximately 670,000 hectares of land are now under irrigation in the Philippines and that this area could be doubled if full use was made of the water now available. To safeguard this water resource, the forests of the country must be protected in order that they may perform their useful function of retarding floods, retaining part of the rain water where it falls, and releasing this water gradually, thus providing a more dependable flow of water throughout the year. In this way, the likelihood of disastrous floods is lessened during wet seasons and more water is available for irrigation and domestic use during dry seasons. This is one of the important ways that forests contribute to the welfare of agriculture.

II. *Forests act to stabilize the soil on slopes too steep for farming.* A second important function performed by forests is to protect the soil and prevent landslides and soil erosions from slopes too steep to farm. Serving in this manner, forests protect lower cultivated farm land and farm improvements that are easily damaged by landslides and deposits of talus washed down from unprotected mountain and hill land. A forest soil cover is also useful in retarding the removal by erosion of soil material from sloping land. This material is often deposited at lower levels in irrigation ditches and other

places where it interferes with farm operations. In this connection, it is interesting to observe the plantings of ipil-ipil on the limestone hill lands in the vicinity of Los Baños where this forest cover is not only protecting lower farm land and retarding erosion, but is providing an outlet for farm labor in the form of a marketable product — firewood. Many more plantings of this character should be made in the Philippines under conditions favorable for such development such as on the coral soils of Cebu and other areas where the soils are sufficiently high in lime to support vegetations of this kind.

III. *Forests often provide supplementary grazing for livestock.* Associated with forests are open, extensive areas of grass land suitable for grazing. In the Philippines, forest grazing is an integral part of the activities of the Bureau of Forestry. Grazing in this country is regulated by the Pasture Land Act (Commonwealth Act No. 452, June 8, 1939). This law provides, among other things, that the administration of pasture lands, or lands used as such, rests in the Bureau of Forestry. About 5 million hectares, or about 17 percent of the total area of the Philippines, are open and grass lands. Of this area, perhaps somewhat more than one million hectares is suitable for permanent pasture purposes.

Before the war about half of the agricultural wealth of the country was made up of animals and animal products. At that time, utilization of forestry land as grazing constituted an important asset. The Bureau of Forestry had issued (1941) 1,471 pasture permits covering nearly 119,000 hectares. Since the war the cattle grazing industry has been slow to recover. This has been due to the loss of cattle that occurred during the war when grazing herds were devastated. Sufficient time has not elapsed to permit the rehabilitation of these herds. Another retarding factor has been the failure to maintain peace and order in some sections of the country. This has discour-

aged livestock men from re-stocking. Thus, at present the Bureau of Forestry has outstanding only 685 pasture permits covering slightly more than 66,000 hectares. However, there are pending nearly 1,500 applications for permits covering over 300,000 hectares. It is evident that grazing can become again an important source of material wealth and that with judicious management and proper safeguards, forest lands can be utilized for this without detriment to the forests, with advantage to the grazing lands and with a distinct contribution to the economic recovery of the country.

IV. *Forests are a source of much material essential to the farmer.* Communal forests that have been extensively developed in Europe are being developed to some extent in the Philippines. They will no doubt be developed more extensively as their value becomes better understood, as the need for forest products for farm use increases, and as it becomes more difficult and expensive to secure them from the national forests. A communal forest is forest land, owned, maintained and operated by a community. The products are divided and distributed among the owners. Forests of this kind devoted to the growth of trees provide near at hand a source of supply of firewood, fencing material, construction material for buildings and products for many other uses. Areas of land not well adapted to the production of food crops can be devoted to production of this kind without decreasing income from food and cash crops and with distinct advantage from the standpoint of having readily available for many farm uses and at little cost the products produced from wood lots of this character. In a country where bamboo and other quick-growing forest products may be produced readily and with ease, communal forests and wood lots should occupy a more important position in the economy of the country than they occupy at this time.

V. *Forests provide supplementary off-season labor opportunities for farmers.*

Most farm work is seasonal in character. Many farmers have periods of time during the year when their labor cannot be too profitably employed on their own farms. Where there are forests near at hand, work can often be obtained in the forests by such farmers for those portions of the year when there is not profitable employment at home—thus, work in forests can provide supplementary farm labor and thus lower agricultural under-employment.

Mention has already been made of the ipil-ipil plantings near Los Baños. The harvesting of such firewood can be done at seasons of the year when other farm work is not pressing. A concession for the harvesting of wood of this character might be obtained by farmers living in the community so that work in the woodlot could be done at off-seasons for other farm work. Much bamboo in the country is harvested by farmers when other farm work is not pressing. Greater advantage might be taken of opportunities of this kind than is now being taken by many farmers.

VI. *Forests provide a supplementary food source.*

The development of good game and fish habitat in forests makes possible the production of game and fish that can serve as an important supplementary food supply to farmers. This, however, is not an unmixed blessing to those farmers whose farms adjoin forests where the destruction of crops by wild hogs and deer is altogether too common. However, by taking proper precautions, much of this type of damage can be prevented and forests made a valuable supplementary food source from the game and fish that they may be made to supply.

VII. *Forests provide recreation opportunities for farm families.*

As a country increases in population and becomes more densely settled, and especially as it becomes more highly industrialized,

the need for open spaces where people may go for recreation increases. Forests provide room and playgrounds for this purpose. In the United States and in many other countries, the forested areas are becoming increasingly more valuable for recreation purposes. In some of the more densely settled areas of America, especially through New York and New England, the public forests have been developed into extensive picnic and play grounds where millions of people go each year for recreation and relaxation. Not much use has been made as yet of forests for this purpose in the Philippines but their use for this purpose will increase. It will come as population increases, as the country develops industrially, and as the economic welfare of the lower and middle-income groups of the population improves, so that they have more leisure time and more pesos to spend for recreation purposes.

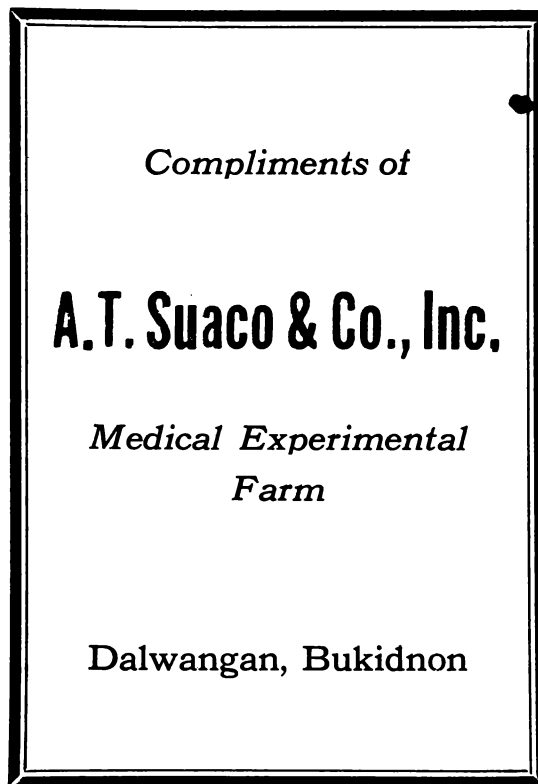
The extent to which the campus of this College and the park of the Bureau of Forestry is used each weekend by hundreds of people is an indication of the increased use that will be made of the forests of this country for recreational purposes in years ahead. This is a use that will be increasingly appreciated and a use that will be shared by farm folk as well as town and city people. Increased attention will no doubt be given by the Bureau of Forestry to this valuable asset of the national forests.

To summarize, it is well to remember that forests are one of the most valuable assets of the Philippines. While their use no doubt always will be most highly regarded from the standpoint of their major value—that of providing lumber and other forest products, at the same time they have many other valuable assets—assets that are important to the agriculture of the country. Among these assets are the value of forests for the protection of watersheds, for the stabilization of soil on sloping land, for supplementary grazing for livestock, for supplying off-sea-

son labor opportunities and for recreation purposes. As time passes, these so-called secondary assets of forests will increase in importance. Every citizen of the Philippines should have a personal interest in the national forests of which he is part owner, to see that conservation practices are followed through judicious use, and that the forests are protected and preserved in such a way as to pass on to future generations both the primary and secondary benefits of well managed forest land.

The red heartwood of Maple seldom begins to develop until the tree is 50 years old, so trees up to that age have generally solid, white sapwood.

There is an automatic calculator which automatically accumulate lineal feet for each dimension, converts the lineal feet to board feet, and automatically adds and accumulates board feet as the values are being calculated. Also it computes the discount and automatically subtracts it from the total.



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Dalwangan, Bukidnon

The Importance of FAO Mechanical Logging Training Centre

Address delivered by Acting President Enrique T. Virata at
the College of Forestry, University of the Philippines, Los
Baños, Laguna, on October 19, 1952.

When I was requested to speak before this body of foresters, my first thought was that in this group of highly specialized trained men, I would very likely lose myself. And since there is a lot more in the mechanics of chopping down a tree than I am acquainted with, I was afraid that to talk on such matters would be leading me more and more into unfamiliar territory. Therefore, let me leave this kind of speech-making to the formidable array of speakers who will lecture to you in the short period of one month that you are going to spend in this Mechanical Logging Training Centre at Los Baños.

Fortunately, however, when Dean Tamesis of this College called at my office the other day to invite me to speak before you, he mentioned in a theme which I shall now exploit; he impressed me with the significance of your presence here—with the fact that you are all men from every corner of Southeast Asia, in one of those rare instances of such comings-together, for the common purpose of learning newer and better mechanical logging methods in order to apply it to the joint and gigantic effort of building our countries sounder and more stable economies through the exploitation of our forest resources, resources which our countries each and severally can often boast of having.

I do not know how it is with your own countries, but at least here in our country, the men who have trained and later become foresters and loggers have all been fired with a sort of pioneering spirit which is not so often found in other branches of learning and occupation, with the result that the ex-

ploitation of lumber and timber resources had gradually risen to that importance which it now holds in the Philippines. Especially responsible for that high level of development are two men who had the vision, the spirit, and the devotion to make their life work the harvesting and conservation of Nature's bounties. They are Dean Tamesis and his predecessor, Dean Fischer.

I like to think that the reasons why such a Centre was established here at Los Baños are that it is a recognition of the success of the lumber industry in the Philippines, and the role of the College of Forestry of the University of the Philippines in the building of that industry. It should be mentioned, in passing, that lumber now numbers among the ten major exports of the Philippines. Our countries are alike in many ways. Blessed as we are with ample forest resources, and almost identical non-technological cultures, we are beset by similar problems of how best to develop a technology with which to take advantage of such resources in the most efficient manner and the fastest possible time. We have been for a long time considered the poorer relations of the technological civilizations of the West and consequently have been considered as underdeveloped countries.

There is a danger which I might mention in passing. In adopting the technological methods of the more advanced countries, we might learn more the *abuse* rather than the *use* of such methods. I think here is an excellent opportunity for us to effect a blend of the two cultures: the mechanical proficiency of the West, and the conservative wisdom of the East, for which for a long

time we were branded an impractical people. I have heard, and noticed, that the indiscriminate use of mechanical logging methods—at least in my country—could result in the depletion of our forests if not accompanied by a sound program of forest conservation. This is an example that to me best illustrates, for our purposes, what I mentioned as the abuse rather than the use of advanced methods. For what is the use of the best methods when they are in the long run self-destroying? A wiser application and a guided program of exploitation would, in the ultimate analysis, be more productive of those things that we think are necessary for the people's well-being.

The countries you represent: Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaya, Cambodia, Pakistan, North Borneo, and Laos, not infrequently have in the past worked in relative ignorance of each other's way of doing the same things. What could have been a cooperative economy has not been possible as yet; what one needed, the other, even if it possessed it, could not supply it, because of certain barriers that were more serious than the geographical ones.

Now it is my greatest hope that such situation can even if slowly, be remedied. That is why I am viewing this Centre that has been established here with high hopes and expectations, knowing that eventually we in this part of the world, through the help and guidance of each other, will overcome our own difficulties and propel ourselves in the direction of greater prosperity and understanding.

The present generation of Southeast Asians is the inheritor of a gift of freedom. The circumstances attending this gift vary in different countries. We in the Philippines believe that we were favored by special circumstances because the Spaniards and the Americans who ruled this country before we became a republic did not really exploit our country for their benefit. Rather they assisted us and trained us in the act of self-government so that when the time came to

be let alone we were prepared to govern ourselves.

The greatest and most advanced democracies of the world are convinced that no enduring peace can be established among the different peoples if more than one-half of the people is in poverty because of a colonial system of economy while the remaining part is in relative prosperity because of an advanced industrial technology. This pattern of world economy creates social tensions, the pressures of which are bound in the end to explode in violent social revolutions.

The most powerful instrument—political independence—for the amelioration of the long downtrodden masses of Southeast Asia is in our possession. The responsibility of the Southeast Asian leaders so that this new possession is used wisely and effectively for the welfare of the peoples of this part of the world, is great and their task most difficult. But the outlook is not hopeless because there are many friends willing, ready and capable in assisting and guiding us in our endeavor. The United Nations Organization and its subsidiary organizations, like the Food and Agriculture Organization, stand ready to assist us in raising the standard of living of the peoples of Southeast Asia so that the disparity between the well-being of the peoples of the West and that of the East may be lessened. We should not waver in our faith in the ultimate success of our work because if we do so and fail we shall have lost the golden opportunity to demonstrate to the rest of the world that we the Southeast Asians fully deserve and are as equally capable as the peoples of the West to become worthy members of the federation of free men. The responsibility of our leaders is great because if we should fail, our posterity will never forgive us for our failure to leave behind to them a legacy of greater freedom and a justifiable sense of pride in the feeling that they are the equal of their fellowmen.

I thank you.

A Forester Is First A Man*

By W. F. McCULLOCH
School of Forestry, Oregon State
College, Corvallis

For a decade the School of Forestry at Oregon State College has been examining the worth of its program by checking the performance of graduates and undergraduates on the job. One or more staff members spend a part of each summer in making this annual survey. The findings show that Oregon State foresters are acceptable as technicians; there have been no dismissals for technical incompetence. Citizenship is more difficult to measure. No examples of conspicuously bad citizenship have been discovered and the finding that a large number of the men are unselfishly active in civic affairs indicates at least a passable level of citizenship.

Personal competence is something else again. In general, the reasons for unsatisfactory progress, dismissal, or discontent seem to arise out of personal inadequacy. On this evidence the School of Forestry has re-stated its aims and revised its program. Its purpose now is to assist the self-development of its men as individuals, citizens, and technicians, *in that order*. There is no virtue in graduating a straight A scholar so maladjusted socially that he cannot hold a job.

In an attempt to achieve its purpose, the school complements the curricular program with a vigorous personnel program. The curriculum is also examined continuously and changed when adequate evidence shows a need. The purpose of the personnel program is to enable every student to make of

himself the best possible man within the limits of his abilities.

There is no one best way to aid the self-development of men. Some of the methods used by Oregon State College follow.

STAFF

1. An educational program will succeed only if the men behind it intend to make it succeed. For this reason every staff member is expected to be sympathetic with the program, and to participate in it. Willingness and ability to contribute to student development are made conditions of staff employment. It is understood that the interest of the student is the first responsibility of the faculty.

2. If an instructor is sincerely concerned in students as individuals, if he is honest in his relationships with them, if he is competent in his own field, then he need not be a counseling expert in order to contribute effectively to a forestry personnel program. There are psychological and clinical experts on almost every campus who are equipped to deal with subtle deficiencies beyond the province of the layman. The forestry instructor needs to recognize only his own inability to deal with psychological difficulties, and where to refer the student for help.

3. A basic requirement of the staff member is that he be respected professionally. Respect is essential if he is to provide leadership for his students. The school is active in forestry on a state-wide basis, which gives staff members opportunities to work on advisory boards, technical committees, and

* Published in the American Journal of Forestry (September 1952 issue).

other professional groups. Parallel to this, the instructors are urged to seek outside employment in forestry during the summers to enable them to keep their course work up-to-date and to bring fresh view-points back to the campus. Such staff contacts help to maintain good relations with prospective employers of foresters.

4. By their conduct, staff members exert great influence on students, especially in exemplifying good citizenship. At Oregon State, forestry instructors make an honest effort to be democratic, to share advantage and adversity equally with the student, to give each student a square deal. Because it is natural for young men to pattern their behavior after that of older men with whom they are closely associated, the instructors try to live in accord with high ideals of personal and civic behavior.

5. A final consideration of the staff man's place in the personnel program concerns his method of teaching. It is not necessary that a technical subject be narrow; it can be as liberal in outlook as a liberal arts subject. The important thing is that a course be not an end in itself, but a means of developing a man. Thus, courses become personnel processes as well as information dispensers, and help integrate the curricula and personnel program of the school.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEN

1. It is not reasonable to expect a young man to behave like a mature man if he is addressed as a boy and treated as one. The school puts emphasis on a *man's* conduct, a *man's* professional responsibilities, and a *man's* place in the world.

2. The personnel program begins the first day a student enters the school. In addition to the usual routine of New Student Week, he is taken on a tour of the forest properties so that he can begin to feel like a forester. The tour winds up at the forestry club cabin on the school forest. Cooperating with the staff, student leaders conduct

a program of introduction and information for new students.

3. Early in his first term each new student is given a friendly personal interview and welcome. He is informed of the school's traditions, standards, and requirements. His background is explored as well as his reasons for attending. He is encouraged to reveal his hopes and ambitions, and when he leaves the interview he knows that the school will do all it can to help him attain his goals.

4. To enable the faculty to become acquainted with the new students they are given an orientation course. At one general meeting a week outside speakers are brought in to explain career opportunities in forestry. The purpose is to help the men to make reasoned decisions on suitable careers. At a second weekly session, staff members meet for informal round-table discussions with small groups of freshmen. In these groups career opportunities are developed, and the men are encouraged to ask for information, personal as well as professional. As part of the orientation they are required to write out (1) their career objectives and reasons for them; and (2) a self-analysis, stating their personal assets and liabilities. From these statements, from the personnel records which students provide at registration, from the interview, and from the orientation discussion groups, it is possible to know the men fairly well.

5. All these data plus the college aptitude and interest scores help staff advisors to become acquainted with the individual student at least once a term, and efforts are made to detect and to help overcome personal deficiencies. Similarly the student's strengths are evaluated and he is aided in making the most of them.

6. Obviously, it is easier to obtain the confidence of friends than of strangers. For this reason a first name relationship prevails between students and staff in the school, as it so often does, in forestry, on the job. The effect sought is that of a group of men work-

ing in friendly association toward a common objective, the development of competent foresters. There is no deification of staff, no subservience of student, but an atmosphere of mutual respect.

7. During an annual rating conference, the entire staff carefully appraises every student in the school. Inevitably, instructors will know some students better than others. The joint rating session helps to make all students better known to the staff as a whole. Families of the top students are sent letters explaining that they are outstanding students. The student who apparently is not fitted for a successful career in forestry receives a letter telling him so; and the resources of the school are offered to help him transfer to a more suitable field, or to work out a terminal, nondegree program.

STANDARDS

1. No man develops the ability to overcome adversity if he never encounters rigorous working conditions. Consequently, course work and field trips are made reasonably, or even at times unreasonably, demanding.

2. Instructors keep alert to new developments in the field and to the requirements of employers. Thus they are better able to demand student work which will meet these requirements. Since employers expect men to maintain high standards on the job, it is reasonable to expect students to maintain high standards while in school. There would be less complaint about the low quality work of college graduates if they had been compelled to produce high quality work in the college.

3. The school intends to be realistic in its approach to professional employment. On reviewing some of its personnel work recently, the manager of a large industrial organization said he thought perhaps some elements of the program were a little tough. Staff members were glad to have this assurance that the school is not too "soft."

4. As one means of making the program realistic, students must satisfy both employer and school with at least six months of forestry experience prior to graduation. A request for a work report is sent to every seasonal employer, and the contents of the report are used to develop the man. Where he shows special aptitude he is encouraged and assisted to develop that talent, and where he shows deficiencies he is helped to overcome them before the next season. If a report is very bad it is investigated. Where injustice has been done, the student gets the full backing of the school in correcting the record. If a report is right, if the student is intolerably wrong, and if his prior actions question whether he should remain forestry, two alternatives are open: (1) he can be placed on professional probation for a year, with the understanding that if his conduct falls below the standards expected of foresters, the school will recommend to the college that he be dismissed; or (2) if the facts warrant immediate action, a recommendation can be made that he be dismissed at once.

5. Because foresters need to be familiar with good English usage, specific attention is given to this subject. The forestry staff tries to uphold the standards of the English staff. All students, transfers as well as freshmen, are required to take a comprehensive examination in English. To the extent that anyone who does not make a satisfactory showing is required further work. By arrangement with the English department special remedial courses are provided for foresters. This increases the work load for students, but also increases their knowledge and proficiency in the written and spoken word.

MORALE

1. The school takes the position that beginning with his first day, the student has committed himself to a professional career. He is not merely attending class, or reading texts, he is preparing to become a professional man with all the obligations which

that condition entails. He is made to recognize that the school regards professional attitude very highly, and is proud of the performance of its graduates. Working under this principle, a casual high school youngster is early transformed into an earnest professional forester. By upholding the professional accomplishments of graduates and staff, the students develop a sense of pride in belonging to such economy.

The intent of the school is to have every man so well prepared that he can meet normal competition, up to the limits of his own abilities. He is made aware that high standards of performance are expected because he is a graduate of the school. This attitude can't be beat as a morale builder.

2. One of the best ways to build morale and to develop men is in encouraging students to participate to a reasonable degree in the conduct of the organization. The more mature men in the school have good ideas about its effectiveness. In senior seminars, students are asked to cooperate in an annual appraisal of the school program. Their criticisms of curriculum and instruction are often helpful. They also collaborate on staff projects (this paper for example).

To give the seniors a feeling that they are colleagues in the educational process, and to heighten their awareness of the importance of personal relationships, they are requested to act as freshman advisers.

3. Another joint project with the upperclassmen is attendance at regional and local meetings of the Forest Product Research Society, The Society of American Foresters, and the logging congresses. Class schedules are adjusted, and in some cases staff or school transportation is provided in order to facilitate attendance of the men—as participating members, not just as student visitors. (This effort eventually stimulates membership in professional societies.)

4. The men know that they always have the backing of the school. Action on seasonal work reports has been mentioned. The

same attention is given to graduate work reports. These are sent out to employers one, three, and five years after graduation. At the end of the first year following graduation the man himself gets a letter from the school inquiring as to his progress, his plans for self-development, his satisfaction with his work, and his needs, if any. This close attention to the graduate is not locking the barn door after the horse is stolen. Far from it. This school makes no claim to educate a complete forester in four years. Its greatest responsibilities commence after commencement day, when its product, the graduate, is put into use. That's when he may need guidance and friendly counsel as he never did before; and that's when a sound personnel program will provide means to help him.

5. For the benefit of prospective employers and employees, the school keeps informed on the current employment and opportunities. When employer needs are carefully analyzed and competently filled, favorable employment contacts are built up. Graduates know that they are welcome to ask the school for information, and have confidence that it will be correct. This relationship maintains morale and develops the kind of support which will bring in more jobs in the future.

To summarize: The School of Forestry at Oregon State College makes its personnel program an integral part of the academic process. The aim is to graduate men who will be personally as well as professionally competent, to ensure that regardless of grades every man who leaves is a better man than when he entered.

Whoever is satisfied with what he does has reached his culminating point. He will progress no more. Mans destiny is to be, not satisfied, but forever unsatisfied.

F. W. Robertson

Alumni Statistics

Forestry Day Address—Dec. 6, 1952

By CARLOS SULIT

Today, we are celebrating an annual tradition of the College of Forestry—The Forestry Day. It may be appropriate at this time that we make an inventory or submit a balance sheet showing the accomplishments of those who have graduated from this college to find out if the qualities of those graduates and their accomplishments measure up to that exacting saying that the tree is known by its fruits. I have before me, this morning, statistics concerning the alumni or graduates of the College of Forestry of the University of the Philippines. But I do not believe very much in statistics because, as somebody says, "there are three kinds of liars: Liars, damn liars and statisticians."

The School of Forestry which is the forerunner of the present College was organized in 1910 as a branch or department of the College of Agriculture. It turned out its first graduates of Forest Rangers in 1912. The school became an independent unit of the University of the Philippines in 1916 and then was converted into a college in 1949. In the beginning, all the students were pensionados. Realizing, however, the limited number of students that could be accommodated and the lack of funds of the government, the pensionado system was stopped in 1931. Students were then admitted to study at their own expense. Surprisingly, the enrollment increased. Whereas the enrollment was limited to about fifty for the two classes, the enrollment for the freshman class alone in 1931 jumped to about 62. The higher course offered since 1914 to limited and selected employees of the Bureau of Forestry was opened to every-

one in 1936 when students were admitted to work for their Bachelor of Science in Forestry degree.

Such is the brief history of our College of Forestry. Coming now to our statistics, records show that during the 42 years of its existence, the College of Forestry has turned out 919 graduates. Of these, 173 or 19% have died leaving 746 or 81% living alumni. More than half of these living graduates, numbering 382 or 51% are still in the Bureau of Forestry while the rest or 364 representing 49% are outside the Bureau. Breaking up this figure of 364 who are not employed in the Bureau of Forestry, we find that 39 of them or 11% are engaged directly in lumbering; 27 or 7% in work allied to forestry; 38 or 11% in farming; 37 or 10% as business men, 18 or 5% in the Armed Forces of the Philippines nearly all as commissioned officers; 63 or 17% in other bureaus or offices of the government such as Bureau of Fisheries, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Internal Revenue and government corporations; 12 or 3% as practicing lawyers, 33 or 9% in other professions such as engineers, physicians and dentists; 14 or 4% retired due to old age or weakened physical conditions; 15 or 4% still studying, 25 or 7% of unknown addresses and 43 or 12% in other countries. From the above figures, you can realize the part being played by the alumni of the College of Forestry not only in the conservation and administration of our forest resources but in the general economic and social development of the Philippines. It might be worthy to mention that 3 alumni of the College of Forestry had been

elected to the Congress of the Philippines, one of whom became a department secretary or cabinet member just after the liberation. One graduated from the Military Academy at West Point and was a Colonel in the U.S. Army when killed by the Japanese during the occupation.

The influence of the alumni of the College of Forestry is not limited to the Philippines. As mentioned previously, there are 43 graduates who are in other countries. The high standard of instruction and the excellent records of the graduates of the College of Forestry of the University of the Philippines attracted the attention of neighboring countries. As a result, they sent students to take up forestry course in the College of Forestry or offered employment to Filipino graduates. At present, we find 2 alumni in Guam, 12 in Thailand, 8 in China, 1 in India, 5 in the United States and 15 in Borneo. As early as 1913, the Borneo Forest Service has employed Filipino graduates of the College of Forestry in their forestry work and is still asking for some more graduates to work there.

Classifying the 382 alumni who are in the Bureau of Forestry at present in regard to their forestry academic attainments, we find that 14 are holders of the degree of Master of Science in Forestry, all of which were obtained in the United States; 135 are holders of the Bachelor of Science in Forestry mostly from this college; 203 are Ranger graduates and 30 are non-graduates. The last refer to those who just attended the college but did not finish any course. We find out also that the Bureau of Forestry, from the Director to all the Division Chiefs, Provincial Foresters, Officers in Charge of Stations and Rangers, is run by the alumni of this college. The Bureau of Forestry at present is composed of 1,096 employees. Excluding those performing clerical work, 439 may be classified as technical men. Of the 439 technical men, 382 or 87% are alumni of the College of Forestry so that we might say that the whole responsibility in the proper

administration and conservation of our forest is in the hands of the alumni of this college.

Analyzing the statistics by the number of alumni by provinces, we find Pangasinan to be in the lead with 141 alumni, followed by Cagayan, Abra, Ilocos Norte, Laguna, La Union and Ilocos Sur. Your statistician can not interpret this statistical trend although by coincidence we might say that Pangasinan leads because the Speaker of our House of Representatives and the only lady member of the Senate both come from that province. All these provinces belong to the Ilocano nation and again there may be coincidence in the fact that our present President is an Ilocano. Statistics also show that nearly all provinces are represented by alumni of the College of Forestry. The provinces with only one representative among the alumni are Bukidnon, Camarines Norte, Cantauan, Cotabato, Davao and Sulu. The provinces that have no alumnus are Lanao, Mindoro Occidental and Zamboanga del Norte. We are glad to report that there is no alumnus in Muntinglupa.

The students at present in this college might be interested to know the relation between scholastic records while in the college and the success after graduation. This is not shown in the statistics. However, observation of those who have been very long in the service of the Bureau of Forestry show that, in general, students who have good scholastic records, who showed leadership and initiative while in college are the ones who succeed most after graduation. There are, however, some exceptions. Therefore, students who, after trying their best in their studies, do not make good grades should not be discouraged. After all, the school is but the preparation ground for the work that the students have to tackle after graduation. Success in the field of forestry activities depend on many factors, many of which cannot be learned in textbooks but only from experience. Although most of the medalists and honor men in the school are now oc-

cupying high positions in the Bureau, there are also some who have not advanced as expected. On the other hand, we have in the Bureau and in other lines of occupations men who may be considered successful but who, during their school days did not show any marked degree of scholarship.

The present and future students of the College of Forestry may also be interested to know the relation between athletic activities in the college and long life after graduation. We find from the statistics that the athletes in the college are still strong and healthy. Examples of these whom you very well know, are Messrs. Oro, Soriano and Oro (baseball players), Rola (basketball player) and Sajor (marathon runner). There are others but you are not acquainted with them.

You may be interested to know that probably of all the colleges in the University, the College of Forestry is the only one which does not have a lady alumna. However, we had two ladies who started last year to take up the course. Unfortunately one got married but the other is still here and we expect that she will have the honor and distinction of being the first lady alumna of the College of Forestry.

I heard remarks that as compared with the other colleges of the University of the Philippines, the College of Forestry has been very strict in awarding academic honors to its graduates. Only one in the history of the college was awarded a "cum laude". This may be due to the high standard of instruction in the college or to the poor scholastic standing of the students. I am more likely to believe, however, that it is the former. At any rate, this is not a reflection on the college.

Analyzing the alumni in the lumber industry, our statistics show that there are only 39 engaged in this important work. This represent 11% of the living graduates outside the Bureau of Forestry and only 4.2% of the total number of graduates. This figure is surprisingly low considering that log-

ging and lumbering are important parts in the curriculum of the college. This is due to the fact that the students and graduates of the college, in general, belong to the low income group. Even if they worked in the Bureau for sometime, because of the very low salary they received, they were not able to accumulate sufficient capital essential in lumber business. As a result, those who are engaged in logging and lumbering of their own are operating in a very limited scale. Machineries, equipment, and operating expenses require capital which cannot be saved with the meager salary being paid in the Bureau of Forestry. However, those employed as loggers or logging superintendents of big companies are receiving adequate salaries which are very much more than the rates paid by the government.

From what have been enumerated above, you can judge whether the College of Forestry, thru its alumni had done its share in the progress of our country especially towards the administration and conservation of our forest resources. You can also judge whether the alumni or graduates of this college have been worthy or reflect credit to their alma mater. It is true that basing on their monetary or financial income, we might say that except for those engaged in the lumber industry, they have not been very successful. But, there are things more valuable in life than money and among these, is the satisfaction to know that you have rendered the best in you in the promotion of a very worthy cause. This is true especially in the case of the alumni of the College of Forestry who, inspite of the poor compensation, are still sticking to the Bureau of Forestry. Some of them have more than 40 years of continuous service and yet they do not even own the homes that they live in or have acquired any public land. But they are satisfied alumni not in matter of money but in the matter of service and knowledge of a life dedicated for the good of the country. Many of them are now quite

(Continued on page 21)

Meet the Eucalyptus

By FRANCISCO N. TAMOLANG

The forestry world is becoming conscious of a "new" tree of great promise, the Eucalypt or Eucalyptus. There is at this instant in Australia, a tour on Eucalyptus, by delegates from different nations to acquaint them with this tree and to find out the possibility of using it in solving the various forestry problems of their respective countries. The Eucalyptus has earned for itself the reputation as an excellent reforestation tree and this reputation is well founded.

Perhaps, the only genus of the dicotyledons represented by the greatest number of species is the *Eucalyptus*. It took some time to explore this prolific genus and although some difficulties were encountered in the botanical explorations, the results brought to light interesting facts. A reliable estimate reveals that nine out of every ten trees in Australia are eucalypts. Blakely, an Australian botanist, records about 600 or more species covering the hot, dry center of the continent, among the temperate coastal sand drifts, above the snowline of the Australian Alps, and in the wet tropical areas of Northern Queensland. Their distribution is quite uneven: 209 species are in New South Wales, 170 in Western Australia, 117 in Queensland, 76 in Victoria, 53 in the Northern Territory, 49 in South Australia and 31 in Tasmania.

As most of the species are very closely alike, it is rather difficult to identify them. A clue to their identification is the bark which makes it possible to classify them roughly into: bloodwoods (43 species), stringybarks (44), ironbarks (23), peppermints (29), boxes (60), gums (smooth barks) and blackbutts (120), mahoganies

(13), other scaly barks (33), and mallees (123). Along this classification, it becomes possible to identify them definitely by the smell and venation of their leaves, by the form and color of their juvenile leaves and by their fruits, buds and flowers.

The origin of the eucalypt is still not definitely known at present. A concept is that it possibly had its birthplace in the northwest of Australia and that some time before the land mass of the continent was separated from the Asiatic mainland, it spread to the western portion of Australia.

The genus *Eucalyptus* was first named in 1788 by L'Heretier after *Eucalyptus obliqua*, a specimen collected from Tasmania by Nelson and Anderson of Captain Cook's Third Expedition in 1777. The word *eucalyptus* is derived from the latin *eu* meaning well, and *kalypto* meaning cover; thus, describing the lid or operculum which covers the stamens in the young bud.

Although the eucalypts are known in the Philippines only as medicinal plants especially among the native herb doctors, they are pregnant with potentialities in Australia.

There are about 60 eucalypts being exploited commercially for timber which provide about 90 per cent of the Australian hardwood production. In 1947, the output of sawn hardwood timber was 1,050,000,000 board feet. Great Britain imports most of these timbers as English builders have recognized their toughness, strength weight, and beauty. It is said that much of London's traffic today rolls on Australian jarrah (*E. marginata*) blocks, while other eucalyptus have been used to build wharves in Canada and other countries. Karri (*E.*

diversicolor) and tuart (*E. gomphocephala*) are so strong that they have been used to replace steel in railroad works. Spotted gum (*E. maculata*) is famous for ax and tool handles and is slightly inferior to North America's hickory. Tannin producers such as wandoo (*E. redunca*) and brown mallet (*E. astringens*) are the best sources of myrton, a substance used in tanning. Sources of Australian pulp for paper manufacture and wall boards are silvertop ash (*E. sieberiana*), and mountain ash (*E. regnans*) which is the king of Australian eucalypts.

Most of the eucalypts are honey trees and they are the mainstay of Australia's flourishing honey industry. Some of the popular honey trees are: yellow box (*E. melliodora*), white box (*E. albens*), white sallee (*E. pauciflora*), bimbil box (*E. populifolia*) and coast grey box (*E. bosistoana*).

The Australian way of life is never complete without the eucalypts. The trees are beautiful especially when they are in bloom and fruiting, when shedding off their barks, and when dressing up with new foliage. Ornamental trees like the bimbil box (*E. populifolia*), salmon-white gum (*E. Lane-Pooli*), mealy stringybark (*E. cinerea*) and candle bark gum (*E. rubida*) are popular roadside and park trees. *E. ficifolia* and Red cap gum (*E. erythrocorys*) display amazing blossoms ranging from deep crimson to light pink, and deep yellow with scarlet cap respectively. In Canberra Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and the other cities the unsurpassed magnificence and beauty of these eucalypts are subjects of Australian art, song and poetry. Australian painters like Namajira and others glorify the eucalypts on canvas. Even the famous Australian song, *Waltzing Matilda*, mentions of the swagman who camped "under the shade of a coolibah tree," which is also a eucalypt.

Believe it or not, the tallest hardwood in the southern hemisphere and perhaps in the world so far, is a eucalypt. The giant mountain ash is overtopped by the *Sequoias* of North America by only about 24 (feet

(7.4 meters). The tallest known living mountain ash is in the Cumberland Valley in Victoria, and measures 301 feet and 6 inches (98.7 meters). There are claims in the past of giant mountain ash trees over 500 feet, although reliable records show 326 feet and 331 feet to the broken top. At Thorpdale, Victoria another giant is believed to have attained a height of 375 feet. "King Edward VII", a broken-topped giant had a girth of 112 feet (34.46 meters) at ground level, and it took fourteen men to link their hands around it.

There is money in the eucalyptus leaves. Valuable essential oils are extracted from the leaves by distillation and later refined in the factory. Since 1788 when a quarter gallon of eucalyptus oil was distilled from the leaves of Sydney peppermint (*E. piperita*), the eucalyptus oil industry has developed so tremendously that in 1942 there were exported 190,192 gallons worth P91,269.00. Added to this is Australia's consumption of about 50,000 gallons annually.

Eucalyptus oil is in demand for industrial and medicinal uses. Pipertone, a medicinal product for synthetic thymol and menthol is extracted from *E. dives*, and *E. Lindleyana* (*numerosa*). For pharmaceutical preparation, confectionery and as a clothes cleaner, cineol is extracted from *E. dumosa*, *E. fruticetorum*, *E. viridis*, *E. leucoxydon*, *E. oneorifloia*, *E. salicifolia* and *E. radiata* var. *Australiana*. Rutin, a much sought medicinal product which is used for correcting high blood pressure is extracted from red stringybark (*E. macrorrhyncha*). For the perfume industry, lemon-scented gum (*E. citriodora*) contributes citronellal while *E. macarthuri* gives geraniol. Other eucalyptus oils which are used as disinfectants and mineral floatations are extracted from *E. dives* and *E. radiata*, as phillandrene. Penene, which is used to adulterate turpentine, is extracted from the bloodwoods.

The eucalyptus is said to be useful anywhere. In homes it makes an excellent firewood. On the highways, it furnishes fuel

for motor vehicles in the form of alcohol and charcoal especially during gasoline shortage. It is said that in 1938 there were served about 23,360 cars and 29,310 commercial vehicles. The railway system of Australia is likewise served as it is practically layed on ties of eucalyptus wood.

In the vast cattle and sheep ranches of Australia the eucalypt stands useful as shade trees, shelterwoods for creeks and as fences which extend to thousands of miles throughout the continent.

The eucalyptus has been admired most for its marvelous, seemingly magical reproductive power. There is the common saying in Australia "that if you protect the eucalyptus forest from fire it will do the rest by itself." At Derrier, Imbil, Queensland, a rough grass paddock for timber teams did not only produce sufficient grass but also generated a succeeding crop of fine straight ironbark and blue gum trees. Also, at Pomona, during the early pioneering days, homesteaders were persistently beaten down to desperation in their futile efforts to clear their land. It is said that flooded gum took over their homesteads faster than they could fell those trees.

A mute evidence of this regenerating power of eucalyptus is the success of the experiment conducted in the barren tract of land at the famous mining and formerly deforested town of Broken Hill, New South Wales. The area was enclosed with galvanized iron fence to prevent fires and to keep out animals. Years after, new growths of eucalypts appeared and took over the site. The success of this experiment encouraged the citizens of Broken Hill to reforest their farms and treeless pastures. Today, Broken Hill is proud of its green woodlands which have ameliorated its uncomfortable summer climate.

While the eucalypt has invaded the Philippines since 1911, perhaps only a few know of the hidden assets of this wonder tree. We have heard only that the eucalypt regenerates easily and readily by seeds and by cop-

pice thus, rendering it suitable as a reforestation tree.

Amazingly, Australian silviculture reveals that there is inherent in most eucalypts a rejuvenating potential stored almost above the root collar of the seedlings. This wonderful characteristic of the species generally appears as a minute paired structure in the axils of the cotyledons and is packed with food materials and provided with dormant buds. This is comparable to ordinary tubers such as the potato, but since it is essentially woody, Miss Leslie Kerr in 1924 proposed the term "lignotuber."

The lignotuber is of great importance in the first three or four years of the plant's life. Rodent attack is unlikely to occur owing to its more or less woody structure. As temporary reservoir of food materials, it enables the seedling to tide over and persist during long droughts with a few inches of soil on top of a rocky bed until its root system is well established. In the event of fire which may destroy the young plant, as long as the lignotuber is not badly burnt and the roots are intact, the lignotuber develops new shoots. Hence, almost anything can be done with a eucalyptus seedling except pull it off the ground.

The development of lignotuber is less in the gums, considerable in the boxes, and greatest of all in the mallees, where they persist throughout the life of the tree and attain a very large size. In the dry parts of Australia, the natives or aborigines obtain their water from this lignotuber or "bulge" whose roots run out for 40-80 feet from the stem and about 2-9 inches below the surface.

Eucalypts which are known to possess lignotubers are: *E. rudis*, *E. muelleriana*, *E. globulus*, *E. rostrata*, *E. blakelyi*, *E. saligna*, *E. hemiphloia*, *E. polyanthemos*, *E. melliodora*, *E. siderozylon*, *E. macrorrhyncha*, *E. obliqua*, *E. numorosa*, *E. capitellata*, *E. acmenoides*, and others.

The eucalypt is considered almost certainly as the greatest tree-traveller in the world. Most Eucalypts now growing today in New

Zealand, the Americas, the Pacific Islands, Italy, France, Africa, India, England, and Spain were of Australian parent stock. Recently, 40 millions were shipped to Georgia (U.S.R.R.) to be planted in a big reforestation scheme.

Probably the best known overseas emigrants are the blue gums (*E. globulus* and *E. bicostata*) often known as California gum because they are abundant in California. In India, however, these are called fever tree and are planted in swampy areas as malaria preventive because mosquitoes, it is claimed, are allergic to the strong eucalyptus oil. They are also known to grow well in Algeria and the Cape of Good Hope.

Australian eucalypts are growing well in the Philippines and are being used in landscape beautification and roadside planting particularly in Baguio. Some of them attain about 60-80 cm. diameter at breast height and about 40 meters total height. Species growing in Baguio are: *E. citriodora*, *E. robusta*, *E. saligna*, *E. teriticornis*, and others. Many more species are under observation in the arboretum of the Makiling National Park.

In recognizing the potentialities of the Australian eucalypt as a reforestation tree, the Philippines may find some inspiration for its reforestation program. Besides the desirability of using the eucalypt in our reforestation work, its example behooves us to explore the possibilities of our native tree resources inasmuch as any of our trees may turn out to be a surprise package like the eucalypt with hidden possibilities.

For instance, Mindanao gum or amamanit (*E. deglupta*) which is widely known as native to the Philippines since Blume discovered it in 1849, had been found abundant in Cotabato, up to the second decade of this century. However, because the wood is almost comparable in quality to red lauan, sawmillers relentlessly exploited it almost to extinction until it was felt that the reservation of the remaining stand was necessary. It is sad to note, though, that due to the

last world war and due to the damage done by squatters, this Amamanit forest reserve at Palembang may eventually be totally destroyed.

This native Philippine tree, as well as others, calls for an investigation of its possibilities as a reforestation tree. Who knows if, among the multitudinous tree species in our country, there is one or more that may rival the Australian eucalyptus in potentialities?

ALUMNI . . . (Continued from p. 17)

old, many have died and many more will probably pass to the great beyond in the near future. As individuals sharing in the multifarious endeavors that make our country great they will, unlike old soldiers, not only die but also fade away. However, the work they have done in helping to conserve our forests for future generations will be the ever-lasting reward for a life well spent to the credit of their Alma Mater, the College of Forestry of the University of the Philippines.

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Some Trees Suitable for Roadside Planting in the Philippines

By TEODORO DELIZO

The roads of the Philippines particularly through the lowland country with few exceptions are bare due to lack of trees planted along their sides. The patches of roadside trees only heighten the discomfort after they are passed. In order to make travel comfortable and the country picturesque, the government should not neglect the planting of trees along our roads. In selecting the species for roadside planting, the following characteristics should be considered:

(1) Wind and drought resistance. In considering trees for planting the resistance from windthrow is of prime importance because once a tree falls on the roadbed, traffic is disturbed. Also it has to be drought resistant because once a tree is planted it is seldom if ever watered during summer. (2) Persistent leaves. It should be evergreen. The leaves should be able to resist the effect of strong winds during storms. (3) Strong limbs. The branches should be tough to withstand the strong winds during storms and able to carry the leaves properly and avoid too much drooping. (4) Non-poisonous. Some trees although they have good crown form and leaves, possess poisonous properties. Ligas, *Semecarpus cuneiformis* Blanco, is a good example. (5) Should be deep rooted. Shallow lateral roots are undesirable because they interfere with the roadbed. (6) Resistant to disease. The road trees are subject to many kinds of injuries so they must be hardy and resistant. (7) Easy to grow.

In the selection of a roadside tree, the important qualities should be considered for each case as for example, trees that should

be selected for planting along the roads near the shore and those that should be planted far from the beaches are different. While there is no such thing as an ideal tree for roadside planting to meet the essential qualities, yet some of the species have special characteristics for particular conditions of the planting area. Such species as the following aside from those described later in this paper are suitable for roadside planting near the beaches where the soil is fairly deep and friable. Dugong late, *Heritiera littoralis* Dry., Banuyo, *Wallaceodendron celebicum* Koord., Supa, *Sindora supa* (Blanco) Merr., Akle *Albizia acle* (Blanco) Merr., Amuguis *Koordersiodendron pinna-tum* (Blanco) Merr., Katmon, *Dillenia philippensis* Rolfe, Sakat, *Terminalia nitens* Presl., and Boton, *Barringtonia asiatica* (L) Kurz.

Species suitable for locations that do not exceed 200 meters in elevation are Duhat, *Syzygium cumini* (L) Skeeb; Kalumpit, *Terminalia edulis* Blanco; Kupang, *Parkia javanica* (Lam.) Merr.; Pagsahingin, *Canarium villosum* (Blume) F. Vill.; Pili, *Canarium luzonicum* (Blume) A. Gray.

The most popular tree planted along our national highway is the Rain tree, *Samanea saman* (Jacq.) Merr. which is often erroneously called Acacia. This species is found in practically all situations of low altitude. It is a fast growing tree which endures a lot of abuse. Whenever it is pollarded, new sprouts readily develop. The crown is wide spreading and when grown in situations where the water table is high, it is easily

blown down by strong winds. Agoho, *Casuarina equisetifolia* Linn. is a medium sized tree adapted to planting along roads that are near the seashore. The leaves are small and scale-like so that the shade is not dense. The conical crown during the early life and the straight, tapering bole fluted at the base are points in its favor for a roadside tree. It is windfirm. Banaba, *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (Linn) Pers is a medium sized tree from 25 to 30 meters high. The large and profuse purple blossoms are practically the only reason for planting this tree. The flowers make a wonderful display when the trees are in blossom. On the other hand the dry fruits if not removed are ugly to look at. It is deciduous during the dry season when the shade is most wanted. It could be planted in all locations where the soil is deep and at elevations below 200 meters. Talisai, *Terminalia catappa* Linn. Talisai is specially suitable for planting near beaches. It develops a flat broad crown. The big leaves are supported by branches that are whorled in horizontal planes. During summer, however, certain species of caterpillars feed on the leaves and are a nuisance to people resting or walking beneath them. Sampaloc, *Tamarindus indica* Linn. is a medium sized tree. While the leaves are small, the branches are dense so that a fairly dense shade is formed. It is windfirm with tough limbs and a symmetrical crown. The fruits are edible. It is resistant to injury and takes a lot of abuse. Palomaria de la Playa, *Calophyllum inophyllum* Linn. The bole is generally short, reaching a diameter of over a meter and has a wide crown. It is windfirm when grown in deep soil. The branches are tough and irregular. Well adapted to situations near beaches and above high tide limit.

Anchoan, *Cassia javanica* Linn. A deciduous tree which produces whitish pink flowers that are showy and imposing. Aside from the beautiful flowers in its favor, the fact that the shade is light and the tree devoid of leaves during a part of summer

when they are mostly needed make its extensive use undesirable. Certain caterpillars provided with poisonous, stinging hairs, feed on the young leaves. When these caterpillars are in season, it is undesirable to stay under the trees. Mahogany, *Swietenia macrophylla* King. It is an introduced species from South America which has rapid rate of growth, and provided with straight bole and deep green leaves. At the beginning of summer, the leaves turn yellowish or pinkish and fall within a short period, but in a few days new leaves are formed. The dropping of the leaves in summer is not a great drawback as the tree remains bare for a short period only. It is fairly easy to handle, and when grown in deep soil it is windfirm and up to the present there is no known fungus or insect enemies. Ipil, *Intsia bijuga* O. Ktz. This tree reaches a height of 30-45 meters. The crown is large and irregularly vasseshaped. The leaves are a deep green. It prefers a sandy loam soil although it is also found in deep loamy clay soil. The wood is strong but the branches are brittle and sometimes are broken in strong winds. Narra, *Pterocarpus*, sp. This is a fairly fast growing tree with low branching and wide spreading crown. It sheds its leaves during the latter part of summer which character is somewhat against its use as a roadside tree. Aside from this disadvantage, however, it is wind resistant and makes a nice shade tree once the new leaves are formed. It is easily propagated from seeds, and endures a lot of abuse. The leaves are small. Mango, *Mangifera indica* Linn. This tree has a wide spreading, dense, as globe crown. The lower branches must be pruned early in life in order not to interfere with traffic. When grown in deep soil, it is windfirm. The most obvious objection to this species is that children attempting to knock down the fruits are deaf to the warning horns of passing cars and trucks. The leaves drop off constantly in small numbers so that constant sweeping is necessary.

Araucaria, *Araucaria excelsa* R.Br. This

is an introduced species found to be doing well in the Philippines. The horizontal branching, conical form and the persistent leaves makes it a picturesque unit of an avenue. While it is not yet extensively planted, it may prove to be a choice species for roadside planting in the future because of its hardiness and beauty. Liusin, *Parinari corymbosum* (Blume) Miq. This tree reaches a height of 45 meters. The crown is large and irregular. The leaves are evergreen and the branches have a tendency to be drooping. Sometimes the branches break in strong winds because of the thick foliage. Lago, *Pygeum vulgare* (Koehne) Merr. It is a tree reaching a height of 40 meters. The crown is irregular and has similar characteristics to liusin. Camagon, *Diospyros discolor* Willd. It is a medium sized tree reaching a height of 32 meters. The leaves are leathery green and shiny on the upper surface. The branches are tough and withstand strong winds. It is evergreen and could be planted at elevations not exceeding 200 meters above sea level. The fruit is edible. Kamanchile, *Pithecolo-*

bium dulce (Roxb) Benth. It is medium sized tree reaching a height of about 15 meters. The leaves are small and supported by few branches which are armed with numerous thorns. The crown is wide spreading and semi-open. Actually this species is planted along the sandy roads-sides in northern Luzon. The fruit is edible but the children do not usually bother with the tree because of the thorns.

Tuai, *Bischofia javanica* Blume. It is a medium sized tree reaching a height 25-30 meters. It has a fairly regular, unbuttressed, short boled with scaly bark. The crown is wide spreading. It is, however, deciduous, and becomes completely bare. A pile of leaves accumulate under the tree. Star Apple, *Chrysophyllum cainito* L. It is an introduced medium-sized tree up to 15 meters tall. It is a handsome evergreen tree with striking dark green leaves which are tawny yellow beneath. It is planted mostly in yards and orchards for fruits but those along the roads are doing well. There is no known fungus or insect disease of this species at present.

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Philippine Forester Visits WNC Industries

By WALT DAMTOFT

Western North Carolina is having a hand in the planning of a forest products laboratory for the Philippine Islands.

Eugenio de la Cruz, chief of the division of forest investigation of the Philippine Bureau of Forestry, is spending two weeks in this area studying forest laboratory and management procedures and visiting forest products industries.

He said the purpose of the visit is to have the advantage of the latest U.S. techniques in establishing the Philippine laboratory to be built at Los Baños, Laguna, in the Maki-ling National Park.

The laboratory, de la Cruz said, is a co-operative project of the U.S. and Philippine government under auspices of the Mutual Security Administration of this nation.

The Philippine forester foresees a great expansion of the forest products industry in this country following completion of the laboratory.

Lumbering, he said, is presently the major forest products industry of the country.

Most lumber mills, he added, were destroyed or dismantled during the Japanese occupation of World War II. Most have now been rebuilt.

De la Cruz said his country's forests have 3,000 species of hardwoods, but only two species of pine.

Elwood L. Demmon, director of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station here, is working closely with de la Cruz during his visit. The U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Department of Agriculture have been of great assistance to him in his tour of the nation under MSA auspices, de la Cruz said.

He said he will visit WNC paper mills, lumber mills, and furniture factories and

study the administration of experimental forests.

Following his arrival by air in Washington, D.C., several months ago, de la Cruz said he spent two and one-half months at the Forest Products Laboratory of the U.S. Forest Service in Madison, Wis.

Following this study of the management and operation of a forest products laboratory, he began a tour to follow up the use of research findings in the practical business of running a forest product industry.

This follow up, he said, has taken him along the West coast, to Louisiana, to Arkansas and to Atlanta. In Atlanta, he studied the operation of the Southern Pine Conservation Group.

On Sunday, de la Cruz will go to Raleigh and Durham to visit the forestry schools at State College and Duke University. From there he will go to Washington and return to the Philippines at the end of January.

The trip is de la Cruz' second visit to the United States. On the first, he was able to see only a small part of the country.

On that visit, he attended Idaho State University School of Forestry and was graduated from the Yale School of Forestry in 1927. He said he was unable to do much traveling as he was a self-supporting student and attended Yale under a scholarship.

De la Cruz has spent his forestry career with the Philippine government. He said forestry is a well recognized profession in his country—but added he had a little trouble getting one of his three sons to enter the profession.

One of them finally did but not until after he had told his father that judging from the

(Continued on page 30)

Wanted:

A Forest Land Grant for the College of Forestry

By DOMINGO V. JACALNE
Assistant Instructor in Silviculture, CF

The primary function of the forestry school is to educate and train in the fundamentals of forestry foresters who will upon graduation, practice their profession, whether for public or private employ. To achieve this, it is not only sufficient to have a strong teaching staff but also its indispensable counterpart of adequate facilities to meet the expanding trends of forestry education.

An Object Lesson

An honest appraisal of the present facilities and means of the College of Forestry reveals that it is by no means unfortunately inadequate in comparison with some forestry schools abroad. Instructions in different subjects such as the basic courses (silviculture, management, forest engineering and lumbering) pitifully limit the professor or instructor to merely theoretical phases of the study because of lack of facilities and/or suitable grounds for field laboratory work. Where the students have to practice (in plantations) silvicultural operations in thinning and improvement cuttings as well as make observations of applied silvicultural systems in selection, shelterwood or clear cutting, students are fed up and limited to illustrations and pictures that are only available in the classroom. It is obvious that no amount of explanation and board illustrations can fully impress the students of the full workings of these methods although there is the laudable claim that field excursions which are carried on once in a blue moon, have a telling effect. Nevertheless, the places visited are too far away, involving heavy expenses, consumption of precious

time, and inconveniences in making arrangements.

Sometimes it is heart-breaking to learn that in almost 50 years of forestry practice in the Philippines, not a patch of our vast forest land is being managed in the strictest sense of the word. Students of forest mensuration, forest improvement and the formulation of working plans can obviously supplement their knowledge if only an experimental forest under a management plan is available for study and demonstration.

As an eye opener from our lethargy, the New York State College of Forestry of Syracuse University has under its management a forest experiment station of 90 acres besides an area of about 3,250 acres of experimental and demonstration forest available to students and faculty members for research and study. The Harvard Forest School likewise, has a forest experimental station of 2000 acres which is under management on a sustained yield basis for the last 43 years and where many phases of regional silviculture are highly developed. Besides participating in the handling of the forest in logging, milling and marketing, students conduct research projects in collaboration with the staff.

Need of a Forest Land Grant

While we do not claim our College of Forestry to be at par with other colleges abroad, it is clear altogether that there is the dire need of a forest land exclusively for our college taking as a pattern those from abroad. Although the present trend of our national economic program is toward

industrialization and wise utilization of our natural resources, the basic knowledge for the sound implementation of such program is furnished by research by which the forestry college can play a vital role. The stability of the industries, likewise depends upon how long such resources will last and in the case of replaceable resources, such as the forest, depends upon how it is managed to provide continuously the necessary forest products. The principles and knowledge of sustained yield management for a particular forest is only acquired through long research. A forest land for the college can, therefore, provide not only an area for study along the production phase of forestry but also furnish a training ground for future forest researchers.

Should such forest land be made available, the students of the College of Forestry can have ample place to practice and observe the effects on the forest of such silvicultural operations as thinning, improvement cuttings, pruning, etc. They can study which silvicultural system is feasible in reproducing our fast receding forest resources. Besides these studies, the students can actually participate in the handling and tending of the forest and in so doing, they can impressively acquire the fundamental knowledge in forest improvements, forest protection against pest and disease, forest aesthetics, and forest utilization. Besides being an experimental and demonstration ground, the forest can be studied and managed as a continuous source of revenue for the college through the sale of forest products removed as a result of improvement cuttings or selection cuttings.

In defining the forest land advocated herein, distance, accessibility and the condition of the forest cover are to be considered. While it is true that the University of the Philippines has a forest land grant in Basilan Island, its distance from the College of Forestry leaves it impracticable for the purpose described herein inasmuch as it entails time and money to go there and conduct

studies. Likewise, the fact that the College of Forestry is situated in the Makiling National Park, the available areas for experimentation and research along sustained yield management, formulation of working plans for the same and along silvicultural lines, are now becoming limited. There are existing plantations in this area but the designed policy of treatment by the Bureau of Forestry may run counter with the phases of study conceived by the faculty of the college. Also, the purpose of experimentation can be against the policy of the management of the park in keeping its pristine condition; and whatever improvements are conceived in the long run must render some touches of civilization to attract visitors. Hence, there is no room for further expansion and intensive treatment of the forest.

In considering the accessibility of the area proposed, the forest need not be interspersed presently by roads and trails for such improvements shall be made later in connection with the teaching of forest engineering in the college. What is a necessity of course, is a principal road leading to the area so that men and equipment can be brought in during the operations.

As to the forest cover, a virgin forest is not always essential. A logged-over area is preferred for purposes of instruction to permit the different phases of forestry work to come into play. If possible, it must be reached in about 2-3 hours of travel by a cheap means of transportation. This is necessary so that during the instruction in the college, the forest can be visited from time to time as conditions so require.

In achieving the solution posed by these problems, it is but unmistakably plausible for us to act now and not merely wait for the stars up high in the heavens to mock us for our unconcerned complacency. The authorities that be should unselfishly avail to us the realization of this pet dream for which we can be proud of and remain ever grateful.

A Heart to Heart Talk with Mr. Ranger

By ANTONIO P. RACELIS
Forester, Bureau of Forestry

A ranger is not a man who will scare anybody to death. He is not a highway-man either, although sometimes he may stop and arrest somebody on the highway who is trying to steal timber or makes a caingin or commit other forest violations. He is not, as he is used to be called in the United States, "any old tie-hack"; neither is he a scarecrow nor a bugbear, but a living human being, pure and simple—a "homo sapiens". The bard sings of the dignity of his life:

"His throne, a lofty mountain peak,
His realm, the country 'round,
His joy, the bursting sunsets
His life, what God sends down.
His law, the law of the great outdoors,
His power, a mighty force—
The trust of God and man combined—
And service is its source."

He is in fine nothing more than an ordinary man, with adequate training in the fundamental principles of forestry, capable of doing and handling field and office work for the Bureau of Forestry. His training and experience fit him wonderfully for the job he is in.

In order to be a good ranger four qualifications are necessary, namely; honesty, intelligence, industry and courage.

A ranger must first of all be honest. Though the work he does is largely done right in the brush, naturally far from the sight and observation of the more responsible man in the office, it should show, as far as is practicable, accurate information. In other words, it must be reliable; but a ranger can not make it so unless he be

honest. If he does his work in a haphazard way, I can not see how the information could be possibly be reliable. Psychologists point out that a man is more apt to be a guesser than a knower. Suppose a man is sent out to examine a tract of forest land in order to make a report on the area as to topography, the amount of timber, etc. He goes out perhaps full of "pep" but very soon there comes a hard rain. He naturally gets wet and then he gets tired, and perhaps disgusted with his guide. By and by you will hear him say awful words. Finally he comes to examining the land. He will probably say; "O well, I'll just guess at that, at that, and at that. Nobody will ever know how I came by the information, and I don't care," "I guess I don't care"—these are the things that put a chill into the hearts of the men holding responsible positions in the Bureau; these are the things that deserve our special attention. You have got to be honest. That is all there is to it. In fact you need not have much sense to be honest. Remember, forestry cannot afford to have dishonesty in its work. It is a weed—that is all—we have got to kill it. No, I will not say that, for I want to be rational in my treatment—we have got to uproot it.

A ranger must be intelligent. By intelligence here I simply mean a greater degree of common sense. An intelligent ranger is one who possesses common sense. Another thing he must have is a good deal of capacity for painstaking work. He who is not careful in his work has hardly any common sense. That's a fact. If he is sent out to do a piece of work, he is required to turn in a satisfactory report. How can you ex-

pect him to get good results if he lacks even common horse sense? For instance, you do not want in your report all the unnecessary details which do not mean anything but simply fill the report in with a whole lot of words. It is of course an attempt at showing fine erudition, but it is liable to come out a muddle. What if what you say in your report does not correspond to what you have beautifully drawn on your sketch man? It's not common sense. It is non-sense. That's all. You can pick up for yourself hundreds upon hundreds of instances in connection with this topic and you will finally reach the conclusion that intelligence,—a greater degree of common sense—is indispensable in the work of a ranger, nay, in almost any kind of work, for the simple reason that if there are blunders committed they are not only a financial loss but a time loss as well.

A ranger must be hardworking. The area under his jurisdiction is frequently so extensive and so rugged that he cannot afford to be indolent and stay most of the time in the office doing clerical work. He is supposed to travel a good deal, covering many kilometers of distance a day, frequently with no other means of transportation than his own legs, to examine all cutting operations, and to detect timber-stealing and caingin-making. If his feet are heavier than his heart in doing outdoor work, he can not hope to discharge his duties satisfactorily. People will have reason to say that he well deserves the title of any "tie-hack", or "a good-for-nothing timber chaser." What is required of him is thorough and painstaking work. For example, if he is sent out to inspect a license area of considerable extent, he should not visit some cutting areas and skip the rest, where possibly some cases of flagrant violation may be found, but he should go thoroughly over all the area, without paying attention to the guide, if he tells him that there are no more cutting areas to inspect. Frequently guides are reluctant to show all the cuttings because the way

may be extremely difficult requiring several hours' hike, and making it impossible for them to go back to the stopping place in the barrio that night, where perhaps a fairly good looking "dulcinea" is eagerly waiting for the prompt return of her gallant knight.

A ranger has got to be hardworking. There is no joking about it. His partial and superficial examination of the cutting areas is a distinct reflection on what he is capable of doing. It shows markedly the degree of his industry in performing work of this kind. You can not make your superiors believe that you are working hard unless you become an inspiration to them in all duties well done. The inspiration is derived more or less from honesty and self-respect, which compel a man to be up and doing. Furthermore, a man who (does not have a high sense of duty), is likely to let his duties go, particularly if he is far from the sight and observation of his superior. Near or distant, in sight or out of sight, a ranger should do his work satisfactorily to the best of his ability and knowledge. That ought to be the spirit which characterizes a ranger.

Lastly, a ranger must have courage, his honesty and industry will amount to naught if he is easily frightened, and if he is not courageous, for the simple reason that he is likely to forego all his plan of work, just because he lacks sufficient courage to resist intimidation. If a ranger is running a traverse classifying and delimiting public lands and happens to chain through alleged private property, he sometimes comes face to face with the resistance and the intimidation of the "owner" of the land who does not intend to allow him to measure his alleged property. What happens is that the ranger insists on measuring through the land, and the squatter resists to the extent of threatening him with violence. You need not be moved by such a ludicrous resistance. It is but natural for an uninformed man to feel irritated whenever somebody commits what he erroneously thinks is trespass on his property. You should not get chicken-

hearted or lose your temper, but hold firmly to the conviction that what you are doing is for the public and not for any particular person. The law is with you and you are protected by the government. What you should have in you at that very moment is just a particle of the courage of Ranger Pulasky, (1) who in spite of danger besetting him and his party, braved and challenged his fearful odds. Any intimidation or threats should be resisted notwithstanding the consequences; at the same time you should be sufficiently cautious, and deal with the person kindly but firmly. That is courage well displayed—duty well done.

With all the foregoing qualifications, you as a ranger are capable of doing all kinds

(1) Ranger Pulasky was in the employ of the United States Forest Service when he met danger in the form of a big forest fire that broke out in one of the regions in his district. It was so appalling that had it not been for his courage, all his men and some inhabitants of the region might have perished in this conflagration.

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PHILIPPINE FORESTER . . .

(Continued from page 26)

work put in by the latter, the profession was "99 per cent perspiration and one per cent imagination."

De la Cruz also wanted one of his children to be a physician. He was only partially successful in this. His only daughter, he said, became a nurse and later married a physician.

Two months ago, de la Cruz' first grandchild was born to his daughter. The forester hasn't seen the grandchild yet.

And though he expressed gratitude to MSA, the Forest Service, the Department of Agriculture and many other public and private agencies which he said had made his U.S. trip very pleasant, he was just like any other first-time grandfather about wanting to see that grandchild.

My Impression of Japanese Lumber and Allied Industry*

By JUAN S. VERZOSA
General Manager
Nasipit Lumber Co.

(Cheap labor and high efficiency in Japanese lumber mills enable them to undersell Philippine plywood despite the fact that they import Philippine logs. A bright aspect is Japan's increased demand for local lauan).

I made a trip to Japan last August 19, 1952 to make a familiarization study and market survey of the log trade in that country and to have a visit with our customers whom we have not seen since the resumption of log export to Japan after liberation. During my 24-day stay, I visited log ponds, sawmills, plywood factories and other allied wood-working shops that use Philippine logs and I found that the big sawmills cutting lauan are located in Tokyo and Ozaka, while Shimizu and Nagoya are the center of plywood factories.

Japan imported an average of 20,000,000 board feet of lauan logs from the Philippines every month last year and early this year; 15% of this was consumed by the sawmills, the balance by the plywood factories. It is estimated however, that the sawmill requirement from now on will remain about the same. Since January of this year, the Japanese government decreed that the cutting of Japanese timber be limited because of too much overcut before and during the war. Besides, lauan lumber is becoming more extensively used now in construction purposes than before. For these reasons, the demand of Philippine lauan will undoubtedly be increased to about pre-war level of 25,000,000 a month. This increase

is for logs of inferior grade for sawing in the mills. The demand, however, for apitong is very little at present and used only for the manufacture of truck bodies and for limited amount of special flooring. In the Tsukishima log pond in Tokyo, I have seen 500,000 bd. ft. of apitong lying on the shore covered thickly with green moss indicating long storage in the water. The prospect for increase in apitong sales lies in its use as railroad ties, and this is under study by the Japanese railroad authorities.

There is no doubt that there is a great potential market of Philippine logs in Japan but the obstacle to continuous trading is the lack of a peace treaty which makes the trade agreement between Japan and the Philippines unreliable because it is based only on a renewal from period to period without assurance of continuity; hence, lumber and plywood manufacturers in Japan cannot make a long and forward commitment on account of uncertainty of raw materials and exporters of logs in the Philippines cannot plan their operations ahead.

In Japan, the sawmill construction and operation is different from the Philippines. Whereas here mass production is the rule resulting in the large amount of waste, in Japan, they saw the lauan logs slowly and very carefully so as to secure the maximum utilization and highest grade. Ninety (90) percent of the lumber sawn is ribbon grain. In Japan, there is no such apparatus as edger; edging is done by bandsaws, thin and narrow blade, 18 to 24 gauge; only the head

* Reprinted from "Commerce" (Voice of Phil. Business), Manila, Nov., 1952

saws are of wide blade and of about the same gauge as ours. Live roll or conveyor is not used, all lumber transfer is done by men. These men, however, work efficiently as if they were mechanically driven. Mechanical power is by electricity.

Close utilization of the log is the highlight of lumber manufacturing in Japan; the edgings are manufactured into furniture strips and trims as short as 18" are utilized; boards are recovered from slabs and are used in making boxes and crates; sawdusts used for fuel with the shavings to generate steam for dry kiln; excess sawdust are sold for fuel in heating water in public bath houses. Sawmill utilization averages about 70% as against 45% in the Philippines.

What impressed me most is the low cost of product. In spite of the fact that logs are imported, their sawmill manufacturing cost is lower than the average cost in the Philippines. This is due to cheap labor, cheap electrical power and high efficiency of workers. Labor cost averages only 360 yen or P2.00 per day for men. Women get 60% of men's wages. In spite of their low wages, workers look healthy and the woman are neat and all look contented and happy.

The lumber freight to United States, although controlled by conference rate is usually available at a much lower cost if chartered because load could be easily obtained in the United States on return trip of the vessels. Under these circumstances, Japan can easily undersell Philippine lumber exporters and it will not be surprising if sooner or later they will invade the U.S. markets for their sawn Philippine lumber.

One thing that the industry carefully looks after is quality. Each mill takes pride in its production and plainly marks lumber with their own trade mark, indicating quality and specification in one face of the boards. These boards are packaged or huddled together ready for shipment.

In every plywood factory, I noticed experimental panels exposed outside to all

kinds of weather to test the efficacy of the glue against bulging, cupping, and checking and such other defects that may be caused by natural heat and moisture. The plywood industry, thru its association, maintains a corps of graders or inspectors that go over the panels, piece by piece, to see to it that they are up to standard quality. About 50% of plywood workers are women. Plywood panels are exported to U.S., Australia and Europe.

I observed that many logs shipped from the Philippines were poorly prepared and some below grades. There are about 500,000 bd. ft. logs now floating for about six (6) months in the Shimizu log pond. These logs are 12" and 14" long only which nobody wants for plywood on account of the length. While they are suitable for sawlogs, the Osaka sawmills refuse to buy them as it will incur additional expenses in handling and transportation. I also found in this port many logs marked "X" which means it did not pass quarantine inspection for having too many pinholes and live borers. The usual procedure by the inspectors, if there is not much insect attack is to require the owners to submerge their logs under water to kill the live borers, if this is not done, it will not pass quarantine regulation and will not be allowed to be brought to sawmills or plywood plants.

Japan needs logs to feed its sawmills and plywood factories. The Japanese tried to import logs from Borneo but they were not successful because Borean suppliers could not maintain a steady and reliable shipment. From the United States, Japan imports little Douglas fir flitches for boat building. In my opinion, there is no danger from competition of other woods with Philippine lauan in the Japanese market. However, Philippine log exporters to Japan must bear in mind not to ship logs below grade as contracted lest Japanese buyers reduce current prices for logs which, in some instances, are now already quite low.

Forest Resources of Misamis Oriental

By VICENTE R. MARABABOL
Provincial Forester of Misamis Oriental

The province of Misamis Oriental has a total land area of 391,681 hectares. On the bosom of this narrow coastal strip of land bordering the Mindanao Sea is a rich stand of timber, which under present estimate re-

presents about 43 per cent of the land area of the province and supporting an industry second to the copra industry. The latest estimate on the extent of the vegetative soil cover of Misamis Oriental is as follows:

Type of Vegetation	AREA		Stand per Ha. cu.m.	VOLUME	
	Per Cent	Hectare		Per Cent	Cubic Meter Million
Commercial Forest	42.6	166,760	151.20 ¹	92.9	16.98
Non-Comm. Forest	17.8	69,840	20.80	6.8	1.23
Mangrove Swamp3	1,140 ²	105.90	.3	0.08
Open grassland	19.9	77,880			
Cultivated	19.4	76,061			
Total	100.0	391,681	277.90	100.0	18.29

The forest of Misamis Oriental like those found in the other provinces belongs to the National government and its exploitation is reserved to our people in accordance with our Constitution.

The greater bulk of the forest is now very much further away from the sea coast and is located in the municipalities of Gingoog, Claveria, upper Merina, Talisayan, Kinoguitan, Saley and Balingasag, and the municipal districts of Lumbia and Lourdes. Most of what is left of the forest is of the tropical rain type, complex in its composition but generally dominated by the Dipterocarp species.

It is estimated that the standing timber throughout Misamis Oriental is around 18.29

million cubic meters with a stumpage value, based on the average forest charges, of no less than 33 million pesos. Its market value is placed at 823 million pesos, based on the present average local market price of ₱0.18 per board foot of rough lumber. Under sustained-yield management, the upland forest of Misamis Oriental could stand a yearly cut of 270,000 cubic meters, while mangrove swamp could yield a yearly cut of 1,200 cubic meters. Considering the amount annually removed from her forests of less than 100,000 cubic meters, lumbering in Misamis Oriental can be developed to the point where it can be the premier industry to replace the uncertain copra industry. In fact, if present figures are to be consider-

1—Stand per hectare of which, 1st group—2.46% consisting of molave, narra, tindalo, yakal; 2nd group—15.16%, almaciga, guijjo, narig, makaasim, bitanghol, balong-eta; 3rd group—51.04%, tangile, mayapis, red lauan, lumbayau, apitong, nato, binggas, oak, pahutan; 4th group—31.34%, white lauan, batete, bagtikan, almon, duguan, miscellaneous species.

2—760 hectares covered with forest.

ed, the minimum amount of timber that can be removed from the forest of this province can easily be expanded twice its present volume. Accordingly, this will also increase the average annual government revenue on her forest of over ₱150,000 to close to one-third of a million pesos.

The province's commercial forests have an average stand of over 150 cubic meters per hectare, a density which makes logging a profitable venture. The species in commercial quantities found in the order of their

abundance are as follows: White Lauan, Tangile, Mayapis, Red Lauan, Batete, Guijo, Lumbayau, Almaciga, Apitong, Nato, Molave, Narra, Bagtikan, Narig and others.

Utilization.—Four (4) timber licenses (including one license agreement) are operating sawmills with aggregate daily capacity of from 29,000 to 35,000 board feet. Of the timber production of 92, 431 cubic meters (39,201,417 board feet) last year (1950-51), 7,224,640 board feet were sawn lumber produced by four (4) sawmills as follows:

<i>Names</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Daily Capacity in Board Feet</i>	<i>Annual Production in Bd. Ft.</i>
Anakan Lumber Company	Anakan, Gingoog	15,000	2,471,832
Sta. Clara Lumber Co.	Lunao, Gingoog	8,000 to 10,000	3,054,272
Claveria Sawmill	Luna, Claveria	4,000 to 6,000	1,464,485
Willkom Sawmill	Kahalantian, Lourdes	2,000 to 4,000	234,451
	Total	29,000 35,000	7,224,640

Last year, almost ten (10) million board feet of logs and 7½ million board feet of lumber went into the foreign and local markets. The exportation of logs and lumber were mostly made to Japan, United States,

South Africa, British Columbia and Belgium. A comparative statement of production of logs, sawn lumber and export for the past five fiscal years is shown as follows:

LUMBER AND LOG PRODUCTION FROM, 1945 TO 1951

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Production</i>		<i>Export</i>	
	<i>Log (Bd. Ft.)</i>	<i>Lumber (sawn) (Bd. Ft.)</i>	<i>Log (Bd. Ft.)</i>	<i>Lumber (Bd. Ft.)</i>
1945-46	162,252			
1946-47	6,876,756		2,941,075	
1947-48	26,727,615	13,951,424		
1948-49	39,667,841	32,032,524	11,089,635	2,535,482
1949-50	16,203,096	7,421,965	4,376,508	6,230,724
1950-51	39,201,417	6,389,332	10,615,511	5,004,630

The lumber industry in Misamis Oriental bears watching. As of last year it had a neck-to-neck race for supremacy in the foreign trade with the copra and pineapple industries. Timber is available in commer-

cial quantities in Misamis Oriental but what is needed is capital, the investors and men who have the know-how and the courage to invest in the lumber business.



Mangrove Swamps

FOR PROTECTION, FIREWOOD AND FOR FISHPOND PURPOSES

By RAMON A. ACUÑA
Senior Forester

Under Commonwealth Act 141 (Public Land Law), the public domain is classified into (1) agricultural land, (2) timberland and (3) mineral land. Section 61 of the said law provides that "marshy lands or lands covered with water bordering upon the shores or banks of navigable lakes or rivers" may be disposed of only by lease. However, upon the passage of Republic Act No. 273, this kind of public land may be alienated thru sale, if certified alienable and disposable pursuant to the Forest Law, or Section 1827 of the Revised Administrative Code.

In accordance with the aforementioned provisions, the Bureau of Forestry has administrative control and jurisdiction over all public mangrove swamps. Excluding the fresh marshy lands (169,340 hectares) the mangrove swamps in the Philippines cover 443,400 hectares, which is about 1.49 per cent of the total land area of the Islands.

Summarizing, they are as follows:

1. 158,598 hectares for firewood and other forest uses.
2. 142,634 hectares for fishponds.
3. * hectares for protection purposes.
4. 142,168 hectares of vacant areas for investigation as to its suitability for firewood, fishpond and for protection purposes.

443,400 hectares—Total area of mangrove swamps.

* For the present it can not be determined yet how much area will be needed for pro-

tection purposes until the Flood Control Commission jointly with the Directors of Forestry and Fisheries have studied or investigated all mangrove swamps in accordance with Forestry Circular No. 140, dated January 23, 1941. However, swamps under firewood licenses and for other forest uses may be partly devoted to or used for protection and other multiple forest purposes.

There is no income from the 26,749 hectares under 337 parcels of communal forests as the forest products are cut and utilized by the residents for which they are set aside free of charge. The utilization is wholly for local domestic use for the construction and repair of houses, fences, etc.

The economic value of the trees in the mangrove swamps lies in some fruits (edible), bark (for tanning, cutch, ingredients used in tuba, wine) wood (for fuel, house construction) (ashes from api-api, used for the manufacture of soap), and the roots (for cork and daluru for sharpening razors.) The nipa sap is used for making wine and vinegar. Further research is needed to find out uses of other mangrove swamp species.

An approximate area of 55,000 hectares operated as private fishponds are mostly located in Pampanga, Bulacan, Bataan and Iloilo. Over 5,000 hectares are being squatted, claimed or illegally used for fishpond purposes. Most of this alleged private fishponds and those illegally used need to be thoroughly examined to determine their legal status, etc. in connection with flood con-

(Continued on page 41)

The Benguet Lily

(*Lilium Philippinenses* Baker)

By G. A. C. HERKLOTS
Secretary of Colonial Agricultural
Research, London

This Lily is, I believe, confined to Luzon in the Philippine Islands. It grows in the Mountain Province, where it is known as the Benguet lily on account of its being most commonly found in the Benguet sub-province, and grows on either side of the Benguet trail leading to Baguio, the mountain city. Baguio has been built amongst the pine woods, (*Pinus insularis* Endl.), at a height above sea level of 5,000 feet. Each road, or trail as they are locally known, leading to Baguio from the plains follows the course of the stream along the valley, finally ascending steeply, sometimes by zig-zag route, to the plateau at the top. The Kennon Valley trail, which I know best, provides a wealth of scenery and a variety of plant life. At the bottom the flora is tropical but, as the road mounts ever higher, it changes gradually to a more temperate form. The sides of the valley towards the river's source are steep, often precipitous, and the hill tops bathed in clouds and periodically drenched with rain are sparsely or thickly covered with pine forest with an undergrowth of scattered shrubs and grass. It is in this perfectly drained but periodically soaked terrain that this lily grows. My recollection of this lily is that it grows best on the very steep grassy slope just below the pine clad summit, in fact in full sun except for the protection afforded by the short wiry grass. I do not remember ever having seen in the wild a stem with more than one flower and usually the stem is short and outwardly curving due to the weight of the single flower.

Last year I received from Mr. Florencio Tamesis, Director, of Forestry, Manila some bulbs of this lily which had been collected for me in November by the provincial forester at Baguio. These bulbs, which were of all sizes from 1½ inches high x 1-¾ inches across, and individual scales were planted out in pots and boxes and kept in a greenhouse for the winter. They grew and several produced flowering shoots; all these developed but a single flower, except one which bore three. The first bud of this three flowered stem opened on 29th June—the photograph of the three open flowers was taken on 6th July. This particular shoot grew to a height of two feet three inches and developed fifty-four long narrow grass-like leaves typical of a lily growing in full exposure and not in partial shade. The longest bud just before opening was 9-¾ inches long by 1½ inches across. The flowers were very fragrant and pure white within when fully open, tinged with green on the outside towards the base. The long very narrow trumpet flaring out suddenly at the mouth is very characteristic of this species. Several of the inter-pollinated flowers have formed plump capsules so there should be plenty of seed. Perfect drainage seems to be essential for the successful cultivation in a pot of this beautiful lily.

Recognition of forestry as a "course commonly taught in the high schools" of California has been requested in a petition by the Redwood Region Conservation Council.

The Council also requested that the State designate forestry as a major subject in the requirements for general secondary credentials.

Sixth International Grassland Congress

By VALENTIN SAJOR
Sr. Forester & Research Coordinator
Bureau of Forestry, Manila, Philippines
(Philippine Official Delegate)

The Sixth International Grassland Congress, sponsored jointly by the Government of the United States of America and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was held August 17 through August 23, 1952, at the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania, with around 1,500 delegates representing 53 countries. About 15,000 people viewed the exhibits which included educational materials on the more efficient use of grassland and modern labor-saving implements and equipment.

In addition to the program of field activities, special events, and general sessions, there were also sessions of at least three in each of the 12 Sections to which the delegates and participants were grouped:

- A. Genetics and breeding;
- B. Improvement and management of pastures, meadows and turf;
- C. Improvement and management of range lands;
- D. Ecology and physiology of grasslands;
- E. Soil Management and fertilization;
- F. Seed production and distribution;
- G. Soil and water conservation;
- H. Harvesting and preservation of forage;
- I. Use of forage in livestock feeding;
- J. Machinery;
- K. Experimental procedures in grassland research; and
- L. Improvement and management of tropical grasslands.

Papers presented and discussed by delegates and participants from many countries of the world, disclosed the most advanced

scientific approaches to grassland farming. Delegates were provided with abstracts of the papers in English, French and Spanish, the official languages of the Congress. The full proceedings will be published soon for distribution to registered participants.

Following the formal sessions of the Congress, around 200 delegates from countries other than the United States of America took part in four tours to various regions visiting farms, ranches and experiment stations where modern and efficient grassland practices are being used. The tours which were integral parts of the Congress and lasted from August 24 to September 7, 1952 covered four areas of the United States namely, I. Widwestern, II. Northeastern, III. Southern, and IV. Western.

In each of the tour-area and in every section of the United States of America visited, there are outstanding examples of achievements in grassland farming. The undersigned as a Philippine delegate presented and read two technical papers entitled, "Forest Grazing in the Philippines" authored by Forestry Director Florencio Tamesis and himself and "Grasses in the Philippines" prepared by him and Forester Teofilo A. Santos. These papers were read under Section "L" therein "Improvement and management of tropical grasslands" group.

A delegate was free to attend as many as he could Sectional or General Sessions and field activities and special events or meetings in addition to the three sessions under his particular section. In my case I was able to attend some meetings, field trips,

special events and sessions under Sections B, C, and K therein in addition to those under the general sessions which consisted—Opening, Plenary and Summary sessions, Grassland for Recreation, Workshop Reporting and Tours Briefing.

As to the tours, I joined the Mid-Western Group (1) which covered experimental grassland work, grassland demonstration and local points of scientific interest within the State of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, besides of course those in Pennsylvania. At Madison, Wisconsin, we visited the Forest Products Laboratory, wherein Professor Eugenio de la Cruz, Chief, Division of Forest Investigation was then making observation thereat. With Professor de la Cruz, I was also able to visit the reforestation projects in Central Wisconsin between Marshfield and the famous Wisconsin Dales.

To implement further what we discussed during the Congress at Pennsylvania State College, and after our collective touring in the Mid-Western States, I visited Florida's Tropical Gardens including Key West, the Southernmost U.S. City which is a distance of around 175 miles from Miami Beach, Florida along beautiful parks and highways. Likewise, I implemented our grassland deliberations by visiting the various parks in Washington D.C. particularly those around the Capitol Hill and the White House as well as New York's play grounds and the historical plaza "pasture" and famous Yale's campus in New Haven, Connecticut.

At this juncture, it may be stated that 25 years ago, I received my Master's Degree of Forestry from Yale University, (M.F. '27 Yale), after receiving my B.S.F. from the University of Idaho in 1926. Among the three outstanding changes I noticed for the last quarter-century in the United States are the following:

1. Television which was entirely absent then in 1927;

2. Planes including "piper cubs" also barely known then; and

3. "Man-made forest" or forest plantations, likewise, were just being started 25 years ago.

After 40 days in the States, I spent 10 days in Europe visiting among others the famous Hyde and St. James Parks in London, Retiro Botanical Garden established in 1871 in Madrid, and the Vatican Park with Castle Gandolfo Garden in Rome. A period of another 10 days was spent during travels mostly by plane. All in all it was exactly two months trip "around-the-world," August 13, to October 13, 1952.

MIDWESTERN TOUR

From the standpoint of acreage and production this is the most important general farming area of the United States. Emphasis is on production of feed crops for supporting extensive livestock feeding enterprises. The southern part of the region embracing the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa is the corn belt. Here corn, soybeans, and cereal grains are emphasized. Short 3 to 5 year—rotations predominate. Permanent pastures are relegated to rough areas unsuited to cultivated crop production. Hay crops are grown in the rotation primarily for soil improvement and also for feed production. Improved pastures are finding increasing use in the longer rotations. In the northern part of the region, particularly Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and in eastern Ohio, hay and pasture production predominate. Dairy production in said northern part of the region and beef cattle fattening in feed lots and on pasture in the southern part are the principal livestock enterprises.

Winter feed is required throughout the region. Most forage is now preserved as hay, but use of grass silage is increasing rapidly.

Geographical Description.—The Midwestern or Corn Belt and Lake states include Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and the eastern portions of South Dakota, Nebraska and

Kansas. Our group toured all except Michigan, Minnesota and the last three mentioned states.

The annual precipitation tends to increase from north to south and from west to east within the region, ranging from approximately 25 to 40 inches. Average temperatures in January vary from nearly 6° in the extreme northern part of Minnesota to about 35° in southern Missouri. Average temperatures in July in northern Minnesota are about 65°, compared to the average in southern Missouri of approximately 80°. The average number of days without killing frosts is 80 to 180 days in northern districts and 140 to 210 days farther south.

Farming in the Corn Belt and Lake states has been devoted largely to producing grains for supporting an extensive livestock feeding enterprises. Most of the crops are used to produce dairy and beef cattle, sheep, and swine. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and eastern Ohio are included in the hay and dairy region of the United States. Southwestern Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and western Ohio are in the Corn Belt. The combined acreages of tame hay and pasturage exceed those of corn and small grains in Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and approximately those of corn and small grains in Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. Dairying is the leading farm enterprises in the northern states of the region. Meat production is of great commercial importance in the southern part. The deep, highly fertile prairie soils characteristic of much of this area are cropped more intensively than the forest soils of the dairy region.

Grassland Characteristics.—Grasslands of this region are producers of dairy and beef cattle, sheep and swine. Kentucky Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) and white clover (*Trifolium repens*) predominate in natural pastures. Many of the seeded or improved pastures are grown in rotation with grain crops on an intensive basis. Principal forage species in improved grasslands include bromegrass

(*Bromus inermis*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata*), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) Ladino clover (*Trifolium repens*, var. Ladino) and birds-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). Some of the better pastures in this region will support more than one animal unit per acre whereas others often require as much as 3 acres. In the Philippines, 1 hectare or 2.47 acres will support one animal. Large quantities of forage are preserved each year in the form of hay silage. Silage preservation is becoming increasingly popular.

Our Tour Itinerary

Sunday, August 24. Left State College, Pennsylvania at exactly 12:00 noon. Visited the famous experimental Firestone Farms near Columbiana, Ohio, located on Highway 14 running between Cleveland and Pittsburg. Many conservation projects are being carried on here like pasture improvement, soil conservation, reforestation, etc. Dinner at Columbiana, sponsored by the Firestone outfit with pictures-taking followed by whole-sale speech-making by our Midwestern Tour Group of 27 members representing 17 countries. Traveled 228 miles today via Greyhound Bus No. 5172. Over-nighted at Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, in their main building.

Monday, August 25. Visited Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, Ohio, where beef and dairy pasture management studies are under way including the Secret Arbo-ratum having over 600 species from many parts of the world. Stopped at Linder Brothers Farm, Norwalk, Ohio, and Harvey Born Farm, Birmingham, Ohio, to see a modern (horizontal) grass silage and general grass farming operations. Visited also the plant of the Northern Ohio Breeders Cooperative Association. Traveled 171 miles. Over-nighted at Shawmon Hotel, Tiffin, Ohio.

Tuesday, August 26. En route to Hartford, Indiana, stopping at the Miller-Purdue Farm of the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Sta-

tion where extensive studies in pasture renovation and comparisons of various mixtures for beef cattle grazing are in progress. Lunch at Mitchell Farms, Windfall, Indiana and dinner and meeting at Chestnut Room, Purdue Memorial Unions Building, Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana. Over-nighted at their Iroquois dormitory. Traveled 261 miles.

Wednesday, August 27. Visited the new Science Building of Purdue University re-soil, forage investigations including grass and legume, breeding and dairy and swine pasture work of Purdue University known as Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station. Stopped at Leron Clark Farm at Homer, Illinois, where beef cattle pastures have been developed on \$600 per acre land. At Urbana, Illinois, visited the "Morrow Plots" to observe rotation plots of corn and hay crops which are now about 70 years old. Dinner and over-nighted at Monticello, Illinois in the famous "Allerton Park" wherein slide-show followed the usual after-dinner-get-together and speech-making among the members of our Touring Group. Traveled 156 miles.

Thursday, August 28. Visited Experiment Station at Dixon Springs, Illinois, where poor eroded land has been reclaimed and now supports a good grass-livestock economy producing 400 to 500 pounds of beef per acre. Lunch at the Glendale Lake c/o State Forest Service and dinner at the lodge of Giant City State Park Cabins. Over-nighted at Carbondale, Illinois. Traveled 346 miles, the longest distance traveled in a day during our Midwestern Tour.

Friday, August 29. Visited stockyards, brewery, fertilizer and packing plants in East St. Louis. Special individual visit to the Missouri-Botanic Garden known as Shaw's Garden. Slide-show by the Monsanto Chemical Company, Inc. re "Krilium"—a soil conditioner. Over-nighted in St. Louis, Missouri, at De Soto Hotel. Traveled 102 miles.

Saturday, August 30. Observed trefoil, lespedoza, and tall fescue breeding projects and pasture management work under way at University of Missouri including "Run-off" experiments in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Office. Witnessed also County Fair particularly Livestock Show and "Horse Shows." Nighted at Daniel Boone Hotel, Columbia, Missouri. Traveled 140 miles.

Sunday, August 31. Spent forenoon at Columbia with opportunity to attend church service. In the afternoon en route to Ottumua, Iowa. Over-nighted thereat and another "get-together"—lecture at this time in Ballingal Hotel to members of the Widwestern group consisting of 27 members representing 17 countries. Traveled 153 miles.

Monday, September 1. Visited Walter Caldwell farm near Prairie City, Iowa, en route to Ames, Iowa. Visited forage work at Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, including orchardgrass, bromegrass, trefoil and lespedoza breeding work as well as some phases of pasture management. The North Central Plant Introduction Station therein also was visited. Over-nighted in Cedar Falls, Iowa, wherein the local Chamber of Commerce together with the Clay Equipment gave a welcome-dinner and projection show. Lodged at the Sear Hall, State Teachers College. Traveled 230 miles.

Tuesday, September 2. Visited Howard County Experimental Farm to observe forage experiment in progress. Lunch at the Decorah (The Switzerland of Iowa) under the auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce including the Mayor of Decorah. Visited Farmco Fertiliser plant at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and examples of "strip farm" and crop rotation at Montfort, Wisconsin. Over-nighted in Madison, Wisconsin, stopping at Belmont Hotel. Traveled 272 miles. A picture of the group while at Montfort was published in the Telegraph-Herald, Dubuque, Iowa, September 3, 1952 issue page 4.

Wednesday, Sept. 3. Visited the "Bob-

boach" new building on dairy and experimental farms of the University of Wisconsin observing experimental farms of the University of Wisconsin observing research on breeding, product, management, and utilization of grassland copra and farm mechanization including "electrified farming." Over-nighted in Madison, Wisconsin. Members of the Midwestern Tour Group were special guests of Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur Carlson. Dr. Carlson was our Chairman, General Tours Committee of the 6th International Grassland Congress. Traveled 48 miles only today.

Thursday, September 4. Visited the Madison Forest Products Laboratory and met Forester Eugenio de la Cruz then on his 6-month U.S. training program under MSA auspices. In the afternoon, visited Dairyland Cooperative Dairy and soil plots en route to Juneau, Pabst Farm at Ocosnomoc, Wisconsin to see an outstanding Holstein herd and excellent grassland farm. Mr. and Mrs. Pabst gave a dinner in their farm residence followed by speech-making. Over-nighted in Madison, Wisconsin in the same hotel. Traveled 125 miles.

MANGROVE . . .

(Continued from page 35)

trol projects and to protect public interests.

As stated above most of these mangrove swamps (298.926 hectares) applied for and occupied under licenses or permits for fishponds, firewood and other forest uses are mainly located in Luzon and Visayas, while the remaining vacant areas of about 144,474 hectares are located in Zamboanga, Sulu, Surigao, Palawan, etc. These need to be examined to determine their status, use and suitability for fishpond, firewood and other forest uses and for protection purposes.

An allotment of ₱150,000 will be needed to examine and zonify these vacant areas requiring 50 forest officers to do the work in three years.

Friday, September 5. Packing my things. Visited the J. I. Cane Manufacturing Company Plant at Racine, Wisconsin. Luncheon offered by them followed also by speech-making as usual. In this case particularly a closing one. Tour concluded in Chicago, Illinois, arriving at 6:15 P.M. stopping at Morrison Hotel at Corner Clark and Madison. Traveled 178 miles.

Saturday, September 6. Short meeting of our Widwestern Tour Group of 27 members representing 17 countries. Tour practically terminated this date here in the windy city of Chicago, Illinois. Some left immediately after lunch today.

Sunday, September 7. Packing things and fixing various notes at random between sight-seeing of Chicago parks, lawns, exhibits, campuses, etc. Still nighted at the same Hotel Morrison, Corner of Clark and Madison, Chicago, Illinois. More members of our group left today as our trip having been terminated yesterday.

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Forestry in Panay

INTERVIEW WITH VICENTE GOBUYAN, PROVINCIAL FORESTER OF ILOILO, OVER STATION DYRI

Sunday, February 1, 1953—8:30-9:00 P.M.

Interviewer:—Mr. J. Morris Forbes of the Rotary Club, Iloilo.

Interviewer:—Mr. Gobuyan, what is the total revenue of the government from forest products for the entire Philippines; for Iloilo Province?

Mr. Gobuyan:—The total forest revenue for the entire Philippines runs to around ₱6,000,000.00. Out of this amount only about ₱2,500,000.00 is spent annually by the Bureau of Forestry in the operation and maintenance of its offices and projects all over the country. The Forest revenue of the province of Iloilo is only about ₱10,720.00 annually.

Q—What forest products abound in the island of Panay? In what region or regions are they located?

A—In the island of Panay we have timber as the principal forest product; and rattan, vines, firewoods, charcoal, dyebarks, etc. as minor forest products. Extensive stand of timber could still be found in westernmost parts of the municipalities of Lambunao and Calinog, province of Iloilo, and in the southwestern parts of the municipalities of Malinao and Libacao, province of Capiz.

Q—How many board feet of lumber is used for building construction in Iloilo annually?

A—The province of Iloilo including the city of Iloilo consume about 9,600,000 board feet of lumber and timber annually for building construction. The estimated value of this amount of materials is ₱2,160,000.00.

Q—Where do most of the lumber imported in Iloilo come from? Is it true that lumber coming from Mindanao is of poor quality?

A—Lumber imported in Iloilo comes mostly from the provinces of Negros Occidental, Surigao, Agusan and Lanao. Practically lumber of the same species from all over the Philippines are of the same quality, texture and durability. They differ in this regard when some are gathered from immature tree and others from mature tree, (speaking of the same species of lumber, for example Negros Yacal and Surigao Yacal).

Q—Into how many classes is lumber divided? Please give examples for each class, Mr. Gobuyan?

A—Our known commercial species of lumber in Philippines are classified into four groups, namely;

First group—Species of Narra, Ipil, Yacal and Molave fall under this group.

Second group—Under this group are the Guijo, Banaba, Makaasim, Narek, etc.

Third group—We have under this group the species of Apitong, Red lauan, Tangile, etc.

Fourth group—Some of the species falling under this group are White lauan, Bagtikan, Almon, etc.

Q—Can your office cope with the work of inspecting and checking the forest and forest products in your district?

A—Our district which covers a territory of about 530,449 hectares, has only 9 personnel. This means that each personnel

has to cover about 60,000 hectares of territory to inspect and check our existing forest, forest lands and forest products in transit. Our present force is inadequate to cope with our forestry work, but we are trying to do the best we could with the cooperation of other local government official and private individuals interested in forestry.

Q—Where in the island of Panay are there still public lands or forest available for concessions?

A—There are still wide areas of virgin forests in the interior or mountains of Culinog, Iloilo, and Libacao, Capiz. These forested areas may be applied for concession, but only it would require a big investment of capital to extract timber for commercial purposes from these areas.

Q—Can you give us Mr. Gobuyan, an idea how profitable the lumber industry is?

A—Under a good system of managing the business, lumber industry is profitable indeed. To give an example—one cubic meter of timber when manufactured into lumber will give around 250 board feet of sawn lumber; the present market value of 250 board feet lumber is about ₱45.00. The estimated total cost of production—starting from cutting, logging, manufacturing, marketing, and forest charges fee, of one cubic meter of timber, ranges from ₱23.00 to ₱25.00. There is therefore a margin of ₱20.00, as profit, for every cubic meter of timber converted into lumber.

Q—What reforestation work or project is your office undertaking in the island of Panay?

A—The Bureau of Forestry is now actually undertaking reforestation project works in the municipality of Dingle, Iloilo and in the municipalities of Sibalum and San Remegio, Antique.

Q—Mr. Gobuyan, what encouragement does your office to the people to engage in forest products industry?

A—The Bureau of Forestry does encourage lumber industry in the way that it helps advertise our lumber products and look for market locally and abroad. It is also instrumental in protecting our lumber trade abroad. The bureau is conducting extensive research work, on the most efficient method of manufacturing lumber in order to eliminate as much as possible wastes, resulting from the process of manufacturing. It is also finding means to utilize such wastes—as sawdust, slabs, and even barks, into articles of commercial value.

Q—What percentage of the lumber business is in the hands of the Filipinos; to Chinese; and to other aliens? Please enlighten us on this matter, Mr. Gobuyan?

A—Our lumber industry branches out into three distinct phases, namely:

- (1) The production, which is almost entirely in the hands of the Filipinos and Americans;
- (2) The distribution and remanufacturing, which are dominated by aliens;
- (3) The retail marketing, 99% of which is in the hands of aliens, mostly Chinese capitalists.

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good record and long experience in serving
the buying public.

It's MINRICO lumber – produced the
company you always want a repeat
business with.

Forestry Day Scenes



Dr. Leland Call—"...forests are important to farms..."



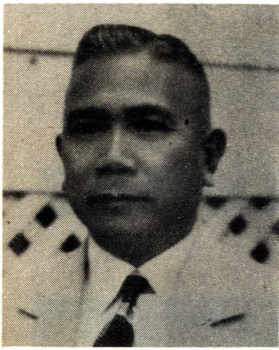
Actg. U.P. Pres. Virata delivering his Forestry Day Speech.



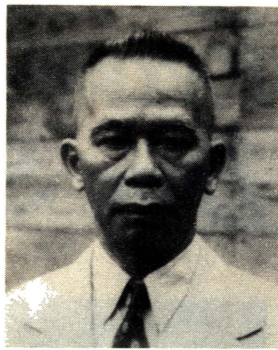
Forester Carlos Sulit wowing audience with his "Alumni Statistics."



Dr. Call lays wreath at the cenotaph.



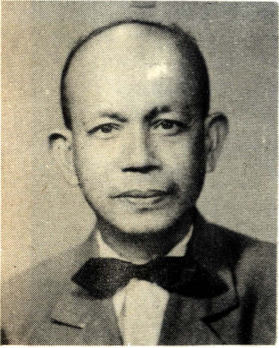
Eugenio de la Cruz, B.S.F.
(Idaho); M.F. (Yale)
Prof. of For. Policy & Hist.



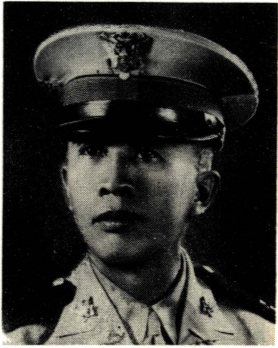
Calixto Mabesa, B.S., M.F.
(Syracuse)
Prof. of Forest Products



Florencio Tamesis, B.S.F., M.F.
(Washington)
Dean of the College of Forestry



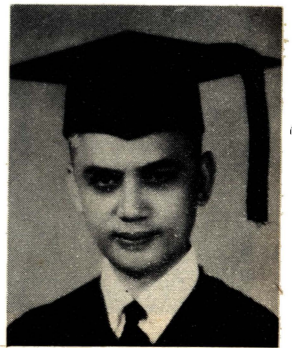
Artemio V. Manza, B.Agr.,
B.S.A. (U.P.); Ph.D. (Cal.)
Assoc. Prof., Bot. & Dendrology



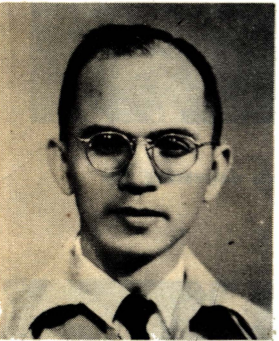
Doroteo Soriano, B.S.F. (U.P.)
Associate Professor of Forest
Surveying



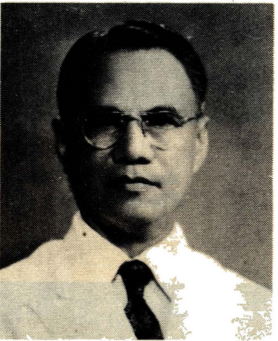
Emiliano F. Moldan, Agr.,
B.S.A., M.S.A. (U.P.); A.M.
(Illinois)
Asst. Prof. Forest Pathology



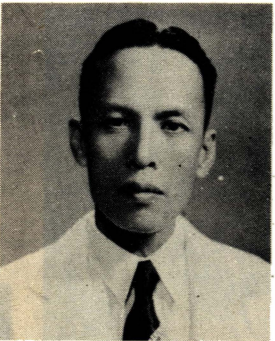
Jose B. Blando, A.B. (Wash.)
Asst. Prof. of Engl. & Span.



Cesar Recto, B.S.F. (U.P.)
M.F. (Washington)
Inst in Forest Engineering



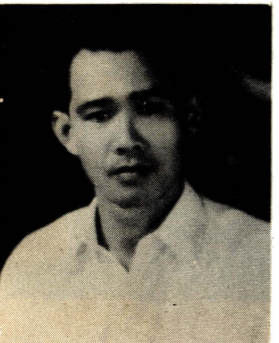
Froilan Rosquets, B.B.A., (U.M.)
Inst. in Acct. Chief Clerk; Col-
lecting and Disbursing Officer



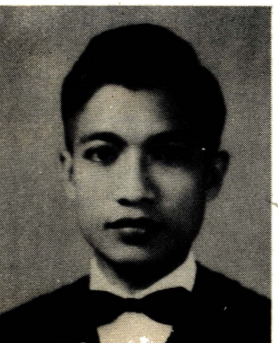
Felix O. Chinto, B.S.F. (U.P.)
Inst. in Forest Management



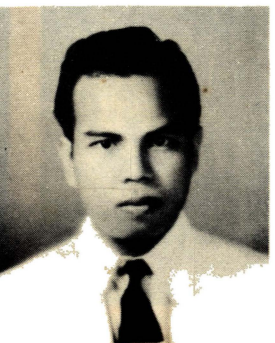
Thelma Balagot, A.B. (U.P.)
Inst. in English (on leave)



Felipe Lopez, B.S.A. (U.P.)
Asst. Instructor in Botany

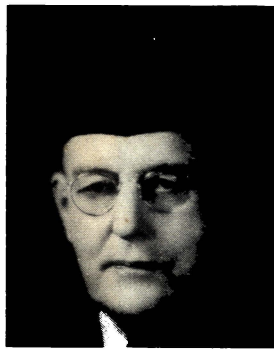


Domingo Jacalme, B.S.F. (U.P.)
Instructor in Silviculture



Mario Eusebio, B.S.F. (U.P.)
Asst. Instructor in Dendrology

Faculty



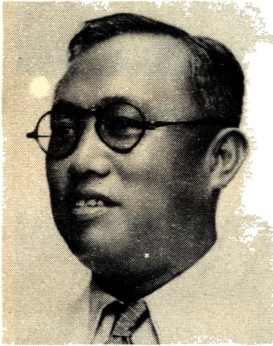
Harold Cuzner, B.S.F.
(Minnesota)
Forester in Charge of the
College of Forestry



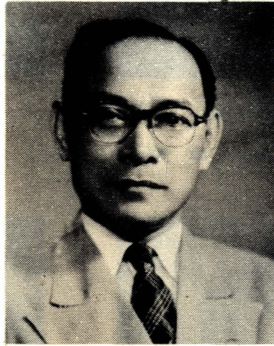
Gregorio Zamuco, B.S.F.
(Wash.); M.F. (Yale)
Assoc. Prof., For. Utilization



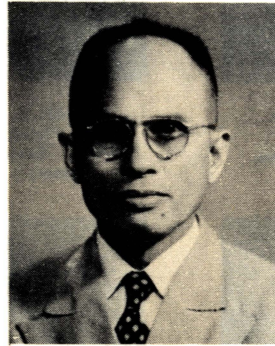
Felix Franco, B.S.F. (Montana)
M.F. (Cornell Univ.)
Ass. Prof. of Forest Utilization



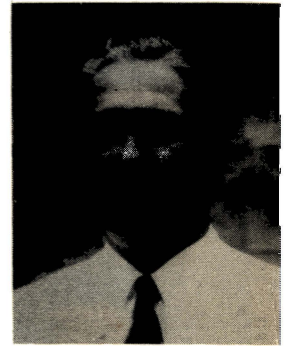
Tomas N. Roque, B.S.F. (U.P.)
Asst. Prof. of Forest Utilization



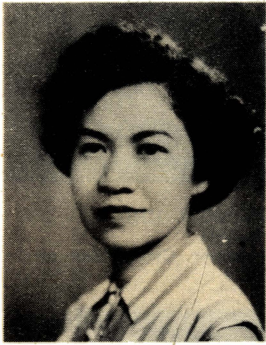
Teodoro Delizo, B.S.F. (U.P.)
Asst. Prof. of Silviculture



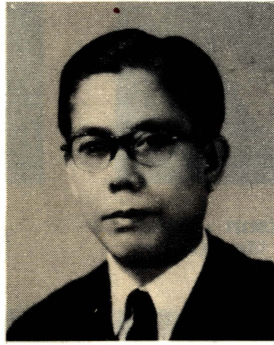
Rosario T. Cortes, B.S.F., M.F.
(Washington)
Instructor in Wood Technology



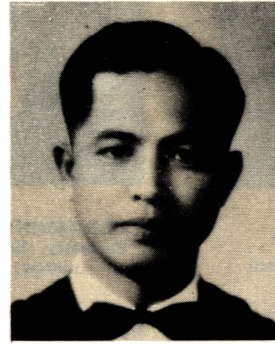
Nicanor P. Lalog, B.S.F. (U.P.)
Instructor in For. Management



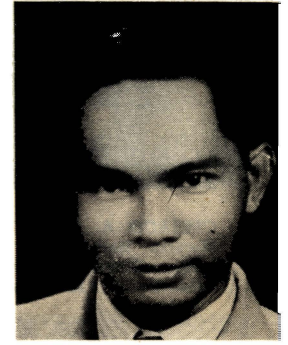
Hirminia J. Jundos, B.S.E.
(U.P.)
Instructor in English



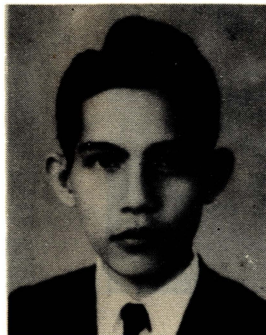
Martin Lagrimas, A.S.C.
(National Univ); B.S.F. (U.P.)
Inst. in Wood Technology



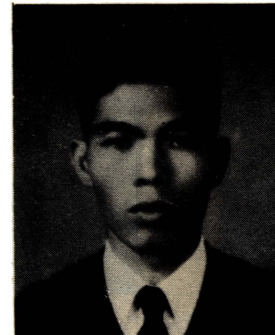
Hipolito B. Marcelo, B.S.F.
(U.P.)
Inst. in Forest Management



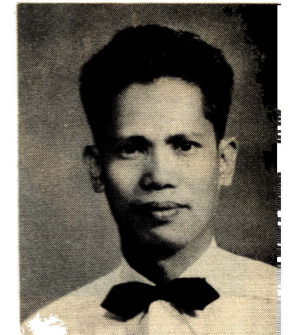
Francisco Tamolang, B.S.F.
(U.P.)
Instructor in Dendrology



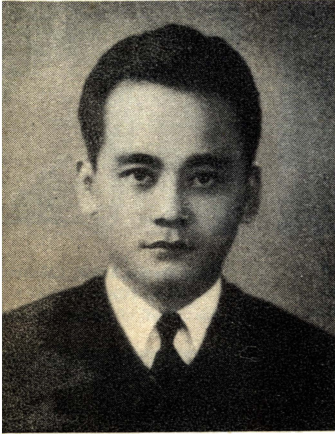
Osiris Valderrama, B.S.F.
(U.P.)



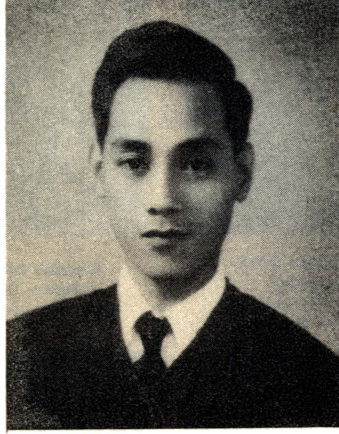
Domingo Lantican, B.S.F.
(U.P.)



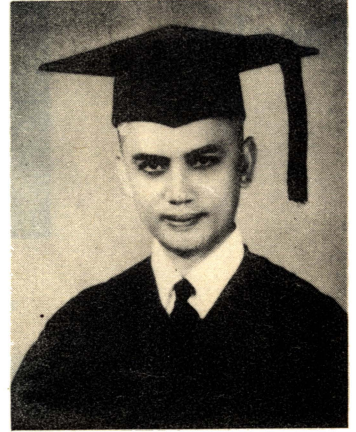
Cirisco Galutira, A.S. (U.P.)
(Ranger Certificate, U.P.)



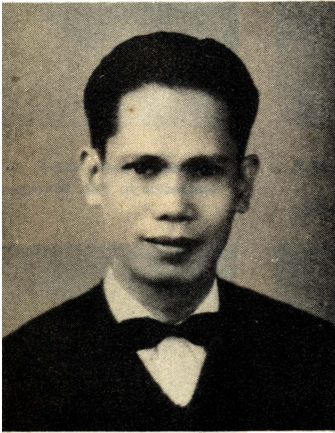
BENJAMIN D. ALMONTE
Lilio, Laguna
Editor-in-Chief, *Forestry Leaves*,
Beta Sigma



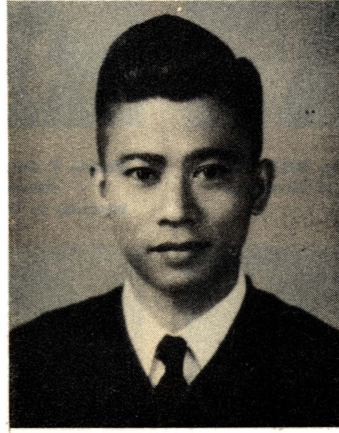
JULIAN L. AVELLANO
Gen. Nakar, Quezon
Pres., Senior Class (1st se-
mester)



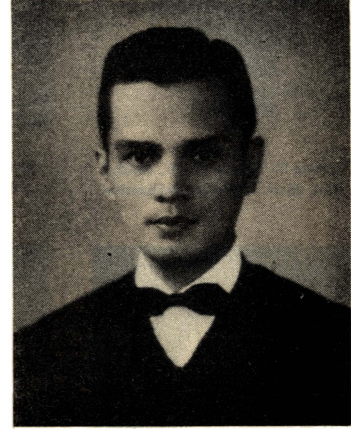
JOSE B. BLANDO
Adviser



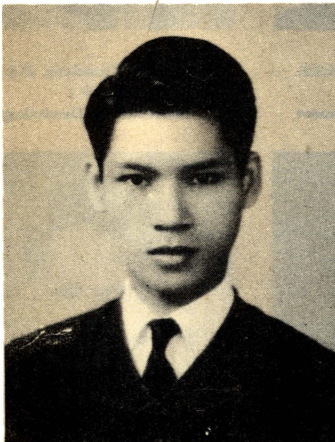
CIRIACO A. GALUTIRA
Becarra, Ilocos Norte
Rep. to Senior Student Council
Pres., FSOB (1st semester)



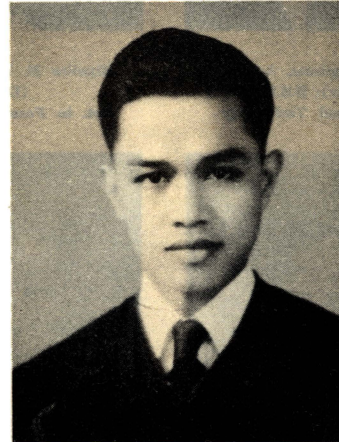
BERNARDO JASMIN y BUEN
Secretary, Senior Class (2nd se-
mester), *Beta Sigma*



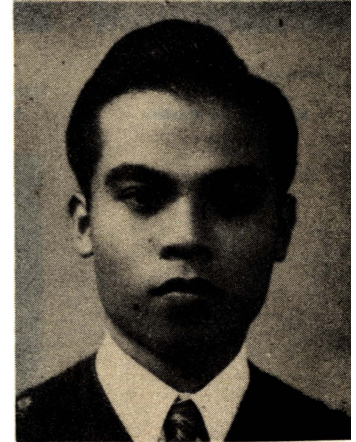
AMBROSIO J. JUNIO
Bay, Laguna
PRO—Senior Class, (2nd se-
mester)



ROSAURO R. SANTOS
Pto. R. Vas, Balanga, Bataan



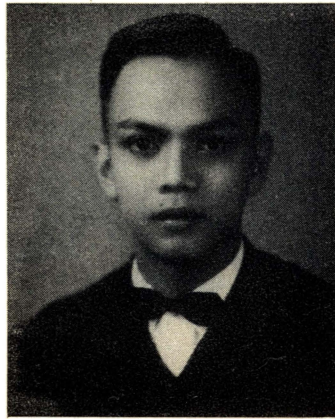
CIRILO B. SERNA
Rep. to U.P. Senior Student
Council, *Beta Sigma*
Ass. Editor, *Forestry Leaves*



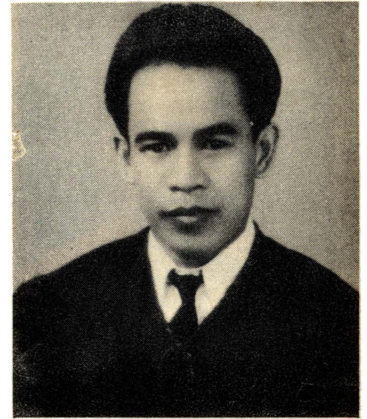
FRANCISCO S. SIRUNO
Cabugao, I. Sur
Pres., FSOB (2nd semester)
Capt., Softball Team, V.P., Pen-
sionado Club.



PROF. HAROLD CUZNER
Forester in-charge



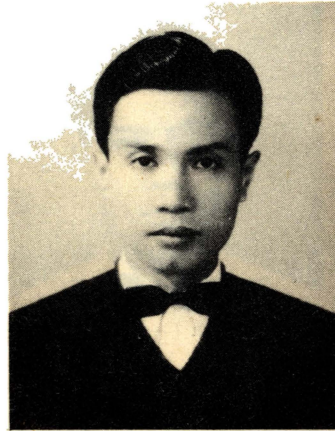
JOSE A. CRUZ
Forestry Campus, Coll., Lag.
Pres., Senior Class, (2nd semester) *Beta Sigma*



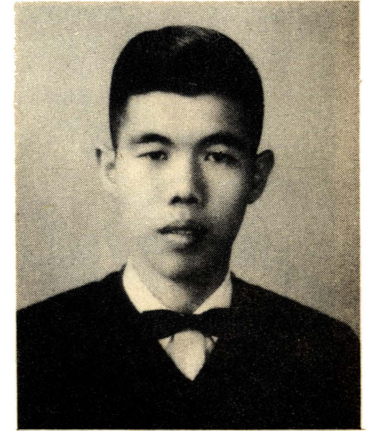
HONORATO D. ESTEVES
Urdaneta, Pang.
Captain, For. Volleyball team
Beta Sigma



MARCELINO E. MACABEO
Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur
Vice-Pres., Senior Class (2nd semester)



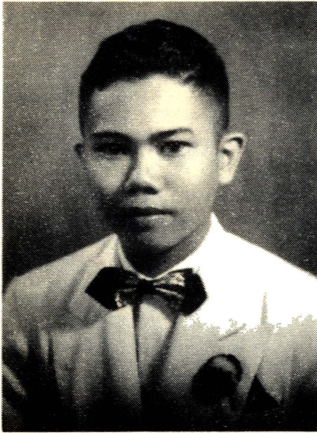
ENRIQUE T. MARIN
Claveria, Cagayan
Treas., Senior Class (2nd semester)



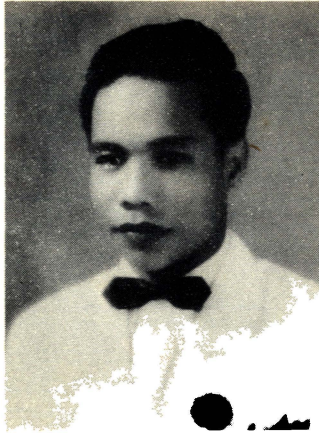
MAXIMO J. SAGRADO
Jagna, Bohol
Bus. Mgr., Senior Class, (2nd semester), *Beta Sigma*



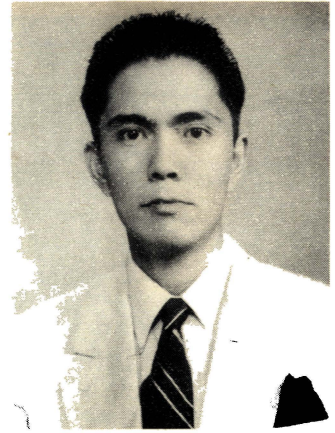
Juniors



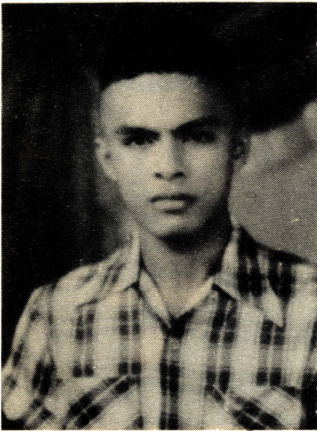
BERNARDO AGALOOS
Quezon City
Pres., Junior Class
Managing Editor, *Forestry*
Leaves. Beta Sigma



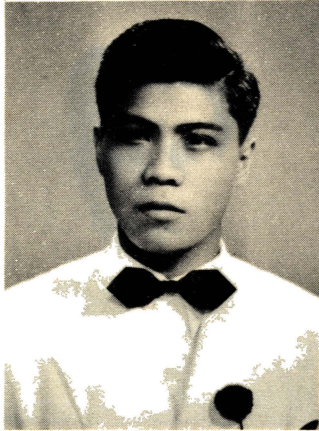
FELICIANO V. BARRER
Manaoag, Pangasinan
Vice Pres., Junior Class
Staff Member, *Forestry Leaves*
Makiling Literary Club



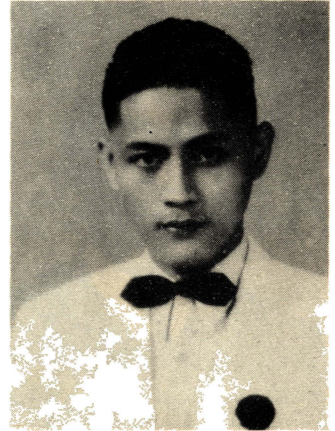
CONRADO L. CARDENAS
Tondo, Manila
Bus. Mgr., Jr. Class



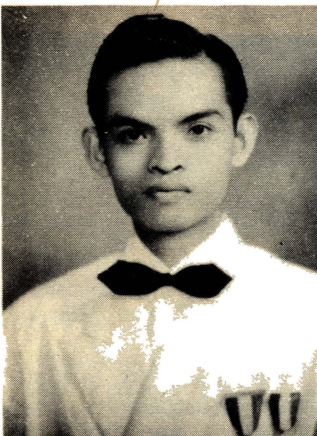
EDMUNDO A. CORPUZ
Benuan Loños
Dagupan City



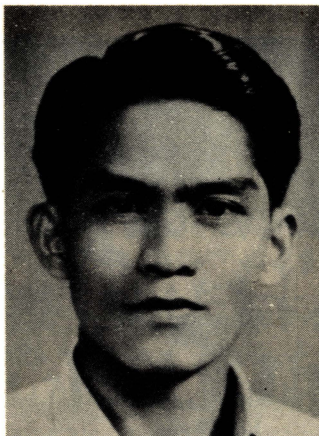
CRESCENCIANO DACUMOS
San Gabriel, La Union



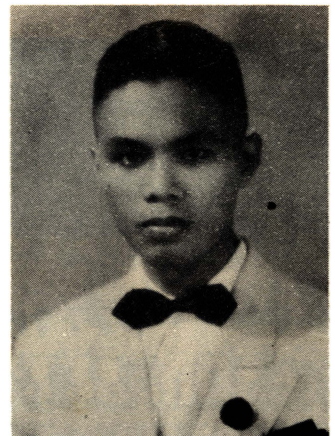
MARCIANO E. GULLE
Candijay, Bohol



JULIAN R. MEIMBAN Jr.
Rosales, Pangasinan
Rep. U.P. Student Council
Bus. Mgr. *Forestry Leaves*

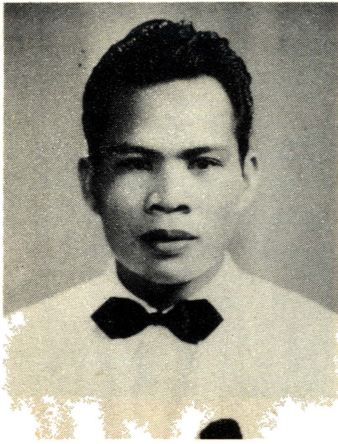


BUENAVENTURA B. RODRIGO
San Nicolas, Pangasinan
Treas., *F.S.O.B.* 2nd semester

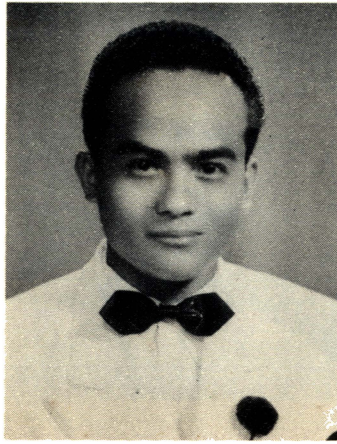


NAPOLEON T. VERGARA
Mangatarem, Pangasinan
Representative, U.P. Junior
Student Council

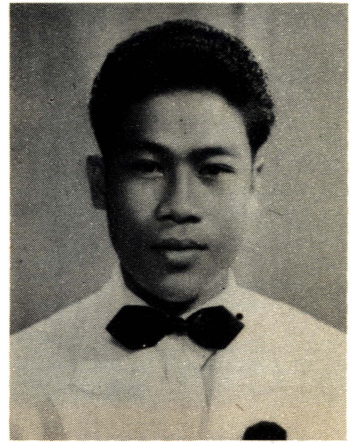
Ranger Class '53



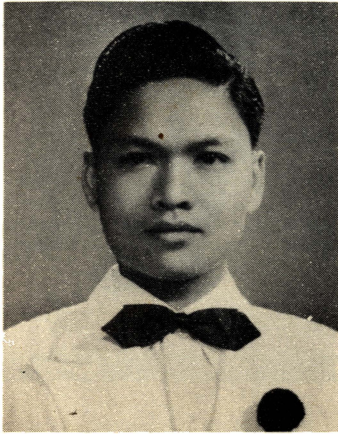
ERNESTO S. AYUBAN
La Castellana, Neg. Occ.



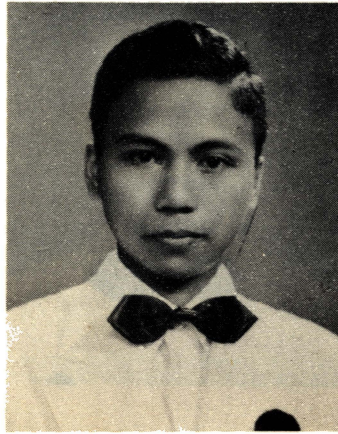
BENJAMIN BATOON
Peñarubia, Abra



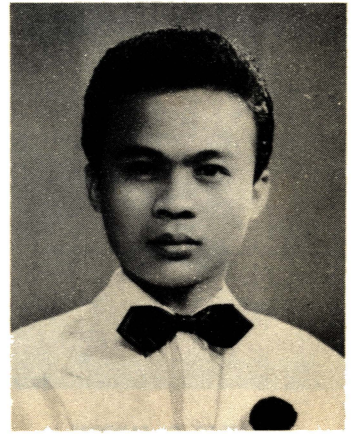
PELAGIO R. BAUTISTA
Camiling, Tarlac



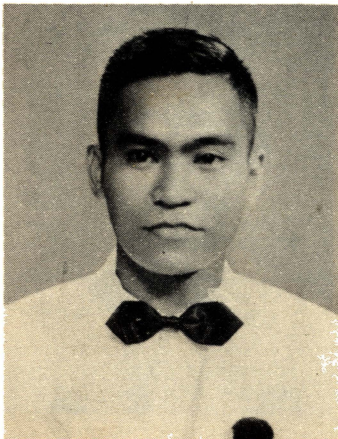
CALVIN R. BORRE
Manabrag, Calolbon, Cat.
Beta Sigma



BERNARDO L. BURGOS Jr.
Bangued, Abra



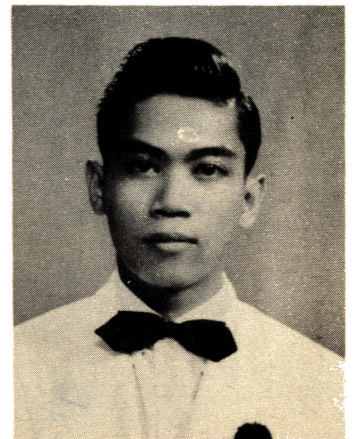
ARTEMIO C. CABANDAY
Villaviciosa, Abra



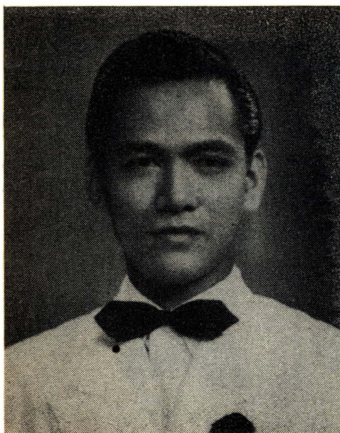
PABLO CABEBE
Narvacan, Ilocos Sur



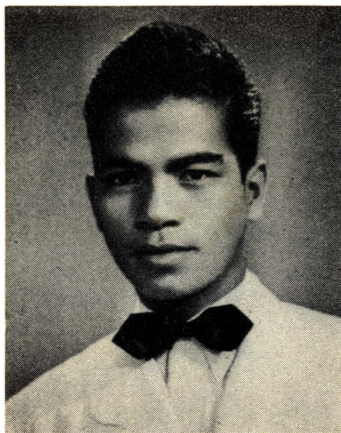
GENEROSA F. CAÑEDA
College, Laguna



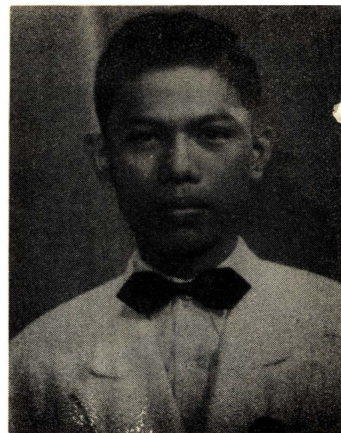
FRANCISCO EMPEDRAD
Tuguegarao, Cagayan
Beta Sigma



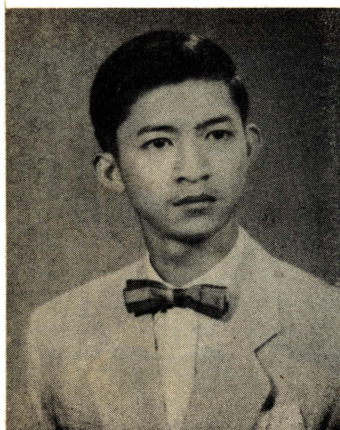
GERONIMO FALLORAN
Sta. Fe, Sn. Marcelino, Zam.
Beta Sigma



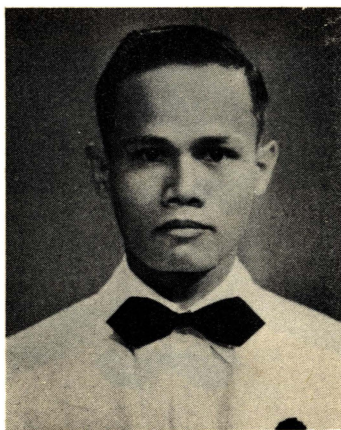
HARI R. GARCIA
Arayat, Pampanga



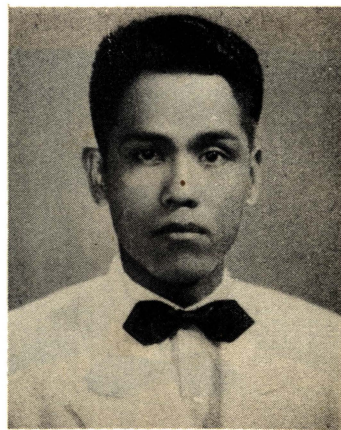
ERNESTO GUTIERREZ
San Carlos, Pang.



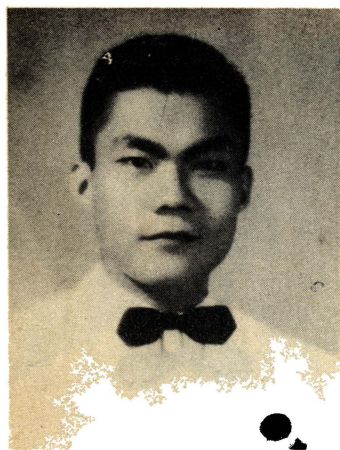
BASILIO C. JAPSON
Cavite City
Beta Sigma



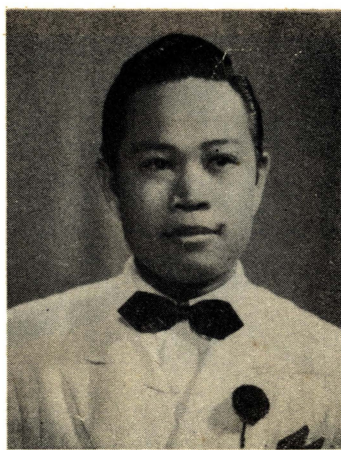
ASCENCION LEAL
Lambunao, Iloilo
Beta Sigma



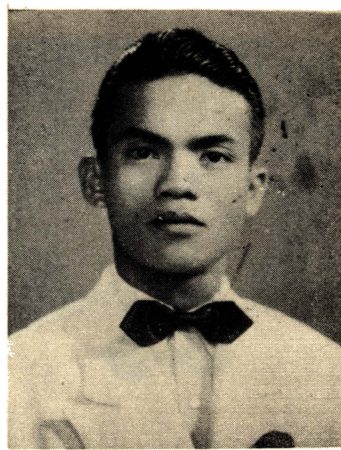
ERNESTO MANGANTULAO
Echague, Isabela



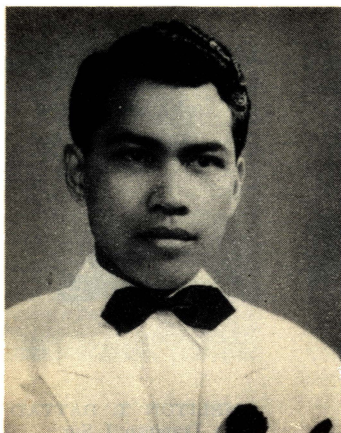
FLORENCIO P. MAURICIO
Victoria, Tarlac



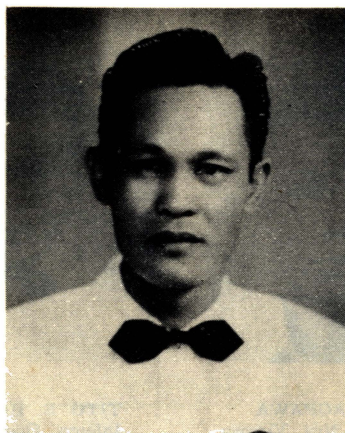
TEODORICO MONTOJO
Romblon, Romblon
Beta Sigma



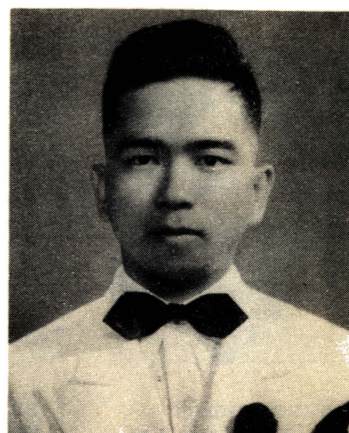
EUFEMIO OBAY
Alaminos, Pangasinan



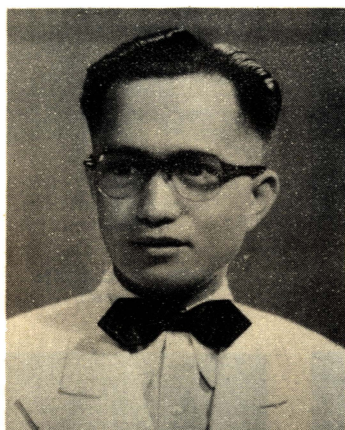
FERNANDO M. PAGADUAN
Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte



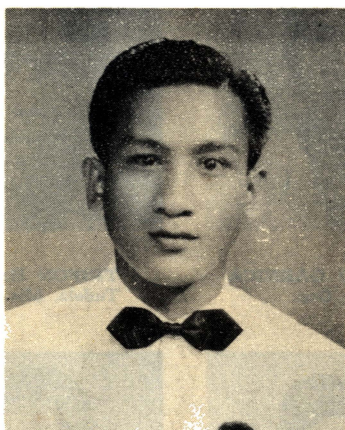
LUIS E. PATERNO
Iligan City
Beta Sigma



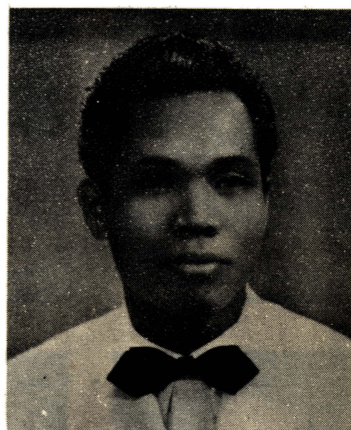
MARIANO R. PERALTA
Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte



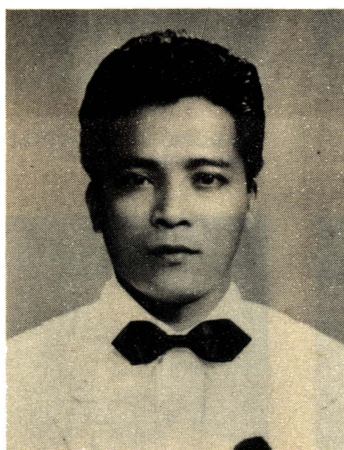
BARTOLOME R. REYES
Tayug, Pangasinan



DAVID ROJAS
Licuan, Abra



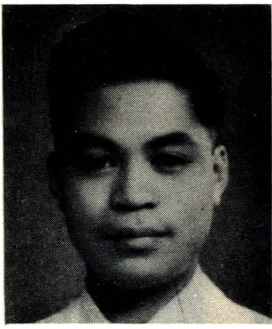
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San Isidro, Abra



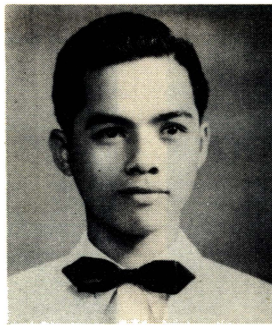
BIENVENIDO LANSIGAN
Bay, Laguna



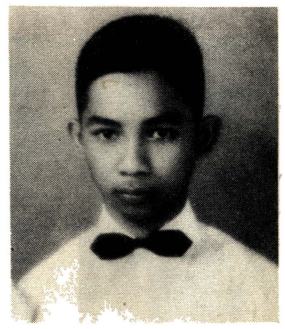
Dr. Call planting a mahogany tree on the campus after the 11th Forestry Day program as faculty and SBO officers look on.



ROMEO S. VALDEZ
Baguio City

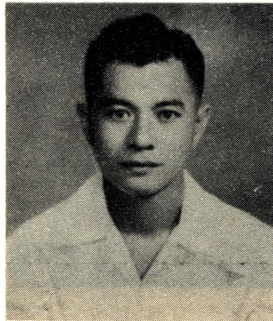


JAIME L. ALBAY
Los Baños, Laguna

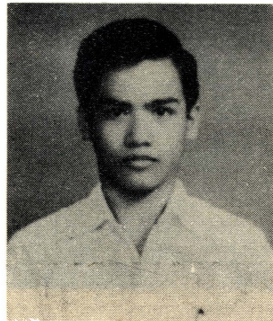


QUIRICO D. TAN
Tuguegarao, Cag.
Beta Sigma

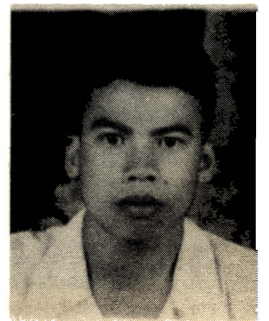
Freshmen



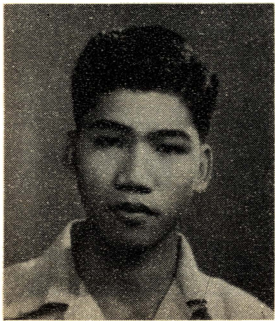
LUCIO L. QUIMBO
Zumarraga, Samar
Class Pres., 2nd Semester



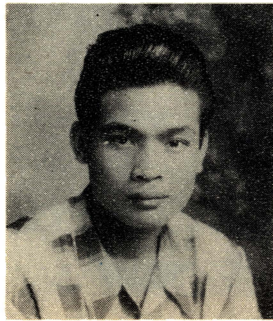
FELIPE ABRAHAM Jr.
Paniqui, Tarlac



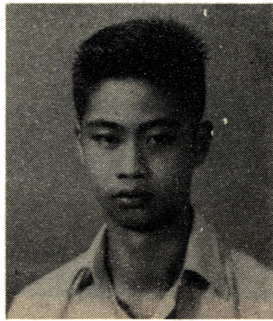
AUGUSTO ALCOS
San Nicolas, San Pablo City



SIMPLICIO ALEGRE Jr.
Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya



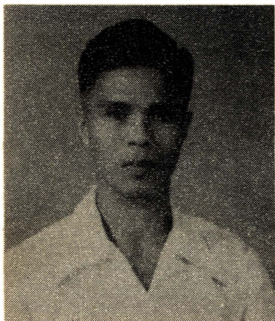
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Cantilan, Surigao



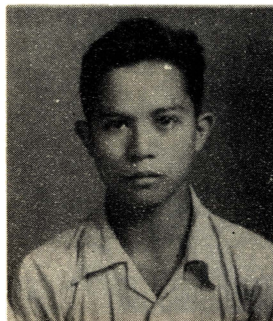
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Solana, Cagayan



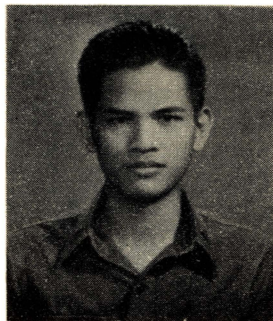
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Binalonan, Pong.



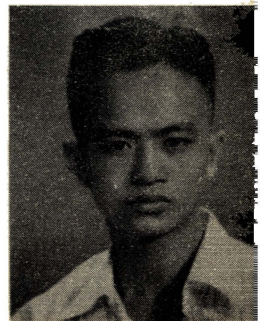
JAIME V. BATALLA
Alcala, Cagayan



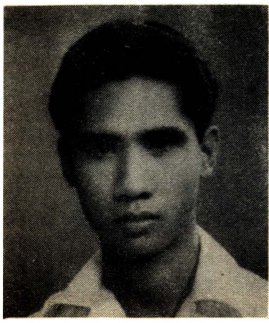
GEORGE BATOON
Caloocan, Rizal



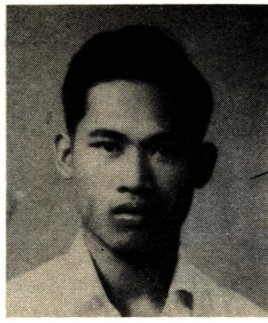
INOCENCIO G. BAUTISTA
Osiem, Mangaldan, Pang.



ANACLETO B. BERNARD
Papaya, N. Ecija



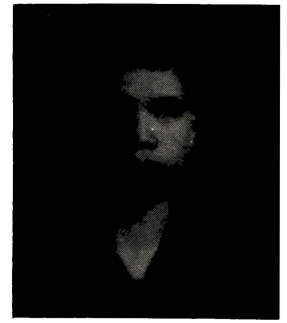
JAIME BRIONES
Victoria, Tarlac



ARTEMIO R. CACAYAN
Rizal, Alicia, Isabela



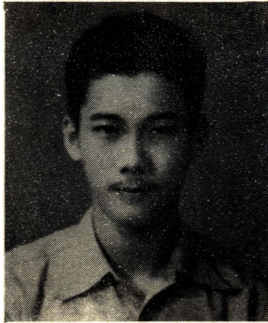
MAGDALENO A. CADIENTE
Aparri, Cagayan



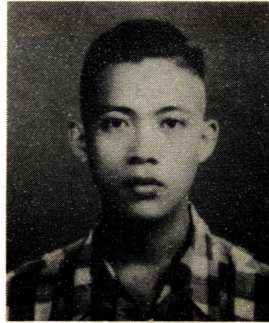
MODESTO CANAVE
Bugallon, Pangasinan



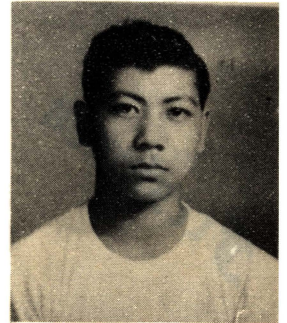
MARCIANO B. CAPILI
Alcala, Cagayan



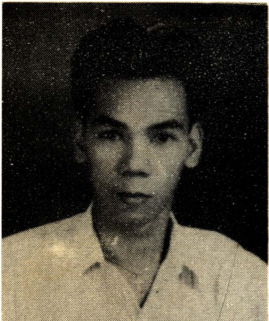
RODOLFO R. CHAN
Agoo, La Union



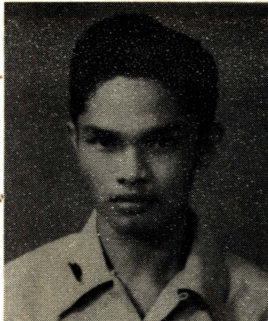
WILFREDO P. CHAVEZ
Butuan City, Agusan



EPIFANIO COLUMBRES
Los Baños, Laguna



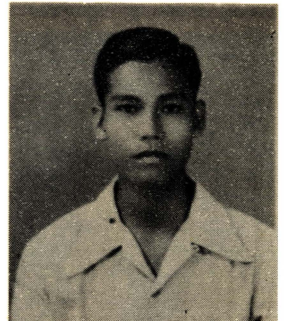
ALFREDO A. EUGENIO
175 M. Clara, Manila



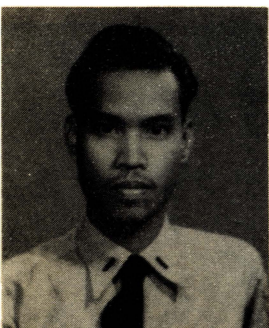
ROGER DIOQUINO
Bacon, Sorsogon



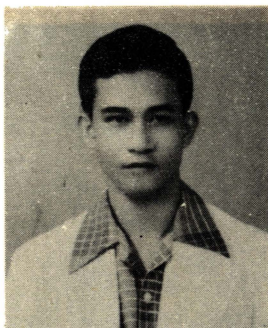
APOLO B. FRANCISCO
San Pablo City



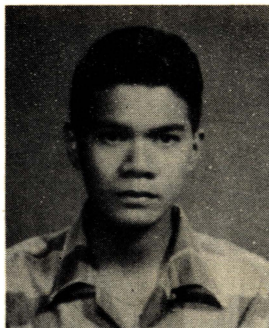
ROSALIO B. GOZE
Bucay, Abra



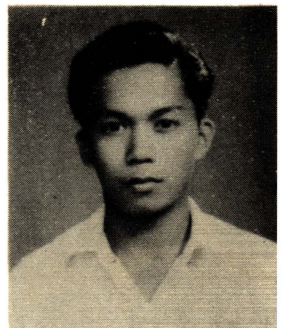
MARIANO C. LACAP
Umingan, Pang.



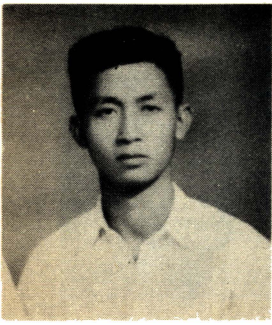
SEVERINO P. de LEON
Alcala, Cagayan



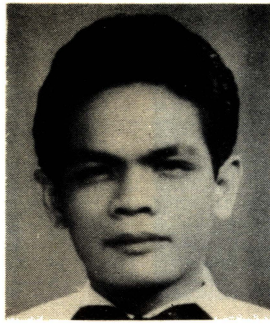
HEMINIO A. LLENA
Dagupan City



BENIGNO LOMIBAO
Mangaldan, Pang.



L. MA. LOMOLJO
Bato, Flaridel, Mis. Occ.



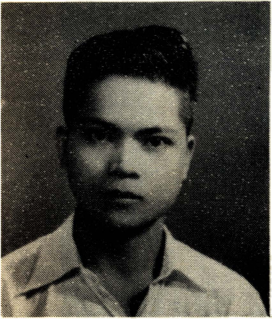
ROMEO M. MONDIA
Bacolod City



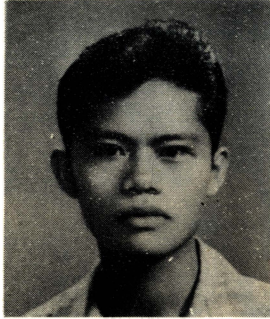
ALFREDO O. OLIVAR
Balaocan, I. Norte



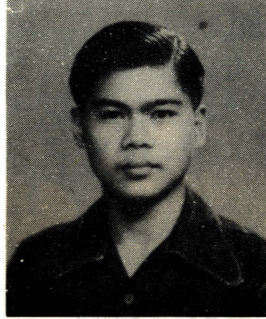
LEOPOLDO PALACAY
Pasuquin, I. Norte



JACOBO A. PALMERA
Cateel, Davao



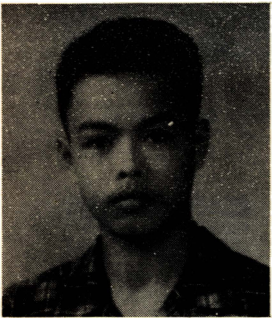
VIRGILIO B. PEREZ
Asingan, Pang.



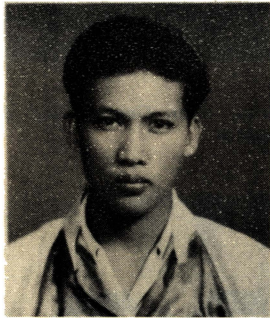
ALBERTO PICARDO
503 Kundiman, Sam., Manila



PATROCINIO S. RAGUS
Banna, I. Norte



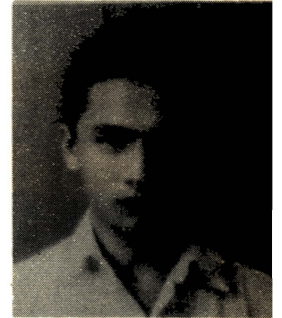
SABINO D. ROXAS
Misamis City



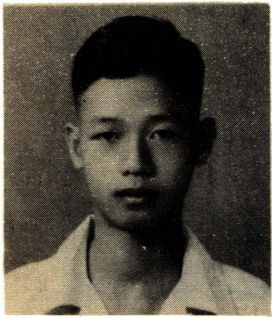
ANTERO V. de los REYES Jr.
Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya



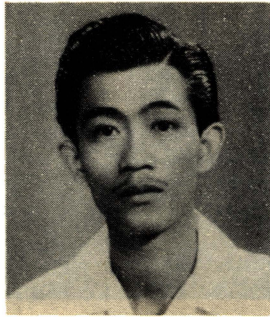
ISIDRO M. SERRANTES
Gumaca, Quezon



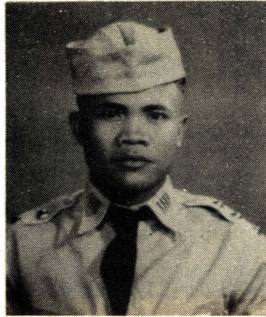
PELAGIO SUMABAT
Sto. Domingo, I. Sur



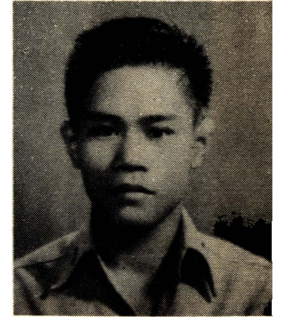
JOSUE F. TADLE
Pangil, Laguna



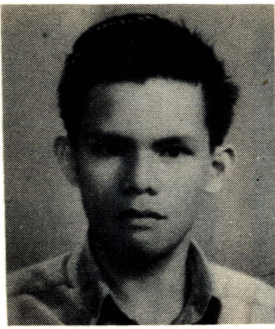
MODESTO TOBIAS
Sn. Francisco del Monte, Q. C.



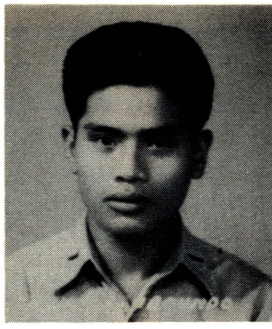
TOMAS B. TOLENTINO
Bayombong, N. Vizcaya



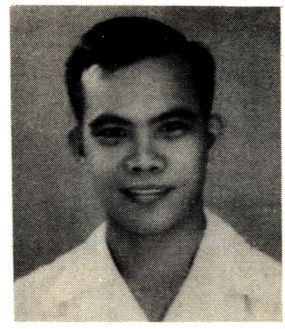
JOSE C. TOMAS
Liwang, Tumauni, Isabela



CATALINO TOSCO
Tangalan, Capiz



ZOILO L. UDAUNDO
Apayao, Mt. Province



FELIMON M. VIDAL
Pila, Laguna



Dean Call, Actg. Pres. Virata, Dean Uichanco, Prof. Cuzner, and American guests at the cenotaph at the 11th Forestry Day celebration.



*Actg. U.P. Pres. Virata planting a *Cedrella Odorata* on the campus on Forestry Day, Dec. 6, 1952*

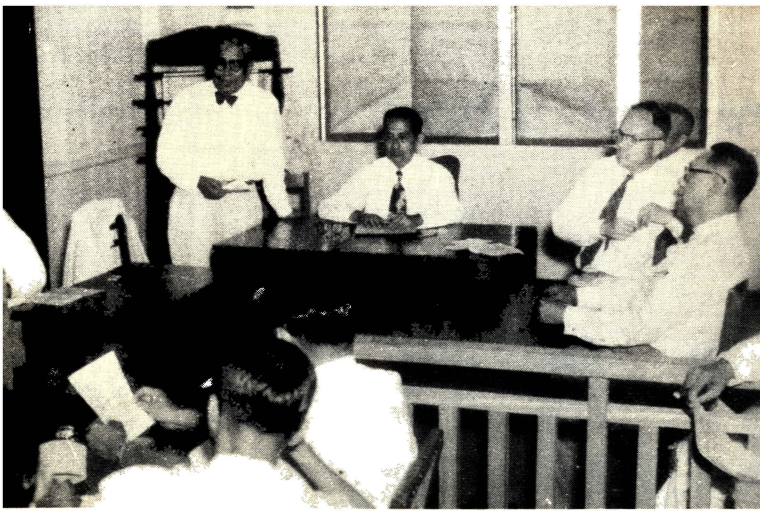
Here and There



A section of the Midwestern Tour Group, 6th International Grassland Congress, with Forester Sajor (with white hat and overcoat).



Forester Bedard planting narra in Dumaguete City.



Dean Tamesis speaking before the 38th meeting of the DANR council.



The Forestry Muse and Consort with sponsors, Mrs. F. Tamesis and For. P. San Buenaventura

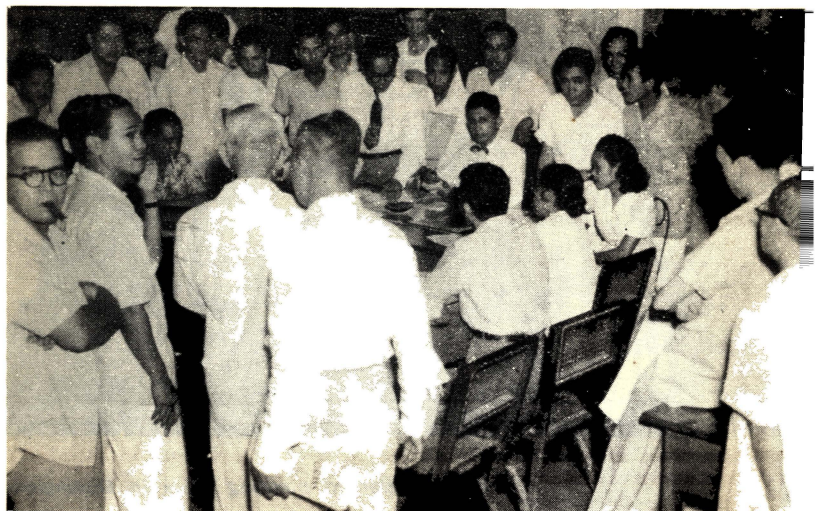


Dacams' X'mas Program



DR. CARMEN PARAS
Forestry Circle Muse (1953)

F.C. Muse Contest (last canvassing).





FORESTRY CIRCLE, INC.

Last November 15, stars came down to illumine the new forestry building.

These stars were the Forestry Muse Contest candidates who were presented to their friends and fans in a get together and presentation party held by the Forestry Circle, Inc.

The candidates are Carmen Parras, Dulce Jarviña, Clarita Mallonga, Francisca Halabaso, Clarita Hernandez, Belen Santos, Josefina Datoon, and Racquel Salinas. As of the first counting, Francisca Halabaso of the administrative division of the Central Office lorded it over her opponents, with Carmen Parras running a poor second.

Past experiences will throw a monkey wrench on any attempt to conjecture with exact or near precision the outcome of the Muse Contest. The tail-ender might emerge at the top in the final counting. Or the leading one might remain consistently at the top. And what about the other candidates? So, there you are. "Who will be the Forestry Muse?" That is the big question which on'y the final counting can perfectly answer.

Jr. Forester Segundo P. Fernandez, Chief, Public Relations Section and Muse Contest Committee Chairman, revealed that many booklets containing ballots of different denominations have been sold out to supporters of the candidates. When asked for whom they would cast the ballots, they just answered with a big guess-who-smile.—Forestrian

* * *

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BUREAU OF FORESTRY
Manila

September 8, 1952

FORESTRY ADMINISTRATIVE
ORDER NO. 20
SUBJECT:

Amendments to Forestry Administrative Order No. 15, known as the Rules and Regulations Prescribing Schedule of Charges for Services Rendered and Articles Sold or Furnished.

1. Section 11, paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), of Forestry Administrative Order No. 15, known as the "Rules and Regulations Prescribing Schedule of Charges for Services Rendered and Articles Sold

or Furnished", as amended by Forestry Administrative Order No. 15-6, dated May 28, 1946, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 11.—Except as otherwise officially provided by law, the fees to be charged for the certification of copies of documents in the custody of the Bureau of Forestry and certification by the Director of Forestry as to whether or not a mining claim is inside any established forest reserve, national park, communal forest or communal pasture shall be as follows:

- (a) "For every hundred words or fraction thereof, typewritten (not including the certificate and any notation) P0.20
(b) "Where the copy to be furnished is in a printed form, in whole or in part, for each page (double this fee if there are two pages in a sheet) .50
(c) "For each certificate of correctness (with seal of office) written on the copy or attached thereto .50

Sec. 2—A new subsection to be known as subsection (f) is hereby inserted after subsection (e) of Section 11 of Forestry Administrative Order No. 15 to read as follows:

"(f)—For taking photographic copies, per page P.30
(If the photographic copy is to be furnished by the Bureau of Forestry, the cost of the plates, developing and printing should be collected in addition to the above fee of P0.30 per page.)"

Sec. 3—Date of taking effect. This Order shall take effect on September 1, 1952.

(SGD.) JOSE S. CAMUS
Acting Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Recommended by:
(SGD.) FLORENCIO TAMESIS
Director of Forestry

* * *

TAMESIS TO FORESTRY CONFAB IN SINGAPORE

Director of Forestry Florencio Tamesis left for Singapore December 3 to represent the Philippine Government in the Second Session of the Forestry and Forest Products Commission for Asia and the

Pacific to be held in that country from December 1 to 13, 1952. The Commission will deliberate on the formulation and establishment of policies for oriental countries on forestry matters such as the question of standardization and grading of lumber and dimension timber. Director Tamesis brought with him three technical papers, namely: "Problems of Forest Management in the Philippines," by Sr. Forester Felix Franco; "Reforestation in Rainfall Areas in the Philippines", by Asst. Foresters Teofilo A. Santos and Paciano R. Rimando; and "Planting Exotic Species in the Philippines," by Forester Vicente Caguioa.—SPF

* * *

SPEAKERS ALL

Ranger-Scaler Pedro L. Acedo of Guihulngan Forest Station talked on illegal kaingin and special use permits at Cambuiran, Gihulngan, on June 22, 1952. July speakers were Ranger Agripino M. Lomongo of Siquijor Reforestation Project; Alfredo L. Genio and Anselmo S. Garcia of Cagayan de Oro City forestry; Forest Guards Jose S. Lopez of Virac, Palawan, and Fermin Sol of Sipocot Forest Station in Camarines Sur; and Ranger Ciriaco Diaz of Tagkawayan Forest Station in Quezon. The July forestry speeches were mostly occasioned by the National Planting Week. Speakers for August were Rangers Justiniano G. Cabiles of Tandag Forest Station in Surigao and Benjamin Mopera of Polillo Forest Station in Quezon; Forest Guards Eustaquio D. Arengo of Misamis Oriental Gingoog Forest Station, Jose M. Balandra of Tagbilaran Forest Station in Bohol, and Fortunato L. Reyes of Bohol Reforestation Project; Cagayan de Oro City Anselmo S. Garcia and Eulogio Tagudan.

* * *

PROVINCIAL FORESTER ATMOSFERA GUEST SPEAKER

Conferences of all Municipal Mayors, Municipal Treasurers, Chiefs of Police and Municipal Secretaries, with chiefs of national and provincial offices participating as invited by the Provincial Governor, were held at the Provincial Capitol Building on September 9 and 11 and at Bais Auditorium on September 10, 1952 in conjunction with the town fiesta of Bais, Neg. Or.

Provincial Forester Atmosfera was one of the guest speakers during the conference of all Municipal Treasurers at the Provincial Treasurer's Office on September 11, 1952. He spoke on the relationship of the Municipal Treasurers with his Office, and on problems encountered by his Office and requested assistance and cooperation from the Municipal Treasures for effective collection of forest charges and other forest revenues.

After the talk, various questions were asked which

were satisfactorily answered either by the speaker or by the Provincial Treasurer.

Provincial Treasurer Alfabeto and Asst. Provincial Treasurer Amor were the presiding officer and master of ceremonies, respectively.—FA

* * *

TREMOR UN WEEK SPEAKER

The Abra forestry personnel headed by Provincial Forester Alejandro T. Tremor participated in the United Nations Week parade and program on October 18, 1952. Forester Tremor who was one of the speakers talked on the United Nations, its aims and purposes, the activities of the FAO pertaining to forestry, the International Forestry and Timber Utilization Conference for Asia and the Pacific and the implementation of some of its recommendations in the Philippines.

* * *

MORE ON SPEECHES

Forest Guard Eduardo P. Cabral spoke on the conservation of forests and food production during the meeting of the Parents-Teachers Association on October 17, 1952 at Barrio Palanit, Allen, Samar. The significance of Arbor Day was the subject of the speech delivered by Ranger Ponciano Escalante at the Claveria municipal building, Misamis Oriental, on September 13, 1952. Miguel Pacas also spoke on the same subject at the Malabang Elementary School during Arbor Day. During the same occasion, Ty. Ranger Juan M. Monton acquainted the people in Jabonaga, Agusan, with the importance of Arbor Day and with forest laws and regulations on illegal kaingin. Speeches in the dialect were made by Ty. Ranger Benjamin Mopera in connection with the planting and peace and order campaign of the Municipal Council at Bo. Salipsip, Polillo, Quezon and during the Arbor Day celebration at the town plaza of Polillo. Forest Guard Felipe N. Ortil gave an Arbor Day talk in the Bicol dialect at the Tandoc Elementary School.

* * *

BELATED ARBOR DAY REPORTS

D—35, Prov. Forester Eustacio S. Velasco

In spite of the shortage of personnel in the district all efforts were exerted to the most in connection with this year's celebration of Arbor Day. The whole force of the district attended literary and musical programs and tree planting in the municipalities of Calamba, Oroquieta, Lopez-Jeana, Clarin, and the city of Ozamis. Among the personnel who spoke during the programs were Asst. Forester Felix Dolonquin, Ty. Ranger Sofronio Seares, Ranger Scaler Santiago Morao and Provincial Forester E. S. Velasco. Most of the seedlings planted during the day

came from the Malwag Reforestation Project of the Bureau of Forestry.

D—29, Prov. Forester Fernando Atmosfera

The Arbor Day celebration in Dumaguete City was attended by city officials led by the city mayor and officials of the various national offices of the government. Tree planting was done in Quezon Park by the mayor, vice-mayor, and other service clubs of the city. Prov. Forester F. Atmosfera delivered a formal talk to some 1,000 school pupils, teachers and visitors at the West Dumaguete Elem. School on the "Significance of Arbor Day". The seedlings were distributed by the district headquarter and the forest stations at Tanjay, Guihulñan and Tolong.

D—22, Prov. Forester Dueñas

The faculty and student body of the Santa Cruz Institute heard Prov. Forester S. Dueñas talk on the "Usefulness of the Tree to Man", on the occasion of celebrating Arbor Day last October 20, 1952. Forester Dueñas was the guest speaker during the convocation. In his speech, Forester Dueñas described in detail the services of a tree beginning from the seed, as a living plant, and when felled as a log to be sawn into lumber and manufactured into the different wood products that are so indispensable to man. Also, he made mention of other important benefits that trees render to man—by holding back water with their roots to prevent floods, minimizing soil erosion, providing health and recreational resorts, and improving the climatic conditions.

* * *

BOHOL FORESTRY OBSERVES ARBOR DAY

The Forest District under Provincial Forester Rafael Navallasca sponsored a Arbor Day program on September 13, 1952, in Tagbilaran, which was highlighted by a molave tree planting by Governor Juan C. Papo. At the request of the local forestry office, the USIS gave a free movie show in the evening featuring reforestation projects in America. Trees and seedlings were distributed free by the Bohol Reforestation Project to the different schools and colleges, both public and private, as well as other government and private entities.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL LANDS CLASSIFIED

A total of about 68,000 hectares of land has been classified and 28,000 hectares reconnoitered, according to Director Florencio Tamesis of Forestry in his quarterly report on the activities and accomplishments in land classification under Counterpart Project No. 19 to the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

Classified areas (as of Sept. 30, 1952) are located in the following provinces: Agusan, 3,027 ha.; Bukidnon, 10,560 ha.; Cagayan, 7,800 ha.; Cotabato,

4,200 ha.; Davao, 2,300 ha.; Lanao, 3,300 ha.; Negros Occ., 8,318 ha.; Mindoro Or., 2,525 ha.; Quezon, 9,156 ha.; Samar, 6,232 ha.; and Zamboanga, 10,582 hectares.

"Since the appointment of 21 draftsmen," Director Tamesis said, "mapping and drafting work has been accelerated." The completion of maps of many pending land classification projects enabled the Bureau to certify as alienable and disposable 161,942 hectares, 99,833 hectares of which were certified during the period from July to September 30, 1952.

Director Tamesis made it clear that the classification of the public domain under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Forestry is a prerequisite to its subdivision and disposition. No portion can be alienated without the proper classification, delimitation and certification that it is not needed for forest purposes.

As of June 30, 1952, only 11.91 million hectares or about 40 per cent of the total land area of the Philippines has been classified. Of the 60 per cent left for classification, Director Tamesis said, about seven million hectares are believed to be potential agricultural land.

* * *

FOREST LANDS RELEASED FOR AGRICULTURE

Director Florencio Tamesis of Forestry, in his quarterly report on the land classification under Counterpart Project No. 19 to the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, disclosed that as of September 30, 1952, about 68,000 hectares have been released for agricultural purposes since they are no longer needed for forest use. They are located in the following provinces: Agusan, 3,027 ha.; Bukidnon, 10,560; Cagayan, 7,800 ha.; Cotabato, 4,200 ha.; Lanao, 3,300 ha.; Negros Occidental, 8,318 ha.; Mindoro Oriental, 2,525 ha.; Quezon, 9,156 ha.; Samar, 6,232 ha.; and Zamboanga, 10,582 hectares.

* * *

LAND DISTRIBUTION STIMULATED

Agricultural lands distribution received another push when President Elpidio Quirino announced recently a new policy of opening more virgin lands for settlement by landless families not only in Mindanao but in other parts of the country as well.

The announcement of this policy was marked with the opening of 20,000 hectares of virgin lands in eastern Rizal. Across this settlement project will be a highway to be constructed with the ₱1 million already approved for release. As further incentive to settlers the president likewise announced that they will be allowed to pay for their lot in kind, such as rice, corn, and other produce.

Coming close on the heels of this new land program is the order of Vice President Fernando Lopez, concurrently DANR Secretary, to the Bureau

of Lands Director to legalize occupation of public lands by squatters in Mindanao and to expedite the issuance of land certificates. The order is aimed at settling land troubles and thus direct all their attention to making their lands more productive. Uncertainty of land ownership due to protracted disputes retards economic development, according to the Vice President.

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DIRECTOR TAMESIS REACHES ANOTHER MILESTONE

Forestry employees held a party at the newly reconstructed forestry building in the afternoon of November 8, 1952, in honor of Director Florencio Tamesis' birthday last November 7. Now 64, Director Tamesis has devoted the greater part of his life to the cause of Philippine forests and forestry.

The party was featured by a short program and a dance, and was opened with the mass singing of "Men of the Forest We", by the public. Atty. Juan Acogido delivered the opening remarks which was followed by birthday greetings from Foresters Paul Bedard, P. San Buenaventura in behalf of the BF personnel, and Felix Franco in behalf of Los Baños forestry employees, after which Director Tamesis responded, followed by the singing of the "Happy Birthday" by the public.

In his response Director Tamesis revealed that had it not been for his love of work and his desire to serve the people and country, he could have chosen lucrative positions outside of the government. Having in mind the Retirement Law, the Director expressed the opinion that his response speech might well be his last talk to his personnel in a similar occasion. Having rendered 44 years of fruitful service, Director Tamesis might leave the government service next year. This does not bother him however, as he has full trust in all his division chiefs and members of his staff in carrying on the good work the Bureau has been doing. The director said he feels proud of the organization and that one of his sources of happiness if and when he retires is the fact that the forestry bureau has not figured yet so far in any kind of scandal.

The affair was arranged by Atty. Juan Acogido, Asst. Chief, Administrative Division. Jr. Forester Segundo P. Fernandez, Chief, Public Relations Section, acted as Toastmaster.—SPF

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DIRECTOR TAMESIS INSPECTS DISTRICT NO. 29

Director Tamesis and Forester Paul W. Bedard of the MSA inspected this district on August 25-26, 1952. On the 25th., August, they inspected the cutting areas of the Arnaiz Bros. Lumber Co. at Tanjay after drinks were served at the sawmill by the

Mill Manager, the late Don Emiliano Arnaiz. In the afternoon, they visited the Paper and Cellulose Factory at Bais after taking their lunch in the same sawmill and were later interviewed by Mr. Bernardez of the Silliman University over their DYSR-DYH-4 broadcasting station, followed by a 2-hour conference with the forestry personnel at the district headquarters up to 11:30 P.M. Drinks were also served after this conference.

Before their departure the following day, Director Tamesis kindly planted the MSA-PHILCUSA TREE (Molave) and Forester Bedard, the "BEDARD TREE" (Narra) at Legaspi St., this city.—FA.

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FORESTRY ACTIVE IN MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Sr. Ranger-Scaler Anselmo S. Garcia underscored the importance of forests in a speech delivered before teachers in connection with their "Work Shop Project" under the auspices of the Bureau of Public Schools on August 1, 1952. Provincial Forester Vicente Marababol together with Sr. Ranger-Scaler Garcia and Sr. Forest Guard Macario Cabaraban attended the lecture given by Justice Robert Simmons of Nebraska, U.S.A. at the Ateneo Gym in Cagayan de Oro City on August 4, 1952. Ty. Ranger Eulogio T. Tagudar attended the Work Shop Project at Salay under the auspices of the Bureau of Public Schools. On the same date, Jr. Forester and Lumber Inspector G. L. Santos was the guest speaker of the Gingoog Institute. For. Santos delivered an extemporaneous talk on the significance of forests at a convention held by the High School Department of the Institute. In his capacity as Vice-Chairman of the 1952 Boy Scouts Fair, Forester Marababol attended the inaugural parade of the Boy Scout Fair held in Cagayan de Oro City in conjunction with the city's fiesta on August 23. On August 26, the local forestry office participated in the Cry of Balintawak celebration and on August 31, in National Heroes Day celebration during which the local forestry force offered a wreath in honor of the Tiano Brothers.

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PROV. GOVERNOR'S SINCERITY TO HIS PEOPLE AGAIN DEMONSTRATED IN ACTION

Provincial Governor Bandoquillo of Negros Oriental, together with several chiefs of provincial and national offices, including Provincial Forester Fernando Atmosfera inspected Guihulngan, Vallehermoso, and Canlaon, 3 northernmost towns of this province from September 1 to 3, 1952. Joint sessions by the Provincial Board and respective Municipal Councils were held at the Municipal Building of each municipality inspected, with the chiefs of offices being present to answer questions brought up.

The trip was a success despite the stormy weather when the party was in Canlaon.—FA

GOVERNOR WARNS FOREST INFRACTORS

Quezon Governor Vicente Constantino told his crowd in a speech occasioned by his visit to Calauag on August 17, 1952, the importance of forest reserves and warned that illegal kaiñgineros would be punished according to law. Earlier, the Governor personally asked Officer-in-charge Eusebio I. Villanueva about the criminal complaints filed by the local forestry office with the court against illegal kaiñgineros. Ranger Villanueva explained to the Governor that the areas cleared were inside the Cunalum Forest Reserve which has been established for watershed protection and experiment ground for special studies of the Bureau of Forestry under Proclamation No. 384 dated May 19, 1931.

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RANGER GALLEGO JOINS GOVERNOR'S PARTY

In view of the pressure of his work, Provincial Forester Inocencio Ramirez designated Ranger Pedro Gallego to represent him in the official trip of the Governor and party to the towns in the southern part of the province. Town officials were asked to freely air their grievances against any government office inasmuch as each office was represented in the party. First stop was Silago whose mayor took up with Ranger Gallego the resolution on communal forest. Hinunangan was the second stop. Here a short conference was conducted in the municipal building. Gallego satisfactorily answered questions propounded him relative to various fees and preparation of gratuitous licenses. A formal conference was held at Hinundayan in which the council headed by the mayor asked the possibility of giving the people of the municipality a communal forest in Dinagat Island. Gallego promised to bring the matter to the attention of the provincial forester. In Anawahan, the municipal treasurer complained about the difficulty of collecting the invoices submitted by a certain forest guard. Other stopping places were Cabalian, Liloan, Pintuyan, Macrohon and Malitbog, and Sogod.

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CORALES TELLS MAYORS OF REFORESTATION NECESSITY

Provincial Forester Juan Corales in his address before the convention of the municipal mayors of Cebu underscored the pressing necessity for reforestation work in the province. The task, the provincial forester told his audience, is very costly and laborious, yet it should be done as no magic formula can be relied upon to restore overnight the once natural virgin forests which had been destroyed by irresponsible persons. The convention was held November 8, 1952. Forester Corales was taken by

Governor Osmeña, Jr. in an airplane ride along with mayors and other officials to observe Cebu towns.

* * *

"SEPTEMBER AFFAIR"

Forestry Arbor Day speakers were headed by Director Florencio Tamesis who spoke over DZFM on September 11, 1952, on the importance of Arbor Day. Jr. Forester Segundo P. Fernandez, Chief, Public Relations Section, delivered speeches at the Rizal Elementary School in Pasay City and at the NDC Compound.

Provincial Forester Rafael Navallasca pointed out the evil of kaingin and the importance of forest protection in the speeches he gave on September 20 and 25, 1952. The speeches were delivered in community assemblies in which the provincial governor and most of the provincial chiefs of offices were present. Governor Juan C. Pajo of Bohol, who always emphasized forest protection and conservation in his speeches, planted a molave tree in Plaza Rizal during Arbor Day.

Other speakers were Forest Guard Feliciano Bahin of Tacloban Forest Station who also planted narra and banaba trees; and Forest Guard Artemio Descallar of Tagbilaran Forest Station who imparted two speeches on the eve of Arbor Day. Acting Officer in Charge Domingo C. Ramirez was the guest speaker in an arbor day literary-musical program held by the Jasaan Central School on September 8, 1952. The work of the Bureau of Forestry was the subject of the speech delivered by Officer in Charge Nicolas Ulep as guest speaker of the Zamboanga Provincial High School. The importance of birds and forest conservation was underscored by Ty. Ranger Sotero Gumabao of Tandoc Forest Station in his speeches delivered at Siruma and Bo. Vito, Camarines Sur. Palawan High School had for its guest speaker Ranger Aristoteles Vinoya of Pto. Princesa Forest Station. Informative talks on forestry were likewise given by Longinos M. Espinosa of San Jose Forest Station, Antique; Manuel L. Tuting and Sr. Forest Guard Simeon B. Gianzon of the same station; Ty. Ranger Gordiano L. Cinches of Tagbilaran Forest Station; Sr. Ranger Wenceslao B. Soriano of Mamburao Forest Station; and Forest Guard Fermin Sol of Sipocot Forest Station. Ty. Ranger Crispin A. Getubig of Calamba Forest Station in Misamis Occidental supervised the planting of different species in the municipal plaza of Calamba.

In Dumaguete City, Provincial Forester Fernando Atmosfera's speeches dealt on the significance of Arbor Day, problems of the district office and the relationship of the office with that of the municipal treasurer. Jr. Forester Marcelino Genove and Forest

Guard Flaviano L. Duran were also Arbor Day speakers.

In Misamis Oriental, Ranger Eulogio T. Tagudar told a group of teachers how they could play an important role in the conservation of our natural resources and reforestation of our denuded areas in a speech delivered at Gingoog Central School on September 27, 1952.

September was a period of unusual activity for local forestry according to Provincial Forester Vicente Marababol. On September 20, the local forestry participated in the tree planting rite in which City Mayor Max Y. Suniel of Cagayan de Oro City planted the "Escoda Tree" at the GSP Compound at the Corrales Avenue. In connection with the Citizenship Day on September 22, the senior Girl Scouts of the local Pilgrim Institute took over the work of forestry personnel with the latter acting as consultants. The following day, the office participated in the tree planting ceremony held in honor of the late Aurora Quezon. Forester Marababol attended the burial of the late 2nd Lt. Apollo B. Tiano, a Korean casualty, on September 24. A press release prepared by the local forestry on the stoppage of the filing of miscellaneous applications was published in the "Mindanao Star". Other speakers and participants in the Arbor Day celebration were Deputy Forest Guards Epitacio D. Beltran, Exequiel Vidanga, and E. D. Arengo; Ranger Domingo O. Ramirez, Dalmacio Zablan, Vicente Vedad, Pedro R. Tuto, Officer in Charge Ildefonso Y. Basadre, and Anselmo S. Garcia.

Quezon forestry speakers were Jr. Forester Enrique K. Santos, Jr.; Ranger Braulio Libadia; Ty. Ranger Agapito A. Pueyo; Ranger Orlando Ordoñez; Benjamin Mopera; and Sixto Obnamia.

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TOWNSPEOPLE OF GINGOOG HONOR FAO MECHANICAL LOGGING TRAINEES

The FAO Mechanical Logging trainees were honored by the townspeople of Gingoog on the 28th and 29th of November with a reception and dance. Members of the Provincial Board, municipal government officials and prominent persons of Gingoog, Bureau of Forestry personnel, representatives of the local civic organizations and the employees of the Anakan Lumber Company met the visiting trainees at the wharf of the Anakan Lumber Company at Anakan, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental and gave them a rousing welcome. On the following night, a reception and dance was given in their honor at the town's tennis court. Native folk dances contributed and presented by the different local public and private schools were rendered to entertain the foreigners and to make the occasion more lively. A crowd composed of approximately 2,000 persons, big-

gest so far accorded to any visiting group, witnessed the occasion.

Gregorio Zamuco, a U.P. Professor also head of the delegation and members of the staff of the FAO Training center, accompanied the party.

This tour is one of the major stops being conducted.

The party spent three days and two nights at Gingoog and from there they proceeded to Buenavista, Agusan and will emplane for Basilan City.

Prominent persons who attended the reception and dance were the following Mayor Julio Ganaban, Board Members Vicente B. de Lara and Macario Cainglit, Provincial Forester Vicente R. Marababol, Officer in Charge Vicente Vedad, Municipal Councilors, prominent attorneys of the town, presidents and members of local civic organizations and others.

—Eulogio T. Tagudar

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FORESTRY OCTOBER AFFAIR

The municipal mayors of Occidental Mindoro heard Sr. Ranger-Scaler Wenceslao B. Soriano speak on the forest resources of the province. Provincial Forester Santos E. Dueñas prepared an article on "Edible Fruit Trees of Marinduque" for instructional purposes on social studies of the Grade V of the Santa Cruz Elementary School, Sta. Cruz, Marinduque. From Tacloban, Leyte, it was learned that Provincial Forester Inocencio Ramirez was one of those chosen by the provincial governor as member of the Board of Provincial Advisers. He was also chosen as chairman of the committee on natural resources exhibit of the province in the coming International Exposition.

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FAO TRAINEES HONORED IN AGUSAN

The trainees of the FAO Mechanical Logging Training Centre were accorded a warm welcome by provincial and city officials of Agusan headed by the provincial governor. The Agusan Lumber Producers' Association played host to the trainees in a luncheon given in their honor on November 1, 1952. The Nasipit Lumber Company helped a lot in making the stay of the guests most enjoyable and interesting.

Meanwhile, Regional Inspector Angel C. Mallonga revealed that a reception and ball was held at the PTA building in Butuan City in honor of the FAO mechanical logging trainees. The affair was under the World Scouting Day Program on November 6, 1952, and was very successful in view of the moral and financial support extended by the Chinese community and all other civic spirited citizens. Mayor Rodolfo D. Calo of Butuan City called upon each trainee after the program, either to dance or sing or speak before the public either in English or in their own language.

THAI TRAINEES GIVE TO TYPHOON

Sympathetic of the plight of the typhoon victims, the Thai delegates to the Mechanical Logging Training Centre set aside the amount of Seventy Pesos (P70.00) as their contribution to the relief fund the Manila Times is raising for the typhoon sufferers. The contribution was handed to Forester Tiburcio S. Serevo, Administrative Secretary of the Mechanical Logging Training Center, who turned it over to the Manila Times.

The trainees from Thailand are the following: Ravana Panomquan, Thaiy Makduangkeo, Mani Phol Intr, Vudhivarn Varsiri, Maitri Banturngsuk, Taow Sindhipongsa, and Montri Komes.

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U.S. FORESTER TOURS ORIENT

Mr. Tom Gill, a prominent American forester who was touring the Orient in preparation for the forthcoming World Forestry Congress proposed to be held sometime in 1954 in India, arrived in this country on October 18, 1952. A known Philippine forestry sympathizer, Forester Gill was met by Foresters P. San Buenaventura and V. Sajor of the forestry bureau who showed the former the progress made by the Philippine forest service. Mr. Gill called on Director Tamesis at the latter's office last October 20 and left for Taipeh, Formosa, the same day, expecting to be back in the Philippines by December.

Forester Gill is a member of the Standing Advisory Committee of the Forestry and Forest Products Division of the FAO, secretary of the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation which founded the Tropical Plant Research Foundation under the U.S. National Research Council, a fellow in the Society of American Foresters, and executive officer of the International Society of Tropical Foresters of which eight Filipino Foresters are members, namely, Director Florencio Tamesis, Foresters Felipe R. Amos, Felix Q. Chinte, Eugenio de la Cruz, Calixto Mabesa, Valentin Sajor, Porfirio San Buenaventura and Tiburcio S. Severo.

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MARABABOL ASKS APO ABOUT BACKPAY

Taking advantage of the visit of President Quirino to Cagayan de Oro City, Provincial Forester asked the former about the backpay of the state employees. The President who arrived in the city on June 13, 1952, answered that the granting of backpay was his ambitious plan which past presidents never dared to launch.

* * *

PERENNIAL DACAMS PREXY

Provincial Forester Vicente Marababol, again that man, was reelected president of the DACAMS in an annual election held by the president of the asso-

ciation for 1952-1953 on October 7, 1952. Other forestry personnel elected were Conrado Verendia, asst. treasurer; Anselmo S. Garcia, PRO; and Timoteo Quimpo, asst. secretary. The election was held in conjunction with the general conference of the agriculturists held from October 7 to 9, 1952, in which Director of Agricultural Extension Service Domingo Paguirigan and MSA officials attended. The visiting officials were treated to a welcome program by the DACAMS. Speakers in the affair were Governor Paciencia Ysalina and Director Paguirigan. Memorial trees were planted by the Director and Mr. Harper Johnson of the 4-H Clubs. Local forestry personnel headed by Forester Marababol supervised the planting rites.

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KNIGHTS FETE SAJOR

Sajor, that forester again! This time it was his fellow Knights of Columbus who honored him along with other distinguished Knights last November 5 in a monthly luncheon meeting held at the New Selecta on Dewey Boulevard. Guest speaker for the occasion was the Most Rev. Rufino J. Santos, D.D., Apostolic Administrator, Arch-diocese of Manila. Rev. George Willmann, S. J., Chaplain, officiated at the grace rites. A research coordinator at present in the Bureau of Forestry, Sr. Forester Sajor was recently admitted as a member of good standing this year to the American Society of Range Management which has for its objective the advancement of the science and art of range and pasture management.

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PRESS RELEASE

December 27, 1952

Domingo M. Lantican, Instructor of the U.P. College of Forestry left for Australia, on January 27, 1952 aboard a PAL plane, on a six months fellowship offered by the Australian Government under the Colombo plan. He will take courses in timber seasoning at the CASIR, Forest Products Laboratory in Melbourne.

Lantican hails from Los Baños Laguna, and graduated from the College of Forestry last April 1951.

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SAJOR AND RECTO HONORED

A sort of a welcome party was held in honor of Foresters Valentin Sajor and Cesar Recto by their friends and admirers last October 31st at the Central Office. The "Nepa merienda" was followed by a short program with short talks by Foresters P. San Buenaventura, Paul Bedard and Winslow Gooch. Foresters Placido Dacanay, Doroteo Soriano, Florencio Assidao and Jose Viado acted as interpellat-

ors. The honorees gave a round-up of their experiences in their respective trips.

Sr. Forester Valentin Sajor returned from a world tour last Sept. 13 after he attended as Philippine delegate the Sixth International Grassland Conference held at Pennsylvania State College. Forester Cesar Recto returned from the States after studying at the University of Washington under a fellowship grant.

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LOGANS DONATE LANDS FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Two pieces of land were donated by the Logan family to the Municipal Council of Echague, Isabela. The first donation which is not as yet accepted by the Council consisted of 10,000 square meters for the construction of a central market in Echague. The second one which was accepted already consisted of 10,500 square meters for Barrio Dugayung public school site. The donors were assistant forester and Mrs. Jose B. Logan of the Bureau of Forestry, Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Felix B. Logan, and their two brothers, Esteban and Catalino, who are farmers living in Echague, Isabela. Mr. Felix B. Logan had been a high school teacher. His wife is at present taking Master of Education at U.P. —SPF

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PARRAS FINISHES DALE CARNEGIE COURSE

Forester Vicente Parras of the Bureau of Forestry division of concessions was one of the 30 members of the 7th class who finished the four-month Dale Carnegie Course on Public Speaking and Human Relations at the Manila Hotel last November. Forester Parras completed the course with flying colors, being a recipient of three awards, namely: 1st prize for most improvement in effective speaking; special award for achievement in effective speaking; and speech champion on the subject "What I Got Out of the Course".

The course is run by the Executive Training Institute of the Philippines under exclusive franchise from the Dale Carnegie Institute of America.—SPF

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FORESTRY LOSES A FRIEND

The government in general and the forestry bureau in particular lost a very good friend when Judge Catalino Buenaventura passed away on November 15, 1952, at 2:30 A.M., at the age of 62.

As member of the Solicitor-General's Office, Judge Buenaventura handled important court cases for the Bureau of Forestry involving alienation of big tracts of forest lands. The government would have lost million of pesos worth of property in the form of forest lands were it not for his ability and great

devotion to public interest. Director Tamesis cited two prominent cases: one, in Negros Occidental, and the other, the Ramirez, et. al. case in Laguna, both involving thousands of hectares. In both cases the government lost in the Court of First Instance, but the higher court reversed the decisions through the untiring efforts of Judge Buenaventura.

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DIPOLOG CARNIVAL AND FAIR

The Bureau of Forestry is the only branch of the National Government that participated in the Dipolog Carnival and Fair held September 27 to October 15, 1952 in Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte. The carnival was sponsored by the local Lions Clubs to raise funds for the purchase of fire-fighting equipment for the use of Dipolog. Responsible for forestry participation was Officer in Charge Nicolas Ulep who solicited contributions from friends and sympathizers.

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THANKFUL FOR SOFT DRINKS

Provincial Forester Vicente Marababol, president of the DACAMS, sent a letter of thanks to the Cagayan Coca-Cola Plant in Cagayan de Oro City for the 4 cases of coca-cola and 3 cases of true-orange which the latter graciously donated during the affair of the association.

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A CREDIT TO OUR LUMBER INDUSTRY

As the Mechanical Logging Training Centre, the Philippines, particularly its lumber industry, enjoys the privilege of playing host to 43 trainees from 11 other countries of the Far East. The training period covers 6 months from October this year through March 1953.

The choice of our country as training centre is in effect a recognition of the advance made in modern logging operation. The trainees say certain methods of forest operation they observe here are unknown in their respective countries.

Director of the Training Centre is Mr. H. G. Keith with Mr. Florencio Tamesis as Co-Director. The six-month course has 5 centers of training, which started in the College of Forestry Campus at Los Baños in October. The other centers are Butuan City, Basilan City, Negros Occidental, and Bobok, Mt. Province.

At Los Baños the trainees have received the necessary background and fundamental knowledge of mechanical methods of logging.

Now in its second phase, the training at the Nasipit Lumber Company at Tuñgao, Agusan, will enable the trainees to study and observe the use of heavy equipment for road building, trucks for log

transportation and the use of tractors and donkey engines in logging, as well as the various methods of loading and unloading logs from trucks and taking them to the mills or markets.

In December the training will move to the logging camp of the Basilan Lumber Co., at Basilan Island, Mindanao. Here the trainees will see the use of heavy mechanical equipment in logging and the various methods of operation.

The use of railroad as a major means of log transportation to the mill will be the main feature of the training at the Insular Lumber Co. in Negros Occidental during the month of January next year. Also awaiting the trainees is the most modern manufacturing plant engaged in export production.

February will find the trainees in the logging camp of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Co. at Bobok, Mt. Province, where they will observe logging in the pine forest and the use of aerial tramways and skyline logging method.

The trainees will round off their training at Los Baños in March.

CAMARINES NORTE FOREST RESOURCES SUBJECT OF TALK

Acting Provincial Forester Epifanio B. Fernandez joined the other DANR bureaus and the Public Welfare Commissioner in a community assembly on November 21, 1952, at Labo, Camarines Norte. Forester Fernandez discussed the forest resources of the province in a meeting held at the assembly hall of the Labo Institute.

SOTTO COMMUNITY ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

Ranger-Scaler Lucio N. Sotto of the Forest District 16 in Daet, Camarines Norte, spoke on general forestry matters in the community assembly held in Barrio Alawihao, Daet, on November 29, 1952, upon the invitation of councilor elect Mrs. Esperanza Magana.

GINGOOG WELCOMES FAO TRAINEES

A reception and dance was tendered by the townspeople of Gingoog in honor of the FAO mechanical Logging Trainees and instructors on November 28, 1952. Folk dances depicting different customs and cultures of the country were presented by the various public and private schools of Gingoog, Misamis Oriental. Welcome speeches were delivered by the municipal mayor and board member Vicente de Lara. The provincial governor's message was read by Provincial Forester Vicente R. Marababol. The head of the delegation, Prof. Gregorio Zamuco gave the response speech lauding the people of Gingoog for the generosity and hospitality they have lavished upon the trainees.

The trainees were met by a big party headed by

Officer in Charge Vicente Vedad. Garlands and flowers were pinned to each member of the delegation. Responsible for the success of the affair were Vicente Vedad of the local forestry, municipal mayor, board Member Vicente de Lara, Municipal Councilors, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, president of local civic organizations and as a whole the townspeople of Gingoog.

Released by: BF Public Relations Section

BF PRO LECTURES TO MLQEI STUDENTS

Jr. Forester Segundo P. Fernandez, chief of public relations section of the bureau of forestry, acquainted some faculty members and high school students of the M.L.Q. Educational Institution with the functions and accomplishments of the Bureau of Forestry. The lecture which was given on December 18, 1952 was featured by an open forum during which Forester Fernandez satisfactorily answered all questions asked by the students as well as faculty members.

BF CENTRAL OFFICE X'MAS PROGRAM

The personnel of the Bureau of Forestry Central Office held their annual Yuletide program under the auspices of the Forestry Circle on December 23, 1952, Tuesday, 5:30 P.M. at the Forestry building.

Forester P. San Buenaventura, in his Christmas message, struck a note of optimism for the Bureau of Forestry for the coming year. He bared that new positions were created which await presidential authority for filling up. In the budget hearing for the next fiscal year, Forester San Buenaventura further averred that there is an increase of about a million in the Bureau's appropriation as compared with that of the current fiscal year. He praised Director Florencio Tamesis for the latter's earnest efforts in promoting the interest of the service and his personnel.

Director Florencio Tamesis, who delivered the closing remarks, imparted his advice on how to live a Christian life. The forestry director read a letter from ex-Director and Mrs. Fischer extending their season's greetings to forestry personnel, Mr. Morato and friends in the lumber game and from the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Mr. Fischer commented on Philippine politics and hoped that the BF and the UP would not be dragged into the mess. He also mentioned Defense secretary Magsaysay who he said has made a good name in the United States for handling the Huk problem.

The program consisted of "Forestry Circle Ensemble," opening remarks by Forester Florencio Asidao, declamation by Esther Mella and Renato Patacil, harmonica selection by Romualdo Martinez,

vocal solo by V. R. Fernandez and Eduardo G. Lallas, and violin solo by Roman Callanta.

Native songs and ballad rendition were made in various dialects like Tagalog, Ibanag, Visaya, Bicol, and Pangasinan. "Esperanza" folk dance under the direction of Miss Felicidad Fernandez of the Dr. A. Albert Elementary School was performed by Josefina Vinluan Enrique Canlas, Jr.; Francisca Halabaso-Jaime Salunga; Leonila Magbojos-Roman Callanta; Cora Cuba-Corleto Castro; Emma Tumaneng-Eusebio Abaquin; and Delia Habito-Arturo Alli, all employees of the Bureau of Forestry.

Mass singing of "Silent Night" and "Joy to the World" made the Yuletide atmosphere jollier with soul-lifting spirit. The traditional exchange of gifts climaxed the program which was followed by a dance.—SPF

TIMBER CONSERVATION URGED BY LUMBER MAN

Two vital problems which the lumber industry must have to meet to survive the onslaught of increasing costs in wages, taxes and of material to be able to maintain its position in the world market, are those of increased utilization and of scientific preservation of the timber resources of the country. G. S. Mañalac, lumber producer-exporter said, of reduced taxes or lowered wages will save the yesterday. No amount of artificial aid in the form of industry for the next ten years if the government and the men directly concerned with the industry do not unite to solve these two pressing problems.

The sawmills in the Philippines today utilize only about 35% to 50% of the timber volume in producing marketable sawn lumber and the rest goes to waste. This, indeed, is a great drain on our timber resources. In Japan, every portion of a timber has a special utility value so that notwithstanding the fact that Japanese lumbermen have to import a big portion of their log requirements, they can still maintain themselves in the lumber market at home and abroad.

The bureau of forestry which has been rightly dubbed the best organized and the best managed bureau in our government by the Bell Mission seems helpless to cope with the problems in view of lack of personnel and of funds to carry on an effective program to meet these problems.

MORE ON FORESTER SAJOR.

VALENTIN SAJOR was a Philippine delegate to the Sixth International Grassland Congress which was held in State College, Pennsylvania, August 17 through September 7, 1952, and attended by around 1,500 participants representing 53 countries. Two papers were read by Sajor—"Forest Grazing in the

Philippines" and "Philippine Grasses". The congress was implemented by tours wherein he joined the Midwestern Tour Group which covered the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. At Madison, Wisconsin, Sajor and a Yale cograduate Prof. Eugenio de la Cruz '27 M.F. were initiated to the fraternal order of lumbermen and foresters known as the International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo under the Dane Country Hoo-Hoo Club No. 103 on September 12, 1952. Cruz at the time was then visiting the Madison Forest Products Laboratory as a part of his 6-month training program under MSA auspices. Sajor visited the Fairchild Tropical Garden at Miami, Florida, including Key West the southernmost U.S. city. In Washington, D.C. he attended a meeting on September 25, 1952 of the Washington Section of the Society of American Foresters wherein Sajor is a senior member. Thereafter, he visited New Heaven and met Dean Carratt, Professor Chapman, Cromie and Lutz including Yale Forestry Librarian Dr. F. M. Bolton, from whom Sajor borrowed his 1927-M.F. Thesis entitled "FOREST GRAZING". He returned to the Philippines via Europe also visiting the parks of Brussels, London, Madrid and Rome. In Rome, he had special audience with the Holy Father at Castle Gandolfo on October 10. He left Manila on August 13 and returned on October 13 making exactly two months "round-the-world" trip—40 days in U.S., 10 days air-travel. Accordingly, Sajor met several fellow-delegates in the International Grassland Congress graduates from the University of Idaho, where he received his B.S.F. under grazing curriculum, in 1926. Sajor is also a member of the Society of American Foresters, the American Society of Range Management and the International Society of Tropical Foresters.

ATTENTION RANGERS

(At the author's request, we are publishing this self-explanatory letter with the hope that it will reach all rangers concerned.)

Dear co-worker:

In connection with Republic Act No. 186 and my letter dated March 4, 1952 addressed to Forester Florencio Tamesis of Forestry, Manila published in Vol. V, No. 4, October, 1952, Forestry Leaves, I am enclosing herewith a copy of my self-explanatory letter dated Jan. 1, 1953, to the members of the law-making body (the President of the Senate, the Speaker, House of Representatives, the Chairman, Committee of Forestry, the Chairman, Committee or Revision of Laws) for your information and whatever help you can extend on this move. As this matter, if it successfully attained its objective, it will not only benefit one, but all of us, the rangers concerned. It is requested that everyone should write his congress-

man, other congressmen and senators who may be sympathetic to us, by requesting them to work and support the amendment sought for with the end in view of acquiring the automatic Forester Eligibility for rangers. If we will not move to help ourselves, who will care to lend us a hand to help us? So, at the session of Congress, it will be the opportune time for us to tell the law-makers that we, too, need help Forester Eligibility the same as that gift given to the graduates of the Philippine Normal School and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades as provided in Republic Act No. 186. Let us get busy now, for tomorrow may be too late. If the Philippine Normal School graduates with 49 units credit were given the automatic eligibility as Senior Teacher, the Rangers credited with 107 units, more than deserve the same privilege—FORESTER ELIGIBILITY under the same Act.

For this purpose, it should have been better, if we could petition as a body, but since there is no more material time to accomplish the petition, it may not harm us to try to write individually. We shall perhaps have a better chance, if some among us who have good connections with some of the members of the law-making body could personally contact and request those law-makers to work for the amendment. It is hoped, that those who have the connection will not be selfish enough to lend a willing heart to do the job of lobbying. Remember, this is for your own good, my own good, and for the good of all rangers concerned. And so, please, strike while the iron is hot. Election is coming. Everybody likes to help. Get busy. This is only an idea from a single head, the author's. Any move for the improvement so as to attain the objective successfully is always welcome.

In this place where I am now working, there is no roster for the employees of the Bureau of Forestry, where I can get information of the whereabouts of our comrades. Please help me disseminate this valuable attempt to other rangers, so that they can also help us work on this matter.

Your co-worker,

BRUNO ABIOG

Sr. Ranger

* * * *

TRAINING MEN FOR INDUSTRY

One of the most significant papers delivered at the recent session of the Deep South Section of the Forest Products Research Society at Memphis was that of Prof. Richard F. West on the subject of training men for industry, the theme of this paper being: "Does industry need college-trained men; and, if so, are these men adequately trained in relation to what industry expects?"

To the first clause of this question there would seem to be but one answer in these enlightened days:

Industry, meaning specifically the lumber industry, does indeed need college-trained men. The industry itself, generally speaking, recognizes this fact to-day, having come a long way from the time when any college graduate was viewed with more or less suspicion by the so-called "practical" lumberman. Opinions may differ as to whether the men being turned out by the colleges to-day are adequately trained for what their prospective employers expect them to do.

Originally, as Prof. West points out, the only schools aspiring to train men for work in the lumber business were the forestry schools. These early courses of training were pretty well confined to the basic principles of forest protection and management, and the graduates were admittedly specialists. Gradually the courses of study developed and expanded to include logging engineering, wood utilization and utilization techniques, wood technology, design, research, etc., and to-day courses are available in various highly specialized fields. Admittedly, the graduates in these courses are not equipped to assume immediately positions of executive control in lumber organizations, but they can bring to such organizations a capacity for adapting the processes of the industry to more advanced and more profitable methods of production, distribution and utilization. The industry can use such men to advantage.

Prof. West is right in emphasizing the fact that research will play an important part in the future of wood utilization. He is also right in saying: "But research will be of little avail unless industry can apply the results of research to their own operations. To do this, industry needs men trained in the science of wood." Granting that the training courses available to-day are not perfect and leave something to be desired, the men produced by these training courses constitute a highly valuable potential asset for the industry. The schools are doing a good job in turning out technically trained men. The lumbermen should provide jobs for these men and assist them in applying their training to the solution of the practical problems of the industry.

* * * *

ALAS SEEKS CUT IN LUMBER TAXES

Antonio de las Alas, in his capacity as president of the Philippine Lumber Producers' Association, Inc., pleaded for the reduction of taxes and charges now currently paid by the lumber industry.

In a letter addressed to Congressman Cipriano S. Allas, chairman of the ways and means committee of the lower house, De las Alas submitted for consideration a proposed revision of the tax structure with a view to relieving the industry of excessive taxes. He pointed out the unfairness of continuing with the—

(a) 17% foreign exchange on imports of machin-

eries and spare parts which are utilized by the industry in replacing spare parts which are utilized by the industry and expanding the business;

(b) 2% import license tax on the c.i.f. value of machineries, equipment, spare parts, accessories, etc. imported for use in the industry;

(c) 7% compensating tax based on the total of the c.i.f. value of the items imported; and

(d) Wharfage fees of ₱0.60 per cubic meter of logs and flitches, when loading is not actually done in a government wharf.

He was most vehement in condemning the imposition of the 5% tax on the export of logs and lumber abroad on f.o.b. basis. He pointed out the inequity and the unfair interpretation of the law by the authorities in considering exports under this arrangement as "local sales." This arrangement defeats the very purpose and intention of our Congress in repealing the export taxes from our statute books in order to encourage the development of the country's export industries, De las Alas averred.

In order to help the industry survive by lowering the cost of production and make the lumber business remunerative and encouraging, he proposed further the reduction by 50% of the forest and reforestation, inspection and license fees now currently imposed.

* * * *

INTERNATIONAL CONCATENATED ORDER OF HOO-HOO—Manila Club No. 141

Membership list of the Manila Chapter of the International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo, a fraternal order of lumbermen, foresters and others identified with the lumber industry, includes the following Filipino Foresters:

1. Felipe R. Amos
2. P. San Buenaventura
3. Eugenio de la Cruz
4. Miguel A. Eugenio
5. Felix Franco
6. Guillermo Ponce
7. Luis J. Reyes
8. Valentin Sajor
9. Adriano V. Santos
10. Carlos Sulit
11. Florencio Tamesis
12. Conrado D. Tongco
13. Juan S. Versoza

Foresters Cruz and Sajor were admitted into the order on September 12, 1953 in Madison, Wisconsin while they were visiting the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory.

During the first 1953 regular meeting of the Manila Hoo-Hoo Club No. 141 held at the Dao Room of the Manila Hotel on January 9, 1953. Forester Sajor gave a talk describing the different PARKS he visited during his last trip around the world in

connection with his attendance as an official delegate to the Sixth International Grassland Congress held at the State College, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., participated by around 1,500 delegates from 53 countries.

Forester Placido Dacanay, one of the invited guests talked on the different species that thrive well along seacoasts in different parts of the Philippines.

The discussion of the different topics during the meeting was presided by Forester Juan S. Versoza, the present Scrivenoter of Manila Hoo-Hoo Club No. 141.

The young soldier was one of the more badly wounded in the ward. But he was trying his best to be hopeful.

"I'll be able to walk all right," he assured me, "as soon as they get me fixed up with new legs."

"What do you want to do when you get out?" I asked him.

"We've got a garage and taxi business at home," he said. "I like cars. I always figured to stick right there and carry on the business. Dad's getting along in years."

"Then you're all set," I said.

"Well. . . ." For the first time a note of doubt crept into his voice. "My father's talking of selling out. He doesn't think I'll be able to get around well enough."

A picture came to my mind—a picture from the past. I decided to tell him about it.

"In 1932," I said, "I had an appointment to interview a man for an article about him. We talked in his study, and then he offered to show me how he was operating his place as a tree farm.

"I went outside to wait, while he finished up some work at his desk. A little open car was in the driveway at the front door.

"After a few minutes, my host appeared in a wheel chair. Two husky men picked him up bodily, lifted him down the steps and into the driver's seat of the car. I got in beside him and we drove off. He had attachments on the car which made it possible for him to manage it entirely with his hands. He drove along as if manipulating that machine were the most natural thing in the world.

"He was exuberant about his crop of Christmas trees, his stand of oak, his seedlings. When I had seen it all, we drove back to the house. The two men lifted him out of the car and into the wheel chair, and he went back to his desk.

"You might like to tell your father about it," I said to the soldier, "if he's afraid you won't be able to run that garage. Because that man held down the biggest job in this country."

"The President?" said the soldier.

"Yes, the President."

—ARTHUR BARTLET.

• CAMPUS NOTES •

CLASS OFFICERS, SECOND SEMESTER

SENIORS

President	<i>Jose A. Cruz</i>
Vice-president	<i>M. Macabeo</i>
Secretary	<i>B. Jasmin</i>
Treasurer	<i>E. Marin</i>
Auditor	<i>B. Almonte</i>
Business Manager	<i>M. Sagrado</i>
Sgt-at-arms	<i>H. Esteves</i>
Adviser	<i>Prof. J. B. Blando</i>

JUNIORS

President	<i>B. Agaloos</i>
Vice-president	<i>F. Barrer</i>
Secretary	<i>B. Burgos</i>
Treasurer	<i>B. Rodrigo</i>
Auditor	<i>C. Dacumos</i>
Business Manager	<i>C. Cardenas</i>
Sgt-at-arms	<i>E. Corpus</i>
	<i>M. Gulle</i>
Pro	<i>B. Rodrigo</i>
Adviser	<i>Dr. A. V. Manza</i>

SOPHOMORES

President	<i>G. Falloran</i>
Vice-president	<i>L. Paterno</i>
Secretary	<i>M. Battad</i>
Treasurer	<i>F. Empedrad</i>
Auditor	<i>J. Galo</i>
Sgt-at-arms	<i>V. Ladero</i>
	<i>C. Borre</i>
Adviser	<i>Dr. A. V. Manza</i>

FRESHMEN

President	<i>L. Quimbo</i>
Vice-president	<i>M. Tobias</i>
Secretary	<i>A. Reyes Jr.</i>
Treasurer	<i>I. Serrntes</i>
Auditor	<i>W. Chavez</i>
Sgt-at-arms	<i>P. Azcarcon</i>
Adviser	<i>Dr. A. V. Manza</i>

* * *

CAMPUS ELECTIONS

One of the most surprising (to some at least) elections in the history of the Student Body Organization took place shortly after the second semester began. As usual there were two rival parties that put up their best nominees after deliberate caucuses and political wranglings. The Goodwill Party had Ben Almonte for its standard bearer. The other party, this time called the Diptercocarp Party, made Frank Siruno the presidential nominee. Election Day came

to a close without any mishap, the ballot box was opened and the votes were tallied promptly after five p.m.

Results—Frank Siruno and all except one of the candidates under his ticket won by overwhelming landslides that buried the stunned Goodwill aspirants. Why the popular Goodwill Party lost the elections could not be explained, just like Makiling's temperamental moods. One freshman, brighter than the rest of us, offered this reason: (censored.) Ket.

Present officers of the SBO—Pres. F. Siruno; Vice-Pres. N. Vergara; Sec. F. Mauricio; Treas. B. Rodrigo; Auditor F. Barrer; Athletic Manager P. Bautista; Sgts.-at-arms M. Battad and M. Tobias. Prof. Jose B. Blando is the adviser—B. Agaloos.

* * *

NEW TWIST IN FORESTRY CAMPUS ATHLETICS

Last November 23 the campus populace witnessed the championship basketball game between the dormitory boys and the non-dorm boarders. At the outset the "non-dorms" seemed to be strong; in fact they led in the first half of the game. But the accurate shooting of G. Batoon, the fine guarding of V. Ladero and the alertness of M. Battad on the rebound pushed the Dormitory boys to victory.

An idea was first conceived by Botany professor Dr. A. Manza to conduct a series of games, a sort of inter-section cage tournament. This idea was carried out with the help of Mr. R. Cortes. Games were played between the four dormitories as group A and between four units of residents of the Rubber Plantation and other sections of the campus as group B.

Dr. Manza, Mr. Cortez and several other instructors were present at the opening game. Miss H. Jundos (English instructor) tossed the first ball.

In the first group the formidable "Fight-on" of dormitory 2 made a clean sweep, while the top-seeded "Tornado" team out-pointed all the other teams in the other group.

The following formed the high-spirited "Fight-on" team: B. Gutierrez, L. Quimbo, C. Baroña, V. Ladero, L. Lomoljo, A. Ganir and R. Noriel. The "Tornado" team was composed of B. Agaloos, J. Malvas, Jr., A. Bernardo, H. Cuenca, F. Mauricio, T. Halasan and Reyes.

The November 23rd game was the culmination of the series of games. It was a clash between the "Fight-on" of dormitory 2 with pick-ups from other vanquished dorms and the "Tornado" with pick-ups

from other section teams. Defense and team-work mainly propelled the "Dormitory Cagers."

The objective behind the promotion of series of games was not only to intensify the spirit of sportmanship and to cultivate spirit of cooperation among the students, but also to look into the possibility of spotting potential players for intramural games. This idea of Dr. Manza is indeed very laudable and needs the cooperation and support of other faculty members and students of this college. If these games are carried on, there may yet come a day when we shall see the Forestry boys wrestle out the championship pennant from the Aggies.—T. MONTOJO

* * *

N G H MEMORIAL TREE PLANTING

On October 4, 1952, Junior Nurse students and their respective professors and instructors from North General Hospital, Manila, visited the Makiling National Park, College of Forestry, College, Laguna, on a traditional memorial tree planting and field trip. The student tour took them to the Nurse's Grove where they did the planting assisted by the Silviculture I class under Professor Teodoro Delizo and Assistant Instructor Domingo Jacalne.

Before the planting, the Nurses were addressed by Professor T. Delizo and Asst. Instructor Jacalne. Forester Hipolito Marcelo of the Division of Forest Investigation, in behalf of Forester Felix Franco, Chief of the Division of Forest Investigation and concurrently Superintendent of the Makiling National Park, delivered the welcome address. He said that there is parallelism in the life work of a forester and that of a nurse. The forester tends the forest trees while the nurse takes care of the sick. And that they have a common ground and that is the "nursery"—a nursery for seedlings and a nursery for babies. He then enjoined that both should work hand in hand to contribute to the progress of the country. He remarked that a lesson is imparted by the planting of trees, for as the tree when planted should be cared for, cultivated and watered, so is our life's work when begun should be attended with care and efficiency. In a romantic vein he gave a fitting tribute to the nurse.

After the short instruction of tree planting by Prof. Delizo, the nurses proceeded to the Nurses Grove where various species of trees were planted. Mahogany (*Sweitenia mahogany*); Narra (*Pterocarpus indicus*); Molave (*Vitex parviflora*); Teak (*Tectona grandis*); Ipil (*Intsia bijuda*); Dao (*Dracontomelom dao*); Banuyo (*Wallaceodendron cellibicum*); Amugis (*Koordersiodendron pinnatum*); Betis (*Madhuca betis*); Talisai (*Terminalia catappa*); Ilang-ilang (*Cananga odoratum*) and other species. The nurses also enjoyed the beauty of ornamental plants found in the nursery among which are:

Doña Aurora, birds of paradise, queen of flowering trees, jade vine, capa-capá, maiden's hair, *congeat tomentosa*, araucaria, etc.

The visit was climaxed by a dance and refreshment. Prizes were given to the best Tango and Waltz dancers. Aside from the Silviculture class the FAO trainees and students of the upper classes were present.

T. MONTOJO

* * *

CONVOCATION IN HONOR OF FAO TRAINEES

To give the foreign students a taste of Filipino friendliness and fun, the College of Forestry put up a program on October 19, 1952 in honor and for the entertainment of the representatives of the Far Eastern Countries to the FAO—sponsored Mechanical Logging Training center in the Philippines. Although the program was sponsored by the College of Forestry, the numbers were mostly contributed by the Physical Education Department, UP, Diliman. The internationally famous native dance "Tinikling" was shown to the admiring foreigners, in addition to the musical numbers.

Governor Chipeco of Laguna province sent his greetings to the Trainees through Dean Florencio Tamesis. The highlight of the program, however, was the speech by Dr. Enrique Virata, acting President of the UP, in which was stressed the importance of the promotion of the union among the various countries in the Far East.—N.T.V.

* * *

CONVOCATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

On December 10, 1952, the faculty members and students of the College of Forestry gave away one of their class hours starting from 1:00 p.m. to observe Human Rights Day. Unlike usual convocations, this one was short and simple, almost improptu. It merely consisted of the reading by Mr. Cesar Recto of the Human Rights Bill as promulgated by the United Nations, followed by a heart-touching oration by Mr. Julian Meimban, an enlightening talk by Mr. Benjamin Almonte, and a short open forum. Lack of time prevented the Secretary from letting each student give his personal views about the Human Rights.—N.T.V.

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FORESTRY DAY CELEBRATION GAMES

Bitterly-fought games featured the first day of competitions of the 1952 forestry day inter unit basketball championship held last December 5, & 6, 1952 at the College of Forestry basketball grounds.

In the game between Unit I (Dormitorians) and Unit III (Rubber Stars) in a thrilling fashion the Dormitory Selection licked the Rubber Stars and proved their skill. Starting the game with fast passes

and skillful shooting, Unit I held the Rubbermen scoreless while they netted 6 points.

In the second quarter, Unit III team took up to the air to level the score at 6-6, but their offense, which never put on steam, slowed down giving the score 6-12.

The Rubber Stars desperately tried to pull their team out of fire with their 8 point barrage in the closing encounter of the third stanza, but the Dormitorians added 4 more points for a final count of 14-16.

The Dormitorians were never a daring brilliant team than on the fourth period. They never relinquished the whip on their opponent but the Rubber dunkers refused to sink the ball pruning their plays on lightning breakthroughs which however failed to swish the cords. The game ended with a 18-24 the Dorm men won by a margin of 6 points.

In the afternoon of December 5, 1952, in the clash between Unit II under B. Agalos and Unit IV under B. Lansigan, at the start, Unit IV was ahead of Unit II by 2 points (4-6). In the second canto, Unit IV was given a whipping 14-6, ending in a total score of 18-12, Unit IV tried their best to avenge with a score of 6-7. In the last frame the competitors fought like two lions at bay—score 8-9 in favor of Unit IV. After the scoreboard the front lines was dominated by Unit II with a total of 32-28.

On December 6, 1952, the second day of competitions, it was featured by a basketball exhibition game between Forestry Selection and the Los Baños Stars. In the encounter the Los Baños Stars completely dominated the game except in the second—the first part of the game ended with a 6-9 score in favor of the plainsmen. The score was deadlocked by the contenders in the next count, tying themselves getting 6 points each—and at whistle time the score was 12-15 in favor of the Los Baños basketeers. In the 3rd frame the mountineers ran loose and stormed their opponent's defenses and charged with their combined (14-8) point splurge and led a 26-23 margin at lemon time. The lumberjacks failed to live up to their 3 point lead in the last fracas, the lowlanders forged ahead and scored a 14 point against 6 and made a lead of 8 points (6-14) for a final count of 37-32 to seal the verdict.

In the afternoon of December 6, 1952, the Forestry Youth Circle kept the basketball supremacy. In that cage encounter the FYC (Seniors) and the Franklin Baker Stars (Seniors, San Pablo City met in a game punctuated with spills propelled by elbowing. In the midst of the bustle of the first canto, it was the San Pablo dribblers who directed enrush of the game by hacking the fighting FYC, and falling them to a score of 10-12 and initial 2 point advantage gained from the start by the visitors.

The Franklin Baker Stars offensive continued rol-

ling at the second frame whose shooting streaks carried the San Pablo squad to a 17-14 advantage. The FYC boys tried to put an end to the San Pablo uprising but fell short by 5 points (24-29).

In the third, the FYC were determined to turn the tide and they were able to surge back and burrow at their adversary's head—in that scuffle, the invaders flung across the scoreboard a 10-16 setback, bringing the gap down to 1 point with 40-39 in the total score.

In the last fracas, the FYC quintet gave the lethal wallop, a punch that demolished every salient point the Franklin guys could build—an outcome that finally turned out to be the doom of the F. Baker hoopsters. The FYC walked off the floor with a comfortable 19-6 margin. At this period the FYC spherqid handlers were given guaranty of maintaining the basketball tradition as they pulled away from the San Pablo dunkers—to come out 59-45 when the final buzzer rang.

Donors of Prizes are:

(1) Forester Jose Claveria (2) Forester Justino Ybañez (3) Forester Hermogenes Maon (4) For. Rufino Olay (5) For. Eliseo Capili (6) For. Ramon Paa (7) For. Bernardino Taesa.

In spite of the rain the celebration games were successes.

T. MONTOJO

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NEW FORESTRY COOP OFFICERS ELECTED

In a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Forestry Cooperative last December 12, 1952, the following officers were elected for the year 1952-53:

President *Prof. Eugenio de la Cruz*
Vice-President *Ildefonso Palisoc*
Secretary *Francisco Tamolang*
Treasurer *Ciriaco Galutira*
Asst. Treasurer *Domingo Jacalne*
Manager & Bookkeeper *Prof. Emiliano Roldan*
Asst. Manager *Mario Eusebio*
Auditor *Ramiro Beguico*

In the meeting the following were approved by the original board of directors (1) Declaration of Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss patronage (2) declaration of 5% patronage, (3) distribution of gifts to the children of the Forestry community Dec. 21, 1952 (4) sending of ₱10.00 as contribution for filing of brief with the Supreme Court to contest the legality of present law imposing taxes on Coops (5) issuance of augmentation stock certificates to members (6) increase of salaries of the salesladies.—
T. Montajo

* * *

CHRISTMAS PROGRAM

Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of every December, but since by that date the school will be closed for the Christmas vacation, the Student Body

Organization of the College of Forestry held its Christmas Program on the night of December 19, 1952 at the Forestry Pavilion. Dean Florencio Tamesis was supposed to be the guest speaker for the night but due to unavoidable circumstances, he was not able to attend. However, he sent a message which was read to the audience by Forester P. San Buenaventura, Chief of the Administrative Division, Bureau of Forestry.

Aside from the fun and frolic shown by the students, the other members of the faculty of the college and the two American guests, Messrs. Winslow Gooch and Paul Bedard also gave their warm Christmas greetings to the students. There were contests in carol-singing, Spanish declamation and in skit and lantern presentations. Miss Generosa Caneda was awarded the first prize in the Spanish declamation contest. The seniors romped away with the first prizes in the skit contest and in the carol-singing contest. The Sophomores captured the prize for the best lantern. A special prize was awarded to the Spanish Class under Prof. J. B. Blando for their awe inspiring tableau entitled "The Birth of a Nation." Several other special numbers were presented by the Spanish Class.

The prize donors were the following: Dean F. Tamesis, Mr. & Mrs. W. Gooch, Profs. H. Cuzner, J. Blando, T. Roque, F. Franco, C. Mabesa, Dr. A. V. Manza, Mr. Villanueva, Mr. Caesar Recto, Mr. F. Chinte, Mr. D. Jacalne, Miss H. Jundos, Forestry Mess Hall (Mrs. Lagrmas), Carangal store, & Forestry Coop.

—N.T.V.

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FORESTRY STUDENTS QUALIFY IN SWIMMING COURSES

Forty-five forestry students and two Roman Catholic priests received their certificate in swimming from the Philippine National Red Cross, Laguna Chapter on December 8, 1952. The swimming courses were given at the Makiling National Park Swimming Pool from April 4 to June 6, 1952 by Water Safety Instructor, Forester Francisco Tamolang of the College of Forestry. It can be recalled that no Forestry student is allowed to graduate unless he is able to swim. The successful students who qualified in the different swimming courses were:

Beginner:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Agustin, Pedro | 3. Cabebe, Pablo |
| 2. Bislig, Arturo | 4. Mendoza, Jesus, Rev. |

Intermediate:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cruz, Damazo de la | 3. Malvas, Jose |
| 2. Madrid, Felimon | 4. Mangantulao, Ernesto |

Swimmer:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Acosta, Raymundo | 20. Jacaban, Santos |
| 2. Ayuban, Ernesto | 21. Leal, Asuncion |
| 3. Agaceta, Camilo | 22. Leon, Domingo A. de |
| 4. Alop, Jose | 23. Lucero, Alfonso |
| 5. Batoon, Benjamin | 24. Mandocdoc, Gabriel |
| 6. Bautista, Pelagio | 25. Mauricio, Florencio |
| 7. Borre, Calvin | 27. Montojo, Teodorico M. |
| 8. Buenafior, Silvestre | 26. Millan, Francisco |
| 9. Burgos, Bernardo | 28. Orden, Tranquilino, Jr. |
| 10. Cabanday, Artemio | 29. Peralta, Mariano |
| 11. Corpus, Edmundo | 30. Pinalba, Salustiano |
| 12. Estrada, Jose R. (Rev.) | 31. Pollisco, Feliberto |
| 13. Fabian, Virgilio | 32. Prakongasi, Likhit |
| 14. Garcia, Hari | 33. Reyes, Martin, R. |
| 15. Garnica, Florenci | 34. Rojas, David |
| 16. Cimatú, Domingo | 35. Serrano, David |
| 17. Gulle, Marciano | 36. Tadeo, Conrado |
| 18. Harsongram, Suthi | 37. Japson, Basilio |
| 19. Ingosan, Douglas | |

Advanced Swimmer:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Garcia, Hari | 2. Pina:ba, Salustiano |
| | T. M. MONTOJO |

* * *

MAKILING LITERARY CLUB ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Inmeeting held last February 5, 1953, the Makiling Literary Club elected a new set of officers.

The following are the new officers: President—B. Agaloos; Vice-President—Napoleon Vergara; Secretary—Bernardo Burgos Jr., Treasurer—Luis Patermo; Auditor—Meliton Battad; Bus. Manager—Florencio Mauricio; P.R.O.—Teodorico Montojo; Sgt. at-arms—Francisco Empedrad and Jose Malvas Jr.; Professor Jose B. B'ando is the adviser.

During the same meeting, the club decided to sponsor an oratorical and Spanish declamation contest under the auspices of the Forestry Student Body Organization in conjunction with the celebrator of Moving-Up Day. This Oratorical and declamation contest will be held on March 29, eve of Moving-Up Day. Club members were also requested to recommend prospective candidates for membership in the club from the lower classes, for consideration of every club member. It is the standing procedure of the club to reject a candidate if there are two dissenting votes against him besides considering his literary and dramatic talents.

* * *

FORESTERS BEDARD, GOOCH AND DEAN TAMESIS VISIT CAMPUS

Dean Florencio Tamesis, together with Forester Paul Bedard and Forester Winslow Gooch motored from Maila and visited the forestry campus last February 6, 1952. With recent reports appearing

in the metropolitan newspapers about the forthcoming establishment of a forest products laboratory here in Los Baños under the MSA aid, campus residents and forestry students particularly look upon their visit as something that shows promise.

Of interest to forestry students is the proposed project of rehabilitating the college building physically as well as the improvement of its teaching force supplemented by additional help in the form of more equipment and facilities which the college is in dire need of. Foresters Bedard and Gooch who are of the MSA group concerned with forestry discussed these points with Dean Tameis as they went around the campus observing things that needed improvement.

* * * *

**PARAISO REFORESTATION PROJECT
DONATES ₱150.00 TO THE FORESTRY
LEAVES**

As a token of their appreciation and gratitude for having been granted the benefits of the minimum wages law, all laborers and employees of the Paraiso Reforestation Project of Laoag, Ilocos Norte under Provincial Forester Jose Makil, donated the amount of ₱150.00 to the *Forestry Leaves*. This sum will be used for the maintenance of our College Organ.

A gift was also given in Ilocos Norte by the laborers of said project for the building of a public dispensary. In celebration of their salary increase a blow out was given featured by a day of feast followed by one night of dancing and merrymakings.—

J.R.M. Jr.

The management of the Forestry Leaves wishes to extend its thanks for the kind initiative and financial help of the donors.—Ed.

* * *

Ranger Examination

1. Abergas, Cornelio	78.2 %
2. Rodrigo, Buenaventura B.	76.95
3. Buguid, Nicolas I.	76.6
4. Feleo, Ambrosio M.	75.7
5. Coe, Mariano	75.2
6. Agaloos, Bernardo C.	74.65
7. Aganad, Pedro R.	74.6
8. Tordesillas, Benjamin O.	74.55
9. Mina, Florencio B.	74.5
10. Lagmay, Martin P.	74.3
11. Dalena, Leoncio C.	74
12. Llapitan, Eduardo A.	73.7
13. Bersamin, Rodrigo T.	73.6
14. Aguda, Toribio	73.3

15. Bonilla, Felix	73.15
16. Melchor, Cipriano	73
17. Bandiola, Bartolome	72.8
18. Cunanan, Salvador F.	72
19. Paterno, Luis E.	71.9
20. Daof, Cresencio A.	71.55
21. Bolivar, Juan	71.5
22. Cabaraban, Macario	71.2
23. Navarro, Aniceto C.	71.1
24. Lagat, Pedro M.	71.05
25. Unite, Edilberto	71.05
26. Siruno, Francisco S.	70.85
27. Abundo, Emilio	70.7
28. Astudillo, Resurreccion	70.7
29. Cuento, Casiano M.	70.4
30. Ilagan, Jose M.	70.25
31. Cercena, Francisco V.	70.02
32. Guillen, Gabriel	70.02
33. Orbita, Alfredo B.	70.02
34. Somesa, Isidro D.	70.02
35. Cabotaje, Luis C.	70.01
36. Cortes, Miguel R.	70.01
37. Descallar, Artemio	70.01
38. Micu, Carlomagno	70.01
39. Tagorda, Jose P.	70.01
40. Aranas, Donato R.	70
41. Glinoga, Juan E.	70
42. Ongcoy, Benigno	70
43. Reyes, Fortunato	70
44. Serna, Cirilo B.	70
45. Sol, Nicolas	70

Addenda

1. Avellano, Juliano	73.2*
2. Gapero, Eulogio	73.86

Asst. Forester

1. Jacalne, Domingo V.	85.33%*
2. Gautane, Feliciano	84.19*
3. Lopez, Martin P.	83.59
4. Valbuena, Rodrigo R.	82.78*
5. Utleg, Juan, L.	78.44*
6. Reyes, Constancio	77.59
7. Lantican, Domingo M.	77.15
8. Galutira, Ciriaco A.	76.51
9. Alojipan, Eligio	75.9
10. Tadeo, Conrado B.	75.84*

11. Malacoco, Evangelino	75.59
12. Salvador, Pedro B.	75.47
13. Sabalo, Celestino	75.23
14. Luczon, Cornelio	74.31
15. Arellano, Cirilo A.	74.22
16. Agaloos, Vicente	73.89
17. Miguel, Isabelo	73.8
18. Ruiz, Quirino	73.76
19. Nañagas, Filemon	73.68
20. Saura, Adriano E.	73.5
21. Corales, Juan	73.49
22. Francia, Faustino G.	73.37
23. Cunanan, Carlos	73.36*
24. Viste, Esperidion B.	73.12
25. Ranelo, Juan R.	73.07*
26. Ordoñez, Orlando	72.79
27. Leon, Domingo	72.73
28. Eusebio, Mario A.	72.45
29. Valderama, Osiris M.	72.35
30. Calip, Jose	72.2
31. Fernandez, Regino	71.83
32. Fernandez, Segundo P.	70*
33. Caleda, Artemio	71.67*
34. Pimental, Juan C.	71.34
35. Capellan, Nestor M.	71.1
36. Juan, Gaudencio P.	70.96
37. Mabesa, Edgardo	70.76
38. Zumel, Bernabe S.	70.19
39. Macabeo, Marcelino E.	70.19
40. Biscarra, Julio T.	70.02
41. Juinio, Ambrosio	70.02*
42. Labadia, Braulio	70.02*
43. Vadil, Cipriano M.	70.02*
44. Antonio, Doroteo U.	70.01
45. Balanon, Evangelista	70.01
46. Benavides, Regalado B.	70.01
47. Manzano, Toribio	70.01
48. Santillano, Librado S.	70.01
49. Victa, Mateo C.	70.01
50. Waymann, Bernard	70.01
50. Allado, Adulfo E.	70
51. Antonio, Leandro	70
52. Siapno, Isidoro	70
53. Taeza, Bernardino T.	70
54. Tagudar, Eulogio T.	70
55. Tuting, Manuel L.	70

Addenda

1. Bernabe Y. Taliwaga	72.48%*
2. Artemio A. Caleda	71.68*
3. Isidro P. Embernate	71.46*
4. Ambrosio Jarlego-Juinio	70.02*
5. Jose D. Aquino	70*
6. Bruno Abiog	70.92*
7. Magdalena Caayupan	74.74*

* Additional 5% Veteran Preference Allowed.

**JUSTICE OFFICIALS VISIT ARAYAT
REF PROJECTS**

Secretary of Justice Oscar Castelo visited the Arayat Reforestation Project in Arayat, Pampanga on December 13, 1952. He was accompanied by his staff composed of Undersecretary Roberto Gianzon, Judges Jose Zulueta and Feliciano Ocampo, Fiscal Balbino Figueroa and Provincial Governor Rafael Lazatin.

Secretary Castelo and his party were shown around the nursery campus and surrounding plantations by Officer-in-Charge Emilio A. Soriano who enumerated the objectives upon which the reforestation project and the national park have been established and the results so far achieved.

Soriano said one of the visitors jokingly remarked that the park was being planted as a possible hideout of the Huks and other dissidents to which the Project's Officer-in-Charge answered back in the same mood that there were more Huks and other dissidents caught in towns and cities including Manila. This evinced laughter from among the visitors. The justice secretary planted a narra tree; Governor Lazatin, a banaba tree; and undersecretary Gianzon, a mahogany tree. According to Soriano, the party was impressed by the cooling effect given by the shady grove of trees and the way cogonal areas are being planted along the national highway.—SPF

• FORESTRY IN THE NEWS •

U.S. LUMBERMAN HERE ON SURVEY

An American lumber expert arrived aboard the Knutsen Line ship Martin Bakke to look into operational conditions of a local lumber firm on Basilan island.

He is Lorin Rinaldo Allan, owner's representative of the Elliot Bay Mills Co. in Seattle, Washington, buyer of lumber from the Basilan Lumber Co. on Basilan island. Mr. Allan is expected to remain in the Philippines until early next January. He was accompanied by his wife.

Officials of the local lumber firm said he was expected to observe lumber production methods and recommend ways and means of boosting production. Mr. Killen said that Philippine lumber is one of the best in the world. He urged a program intended to boost Philippine lumber export to foreign countries.

On a round-trip cruise of the Far East aboard the Klaveness Line ship Sunnyville was Hubert C. Lyman, a former Philippine resident and a retired lumber man. Mr. Lyman who arrived with his wife said he had been residing in the Philippines between 1911 and 1925.

He said he came here as a stenographer of the bureau of education officials and later went into the lumber business, working with the Insular Lumber company and the Fabrica Mills in Occidental Negros. He will fly to Negros to renew old acquaintances in the Fabrica mills.

Mr. Lyman was last connected with the C. D. Johnson Lumber corporation in Toledo, Oregon, where he was chief accountant. He was retired last August.

Also aboard the Sunnyville were: George Killen, a retired civil service employe of Los Angeles, California, who is enroute to Saigon, Indo-China to visit his son Col. George W. Killen, U.S. naval attache to Saigon; and Rev. Arthur Lindquist, long-time missionary in China now returning to his mission house in Hongkong, and his wife and daughter.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

* * * *

PHILIPPINE VISITOR KNEW IKE WELL

By MILTON BRITTEN
Press-Scimitar Staff Writer

A small, genial man who has held just about every cabinet post in the Philippine government has little hopes of re-establishing an old friendship with Gen. Eisenhower when he comes to Memphis tomorrow.

"I would like to see him, if only for a moment, but he is campaigning and I suppose he will need

every moment," Antonio de las Alas said in Memphis today.

Mr. de las Alas was chairman of the Philippine House Appropriations Committee when Ike was deputy chief of staff to Gen. MacArthur, who in 1937 was setting up the Philippine army.

Ike, then a major, met with Mr. de las Alas frequently to explain how much money was needed for what. "He was a friendly man, and had many good friends among the Filipinos," Mr. de las Alas recalled.

Mr. de las Alas visited Nickey Bros., Inc., today in his capacity as chairman of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and president of the Philippine Lumber Producers Association. Nickey Bros. is the largest importer of Philippine mahogany logs in the U.S.

He has just completed a tour of Europe, where he found Belgium and West Germany had made the most successful recovery from war devastation, and will be in the U.S. yet another month surveying business and market possibilities.

Mr. de las Alas had high praise for the work in the Philippines of the Mutual Security Administration, successor to ECA.

"It is money well spent," he said. "The MSA is trying to develop our agriculture along scientific ways and has set up offices for studying how to combat plant diseases. For example, MSA brought some of the best U.S. scientists to combat effectively diseases of coconut and hemp.

"It has helped us in developing our industries and is also helping the lumber industry."

Mr. de las Alas said the Communist guerrilla activities of the Huks are no longer a serious problem. "At one time they were," he said. "But many have surrendered, many have been captured."

Mr. de las Alas recently returned from Helsinki where he was head of the 1952 Philippine Olympic Committee. He is also president of the Yale Alumni Association for the Philippines and vice president of Marsman & Co., a gold mining company.

* * * *

Finland is understood to be deriving about half of her national and government income from her forest resources. This interesting fact can give the Philippines an idea of how much she can bolster her national income if she develops her forests to a point approaching the level of the timber industry's development in Finland. Philippine timber resources, according to Mr. A. de las Alas, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, are far greater than those of Finland.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

DANE COUNTY HOO-HOO

Beautiful Blackhawk Country Club, Madison, Wisconsin, was the setting for the meeting and annual golf tournament of the Dane Country Hoo-Hoo Club on September 12, 1952.

After a delicious dinner of beef and fish, President R. J. Connor called the meeting to order. The first order of business was election of officers for the coming year. The nominating committee, consisting of W. W. Marling, Norval Anderson and G. O. Hanson, nominated the incumbent officers: President, R. J. Connor, C. C. Collins & Son, Inc., Madison, Vice President, Kenneth Smith, G. K. Smith Lumber Company, Inc., Brooklyn; Treasurer, W. R. Marling, Marling Lumber Company, Madison. For the office of Secretary, Mr. W. A. Woodson, Ellefson Lumber Co., Madison, was nominated. Since there were no other nomination from the floor, the Secretary cast a unanimous ballot officially electing the nominees.

A very interesting program was scheduled for the evening. President Connor introduced two special guests from the Philippines Mr. Eugenio de la Cruz, Chief, Division of Forest Investigation and Mr. Valentin Sajor, Senior Forester, Bureau of Forestry. A motion was made and passed electing Mr. de la Cruz and Mr. Sajor as kittens in the International Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo.

Mr. de la Cruz mentioned how "at home" he felt here in this great country of ours, just being with fellow members of Hoo-Hoo. He also spoke on conditions in the Philippines and said there are approximately 40,000,000 acres of virgin timber of which 75% can be used for Philippine Mahogany. An interesting fact he brought out was that the entire lumber industry in the Philippines is under the control of the Chinese because they have greater financial strength than do the banks.

Mr. Sajor and Mr. de la Cruz received their education in the States and have worked together developing forestry conditions in the Islands. Many questions came from the floor and were well handled by both gentlemen.

President Connor then introduced Capt. Arlie Mucks from Truax Field and Mr. George Sterling, representative of Northrop Aircraft of California, who related interesting facts on the operations of the new F86 jet fighters as well as many of the experiences encountered by the pilots, including the recent strafing of the city of Madison. While Mr. Sterling modeled the latest in flight gear, Capt. Mucks explained the uses and the added safety to the pilots in flying the finest and fastest planes in the country.

Golf prizes were awarded to the following:

Longest Drive—Robert Carter

Closest to Pin 5—E. W. Rosenthal

Closest to Pin 18—Parker Cummings

Most Balls Lost—Larry Fitzpatrick

Loss Gross—W. R. Marling

High Gross—Oscar Loftsgordon

—From "Our Little Newspaper"

Madison, Wis., USA, Dec. 3, 1952

* * * *

ANIMAL FEED PLANT SET UP IN ALUBIJID

ALUBIJID, Mis. Or.—An animal feed factory utilizing ipil-ipil leaves is being erected in sitio Moog, barrio Laguindingan, this municipality.

The feed factory, which is said to be the first of its kind in the country, is being put up by Calvin Crawford, assistant manager of the Philippine Packing Corporation, and American associates in the PPC.

The factory will manufacture animal feed, in powder form, from the leaves of ipil-ipil which has been found to be a succulent feed for poultry and animals.

A serious problem, however, is faced by the factory in that the people of Laguindingan, taking advantage of the situation, are demanding a prohibitive price for their ipil-ipil leaves.

To thresh out the question, a community assembly was held in Laguindingan yesterday morning, attended by Crawford, Alubijid Mayor Ismael Labis, Provincial Forester Vicente Marababol, Provincial Fiscal Pedro Melendez and Provincial Treasurer Ubaldo Laya.

The purpose of the assembly was to inform the people, through Marababol and Melendez, that ipil-ipil is considered a forest product and that its sale is governed by forestry laws.—*Mindanao Star*, Nov. 9, 1952.

BAGUIO BUSINESS ACT TO FILL LOWLANDERS' DEMAND FOR PINE TREES

BAGUIO CITY, Dec. 19 (PNS)—The demand for pine trees for use during the Christmas season has started and Baguio residents and visitors have been flocking to the local office of the bureau of forestry asking for permits to cut pine trees.

Baguio residents are rushing pine trees to friends and relatives in the lowlands.

Enterprising businessmen have secured permits to cut several hundred trees to be shipped to Manila for Manila residents. The first truckloads of pine trees were shipped to Manila early this week.

Government offices and military installations in Luzon have placed the biggest orders so far. The Philippine Air Force airlifted about 50 trees for the Fernando and Basa air bases. The 14th BCT got about 300 trees to be used as decorations for the "best Christmas party" of the Korea-bound doughboys.

The 13th Air Force is expected to place the big-

gest order for Christmas trees. Last year, the 13th Air Force cut about 1,000 young pines which were used for decorations at Clark Field.

The biggest tree, measuring about 20 feet, is being prepared by the local forestry officials to be shipped to Malacañan as a Christmas attraction in the official residence of the President.

In Baguio, natives are enjoying a brisk business selling trees to outgoing vacationists. Transportation companies are providing special trucks to accommodate all the outgoing shipments of pine trees.

However, Leonor Lizardo, district forester, expected the collection from the sale of pine trees to drop considerably this year. He explained that the cutting of trees is allowed only outside city limits, and it is also prohibited to cut trees in the different reforestation projects around the city.

People will have to travel about 10 to 20 kilometers along the Mountain Trail to cut trees. With these difficulties, Lizardo expressed doubt whether people would be as enthusiastic as last year about having Christmas trees.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

* * * *

MANILA CONCERN FINDS A NEW USE FOR BENGUET PINE

BAGUIO (By Mail)—The International Hardwood and Veneer company (Interwood) of Manila has discovered a new use for the versatile Benguet pine. On display now at the local bureau of forestry office is a sample of Benguet pine plywood made by Interwood in its Manila factory.

The Benguet pine plywood is comparable in beauty to imported brands and is more attractive than the ordinary tanguile because every piece has two shades of color. Ordinary varnish brings out this two-tone quality.

William Murphy, an official of the Manila plywood factory who is a Baguio old-timer, has asked government permission to ship at least 300 cubic feet of raw Benguet pine monthly to Manila to be manufactured into plywood.

Forestry officials here pointed out that while the outlook for Benguet pine plywood is bright, the high cost of transportation of logs from the cutting areas to Manila might become a serious drawback to the new industry.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

* * * *

BENGUET PINE FOR PAPER PULP

BAGUIO Nov. 27—The establishment of pulp paper mills using Benguet pine as the fundamental raw material will create work in rural and underdeveloped areas in Luzon, and at the same time give aid to all other areas in the Philippines.

This was the forecast made by Per Klem, chief of a technical mission of the UN, which is now undertaking an extensive survey of the Benguet pine forests in Mountain Province and adjoining areas to

determine the extent of raw material available with which to start a large scale production of paper pulp.

In his report recently submitted to Dr. W. J. Ellis, UN president technical assistance representative in Manila, Per Klem envisioned the establishment of paper pulp mills in Northern Luzon and Pangasinan, with a production of 180,000 tons of kraft paper and using 720,000 cubic meters of Benguet pine timber. The approximate locations of such proposed mills are as follows:

Mill I—Chico-Cagayan mill. This will be fed from the Chico river and built somewhere in Cagayan Valley, possibly near Aparri, where shipping facilities are available.

Mill II—Abra-Vigan mill. This will be fed from Abra, Amburayan and other rivers discharging into the China Sea, and built for instance, near Vigan, where shipping facilities are also available.

Mill III—Agno-Pangasinan mill. This will be fed from the Agno river, and built somewhere in Pangasinan, where railroad and shipping facilities are available.

* * * *

P.I. PULP MANUFACTURING PROJECT

A big new industry which the Philippines can develop to save the country about \$25 million annually in imports is pulp and paper manufacturing. The Philippine government has shown interest in the project and has requested further technical assistance for the development of the industry here.

The proposal, it is understood, calls not only for making the Philippines self-sufficient in her paper needs but also for making this country an exporter to neighboring countries at least. Paper making thus can be developed into a dollar producing as well as dollar saving industry. It is proposed to develop an industry that would produce at the outset around 282,000 tons of paper products against current pulp and paper production here of only 6,000 to 8,000 tons a year.

Should a start in pulp manufacturing be made next year it is estimated that the industry could be established in about four years. In 15 years, this country could export at least 400,000 tons of wood pulp a year, it is figured out. The proposal which was outlined in a report made by the U.N. technical assistance expert Per Klem of Norway calls for the setting up of six mills, three of which would be used for the pulping of Benguet pine, two for the pulping of other fibers and one for the production of various kinds of paper.

A large private organization is understood also to have been making studies on the possibility of setting up a large paper industry here. It is said this concern has been laying out plans for establishing such plants in Mindanao, specially in an area close to the sources of supply of the basic raw ma-

terials. Apparently a large new venture like paper manufacturing could be better carried out with the government and private enterprise as partners in the enterprise. With government encouragement and assistance and under private management, the enterprise should be a big success here.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

SORIANO TO SET UP PAPER PLANT

Soriano and Co. announced yesterday the results of its studies on the establishment of a pulp and paper industry and its proposal to form a ₱50 million corporation to carry out this project.

The enterprise which will be the biggest so far to be undertaken by the Soriano organization seeks to produce more than 200 tons of paper products daily, half of which would be newsprint, or more than the present total consumption requirements of the country.

Col. Andres Soriano, head of the organization bearing his name, states in a brief on the paper project, that results of the study "have exceeded our most hopeful expectations" and that "they have led us to the decision to undertake establishment of this industry, provided the government sanctions and supports the project and stockholders endorse it."

In deciding to undertake the project, Col. Soriano was understood to have been motivated firstly, by the desire to meet San Miguel brewery's own paper requirements and secondly, to help in the economic development of the country.

Actual studies into the paper project started as far back as 1935, according to Soriano, when he organized the Alpha-Cellulose Syndicate with Warner, Barnes & Co. and brought the internationally known expert in bamboo pulping technology, William Raitt, to the Philippines to study utilization of local species of bamboo for pulp purposes. He said he resumed studies in 1950 and arranged for several survey groups to go to various places in the country to investigate sources of supply.

Proposed site of the paper project is the Bislig bay area in Mindanao where over a 40-year supply of pulpwood has been found to exist. Scientific reforestation, according to studies made by Soriano and company, would assure a perpetual supply.

The Soriano organization has been aided in its survey by U.S. consultants who have found the paper project here "sound, profitable and capable of future expansion."

The project, according to Soriano's plans, will be financed partly by a loan from the Export-Import Bank of the U.S. It is proposed to issue first mortgage bonds on a long-term basis at the lowest possible rate of interest, against which the U.S. bank loan will be negotiated.

The Philippine government will be invited to sub-

scribe to the extent of ₱10 million, taking up the seven per cent preferred stock issue. The rest of the capitalization which will consist of common stock worth ₱15 million will be offered to the public in the open market with San Miguel brewery, Bislig Bay Lumber Co. and A. Soriano y Cia. subscribing to not less than 50 per cent of the common stock.—*Manila Times*, Dec. 24, 1952

NORWEGIANS SEEK PAPER MART HERE

Two Norwegian businessmen arrived by air last night for a five days' stay in Manila to look into the paper business here with a view to supplying the newsprint and other paper requirements of this country.

Herman Schultz, Norwegian consul to Chile, South America, and owner of a paper exporting firm in Oslo and B. Fjeldstad, sales manager of Hunsfos Paper mill in Norway, arrived aboard a Garuda Indonesian Airways plane from Jakarta.

Schultz said he and Fjeldstad would see the Norwegian consul in Manila for advice on whom to contact here in connection with their plan to introduce Norwegian-produced paper products in the Philippines.

Although they admitted they could not possibly hope to compete with American paper products owing to the preferences extended to U.S. goods in the local market, Schultz said they would attempt to establish trade connections with Filipino businessmen.

Fjeldstad pointed out that Norwegian-produced paper could compete favorably with paper produced in the U.S. were it not for the preferential treatment enjoyed by American goods entering this country.

He added that he expected to establish connection with businessmen here because he had learned that the U.S. was barely able to supply the paper needs of the Philippines.

Before coming to this country, Schultz and Fjeldstad passed through the U.S. where they observed the market for paper products there to see if Norwegian products could compete favorably with American manufacture.

Schultz, who joined Fjeldstad in England before proceeding to the U.S., said he was confident that Norwegian products could hold their own against American goods. He said Norwegian and American paper products were being turned out at about the same costs.

The exporting firm of Schultz is the export representative of all paper mills in Norway. Fjeldstad's paper mill is one of the largest in his country. Hunsfos Paper mill according to Fjeldstad, was turning out an average of 40,000 tons of paper products every day.—*Manila Daily Bulletin*

FROM FISCHER TO TAMESIS

The choice of the Philippines as the site of the FAO program to establish a mechanical logging center in Southeast Asia is a tribute to the rapid progress that we have made in the promotion of an industry which owes its inception to local and foreign experts who started the training area in Los Baños.

One of the ten biggest dollar producers of the Philippines, the lumber industry has made great strides in the use of advanced techniques which bureau directors, from Fischer to Tamesis, initiated as soon as circumstances warranted. Thus, from a modest experiment in Laguna, the industry has grown into an enterprise acknowledged all over the world both for the excellence of its products and the efficiency of its logging system.

Visitors to Mindanao logging centers are invariably impressed with the set-up in these places and the efficient manner in which machines are handled by lumber men. The transition from a semi-mechanized industry to a completely mechanized one has been delayed, in fact, not as a result of managerial indifference but as a result of dollar difficulties and the fear that full mechanization might have the mass lay-off of logging personnel.

The FAO plan is to be taken as a tribute to the forestry bureau because it was this office that launch-

ed the industry. Director Arthur Fischer left a legacy which Director Tamesis has, for the last two decades, shared with his men and lumber men who went out as pioneers. The bureau and its director are, therefore, to be congratulated on the recognition that FAO has bestowed upon it.—*Manila Times Editorial*, Sept. 16, 1952.

* * * *

THE AMBUKLAO HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER AND PULP AND PAPER MILLS

The UN technical assistance expert on pulp and paper pointed out that the establishment of these mills would create a big demand for hydro-electric power and also a modern and rationalized coal-mining industry will be needed. However, the completion of the Ambuklao hydro-electric project of the National Power Corporation may answer the power needs of the pulp plants.—*Manila Times* Mov. 29, 1952.

A SOUND CAR

He had answered an advertisement offering a second-hand car, and was being given a trial run.

"It's sound in every part," commented the would-be seller.

"So I hear," was reply.

Compliments of

American Rubber Co.

PRODUCER & EXPORTER OF LUMBER, LOGS,
RUBBER & COPRA

Latuan

Basilan City

The Lucky 13

A History of Class '53

By BENJAMIN D. ALMONTE

Four years ago some fifty young men from different regions of the country enrolled as freshmen in this college without the slightest idea of what forestry meant or of what lay in store for them in the course they decided to pursue. One said that he chose the course to avoid taking up math in whatever form. Another's reason was that he thought ranger students complete with leggings, Sam Browne's, and pistols, U.S.—movie style just roamed about and hunted deer on horse back. There was a dreamy, embryological poet, too, and a neurotic (now it can be told) who hoped to find in the woods and mountain trails the change in environment which would cure him of his complexes and frustrations. Some came for coldly practical economic reasons. There were as many reasons, in fact, as there were students. A few were disillusioned square pegs trying to squirm into round holes, and as fast as their false conceptions of forestry crumbled, as quickly did they evaporate from the campus. One, (he who thought ranger students were pistol-packing horsemen) packed up after the first day of classes and hurried to a Manila school, a wiser and a little poorer young man. Some two or three who thought there was no math followed suit a week later. During the school-year math and dendrology took their toll and discouraged the more faint-hearted so that by the end of the year, only thirty-two, mildly determined young man remained.

That first year was not without pleasant memories. There was the silvicultural and botanical excursion to Baguio where, with the Seniors, they had the pleasure of being

the guests of none other than Rogelio de la Rosa and his wife Lota. There was that dance in Naguilian on the way back and, as they passed the home-towns of their classmates who hailed from the north, cakes flew and hot coffee flowed. And then, there was that dendrological field trip to Calauag where, during their stay, the students waded in swamps all days and again waded all nights in balls, tendered by the hospitable mayor and townspeople. Coffee flowed too, but their brand was much hotter than the Ilocano stuff which had more sugar to it, making the brown liquid's warmth and flavor just right. So much for coffee.

That summer of 1950, hopes for vacation from the rigorous first year of rangers were snuffed out by a requirement of the course—the summer field practice. Together with some upperclassmen, the freshies were taken to the Bicol National Park where, for six weeks, they had a larger bite of real honest to goodness outdoor life. Here, the bonds of comradeship which mark foresters were further strengthened. The young men learned more of the ways of the forest. For the first time perhaps, they began to appreciate the life of the forester.

They all thought then that a ranger's life was all right for them, and really swell. A taste of it encouraged them; but, when the next schoolyear 1950-51 came around, only some 22 of the original members of the class enrolled. They went on two field trips again. One was a silvicultural trip to the Ilocos provinces and the other was for lumbering and logging studies at Tagkawayan. This was a somber, and busy year for the

former freshies who have grown a bit more thoughtful and determined. Midnight candles were burned, for satisfactory completion of that year meant a ranger certificate. However, only six made it. Of sixteen students who were awarded the ranger certificate in 1951, ten were from previous classes who have started earlier.

That summer, the class, having completed two years of basic ROTC instruction, was alerted for possible cadre training at Floridablanca. Fortunately or unfortunately for them, no call came as the government, so it was said, did not have funds. Some who had been lagging behind in the required number of academic units took summer courses to catch up with their classmates. At that time an expedition to the unexplored forests of Isabela was being organized. Many members of the class seized this opportunity for adventure and to gain more experience in timber cruising. They went and for two months nothing was heard of them until they returned — darker, emaciated, some sickly, but rich in valuable though hard experiences they had never undergone before.

The junior year was a tough one for the class. At this time, they were required to tackle the intricacies of soils, chemistry, and pathology in the college of agriculture. They found rough sailing, too, in surveying and in management. But their previous years of hard work were not for nothing. Patience and perseverance paid off at the end. By sheer determination, the class hurdled the requirements and came to within a year of their goal. A year passed away in rigorous monotony brightened only by a glittering Junior Prom which they, though few in number, managed to hold in honor of the Seniors.

The class came to its own in July, 1952. They were Seniors at last. With only one more year to go, some members who had been lagging behind caught up with the rest. Three Belo Boys who joined the class during the previous year and a member of the fa-

culty who was working for the BSF degree swelled their thin ranks to thirteen. For them there was no Christmas vacation that year. They spent the holidays working on their investigations.

In January of the following year, word reached them that one of their old classmates, a native of Los Baños who had just finished the ranger course the previous year, was killed in an accident in Lanao. True to the forestry spirit, the class turned up at the funeral and escorted the body of their former comrade to the grave. A little more than a month later death struck again and claimed one more old member of the class. This time, it was another newly graduated ranger who met his end in Camarines Norte. Thus, even before the class was through with the four-year term, two of their members had already given their lives to the cause of forestry.

Thirteen seniors expect to graduate this year. Of this, nine are from the original freshman class of 1949 — the lucky nine among the lucky thirteen. Their exertions are almost over. Four years of toil will soon bear fruit, but not without leaving a mark on their faces. Their pictures appear elsewhere in this organ. Four years ago, those faces were not so mature as they look now. See that guy with thinning hair? His forehead was not so wide as that when he enrolled here as a freshman.

ANIMAL KINGDOM

Man is a wonderful fellow, learning from the other animals the way he does. He studies the hawk and the vulture and flies through the air with the greatest of ease. He learns from the crab with its shell and the skunk with its tear gas. He considers the ways of the squirrel and becomes a hoarder; the ways of the snake in the grass and goes in for espionage. He observes the caterpillar and the hippoptamus, the shark and the crocodile, the mole and the hedgehog, and makes himself terrible on land and sea and underneath both. . . About the only creature left in nature for him to learn something useful from is the dove.

—NEW YORK Times

LITERARY ATTEMPTS

How to Sleep in the Class

By NAPOLEON T. VERGARA

So you want to sleep in your class? Well, here are some dope, free, from an experienced sleeper. If you're a new hand at this trade, brother, you better read this because you'll need it.

I never slept in my classes before, but it all started the day after a big dance. Having lost sleep the previous night, I unknowingly dozed off right under the nose of my professor. My eyes must have liked the idea, because that moment marked the beginning of my bad habit of sleeping in class. "Break a habit while it is young," they say. I tried to, but it broke me instead, so I became a habitual class-sleeper. You can therefore rightly conclude that I'm talking from experience.

Class-sleeping is a risky, costly and embarrassing experience. Risky, because some professors simply don't feel happy to see you sleeping while they are trying to talk their heads off, so if they catch you at it, you're a goner. You either receive a barrage of razor-sharp, superlative-degree words or a piercing look that would bring you nightmares in your sleep. Costly, because you are missing a lot of your lecture. Let's say the professor talks at the rate of sixty words per minute. In an hour you'll be missing three thousand six hundred words. Or let's say you're good at boiling down wordy lectures into half. Still, your sleep costs you one thousand eight hundred words missed per hour. And if your professor happens to be the bookish type who wants his test questions to be answered word for word as he gave in his lecture, to hell you go. The lecture you miss spells the difference between a red and a blue mark in the final reckoning. Embarrassing, because you become the object of ridicule in your class.

Worthwhile

By ALFREDO A. EUGENIO, '56

*Not what you get,
But what you give,
Not what you say
But how you live;
Giving the world
The love it needs
Living a life
Of noble deeds.*

*Not whence you came
But whither bound,
Not what you have
But whether found,
Strong for the right—
The good—the true.
These are the things
WORTHWHILE to you.*

Usually, you go to sleep in class when you think nobody is looking. As soon as you start, however, your sleep comes deeper than you think, and before long, you are oblivious of everything around you. When already asleep, you either have your mouth open with your tongue showing and saliva oozing out or you rock and nod back and forth like a pendulum. In either case, you look funny, and I'll be darned if you still escape notice by then. The whole class will be laughing at you, and if your professor has some sense of humor or if he is in the mood for fun, he may even stop the lecture to let your classmates poke fun at you. You suddenly wake up to find everybody laughing and staring at you, and by then, you'll know how a goldfish in a bowl feels. Or, granted that nobody notices you, your rocking back and forth soon gains acceleration so that you'll fall too far forward. If your forehead doesn't hit something, you are lucky, but more likely, you'll wake up to

find a bump on it.

In order to be able to sleep in class and get away with it, therefore, here are some pointers:

So that you wouldn't get your professor's goat, pretend that you are awake while you are sleeping. There are several ways of doing this, but we'll see only the practical ones: Rest your head on the backrest of the seat in front of you and go to sleep, but don't forget to keep your pen in motion, as if you're writing. Your professor will think that you have a headache, but you're attending his class nevertheless, because you are interested in his subject, so he will feel flattered and he'll excuse you. Or, if you could hold yourself firmly at sitting position without showing any sign that you are asleep, provide yourself with dark-colored eyeglasses so that your eyes could not be seen and go to sleep. Your seemingly attentive position will fool your professor. He will be led to believe that you're absorbing every word that he is saying, and the chances are that he won't shoot you any questions. You see, the professor stops the lecture once in a while and asks questions to find out whether or not you are listening to him, but if he sees that you are attentive all the while, he would feel foolish to ask you questions yet.

Here are some precautions, however. Be sure not to overdo your acting. It requires some practice to be able to keep your pen in motion while sleeping. But if you overpractice, you might overdo by moving your pen even when the lecturer has paused, so that he might get wise to your antics. Don't use a trick twice consecutively, otherwise your mentor sees through it. He would not believe that you have a headache everytime you are in his class.

If after trying all of these for size, still you don't succeed in sleeping undetected, then quit. You don't measure up to a class-sleeper's standard. The only thing left to do is to sleep like a log at night and stay awake in your class.

Tribute to Mother

*Asleep in silence and unseen as a breeze,
She flies to heaven; her heart of gold
And soul so pure, her passport to the Lord.
Her unstained and virtuous life unfold,
That all's well done, worthy of praise.*

*Our Mother gone! Her loving care we'll
miss—*

*We fell as trees struck by blows
Of heartless storms and lightning bolts;
But all is not lost, as every dawn
Come Mother's heavenly love and caress.*

*Still now, oh Mother dear, to you
We offer gifts precious as gold can be.
Like flowers dancing in the breeze and free,
Like sweet ilangilangs fresh with dew
Our love for you dear, shall remain aglow.*

—Francisco N. Tamolang

In Hours Dark

*We all have hours that are dark
When everything goes wrong,
And there is only sadness in
The singing of a song.
We can not reach the helping hand,
Or see the sunny smile,
And we begin to wonder if
This life is worth the while.
Our ship is weaker than the storm
We can not hold our sail,
And so the lonely voyage of
Our life is sure to fail.
But there has always been an end
To every storm and rain.
And as we keep our courage up,
Our soul is bound to gain.
So, let us put our trust in God
With faith and hope and prayer,
And He will bless and lift us from
The depth of our despair.*

F. V. D.

• EXCERPTS & ABSTRACTS •

ALAS SAYS PI WOODS MUCH IN DEMAND IN US

Former speaker Antonio de las Alas, president of the Philippine Lumber Association, who just returned from a world trip, said yesterday there is an unlimited demand for Philippine Mahogany in the United States.

Speaking at a banquet tendered by the association in his honor, Alas stressed that the problem now of the Philippine lumber industry is how to supply the actual needs of consumers. American dealers, he reported, are anxious to establish connections with Philippine wood exporters to insure a steady supply for their customers.

"There has been considerable interest everywhere in the United States for Philippine woods," he said. He expressed the opinion that the forest reserve of the country could be its biggest asset if encouraged and properly developed. In order to give incentive to lumber producers, he said the government should give more interest and support to the industry to enable it to meet the increasing demand for Philippine woods in the U.S.

While in Washington, Alas conferred with Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, Central Bank Governor Miguel Cuaderno, Councilor Urbano A. Zafra of the Philippine Embassy, and Daniel W. Bell, chief of the economic survey mission to the Philippines. They discussed the Philippine position in its fight for the retention of the name "Philippine Mahogany" for Philippine woods.

Alas was optimistic that the organized fight being waged by the government and the Philippine Lumber Producers' Association would result in a favorable decision by the Federal Trade Commission on this country to retain the term "Philippine Mahogany".

He warned that "enemies" of Philippine mahogany are waging an organized campaign to undermine the prestige of Philippine woods. He therefore cautioned members of the association against slackening of the campaign in behalf of Philippine mahogany.

Among those present in the banquet were director Florencio Tamesis of the Bureau of Forestry; Winslow L. Gooch, forestry management specialist of the MSA in the Philippines; Carlos P. Fernandez, of the Nasipit Lumber Company; Tomas B. Morato, of Sta. Cecilia Sawmills, Inc.; Gaudencio E. Antonio, of Western Mindanao Lumber Co., Inc.; Jose G. Bonoan of Taggat Sawmill Company, Amado B. Pineda, of Golden Ribbon Lumber Co., Inc.; A. W. Robert-

son, of Findlay Miller Timber Co.; and Pacifico de Ocampo, secretary-treasurer of the association.—*Manila Times Nov. 29, 1952.*

* * *

ALL-WOOD MINE-SWEEPERS BAFFLE MAGNETIC MINES

Laminated Wood Used in Navy's Newest Shipbuilding Program in New Orleans.

Adopted from *Southern Lumberman*, Sept., 1952
The Higgins, Inc., a local world-famous shipbuilding plant, has under construction a new type wooden mine-sweeper designed to defy Russian magnetic mines. This is the most important shipbuilding project in the Navy today according to the Navy's Bureau of Ships.

Higgins has a contract to build 10 such vessels at a cost of around \$15,000,000. Oak and fir laminated woods are used in the construction of these 165-foot mine-sweepers. After being carefully screened the planks are dressed and sized in the plant's mill and ends cut for the "scarf" or diagonal joints. Glue is applied to the diagonal joints if the planks are jointed into one long piece, and the ends are placed in contact and the joint placed in a scarfing machine which applies heat and pressure.

To make a large section, a number of these long planks are run through a glue machine and then placed one at a time into a special jig. Then the coated ones are locked in a jig, giving the "bundle" of planks the proper shape. Huge tarpaulins are thrown over the jig and live steam brings the assembly to about 110 degrees F for a duration of about ten hours. When the tarpaulins are removed the jigs are unlocked and the solid piece of many planks being bonded into a solid piece is trimmed and planed to the desired tolerance.

It has been announced that Navy tests have shown that the strength of this laminated wood is equal to, and even greater than, the strength of steel, and three times the strength of solid wood.

No iron or steel is being used in the hulls of this new type of mine-sweepers. These mine-sweepers will be powered by non-steel engines which are diesel operated.—C. B. Serna

* * *

EFFECTS OF TENSION WOOD IN HARDWOOD LUMBER AND VENEER

By MAXON Y. PILLOW

Technologist, Forest Products Laboratory
Forest Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

From *Southern Lumberman*, August 1, 1952

This research conducted at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, explains the effect

of tension wood in hardwood lumber and veneer. An understanding of this important cause of unusual behavior in hardwood lumber, veneer, and products from these materials is essential in the wise use of lumber or veneer.

What is Tension Wood

Tension wood is a type of wood found in hardwood species that includes few to many of the peculiar fibers technically known as "gelatinous" or commonly as "tension wood" fibers. The name of of tension wood came probably from the fact that most of its particular kind of fibers occurred on the upper or tension side of leaning trees. However, in certain species tension wood fibers were also found, to a less extent, on all sides of the tree.

Tension wood tends to differ in color from the normal wood. In mahogany, it is darker in color and appears denser than the normal wood. In some species it may have a silvery or lustrous appearance. Tension wood has a much greater shrinkage along the grain than normal wood. Ordinarily, the nominal longitudinal shrinkage between green and oven dry conditions in hardwood species is less than 0.3 per cent, while in tension wood it has been found to be as high as 0.9 per cent.

Effect on Lumber

Warping—Defects such as bowing, crooking, and twisting otherwise known as warping often occur in lumber that contains tension wood. This defect often become so serious as to prevent the use of valuable wood, containing even little amounts of tension wood, as stiles and drawer separators for cabinets and furniture which require exact fitting. Internal stresses in pieces having both normal and tension wood have been seen to be great enough to cause splits extending 1 to 3 feet from ends of railway ties.

Surface defects—Tension wood fibers frequently cause unusual behavior of surfaces of lumber. Projecting fibers and torn grains are common on planed surfaces of tension wood. These defects are more serious than chipped grain such as may occur when normal lumber with cross grain is planed against the direction of the grain. Fussy surfaces also result when turning pieces to circular cross section as when manufacturing furniture parts. The seriousness of the machining defect of tension wood lies mainly in greater depth of tearing of surface fibers and greater or larger extent of projecting fibers on turned surfaces than is encountered usually in normal wood.

Collapse.—This defect is also found to be more serious in lumber containing tension wood. However, the heartwood shows a greater tendency to collapse than the sapwood.

Effects on Veneer.

The intrinsic characteristics of tension wood affect the behavior of veneer in much the same ways as in lumber. Buckling of the veneer and fussy surface are characteristic defects in pieces containing a good amount of tension wood. Hence the usefulness of veneer is impaired.

What To Do About Tension Wood

Losses due to the presence of tension wood in the manufacture of cabinets, furniture, crating materials, etc., can be minimized by means of practical selections of lumber and veneer. The requirements of the end product should be kept in mind in making the selection.

Detection in lumber and veneer.—Projecting fibers on sawed surface are a reason to suspect that tension wood is present, particularly when the fussy areas are mainly confined to part of the surface. Warping in rough, dry lumber, springing of pieces out of shape when ripped from lumber, and tearing of grain during the first planing of cabinet lumber are also indications of the presence of tension wood. Sometimes it is possible to detect tension wood by visual inspection by the differences in texture and color between tension wood and normal wood.

Material to reject.—Tension wood should be rejected only for purposes in which effects of its undesirable behaviour are serious, and pieces including tension wood should be used where its effects are of small consequences. However, there is no rule-of-thumb by which material with tension wood can be classed as acceptable or not. The requirements of the end product should be an important consideration in this respect.—C. B. Serna

Wood utilization has been developed to a point in some plants that 70% of the entire tree, branches, tops and bark go into commercial products.

Creosote is a wood preservative of long and excellent performance as attested by actual service records. Telephone poles that are fully creosoted have lasted from 40 to 50 years. Railway ties treated with creosote may last as long as 25 years under heavy railway traffic.

A recent study of circular sawmills seems to show that where equipment is used to clean logs before sawing of dirt and grit, filing required is reduced more than 50%.

The most important properties of wood required for ship and boat decking are: moderate weight, low moisture absorption, low shrinkage, adequate hardness and compressive strength across the grain, and good resistance to decay, warp and weathering.

• SUNSHINE CORNER •

The youngest member of an LC party was separated from his companions and wandered by himself in the great open spaces of Bukidnon. He at last came to a homesteader's house where he asked for directions.

"Well, you keep right on walking south till you smoke up four cigarettes and by that time the trail will fork and you take the left one and you will pass the ruins of an old ranchhouse and another two cigarettes later, you turn left and this will lead you to a dried up well.

"There, you will find criss-crossing trails in all directions—just take any one of them because, by that time, you're as lost as h... anyhow!

* * * *

Ranger Colcol, awakened one night by a noise in the hen house, grabbed his gun, ran to the kitchen stairs and yelled:

"Who's there?"

"Nobody but us chickens, boss," came the answer.

* * * *

Dentist: (To talkative patient) — "Open your mouth and shut up."

Definitions

Christmas—A widely observed holiday on which neither the past nor the future is of so much interest as the present.

Optimism—A cheerful frame of mind that enables a tea kettle to sing though in hot water up to its nose.

Worry—A state of mind that leads some persons to fear every time the tide goes out that it won't come in again.

Temptation—Something which when resisted gives happiness and which when yielded to gives greater happiness.

* * * *

There was a forest guard who remarked: "Out of each month's salary, I spend ₱45 for gin or whiskey and ₱40 on the ladies; the rest I spend foolishly."

Why is a kiss like a scandal?

Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

* * * *

To what man do men always take their hats off?

The barber.

* * * *

When little Romy was told by Mrs. Sunico that she was born in Bataan, his father in Albay, his sister in Palawan and he in Lanao, the puzzled tot said: "But ma, how'd we all get together here in Los Baños?"

Christmas comes, but once a year's enough.

* * * *

"It looks like rain," said the landlady as she set a bowl of soup in front of one of her boarders one cloudy day.

"Yes, it does," the boarder replied, getting a whiff of it, "but it smells a little like soup."

* * * *

What is the difference between a sewing machine and a kiss?

One sews nice seams and the other seems nice.

* * * *

A farmer is a man who makes his money on the farm and spends it in town. An agriculturist is a man who makes his money in town and spends it on the farm.

* * * *

The manager of the local electric company was making a stirring speech.

"Think of the good this company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun I should say, 'Honor the Light Brigade!'"

And a customer immediately shouted, "Oh, what a charge they made!"

* * * *

"Are there no crocodiles in this river?" asked the city boy as he plunged into the water.

His ranger friend replied, "No, the crocodiles don't come down here because they're afraid of the sharks."

* * * *

"I miss my husband so!"

The woman cried.

And so just one more plate

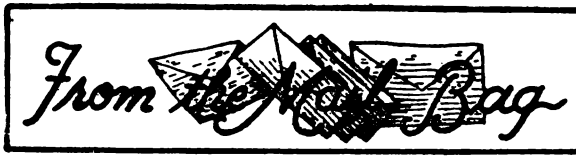
At him she threw.

A new machine has been developed that is designed to fit the power take-off of any tractor which is protected by a safety clutch that disengages itself when pinching in the cut or where obstructions are encountered.

Queries

General opinion presumes that a Ranger graduate from the College of Forestry knows scaling work, yet scaling is only taught in the Senior Year of the B.S.F. course. Why is scaling then not taught in the Sophomore year?—T.M.

They say the Manual of Procedure has become obsolete and that a new one has been prepared to replace it. When is this revised one coming out for use?—T.M.



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BUREAU OF FORESTRY
PHILCUSA AND CLASSIFICATION
MANILA

February 2, 1953

Personnel

Supervision

His Excellency

The President of the Philippines

Malacañan, Manila

(Through the Honorable, the Secretary of Agriculture & Natural Resources, and the Director of Forestry, Manila)

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to present to your Excellency, for due consideration, the appeal of the Bureau of Forestry personnel who are assigned in the new Division of Land Classification which is charged with the duty of implementing and executing large scale land classification all over the Philippines in conformity with the plan approved by MSA and PHILCUSA under Counterpart Project No. 19 and in consonance with your program of general economic mobilization on agriculture, thereby accelerating with more impetus the execution of your slogan "give land to the landless".

This appeal is prompted by the recent decision of the Budget Commissioner to reduce the salaries which some employees are actually receiving, contrary to the agreement reached by MSA and PHILCUSA authorities in the processing of this project, which agreement was duly approved by the MSA authorities in Washington, before turning over to the Bureau of Forestry (land classification) Counterpart Project No. 19 for implementation and execution.

In the screening and processing of this project by the personnel of the Bureau of Forestry with the Philcusa authorities, a quota of at least 400,000 hectares a year or 2,000,000 hectares in 5 years was agreed upon to be classified all over the Philippines. Because of the large amount of money involved in salaries and expenses, the number of teams to execute the project was reduced to a workable minimum which is 40 with 3 members in a team, one chief and two assistants. This set up requires that a team has to work continuously for 5 years in order to cover at least 50,000 hectares with no let up, rain or shine, Sundays and holidays

observed as ordinary days with office work at nights, foregoing many conveniences of life that are being enjoyed by other employees of the same rank, but detailed in other activities. These men accepted this arduous job of land classification, because it is the only way they can save themselves and their families from financial embarrassment. Now that they are on the right road of making both ends meet, here comes the unpleasant news of salary reduction, and what is even worse, they may be compelled to pay back the salary differences. The reduction of salaries is unfair as it saps their vitality and morale, and is very discouraging not only to them but also to their families. It is a phantom that haunts them in their sleepless nights. With depressed spirit, concentration and devotion to this work to the maximum could no longer be expected of them. The result would be far from the standard quality that they have pledged to uphold.

When we presented our appeal to the Budget Commissioner sometime ago, he made a comparison of the salaries as provided in the 1953 budget of employees of equal rank with the items provided for the members of the new Division of Land Classification forgetting to take into account the PGEA slogan "equal work equal pay and more and harder work more pay". He also cited one item of a topographical draftsman at a salary of ₱2,760.00. This particular item in the justification of Counterpart Project No. 19, was itemized as Assistant Chief Draftsman, but Philcusa objected to the title Assistant Chief, so it was changed to topographical draftsman at the same rate of salary. The employee occupying this item has behind him more than 40 years of service as topographical draftsman. It is not amiss to state in this connection the remark of Secretary Mapa as Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources when he once visited the Bureau of Forestry that the quality of the work of one draftsman he happened to scrutinize was worth ₱75.00 a month when told of the actual salary of the particular draftsman.

As to the other draftsmen and computers affected by the reduction of salaries, we should say this much by actual observation. These employees, before they received their present salaries, were somewhat sickly, always depressed and not disposed to use their maximum efficiency in their daily work. Being a member of the Legislative Council of the

PGEA, the Director of Forestry challenged me, in one of our monthly flag ceremonies, to help him boost the morale of the Bureau of Forestry employees. As the challenge was accepted, I had to make a study of the real cause of the seeming apathy of the employees to do more work and exert more effort in finishing the job assigned to them. I found this to be the real common cause. Most of them do not take breakfast in their houses because there was insufficient food for the members of their families, so they go to the office with empty stomach. While in the office, by force of necessity they asked permission to get a bite on credit from nearby candelarias and the general complaint that I always received was that these people had not yet paid their long standing debts. But with the salaries that they are receiving now, the office atmosphere has changed for the better. They are now more radiant, attentive to their work, turn more output, and efficiency is high because their morale is high. In this connection, it is not amiss to mention the praises of the public that the Bureau of Forestry is the most efficient bureau in the Government; even the Bell Mission said this. But comparing the salaries of the employees and chiefs of divisions of this Bureau with other Bureaus, the glaring differences are very discouraging. "*Equal work equal pay, more efficient work more pay*", should be the criterion in evaluating the increases or reductions in the salaries of all employees even Chiefs of Divisions.

As to the Regional Inspector, I have this to say. With the initial 15 teams to supervise, the salary of ₱4,800.00 per annum is really quite high but with the addition of 25 more to make 40 teams, it means that each inspector has to supervise the field work of 10 teams. This number is quite big and strenuous to supervise and therefore, the salary of ₱4,800.00 is more than justified.

To justify the respective positions and salaries of the Forest Coordinator and Assistant Forest Coordinator as Chief and Assistant Chief of the new Division of Land Classification, the following comparative data are submitted:

It can not be gainsaid that the volume of work of the new Division of Land Classification compared with the work handled by me as Chief of the then Division of Forest Engineering with a salary of ₱5,100.00 is more than double with only 15 organized teams, but with the addition of 25 more teams, the volume of work is more than 5 times. With the addition to this Division of Forest Inventory work which is under consideration by MSA-PHILCUSA authorities, inevitably the work in volume will increase to 7 times more than that of the former Division of Forest Engineering.

It is evident that the volume of work handled by the Forest Coordinator is applicable to the Assistant Forest Coordinator who alternates with the Forest Coordinator when the latter goes on field inspection, as either one will always be on field inspection and supervision.

In this connection, I wish to state that an additional compensation for the Director of Forestry is long overdue, because other Directors have long been receiving theirs. In like manner, the Chiefs of Division of the Bureau of Forestry as the more efficient Bureau according to the Bell Report, should be given their just due in the increase of pay as already long enjoyed by Chiefs of Division of other bureaus.

In conclusion, I wish to reiterate our pledge when we accepted our respective positions under Counterpart Project No. 19, that we shall abide by whatever decision in the scale of salaries that will be given to us after the completion of our mission under the MSA-PHILCUSA projects.

With profound respect, we are in watchfully waiting for your Excellency's kind and just decision.

Very respectfully,
(Sgd.) DOROTEO SORIANO
Forest Coordinator

* * * *

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BUREAU OF FORESTRY
Office of the Provincial Forester
Cagayan de Oro City

D-37, Supervision

Administration

The Director of Forestry

Manila

Sir:

I have the honor to submit hereunder the report on our work accomplished in public relations and extension service during the month of June, 1952.

On June 11, 1952, the undersigned, acting on the instruction contained in the letter of the Director of Forestry, dated June 7, 1952, and designated "Forest Products-Exhibit (Floating Exposition, 1952)", detailed Rangers Anselmo S. Garcia and Alfredo L. Genio and Sr. Forest Guard Macario Cabaraban of this Office to meet the LST 75 carrying the 1st Post-War Floating Exposition. Unfortunately, however, the LST 75 failed to show up. It was not until 5:00 p.m. of the following day that said Floating Exposition dropped anchor at Cagayan de Oro City port. The undersigned together with the personnel detailed in this work were on hand to meet and see Mr. Alberto C. Felix of the Fiber Inspection Service to assist him in attending to about 2,000 people who came and asked information about our various forest exhibits.

On June 13th, the President of the Philippines, arrived here. The whole District Headquarter's force formed a part of the thousands of people who went to the port to welcome the President. At the reception at the Cagayan de Oro wharf several posters were displayed to catch the President's attention. Among the posters which concerned us were the following:

"WHY KEEP THE FORESTAL LAND IDLE? MR. PRESIDENT, SUBDIVIDE THEM TO THE FARMERS"; and "RECLASSIFICATION OF FOREST LANDS, WATER SYSTEM, EXTENSION OF ABACA LOAN IS REQUESTED BY KINOGUITAN DELEGATION."

Later in the day, during the conference held in the courtroom of the provincial capitol, the undersigned came out to advocate the speedy implementation of the Minimum Wage Law for government employees receiving sub-minimum wages; and for the approval of House Bill No. 3133 amending the original Back Pay Law (Rep. Act No. 304); I also gave out the necessary information to the President in connection with the Hibok-hibok resettlement in Claveria, Misamis Oriental. Please see Enclosure, marked "A".

On June 22nd the DACAMS COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, of which I am the President, held its annual meeting. The general election of the members of the Board of Directors of said association for the fiscal year 1952-53 was also held on the same day. For details, please see enclosure, marked "B".

On June 26th, I attended the JRC program held in the premises of the Misamis Oriental High School wherein I was privileged to deliver the "Greetings" to the Junior Red Cross workers composed of public school principals and supervising teachers. Please refer to the Enclosure, marked "C"

Very respectfully,

VICENTE R. MARABABOL
Provincial Forester

* * * *

PHILCUSA Land Classification Party
Marbel, Koronadal, Cotabato
January 1, 1953

Honorable Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr.
President of the Senate
Legislative Building, Manila

Sir:

With reference to Republic Act No. 186, in behalf of the more than one hundred graduated rangers in 1938, and the years prior to the said date:

I have the honor to request that Republic Act No. 186 be amended to as to include the graduate rangers of the School of Forestry, University of the Philippines, at the time they were appointed and who have been in the service continuously for ten

successive years to the present (approved June 21, 1947) time, are considered, to all intent and purposes, civil service eligibles as Foresters (the equivalent of Senior Teachers) with all the rights and privileges appertaining to the status of permanent employees in the Philippine Government.

Basing from the curricula in the annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Education in 1938 (now Bureau of Public Schools), it reveals that the Philippine Normal School and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades graduates carried 49 units and 98 units, respectively. The ranger graduates carried more than 100 units. Specifically, the graduated rangers in 1931 carried a total of 107 units, or 58 units more than the Normal School graduates and 9 units more than the Philippine School of Arts and Trades graduates who were extended the automatic eligibility under the provisions of the said Republic Act No. 186. In soliciting amendment from that august body of the said Act, in favor of the rangers, it is my humble opinion, that the rangers may not be asking special privileges, but they are only pleading for fair and square deal. It is believed that they also deserve the automatic eligibility under the said Act.

In this connection, the forest rangers concerned have spent the greater part of their lives in the Bureau's service, working silently, but patiently and diligently, with great sacrifice, with the hope, that some day something, as if a gift from above, will fall in their laps to compensate their great efforts and sacrifice. But unfortunately, all hopes were in vain. They were overlooked, not included in the very important law which affect their chosen profession. The forest rangers ought no longer be silent. If they will not cry and tell what they need, nobody knows that they too, need something. It is now imperatively necessary to tell the proper authorities about their deplorable plight that they also need the same extended privilege given as gift to the more fortunate public servants by the Republic Act No. 186. If the teachers deserve consideration because they sacrifice much within the bounds of the four walls of their classrooms, the forest rangers, for sure, sacrifice more than the teachers. The forest rangers, to mention a few, not only confine themselves within the four walls of their offices, but their major work is within the bounds of the three sides of the largest triangle, the land, the sea and the sky. As for example, the forest rangers executing the reconnaissance and the land classification works in the remote corners of the Philippines, not only deprived of the association of their families for a quite a long period, they have to work in the unknown regions, sometimes inhabited by hostile tribes, traversing rivers, gulleys, ravines, precipices, hills, mountains, marshes, swamps and sea. In many occasions these poor forest rangers have

to pass their nights in the jungles of unknown region with the open sky as roof, brushes as walls and the bare ground as mats for their shelter.

I consider it a big debt from you and your colleagues for every effort that may be extended which may be instrumental to the attainment of the objective of this letter. It is hoped that the good result of your benevolent support for this cause will remain engraved in all the hearts of those forest rangers concerned.

Very respectfully,

BRUNO ABIOG

Sr. Ranger

* * * *

October 11, 1952

The Director of Forestry
Manila, Philippines

My dear Director:

I have the honor to enclose herewith my travel program and itinerary dated October 6 together with a copy each of "Agricultural Handbook No. 27, Northeastern Loggers' Handbook, forty seven sheets of Equipment survey notes covering various "Improved Harvesting Methods" and a complete set of practical pointers to field agencies regarding "Small Sawmill Improvement." With the hope that these materials may be of some use in the Logging Training Center Institute, I am sending them thru the kindness of Dr. Mabbum of the Central Bank.

As regards to my work, I have the honor to report that besides being able to finish all by the end of this month I have been able to make the required side trips as stated in my program within the range of 500 miles from Madison. The success of my work here was all due to the kind help, courtesies, and splendid cooperation extended to me since my arrival at the Laboratory by all the personnel of the Laboratory from the Director down to the last man. May I request, therefore, that our Bureau make the proper acknowledgment besides my personal expressions of gratitude to each and everyone of them before leaving for Missoula, Montana, on November 1st.

In this connection, Mr. Coleman, Chief, Division of Information and Education of the Laboratory is requesting for a copy of the list of materials and equipment of our laboratory for their information and reference. I brought a copy here but after checking the items therein I sent it back thru Forester Sajor. Another request for a copy of same is made by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Rangoon, Burma. He was here with an assistant trying frantically to prepare a list of equipment with the corresponding prices and trade marks as they were given only four days to do it. I was told that their Laboratory will be made like this one here because they even asked for the same architect who prepared

the plan of the building. What surprised me is that apparently they are allowed to buy all their machineries and equipment direct from the U.S. The Minister of Agriculture who heads the Burmese delegation is now in Washington laying the groundwork for the purchase of the materials they need for their laboratory.

Perhaps by this time you are already informed of the results of the Philippine Mahogany hearing. Mr. Coleman and Dr. Kukacha, their wood technologist were in Washington last week. They both are of the belief that it is going to be status quo. It turned out that the dealers of the African Mahogany who were very vociferous in their condemnation of the use of Philippine Mahogany which is not Mahogany were equally guilty of the same crime, if it is a crime at all, by using African Mahogany for woods consisting of 4 species that are not mahogany at all.

With my warmest regards to you and each and everyone of our Colleagues.

Very respectfully

(Sgd.) EUGENIO DE LA CRUZ

* * * *

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
BUREAU OF FORESTRY
Canlaon Reforestation Project
P. O. Box 114, Bacolod City

D-28, Forest Planting

May 30, 1952

The Director of Forestry
Manila

(Thru Provincial Forester, Fabrica, Neg. Occ.)
Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that Senior Forester Evaristo Tabat of the Manila Office inspected this Project from May 17-22, 1952. He arrived at Bacolod City unannounced at about 2 P.M. on May 17, 1952. Due to lack of transportation facilities, he could not, much against his desire, proceed direct to the project. The next day, being Sunday, he was persuaded to take a rest since he was a couple of days ahead of his time-table.

Senior Forester Evaristo Tabat and Junior Forester Carlos Cunanan, left Bacolod City at about 7 A.M., May 19, 1952, arriving Mambucal, Murcia, Negros Occidental at about 9 A.M. the same day. Forester Tabat was deeply moved by the ruthlessness of men when he saw the burned Benguet pine plantation and the inhuman blazes, curvings, and letterings on the trunks of trees. It should be mentioned in passing that Forester Tabat was instrumental in the establishment of the once beautiful forest plantations at the Mambucal Summer Resort Cooperative Reforestation Project.

From the Resort, he proceeded on foot direct to the Lamintak Subsidiary Nursery. He inspected the

laborers quarters affected by "Amy" and the repairs done. He propounded questions to our laborers, undoubtedly to find out how much they knew of their work. He noted our procedure of potting the Benguet pine seedlings with the use of banana sheaths, and advised the Officer in Charge to make observations as to results. He checked our water system and found that our clamor for pipes was reasonable. At about 1 P.M. Forester Tabat returned to Mambucal, where Forester Melecio Lopez joined him. Due to impending bad weather after a belated lunch, the party proceeded to Bacolod enroute to the Central Nursery. It must be mentioned in this connection that the Bago River collapsible bridge was being threatened by flood at the time.

On May 20, 1952, at about 8 A.M. the party (Foresters Tabat and Lopez, Senior Ranger Vicente Agaloos and the undersigned) left Bacolod City and arrived at the Calapnagan Central Nursery, Calapnagan, La Castellana, Negros Occidental at about 11 A.M. the same day. Immediately upon arrival, he checked our planting stock on hand and the average heights of the different species, the adjacent plantations and our water supply. He saw again the necessity of providing this nursery with pipes. He was impressed with our progress and our strategic location in so far as showing our work to the public. He hinted of having a better building for office and quarters.

In the afternoon Foresters Tabat and Lopez had conference with the squatters. At night the personnel tendered a lechonada party which ended in dancing until the wee hours of the morning with intermissions of vaudeville contests.

The next Morning (May 21, 1952) Forester Tabat accompanied by Forester Lopez, Administrative Officer Vicente Agaloos and the Officer in Charge inspected the Narra plantations and the proposed Central Nursery. At about 8 A.M. the party proceeded to Fabrica via Bacolod to inspect the forest subsidiary nursery at So. Masolog, 6 Kms. from the nursery thereat. After visiting the Insular Lumber Mill and paying a courtesy call to old friends (Doña Albina Vda. de Lopez and children) the party minus Senior Ranger Vicente Agaloos returned to Bacolod, from which point Forester Tabat, the following morning (May 22, 1952) took M/V Florentino for Manila via Iloilo City.

Very respectfully,

(Sgd.) CARLOS CUNANAN
Officer in Charge
Canlaon Reforestation Project

Mr. Bruno Abiog
Sr. Ranger
PHILCUSA Land Classification Party
Marbel, Koronadal,
Cotabato

My dear Mr. Abiog:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 1, 1953, requesting that Republic Act No. 186 be amended to the effect that rangers who were graduates of the School of Forestry, University of the Philippines, at the time of their appointments and who have been in the service continuously for ten (10) successive years as of June 21, 1947 be also considered as civil service eligibles as Foresters.

I shall study this matter carefully and rest assured that justice will be done to the rangers who are rendering efficient service to the government.

My best regards to you.

Sincerely yours,
E. RODRIGUEZ, Sr.

* * *

OREGON STATE COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF FORESTRY
Corvallis, Oregon

February 9, 1953

Mr. Julian R. Meimban, Jr.
Associate Editor
Forestry Leaves
College of Forestry
University of the Philippines
College, Laguna, Philippines
Dear Mr. Meimban:

I would be pleased to have you reprint the article in the American Journal of Forestry, September 1952 issue.

Sincerely,
(SGD.) W. F. McCULLOCH
Acting Dean

* * * *

January 31, 1953

Professor W. F. McCulloch
School of Forestry
Oregon State College
Corvallis, Oregon, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to ask permission to reprint an article of yours which appeared in the American Journal of Forestry in September, 1952, because it is in the opinion of the Board of Management, as well as the Adviser of the Forestry Leaves, Organ of the Alumni and Student Body of the College of Forestry, that said article would be of great in-

(Continued on page 92)

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EDITORIALS

PROFESSOR CUZNER AND THE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY

Four score and eight years is a long period in a man's life. But compared with the life of an institution such as ours, it is relatively shorter. Yet much can happen in that length of time especially to a man whose life is dedicated to the guidance and training of the youth. Professor Cuzner, fondly called the "old man", has spent the best years of his life in a school (now college) which for over four decades has been turning out yearly the custodians of our vast forest wealth not only for us, but for future generations. His life and that of the College of Agriculture, where he formerly taught, and that of the College of Forestry are inextricably linked. He saw them start with nothing and develop into institutions known abroad. He saw them wantonly destroyed during the War of liberation. He saw them begin anew and with the faculty and the alumni and their friends pulling together were able to recover if not completely, almost completely.

When Professor Cuzner retires at the end of this schoolyear, the Faculty and the Student Body will feel the creation of a void by his departure.

Perhaps there can be no better indication of our appreciation for his labors and sacrifices than trying to keep up the standards he had set while Forester-in-Charge, and in continuing the noble although difficult task of forest conservation. The school under him has established a reputation of which every forester can very well be proud. And the Bureau to which every alumnus goes after graduation has earned a name for itself for honesty, efficiency and service. The quality of the graduates can always be traced to the faculty, of which Professor Cuzner has been the guiding spirit.

SUGGESTIONS

The then school, now College of Forestry, enters its forty-third year of training the country's youth along lines of conservation, service and honor. From the accomplishments and remarkable services that her graduates do for the conservation, protection and

The Staff of the FORESTRY LEAVES

Organ of the Student Body and Alumni of the College of Forestry, U.P.
College, Laguna
1952-1953

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administration of our forests, everyone is aware that its existence is more than justified.

From the start the college has trained men principally for service in the Bureau of Forestry. Little changes, if ever have been made to modify the curriculum. Forestry, like all other professions marches along with time. The advance of forestry for the past four decades has been substantial. It seems about time that we inquire into the possibilities of modifying the present curriculum to suit the demand of the times. A modified course in which a student interested in forest management or silviculture or lumbering may specialize, appears to be in order.

It is also suggested that students be benefited of the invaluable experiences that were gathered through the years by those in the forestry service. These men may be invited to come as often as they can and lecture to the students on the practical and actual aspects of their respective lines of work in the field, the problems they have encountered, the solutions they made, and things that could never be learned from books and theoretical explanations. Theories are all right. Theories plus practical experience as described by those who encounter them in their everyday work are a long way much better for the students.—B.C.A.

MAIL BAG . . . (Continued from page 79)
terest and value to the students as well as the Alumni of this College.

Last year we reprinted an article of former Director and Dean ex-officio Arthur F. Fischer "What Makes a Forester" in the graduation issue of our Organ. The public relation officer of the Bureau of Forestry chanced to come across your article and believing that it, too, would also be of lasting value to the foresters-would-be and the foresters now em-

ployed in the islands, the Board decided to re-print your article and it is because of this that we are soliciting your permission so that we can give our readers an opportunity to read a very interesting and important article.

Hoping that our request would be granted and that we shall hear from you soon, I remain.

Very sincerely yours,

JULIAN R. MEIMBAN JR.
Associate Editor

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