



FORESTRY

LEAVES

Organ of the College of Forestry, U.P.

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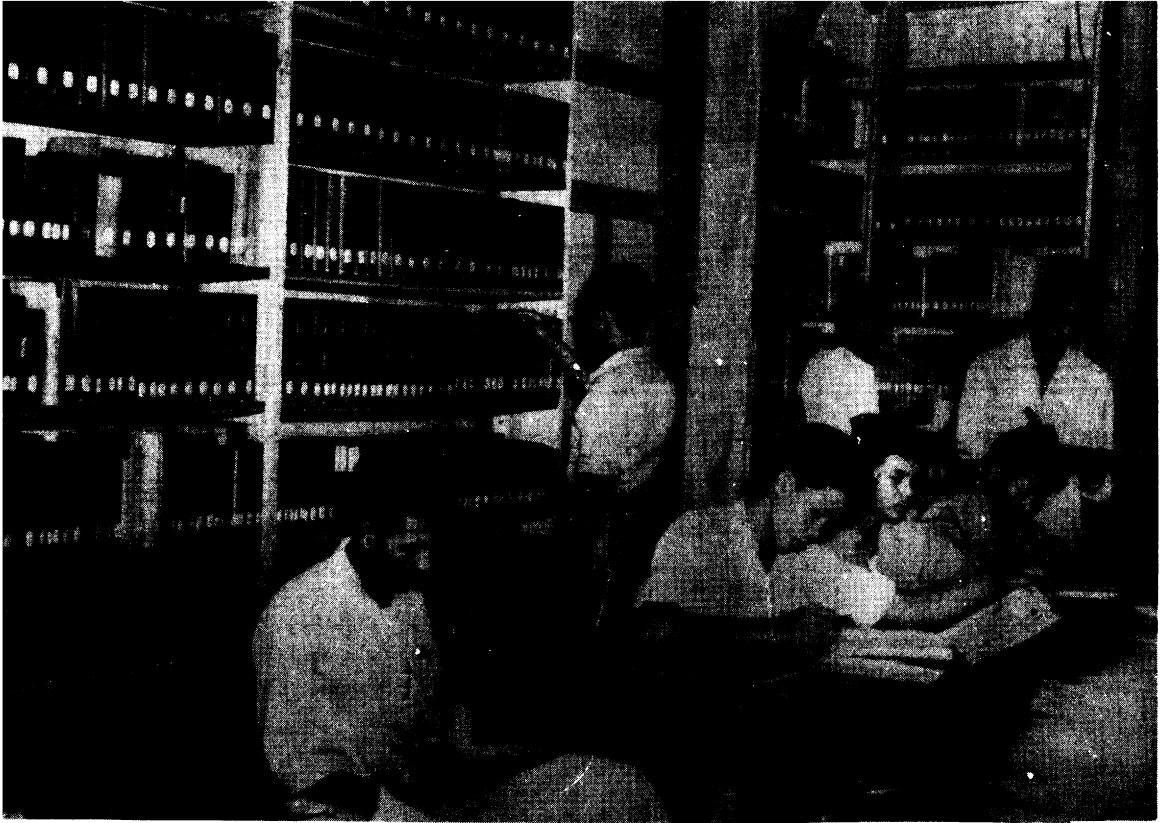


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Henry Ward Beecher once received a letter from a student asking his advice in the matter of an easy career in life. The eminent theologian replied:

"Young man, you cannot be an editor. Do not, try the law. Do not think of the ministry. Let alone all ships and merchandise. Abhor politics, and do not practice medicine. Don't be a farmer, a soldier, or a sailor. Don't study. Don't think. None of these is easy. Oh, my son, you have come into a hard world. I know of only one easy place in it—in the grave."

Problems of Scientific Work in the Philippines

By LEOPOLDO B. UICHANCO
Dean, College of Agriculture

In greeting the College of Forestry on its Emerald Anniversary, I cannot escape entertaining a feeling of possessiveness. We are familiar with the fact that this College had its inception in the College of Agriculture, when on June 12, 1910, it was created as a department of the latter. For six years, until April 1, 1916, this unified existence obtained. The College of Agriculture during that time was not merely playing host to Forestry, for Forestry was part and parcel of its being. It is a source of pride to recall that, as pointed out by Dean Copeland, Forestry then constituted the strongest department of the College of Agriculture. Incidentally, the two earliest graduates with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry are not alumni of the School or College of Forestry but of the College of Agriculture.

Although separated for some thirty-five years, in a sense that separation has been mainly physical. In fields of interest, zeal to maintain a high level of scholarship in both the faculty and students, free exchange of information and facilities and in numerous other ways, the two colleges, together with the Division of Forest Investigation of the Bureau of Forestry, have many things in common. Instinctively members of a particular unit have felt that they share with the other units common satisfaction or grief in any success or failure that may be met with, as well as common responsibility to carry out and make effective the duties for which each unit was created.

One of the most noteworthy features which from the beginning has characterized our community in Los Baños has been the emphasis placed on active prosecution and pro-

ductivity in research. The spirit has been inculcated in our youngest students from the time they enter the gates of our campuses. The result is that our community has come to be recognized as a strong center of research in the Philippines and has become favorably known by its output all over the civilized world. An impartial analysis of the contributions in the natural sciences from the different laboratories of the Philippines as well as membership of the workers in selective scientific organizations here and abroad will readily make patent the standing of our community in the sphere of research. No claim is, of course, implied for any extraordinary ability or special attribute that would set workers in Los Baños apart from other workers in the country. If any factor is to be singled out, credit, I am sure, more properly belongs to the tradition set by earlier workers such as Copeland, Baker, Fischer, and Curran and the prevailing atmosphere which puts a high premium on research and creative scholarship. The happy situation certainly is one that calls, not for self-congratulation, but rather for added determination that we do not waver in the task which we find imposed on us and which we owe it not only to the country but also to the world at large to keep unabated.

What little contribution was made in science during the three centuries of Spanish occupation of the Philippines was largely either by resident Spaniards or by chance visitors among foreign scientists. Filipino participation was almost nil, because the native element was either discouraged or purposely kept out of scientific work. The earlier decade of the American regime introduced little or no improvement, when near-

ly all responsible scientific positions were occupied by Americans, with no opening for Filipinos except that of laboratory technician or field collector. A shining exception in those days, however, was our community in Los Baños, where Filipinos were purposely trained and actively encouraged by the American administrators to assume responsible participation as fast as they were prepared. The important part that American research workers made in promoting scientific growth was, and still is, generally acknowledged and appreciated. At the same time, it was realized by the Americans themselves who were in charge at Los Baños that it was not for the best interest of science to pursue a policy of exclusion, whereby the great reservoir of prospective research manpower in the native material should remain untapped.

The accusation is sometimes voiced in certain quarters that agriculture is the enemy of forestry. In the Philippines to be sure the charge finds justification, where forests are ruthlessly sacrificed, particularly through the prevalent practice of *cañgin* agriculture. The combined effect of some hundred generations of man's activities in clearing the land to plant his crops has, as is generally known, resulted in the devastation of about half of the original forest cover of the country. The destruction is unfortunately still going on and, it is feared, at an even more accelerated pace during and after the last world war. It is difficult to realize that the small regard and even active antagonism of our people toward the forest is apparently ingrained, as witness, for instance, the following classical lines from the prince of Tagalog poets, Francisco Bal-tazar:

“Malalaking kahoy ang inihahandog
 pawang dalamhati, kahapisa't lungkot,
 huni pa ng ibon ay nakalulunon
 sa lalong matimpi't nagsasayang loob.
 “Tanang mga baging na namimilipit
 sa sanga ng kahoy ay balot ng tinik,
 may bulo ang bunga't nagbibigay sakit
 sa kangino pa mang sumagi't malapit.

“Ang mga bulaklak ng nagtayong kahoy
 pinakapamuting nagungos sa dahon,
 pawang kulay luksa at nakiki-ayon
 sa nakaliliyong masangsang na amoy.¹

Ancient traditions and beliefs make the forest the haunt of evil spirits and impute to it the origin of miasma that produces fever and insects that plague the farms. The forest is an unfriendly place to be shunned or to be cut down and burned to give way to cultivated crops. Every forester is all too familiar with the cumulative effect of this widespread popular antagonism in the waste presented by unprofitable cogon growth gaining mastery over about ninety per cent of the clearings, with man succeeding in holding permanently under cultivation barely six per cent of the land he had devastated. Despite warnings issued incessantly from informed quarters, public consciousness has not fully awakened to the resulting evils of flood and soil erosion, to say nothing of the valuable forest resources wantonly squandered. Scientific agriculturists are well aware of this important question, with which they feel that they too are vitally concerned. They recognize likewise, that many of the problems of forestry are to a greater or lesser extent equally the problems of agriculture.

Forest studies and research concern themselves with the great problems of restoring the forest cover on the vast cogonal wastes and conservation and wise utilization of existing forests. Also, the rich

¹ The following is a translation:

The lofty trees bring naught
 But pangs of poignant pain,
 Even songs of birds weigh on
 Merry souls that care disdain.
 And the bough-entangling vines
 Are with prickly arms beset,
 While their prurient pods make ill
 Daring men who close may get.

Borne amidst the foliage lush,
 The gloomy mass of woodland bloom
 Seems funeral and in tune
 With its noxious breath of doom.

wealth in species found in the Philippine forests represent many forms which, quite aside from their purely biological interest, are of great actual or potential value in numerous ways other than as raw material for lumber industry. A question was once asked by a foreign visitor whether it is true that among the wild plants of our forest there are at least 85 species which are good possibilities for agricultural exploitation if brought under cultivation. There are probably many more than that number, and they will doubtless be adopted by the Filipino farmer whenever the demand is sufficient to warrant the venture. A case in point is the recent request from several sources in the United States for seeds of local species of *Strophanthus*. Considerable interest has been aroused by the discovery in the United States that the seeds of an African species of *Strophanthus* offered a promising source of the scarce new drug, cortisone, which holds bright hopes as a cure for arthritis. Upon receiving the request, Professor Mabesa lost no time to locate these plants in the forest and watch them so he could gather the seeds when these are ready to harvest. In the meantime accounts of *Strophanthus* and cortisone were reproduced in the local press, a certain section of which went farther and asked editorially what the Filipino scientists were doing and why they were not working on cortisone. This instance is cited as a good illustrative material on how scientific problems should or should not be handled.

A noteworthy feature of scientific work is the spirit of co-operation prevailing among scientists in the way of assistance in material or information, often resulting in mutual advantage. The fact that cortisone can be produced from the seeds of *Strophanthus* is already known. Whether the discoverer is an American or a Filipino is immaterial to that knowledge. To do the work here over again and thus have Filipino scientists do something about it would be putting us in a situation such as that delight-

fully told in a Russian drama. A man was proudly displaying an umbrella and proclaiming to all who would listen that he was its inventor. "No," protested one of his friends, "That can not be true; the Chinese had first invented the umbrella ages ago." "Well, then," countered the man, unabashed, "in that case, I am the first one to invent the umbrella for the second time."

As to whether seeds from the Philippine species of *Strophanthus* would yield cortisone in worthwhile quantities is still to be determined. Laboratories are already functioning in the United States with experienced men trained to do this work, who have expressed their desire to do that there. We have so many peculiarly local problems demanding solution and so little money to undertake the work with, that there is no excuse in going to the needless expense and trouble of duplicating activities that others are already doing, and, because of their superior facilities, are doubtless doing better than we ever can. Pertinent to this matter is a remark made by the chairman of a visiting chamber-of-commerce group from the United States. In expressing his gratitude for their being treated to bibingka, puto, lumpia, and other characteristic Philippine delicacies, he observed that "in Manila, we were always given American food. We had to travel a long way to the Philippines only to get the same meals as we used to have at home but which American cooks could prepare a great deal better."

The criticism voiced against Filipino scientists that they are not sufficiently productive is a chronic one. It applies not alone to scientific workers in forestry and agriculture but it is a disquieting indictment of Filipino scientists as a whole. This unfortunate state has for its root cause a number of factors, some of which reside in the Filipino scientists themselves, who, it is sad to admit, must shoulder part of the blame. A very serious deterrent, however, is lack of public support particularly on the part

of those in whose hands lies the responsibility of guiding and directing the affairs of the nation. The lack of appreciation, which stands out strongly by contrast with many of the other enlightened countries, has worked very effectively to starve our Philippine scientific institutions. For years our laboratories have suffered from want of nourishment in the form of adequate material and facilities. Good scientists have left for more satisfying jobs and the scientific career has been in danger of becoming of little attraction to promising young men and women. In the years following the last world war, particularly after the Philippines was granted its independence, the country has been making brave efforts to rise again from the ravages left. The government has under way gigantic programs for economic rehabilitation, among the high spots of which are to make the country self-sufficient in food and other prime necessities, increased production of export commodities, utilization of water power, and industrialization. In these various undertakings, we are facing a highly competitive world, where the most successful nations are those who have leaned heavily on scientific assistance. To this end,

they have liberally supported scientific work and encouraged research activity in every way possible. As a consequence, their investment in science has paid high dividends. In their well-supported laboratories, there has been little or no occasion to complain of barrenness in scientific output. Because of their large appropriation, they can afford to hire and keep in the service the most able and highly trained scientists, who devote full time and attention to their work, because they find no necessity to add to their salary by taking up part-time employment, such as teaching in private schools and colleges. Also, because they are provided with adequate facilities, these scientists can do research in a more thorough way and dig deeper into the fundamentals. They do not have to restrict themselves to routine studies or to make up for lack of data by wordy dialectics. We may well recall at this juncture Samuel Johnson's stricture, "As the Spanish proverb says, 'He who would bring home the wealth of the Indies must carry the wealth of the Indies with him.'" So it is in traveling; a man must carry knowledge with him, if he would bring home knowledge."

MONUMENT TO JOHN MUIR

Behind him he left for monument not only his nine books so full of free-flowing religion of nature but the trees themselves, millions of them, standing in the national forest today because John Muir started the long fight for their protection.

Because of John Muir, millions of Americans yearly enjoy national parks that might otherwise have become places of tawdry show, or spots despoiled by saw and mine shaft. Patriots we have had who died to defend their country as a nation. Muir saved it as part of the world God made; he saved the beautiful face of America. As long as the waters rush over the great stone palisades of Yosemite, as long as the tanager sings there in the safety of the treetops, there will be grateful praise of him.

—DONALD C. PEATTIE



WHEN THE WILD FLOWERS BLOOM

In the vast and sparsely inhabited Yukon Territory of Canada, just south of Alaska, summer begins about the middle of May. It is a warm and pleasant season. The winters are usually hard and cold, with temperatures sinking to fifty and sixty degrees below zero. During the winter the Indians of this region live in tightly closed hide huts or in earthen houses, the women attending to handicrafts and the men coming out only to hunt or fish. When summer returns, wild flowers brighten the landscape, birds flick across the skies and fox and marten, wolf and bear roam the woods again. The Indian mothers bring their infants out to show them that the world is more than semi-darkness in a smoke-filled hut. The child learns, sitting in the sun and breathing the fresh air, that the world is bright and good, and even in these rocky wilds, abundant enough for growth and strength.

—CORONET



What Our Forests Mean to Us

By FLORENCIO TAMESIS
Director of Forestry

Of the many gifts that Nature has blessed our country, the forests constitute among the most valuable to us. But like some of the most precious things in life—like the love of a mother and the air we breathe in—many of us take for granted the many good things our forests give us. The cool shade of trees, the refreshing breeze from the tree-covered hills, the water from the faucet, the firewood to cook our food, all these and more are directly or indirectly gifts from the forests.

So much have we taken all these as a matter of course that many of us give little thought at all to our forests. Worse than this, there are even some among us who not only fail to appreciate these blessings but have even viewed our forests as something to be done away with. To some, the forest is still something of jungle that has to be cleared as quickly as possible to give way to agriculture, forgetting the fact that were it not for it agriculture itself would not be possible. To some of us, the forests are nothing but a place that shelters wild animals, again forgetting the fact that the birds that feed on the harmful insects which beset our crops find sanctuary in our forests.

It is high time that we see our forests in their proper light, being very valuable to us and they being our common property, well may we ask questions about this precious property of ours. As part-owners of this property, we should know, for instance, how extensive our forests are, how much are they worth, what are they giving us now, what we are doing to safeguard them, how long can they serve us and many other questions you and I have a right to ask.

We have still extensive forests. Approximately 17 million hectares or 59% of our total land area are still covered with them. Not only have we these wide forest lands but also practically all of them are public property. This is unlike the condition in some other countries where most of the forest lands have been allowed to pass through private ownership. This public ownership of our forest is significant in that we, the people, through our government can readily adopt and execute a policy designed to promote the best development of the forests.

Just to give you an idea of how well Nature has lavished us with her gift, let us cite some figures. In standing timber, our forests contain an estimated 464 billion board feet. This means that the per capita share of each of our 19 million population is at least 24,000 board feet of timber. The value of this standing timber is fairly staggering. All in all, it is worth 58 billion pesos. In other words, each of us has at stake in the forests in the amount of ₱3,000. Were this timber to be cut all at once, it would yield us in direct taxes alone (forest charges) more than two (2) billion pesos, meaning that this tax alone could meet the budgetary needs of our national government for at least eight years. You will see therefore how much in terms of money our forest are worth and how imperative it is for us to give them more than passing thought.

But there are other things in the forests which cannot be measured in terms of pesos and centavos. The forests act as a huge reservoir which feeds the springs that give us water for drinking, for irrigation, for water power. The millions of trees in our

mountains with their network of roots hold the soil in place and keep the farms and lowlands from being covered with stones and gravel. Beautiful plants and beneficial wild life make the forests their homes. All these we cannot evaluate in terms of money.

Our forest is a very unique kind of property in that it grows. Trees keep on growing and you will readily see that if we keep our yearly harvest of timber to what the forests can replace by their growth, we can make them last indefinitely.

To take care of this exceptionally valuable wealth, we have the Bureau of Forestry. This government entity has a nation-wide network of forest stations and provincial forestry offices. It is this Bureau which takes charge of the protection, conservation and development of our forest resources. It segregates the non-forest lands from the forest areas, it issues licenses for the privilege of cutting and removing forest products, it patrols the forest lands, it reforests our strategic cogonal areas and it undertakes many other activities intended to make our forests more usefull to us.

For the purpose of making lumber available to us, a thriving lumber industry has developed. As of June 30, 1950 there were 455 sawmills throughout the country capable of producing everyday 2,925,200 board feet of lumber. To cut the timber from the forest, the Bureau of Forestry has issued 19 license agreements and 1,562 ordinary timber licenses, covering 2,441,547 hectares of forest lands and a capitalization of 49.40 million pesos. The lumber and allied industries are a good field for the investment of capital. At present its total capitalization amounts to no less than 84 million pesos. It furnishes employment to no less than 100,000 workers on whom 500,000 persons depend for their living. The total value of forest products brought to the trades, such as lumber and timber, firewood, rattan, gums, beeswax, etc. amounts to ₱100,000,000 annually. Just now we can supply all the timber we need for our local use and are

thus in a position to export some to other countries. The export last year amounted to 65,758,733 board feet valued at ₱9,413,916.37, most of which went to the United States. This export is but 6.6 per cent of timber and lumber handled, and is bound to increase. It would mean more dollar revenues to us.

Now what steps have we taken to see to it that we shall always have adequate forest lands for our needs in the times to come? Fortunately for us, the Bureau of Forestry is by law given priority over the choice of what lands to keep for forest purposes. Every year this Bureau undertakes land classification and certifies to the Bureau of Lands such areas which are not needed for forest purposes. For instance, last year it certified to the said Bureau 29,400 hectares as alienable and disposable and these are the areas which the Bureau of Lands disposes to the public in the form of homesteads, sales and leases. All in all the Bureau of Forestry has certified about ten million hectares of land as alienable and disposable.

The Bureau of Forestry has also established a system of special reservations consisting of forest reserves, national parks, communal forests, etc. These are areas set aside for definite forest uses. So far there have been so set aside 101 forest reserves with an aggregate area of 1,169,615 hectares, 33 national parks covering 226,142 hectares and 1,864 parcels of communal forests covering 254,337 hectares. The forest reserves are to provide timber, for watershed protection, for erosion control and for a variety of other uses; the national parks consist of historic places and scenic forests to afford our people recreational and educational facilities; the communal forests to give those of our people who cannot buy timber opportunities to get it free of charge. From the communal forests the residents of the municipalities for whom they are reserved may secure free timber and minor forest products for their personal need. A total of 825

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*Our Forest Research Work**

By VALENTIN SAJOR
*Senior Forester and Asst. Chief
Division of Forest Investigation*

This evening, I will talk on "Our Forest Research Work" about which the public has heard little or practically nothing.

Our country is blessed with a vast and valuable forest wealth from which the Government derives a considerable income and hundred thousands of Filipinos could depend for a livelihood. Standing watch over these varied forest resources, like a guardian angel, is the Bureau of Forestry which by law is charged to administer for the public interest and for their perpetuation in productive condition by wise use. It takes care of both the needs of today and the requirements of tomorrow. To this end, the Bureau encourages the utilization of trees and other forest products, regulates through experience and knowledge gained by research and study, the methods of cutting, collecting, and using these forest products so as to insure their regeneration and to maintain them, as much as possible, under a state of continuous production.

Those of you who have had occasion to transact business with the Bureau of Forestry perhaps do not know that it fixes in your license just how much timber or forest products you shall cut, or when you get its suggestion as to the plants that should be used for planting on a certain site, or when you are told that your pasture area is overgrazed requiring you to reduce the number of animals in terms of its carrying capacity, or when you get back your chunk of wood properly identified and with the information what it is good

for, that, to be able to give such information there were years of persevering efforts of scientists at their microscopes, or foresters at their sample forests gathering data and recording one set of observations after another, seeking facts and gleaned truths concerning the complicated methods of Nature.

One of the seven Divisions of the Bureau of Forestry at present is the Division of Forest Investigation. As its name implies, it concerns itself with the seemingly monotonous task of peering into that great, little known world, peopled by trees and plants and the numerous animal-life and organism that make up the forests. On the outcome of the research activities of this Division depends in a great measure the success of the other functions of the Bureau of Forestry. The administration, management and protection of our forests, the reclamation and reforestation of barren lands and many other tasks of the Philippine Forest Service **MUST HAVE** as their reliable facts and figures. The Division of Forest Investigation gathers, correlates and interprets these essential facts and figures.

Likewise, this Division takes charge of all studies pertaining to the growths and habits of trees. It conducts investigations on the best way to grow a forest so as to secure the most out of a tract of land and out of efforts put in it. This seems a relatively simple task, but it is not at all. Unlike the agriculturist, the forester handles a crop the harvest of which he may not live to see. He is interested in managing his forest lands so that he

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* Radio Talk delivered over DZFM, April 16, 1950 at 7:00 P.M.

Forest Laws of the Philippines

FELIX MABBAYAG
Forester, Bureau of Forestry

Our public forest is the foundation of the economic well-being of our country. The deep concern of our country today is how to perpetuate our forest resources in order to free us from the evil effects of deforestation and to obtain the fullest advantage of its conservation and wise utilization.

The Philippines has established a noteworthy record of achievement in her tendency to value and cherish the heritage of nature. From the Spanish regime up to the present time, this tendency is shown by the trend of various laws relative to the protection, conservation and wise utilization of our forest resources.

The Act of Congress of July 1, 1902, serves as the foundation structure of our Forest Laws. This was followed by various subsequent Acts with a series of amendments, embodying the Forest Law in Chapter 47 of Act No. 2711. Under this Act, the Bureau of Forestry has jurisdiction and authority over the demarcation, protection, management, reproduction, reforestation, occupancy and use of all public forests and forest reserves and over the granting of licenses for the cutting, gathering and removing of timber and other forest products. It has also jurisdiction over the protection and conservation of game and wildlife (Act No. 2590, as amended, and Commonwealth Act No. 73); the establishment and protection of National Parks (Act No. 3915, as amended); the protection of wild flowers and plants (Act No. 3983); the administration of public lands adopted for grazing purposes (Commonwealth Act No. 452); the enforcement of Acts Nos. 2812 and 3572; the control and disposition of timber within mineral lands as provided in Section 1833

of Act No. 2711 in conjunction with Act No. 3822 and Section 89 of the Mining Act; and the establishment and development of cinchona plantations in public forest lands and the disposition of the products derived therefrom. (Commonwealth Act No. 646).

The Bureau of Forestry has in the past a problem of great importance in the reclamation of our waste and idle lands. It is important to note that the most outstanding achievement in the recognition of the importance of reforestation work was the enactment of Republic Act No. 115. The revenues collected under this Act shall constitute a fund, known as "Reforestation Fund" to be used exclusively in carrying out the purposes provided therein.

Another case confronting the Bureau of Forestry is the illegal cutting of timber and other forest products by unlicensed persons. This act constitutes not only a great loss of revenue to the Government but also in the destruction of our public forests. The recent passage of Republic Act No. 460 is of great significance in the solution of this problem. This Act authorizes the Director of Forestry to regulate the operation of sawmills and provides penalty for violation of the provisions thereof. It aims to solve the present condition in the control, disposition, and merchandizing of timber and to increase the income of the Government in the form of forest charges and fees.

At present, one of the serious problems affecting forestry administration is forest destruction caused by illegal *kaiñgin* making and illegal entry and occupation of public forest
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Protection of the Philippine Wild Flowers and Plants*

By AGAPITO L. CENABRE
Sr. Forester
Assistant Chief, Division of
Forest Concessions,
Bureau of Forestry

Good Evening, ladies and gentlemen
of the Radio Audience:

The Bureau of Forestry is charged by law, among other things, with authority over the granting of licenses for the taking of forest products from all public forests or forest reserves. The granting of licenses to collect and remove forest products from public forests is so designed as to utilize and perpetuate the products of our forests by wise use. The basic law on forest conservation and utilization has, from time to time, been supplemented by specific laws to protect and conserve specific classes of products of our forests. One of these laws is Act No. 3983, entitled "An Act to Protect Wild Flowers and Plants in the Philippine Islands," approved on December 3, 1932.

The products of our forests are not only timber and other minor products to provide us shelter and countless things to make life more pleasant, but also wild flowers and plants which can easily provide for our aesthetic requirements and wants.

It is reported that the forests of the Philippines contain a large number of species which are decidedly ornamental, and are suited for cultivation. These usually occur in the forests as widely scattered individuals.

Some of the rarest orchids bearing some of the most beautiful and showiest groups of flowers found anywhere else in the world are found in the Philippine forests. Though growing in wild state, many

of these orchids have been cultivated and are successfully grown in the green houses of Europe and America. Orchids owe popularity to their unusually fascinating shapes, delicate color tones, and the lasting freshness with which the blossoms can keep on the plant.

Waling-waling (*Vanda sanderiana*) is the showiest of all Philippine orchids and is easily the aristocrat of the orchid world. Maybe the *Phalaenopsis* (*mariposa & tigre*) come next and a host of other beautiful orchids which adorn the homes of flower lovers in the City and in the provinces. There are still a great number of beautiful ornamental plants from the forests, aside from orchids, which can make our homes and yards pleasing to the eyes.

All of these are ours to possess or own under certain conditions. We can not just go to the mountains to collect them without restrictions and regulations, otherwise, they are bound to disappear forever. To this end, there was promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources on September 15, 1934, Forestry Administrative Order No. 10-1, otherwise, known as Regulations covering the collection, possession, transportation, sale or export of protected wild plants in the Philippines. Protected plants refer to all classes of species of the rare and flowering plants including

* Radio Talk thru Radio Station DZFM on Sunday, February 55, 1950, at 7:00 P.M.

orchids, ferns, lycopoda or club mosses, or other wild plants in the Philippines.

The Director of Forestry is the Executive Officer charged with the duty of supervising the enforcement of the provisions of Act 3983. He is empowered to issue four (4) kinds of licenses, as follows:

(a) Collector's license authorizing the holder thereof to collect twenty-five (25) or more wild plants for commercial purposes.

(b) Dealer's license authorizing the holder thereof to purchase, transport, sell or export protected plants.

(c) Gratuitous licenses authorizing the collection of protected plants for public uses by a government agency or for semi-public purposes by associations or organizations, or the annual collection of not more than twenty-four (24) protected wild plants for personal purposes by an individual: *Provided, however,* That no gratuitous license for personal purposes shall be granted to an individual for the same species of plants already collected without submitting sufficient reason therefor.

(d) Special permit authorizing the holder thereof to collect specimens of protected wild plants for scientific or educational purposes.

Licenses or permits, with the exception of dealer's license may be issued to:

(a) Citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States.

(b) Associations or corporations that are duly registered and authorized to transact business in the Philippine Islands and of which sixty-one per centum of the capital stock or interest in said capital stock is owned wholly by citizens of the Philippines, or of the United States.

(c) An individual applicant for license must be at least 21 years of age. A married woman must first obtain the marital consent of her husband.

Plants given away or donated to others by the owners shall, upon being transported to another place or municipality, be accom-

panied by a permit issued by a forest officer or any person duly authorized to issue such permit, otherwise, such plants shall be seized and forfeited, unless the holder thereof is willing to pay the regular and additional charges hereon.

However, permit to export protected wild flowers and plants is only granted by the Director of Forestry, Manila. Protected plants of all kinds shall be presumed to belong to the Government unless the contrary is proven.

What I have attempted to bring out are the important regulations which the Government has adopted to protect and conserve our wild ornamental plants. Details can be secured from the field and Manila Offices of the Bureau of Forestry. If each one of us will abide by the regulations it is believed that there are enough to go around for everyone who loves beautiful products of our forests and still have more for those who will come after us. I would, therefore, sound a general call for the conservation by wise use of forests and the products therefrom for our present use and for the use of the generations yet unborn.

"I am wondering what would have happened to me if fifty years ago a fluent talker had converted me to the theory of the eight-hour day, and convinced me that it was not fair to my fellow workers to put forth my best efforts in my work. I am glad that the eight-hour day had not been invented when I was a young man. If my life had been made up of eight-hour days I do not believe I could have accomplished a great deal. This country would not amount to as much as it does if the young men of fifty years ago had been afraid that they might earn more than they are paid."

—THOMAS A. EDISON.

As we walked about among the immense columns—columns that rose through a gray-green twilight until they disappeared in the clouds of the upper branches—we talked in low, hushed tones of the simple majesty of the great trees, of their long endurance. There is, as John Muir has pointed out, a strange air of other days about them. They are the same, century in and century out; they are life in its most permanent form.

—EDWIN WAY TEALE

The Management of the Philippine Forests

Senior Forester RAMON ACUÑA

The Philippine forests, which constitute 59 per cent of the land area of the country, is managed by the Bureau of Forestry which is charged by law with the administration, protection, and conservation of all public forests. The forests belong to the State, and like other natural resources, with the exception of public agricultural lands, can not be alienated.

The whole area of the Philippines from the tops of mountains to the seacoast might have been covered with forest, or similar vegetation. Subjected to cutting and clearing, over 5 million hectares, or about 17 per cent of our land area, is open grassland, abandoned by the original occupants due to loss of soil fertility.

This commercial forest of the Philippines covering more than 13 million hectares with an average stand of 90 cubic meters per hectare, has a volume of about one billion cubic meters. This forest wealth is worth more than two billion pesos in forest charges, and its commercial value is approximately 58 billion pesos.

These forest supports the Philippine lumber industry with about 48 million pesos capital investment, employing 70,000 laborers and supporting 350,000 persons, including their dependents.

Our forests do not only produce materials for construction purposes, wood for fuel, and other useful products, but also prevent or reduce erosion and destructive effects of floods; increase watershed protection, and provide aesthetic or recreational grounds, and wildlife coverage.

For these purposes, this Bureau regulates the exploitation of our forests and the cutting rules are embodied in the licenses or permits issued.

On mountain tops and steep slopes, as lit-

tle cutting as possible is allowed, in order to retain the forest cover thereon for protection purposes. The retention of forest on critical areas prevents landslides and erosion, and minimizes the destructive force of floods.

On potential agricultural lands, after the conditions therein had been carefully studied, the clear cutting method may be allowed.

Forest reserves are established for the protection of public interests and the preservation of valuable trees from being depleted. They are managed under strict application of rules and regulations.

Likewise, timberlands are not subjected to entry except portions thereof for forest purposes.

In other public forests, not reserved for definite purposes, where most of the Bureau's timber licensees operate, specific rules are imposed, whereby no trees may be cut below the minimum diameter set for certain species.

Communal forests are set aside to provide free timber, fuel, and other minor forest products for the residents of the municipality for which they are established. They cannot be exploited for commercial purposes or entered for cultivation.

National Parks are established for their historical, geological, and aesthetic value. They are managed for recreational, educational, and scientific purposes.

In the management of our forests, only the annual increment is allowed to be cut and removed, based on growth studies and valuation surveys taken in connection with the collection of other data for the preparation of forest working plans.

The Philippine forests are administered, managed, and protected by 120 foresters, 432 rangers, and 177 forest guards, whose time is

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OUR FOREST . . .

(Continued from page 7)

may get from them the maximum benefits without impairing in the least their ability to give more of these benefits. Other countries are doing it and we are well on our way to doing it ourselves.

One of the pressing problems which is giving great concern to the Bureau of Forestry at present is the rapid exhaustion of our valuable species, like **MOLAVE**, **AKLE** and **TINDALO**, which, because of their superior qualities, are mostly cut and used for high class furniture and cabinet work and for high quality house panelling. To remedy their complete exhaustion, the Bureau of Forestry has looked into our forests for other trees in sufficient quantity, which at present are not utilized, or if at all, only to a limited extent. One very good example is the **DAO**. A few years ago, this tree was not utilized by our people, but through the aid of the Bureau of Forestry it is now in great demand and it commands a high price for furniture making and panelling.

The Government is interested not only in raising, managing and harvesting the forest crop in a business-like way, but is also concerned with the proper and economical use of the crop harvested. To illustrate again, let us take the principal forest crop—**WOOD**. From the sawmills, wood comes out in the form of lumber. This lumber becomes the object of a series of studies. Its drying properties must be determined so that when put into any kind of use, it would maintain itself well in shape. It is one of the tasks of the Bureau of Forestry to find how strong a particular species of wood is, and the best place it would fit in any use it is intended for. To protect the wood from the elements, from the ravages of insects and decay organism, the Bureau of Forestry investigates the best and at the same time the least expensive preservatives for it. In all these lines of activities, some fundamentals of research have already been made although more could have been

WHAT OUR FORESTS . . .

(Continued from page 6)

municipalities are provided with communal forests. Permits for the taking of timber and forest products may be secured from the municipal mayors. During the past year the Bureau of Forestry also issued 9,344 private gratuitous permits authorizing the cutting of 152,076 cubic meters of first group timber to be used for the construction of private homes, and 78 gratuitous permits authorizing the 79,200 cubic meters to be used in the construction of public works projects, especially of bridges and school houses.

One of the greatest dangers to the permanency of our forests is illegal *kaiñgin* making. Some of the thoughtlessness of our people clear forest lands without permit and regardless of the topographical and economic condition of the land. After a couple of years, the harvest of crops in such clearings dwindle and they move to a fresh forest tract. In this manner have come the vast *cogonales* aggregating over 5,000,000 hectares which at present are mostly of no economic value to us. At great expense the strategic areas of these *cogonales*, especially those along destructive watersheds, are now being reforested by the Bureau of Forestry. Had our people exercised some foresight we would now be saved the expense and task of reforestation work. It should be said that even now, despite the vigilance of the Bureau of Forestry, destruction of the forest lands still goes on in some sections of our country. It is imperative therefore that our people should understand the folly of wasting our forest lands, not only for the valuable timber simply burned in *kaiñgins* but also for the expensiveness of the task of bringing back cover to such lands.

accomplished if necessary facilities for the task were available. Work along the field of **FOREST RESEARCH** in the Philippines is also equally handicapped by the lack of *full time personnel* besides having no adequate facilities. (Cf. pp. 27-28).

SUMMER CAMPING NOTES

BENJAMIN ALMONTE, Cl. '53

For our 1950 summer camping, the Field Practice and the Forest Inventory classes were taken to the Bicol National Park to make an inventory of that scenic forest area located between the provinces of Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur.

Our party was composed of 34 students and members of the College of Forestry Faculty headed by Prof. Calixto Mabesa.

We boarded the Bicol Express at the College RR station on May 1, and had a comfortable though uneventful day's ride to Bicolandia in a coach reserved especially for us. At Sipocot where we got off we were welcomed at the station by District Forester Severino Nablo of Camarines Norte together with several forestry officials of that district. We then took a special Alatco bus for the Bahi Forest Station which was 26 kms. from Sipocot on the Sipocot-Daet road.

The station was located at the Camarines Sur side of the Bahi river beside a toll bridge in whose vicinity were a toll house and some six or seven houses. We set up our tents in that place which served as our main camp and headquarters from where the different crews of five boys each came and went in the performance of the timber valuation survey work. We worked six days a week with Sunday set aside as rest day at the main camp. By rest of course, is meant that we did nothing but wash our clothes, get our specimens in order, or leave for the neighboring towns when not invited somewhere.

A little birdie who has just shed its green feathers can't help but feel sorry for those guys who used to tell the Freshmen that summer camping was only a back-breaking experience where one, for the most

part, learned the fine art of wielding the delicate pick and shovel. We were luckier this year. Not only our backs but also a few hearts were strained—and our throats and most of the shoes, too—boy, what a scraping they got in that land where “only frogs drink water” and where the hospitable *daragas* could set the most granitic cardiacum aflutter with their soft and oddly accented “Sige Na Noy” intended to make you feel at home. They were really nice and friendly.

If by hearing the glowing accounts of our summer camping, those who were left behind are led to believe that we did nothing but enjoy ourselves in the neighboring sawmills, let them not be misled any longer.

We had our share of hardships too and if we have too often dwelt on the pleasanter side of our summer experience, it is only because we look upon such pleasures as rare novelties in a forester's life which help relieve our physical fatigue acquired in the performance of the rough and hard line of work we have chosen to pursue.

To the average young man, a forestry student's course of study, especially the Summer camping phase, is known to be a tough one. Why then should we dwell much on the hardships we have suffered when such hardships are only to be expected, being the rule in our course rather than the exception? To us, it is trivial. It is what we are supposed to get used to so we don't talk much about it because it is to most of us as plain as a pikestaff.

However, I would like to dispel the incipient impression on the campus that what we did down there was no camping at all but a summer vacation at the expense of the neighboring sawmills and hospitable cit-

izens, entirely discordant with the long standing traditions of the old School of Forestry, so I'll try to paint here a miniature picture of some of the hardships and discomforts we endured.

Each of the crews would start out from camp before 7:00 o'clock in the morning with most of the boys carrying a pack on their backs. Sometimes it would be a fine, clear sunrise with the promise of a sunny day ahead. At other times, it would be drizzling as we labored up the slippery trails to our respective strips in the heart of the forest.

The Bicol weather when we were down there turned out to be as capricious as our own Makiling. While working with the bright sun overhead a heavy rain would fall suddenly like cats and dogs accompanied by thunder and lightning and then, as abruptly as it started, it would cease and the sun would come out once more drying us a little.

Often, especially during the afternoons, the torrential rains would continue unabated, washing off our perspiration and drenching us to the skin. We could not seek shelter by the buttresses of the trees for fear of being struck by lightning and we could not just stand about in the open because it was so darn cold. We had to move about in order to keep warm and avoid getting chilled and since we could not just run or jump about senselessly, we would go on with the work at a brisk pace while thunder clapped overhead and with our poleman holding a flashlight aloft like a statue of liberty in the wilderness so that the compassman could sight him in the dark.

The green mountain leeches would emerge and somehow manage to get through our leggings into our soggy shoes and even get up to our necks and faces.

The ground would be slippery and now and then one of our comrades would tumble down flat on his back, never failing to elicit laughter from the rest of the boys--- good-natured, healthy laughter from the

lusty throats of vigorous young men bound together in strong comradeship by a common ordeal. At night in our makeshift huts after a supper of sardines the rigors of the day would be forgotten. We would button the necks of our damp shirts and sink into deep slumber to gain new strength for the morrow.

Even when the weather was fair, we had some difficulties with the rugged terrain. Now and then our survey line would strike a ravine which we had to cross by straddling a mossy log that had fallen across it. Holding onto vines, we would clamber down and up the sides of a deep river bed. There were steep, rocky slopes which we could climb one at a time for fear that rolling boulders might bowl over the man following behind. Not till the preceding man is safely up could the next follow. When we encountered terrain like those, we got hoarse yelling "Watch out, below....." and what's more disconcerting, it delayed the progress of our work.

Need I state here too that during our stay there we got more than what we could take of sardines, dried fish, and either mashy or half-cooked rice? But then, we were always ravenously hungry and have found out that a cold lunch mixed with a little rain water does not taste so bad after a heavy half-day's work. Gnats were aplenty too but we have found that cigarettes though damp with sweat were effective repellants.

To the outdoor-loving students who have seen no more of the forest than that of the scraggy slopes of Mt. Makiling, the first day of work and the first night of camping under the towering trees in a virgin stand are memorable events worth reliving in the thoughts once in a while.

In certain sections of the forest, not a few of us were amazed to see the clear forest floor with only a little undergrowth. Where we expected to find a thick, dark

(Continued on page 32)



FORESTRY TEAM WINS "KNOWLEDGE UNLIMITED" CONTEST

In the "Knowledge Unlimited" Program held on Wednesday, May 24, 1950, over Station DZRH under the sponsorship of Palmolive-Peet Company, the Forestry team won over the National Economic Council team by a point score of 110 against 95.

The members of the winning Forestry team are Mr. Isidoro Francisco, captain, Mr. Anastacio Litonjua, Mr. Jaime Serra, Mr. Ramon Fernandez and Mr. Prudencio Jizmundo.

* * * *

Dagupan City:—Provincial Forester D. Allas was honored by members of the faculty and students of the Tayug High School of Pangasinan as one of the speakers in connection with the celebration of Vocational Guidance Week Program on April 10, 1950.

* * * *

Lucena, Quezon:—Provincial Forester Rafael San Pedro was honored with an invitation to join the members of the Provincial Board of the province on February 23-26, 1950 to visit the island of Alabat. In their itinerary, three towns were visited by the party, namely, Perez, Alabat and Quezon in which meetings were held. Forester San Pedro spoke on the conservation of the forest resources particularly the Alabat Forest Reserve and the Communal forests of each municipality. Squatters of portion of the Alabat Forest Reserve were advised to vacate.

* * * *

Capiz, Capiz:—Provincial Forester Alfredo de los Reyes ably represented the Bureau of Forestry in the Mayors' Convention held at Capiz Provincial Capitol on February 23-24, 1950 in connection with problems of ame-

liorating the poor, food production and peace and order of the province. From his written address, it is revealed that Ivisan, Dumalag and Altavas are taking steps in curving illegal *kaiñgin*, illegal cutting and reforestation in their communal forests. The mayors concerned were congratulated publicly by the Provincial Forester during the Convocation.

* * * *

Fabrica, Negros Occidental:—Vice-President Fernando Lopez and members of his party composed of Ambassadors and their wives of the United States, Britain, Holland, Italy, China, Congressmen, Provincial and Municipal Officials led by Governor Rafael Lacson and press reporters, visited Fabrica on February 4, 1950. The party looked into the operation of the Insular Lumber Co. Mr. H. C. Pope, Manager of Insular Lumber Co. was the host of the party.

* * * *

Provincial Forester Melecio Lopez attended the Fifteenth Anniversary of the founding of Tabla Valley, Cauayan, Negros Occidental. His presence in the locality was timely as it checked the active cutting of timber, rattan and diliman and squatting inside public forest. He talked in the local dialect on the release of public land from public forests for settlement purposes to about 2,000 people inside the auditorium on February 26, 1950.

* * * *

Tagbilaran, Bohol:—Dr. M. C. Cummings of the American Embassy, Manila, visited the provincial headquarters of Tagbilaran on February 20, 1950. Provincial Forester R. Navallasca and district personnel entertained the Dr. Forestry matters in relation with the

economic development of the province of Bohol were deliberated.

* * * *

Cagayan, Misamis Oriental:—Ranger Domingo O. Ramirez of the provincial headquarters gave a lecture on "Our Forest and Its Administration" to the Botany Class of the Ateneo de Cagayan Students on February 18, 1950.

* * * *

Provincial Forester Vicente Marababol was one of the elected delegates of the Misamis Oriental Council of the BSP who attended the 11th National Council Meeting, BSP, in Davao City on May 6-7, 1950. In this Council, Director Tamesis garnered the highest votes among nine elected candidates as members of the National Executive Board, BSP.

* * * *

From a copy of a program of the town fiesta which took place at Gingoog on May 21-23, 1950, the activities of the following Alumni were noted: Bernardo R. Dolores '28, as Chairman, Executive Committee, Gingoog Town Fiesta, with a one paged write-up entitled "Homage"; Vicente Vedad '26, Vice-Chairman; Florencio Guirnela '34, Chairman Sports Committee. Mr. Guirnela participated in tennis, double, in the athletic events. Excerpts of "Homage" are quoted as follows:

"Gingoog is blessed with rich fertile soil. . . home of the world famous tangile, red lauan, almon etc. . . unsurpassed anywhere. Industrial exploitation by the Sta. Clara Lumber Co., Inc. and by Anahan Lumber Co. are a boom that provides opportunities for labor, enhance local prosperity and help create favorable trade here and abroad.

Central Office

Council of Personnel Administration:—Elected on June 29, 1950 as members of the Council of Personnel Administration for the period from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951, were Forester Teofilo Santos and Mr. Vicente Leonor for the technical and clerical force, respectively. Votes casts were

512 and 391 respectively. Outgoing members are Dr. Vicente de la Cruz and Mr. Isidoro Francisco.

Bureau of Forestry Savings and Loan Association, Inc. and Forestry Relief Association.—In an election on June 10, 1950, the following were elected Members of the Board of Directors and Assistant Officers:

Board of Directors:—Messrs. Carlos Sulit, Isidoro Francisco, Lorenzo Sison, Felix Mabbayag, Federico Jimenez, and Isabelo Achacoso.

Assistant Officers:—Messrs. Antonio A. Quejado, Tomas N. Roque, Vicente Leonor and Jose Viado.

In view, however, of the transfer of Mr. Isidoro Francisco to the Bureau of Fisheries, Mr. Demeterio Salunga who obtained the seventh highest votes qualified for board membership. From among members of the board of directors, the following were elected and constitute the Officers for the period from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951: President: Isabelo Achacoso; Vice-President: Carlos Sulit; Secretary: Federico Jimenez; Treasurer: Lorenzo Sison; Auditor: Demetrio Salunga; Legal Adviser: Felix Mabbayag; Assistant Secretary: Vicente Leonor; Assistant Treasurer: Tomas N. Roque; Assistant Auditor: Antonio Quejado; and Assistant Legal Adviser: Jose Viado.

GOVERNOR ASKS MORE RANGERS FOR PROVINCE

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY, July 4--In a letter addressed recently to Director of Forestry Florencio Tamesis, Governor Paciencia G. Ysalina requested the assignment of additional rangers and foresters to Misamis Oriental to help in developing its agricultural and lumber industries.

Ysalina's request was prompted by his observations that the local forestry office is undermanned and cannot cope with its work specially in the allocation and inspection of forest lands. Despite their industry and desire to serve the people, the

present personnel is simply unable to meet the public demand for service, the governor said.

Numerous requests of the provincial board for the reclassification of forest lands in the municipalities of Manticao, Claveria, Gingoog, and Salay, have not been complied with because of the lack of trained personnel it was pointed out.

HERE AND THERE

By M. V. QUISUMBING

The chairmen of the different Red Cross service committees of the Misamis Oriental-Bukidnon chapter of the PNRG were named at the chapter board meeting held last Friday evening. They are Major Angeles Limena, Disaster Preparedness and Relief Service committee; Provincial Treasurer Ubaldo D. Laya, Fund Raising committee; Dr. Jose Zamora, Blood Program committee; Dr. Galo Franco, Nursing Service; Atty. Ernesto Tamparong, Safety Services; Vicente Marababol, Home Service Committee; Juan S. Paguio, Junior Red Cross; Lt. Col. Anastacio de Guzman, Military Welfare Service; and Hon. Roque Chaves, Public Information Service.

The chapter board also unanimously approved to recommend to PNRG national headquarters the approval of a resolution of the Bukidnon subchapter board regarding their application for an independent status.

District Engineer Galo Castronuevo was designated chairman of a committee to prepare the plans of the new RC headquarters building, with Vicente Marababol and Dr. Jose Zamora as members.

The newly elected officers and members of the board of director of the Dacams Cooperative Association took their oaths of office before City Judge Agustin Antillon in a simple but solemn ceremony held at Yee's Restaurant last Saturday.

The 1950-51 directorate is composed of the following: Forester Vic R. Marababol,

president; Dr. Greg. C. Goloyugo, vice-president; Greg. Abellera, secretary; Ranger Dalmacio Zablan, treasurer; Valentin K. Lina, auditor; Forester Conrado P. Verendia, assistant treasurer; Carlos O. Fernandez, assistant auditor; and Proceso Balauag, Mac Cabaraban, and Justino A. Ybañez, members of the board of directors.

The Dacams Cooperative Association has among its members the present and former officials and employees of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Department of Commerce and Industry, who at one time or another have been assigned in Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon.

During the recent trip of Director Florencio Tamesis and Forester Porfirio San Buenaventura, Chief of the Administrative Division, to Mindanao the Dean made an appeal to the alumni to give their share to the U.P. Carillon Fund Drive for which he had pledged ₱2,000 from the Forestry alumni.

They also had the occasion to meet most of the Forestry Alumni in the province of Davao, Cotabato and Zamboanga and those no longer with the Bureau of Forestry.

Among those they met were Messrs. J. Acenas, Cl '20; N. D. Estabillo, Cl '20; D. L. Dagondon, Cl '40; C. L. Mercado, Cl '27; R. F. Salvilla, Cl '26; J. C. Andrada, Cl '19; G. Diego de Dios, Cl '14; A. P. Estaniel, Cl '34; E. Sim, Cl '20; J. Ilustrisimo, Cl '28; P. Asagra, Cl '30; L. Denoga, Cl '22; M. Etubañas, Cl '33 and others.

At the party given by Mr. Nazario Peñas, of the Sta. Clara, to which alumni and personnel of the local forests station were invited, the plan for reviving the awarding of the Ahern Medal, which in pre-war years was given to the graduating student for scholarship was discussed.

The board of judges of the float contest held in connection with the city's celebration
(Continued on page 39)

Campus Notes

MAKILING LITERARY CLUB REVIVED

Literary-minded alumni of the old School of Forestry particularly the former members of the defunct Order of Pterocarpus of the School will probably be interested to know that the Makiling Literary Club has been reorganized in the college.

Through the initiative of Senior Ranger Martin R. Reyes who was a member of the pre-war organization and now a Belo Boy, a small group of students met in one of the dimly-lit rooms of the college building late in the afternoon of August 9, 1950, and discussed the possible revival of the club. After hearing Prof. Blando talk about the history and former activities of the prewar organization, the body acted on and ratified a previously framed constitution and held an election for officers.

The following were elected for the year 1950-51:

President	Edgardo Mabesa
Vice-President	Martin R. Reyes
Secretary	Ben Almonte
Treasurer	Jose Calip
Auditor	Domingo de Leon
Business Manager	Primo Andres
Adviser	Prof. Jose B. Blando

With the revival of this organization, it is expected that among other things, dramatics, writing, and public speaking in the College will receive a much-needed shot in the arm. The new members are eager to live up to the worthy name of the prewar club and hope to accomplish as much as their predecessors.

The Makiling Literary Club was first organized in 1932 as a branch of the old Order of Pterocarpus, an affiliation of the brightest students in the school during that time. Then, as now, the club was under the guidance of Prof. Blando.

It presented plays to raise funds for various purposes, promoted literary activities in general, and published an organ called the *Narra Chips* which appeared from 1934 up to 1938 when it ceased to be published for some reason or another. However the club itself carried on its other activities and lasted till the outbreak of the war in 1941.

Since then it was forgotten and only when somebody happened to dig up an old and dusty copy of the *Narra Chips* from Prof. Blando's files were memories of the Makiling Literary Club rekindled, although about 3 years ago, the present president Ed Mabesa, made moves to revive the organization. Not till the arrival of an old member, Ranger Reyes, did the dreams of the revival of the club materialize.

The young blooded Makiling Literary Club plans to take up the work started by the old organization in breaking the monotony of campus life and in training its members in the field of literary endeavors.

As a new feature, the club will hold regular monthly luncheons or dinners at the new Mess Hall to which notables and writers who have made names for themselves will be invited as guest lecturers.—B. Almonte.

This year the Forestry students are using for the first time the new Mess Hall.

It is a low, spacious building, completely screened and well ventilated, constructed at the site where the old pre-war mess hall used to be. Like the new dormitories, its construction was made possible through the aid of the U.S. Philippine War Damage Commission.

Food is supplied by a private caterer at ₱45.00 a month. All students living in the new dormitories are required to have
(Continued on page 35)

Our Dollar-Making Lumber Trade in Difficulties

By FLORENCIO TAMESIS
Director of Forestry

I have been asked of the present status of the lumber industry particularly the export trade. Our export trade has considerably improved since last September. It is expected that we will increase our export logs and lumber to at least ten per cent of our production before the year is over. Our export last year was only 4.5 per cent of our production. We are still below pre-war level of from 25 to 30 per cent of our total production. Many of the Filipino producers find difficulty in taking advantage of the offers now being made from foreign countries to absorb our products. For the last few months I have been contacting producers for possible foreign trade in view of numerous requests that I received from foreign buyers, but unfortunately the response was very discouraging. Outside of 10 or 12 producers who were themselves exporters, no one seems to be able to take advantage of the brisk market in the United States, particularly for logs. All these big producers are booked almost to the end of the year which indicates healthy business. On the other hand, the local market prices seem to go "tobogganing," thus discouraging smaller producers who are not exporters from increasing their production.

The situation is indeed anomalous and I believe it requires a drastic measure or remedy so that the country could take advantage of its foreign trade which is dollar-making and saving business for the country. Small lumber operators can not hope to get into the export trade without help and because of this they suffer losses by the

lowering of local prices in the market which should not have been the case.

As I have repeatedly said, the main difficulties of the lumber industry lie in inadequate financing and unorganized merchandizing both in local and export trade. Unless these two phases of the industry are corrected, we could not hope to increase our foreign trade to bring us the dollar. Today if we have the lumber and logs of the grades demanded abroad, we could dispose of them in no time. I have a standing inquiry to supply over 12 million board feet this year, but I doubt if any one can take it up seriously. We therefore have to be contented now with what little improvement through the efforts of big operators who are doing their utmost to increase production. I was asked if this situation could be remedied. My answer was in the affirmative, provided proper financing is obtained. Merchandising would come as a consequence of proper production at lower cost. The recent allegation therefore that we have lost our market in America is not quite true now. Today we can sell almost anything we can produce in the American Market, provided they come in proper standards and can compete prices with other woods produced elsewhere.

Love is like a mushroom. You never know whether it's the real thing until it's too late.

—TIMES OF BRAZIL (Sao Paulo)

There is no limit to the good a man can do if he doesn't care who gets the credit for it.

—STATS

Lumber Review

After a very successful visit of the Director of Forestry in the States and meeting lumber and timber users, enthusiasm was created and resulted in the greater amount of order for Philippine Mahogany. The 2nd semester of the fiscal year 1949-1950 corroborated this statement as there were shipped 19,855,855 board feet of lumber and 20,270,704 board feet of logs with an estimated value of ₱2,234,586.20 and ₱1,799,389.85, respectively. United States leads in the imports of lumber and timber constituting 55% in volume and 40% in value of the total exports of the period covered by this review. New markets for lumber and timber are fast developing and orders are pouring in continuously. Japan, Formosa (new) and Hongkong (new) proves to be very good markets. South Africa, Belgium and Ireland are beginning to have greater interests and Canada, Guam, and Hawaii, also are importing lumber and timber from the Philippines. There is an indication that Australia may be interested again on Philippine lumber as inquiry have been received from that country. A great future is in sight if systematic propaganda with regards to the usefulness availability both in quality and quantity of the Philippine Mahogany so that more dependable markets may be developed to increase not only in volume but in value as well of the timber and lumber export trade from the Philippines.

Export prices both for lumber and logs have shown an improvement.

A track star was boasting of his achievements when a man sitting at a nearby table interrupted him. "I'll race you," said the stranger. "And you'll never pass me if you give me a tree-foot start and let me choose the course."

The star looked at the portly gentleman and laughed. "Bet you 50 to one I will," he returned. "Where's the course?"

"Up a ladder," answered the challenger.

—Contributed by FRANCES RODMAN,
The Reader's Digest

Sunshine Corner

"What was the hardest thing you learned at college?" asked the proud father. "To keep repeating the phrase 'I don't know, sir'."

Professor (irritated): "If there are many morons in the room, please stand up."

A long pause, and a lone freshman rose.

Professor: "What, do you consider yourself a moron?"

Freshman—"Well, not exactly that, sir: but I do hate to see you standing all alone by yourself."

A professor of physiology was describing the organs of sense, etc., and finally asked for a summary of his lecture. The star of the class arose and said:

"Well, Prof, as I see it, I see with my eye organ, I hear with my ear organ, I smell with my nose organ, I eat with my mouth organ, and I feel with my hand organ."

Professor—"Give an example of a collective noun."

Stude—"Garbage can, sir."

Cop—"Hey, watcha doin' here?"

Biologist—"Why, er, officer, I am looking for flora and fauna."

Cop—"Move along, or I'll run you in—and your girl friends, too."

First Stude—"Give an example of Scott's works."

Second Stude—"Scott's Emulsion."

Professor—"If the noun is singular make it plural. If it's plural, make it singular. The word is *appendices*."

Student (raising his hand)—"*Appendicitis*."

GOLDEN JUBILEE SCENES



Invocation by Monsignor Gabriel M. Reyes.

Secretary Teodoro Evangelista reading the President's address at the Golden Anniversary dinner, Manila Hotel.



Director Florencio Tamezis opens the Foresters' Conference and the Golden Anniversary Celebration.

Forester Eugenio de la Cruz receiving his 25th year service award, from Secretary Placido Mapa.



40th ANNIVERSARY



Field Mass on the Forestry Campus. Rev. Fr. Roman Baes, officiating.

Mrs. Bienvenido Maria Gonzalez and Mrs. Florencio Tamesis unveiling the cenotaph donated by class '50.



Alumni roll call of those who had passed to the Great Beyond.

Class representatives lay their wreaths for their departed classmates.



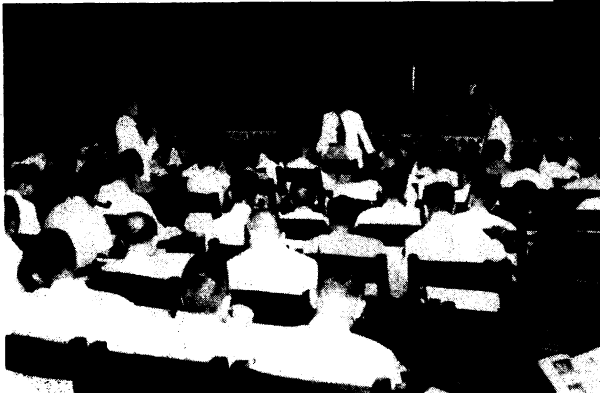
SCENES

*Honorable Pio Pedrosa as
guest speaker at the Emme-
rald Anniversary celebration.*



*L. to r. Gov. D. Chipeco,
Honorable Pio Pedrosa, U.P.
President B. M. Gonzalez,
Mrs. L. Uichanco, Mrs. B.
M. Gonzalez, Mrs. P. Pe-
droso, Mrs. F. Tamsis, Prof.
H. Cuzner.*

*Anniversary luncheon at
the Forestry Mess.*



*Director Tamesis presides
at the Alumni Conference.*

Campus Scenes



An exchange of pleasantries among the "old timers".

Dean Uichanco of the College of Agriculture addresses the foresters.



A thrilling game between FYC and the Laguna Institute.

The passing of the key at the Junior Prom. Miss Norma de la Cruz is the Junior Class Muse, 4th from right.

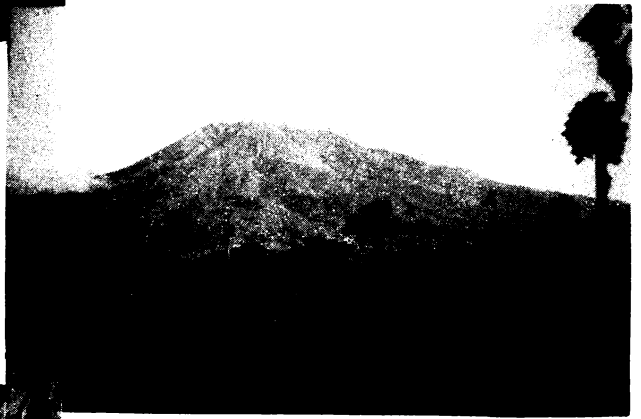


here and there



Dean Tamesis, bags a white breasted sea eagle at Ursula Island, Palawan.

Upper portion of the Canlaon Volcano seen from a distance.



Bagticans—Class '13

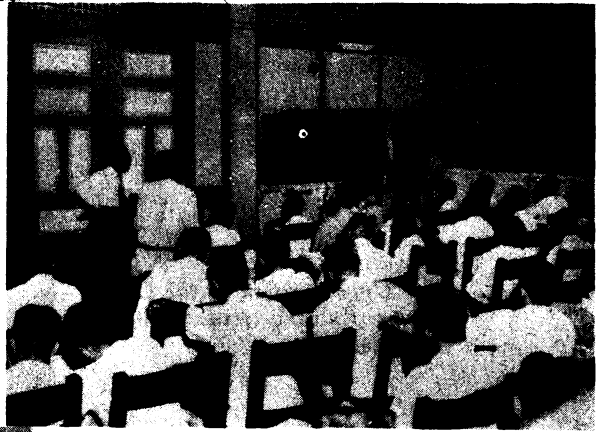
Conferees bid adieu to their Alma Mater.





Unveiling of Dean Tamesis' portrait donated by the Foresry Youth Circle, Central Office.

An interesting discussion on Mahogany as a reforestation crop.

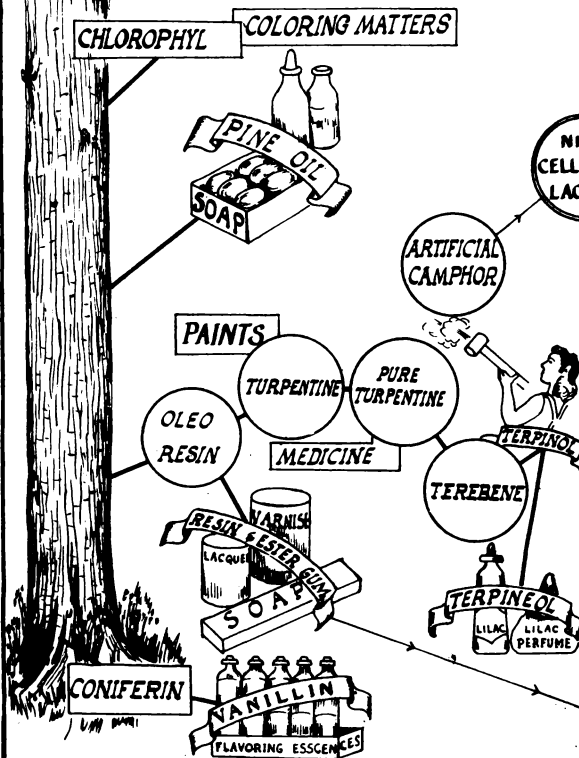


Foresters at the Senior Luncheon.

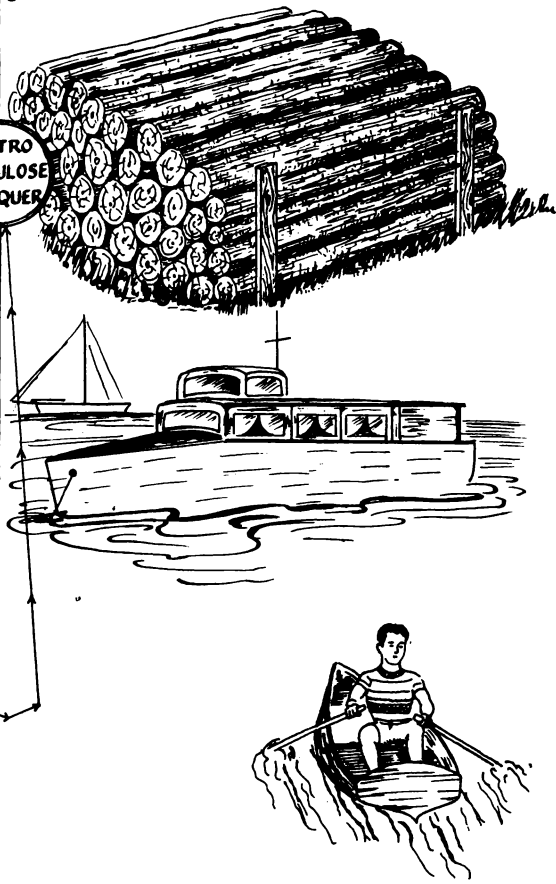
Provincial Foresters' League luncheon at the Aristocrat. Speaker Perex addressing the Foresters.



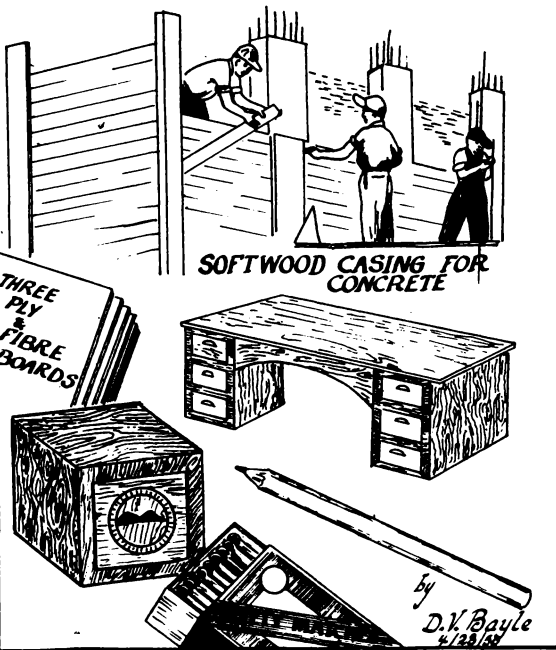
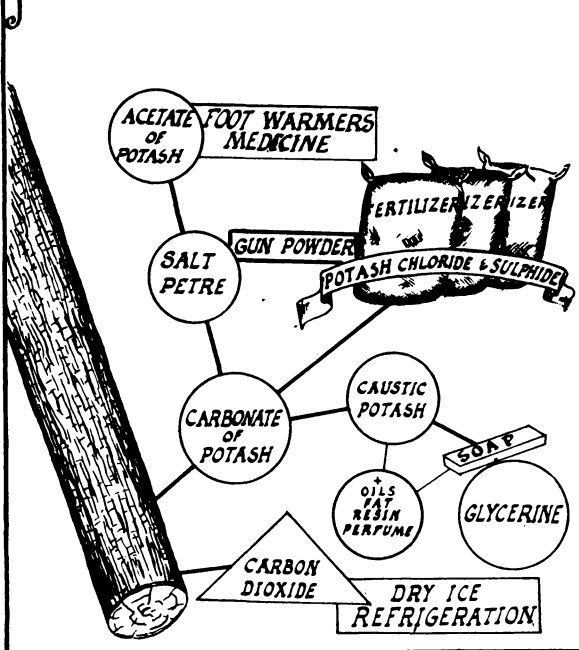
BY-PRODUCTS OBTAINED FROM THE LIVING TREE



PRODUCTS OBTAINED FROM THE TIMBER



BY-PRODUCTS OBTAINED FROM THE TREE CUT DOWN



“Standardization of Foresters’ Salaries”

By SANTOS E. DUEÑAS
Provincial Forester

Today, more than ever high government officials, national leaders, technical men or otherwise are one in extolling the role played and has yet to be played by the splendid corps of men, faithful and silent guardians of our nation’s vast natural resources—the foresters.

The foresters have not been wanting in support. It is regrettable, however, that while vocal and written recognition of our services have been stressed time and again, our national leaders have not shown tangible evidence of such appreciation. Our crying need—“standardization of Foresters’ salaries has been sadly neglected. Unfortunately, for the foresters, they are considered in matter of wages more often than not, merely as “skilled workmen or clerks”. The forest officers receive wages not commensurate with their skill and training nor with the work they perform compared to other government technical men of equal or similar training and category.

In our agitation for a better deal we do not wish to give the impression that foresters are worth so much but we believe that it is only proper that technical men, the foresters be given their just due. We certainly cannot accept the presumption that a forester is worth only a “skilled workmen’s wages or that his salary should be pegged to a certain minimum or maximum which could hardly keep “body and soul” together. The salaries for foresters must be standardized so that they may get what is due them, what they are entitled to as foresters. We foresters plea for a better break. We also plea to the authorities concerned to

(Continued on page 32)

FIFTY YEARS OF LIFE

Organized fifty years ago, the Bureau of Forestry, one of the first bureaus established during the American regime, will observe the golden anniversary of its organization on April 13. Used to working hard without much fanfare the bureau personnel will commemorate the event sans the customary pomp and noise.

Perhaps very few may realize the importance of the Bureau of Forestry as an instrumentality of our national government. Some may even consider it as an unnecessary appendage to our governmental structure, all of which are very far from the truth because the Bureau of Forestry is really an office which not only cares for one of our richest sources of national wealth but is also a revenue-producing institution.

The Bureau of Forestry guarantees, through proper care and supervision, the perpetuation of three of the nation’s natural wealth—forest, soil, and water. Without the Bureau of Forestry there would be wanton destruction of our timber and the consequent erosion of our soil and the drying up of our lakes and rivers. The Bureau must, therefore, continue to exist to accomplish its mission which is very important to the life of the nation.

On the occasion of its golden anniversary, we take opportunity to laud the Bureau’s personnel who have been responsible for the efficient management and administration of our forest resources. The fact that their bureau has never been linked with grave and scandalous anomalies is the best evidence that the men behind it really consider their office as a public trust and that they are there to serve the best interests of the state. We wish them more power and continued success. (Editorial *Zamboanga Times*)

Major Bala Appeals to World War II Veterans

World War veterans in this city were urged to take and define their stand on the question of the Huks, in a speech delivered by Major Regulo D. Bala, now connected with the local office of the Bureau of Forestry, at the Zamboanga Trade School.

The occasion was World War Veterans Trainees day celebration held in connection with Trade School Week.

Major Bala declared that the Huks are not merely after social and economic reforms but are after the overthrow of the present democratic institution in this country. He urged his hearers to fight against this menace which threatens the security of the country.

Earlier in his speech, Major Bala counseled the veterans to bury the hatchet and come to a more constructive and tangible undertaking to make the country economically sound.

THE SPEECH

Members of the faculty, fellow veterans, ladies and gentlemen:

It is indeed very gratifying and elating to be once more in the midst of war comrades. I consider it a distinct honor of having been bestowed with the privilege of addressing you on this occasion...for you to be conferred with Proficiency Certificates...an acknowledgment of your successful studies in this beloved institution. I must congratulate you. Pride is yours, doubly so, at your age which the defeatist and the weak, consider it a qualifying excuse to warrant their indifference or plain shame, in furthering their mental and intellectual pursuit. Your distinct success is an eloquent argument in support of adult education. Once more it proves that man's desire and capacity to learn only ends

with the last breath...that man is truly incapable of knowing everything on earth.

I consider it a betrayal to our pride as veterans and a mockery to our unconditional sacrifices, especially to the undaunted spirits of those who were left behind, without at least reminiscing our war lives.

War was and still is horrible. We were thrown into the cauldron of the last war, not with the thought of material promise or of glory, but because of our right and obligation to defend ourselves and our ideals in our democratic way of life. We sweated, we bled, we wept, we prayed, and still others who were less fortunate, perished, in order to tip the balance of war to our side and its successful prosecution to a victorious end. Accordingly, we made this world safe for democracy. In the midst of the fury and flame of battle we were lionized, immortalized. Soldierly won its highest laurel and praise. And, as the clouds of war lifted, the sun saw us displaced in the material and moral world...moral, because, we found ourselves strangers in the hearts of our brother civilians, and still within them, we were in the cache of hatred and apathy. We are still dazed. The opportunities blooming in the mad rush for get-rich-quick in the black market or the buy and sell world both during the Japanese and early liberation period were gone. All we felt then was that we were made the pawns by our smart materialistic and opportunist brethren who fattened and profited themselves during the war instead of losing and sacrificing every material thing for the cause. We were chagrined. Why the hatred, and apathy, and our unpopularity? Why? Simply because the overt and unsavory acts committed by some of our comrades were applied in a general form. We were branded as super-patriots, and monopolists of patriotism, and

all kinds of names. Fortunately, through the will of God, and as time went on, the civilians returned us back into the folds of their love, and whatever misgivings we unduly got from them we had forgotten and had forgiven them. That in a nut-shell is the true and honest confession of soldiers . . . all common to us.

Our national Government has never faltered to come to our aid within of course her limited resources. You are more lucky as you are under the protective wings of the United States Government. But as time goes on we shall expect more legislations in veteran affairs from our own national government and that of the United States government.

You are in the stage of equipping yourselves with the know-how in a civilian way so that you will be able to render better assistance in the building of our country in a firm and sound foundation. We did our part to save this country and it is our supreme duty to preserve her and make her a beautiful place to live in. We must do our respective share on this nation's building . . . our post-war gigantic project as a young Republic. Let us bury our hatchets and come to a more constructive and tangible undertakings to help make our country economically sound. No matter how humble your individual contribution to the well-being of our country will be, take interest and pride as it is a contributing factor in the building of that great and magnificent state structure. We must lead in the acts of good citizenry, and render our unconditional civic duties. As a group we must organize ourselves into a militant organization and take active and live part in all national affairs. We believe in the "immediate 'Moratorium' over partisan politics" in order that the best talents in this country can be drafted into the reins of the government which demands now, and not later, everybody's unqualified loyalty and support. We must have faith in our leaders and render indulgence in the slow but steady democratic processes in correcting our national ills which are the natural and normal ordeal of any country over-

run by war. By rights we are more duty bound to render these services.

As veterans, it is our prime duty to take and define our stand on the question of the "Huks". All our hazy interpretations and beliefs on the ideals and objectives of this movement had vanished. We are now convinced that this organization is not merely after social and economic reforms as hitherto propagated by them, but are set to capture and destroy our democratic institution and implant communism. They had unmasked themselves, and are now on the rampage, in unison with other communistic upheaval throughout the world under the direction and dictate of Moscow, to capture and control our government. We fought during the last war against the atrocious tyrants, and certainly, we must not allow ourselves to be fooled by another tyrant in a sheep skin. The "Huks" are the spearhead of the communist army, be it Russia or Red China. We believe in the "Mailed Fist" policy in strong and decisive measures in dealing with the "Huks", and at the same time work on social and economic amelioration for the people.

The international situation is really critical no matter how our international and national leaders subtly describe it. I believe that war will just start at nobody's knowledge. It is going to be "sneaker" than Pearl Harbor. And as a matter of fact war is really on. See China, the "Huks", the Indonesian guerrillas, and all other internal disorders in other countries. That is the communistic pattern of conquest. Russia's present satellites succumbed under the same and precise pattern.

Notwithstanding every disappointment we have had as veterans, as part of the spoils of war, we are certainly and unconditionally in the side of democracy and shall fight again to preserve it.

I thank you.

Silence make the real conversations between friends. Not the saying but the never needing to say is what counts.

—MARGARET LEE RUNBECK,
Answer Without Ceasing (Houghton

SUMMER CAMPING . . .

(Continued from page 14)

jungle, we saw what seemed like a city park ground, somberly lit by silvery sun-rays filtering through the thick foliage overhead. Dead, brown leaves covered the ground like a soft golden carpet and there were numerous places where, save for the rippling murmur of a little stream, not a sound could be heard, not even birds or insects, nothing but the gentle moan of the wind or the scarcely audible cawing of a far-off *kalaw*—only those and the deep silence; that, and a vague awareness that there, one is in union with nature itself, in a state of oneness with the Infinite.

Night in the giant woodlands is so different from the daytime. But before I proceed, may I beg your tolerance if I, in my greenness regard the trees we have seen as giants? If you have been used to nothing but coconut trees or santols in your backyards or to the acacias and banabas that line some of the city's better streets, how else could you look upon three or four-log red lauans usually about one meter in diameter and sometimes as wide as two meters.

Those mammoth hulks, of course, we could not see at night. We could only feel their presence around us as we lie in our rude open hut and stare through the cracks in the anahaw roofing at the dark boughs above over which the pale starlight was glimmering.

With the quick advent of nightfall the creatures of the forest gradually come to life, breaking the stillness of the daytime as the cool mountain air is filled with the myriad chirps and twittering of insects in the dark mingled with the screech of night birds. Far away from the flickering campfire, a deer would bellow and a hunter's shots would ring out. We would talk in low tones and speculate on the origin of the phosphorescent bits of matter that litter the ground like so many green coals in the dark, but always that nocturnal forest trill

STANDARDIZATION . . .

(Continued from page 29)

give us a salary commensurate with our capability, education and training.

We members of the forestry profession must admit that the fault is partly ours. We have never been vociferous in our bid for better wages. We used to believe that "silence is the better part of virtue."

It will be to the best interest of the employees of the Bureau of Forestry if the foresters' salaries will be standardized at once and those concerned will include in its calendar of activities a campaign, personal and otherwise, to this end.

It is with high hopes that our plea—"standardization of foresters' salaries will meet proper recognition and reward very soon and the forestry profession raised to the standard in which it rightfully belongs.

THE MANAGEMENT . . (Cont. from p. 11)
devoted to protection, administration, and supervision of forest utilization.

In view of the limited personnel and funds available, it is your civic duty as Filipinos to cooperate in the prevention of unnecessary destruction to our forests, especially against illegal *cañgin*-making. The conservation of our forests by wise use is the only means by which we can pass this great natural wealth from the present to future generations. You alone can help to protect and save it from destruction.

would prevail until, weary from the day's hard grind, we would be carried off into the deep oblivion of sleep.

For the hospitality of the District Forester's Staff in the area under Forester Severino Nablo, we will always be grateful. So are we thankful to the different sawmills in the area where we met many alumni of our school who gave us much sensible advice and made our stay a very enjoyable one in spite of the hard work. Last but not least in our esteem are the kind people of Bahi, Tuaca and elsewhere where we were welcomed.



July 6, 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR
The Editor, Forestry Leaves

During the recent trip of Director Florencio Tamesis and myself in Davao, Cotabato, Zamboanga we were happy to meet most of the forestry alumni in these provinces specially those no longer with the Bureau of Forestry.

In Davao we called on Mr. Juan Acenas, class '20, Superintendent of the Davao Penal Colony. He honored Director Tamesis with a passing review and commemorative tree-planting in the Colony grounds on June 4. We met Mr. Nicolas O. Estabillo class '20 who owns and operates a sawmill, Mr. Democrito L. Dagondon class '40 logging superintendent of the Gulf Lumber Company and Mr. Casimiro L. Mercado, class '27 who was repairing the sawmill of the same company. We failed to see Mr. Roman F. Salvilla class '26, a successful abaca planter, and Mr. Juan C. Andrada, class '19 another prosperous farmer in Mati.

At Cotabato, there were Mr. Gorgonio Diego de Dios class '14 with the Cotabato Electric Light Company, Mr. Antonio P. Estaniel, a licensee and sawmill operator and furniture manufacturer and Mr. Esteban Sim Class '20 who runs a big grocery and general merchandise store.

On the evening of June 10, 1950, at the instance of Mr. Nazario Peñas, class '13, a reunion of the forestry alumni was held in the New Look Restaurant at Basilan City. There were present 14 alumni and 5 rangers and forest guards of the Bureau of Forestry who were non-alumni. Mr. Juanito Ilustrisimo, class '28 and Mr. Pedro Asagra, class '30 of the Canes Plantation could not attend the party. Mr. Peñas inquired about the scholarship award known as the "Ahern Medal" which before the war was awarded each year to the graduate obtaining the highest degree of scholarship in the College of Forestry. The Director informed those present that after the war the medal was no longer given because of the death of the donor, Major George P. Ahern, former Director of Forestry. Mr. Peñas suggested to find a way whereby the granting of this medal could be resumed. It was agreed that an appeal be made to all the alumni of the College for a contribution toward a perma-

nent fund to be deposited in a bank that would earn a yearly interest sufficient to cover the cost of the medal. It was also decided to extend the appeal for contribution from the alumni for the proposed carillon to be constructed by the University of the Philippines at Diliman, Quezon City. Forthwith Mr. Norberto L. Denoga, class '22 put in for these funds ₱20.00, which was followed by Messrs. Nazario Peñas, Class '13, Cristobal Perez, class '33, Agustin Pascua, class '25 and Monico Eteubañas, class '33 who gave ₱20.00 each and Mr. Constante Bayabos class '35, ₱10.00 Mr. Jose Seneca class '24 pledged ₱20.00. This amount of ₱110.00 is now in the hands of the Director of Forestry. Mr. Peñas is local manager of the Sta. Clara Lumber Co.; Mr. Denoga, Administrator of the U.P. Land Grant assisted by Mr. Eteubañas; Mr. Perez is manager of a stevedoring company and land-owner, and Messrs. Pascua, Seneca and Bayabos are cruisers with the Basilan Lumber Company.

We, therefore, appeal to all our alumni to contribute to this fund. Contributions should be sent to the Director of Forestry. The Director pledged ₱2,000.00 as contribution from the Forestry Alumni for the construction of the carillon.

P. SAN BUENAVENTURA
Chief, Administrative Division

July 17, 1950

Mr. T. Suprichakorn
Director, School of Forestry
Prae, Thailand

My dear Director Suprichakorn:

Your letter of June 6, 1950, to Prof. Blando enclosing Draft No. 187 for \$5.00 was referred to this Office. I wish to inform you that we are mailing to you by registered mail, under separate cover, one de luxe copy of the Golden Book which costs \$3.75, postal charges \$.55, or a total of \$4.30. The balance of \$.70 out of your remittance of \$5.00 was turned over to the Business Manager of Forestry Leaves.

A copy of this letter was furnished Prof. Blando for his information. I am enclosing Official Receipt No. B-929894 covering your remittance of \$5.00.

Very sincerely,

FLORENCIO TAMESIS
Director of Forestry

May 12, 1950
Butuan, Agusan

FORESTRY SPECIAL ORDER)
No. 17)

June 23, 1950

SUBJECT: *Designation of Acting Stenographer Vicente Leonor as Acting Chief, General Service Section, Administrative Division.*

The Editor in Chief,
Forestry Leaves
College of Forestry, U.P.
College, Laguna
Sir:

With reference to the Anniversary issues of the Forestry Leaves and Forestry Golden Book:

I am very sorry to inform you that there are big errors printed in the above referred issues, regarding myself, reported to be deceased. I wish to inform the management that I am very alive and at present I am connected with the Agusan Lumber Project of the National Development Company as Lumber Grader.

Please make correction in the next issue of your Forestry Leaves, regarding my present condition, very much alive.

Very sincerely yours,
BARBIO CEBEDO *
Ranger Graduate
Class 1932

PS

Besides I am a regular subscriber to the Forestry Leaves, please see the names of your regular subscribers at present time.

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

D-41, Publication April 12, 1950

The Editor
Zamboanga Times
City of Zamboanga

My dear Mr. Editor:

Allow me, in behalf of the personnel of the Bureau of Forestry, to extend to you and your staff, our sincerest thanks and appreciation on your eloquent Editorial of yesterday's issue of the Zamboanga Times. We assure you that we shall continue with renewed vigor to accomplish our mission in the forest service. The ever-green Pasonanca mountain with its crowning clouds is our testimonial guarantee that Forestry has got to stay and must survive with popular support.

Very sincerely yours,
REGULO D. BALA
Junior Forester, PRO

1. Acting Stenographer Vicente Leonor, Administrative Division, Bureau of Forestry, Manila, is hereby designated Acting Chief, General Service Section, of the same Division, vice Mr. Isidoro Francisco, Chief, General Service Section, who is transferring to the Bureau of Fisheries effective July 1, 1950.

2. He shall receive all property accountabilities and other responsibilities from the outgoing Chief of the General Service Section, on or before July 1, 1950.

3. He shall assume his duties as Acting Chief, General Service Section, effective July 1, 1950.

(Sgd.) FLORENCIO TAMESIS
Director of Forestry

Bacolod City, June 17, 1950

Mr. Carlos Cunanan,
Officer in Charge
Canlaon Reforestation Project,
La Castellana, Occ. Negros

My dear Mr. Cunanan:

I have your letter of the 17th, in regard to gathering firewood from public forests, and note your request for cooperation in the sense of not collecting and transporting from said public forests firewood. I am very glad to assure you of my most wholehearted cooperation in this regard.

At the same time, may I call your attention to the fact that firewood is being gathered from the area of Escos lumber concession and not from the public forests? In a sketch shown by Provincial Forester Lopez in the office of the Bureau of Forestry at Bacolod, he showed a sketch wherein were definitely plotted the area where firewood could be gathered and the area where the public forests be not intruded upon, (and which, as a matter of fact, has been all along what we have been doing). we gathered firewood in the area plotted as that of Escos.

Following also your suggestion along this line, we
(Continued on page 41)

CAMPUS NOTES . . .

(Continued from page 18)

their meals there, having been previously required to pay a mess deposit of ₱40.00 upon registration.

CLASS OFFICERS

Shortly after the opening of classes, the student organizations of the college held elections of their respective officers. The following officers were elected:

FRESHMEN CLASS

President, Julio Orantia; Vice-President, Alfonso Lucero; Secretary, Napoleon Vergara; Treasurer, Cornelio Ferrer; Adviser, Dr. A. V. Manza.

Sophomore Class: Pres., Ciriaco Galutira; Vice-Pres., B. Almonte; Sec.-Treas., J. Meniado; Auditor, R. Ardieta; Sgts.-at-Arms, M. Leproso and F. Mabanag; Adviser, Dr. A. Manza.

Junior Class: Pres., E. Malacoco; Vice-Pres., M. Eusebio; Sec., J. Meimban, Jr.; Treas., J. Ballesteros; PRO, Martin Reyes; Sgt.-at-Arms, I. Sario; Adviser, Dr. A. Manza.

SENIOR CLASS

President, Primo Andres; Vice-President, Deogracias Estrada; Secretary, Victorino Corpuz; Treasurer, Osiris Valderama; PRO, Cornelio Luczon; Athl. Mgr., Tito Santos; Representatives to Senior Student Council, Domingo Lantican, Eulogio Tagudar; Adviser, Prof. Jose B. Blando.

Student Body Organization: Pres., D. Juni; Vice-Pres., J. Tadena; Sec., B. Almonte; Tres., A. Sardiña; Auditor, O. Valderrama. Ath. Manager, G. Santos, Sgts.-at-Arms, J. Cruz, I. Sario; Adviser, Prof. Eugenio de la Cruz.

U.P. Representatives: P. Salvador (Senior); J. Meimban, Jr. (Junior). M. R. Reyes (Rep. to Brd. of Management, Phil. Collegian).

BETA SIGMA FRAT, LOS BAÑOS

The U.P. Beta Sigma Fraternity, Los

Baños chapter elected the following officers:

President: Rudy Ylarde.
Vice-Pres.: Eddie Mabesa.
Sec.: Andy Goseco.
Asst. Sec.: Vic Corpus.
Treas.: Lourdio Clamahoy.
Asst. Treas.: Jes Tadena.
P.R.O.: Ben Garcia and Ben Almonte.
Business Manager: Manuel Iñigo.
Sgt.-at-Arms: Nare Maligaya and Ping Cruz.
Adviser: Dr. D. Umali.

Formal initiation ceremonies of the fraternity was held on August 13, 1950 at the Molawin Hall, College of Agriculture.

SMOKERS' RALLIES

The student body held a smokers' rally last July 11, 1950 under the auspices of the Lumberjack Fraternity of the College. In another smokers' rally, Dr. Williams of the Chicago Field Museum was the guest speaker.

The student smokers' rally, held in the new mess hall on August 6 was a successful affair. Each class presented stunts and the seniors obtained the hard earned first prize for the best stunt. Compared with other previous smokers' rallies, this had been the liveliest and the stunts were well prepared. The seniors presented, in the form of tableau, a resumé of the struggle of our nation for freedom since the days of Lapulapu to the culminating day when our independence was graciously granted by the United States.

—C. Reyes

THIS YEAR'S BATCH OF FORESTRY BELO BOYS

The increasing urgency for systematic and intensive management of the country's forest resources impels the Bureau of Forestry to better equip its forestrymen every year. This year's batch sent to this College to finish the B.S.F. degree course: Martin R. Reyes, Senior Ranger—from station Bacolod City.

Evangelino Malacoco, Supervising Ranger—
from Manila Office.

Domingo A. de Leon, Ranger-scaler—from
Masinloc, Zambales.

Alfredo L. Genio, Ranger-scaler—from Ca-
gayan, Misamis Oriental.

Conrado B. Tadeo, T. Ranger—from Manila
Office.

(To finish Ranger Course):

Alfonso I. Tiam, T. Ranger—from Baguio
City.

Julio G. Orantia, Forest Guard—from In-
fanta, Quezon.

Alfonso A. Lucero, Forest Guard—from Cu-
yo, Palawan.

The U.P. Los Baños intramurals has
started and the Forestry Basketball Team is
once more on the go. Veteran players like
Ping Cruz, Tito Santos, Jesse Tadena and
Pete Salvador are the mainstays of the team.
New finds from the freshmen like Lino
Bandala bolster the team's strength and
shooting prowess. Last year our team fin-
ished third in the series but this year we
have high hopes of bringing home the gon-
falon.

—B. Agaloos

FORESTRY NURSERY

The Nursery of the Maquiling National
park has sold a variety of ornamental plants
and trees, and has also given free balled
plants to private and government entities.
Among the balled species in demand are
Narra, Royal Palm, Caballero, Balitbitan and
bunga de china. Ornamental plants most
in demand are rosal, Doña Aurora, papua,
and San Francisco. The total number of
balled species sold within the period of
January 1, 1950 to July 31, 1950 amounts
to 437 plants.

WHOLE DAY TENNIS FEST WITH SANCHEZ AT FORESTRY LAWN COURT

The return match of the Malabon ten-
nis players against the U.P. Los Baños fa-
culty players, a whole-day affair held in

the College of Forestry lawn tennis court
(August 6), was highlighted by an exhibition
game of Philippines' No. 4 racket wielder,
Amado Sanchez and Los Baños' No. 1 Bet,
Jesus Sison. Sanchez won over Sison;
score, 8-6, 6-0. The other matches were:

SINGLES

<i>College, Los Baños</i>	<i>Malabon</i>	<i>Score</i>
Dr. Tan vs. Mr. F. Santos		6-8
Dr. Cendaña vs. Mr. Cayco		6-8
Mr. Bernardo vs. Mr. Lazaro		8-4
Mr. D. Juni vs. Mr. Lazaro		6-8

DOUBLES

Tan & Sison vs. A. Lazaro & F. Santos, 3-6, 2-6
Juni & Galano vs. A. & G. Lazaro 7-5, 4-6
G. Santos & de Mesa vs. Lazaro & Huat 6-4, 6-0
Cendaña & Bernardo vs. de Luna & Lazaro 9-11, 9-7
C. Sulit & Yñiguez vs. Camus & Rodriguez

In the Intramural Basketball league, the
College of Forestry basketball team is "mak-
ing history repeat itself." With the excep-
tion of a lone victory over the Juniors, it
has lost all the games, but not without a
fight. As it has always been said of the
Foresters, they are the gamiest and fighting-
est team that ever played at Baker Hall.
But just the same we wish to throw orchids
to Foresters Rola and Cortez.

A beautiful trophy was donated by Gen-
eral Claro Lizardo of the PGF for the bas-
ketball championship league in connection
with the fortieth anniversary of the College
of Forestry. The *Forestry Youth Circle* (not
the College of Forestry team but a composite
group composed of players from the College
of Agriculture, U.P. Rural High and a
member of the College of Forestry team)
won the trophy after beating all the for-
midable teams coming from different towns
of Laguna. The second prize went to the
Calamba Institute.—VRF

Mr. Domingo Abarro Cl '18, one of the
prominent alumni who went out of his way

to meet old friends and relive old memories on the campus, donated one hundred pesos to the *Forestry Leaves* in response to the appeal of Dean Tamesis.

The old cenotaph was replaced by the Class '50 with a more beautiful cenotaph (see pictorial section), which was unveiled by Mrs. Bienvenido Ma. Gonzales and Mrs. Florencio Tamesis at the celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary on the College of Forestry Campus on April 19, 1950. Secretary Pio Pedrosa and President Bienvenido Ma. Gonzales laid a wreath on the cenotaph, followed by a long line of representatives of different classes of the College of Forestry who took turns in laying the wreaths of their respective classes in honor of their dead classmates.—VRF

Dean of Men Isidro Panlasigue, was the principal speaker at the Seniors' convocation on August 15, 1950. Dean Tamesis before introducing the guest speaker made mention of the fact that the College graduates should not be so concerned with their employment after graduation as there are many jobs available in private lumber companies for the right kind of men, men who can deliver the goods. He stressed the necessity of the students' specializing in such courses as may be of use to them when they go out to join lumber companies.—VRF

The *Belo Boys' Day* was celebrated on August 20th on the Forestry Campus. Main feature of the day was the basketball game between the *Belo Boys*, Juniors and Seniors. There were other games played between the campus basketball teams, (midget, juniors, and seniors) with outside teams. All the games were won by the local teams with the exception of the Forestry Youth Circle vs. College of Forestry game which was interrupted by a heavy downpour. The pen-
nant for it was not awarded.

Since the rehabilitation of the Forestry basketball court, the interest in the game was greatly increased specially among the younger set, who, as shown in last Sunday's game, played true to form.—VRF

The *Club Cervantino* of the Los Baños Colleges successfully held a dance on August 18 at the U.P. Rural High Auditorium. This newly organized club is composed of students who had taken Spanish during the summer in the College of Agriculture. The aim of the club is to foster greater interest in the Spanish language and fine opportunity for the members to practice the language among themselves at their meetings.

The club plans to hold a declamation contest at the end of the first semester and unlike in previous years, the Spanish declamation contest this year will be for both College of Agriculture and Forestry students.—VRF

WORLD FAMOUS BOTANISTS VISITS COLLEGE OF FORESTRY

Young but already world famous botanist, Dr. Llewellyn Williams of the Field Museum of Chicago, now on a botanical mission, honored the faculty, research division of Bureau of Forestry officials, and forestry students with an engaging travelogue on July 21, 1950 in a SMOKERS' RALLY program sponsored by the Lumberjacks' Fraternity. He told of his thrilling and fruitful adventures in his international surveys of the plant world. He spent long months and even years in the jungles of Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Paraguay and almost all of South America in search of much needed materials from plants for the U.S.A. during World War II. Chicago and New York sent him also to other parts of the world for important surveys for the botanical needs of their universities. He has written several useful books a number of which are now used as references and textbooks by universities and some Latin American countries. Forester and concurrently Professor de la Cruz introduced Dr. Williams.

M.R.R.

FOREST LAWS . . .

(Continued from page 8)

lands. The evil effects of this practice is the gradual disappearance of our vast commercial forests to the detriment of public interests. In order to eradicate the kaiñgin evil, His Excellency, the late President Quezon strongly recommended the enactment of Commonwealth Act No. 447 which provides heavier penalties for illegal forest destruction and illegal entry and occupation of our public forests, the penalty being imprisonment ranging from one to six months, eviction of the offender from the land and forfeiture of whatever improvements made thereon. However, only thru mutual understanding and cooperation shall we be able to accomplish our policy of forest conservation, that is, individual interest and collective interests should team together towards this end.

It is gratifying to note that at present we have adequate Forest Laws for the conservation of our natural resources. It is, however, regretted that at present there is lack of sufficient technically trained foresters and funds to carry out effectively the enforcement of our existing Forest Laws. The Government should, therefore, encourage desirable men to take up the forestry profession and to provide for the graduates reasonable, stable and remunerative positions.

The problem of forest conservation is a national problem. Our country is aware of the unending benefits derived from forest conservation and the irreparable injury to our economic and social welfare if we should be negligent in our duty as trustees for this valuable portion of our national inheritance. It is our prime duty to transmit to our posterity not only our heritage of liberty but also the material resources which are essential to give life and permanence to that liberty. Conservation is the prevention of waste or destruction or in other words, the wise use of our resources.

In this connection, there is quoted below excerpts from a speech of His Excellency, the

late President Quezon, for the guidance of the public.

"You can show true patriotism and love of country by conserving and utilizing wisely our forest resources. I repeat, do not cut and burn trees; otherwise, you deprive our country of the income from forest charges which income means schools for your children and their children's children. We have no right to deprive them of their inherent share of the patrimony of our country—our forests".

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize that in order to succeed in all our public undertakings, our slogan should be "One for all and all for the service of the people."

THE PROBLEM OF . . .

(Continued from page 48)

wait too long, it will be too late. At the rate data for complete working plans are being worked out, it will take years before they can be completed. However, with the application of data on hand the above measures could be undertaken, and such modifications made as experience indicates to be desirable.

It is in the tackling of problems of this type that the special training of the foresters may be made use of. Even the use of trained foresters will not be enough to ensure success unless there is also a thorough and sustained cooperation among the foresters, the lumber companies and the Government.

—MRR

ERRATA

Page 48 l. 16—"area" should read "are". L. 23 "members should read "remembers."

April issue 1950, p. 41—title of article should read "A Suggestion for a Needed Complementary Measure to Our Forest Protection Laws."

B.F. NOTES . . .

(Continued from page 17)

bration of the 4th anniversary of the Republic finally released their much-awaited decision as to who were the winners of the contest with the announcement that the DACAMS float won the first place, and with it the cash prize of fifty pesos. The other winners were the float of the Cagayan Women's Club and the Red Cross which obtained the second and third place winners.

The DACAMS' float won primarily on the novel way it portrayed its message to the people—its central theme being the defense of our Republic by strengthening our economic independence and converting our country into an arsenal of food and a bastion of industrial production.

DACAMS' OFFICERS SWORN BY JUDGE

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY, July 4—

The newly elected officers and members of the board of directors of the Dacams Cooperative Association took their oaths of office before City Judge Agustin Antillon in a simple ceremony held at Yee's restaurant last Saturday.

The 1950-51 directorate is composed of the following: Forester Vic R. Marababol, president; Dr. Greg C. Goloyugo, vice-president; Greg Abellera, secretary; Ranger Dalmacio Zablan, treasurer; Valentin K. Lina, auditor; Forester Conrado P. Verendia, assistant treasurer; Carlos O. Fernandez, assistant auditor; and Proceso Balauag, Mac Cabaraban, and Justino A. Ybañez, members of the board of directors.

The association has among its members the present and former officials and employees of the departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Department of Commerce and Industry, who at one time or another, have been assigned in Misamis Oriental and Bukidnon.

Fifth Annual Convention, PGEA (July 1-3, 1950):

—As a result of the annual election for officers of the Association chairman Doroteo Soriano of the Bureau

of Forestry Chapter, was elected one of the 22 members of the Legislative Council and National Treasurer vice Mr. Vicente Tagle, retiring. Mr. Baltazar J. Bernal, Chairman of the host chapter of Baguio City, was elected vice-president. Mr. Baltazar Cuyugan and Gregorio Aq. Limjoco, were reelected President and Secretary, of the PGEA respectively. The last two have occupied their positions since the organization of the Association after the war. Delegate Filemon Kapuno, represented the Bureau of Forestry Chapter. Delegates Jose Viado, Juan Acogido and Eugenio de la Cruz were not able to attend the convention.

Bureau of Forestry Chapter, PGEA, Elects Officers.

—A special meeting of the Bureau of Forestry Chapter, PGEA, took place on July 11, 1950 to deliberate on the following agenda: (1) report of delegates at the Fifth Annual Convention of the Philippine Government Employees' Association at Baguio City; (2) rally for increase of membership and payment of 1950 dues; and (3) election of officers. Among the resolutions passed by the convention that which concerns the negotiability of back pay; inclusion of veterans of World War II and recognized guerrillas who were government employees before the war to the back pay law (Republic Act No. 304); and retirement privileges were stressed. Considering the fact that the Bureau of Forestry has under its pay roll 1,160 employees as of June 30, 1950, actual membership of 169 in the Bureau of Forestry Chapter could easily be increased. The results of the election are as follows: President, Doroteo Soriano; Vice-President Placido Dacanay; Secretary, Juan Daproza; Treasurer, Juan Acogido (new); and Delegates: Jose Viado, Filemon Kapuno, Juan Acogido and Eugenio de la Cruz.

FIELD SERVICE

Sta. Cruz, Marinduque.—In the celebration of the Sta. Cruz town fiesta in the province of Marinduque, from May 1 to May 3, 1950, the local personnel led by Forester Dueñas participated in the Agricultural and Industrial Exposition held in that municipality. The participation was made possible through the financial help extended by licensees and lumber dealers in the province. The forestry booth was the only national government participation during the exposition.

Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.—The district personnel participated in the Carnival and Industrial Fair held at Bayombong (April 25-30, 1950). A forestry booth was displayed. Materials in the exhibit were donated by licensees and lumber dealers. Over 5,000 people visited the booth. With the display of planks of wood of nato, white lauan, bagtikan and other species of the lower groups, the appreciation of the public in the use of these species for house construction was accelerated.

Cagayan de Oro City.—Dacams Officers sworn.—The newly elected officers and members of the board of directors of the Dacams Cooperative Association took their oaths of office before City Judge Agustin Antillon in a simple ceremony held at Yee's restaurant recently.

Malaybalay, Bukidnon.—In connection with the commemoration of the first official use of the Bukidnon Rest House in Malaybalay, Bukidnon, for session of the Court of First Instance, presided by Honorable Judge Primitivo Gonzales from May 22 to June 6, 1950, mass commemorative tree planting under the leadership of Judge Primitivo Gonzales took place in the premises of the Rest House Building. Twelve seedlings, (narra, Eucalyptus, mahogany, araucaria, banaba, and Doña Aurora, the last donated by Ex-Congresswoman R. O. Fortich, each to represent the national, provincial, and municipal officials present were planted. Besides the commemorative trees, the Bureau of Forestry personnel led by Officer in Charge Delfin P. Española planted 14 seedlings.

By Junior Forester R. D. BALA

PRO, Bureau of Forestry, Zamboanga City

On the 13th of this month the Bureau of Forestry will celebrate its Golden Anniversary, and in its conjunction, the College of Forestry, University of the Philippines, will also celebrate its Fortieth Anniversary. In this connection, the following brief on the activities of the Bureau of Forestry in this City, otherwise known as the headquarters of Forest District No. 41, embracing the province of Zamboanga and the two cities of Zamboanga and Basilan, is given:

The Bureau of Forestry was organized in April, 1900 one of the first Bureaus organized under the American regime. Its functions were defined for the administration, management, protection, and conservation of the public forests in the Philippines. Subsequently, in 1910 the College of Forestry, University of the Philippines, was also founded, to train technical personnel of the Bureau.

The local Bureau of Forestry in this City was established in 1910. Today, on its shoulder, is loaded the administration of about 1,048,000 hectares of public forest including mangrove swamps of the province of Zamboanga and in the cities of Zamboanga and Basilan, representing about 62 per cent of the total land area. Added to this vast area of forest land, the administration of the public forest in the province of Sulu is meanwhile under the Zamboanga office. There are approximately 600,000 hectares of commercial forest with estimated stand of 55,728,000 cubic meters of timber. Based on an average of ₱1.92 per cubic meter of forest charges collected during the last fiscal

year, our commercial forest in term of forest charges due the Government will amount to ₱106,997,760. This amount does not include our mangrove swamps which are estimated to yield to the Government approximately ₱788,900 in the form of forest charges for firewood and round materials.

Our commercial timbers and other minor forest products such as rattan, nipa, firewood, almaciga, etc., are exploited by persons or parties holding licenses issued by the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources and/or the Bureau of Forestry. Our lumber business alone, involving logging, lumbering, and sawmilling activities, in this district, is capitalized at ₱9,046,133.46, and in other minor forest products activities at ₱76,361.00. There are 33 sawmills actually operating and some 46 operators without sawmills—only confining to logging, employing about 3,500 laborers to include those employed in other phases of forestry activities, or about 14,000 persons are directly dependent on forest activities. During the last fiscal year the total production or cut from our commercial forest in terms of round logs amounted to 314,013.68 cubic meters. Out of this amount there were yielded by our sawmills 51,208,092 board feet of sawn lumber, and the rest were marketed in the form of round logs. Our total income for the same period amounted to ₱627,070.14 in the form of forest charges, reforestation funds, and other fees. Compared to this amount of income there were spent by the Bureau of Forestry in this district ₱60,730.60 in form of salaries and other expenses of the 44 personnel or equivalent to 9.68 per cent. Last year there were exported 6,226,047 board feet of round logs, flitches, and lumber to the United States, Hongkong, South America, and Japan. The former absorbed 74 per cent of all our export. Our exporting companies are the Basilan Lumber Co., Sta. Clara Lumber Co., Inc., Western Mindanao Lumber Co., Inc., and the Johnston Lumber Co., Inc. The former exported 82.9 per cent of our total export. By law, the Bureau of Forestry is charged with the classification and delimitation of our public domain into forest and agricultural lands. The Northern Mindanao Land Classification Party is at present at Kabasalan and shall eventually cover every area under petition for classification by various parties throughout this district. We had established 23 parcels of communal forests strategically scattered throughout this province and the two cities of Zamboanga and Basilan from where the people can cut wood and other construction materials free of charge, two National Parks—the Basilan National Park and the Rizal National Park at Dapitan, Zamboanga, two forest reserves—Fort Sta. Maria Teak Forest Reserve and the Basilan Forest Reserve. and one reforestation project—Manuel Roxas Memorial Forest at Pasonanca... all for scenic and aesthetic enhancement and for scientific studies. Forestry practice in this district, and through

out the Philippines in general, is still confined in the exploitation and protection of our forest wealth. We are indeed fortunate that the greater bulk of our land area is still under forest. To plant and raise trees is laborious and expensive and takes generations to bring them into the present stage of our commercial forests. Our cherished objective is to conserve by wise use this legacy so as to perpetuate its use not only in terms of wood and its products and other tangible benefits, but also its influence on farming, climate, erosion, water supply, wild life, and on our aesthetic and scenic sense.

FROM THE MAIL . . .

(Continued from page 34)

will also apply for a Gratuitous Firewood License, so that your administration will succeed, ably carried out by such men as are in the Forest administration in Negros. The people of Negros can only be thankful that they have able and alert men in the Forestry, so as to save the patrimony of the nation.

I hope that in the meantime, though, you will permit us in our operations, seeing that we do not touch the public forests but obtain our fuel in the area operated by Escos.

(Sgd.) BENJAMIN L. GAMBOA
Provincial Warden

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

D-41, Publication
The Editor
Philippines Free Press
Manila
Sir:

April 14, 1950

I am inclosing herewith a clipping of the "Editorial" of the *Zamboanga Times*, a fearless, militant, and impartial newspaper of this City, of April 11, 1950, requesting its republication in the *Philippines Free Press*. It is indeed an eloquent and fitting eulogy of the Forestry and the men behind it.

The last part of the "Editorial" is strikingly significant and rare commendation to happen now-a-days.

Incidentally, all the technical personnel of the Bureau of Forestry came from the same college... College of

Forestry, University of the Philippines.

I am thanking you in advance of the great favor, I remain

Very respectfully,
REGULO D. BALA

EDWIN BINGHAM COPELAND

1322 Euclid Avenue
Berkeley, California
July 22, 1950

Mr. Florencio Tamesis
Director of Forestry
Manila, P. I.

Dear Director Florencio:

This is to thank you for my copy of your GOLDEN BOOK.

I do not believe it would be possible for any book to do full justice to the record of your Bureau, or of the School which the Bureau established and which in turn has provided your present staff. But, the GOLDEN BOOK is itself a remarkable creditable work.

I congratulate you heartily on it, and thank you again for your courtesy in sending me a copy.

Very sincerely yours,
(Sgd.) E. B. COPELAND

THE PHILIPPINE FORESTS

The Philippine forests, which constitute 59 percent of the land area of the country, is managed by the Bureau of Forestry which is charged by law with the administration, protection, and conservation of all public forests. The forests belong to the State, and like other natural resources, with the exception of public agricultural lands, can not be alienated.

The whole area of the Philippines from the tops of mountains to the seacoast might have been covered with forest, or similar vegetation. Subjected to cutting and clearing, over 5 million hectares, or about 17 percent of our land area, is open grassland, abandoned by the original occupants due to loss of soil fertility.

This commercial forest of the Philippines covering more than 13 million hectares with an average stand of 90 cubic meters per hectare, has a volume of about one billion cubic meters. This forest wealth is worth more than two billion pesos in forest charges, and its commercial value is approximately 58 billion pesos.

Calling All Alumni
Remember the
U.P. Carillon
(Pls. read page 33)

Glossary of Forestry Terms

(Continuation)

- Hardwood.** Conventional term used to denote the timber of broad-leaved trees belonging to the botanical class Angiosperms. The term has no reference to the actual hardness of the wood.
- Harlequin table.** A dressing and writing table combined, much used during the latter part of the Eighteenth century.
- Harpicord.** An old-fashioned musical instrument. A precursor of our modern piano.
- Harratine.** An Eighteenth century linen fabric used for bed-hangings.
- Haskinizing.** A patent method of wood preservation.
- Hassock.** A thick, cushioned footstool.
- Hatch.** 1.. A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship, forming the communication between one deck and another, also known as "Hatchway."
2. A door or half-door with an opening over it.
- Hatchet.** A small axe with a short handle. to be used with one hand.
- Haul.** In logging, the distance and route over which teams must go between two given points, as between the yard or skidway and the landing.
- Haul back.** A small wire rope, traveling between the donkey engine and a pulley set near logs to be dragged, used to return the cable. Syn.: back line, pull back, trip line.
- Hauling apparatus.** An apparatus consisting of a chain or rope drum, round which the rope is coiled by gearing and by means of which logs are hauled into a sawmill by power.
- Haul up.** A light chain and hook by which a horse may be hitched to a cable in order to move it where desired.
- Haunch.** Shoulder of a tenon.
- Haunching apparatus.** An attachment, sometimes fitted to a ténoning machine, by means of which the haunch of the tenon is sawn out usually by means of a drunken saw fitted to one of the spindles of the machine.
- Hay wire outfit.** A contemptuous term for loggers with poor logging equipment.
- Hazard.** The relative amount, class, character and condition of fuels which constitute a part of the fire danger on any area. (Hazard concerns fuels only. Inflammability is the susceptibility of the fuels to ignition. Risk refers only to agencies which cause fires. Danger is the sum of them all, plus damage and other factors.) The above distinctions between hazard and risk are in more or less common usage in literature regarding forest fires, and as so used these terms have that limited meaning which is required in scientific phraseology. For this reason the use of these words, as above defined, is preferable with reference to forest protection. As used by fire insurance companies and by general public no distinction is consistently made between hazard and risk.
- Hazard reduction.** More limited in meaning than "danger reduction."

- Haze.** A general term applied to a condition of the atmosphere which interferes with vision. Usually due to dust or smoke and distinct from foginess or cloudiness.
- Head block.** 1. The part of a carriage which holds the log and upon which it rests. Each head block consists of a base, a knee, a taper set, and a rock and pinion gear.
2. The log placed under the front end of the skids in a skidway to raise them to the desired height.
- Headboards.** The head part of a wooden bed between the two side rails.
- Head driver.** An expert river driver who, during the drive, is stationed at a point where a jam is feared. Head drivers usually work in pairs. Syn.: log watch, jam cracker.
- Head faller.** The chief of a crew of fallers.
- Heading.** The pieces of lumber from which the tops and bottoms of barrels or other similar containers are cut or the top and bottom of such when finished.
- Head log.** 1. The front bottom log on a skidway. Syn.: face log.
2. The front log in a turn. Syn.: lead log.
- Head of fire.** Leeward or uphill side; side which is advancing fastest.
- Headquarters.** In logging, the distributing point for supplies, equipment, and mail; not usually the executive or administrative center.
- Head-saw.** The principal saw in a sawmill used for breaking down the log.
- Head tree.** In steam skidding, the tree to which the cable upon which the traveler runs is attached.
- Headworks.** A platform or raft, with windlass or capstan, which is attached to the front of a log raft or boom of logs, for warping, kedging, or winding it through lakes and still water, by hand or horse power.
- Heart checks.** More or less radial cracks appearing at the end of a log emanating from the central core of the log.
- Heart shake.** A crack appearing at the end of a log in the form of a complete or partial circle.
- Heartshakes.** Clefs crossing the heart, wider in the center, caused by shrinkage of earlier formed wood.
- Heartwood.** The wood, extending from the pith to the sapwood, the cells of which no longer participate in the life processes of the tree. Heartwood may be infiltrated with gums, resins, and other materials which usually make it darker and more decay-resistant than sapwood.
- Heat killing.** The destruction of foliage, usually of lower branches, due to intensity or volume of heat arising from a surface or ground fire, and as contrasted with the actual burning or singeing of leaves by the flames.
- Hedge.** Properly a thicket of thorn-bushes or other shrubs or small trees. Such a thicket planted around a field as an enclosure changes its complexion; it becomes the English "haw" and yields "hawthorn." It is the French haie that gave the "hays" in our royal forests, and is identical with the Dutch "hague."
- Hedge-carpenter.** A maker of gate-post and rail fences, or other matter connected with hedges and enclosures of land. In White's Gazetteer of Notts (1832), ten tradesmen were bracketed at Worksop, as "English Timber Merchants, (hand) Sawyers and Hedge-carpenters."
- Heel in, to.** To store young trees for planting by laying them against the side of a trench and covering the roots with earth.
- Height class.** All trees in a stand whose heights are within prescribed limits.
- Height growth.** The increase in height of a tree.

- Height measure.** An instrument for measuring the height of a tree.
- Held line.** The control line which was never abandoned for a new line on a new location.
- Helve.** The handle of an axe.
- Herculaneum.** A name used by Sheraton in reference to an upholstered chair of classical form.
- Herringbone.** A design for inlaying, etc., in which rows of slants alternate.
- Herty cup.** An earthenware container shaped like a flower pot.
- Heterogeneous ray.** A xylem ray composed of cells of different morphological types. (Typically, with the cells of the multiseriate part radially elongated and those of the uniseriate parts vertically elongated or square.)
- Hewn.** Cut with an axe or an adze.
- Hick and hicking.** Are not dictionary words, hence their origin has not been investigated. "To hick" is to raise one end of a piece of wood; "hicking" is the work of one man of a piece of wood; "hicking" is the work of one man in a gang of men unloading a ship or barge of sawn deals or battens; he has a "handhook" in one hand, with which he lifts the wood a few inches until he can grasp the end with both hands, when with an easy swing, he elevates it as high as he can reach, whereon a "Deal-carrier" runs his shoulder under and carries the piece away to the "pile" or "wagon."
- H-Hinge.** A hinge with long leaves or flat parts which when open form the letter H.
- High-back chairs.** Old English chairs, with high seats and arms, used by dignitaries and church officials.
- High-boy.** A chest of drawers supported by a low-boy or table with drawers.
- High light.** A term used in the finishing of furniture, when finishes are blended from a lighter to a darker shade or vice versa.
- High relief.** Carving in which the design projects, at least in part, farther from the surface than in low relief.
- High track or dollyway.** An elevated tramway which runs from the sawmill to the yard.
- Hinge.** A device used on doors, lids, etc., so as to allow them to swing out or away from their base.
- Hip.** The external angle formed by the meeting of the sloping sides of a roof, which have their wall-plates running in different directions.
- Hip rafter.** The rafter which forms the hip of a roof.
- Hitchcock chair.** An early American chair, with straight turned front legs, back slightly tapering turned top rail and one broad slat, decorated by stencil work.
- Hoard and hoarding.** In architecture, the name given to the timber enclosure round a building when the latter is in course of erection, or undergoing repair or alteration.
- Hock-leg.** A style of cabriole leg with a curve and angle on the under part of the knee.
- Hog.** A machine used for cutting wood into chips; a refuse grinder.
- Hogarth chair.** A fine English chair of the Queen Anne type.
- Hold of a ship.** That part of the ship between the lowest deck and the keel. In merchant vessels it holds the main part of the cargo.
- Hollow.** 1. Joiner's hand-plane, one of a "set," fellow to its opposite the "round"—in "a pair of hollow and rounds."
2. A place excavated, as "the hollow of a tree."
3. In architecture, a concave moulding.

sometimes called a "casement"—usually one-sixth or one-fourth of a circle.

4. "Hollow-wall," one built in two thicknesses, leaving a cavity between either for saving materials, or for preserving a uniform temperature in apartments.

Hollow-backed. A board is said to be hollow-backed when a small amount of wood has been removed from the central part of the back side in order to enable the board to lie flat.

Hollow chisel mortising machines. A mortising machine which cuts a mortise by means of a square hollow chisel. An auger revolves in the centre of the chisel and bores a hole, while the corners are squared out by the chisel as it is fed into the wood. For a long mortise several holes are made one after the other in line.

Hollow-horning. Internal checking.

Hollow trunk. Trees decaying in the trunk. Best treated by cleaning out all decaying matter, and when dry painting interior with creosote, then filling up with clean gravel and sand, with a surface coating of cement, adding generally a coat of tar.

Homogeneous ray. A xylem ray composed of radially elongated cells.

Honeycomb. Checks, often not visible at the surface, that occur in the interior of a piece, usually along the wood rays.

Honeycombing. The development of interior checks in wood in seasoning.

Honeysuckle. A conventional floral design used for decorating furniture.

Hooded-top. Shaped top of a piece of furniture, usually of curved lines.

Hoof-foot. A hoop-shaped termination of a leg.

Hook. The angle between the face of a tooth and a line drawn from the extreme point of the tooth perpendicular to the back of a band saw, or to the centre of a circular saw.

Hook is stated in terms of inches. On a band saw it is measured between the two lines prolonged to its back. On a circular saw it is measured along the opposite side of the triangle.

Hookaroon, pickaroon. A curved pike fitted to handle, used in pulling ties or lumber into place.

Hook tender. The foreman of a yarding crew; specially, one who directs the attaching of the cable to a turn of logs.

Hoop back. A chair back in which the uprights and top rail are one curved piece; also a Windsor bow back with arms.

Hop-knob Finial. An ornament, grotesque or pinnacle, fixed at the apex of a "hip" or "gable." In the latter instance it may variantly be termed a "gable knob," "finial." etc.

Hoppus, Edward. Original author of Hoppus's Timber Measurer, was from 1729 to 1739 surveyor to the London Assurance, now of King William Street, London, E. C. A. The oldest copy of Hoppus's Measurer that we know is that of the year 1738. Very many editions have been published since that time and "Hoppus" now seems to be wanted more than ever.

Hoppus' measure. A method of measuring the cubical contents of logs and other round timber. In theory it reduces a round log to its square equivalent.

Horizontal band saw. A machine in which the band wheels are placed so that the saw travels in a horizontal plane when cutting.

Horizontal frames. These have usually only one saw, although occasionally two are used each on separate slide. The saws work horizontally, and the log is carried past the saw by means of a log carriage to which it is fixed. A rack under the table actuated by a pinion provides the feed motion.

Horizontal roller feed saw benches. Saw benches having horizontal rollers driven by

- power, for feeding the material past the saw.
- Horse dam.** A temporary dam made by placing large logs across a stream, in order to raise the water behind it, so as to float the rear.
- Horse-hair.** A material woven from the coarse hair of horses, used for upholstering.
- Horse logs, to.** In river driving, to drag stranded logs back to the stream by the use of peaveys.
- Horseshoe table.** An English table of the Eighteenth century, in the shape of a horseshoe.
- Hospital furniture.** Furniture especially equipped for hospital use, of a plain and sanitary construction.
- Hot-blast kiln.** A drying arrangement in which the air is blown through heating coils into the drying room.
- Hour control.** A classification of area according to the number of hours of time required for travel to fires from points at which employees and cooperators are stationed.
- Housing.** A trench in a piece of wood made for the insertion and securing of a second piece. The term is largely applied in staircase work, especially to the "wall-boards" or "wall-strings," "housed" for reception of the different members of the wooden steps.
- Hovel.** A stable for logging teams.
- Hub.** The central part of wave of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate. Also a block of wood which is used to lay to the wheel of a carriage to stop its motion.
- Huche.** A French word meaning a simple chest or hutch.
- Huchier.** Originally a maker of huches. After the Sixteenth century, a joiner or furniture maker.
- Hulk.** An old ship unfit for service. A great broad ship chiefly in use for setting masts into ships and the like.
- Humidity.** Damp, moist.
- Humidity, absolute.** Amount of water in suspension in the air, expressed in grains per cubic foot of air.
- Humidity, relative.** The percentage of of moisture in the air with reference to its capacity to hold moisture at the given temperature, its humidity is 100 per cent.
- Humidor.** A smoker's cabinet containing a metal receptacle for keeping cigars, etc., in moisture.
- Humus.** Decomposed organic matter in and on the surface of the soil.
- Hundred, long and ordinary.** The old English or Teutonic hundred is the duodecimal system of computing by "twelves," as against the ordinary decimal one of "tens," hence a long hundred has ten dozen = 120, against the ordinary ten times ten = 100. Extended to a thousand (or mille) this gives to the former 1,200 pieces—as in the stave and slate trades—and to the ordinary hundred 1,000 pieces.
- Hung up.** 1. Floated logs or other wood prevented from reaching their destination by want of sufficient water or other causes.
2. A slang term, used also for any job that is unavoidably delayed.
- Hunting-chair.** A Sheraton chair with square back and wings, also a slide in front for the tired hunter to rest upon.
- Hurdle.** A temporary agricultural fence of wood.
- Husk.** The frame supporting the arbor and other parts of a circular saw.
- Husk ornament.** A conventional design based upon the catkin flower, usually in the form of festoons.
- Hutch.** A chest; also a Gothic cupboard.
- Hutch cabinet.** A cabinet in the form of a chest, with doors in front, supported on a framework resembling a stand or table.

Hygroscopicity. The property of readily imbibing moisture from the atmosphere.

Hypsometer. An instrument for taking heights of trees.

I

Ice a road, to. To sprinkle water on a logging road so that a coating of ice may form, thus facilitating the hauling of logs.

Imperfect manufacture. Includes all defects or blemishes which are produced in manufacturing, such as chipped grain, loosened grain, raised grain, torn grain, skips in dressing, hit and miss, variation in sawing, miscut lumber, machine burn, machine gouge, mismatching, and insufficient tongue or groove.

Impost. 1. The horizontal mouldings or capitals on the top of a pilaster, pillar, or pier, from which an arch springs.
2. Tax, charge, or duty.

Improvement thinnings. Usually the first thinning made when a forest is put under management, to prepare it for the application of a regular system.

Incarnadine. Shades of color from red to flesh.

Incipient decay. The early stage of decay in which the disintegration has not proceeded far enough to soften or otherwise impair the hardness of the wood perceptibly.

Incised ornament. Carved or engraved work cut deeply into the surface.

Incising. An operation on railway ties and other timbers preparatory to preservative treatment. Small longitudinal incisions are made on the sides and edges to facilitate more uniform penetration of the preservative.

Included aperture. An inner aperture whose outline, in surface view, is included within the outline of the border.

Included phloem. Phloem strands or layers included in the secondary xylem of certain

dicotyledonous woods. (To replace Interxylary phloem.)

Included sapwood. Masses or concentric zones included in the heartwood, which retain appearance and technical properties of sapwood.

Incorruptible wood. The cedar-wood of scripture, the pillars of Solomon's Temple, etc., which has won its name for durability from being the material chosen for coffins by the ancient Egyptians. It is an evergreen cone-bearing tree, a fir. The *Pinus cedrus* of the botanist, alias *Cedrus Libani*.

Increment. The volume or value of wood produced during a given period by the growth of a tree or of a stand. Three kinds of increment are distinguished: volume increment is the increase in volume of a tree or stand; quality increment is the increase in value per unit of volume; price increment is the increase resulting from an increase in the price of forest products independent of quality increment.

Increment borer. A hollow auger which extracts from a tree a section showing the annual rings, thus enabling the user to ascertain the age of standing timber.

Increment boring. A cylindrical core extracted from a tree by means of a hollow auger for the purpose of determining age or growth rate of the tree by observing the annual rings of growth.

Incrust. To lay a hard surface of ornamental material over a main surface, a sort of veneering process.

Indefinite. Applied to petals or other organs when too numerous to be conveniently counted.

(To be Continued)



EDITORIALS

THE PROBLEM OF THE SECOND CUT IN TIMBER CONCESSIONS

Recent observations seem to indicate that unless timely action is taken there may be no second growth commercial timber in concessions of the present lumber companies after the virgin, accessible timber therein has been cut. If this condition should develop, companies now in operation will have to close, because it will be unprofitable for them to continue operations on non-commercial stands. A company can not afford to wait, doing nothing, for say, 10 to 20 years, while a second growth stand becomes mature, provided that it will mature eventually and become commercially exploitable. The factors tending to point to this outcome are: (1) extensive logged-off areas are opened to agriculture, either roving or permanent; (2) an inadequate and uneven stocking of the remaining logged-over areas, and (3) lack of protection for the young stand which may develop.

The problem is of far-reaching economic and social importance when one members that the lumber industry in specific areas, is the major industry on which other in-

dustries are dependent. These industries support thriving communities. Hence, when the lumber companies close, the economy of the region will be disrupted, or strangled.

To avert such a possibility calls for a prompt and energetic action along the following measures: (1) Adoption of changes in determining the allowable cut as suggested by Forester Lalog at the Foresters' Conference in connection with the Golden Jubilee and Silver Anniversary of the Bureau of Forestry and the College of Forestry, respectively; (2) adoption of reasonable regulations covering the processes of timber extraction, especially where power logging is employed, so as to secure as much as possible a successful and even stocking of the logged-areas; (3) supplementation of natural regeneration by artificial planting where needed. We need not wait for complete growth data and results of further investigation before starting a systematic management of the concessions; moreover, if we

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