



SAF AT 75

# 1920

# Some Milestones In SAF's History

## 1900

- 1900 Society of American Foresters founded on November 30th by Gifford Pinchot, Henry S. Graves, Overton Price, Edward T. Allen, William L. Hall, Ralph S. Hosmer, Thomas H. Sherrard.
- 1905 Establishment of *Proceedings of the Society of American Foresters*, SAF's first periodical publication, distributed quarterly.
- 1909 First national conference on education in forestry in the United States, which led to Report of Committee on Standards of Forestry Instruction, in 1912, formulating a standard forestry curriculum.

## 1910

- 1910 Raphael Zon appointed editor of *Proceedings*.
- 1912 First Section established at Missoula, Montana.
- 1913 SAF affiliated with American Association for the Advancement of Science.
- 1915 First annual meeting held away from Washington, D.C., in New York City.
- 1915 Adoption of SAF's emblem.
- 1915 Establishment of Committee on Terminology.
- 1917 Amalgamation of *Proceedings* and *Forestry Quarterly* into *Journal of Forestry*.
- 1917 Grade of Member created, to give priority to forestry school graduates, after probationary period, Members became Senior Members.
- 1917 Fellow grade created to recognize outstanding achievement "in responsible directive positions or in distinctive individual work of a fruitful character." Only ten Fellows were to be elected in any one year. The first Fellows elected were Gifford Pinchot, Henry S. Graves, Bernhard E. Fernow, Filibert Roth, Raphael Zon and William B. Greeley.
- 1917 Establishment of Committee on National Defense.
- 1917 SAF Council was formed.
- 1918 Establishment of Committee on American Forest Research and Committee on War.
- 1919 Establishment of Committee on Forest Insurance, Forest Laws and Forest Leases and Committee on Forest Taxation.

- 1920 Second National Conference on Forestry Education, which led to a 1929 study of forestry schools.
- 1920 Total of 11 Sections.
- 1920 Corresponding Member grade established.
- 1920 Report of SAF Committee for Application of Forestry, chaired by Pinchot, recommending federal regulation of private forests.
- 1924 Establishment of Committee on International Relations.
- 1928 Constitution amended: Members became Junior Members, with the right to vote.
- 1928 SAF formally incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.
- 1928 Society moved from Forest Service offices to its own quarters.

## 1930

- 1930 Appointment of first executive secretary, William R. Hine.
- 1931 Second executive secretary appointed, Franklin W. Reed.
- 1931 *Forest Cover Types of the Eastern United States* published.
- 1931 Membership by referendum adopted "Principles of Forest Policy for the United States."
- 1932 Publication of *Forest Education* by Henry S. Graves and Cedric H. Guise, an exhaustive study of forestry education.
- 1934 Division of Education established, the first Subject Division in the Society.
- 1935 First William Schlich Medal for the advancement of forestry awarded to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- 1935 Beginning of forestry school accreditation.
- 1937 Society made a successful fight to prevent Forest Service from being transferred from Agriculture to Interior.
- 1937 Henry E. Clepper hired as executive secretary.
- 1938 Preliminary Code of Ethics adopted.

## 1940

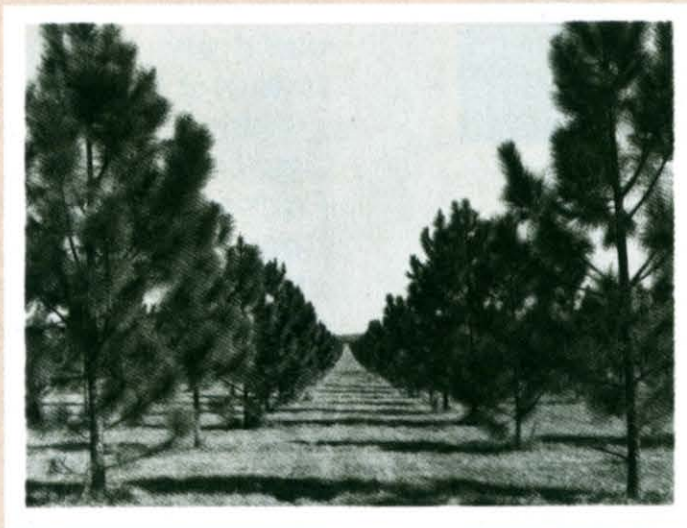
- 1940 Gifford Pinchot awarded the Sir William Schlich Memorial Medal.
- 1942 Total of 21 Sections.
- 1942 Two special wartime service committees set up: War Committee on Forestry to cooperate with National Research Council, and Committee on Manpower.
- 1944 *Forestry Terminology* published.
- 1944 Society began association, which lasted until 1947, with Charles Lathrop Pack Forest Foundation in "a study of state forestry organizations to define and establish standards necessary for the efficient administration of the forest resources within a state."
- 1944 Technical Subcommittee on Forests and Primary Forest Products led to establishment of a division of forests and forest products in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- 1946 A list begun of foresters engaged in consulting practice.
- 1947 Establishment of Committee on Natural Areas, in the Division of Silviculture, which endeavors to locate and permanently protect representative units of virgin or old-growth forests for purpose of research.
- 1948 Adoption of Code of Ethics.
- 1949 Council amended Constitution to permit formation of Chapters.

(Continued on page 15)

# SAF AT 75

A Memorial Brochure commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the Society of American Foresters. The intent is to provoke thought about the Society's past, present and future. Treatment of the entire, rich history of the Society is not within the brochure's scope. Rather, the attempt is made to show how one particularly exciting period in SAF's development helped to mold its present and future.

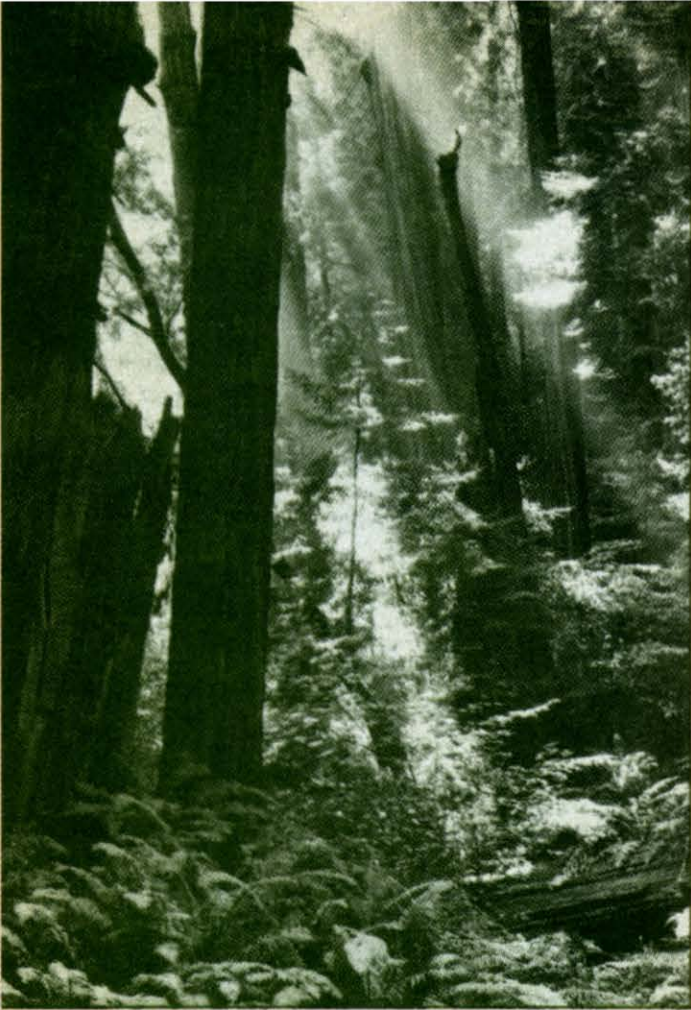
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## The Future.... page 13



# THE PAST

## SAF AT 75

When an organization reaches the age of 75, its history becomes its heritage and confers a unique perspective upon its present and future. The seemingly unrelated events which historians of the Society of American Foresters (SAF) fashion into a coherent chronicle oftentimes can speak to the present with a clarity and conviction belying the passage of time.

The New Deal era, more tumultuous than most, was a significant, historical watershed for SAF, with lessons relevant to today. The Society of the Thirties was severely tested, and found resilient and stable. Then, as now, there was one particularly vexing question: What is the proper role of a professional society?

Here the New Deal period can be especially instructive. Former SAF President H. H. Chapman, a senior professor of forestry at Yale University, addressed himself to this question before the Society's 1937 Annual Meeting:

"The Society of American Foresters cannot survive and function if its role is distorted into that of a political organization for the advancement of economic doctrines. . .[or] if it degenerates into a cultural body for the polite discussion of technical problems in the pure and rarified fields of science."

From his New Deal perspective, Chapman aptly defined a dilemma that haunts the Society even now. For the Society's concern has never been so simple as minding its own business, an easy enough task once it is agreed what that business is. To be or not to be? was never the question. What to be? often was, however. Should the Society step into the hot lights of public debate or stay in the cool shade of the



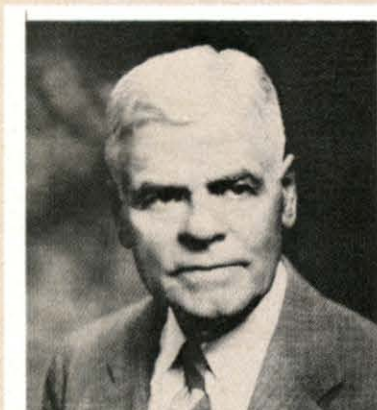
Gifford Pinchot  
SAF President  
1900-1908, 1910-1911



Overton W. Price  
SAF President  
1909



Henry S. Graves  
SAF President  
1912



William L. Hall  
SAF President  
1913



Bernhard E. Fernow  
SAF President  
1914 & 1916



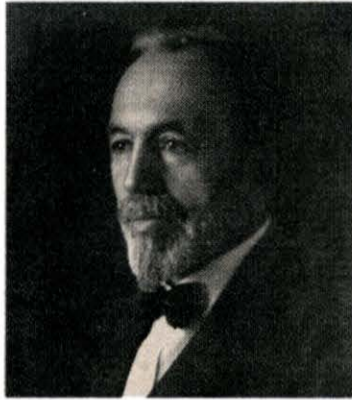
William B. Greeley  
SAF President  
1915

woods, where some always insisted it belonged? The dilemma Chapman outlined remains the same today; only the issues have changed.

If no easy concensus prevails within the Society now, neither did it in Chapman's day. For example, unresolved in the Thirties was the nagging controversy which had persisted since the days of Gifford Pinchot's early leadership—the regulation issue.

"Public regulation to prevent devastation is the most urgent need in forestry," wrote Pinchot and six other distinguished Society members in a 1930 *Journal of Forestry* article, "Letter to Foresters." These men had no doubts about the obligation which public (federal) regulation of private forest practices would impose on the Society. "The duty of the foresters of America with faith in the forests and in the nation, is clear. . . It is to destroy forest destruction in the United States." The ringing declaration concluded with a call for more federal regulation and more federal ownership of forest lands.

That one of the Society's founding fathers and his disciples found themselves pitted against many of the rank and file as well as against other forestry leaders testifies to the early use of the Society as a sounding board for a healthy thrashing-out of deep-rooted professional disagreements. Replies to the "Letter" by other prominent members, for example, suggested that not all perceived their duty with the sterling clarity of Pinchot and his coauthors. C. Stowell Smith, an official of the National Lumber Manufacturers



Filibert Roth  
SAF President  
1917-1918



Frederick E. Olmsted  
SAF President  
1919

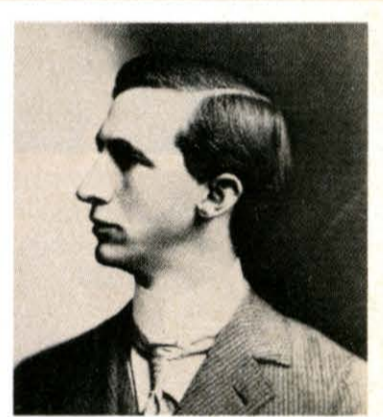


R. C. Bryant  
SAF President  
1920-1921

Association, suggested the letter's appeal "savors of the revival service," and reminded its authors that "few professionals agree on the requirements of a fundamental forest policy."

Industrial consultant F.W. Reed called attention to the yawning chasm that split the Society, pitting those whom he called the "idealists," against the "pragmatists." Not to be outdone, R.S. Kellogg, industry association executive, admonished the *Journal* for having the gall to print the Pinchot faction's letter. "The Society," he fumed, "should not be an instrument for propaganda nor used for the advancement of personal theories of public policy."

Today, issues are not debated with such intensity that charges of foul play fill the air, as was the case in 1929. That year Pinchot and his followers usurped the findings of Barrington Moore's Committee on Forest Policy, which was charged with investigating the regulation issue. Dissatisfied with the recommendations, Pinchot beat it to press with his own minority report, a scathing indictment of his colleagues' proposals. When later that year, *American Forests* magazine published a rebuttal by industry spokesmen de-



E. A. Sherman  
SAF President  
1922



Ralph S. Hosmer  
SAF President  
1923



Walter Mulford  
SAF President  
1924



Samuel T. Dana  
SAF President  
1925-1926

fending private forestry, Pinchot denounced the editor for printing "propaganda," precisely the charge to be levelled at Pinchot himself a year later.

By 1933, Society dissension over the regulation issue had cooled, only to resurface in a new guise, due to a different tack taken by the members of the Pinchot faction. Regulation, they felt, was no longer enough: Instead, they urged federal ownership of the nation's forest lands. Ambitious government, it seemed, called for ambitious measures. As for their view of private forestry, the domain of many Society members, "neither the crutch of inflation nor the whip of regulation can restore it," Pinchot wrote President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Of course, this diagnosis was enough to chill the hearts of SAF's members engaged in private forestry, who by this time comprised half of the Society's membership. Many must have nervously eyed the exits at the 1935 SAF annual meeting when Chief of the U.S. Forest Service F.A. Silcox offered a few "principles" for adoption by the Society, among which was public control over private forest lands.

Given today's comparative calm, it is doubtful the Society will soon again witness an annual meeting with the sulphurous currents of 1935. Silcox's provocation was only one gust in a stormy session that demonstrated the intensity of the debate over federal regulation of private forestry.

A more dramatic demonstration was the fight over the *Journal's* editorial policy. The dispute came to a head at the same meeting, although the roots go back to the previous year. The move afoot was to replace the editor (unpaid) for what was termed inadequate coverage of the federal regulation issue and for what some saw as a steadfast devotion to purely technical articles. The issue was finally resolved when the editor resigned of his own volition and the Council



P. G. Redington  
SAF President  
1929-1931



C. M. Granger  
SAF President  
1932-1933



H. H. Chapman  
SAF President  
1934-1937



Clarence F. Korstian  
SAF President  
1938-1941



R. Y. Stuart  
SAF President  
1927



R. T. Fisher  
SAF President  
1928 (Jan.-Feb.)



Ovid M. Butler  
SAF President  
1928 (March-Dec.)



Henry Schmitz  
SAF President  
1942-1945



Shirley W. Allen  
SAF President  
1946-1947



Clyde S. Martin  
SAF President  
1948-1949



Charles F. Evans  
SAF President  
1950-1951

was petitioned to select an editor "with strong social convictions" and extend him a degree of editorial freedom from the dictates of the Council.

That same year, 1935, featured increasing agitation from industrial foresters who were also displeased with the *Journal's* editorial philosophy—but for a different reason. It seems it wasn't conservative enough. In their view, social policy had nothing to do with their profession, least of all the liberal policies of federal regulation and ownership. Neither, apparently, in their view, did opinions of any kind have anything to do with their profession, since they urged a total ban on all *Journal* editorials in favor of a magazine completely devoted to scientific discussion. The delegates soundly defeated this motion.

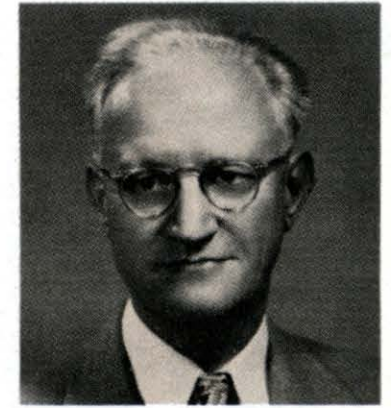
And so it went. The regulation issue died a slow death, but not before it set the Society's most illustrious members against one another. The 1935 meeting plainly demonstrated the Society's painful struggle to chart its professional course through the open seas of New Deal politics.

Aside from the issues of federal regulation and ownership, of course, one could find Society members closing ranks during the New Deal years over issues that were equally important. Both public and private foresters, for example, joined forces in opposition to the Ickes Bill, a measure named after Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes containing his proposal to create a new Department of Conservation and Works by transferring the Forest Service from the Agriculture Department to Interior.

Even those dedicated to broadening the scope of forestry to enhance social and economic well-being flatly opposed Ickes' proposal. Veteran foresters like Pinchot, Silcox, and Henry Solon Graves would have no part of the Interior Department administering national forest lands. With the



George L. Drake  
SAF President  
1952-1953



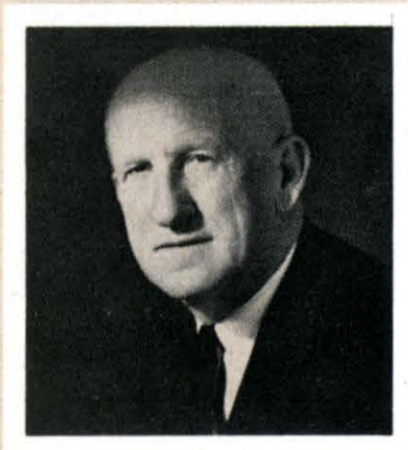
Elwood L. Demmon  
SAF President  
1954-1955



DeWitt Nelson  
SAF President  
1956-1957



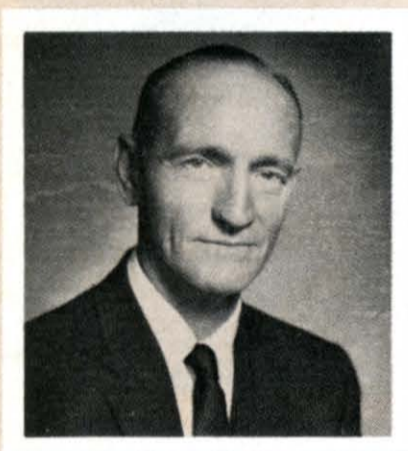
George A. Garratt  
SAF President  
1958-1959



Charles A. Connaughton  
SAF President  
1960-1961



Paul M. Dunn  
SAF President  
1962-1963



Philip A. Briegleb  
SAF President  
1964-1965



William D. Hagenstein  
SAF President  
1966-1969

forceful figures of Pinchot and Chapman temporarily allied against Ickes, the Society almost unanimously followed suit to help kill the plan.

The striking gains made by Pinchot and others in raising the forestry profession from its meager origins, dramatic as they were, hardly insured the Society's current stature. On the eve of the heady New Deal years, the Society only grudgingly ventured beyond the confines of the U.S. Forest Service to actively embrace the growing ranks of industrial foresters. Autonomy from the then strongly paternal Forest Service and a distinct identity of its own were Society accomplishments that had to await the outcome of internal reforms which took place in the Thirties.

Characteristically, the Society was able to reform by amending its procedures in ways that are now taken for granted, but were then radical departures into unknown areas. Formalizing the gradual break with the Forest Service, for example, was then a matter of somber deliberation. The Council emphasized the *Journal's* editorial independence from the Forest Service and specifically directed the newly appointed editor, himself a federal forester, to serve "the best interests of the Society" in exercising editorial discretion.

In the New Deal era, the Society could also take advantage of changing conditions to

further its aims. The eventual decision in 1935 to base membership in the profession primarily on educational achievement justified the Society's claim to scientific knowledge and practice. Chapman clearly saw the need for the Society to assume a more dynamic role and determine for itself what the proper standards of forestry education should be. In no small way, the sanction of forestry curricula through the accreditation of forestry schools affirmed the Society's role in American forestry. Through this series of bold initiatives, the Society was enabled to determine what forestry properly was—and ultimately what foresters were to be.

As the New Deal years drew to a close, the Society had weathered perhaps its most difficult period. It emerged stronger and firmly established in the professional world. Thereafter, idealists and pragmatists would stray off in different directions only to return eventually to the same course, just as the Society's leaders would differ at the rudder but manage to agree on a common direction. In bygone years such stability couldn't be taken for granted. By the end of the New Deal era, it was clear that the highly charged political climate actually nourished the Society, rather than weakened it. While history does not make promises about the future, the lesson from the Thirties is a reassuring one for SAF in 1975.



Kenneth P. Davis  
SAF President  
1970-1971



Ben C. Meadows  
SAF President  
1972-1973



# THE PRESENT

SAF AT 75



The foundation of any profession is its reserve of knowledge and its demonstrated ability to use it. In the Seventies SAF has embarked on an increasing array of science programs to facilitate the exchange and use of new knowledge in the sciences of forestry. The mechanisms for this are the Forest Sciences Board, the 27 Working Groups, and the new Department of Science Programs. To supplement the continuing education function of Society periodicals and meetings—which are continually undergoing improvement in scientific content—specialized workshops, symposiums, short courses and technical conferences at both the regional and national levels are being planned and conducted at an accelerated rate.

Proceedings from these projects form an increasingly important compendium of new knowledge. In 1974, SAF, after several years of careful watching and waiting, entered into an agreement with the U.S. Forest Service to store keyword titles and abstracts of Society literature in that agency's new computerized data bank. The Society has embarked on a revision of *Forest Cover Types of North America* to render this publication more

useful to professionals in the related fields of forestry. A new source of funding is being sought for SAF's Visiting Scientist Program, which broadens the range of forestry expertise available to the smaller forestry schools. And contacts are being widened with the science community.

To fulfill its professional responsibilities, SAF is engaged in a major revision of its standards and procedures for the accreditation of forestry schools, which helps assure the excellence and pertinence of forestry education; a revision of the *Code of Ethics*; and a study of the Society's role in continuing education, credentials, certification and licensing. The Employment Referral Service also plays an ever more important part in professional development by helping foresters and forest technicians attain the level of employment and line of work for which they are best qualified. Brochures have been developed to promote forestry employment with nontraditional employers.

Keeping policymakers and the public scientifically informed and professionally advised on forest resource issues is a growing and exciting activ-



John A. Beale  
SAF President  
1974-1975



Architect Rurik Ekstrom and James Byrne at Pinchot Building

ity at all levels of the Society. At the same time forest policy emphasis now is on the anticipation and study of issues, the determination of consensus, and the utilization of the collective expertise of the profession. In 1967 the membership approved by referendum its first statement on forest policy. Called *Forest Policies*, the statement is periodically reviewed and occasionally amended by the membership. It constitutes the major forest policy principles which SAF members are in agreement on and stand for. Since 1968 the Council has provided, and revised as necessary, procedures for SAF forest policy activities designed to assure that positions represent an informed and timely professional consensus. Through these tools, Chapters, Sections and the Society nationally are increasingly able to furnish forest policymakers with the knowledge of the forestry profession necessary to improve policies. These activities are coordinated through SAF's Director of Environmental Programs.

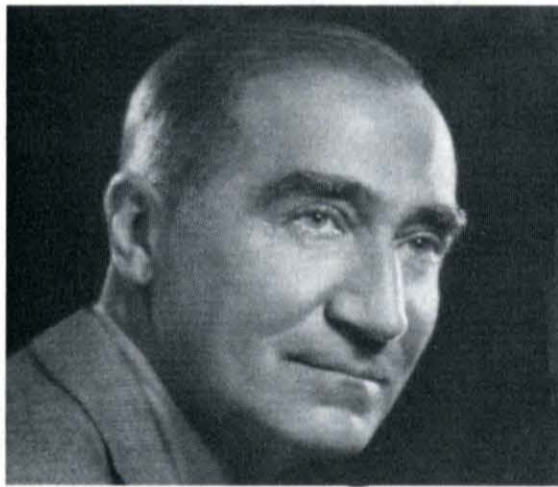
SAF has or has had national task forces on such issues as planning forest land uses, forest wilderness, use of off-road vehicles on forest land, energy and forest resources, water quality, use of herbicides, use of insecticides, prescribed burning, and federal lands in Alaska. Among the national positions which have been adopted and disseminated are those on multiple use, even-aged manage-

ment, mineral extraction for forest lands, and forest practices.

In 1967 SAF embarked on an external communications program which featured a distinct message and focal point. The message is embodied in *Forest Policies* and in the national positions adopted by the

Council; the focal point is the new Department of Public Affairs. As a result, important target audiences and key individuals are receiving SAF-sponsored messages and information tailored to their concerns. And at last the general public is discovering forestry from the forestry profession itself through the electronic media and popular national magazines. Much more can and should be done in this program as funds are available. But never again will the forester's voice go unheard.

In its 75th year, the Society of American Foresters finally has acquired a permanent national headquarters. Seventy-five years is a long time to wait for a home. The new headquarters, which will be dedicated



Tom Gill



Gordon Fox



SAF Council examining Pinchot Building plans

as the Gifford Pinchot Forestry Building on September 30, 1975, is impressive evidence of the growth, prestige and stability of professional forestry in America.

The Wild Acres site at the edge of the Nation's Capital provides a sylvan setting for The Gifford Pinchot Forestry Building, an atmosphere uniquely suited to the Society's objectives "To advance the science, technology, education, and practice of professional forestry in America and to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society."

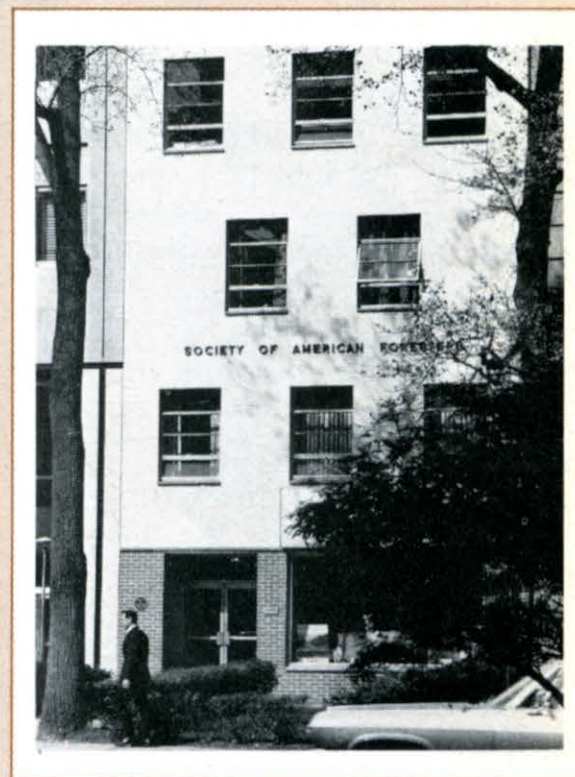
SAF is one of the eleven professional and scientific societies which comprise the Renewable Natural Resources Foundation. The Foundation, which purchased the 35-acre site, is established to collect, coordinate and disseminate



*1969 Roanoke Symposium*



*Students visiting SAF Headquarters*



*SAF Headquarters, 1964-75*



*National Convention Opening Session*



*Committee at work*

the interdisciplinary expertise required for optimum management of the earth's renewable natural resources. The Renewable Natural Resources Center is being developed at Wild Acres. Existing buildings on the site have been remodeled for the headquarters of the Society of American Foresters and the American Fisheries Society. Were it not for the generosity of the late Tom Gill, distinguished Society Fellow, SAF's permanent headquarters would not have been possible. To recount the rather dramatic circumstances of Dr. Gill's donation—the surprising and mysterious pledge of \$500,000 by an anonymous donor, the stipulations that the acquired building be named after Gifford Pinchot and that the Society raise \$350,000 of additional funds—is to recall an especially exciting and successful chapter in the Society's history.

Tom Gill was extraordinarily talented. He was that rare person who quietly succeeds in so many endeavors, one whose energies inspire those around him to greater efforts. His unusual abilities lent themselves to literary successes and scientific achievements. His novels appeared in leading national magazines. Several of his books were made into motion pictures. Yet, Tom Gill was a forester first, last and always, and became one of the most prominent tropical foresters in the world. Of the many honors bestowed by the Society on Tom Gill, the latest will be the Tom Gill Memorial Grove and the Tom Gill Conference Center at Wild Acres.

The Society in 1975 is a complex undertaking, requiring the services of a broad, interdisciplinary staff to match the expanding professional horizons of forestry. Business administrators, journalists, economists and public relations specialists, for example, contribute to the fast pace of activity in the national headquarters.

To keep abreast of the widening interests of the forestry profession, SAF's national headquarters has professionally staffed departments of Science Programs, Environmental Programs, Professional Programs, Publications, Public Affairs, and Business and Finance. It also has an Administrative Assistant, a Manager of the Employment Referral Service, and a variety of specialized consultants on call. No less a staff is required by the Society in its 75th year to administer the activities of its 20,000 members. They're a far-flung group of men and women, busy in 27 community-of-interest Working Groups, and organized into 24 Sections and 150 Chapters, each with officers, meetings, publications and committees or working groups of their own.

In its 75th year, SAF is striving harder than ever to meet its growing responsibilities to the American people.

*The Gifford Pinchot Forestry Building.*





# THE FUTURE

SAF AT 75

Any image that foresters are "saw timber" specialists is blurred beyond recognition by the new interdisciplinary thrust of SAF. The Society has welcomed into its fold professionals trained in many different specialties, from recreation specialists to remote sensing experts, giving the profession a more comprehensive view of forest resources to reflect the evolving public demand for forest uses. The most ardent advocate of timber production could not be blind to the rival uses of the forest which have been successfully proffered in recent years.

And here is where the road ahead has many forks. How can conflicting demands for resources on a shrinking forest land base be met, especially when one use often implies the abeyance, or rejection of other justifiable uses? Will some uses necessarily have to dominate others? If so, which ones? And what will the implications be for the current orthodoxy of "sustained yield"?

In 1924 the national forests had only five million visits; in 1974 there were 193 million visits—nearly one for every acre. The energy shortfalls of late help rivet our attention on another stark comparison: Thirty-three percent of U.S. timber harvests in 1922 were for fuel consumption. The

comparable figure for 1972 dropped to two percent. This contrast drives home the fact that the forest ecosystem is not the only element destined to affect the management practices of the forester. These practices increasingly are a function of dynamically changing social circumstances, the origins of which lie beyond the ability of the resource community to influence them significantly. This trend will probably continue because of the increasing public input into the resource decision-making process.

Land-use issues have sent tremors through foresters in recent years. Yale forestry professor Lloyd Irland describes the phenomenon:

We expected to find employment practicing our trade in peaceful obscurity, secure in the knowledge that few people really cared what we did. . . . Today, our quiet life has been rudely shattered by political changes in our society and by emerging new standards for forest management. The Chief of the Forest Service, and his subordinates, have been named as defendants in lawsuits filed by irate citizens. Public agencies and industries concerned with forest land have been colorfully denounced in the halls of Congress and in the daily press.

As his work is increasingly exposed to public scrutiny, tomorrow's forester will not





have a secluded life. Resource issues will become more and more the focus of public attention, making it all the more crucial for the forester to be responsive to public needs. The professional insulation of old will evaporate. Foresters will not only turn to their colleagues in other disciplines, but will also be compelled to present themselves to a well-intentioned, but suspicious and critical public. Who other than foresters can best educate the public on the trade-offs and the alternatives in the uses of forest resources? If foresters do not, others less capable will.

In the years ahead, SAF will have a growing array of programs. Some of the areas of focus for the Society in the next ten years will be:

- ★ Assess priorities in forestry research.
- ★ Obtain more efficient dissemination and use of research results.
- ★ Improve and expand the interchange of knowledge among forest researchers and land managers.
- ★ Improve undergraduate forestry education.
- ★ Improve the opportunities and rewards for continuing education.
- ★ Upgrade the usefulness of Society publications.
- ★ Achieve effective working relationships with other natural resource professions.
- ★ Anticipate, analyze and provide professional response to the major forestry issues.
- ★ Counsel public officials

and bodies on environmental problems as they relate to forestry.

- ★ Increase the effectiveness of communications with the general public.

The future of forestry promises to be exciting. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that over the past few years the earth has been rediscovered. Mankind's attentions and energies have returned from preoccupation with the planets and the mysteries of extraterrestrial phenomena. Attention has returned to the earth's mysteries—to its environment and its resources. On the Society's 75th Anniversary, "spaceship earth" has rightfully reclaimed the nation's attention.

—Luke Popovich

# Some Milestones In SAF's History

## 1950

- 1950 Establishment of Gifford Pinchot Medal for outstanding service to forestry.
- 1950 Albert G. Hall hired as first paid *Journal of Forestry* editor (part-time).
- 1952 First full-time editor of *Journal* hired.
- 1954 Biological Research Award (Barrington Moore) established in recognition of outstanding achievement in basic or applied research in any branch of the biological sciences contributing to the advancement of forestry.
- 1954 Published *Forest Cover Types of North America*.
- 1955 *Forestry Handbook*, a reference book for foresters, published.
- 1955 *Forest Science* began publication with Stephen H. Spurr as its first editor.
- 1959 *Forest Science Monographs* begun in order to publish longer material than could be accommodated in *Forest Science*.

## 1960

- 1960 *American Forestry: Six Decades of Growth* published as a history of U.S. forestry.
- 1962 Professional Development Department established.
- 1962 SAF Group Life Insurance Plan started.
- 1966 Total of 24 Sections.
- 1966 Student Chapters established, with the first one at Colorado State University.
- 1966 House of Section Delegates, with representatives from each Section, established.
- 1966 H. R. Glascock, Jr., hired as executive secretary.
- 1966 Started computerization of SAF records.
- 1967 *Forest Policies* adopted by membership: principles with which to measure significant forest policy issues and adopt positions based on an informed consensus of members.
- 1967 Public Affairs Department formed.
- 1969 SAF Employment Referral Service established to help members obtain employment which makes best use of their education, experience and aptitudes, and to assist employers in finding the best qualified applicants.
- 1969 The Roanoke (Educational) Symposium. Forestry employers, practitioners and educators met to discuss issues related to improvement of undergraduate curricula and teaching in forestry.
- 1969 International Union of Societies of Foresters organized.

Continued from page 2

## 1970

- 1970 Constitutional revision provided for changes in election procedures: Vice President automatically succeeds President; Council members elected regionally from nine Voting Districts.
- 1970 Forest Technician member category established.
- 1971 Merged Affiliate and Associate member categories into Member category.
- 1971 Published *Terminology of Forest Science, Technology, Practice and Products*, English-language version.
- 1971 Forest Sciences Board, six Subject Areas and 27 Working Groups established to provide within the Society an effective means for the development, dissemination and use of forest sciences. Working Groups replacing Subject Divisions.
- 1971 First radio public service announcements broadcast nationwide.
- 1971 First SAF Regional Technical Conference, Jacksonville, Florida.
- 1972 Corvallis Symposium on Continuing Education of Foresters.
- 1972 Fellow Thomas H. Gill revealed upon his death as anonymous donor of money which made permanent headquarters possible.
- 1972 Environmental Programs Department established.
- 1972 First SAF television public service announcements broadcast nationwide.
- 1972 Renewable Natural Resources Foundation formed, with SAF as a charter member.
- 1972 Campaign to raise money for permanent national headquarters begun.
- 1973 Council adoption of formal "Procedures for SAF Forest Policy Activities."
- 1974 Administrative Assistant position established.
- 1974 Published *Inventory Design & Analysis*, proceedings of a workshop sponsored by the Inventory Working Group.
- 1975 Science Programs Department established.
- 1975 Entered into Cooperative Agreement for Technical Information Systems Related to Forestry with U.S. Forest Service to enter keyword titles and abstracts of Society publications into computer data bank.
- 1975 Permanent national headquarters, The Gifford Pinchot Forestry Building, dedicated September 30th, at Wild Acres near Bethesda, Maryland.
- 1975 Membership reached 20, 515.



**1900—1975**  
**75th Anniversary**  
**Society of American Foresters**