

The Allegheny Society of American Foresters

A Seventy-Five Year History
1922-1997



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By J. Bernard Hogg
and
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The author of the First Fifty Years, J. Bernard Hogg, is an historian and former Chairman of the History Department at Shippensburg State College. He has compiled this work from the files of the Allegheny Section with the assistance and under the direction of the Allegheny Section History Committee. It has been an interesting and rewarding experience, and the committee is particularly grateful for the valuable assistance of two past-chairmen of the Section: Willis M. Baker and Harold F. Round.

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...The First Fifty Years begins on page 1

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...The Next Twenty Five Years begins on page 27

The First Fifty Years

by J. Bernard Hogg

To the poor and oppressed who came from Europe the new land of America was blessed with wealth beyond belief: of rich soil, streams teeming with fish and forest with game, timber for their homes and fireplaces, iron for their forges and copper for their utensils. No wonder they risked their lives to journey to this Canaan; here was the Promised Land.

So they came and seized this wealth. There was so much that it seemed destined to last forever. It was a poor man who could not wear out two farms and three wives in a lifetime. Why take care of the land when another farm lay over the hill awaiting the plow? Why take care of the forests when they seemed to roll away to the West without end? Why preserve the passenger pigeon or the buffalo or the beaver when the Lord had set such a bountiful table?

They allowed the fertile soil to wash away and darken the streams. They left ten foot white pine stumps in Wisconsin. Within the memory of men who died not long ago they cut the hemlock of northern Pennsylvania for the bark and left the logs to decay. They started in New England and sawed their way across the continent, leaving behind slashings that increased the hazards of both fire and flood. And all of it done in the name of progress, for it made some men wealthy. But it was not done without a reason. In this new land both labor and capital were scarce; only the resources were abundant, and they bore the brunt of the struggle.

But the day of reckoning had to come. In 1890 the Census Bureau announced the passing of the frontier — that free land that Jefferson thought would last forever had been conquered. Shortly after, a young historian, Fredrick J. Turner, brought up in a Wisconsin frontier proclaimed his thesis that this conquest of a virgin continent was the key to American History and that it had shaped the American character. In so doing, he started a new school of

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American History and scholars without number began examining every facet of this fascinating past.

While these historians are looking back in time at what men had wrought and the fearful price the land had paid in the name of progress, other men of a different bent looked at the present and saw that it was not good. What did the future hold for this land whose promise had once seemed unlimited? It is ironic, certainly coincidental, and perhaps inevitable that the decade that witnessed the passing of the frontier should also note the birth pangs of the conservation movement.

It is not within the scope of this paper to record the history of conservation in America, but it must be noted that of the many facets of the movement, forestry was among the first to emerge. It was in the waning years of the nineteenth century that the profession of forestry in America was born. Like so many American movements, it owed much to Europe where it had long been practiced, and the first generation of American foresters were European trained.

Given the American tendency to join and to organize, it was natural that the members of this new profession should band together for the advancement of forestry, and at a time when there were not more than a dozen Americans who had received extensive instruction in the field: "On November 30, 1900. . . seven young men assembled in Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot's office in the Division of Forestry. Their purpose was to organize a professional society of foresters." Two weeks later they met again, adopted a constitution and a name. Thus was born the Society of American Foresters. ¹ The purpose of the Society, to quote its famed sponsor, was "to further the cause of Forestry in America by fostering a spirit of comradeship among foresters; by creating opportunities for a free interchange of views upon Forestry and allied subjects and by disseminating a knowledge of the purpose and achievements of Forestry..."²

Eleven years later, an amendment was added that was to

have a profound influence on the society and the profession. This amendment states that "sections of the Society may be authorized by the Council upon written petition of 10 or more voting members residing within a territory small enough to justify the belief that a strong local organization may be affected."³ The first to be organized was Northern Rocky Mountains Section in 1912.

Nine years later a group of Pennsylvania foresters meeting in Harrisburg raised the question of creating a section in that state. A committee was appointed to circulate a petition and draft by-laws. The petition was signed by the seventeen members of the society residing in Pennsylvania on July 6, 1920 and was approved by the National Council the following year. The first formal meeting of the section was held in Harrisburg on March 10, 1922. It was the twelfth section.⁴

The original section was limited in membership and territory to the state of Pennsylvania. In April 1923, foresters from the states of New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware petitioned the section for the admission of those states into the section. The petition was unanimously approved by the members from Pennsylvania on May 9, 1923, and at the summer meeting of that year the name was changed to Allegheny Section. At the same time West Virginia was admitted to membership upon application of members of the society from that state.

In 1930, Chapin Jones, the State Forester of Virginia applied for membership in the Allegheny Section. His application was accepted and an invitation was extended to other Virginia foresters to join the section.⁵ Apparently the invitation was accepted for in 1935 the Executive Committee noted that "from the expressed wish of Virginia members of the Society... all members of the Allegheny Section."⁶ This arrangement lasted until 1946 or 1947 when the Virginia foresters reconsidered their action and rejoined their brethren to the south. The reason was probably that their forest problems and resources were akin to those of the Carolinas. The parting was apparently amicable.⁷

The basic organization as outlined in the by-laws of 1922 has been retained without significant modification to the present day. The first change came almost immediately when the offices of secretary and treasurer were combined. The executive committee had its functions enlarged when it was given power to take action on matters that arose between the annual meetings. In 1963 chapter chairman became voting members of the executive committee. The last measure almost doubled the number on the committee.

The vice chairman automatically became the next chairman, but there was considerable experimenting with the method of electing that office. From the nomination of only one candidate to the nomination of two candidates to the nomination of two of the elected members of the executive committee seems to have been the evolution of the election method.

Probably the most far reaching change in the organization came in 1956 when the by-laws were amended to permit the creation of subsections or chapters. These chapters could be either on a regional basis or on a specific field of forestry practice. The impetus to this change seems to have come from the West Virginia members and a chapter was immediately organized in that state. It was not until the 1960s that the real effect was felt when other chapters were inaugurated. The change might be compared to the creation of sections by the national organization in 1911, and like that significant amendment, was a movement back to the grass root.

In 1967 the by-laws were changed by placing the immediate past chairman on the executive committee. At the same time, the long campaign to raise the dues was won, although the increase to three dollars could scarcely be considered a great financial victory.⁸

In 1969 portions of the by-laws were rewritten to bring them into conformity with the national by-laws. Apparently the object was to comply with the income tax laws.

The one amendment that was persistently advocated by the leadership for years and just as persistently rejected by the membership was the creation of the office of executive secretary,

even on a part-time basis. The objections seem to have had an economic basis because the creation of such an office would have required an increase in the dues. While the dues were eventually raised, the office of executive secretary remains over the horizon.

From the original seventeen petitioners, the growth of the section was steady and continuous attaining a membership of 944 in 1971.

Pertinent to the history of the Allegheny Section is the question "What did the organization accomplish?" Attempts to answer the question produce a paradox. The section did nothing, yet it did everything. Here was a group of men engaged in all aspects of forestry: teaching, research and practicing, employed by both public and private organizations with a smaller number venturing out on their own as consultants, who came together once or twice a year to share their experiences, to learn from others, to see forestry in action, to speculate on the future and direction of their profession. Growth and change were taking place in the classroom and laboratory, in the forest and field, in the every day activities of the profession. All of this showed up in the records of the section. The history of forestry is revealed in the letters, in the papers read, in the reports made and in the Allegheny News Letter. The history of the Allegheny Section shows the ever changing nature of the profession. Let us examine the record.

Inspired by the opportunity to meet with other foresters and to share common problems and experiences, the section was an active organization from the first meeting. The pattern of holding a summer field meeting and a winter meeting was established the first year. Committees were appointed to study what seemed to be the problems of the day. In procedural matters, the section has deviated very little from those first years. At the first meeting, the members heard Dr. J.T. Rothrock, the pioneer in Pennsylvania forestry, speak on his long experiences. At their second winter meeting Gifford Pinchot entertained the group with one of his famous baked apple feeds.

The activities of the section fall into two broad categories; the reports and work of committees and the programs of the summer and winter meetings.

One of the first actions was a resolution against the proposed transfer of the national Forests from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior in 1922. The next task was to adopt a forest type classification for the states within the section. This project became a forerunner to a national classification when the national society took up the task.

In 1930 the Allegheny Section took the lead in changing the method of election to the national council on a regional basis. When the hierarchy of the society refused to sanction a change in representation, the executive committee of the Allegheny Section prepared petitions to compel the matter to be placed before the membership of the society. The amendment was carried by a large majority. This action represented somewhat of a rebellion against the national leadership.⁹

The section also led in the movement to collect all assessments in the Washington office. In Pennsylvania the Department of Forests and Waters was subject to patronage which meant foresters were discharged for political reasons when a change of administration took place. Although state employed foresters in Pennsylvania feared to protest too strongly, the section appointed a committee to work for the merit system. This committee joined with the Pennsylvania Federation for the Merit System in working for this needed reform. While the evidence does not indicate that the section took a leading part in the struggle to free the forester from the patronage system, the reform was eventually accomplished. Feelings ran high on this issue. Efforts were made to influence Governor Earle, but to no avail. An entire file is devoted to the subject, but it was found difficult to prove that the efficiency of the Department was destroyed. Some foresters may have also discovered that politics and forestry do not mix. The section also helped to defeat a bill abolishing the Forestry Department of Delaware.

One veteran forester and past chairman of the section remembered those early years.

“In the 1920’s our technical discussions usually dealt with problems rather than opportunities — a negative approach — most foresters were fighting against forest destruction instead of for production. There was much interest in fire control and reforestation, and we were beginning to show concern about wild life, soil and water resources, forest recreation and developments in wood utilization. There were few highly trained specialists and most of us started our careers with only bachelor degrees so we had to learn through patience by trial and error. One of our most common errors was the wide spread use of European conifers for reforestation... In about 1925 the Section initiated the start of organized forestry research in the region. At that time a few of us here and there had started simple fact finding studies but this wasn’t enough for our urgent needs for more information, so I proposed that we amateur researchers cooperate with each other and pool our efforts. Then the Section set up a Research Committee and one of its first jobs was to identify the region’s forest types so that we could all talk the same language and soon the classification of forest types was undertaken throughout all the country. Our committee also asked the U.S.F.S. Branch of Research to help us organize our regional studies and a year or two later they established the Allegheny Forest Experiment Station This was followed in 1930 by the Pennsylvania Forest Research Institute at Mont Alto.” ¹⁰

Thus were laid the foundations of the Section in the 1920s and early 1930s.

The number and nature of the committees varied with the years. As a problem or need arose it was approached in typical American fashion, by appointing a committee. Many of these were temporary; some, like the Planning Committee, are permanent.

In 1932 the Committee on Forestry Practice made a lengthy study on the practice of industrial forestry in the area of the section. The report identified the owners of large timber tracts, such as railroads, mining and lumber companies. It briefly noted their forestry practices (or in many cases, lack of these) and the general condition of the forests. This was done at a time when good forestry practice was not an important concern of many owners." 11

In 1944 this same Committee on Forestry Practice, stimulated by the national society recommendation, began a study to establish standards for the area. It resulted in a report presented at the February 1945 Section meeting which set up minimum forest practices for the area along with a report from each state applicable to that state alone. Along with this, the idea was introduced of state regulation of cutting practices. A bill was drafted in Pennsylvania setting up a commission to enforce such regulations but apparently the proposal was dropped without further action." 12

In 1941 the Utilization Committee made a study that indicated that forestry and foresters were expanding their horizons beyond those of timber production. The report examined the field of wood utilization and made specific recommendations on the subject. In conclusion it recommended that the Committee and the Allegheny Section working as a whole:

"should concentrate their efforts to the task of assembling a list of markets for forest products. This list should contain as much accurate, specific and up-to-date information as it is possible to compile on the location of the market, the products sold, the products bought, the specifications, prices and other pertinent information. This material should be cross indexed by location, species and products bought. When it is compiled, it should be distributed to producers, processors, and consumers who have reason to be interested in the production of forest goods. This information should be kept up to date and revised periodically as the need arises. It should include not

only the market for the important products such as lumber and pulp but also those for such items as birch oil and Christmas greens.

A list of this type will greatly aid producers and purchasers in making contact. It will also give those working with forest products a better basis for planning." 13

Perhaps there is no relationship, but in the first edition of the Allegheny News Letter, the following item, is of interest:

"A timber marketing service was recently established in Pennsylvania to integrate the use of forest products of more than 1000 sawmill operators and 550 wood using industries.

The principal function will be to inform the sawmill operators of available markets, up-to-date on kind, size and quality of materials needed and the availability and location of various wood products which may be acquired for further processing." 14

Another study undertaken by the Allegheny Section was that of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Here was an area in which the timber had been devastated for three quarters of a century to fulfill the needs of the mines. Because of the high value of the coal beneath the surface the mine operators gave little thought or attention to the surface. Repeated fires impoverished the soil and degraded plant life until large areas of degenerated hardwood species and scrub oak were established. The surface was also a shambles from the strip mining and refuse banks some of which gave off smoke and flames. Added to this was a high rate of unemployment as the mines shut down. Here was a region that needed assistance and was in a mood for change. Under the leadership of the Allegheny Section a committee was created to study the situation with the cooperation of federal, state and local organizations.

A lengthy report called for the immediate institution of more fire protection. It also recommended reforestation of the barren areas and refuse banks and the creation of publicly owned forest reserves. And it asked for the creating of an Anthracite Region Forest Experiment Station.”¹⁵

The committee was authorized to continue its work and in 1942 it reported that:

“The months ahead promise unusual activities in the promotion of good forestry in the Anthracite Region. Much ground work by cooperating agencies should bear fruit soon, and this committee will continue presentation of annual reports to keep the membership currently informed.”¹⁶

For some years, improvement of forest species had become a leading interest of the profession, and every state in the section had done some experimental work. In 1963 a committee was created to compile information on the subject and bring together in one report a summary of what had been done. The report was presented to the section dealing with such aspects of the problem as seed orchards, seed production areas, regeneration studies and seed.¹⁷

A subject that had long interested foresters was the status of their profession in comparison with other professions. Should they be licensed or not? In 1947 there had been an attempt to require such a license in Pennsylvania but it had failed the legislative hurdle. In 1962 the Allegheny Newsletter reported that “recently enacted legislation in South Carolina and Florida indicates that the registration and licensing of foresters is gaining momentum in the South.”¹⁸ Evidently the subject was arousing interest in the Allegheny Section for shortly thereafter the Committee on Private Forestry reviewed the matter in a report at the winter meeting. Noting that five states had such laws, the report reviewed both sides of the question. It went on to give advice on the subject to any persons interested in such a measure. “Be concise and do not cover too much in the bill. Make the bill permissive in nature and don’t

discourage if the bill fails to pass the first time." 19

Shortly thereafter, West Virginia passed such a measure and this was an incentive for other interested groups to follow suit.²⁰ The Pinchot Chapter in eastern Pennsylvania took up the challenge and drafted a bill which was submitted to the committee for review. There were many criticisms of the bill." 21

Undaunted by this rebuff, three years later the chairman of the Pinchot Chapter took the matter before the executive committee of the section. After a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that this was a matter for each individual state. The Pinchot Chapter was advised to reconsider their bill in the light of the experience in New York." 22

Shortly thereafter, the chapter polled all the society members in Pennsylvania. The response was not encouraging as only fifty percent of the members replied. Of those who did reply, eighty percent were in favor of registration, four percent had no comment and the rest were not favorably impressed. 23 With that the subject seems to have become quiescent, although the advice to resist discouragement may be the key to future action.

The above summaries of section activities through committees represent only a small portion of what was done by this procedure. When a subject was pertinent and pressing a committee was created and a report made. What the results were can only be a matter of conjecture. They would not be apparent in the section records but would show up somewhere out in the field as a forester became exposed to a new idea or saw a problem in a different light.

Beyond the work of committees, and perhaps even more important, were the two meetings held each year. The summer meeting was held in the field where various aspects of forestry operations could be observed. These included such practices as land reclamation, cutting practices, sawmill operations, wood-using industries and various experiments in forestry. Pleasure and recreation were usually woven into the program and a little subtle humor when a "water-using industry" visited turned out to be a brewery.

It was at the winter meetings that the real work of the

section was done. Held in February in one of the larger cities of the area, the business of the section was conducted and a program built around a theme. This included a keynote address and a series of papers and panel discussions. Here was the Allegheny Section in action.

It would be both presumptuous and boring to attempt a summary and review of the scientific papers read before this professional society. Indeed it would be almost impossible, for the records do not include many of these papers in full. Rather than attempt such a summary, it would seem to be of more benefit to examine the themes of these meetings for the purpose of discovering what changes might have been taking place in the profession over a long period of time. These programs represent what foresters were thinking. They are indicative of the problems that were faced. In these programs is to be seen the changing face of a profession that was rapidly coming to maturity and assuming a position of responsibility in a changing world.

The series of meetings from 1922 to 1944 seem to fall into a common pattern.²⁴ The programs were those dear to the heart of an orthodox forester: Cooperative timber marketing, the Forestry Division of the T.V.A., Forest Soil and Silviculture, Multiple Use Management in the South Jersey Pine Barrens, Reforestation for Flood Control, Forestry and the Soil Conservation Service, and work with private land owners in New Jersey. This was forestry pure and simple. Fire fighting, while always a serious problem, receded into the background as the years moved along.

The committees in operation and reporting were of the same character: insects and diseases, reforestation, forest practices, forest types, etc. Only one note that portended change was to be found in the programs. In 1944 a paper was read on the effect of labor shortage and the introduction of labor saving devices. The door to a technological revolution was beginning to open, but it would effect the lumberman more than the forester.

World War II proved to be a landmark in the forestry

profession. The war itself placed a strain on the timber resources of the nation and the economic boom that followed raised the question of how to make the resources available satisfy the demands for wood products. Heretofore the great majority of foresters, engaged in managing national and state forests, discovered that they were overseeing only a small part of the forest lands. How could they reach the owners of private lands, particularly the little man with a management program? This alone was and still is, a staggering challenge. If that was not enough, another of even greater proportions faced the forester.

The great affluence of the post war period, with shorter working hours, the expansion of good roads, and the urban growth brought about a recreation boom that literally sent thousands of people into the wooded areas seeking hunting, fishing, camping, and hiking. The forester now found himself surrounded by a multitude demanding the right to share his forests and his streams. What would the forester do? He could retreat still deeper into the woods or he could turn and face the problem. If he chose to meet the challenge, then he must expand his horizons beyond the trees and assume the leadership that his profession offered.

The first indication of awareness of the new situation came in 1949 when the entire meeting was devoted to recreation.²⁵ In 1968 recreation was again the theme and the papers ranged from politics, education, and research to land management, all in relation to recreation.²⁶

In 1967 the program centered on the small land owner but the recreation problem was woven into the fabric.²⁷ In 1958 it became apparent that foresters recognized they must deal with people as well as trees. The theme was Forests and People; how to get along with people, how to supervise and inform them, and the place of people in forest recreation.²⁸

As foresters began to recognize their changing role, it became necessary for them to look introspectively at themselves. In 1962 the theme as Reforesting of Forester, and specialists in Human

Relations from the Adams Institute of Marketing pointed out how the forester could better sell himself.²⁹ Two years later the upgrading continued with a meeting devoted to "Research in Action." In 1967 the featured speaker at the annual dinner was a management consultant, and the theme of the meeting was the Forester and the Knowledge Explosion. Old timers must have felt a little disturbed at hearing a discussion of Mathematical Aids and Skills, Biological Developments, Managerial Concepts, and Updating Technical and Scientific Knowledge.³⁰ That same old timer would have felt just as uncomfortable two years earlier to hear about his role in distressed areas or in areas of rural-urban conflict or in the recreation boom for those were discussion subject in the 1965 meeting.

To climax the changes that had been taking place since 1945, there came a change in forestry practice itself that amounted to almost a revolution. The first generation of foresters had practiced reforestation and fire control with little emphasis on cutting. The second generation had added selective cutting as the cut-over lands became mature. Now experience with selective cutting was raising the question of how long selective cutting could be practiced and still maintain the quality of the stand. In 1968 the Allegheny Section devoted the entire meeting to Trends from Selective Cutting to Even-Aged Management: Problems, Opportunities and Progress. In a series of informative papers the subject was discussed from every angle but one—public opinion. Forestry practice was completing the cycle.³¹

The panorama of a changing, growing, maturing profession is almost the history of the Allegheny Section and with it the national society. The leaders and probably the rank and file were keenly aware of it and the Allegheny News Letter and the section records bear abundant testimony of this interest.

As early as 1938 the Reforestation Committee reported to the Section that:

"The Committee is unanimous in that it does not believe that timber production is always the best land

use ... Here in the East, close to large centers of population, other uses often predominate in importance. Abandoned farm land may be worth a great deal more for natural wild life propagation, for hunting or some other recreational use.

It is the unanimous opinion of the Committee that if the high cost of reforestation is to be justified to the public most public forest land must be placed on a multiple use basis ... Generally speaking, it is a poor land policy which fulfills but one need, and the well managed forest should supply several social and economic purposes to the public...

Here in the Allegheny Section we are so close to large centers of population that multiple use will be forced on most forest managers regardless of their personal feelings on the matter. It is to the foresters own interest, therefore, to sincerely convince himself that multiple use is the ideal form of management, so that he may lead, or at least work wholeheartedly with others, in obtaining the best combination of values from his territory."³²

The following year the Recreation Committee reported in a similar fashion that millions of people were turning to forested areas.

"to find relief from their highly urbanized and mechanized daily struggle for security, recognition, power and other life objectives In cognizance of the fact, it is the recommendation of this committee that all foresters of the Allegheny Section recognize recreation not only as a necessary diversion, but also as a commercially important noncommodity use of forest lands."

The report listed four general types which should be managed within this concept: recreational areas in Public Forest lands, recreational reserves, scenic parks and wild life areas. ³³

As if to console impatient foresters a New Years day greeting was sent to the section from a regional forester.

“Sometimes progress seems slow. But each year more people begin to understand and to be intrigued in the things we are working for. Each year, we ourselves, understand a little better how closely tied together are the resources we are trying to manage.”³⁴

The state of New Jersey acquired a large tract of land known as the Wharton Forest. How should it be managed? A policy committee meeting discussed the application of multiple use to the tract.

“It recognizes the importance of thoroughly understanding the demands that public and private interests will make upon resources and opportunities contained ... The major interest are Potable Water Management, Recreation and Wildlife Management, Forest Management and Historic Restorations.”³⁵

In 1955 the, keynote speaker told his audience that while forestry began with one interest “That of producing, harvesting and marketing of timber”, it was high time that they began to look at other cognate forest interest. In particular he pointed to the sportsmen “Who are willing and able to crusade for causes in which they believe ... Foresters ... are missing a bet if they do not actively seek the help of sportsmen’s groups.”³⁶

Some of the best observations on the changing role of the forester came in a message to the section from the chairman. This acute critic is worthy of a lengthy quote.

“Quite often when two or more foresters get together, the conversation eventually drifts into a discussion of the current and future status of the forestry profession... This is good. For it reflects an awareness on the part of the foresters that certain changes are taking place in the profession and its relationship to the society which it serves.

Many will agree that forestry is no longer the key to the nation’s forest resource problems. It is beginning to take on a much broader complexion. The generalization of yesterday was often spread quite thin but nothing like

today when he finds himself confronted with watershed management, forest recreation, wild life management, insect and disease control, timber management, forest products utilization and marketing, and public relations. Moreover, he has discovered that the key to his problems lies far removed from his sylvan surroundings.

The profession has only a limited voice in determining the role into which the forester finds himself today. This situation is the product of many outside forces that are commonly at work in shaping our national scene. But the professional forester does have some choice in shaping his future destiny. He can either go back to the woods and stay there, or he can rise to the challenge of new opportunities and make best of them. If we accept the fact that professional forestry is still a relatively young profession, one that is still far from being well defined in the minds of the public, then we should not hesitate to take these developments in stride.

The degree in which foresters assume leadership in the various fields that comprise the new multiple use concepts of our forest lands will greatly determine the future role of the profession. The choice is ours. The trail is clearly marked. Let's go." 37

Two years later another chairman challenged his fellow foresters by way of a message:

"Change in public resource demands, a national problem, now puts our profession in the lime light as more people demand more services from our forests than ever before. Like it or not, "natural beauty" is part of a growing national program and foresters will have to accept some changes in our methods . . . Timber oriented thinking must accept more of the land related usage's and include them in long range planning. The profession of forestry is growing and changing. It is gratifying to know that our Society is at the helm keeping to direct this change for the best interests of everyone of us." 38

One last comment came out of the 1969 Section meeting on a discussion of the economic value of forest land.

"I sincerely hope that you look at the forest as more than a warehouse for board feet and cubic feet and recognize that recreation, water, wild life and natural beauty are very important benefits of a well managed forest. 39

If a whole new vista of opportunities and responsibilities were opening before the eyes of the forester in mid-century, there were other indications of profound change to the careful observer. From the original forty-one who formed the Allegheny Section in 1921, the membership had expanded to 944 in 1971 and with an educated guess that there were at least 300 eligible to join who remained out of the fold. The profession was coming into its own in total numbers and at a rapid rate.

This expansion was important but what of the nature of the employment? The information here is sporadic and not altogether reliable. Such information as there is indicates a striking change. The original charter members were all public foresters.

The first occupational classification of members came in 1926 when the total number was 124. As was true down through the years, those in state employment led the way with 53. At this early date, only two members were in the U.S.F.S. Surprisingly 35 members were employed by industry in a wide variety of fields. Twelve were in education and two in consulting work. 40

The next census came in 1934 at the bottom of the economic depression. Of the total membership of 235, 82 were State employed. Federal employment moved up to 21 and 10 other foresters found public employment in some capacity. Industrial employment dropped to 22 and education expanded to 25. But the great change came with the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps which had 63 foresters on its roster. Forestry would seem to be a depression-proof occupation. 41

Another census in 1935 indicated only one significant change. Those employed industrially fell to five. To hard-hit

industries, foresters were expendable, and the two consulting foresters fell by the wayside. 42

A 1942 Occupational Directory of Membership showed striking changes. Out of 359 members, state employment rose slightly to 84. The great change came in federal employment which leaped to 120 indicating the great expansion of federal services during the New Deal. For example, the Soil Conservation Service and other conservation agencies employed 57 foresters. Industrial employment also came back rapidly from the bottom of the depression with 50 foresters. 43

In 1962 the membership had expanded to 718. State employment fell in percentage wise but increased to 160. Federal employment in all branches was 163. Two significant changes had taken place in the two decades since the last enumeration. Those employed industrially rose to 127 and 27 more were now engaged in private consulting work. This segment of the Section now came close to equaling the number engaged in either state or federal service. 44 The most recent study was made in 1971. State employment of foresters rose to 245, perhaps reflecting the recreational program and the expansion of parks. The number of foresters in the federal service decreased to 143, probably due to a shift in the Regional office in Upper Darby, which left this group in third place behind the private segment.

In 1971 private industry employed 138 foresters; 39 were in consulting work and 14 were employed on estates and by authorities and associates. 45

The rapid increase in the private sector of the forestry profession may be the most significant change that has taken place in the half century history of the Allegheny Section. Recognizing that the large majority of foresters are engaged in managing a relatively small portion of the forests, and, conversely, that a large part of the timberlands are still not under any professional supervision, the possibilities of the private sector are enormous. The growing public interest in conservation and the changing land

ownership pattern which is making the urban dweller a timberland owner are other factors promoting the expansion of private forestry practice. The urbanite is more susceptible to change than the rural land owner who is thinking of "cutting out" a barn or house at some time in the future.

The implication of this shift was discussed fully by a public forester who confessed to be "strangely heretic" in a letter published in the Allegheny News Letter.

"In my opinion, there is a close relationship between our professional image—or the lack of it—and the type of employment in which the majority of foresters are professionally engaged; i.e., whether public or private. To be quite frank, I do not expect forestry to be accepted by the general public as the kind of profession we would like it to be, until the privately employed segment of the profession far outnumbers the foresters in public employment... It is evident that our still adolescent profession is gradually acquiring some mature characteristics. One of these is the manifestation of a strong private element in keeping with the American way of life."

He went on to point out that when the land owner comes in direct contact with a forester, the image of forestry is created. And this must come through the private and not the public forester. ⁴⁶

Interestingly, the only comment on this letter came from an industrial forester who disagreed that the primary responsibility for creating the public image rested with the private forester. "The public image is formed by most people through their association with only one or two individuals, regardless of where professional job images." ⁴⁷

The contents of the Allegheny News Letter began to reflect this change. After 1964 news of the industrial and consulting foresters began to appear with regularity. In 1960 the West Virginia Industrial Foresters Association was formed. ⁴⁸

The creation of chapters after World War II was an important change in the structure of the Allegheny Section. The rationale for this shift in emphasis and interest was succinctly explained in a letter from the Section files.

"I have often heard the criticism voiced by foresters that the Society does not mean much to them in their daily work... It should be remembered that a lot of the boys cannot reach the district meetings. They either cannot get leaves, or they do not have an expense account that allows travel to meetings, or their pay is no more than enough to care for the wife and kids. It covers a lot of foresters who are just as good as you and I, and need the Society as much as we do.

I favor bringing the Society to each of our local back yards and make it mean everything we can to the forester in the woods." 49

Whatever the purpose of the letter, within a few months, the foresters of West Virginia petitioned the Executive Committee to approve the creation of a chapter for that State.⁵⁰ A few years later it was reported that it was now "a strong group of about 70 members". At the same time "a group of about 40 foresters in New Jersey have held meetings in that State" and there were inquiries from Pennsylvania.⁵¹

It was some years before further organization was undertaken and then they came in rapid succession. On May 25, 1961, the Pinchot Chapter was granted permission to organize. A Maryland group began preliminary work that same year and was formally recognized in 1962, along with the Plateau Chapter of Pennsylvania. In 1965 the Valley Forge Chapter was initiated, and in 1966 came the Keystone and Northern Hardwoods Chapters, both in Pennsylvania.

It is perhaps too early to attempt an assessment of the role of the Chapters. It certainly, as predicted, brought the society level down to the grass root where the average forester could participate and enjoy the benefit. They held two to four meetings a year,

reported their activities to the section, issued news letters and were represented on the executive committee of the section.

A recent innovation was the creation in 1965 of the annual award to a member of the section for Outstanding Service to Forestry. This award was official recognition of professional achievements in forestry and superior service to the Society of American Foresters. The men so recognized were outstanding leaders with a long career in the profession. In 1966 the section established a Forester of the Year award. This was recognition of a specific accomplishment during the year, rather than overall performance. Both of these awards are made by a screening committee from nominations by section members and are presented at the annual winter meeting.

At this point in the study of the Allegheny Section it seems appropriate to attempt an evaluation. What was the *esprit d' corps*? How energetic were the members in their loyalty to their professional organization? Fortunately no comparisons can be made because there are no standards of comparison nor indeed anything to which it might be compared.

But there is internal evidence that there was a lack of enthusiasm, a want of energy, and a general lackadaisical spirit on the part of the membership, particularly so in the last decade. This could have been a malaise common to all organizations and a product of the fruit of binges since in the later years, the membership went beyond 750. Whatever the cause and whether it was the actual case, this apathy made itself apparent in three ways.

The first of these was in voting. As early as 1931 the chairman chided the members "that our section has no right to protest against the present constitution of the council, unless it does better in the matter of voting in the biennial election. Only fifty-four percent of our... members voted in the 1929 election, which we will all admit is pretty 'terrible'." 52

In November, 1963, the Allegheny News Letter printed an editorial exhorting all to vote in the society's election so that the

section might have a representative on the council, which had not occurred since 1958 and only one representative in fifteen years. "The obvious and basic reason is that 50% of the members bother to vote." Two months later the section chairman expressed disappointment over the failure to elect a representative to the Council. "As a matter of interest, the return on the ballots in the recent election for Section officers was only 53%." 53

A year later and another chairman in discussing the method of election of the council and the failure of the Allegheny Section to elect a member wrote:

"Actually our own 'problem' lies chiefly in the poor voting record of our Section members. If we could expect nearly 100% participation in National elections, there is no reason why the Allegheny Section couldn't elect a councilman regularly. We have averaged 50 to 60% voting participation." 54

The other two issues much advocated by the leadership but resisted by the rank and file were closely related. The first was the employment of a part-time executive secretary. To do this meant raising the dues, which required a two-thirds vote of the membership. The office of secretary-treasurer was one that required considerable time and correspondence. In all probability, much of the correspondence was done by the secretary's secretary, which meant an employer, public or private, was defraying the cost.

In October, 1964 a study committee recommended raising the dues to \$3.50 and the employment of a part time secretary at a salary from \$2000 to \$2500. 55 The News Letter gave its approval to the project.

"As the sixth largest Section ... it behooves us to seriously consider the hiring of an Executive Secretary. It is the firm conviction of many in the Section that such a move will provide a continuity of leadership, enhance our standing among the recognized professions and be a great step forward in unifying and strengthening the

position of forestry and the foresters in the Allegheny Section." 56

The next year a fact sheet was issued giving all the reasons why such a position should be created: invigorate the profession, a liaison force from one administration to the next, stability to the Section, etc. 57

One secretary wrote that he was lukewarm toward the move. "The Secretary-Treasurer job has not been a burden to me. It has naturally cut into my free time, but this was given willingly, since a professional forester must support his own society." 58

On the other hand a former occupant of the office writing to the incumbent said, "Your anticipation of relief from the Secretary-Treasurer's job is familiar to me. I can report that the release is enjoyable." 59

But the rank and file would not approve and some of the opposition seems to have been financial. It would require an increase in the dues. The problems of finances and collection of dues was not a new one for the section. As early as 1938, a member of the executive committee wrote:

"While the membership is increasing normally the number in arrears for 1938 dues is very high. Forty five or 10% of the Section members have not paid their 1938 dues. Another forty ... have paid the parent Society dues but not the Section dues. These are not all men without jobs. A State Forester, District Foresters, Assistant Foresters in state service, Professors in our Forestry schools, Forest Rangers and Forest Supervisors, all men with responsible positions and steady incomes, make up a sizable portion of the delinquent group." 60

Quite probably any organization can sympathize with the above lament, but it must be with a sense of nostalgia for the good old days when an arranger of a summer meeting in 1938 wrote to a member of his committee that "when you have completed the banquet arrangements please wire Schnur advising price arrange-

ment. One dollar per head seems inadequate when the standard dinner price is \$1.25." 61

Dues delinquency did not end with the Depression and the inflation of the sixties made the financial problem even more acute. One member wrote to another asking for more stationery saying: "We are using a bit more than usual in trying to ride herd on our delinquent members as part of our national memberships drive." 62 An increase in dues seemed to be the answer. In 1964 a study committee recommended they be raised to \$3.50. This was voted down, and the outgoing chairman in his annual review chided his colleagues:

"But all is not well when only half of our members take the time to mark and return their Section ballot. Something is wrong when a committee chairman can get only one answer to repeated requests for information from his committee members.

Where is our professional thinking when we vote down a modest Section dues increase aimed at least paying part of our way? This negative vote indicates that we, as professionals are content to free load on our respective employers for our News Letter, secretarial help and other sectional chores which should be our group responsibility." 63

This message may have had some effect for the following year the dues were raised (although only to three dollars). 64 But the problem did not end there. The chairman in 1969 wrote to the section members that if the society was to do the job it should do, we "Must face up to the fact, as unpalatable as it must be, that we have not and are not giving ... the funds it needs to do the job we want it to do for us. 65

On this note of warning, we leave the task of completing this history to the historian of the year 2022, having only to summarize what the section has meant to its members.

To one thoughtful observer, the section has had all the requisites of an "up and coming" section because of the wide

diversity of its membership. Having been a member of four, he thought the Allegheny Section was the best. ⁶⁶ To a consulting forester, the Code of Ethics was a "sound and logical starting point" for relations with client and other professionals. ⁶⁷ From the extensive reminiscences of one veteran forester it is evident that active membership was a rewarding experience in a professional sense. The summer meeting, especially, gave him the opportunity to see things that were new from the spoil banks of Pennsylvania to the ancient saw that was "up today and down tomorrow." ⁶⁸ Perhaps the most thoughtful comment was that the Society had become "a melting pot of professional men and professional ideas from all segment of the profession... As a whole, the Society is now in a position to influence public thinking on any important controversial issues..." ⁶⁹

To all observers, the "social contacts" were equally important to the professional simulation. That all was not work is evidenced from the comment of one secretary that the Section would be more popular if the boys would stay away from the fire hoses in the small hours of the night. Tongue in cheek, he added "This is not a criticism." The meetings were an opportunity to relax and renew old friendships.

For half a century the record of the Allegheny Section has been one of continuous growth and steady achievements. Located on the edge of the great concentration of population on the eastern seaboard, it has responded to the concepts of multiple use. The profession has broadened its horizons to a scope far beyond that of its early years. While temporarily eclipsed by other phases of the environmental problems, foresters and the Allegheny Section would seem to have a most promising future and to be in a position to play an important role in a society concerned about its environment.

The Next Twenty Five Years 1972 - 1997

By Ronald J. Sheay

The theme of the 50th anniversary meeting of the Allegheny Section in 1972 was "Forestry - Past, Present and Future." Before looking in retrospect at the twenty five years since those words were first written, reviewing what some predicted for the year 2022 is not only interesting, but enlightening.

We are halfway toward the predictions made for the year 2022. Each of us has the opportunity and challenge to evaluate the accuracy of these predictions, what trends are occurring, and what, if necessary, needs to be done to address these trends.

1972 Predictions

The following quotes were taken from the proceedings of the 1972 winter meeting:

Hardin Glascock, Exec VP, SAF - Future forest land use planning: "Hopefully, our nation will be able to stem the present erosion of the forest land base by non-forest uses, and at the same time intensify the production of public benefits from it... The central fact which will govern the future of forest land use: limited land, unlimited demand... When amenity uses are largely incompatible or exclusive, they pose more sharply the question of how much land or water can be afforded for limited use. This question has not been answered except by special interest groups promoting their own uses. Their answer, direct or implied, often is: 'as much as we can get.'... Finally, the role of the forestry professional will be a key one in the year 2022. Because of his advanced training in land planning and decision-making and his assumption of a major role in land use planning and implementation, the professional forester will be in great demand, and feel wanted as never before!"

Dave Baird, Product Manager, Forestry Equipment Division, Eaton Yale Ltd. - Forest equipment of the future: "... While the industry is being forced to expand into stands of forests previously classed as inoperable, increasing pressure is being exerted for improved utilization of our present resource. ... As is clear by this time the recorded and documented need for your industry to mechanize is urgent."

William Towell, Exec VP, American Forestry Association - The environmental forester: "Our 2022 forester must be prepared to deal with less available space, with fewer acres of trees which can be harvested, with increasing hordes of people seeking recreation and solitude from the forest, with scheduling of incompatible uses and with the management of people in relation to the management of trees... a major role of the future forester will be educating people to understand and accept forest land management decisions... Within the next 50 years, the public will come to realize that the best preservation is achieved through management." Towell also made a comparison with European forestry stating: "We can expect more rigid standards of forest land use by both federal and state government... there must be more help in the form of incentives if our own non-industrial, private forests in America are to fulfill their role in our environmental future... We will see more private cooperatives, with small forest owners banding together for mutual benefits... Full utilization will be demanded, not only of forest products, but also of forest lands... We, too, must learn how to make timber harvest more acceptable to the viewing and recreating public. Clearcutting, in spite of current opposition, will be used even more as a future silvicultural tool... What of the forester himself in the year 2022?. Obviously, he will be more of a generalists than the forester of today... He will be trained even more in the social sciences... Our forester will have more sophisticated tools with which to work... Inventories will be available on immediate print outs and kept current through growth increments fed into the computers... A manager will know immediately how many trees he

has of given size or quality, how fast they are growing or deteriorating and what they will bring on the market.”

The 1970'S

According to Allegheny's bylaws of 1973 the objectives of the section are: to advance the science, technology, education, and practice of professional forestry in America and especially within the states of Delaware, New Jersey, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland; (Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties were excluded in the geographic region); to use the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society; and to provide an opportunity for better liaison between the individual member, his/her regional representative and the parent Society.

These amended bylaws changed the one-year term of all officers to two-year terms by a vote of 411 to 32 effective in 1974, and added the chairman of each authorized chapter to the executive committee.

Forestry Issues and Themes

During the decade between 1970 and 1980, much of our energies were spent examining issues that were not traditional forestry matters. Meeting themes included: "Recreation, Reclamation & Multiple Use"; "Forest Land Use Planning and Policies"; "Urban Forestry"; "Managing Wilderness Values in the East"; "Natural Areas, Rare Plants & Endangered Species"; "Roadless Area & Review Evaluation (RARE II)". More traditional themes included: "Impact of the Gypsy Moth"; "Clearcutting-A Professional Perspective"; "Regulating Forest Practices"; "What's New in Research" and "Myth of the Small Woodlot."

Issues sometimes centered in areas other than forestry. For example, in 1974 some objected to holding the 1974 winter meeting at the Playboy Club in New Jersey because it could have conceivably hurt the image of SAF. These fears were soon allayed and the meeting was held as scheduled in spite of ice, snow and a gasoline

shortage. An interesting resolution was passed during this meeting that established the Reginald D. Forbes Art Competition. The competition was created to foster the arts among members of the SAF and their families; to commemorate the pioneering efforts of Mr. Forbes; and to arouse the artistic talents and interests of foresters. It was a great loss for the Allegheny when Mr. Forbes died in 1977. The Allegheny honored Mr. Forbes in 1979 by dedicating an 80-foot tulip polar tree in the Penn's Woods Memorial Forest at Bowman's Hill Wildflower Preserve, Washington State Park, Pennsylvania.

The Forest Technician and Harvesting Ordinances

The proposal allowing a forest technician to become a Allegheny member raised much discussion in the section. Registration or licensing foresters in Pennsylvania also remained a hot issue. There was talk about forming a Pennsylvania chapter to provide a unified force in dealing with the Pennsylvania legislature. Harvesting ordinances began cropping up throughout the section, with clearcutting often being banned. One Maryland township ordinance restricted a landowner to cutting only 3 trees over six inches DBH per year provided the owner first obtain a permit. Commercial logging was permitted only as a special exception and in accordance with the forest management plan and logging plan prepared by a forester. The plan had to include the provision that only the selection method be used to harvest. Clearcutting was prohibited. Despite the many suggestions by Maryland foresters, the ordinance was passed.

A multi-disciplined committee in Pennsylvania published a "white paper" on the use of clearcutting as an established management practice in even-aged forest management.

The Monongahela Ban on Clearcutting

The Monongahela National Forest started to sell timber again in 1977, after a court order had banned timber sales in 1973. The Allegheny took a stand on the clearcutting issue in 1974 by passing a resolution that even-aged management with clearcutting

is entirely within the bounds of responsible management techniques when applied in full recognition and understanding of other forest values and under the concept of multiple use forestry. The West Virginia Division SAF acted as an intervener in the court order stopping timber sales on state and Forest Service lands in WV. Some of the forest research in the section included studying the impact of clearcutting on stream flow and aquatic ecosystems of watersheds, and the protection of planted hardwoods from deer browse.

Student Activities

In trying to encourage more student participation in the Allegheny, \$350.00 was set aside to provide a minimum of \$50.00 to each of the seven schools in the section to help defray the costs of attending the winter meeting. Student coordinators were appointed in each school to assist with this project. The first female forester, Patricia A. Remy, graduated from Penn State University in 1973. In the late 1970's with forestry employment opportunities scarce, the Allegheny initiated a dues assistance program for students making the financial transition from student to member grade in cases where employment hopes had not borne immediate fruits. This was for a two-year trial period. There are no apparent records as to the success of this program.

Gypsy Moth Problems

During this decade, the gypsy moth ravaged much of the woodlands in the Allegheny Section particularly in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Over 2 million acres were defoliated in 1978. Despite this devastation, a resolution by the Allegheny at the 1978 business meeting urging Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to continue gypsy moth control research at an accelerated rate was defeated 42-35.

Other Topics

Other topics of interest included: management by objec-

tive, election guidelines for SAF fellows, the Forest Practices Act (including the EPA's model ordinance), wood waste recycling, and forest resource planning. A three day symposium on land reclamation and forest irrigation with municipal waste water sludge was held in Philadelphia. Over 100 people attended a forest landowners conference in western Pennsylvania. Some discussion on whether or not to hold the annual meeting on Friday and Saturday so as not to miss two days of employment was also debated.

Tidbits

* Membership in the Allegheny started with 944 in 1971 and increased to 1192 by the end of the decade. * We ended 1979 with total assets of \$7,951.99. * The cost to print one issue of the Allegheny News in 1974 was 22 cents. * A room, double occupancy, for the 1974 winter meeting cost \$37.00 per person and included meals! * The winds of change started to stir again as we moved toward the next decade, and reorganization of the SAF began to emerge as a hot issue.

THE 1980's

The 1980's began with a plea by the Allegheny chairman for all foresters to get involved with a public relations program by sponsoring field trips for local legislators, conservation groups and the media. This urging for members to get involved with public relations permeated throughout the decade as each chairman took office. This was a continuous, conscientious effort by the leadership to get more members active in Allegheny SAF affairs at all levels of the organization.

Reorganization

The early part of the 1980's dealt with the reorganization of the Allegheny Section. Minimum standard bylaws were recommended by National to meet IRS requirements for a nonprofit organization and to encourage "state society organizations." The

Allegheny struggled with the issue of becoming individual state societies or to remain a multi-state society. It was obvious from the beginning that Pennsylvania and West Virginia could easily become individual state societies, but New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, with many less members per state, would find such a move difficult. The Allegheny Section executive committee on September 5, 1980, passed a proposal that the Allegheny Section become the Allegheny SAF with full authorization of state divisions and chapters as needed with a yes or no vote and a simple majority to determine the membership wishes. A five-person committee was appointed to conduct the referendum and provide background material on the whole reorganization proposal. Results in favor of the referendum to remain the Allegheny SAF were overwhelming - 393 yes (83%) and 80 no (17%). Four state divisions were established: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia & Maryland-Delaware. Seven chapters were established in Pennsylvania: Rothrock, Western Gateway, Pinchot, Plateau, Keystone, Northern Hardwoods & Valley Forge. The Pennsylvania Division was quickly organized and bylaws were adopted on June 26, 1982.

One more reorganization issue had to be settled. The minimum standard bylaws of SAF originally had one-year terms for officers. Upon a request by the Allegheny SAF for two-year terms, the SAF Council made it optional for one or two-year terms. This called for another referendum vote by the Allegheny, which passed easily to allow two-year terms for executive committee members with state divisions and chapters having the option of one or two-year terms. The Allegheny had opted for two-year terms of office in 1974 and had found this to be a more effective method of operating the organization.

Allegheny SAF Legislative Briefing

A first for the Allegheny SAF in the 1980's was a legislative briefing held at the SAF headquarters in Bethesda, MD. The objectives were to familiarize the legislators and congressional

staffers of our five state area about forestry including: key forestry issues and needs; initiating legislative contacts; providing the staffers with a ready source of names of foresters; and providing informational references should they require assistance in the future. Twenty three Allegheny SAF foresters met and spoke with eleven congressional staffers who represented all the Allegheny SAF states and the State of Virginia.

A series of brief oral presentations were given by foresters in the morning followed by a luncheon and a short field trip on the headquarter grounds. Congressional staff members were given books containing written versions of the eleven forestry issues discussed along with biographical sketches and addresses of the presenters. This paved the way for future contacts and dialogue between staffers and foresters on forest conservation matters and concerns. The briefing was a huge success according to those that attended.

Other Issues

Continuing education of foresters along with forester certification were discussed frequently. In 1980 a bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania House and referred to committee to register foresters. For some reason, this did not gain unanimous or even strong support by Pennsylvania foresters and the bill eventually died in committee. Foresters are registered in West Virginia and licensed in Maryland.

The use of computers initially caused trepidation for many foresters, but training and hands-on-workshops overcame most fears and computers are now readily accepted and enthusiastically utilized in management activities.

Winter meeting themes during the 80's included: Tree Roots Technology Transfer I & II; Forestry in the Megalopolis - Challenges for the 80's; Sharpening Our Communication Skills; Planning for High Technology Forest Management; Emerging Forces & Forestry Implications in the Allegheny; Forestry & Land Use Planning; and Current Issues in Urban & Industrial Forestry.

The role of women in natural resources was a lively topic as was the Chesapeake Bay non point pollution abatement program. We discussed the impact of log and forest product exports and imports, herbicide use in forest and wildlife management, soils & fertilization, computer application, wildlife - silviculture integration and acid rain. Leadership workshops were conducted at a number of winter meetings by the National staff to train officers for leadership roles at all levels of the Allegheny SAF.

Committee Charters Prepared

A successful method of getting more members active in any organization is through effective committees. The Allegheny had a number of working committees, some of which were included in the bylaws as standing committees with specific objectives, while others did not have clearly defined functions or what constituted membership parameters. The Allegheny overcame this inadequacy by preparing and adopting charters for each committee. The charter included the objectives of the committee, organization (who and how many members) and their activities. Currently the Allegheny has a charter for each of the following committees: Communications; Continuing Education Fund; Education; Forest History; Foresters Fund; Membership; Nominations; Student Member Coordinating; Policy and Legislative; Program; Auditing; and Awards. Toward the latter part of the decade, more time was allocated at our winter meetings for these committees to meet and discuss current issues. This allowed members of the committee to prepare resolutions, if needed, and bring them before the membership for action at the business meeting.

Chairman's Prayer Breakfast Initiated

In the 1980 winter meeting, the Chairman's prayer breakfast was initiated as an optional event for the membership. This consisted of a spiritual speaker and breakfast usually the second morning of the meeting. What began as an innocuous event in 1980

was brought up at the 1987 business meeting as to the role of the prayer breakfast and whether or not it should be a formal part of each winter meeting. After a lively debate, a motion was passed to make the Chairman's prayer breakfast a permanent part of the annual meeting.

Continuing Education of Foresters

Keeping abreast of technological, scientific, economic and social advancements and changes is a part of any career or life-long work. At the National SAF level, a continuing education certificate program was initiated. Credits are earned by attending SAF sponsored meetings, workshops, field tours, extension courses, etc. When the required number of credits are earned in a specified time period, a Continuing Forestry Education (CFE) certificate is awarded by National SAF. The Allegheny SAF first assigned CFE credits to the 1983 winter meeting program. In 1983, Doug Powell, was the first Allegheny member to be awarded a certificate. Since then, many other Allegheny SAF foresters have earned CFE certificates. The Allegheny has a Continuing Forestry Education Coordinator to assist in this program.

At the Allegheny SAF level, an endowment fund was started in 1983 to promote SAF's Continuing Education Program by providing funds for the support of educational programs within the Allegheny SAF region. A \$10,000 endowment goal was established and fund raising began the next year. It is interesting to note that the Maryland-Delaware Division made the first contribution in 1984 and the final contribution in 1988 to reach our \$10,000 goal. Monies for the Endowment Fund came from the following:

Allegheny SAF, Divisions & Chapters	\$ 6,005.52
79 Individual Members	2,181.00
Forest Industry	1,500.00
Allied Organizations	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,086.52

Another interesting fact is that the Maryland-Delaware Division was the first to use the fund in 1989 for a wetlands management workshop.

Student Activities

There are seven universities, colleges and community colleges that provide forestry courses at the undergraduate level in the Allegheny SAF region: Pennsylvania State University, West Virginia University, Rutgers University, Glenville State College, Allegany Community College, Mont Alto Campus of Penn State University and Pennsylvania College of Technology. The \$50 allocation for each school to defray costs of students attending the winter meeting was increased to \$100 per school during the '80's. Faculty members were appointed as student coordinators at each school to promote and encourage students to join the Society of American Foresters while pursuing an undergraduate or graduate degree in forestry or allied field. These coordinators also serve as a permanent point of contact between the Allegheny SAF and their respective schools for matters such as attending meetings, soliciting newsletter information and providing information on student activities. Getting students interested in SAF and the profession early in their education helps form a bridge to becoming a full member upon graduation. One benefit of membership is that the Division, Chapter or State Society meetings provide a common ground where seasoned members and beginning neophytes, skilled practitioners and students, can rub shoulders and discuss common problems, hopes and dreams.

In 1988, the first Allegheny Forestry Quiz Bowl for students was held at the annual meeting with the Allegany Community College taking top honors. Since that initial quiz bowl, this event has become very spirited with greater attendance each year by students and spectators alike. Correct answers bring loud cheers by alumni members of the school. Overheard many times by practicing foresters muttering under their breath, "Gee, I forgot the

answer to that question". At the National SAF convention in 1995 at Portland, Maine, the first national quiz bowl was held for students. A good event started by the Allegheny has gone national.

"The Forester at Home" Painting

The West Virginia Division took on a special fund raising project with exclusive right to sell reprints of a late 1800's painting by a German artist, Ludwig Kraus, entitled, "The Forester at Home". Proceeds were to be shared with the Allegheny SAF and the Foresters Fund. The Allegheny highly endorsed the project with full approval. The SAF Council supported the project and the prints were advertised in the journal and sold nationwide. At some point, support from national was withdrawn as some SAF members felt the scene depicted by the painting was demeaning to women. Despite the slight controversy caused by this, over 800 prints were sold and the Forester's Fund and Allegheny SAF funds were both increased substantially. The West Virginia Division also funded radio and TV spots to educate the public on forestry and the profession. Grants were provided to schools for educational programs and nature trails. The laws pertaining to forestry in West Virginia were published and made available to the public. The forestry community in the Allegheny benefitted greatly from this West Virginia Division fund raising project. Prints are still available by contacting the West Virginia Division chair.

Ben Roach Forestry Forum

In 1984, the Ben Roach Forestry Forum Series was started to promote interaction among foresters and researchers working on topics of interest in the Allegheny region. The Northern Hardwoods and Plateau Chapters are cosponsors along with the USFS Northeastern Forest Experiment Station - Forestry Sciences Lab in Warren, Pa.; the Allegheny National Forest; Penn State Forest Resources Extension; and SUNY's School of Forestry. The series is named after Ben Roach, a forest researcher who was widely respected for both

the quality of his research and his ability to make it useful to practicing foresters. He finished his distinguished career at the Warren Lab. The seminars have been very successful for the past 12 years.

Tornados Hit the Allegheny

Sixteen tornados hit Pennsylvania in May, 1985 causing timber losses on 9,500 acres on the Allegheny National Forest and 26,000 acres of Pennsylvania State Forests. Over 55 million board feet of sawtimber were sold on the damaged acres of the Allegheny National Forest and 15 million board feet of sawtimber were salvaged from the Pennsylvania state forests.

Tidbits During the Decade

- * The Allegheny SAF Operations manual for all executive committee members was started in 1980 and has been updated by each Chairman since.
- * The National Foresters Fund was enthusiastically supported throughout the decade with raffles and individual giving at all levels of the Allegheny.
- * Two regional forest Science conferences were held with the National Capital SAF. * The Allegheny exec committee met a number of times for two day sessions to discuss and take action on society affairs. * A long time Allegheny member, Henry Clepper, died in 1988. * Pennsylvania and Maryland sponsored very successful "Year of the Forest" in their respective states. * Although every vice-chair worked diligently to keep members enrolled and active in the SAF and encouraged others to join, the overall membership decreased from 1,185 in 1980 to 1,148 in 1989, representing a three percent loss in members. * Financially, the Allegheny assets increased from \$7,951.99 in 1980 to \$9,171.42 in 1989 plus a \$10,000 educational endowment fund. * The Allegheny dues remained at \$6.00 per member for the

1980's. However, in 1989 the membership voted by a 2-to-1 margin to increase the dues to \$10.00 a member beginning in 1990. * A committee was appointed to investigate the hiring of a part time business manager for the Allegheny SAF. A set of proposed duties for such a position were published in the Allegheny News, so the seeds of change were planted as we moved toward the 1990's.

THE 1990's

Executive Director Hired

In 1961, a planning committee report was presented to the membership recommending that the ASAF employ a part-time paid executive secretary. After 31 years this recommendation finally became a reality with the hiring of Jack Winieski.

Background

A full-page editorial appeared in the May, 1962 "Allegheny News" extolling why an executive secretary was needed by the ASAF. The advantages of having the position, what the duties would be and the cost of \$1.50 per member to provide funds for the position were elaborated. A referendum was held in 1964 to increase the ASAF dues to \$3.00 per member so that this position could be established, but it was defeated.

The subject lay dormant until the late 1980's when the need for an executive secretary resurfaced. A committee was appointed and after two years of study and discussion, the ASAF executive committee passed a motion in October, 1990 to put the question of hiring the part-time paid business manager before the membership.

A well-planned educational process took place during 1991 to appraise the membership of the advantages and need of such a position. Much discussion centered on the cost to finance the

position along with the position's duties. Although the dues were increased to \$10.00 per member beginning in 1990, it was noted that the \$4.00 increase was not enough to fully fund the position.

A "straw vote" was taken at the 1991 ASAF business meeting to establish the position and was overwhelmingly approved. An interesting motion to change the name of the position from business manager to executive secretary was defeated after a spirited debate.

The membership was finally asked by referendum whether or not to establish a part-time paid position. It was passed with an 80% plurality. Once the membership approved the establishment of the position, the next part of the process was to interview candidates and find funds to defray the expenses.

Finding Funds

The ASAF made a request for a \$3,000.00 grant to the SAF Forester's Fund to be used as seed money to establish the position. This was approved at \$1,500.00 per year for a two year period. The ASAF exec committee passed a motion to apply \$1,500.00 a year for three years with the \$5,000.00 grant from the West Virginia Division SAF. This money was donated to the ASAF from the profits made from the sale of "The Forester at Home" reprint. The ASAF exec committee passed a motion to place the increased dues of \$4.00/member in an escrow account to help pay for the expenses of the position. Chapters and State Divisions have also supported the ASAF with donations for the position.

The name of the position started out as the executive secretary in 1961. In 1991, the title began as business manager and ended up with the official title of executive director (ED) as found on the 2-year contract. How and why these changes came about is anyone's guess.

Beginning on January 1, 1992, the ASAF hired a part-time paid ED. Salary and expenses were agreed upon and a two-year contract was signed by both parties. The ED reports to the Allegh-

eny chair and will provide approximately 500 hours of service a year to the ASAF.

An immediate improvement for the ASAF was the publication of 3 issues of the "Allegheny News" in 1992. No issues were published in 1991, disrupting many years of continuous publication of this newsletter. The ED spent 600 hours and travelled 2200 miles in fulfilling his responsibilities to the ASAF in 1993.

Forest Health and Productivity Report

This report by a task force of the SAF caused much debate at the national and ASAF level. Each state society was asked to appoint a committee to study the issue and report its findings. This issue seemed less important to ASAF members than in other parts of the country.

As we discussed the forest health and productivity report, the hemlock wooly adelgid on Eastern hemlock further expanded its range. Gypsy moth defoliated 1.8 million acres in the Allegheny region and the pear thrips affected sugar maples on 556,000 acres in northern Pennsylvania.

Educational Activities

The Appalachian Professional Foresters Association (APFA) was revitalized in 1990 with 22 members in attendance at the reorganizational meeting. Foresters came from western Maryland and northeastern West Virginia. The APFA was founded in 1963, but it had been inactive since the early 1980's because of a lack of interest.

The education committee established a project to provide libraries in the region with current literature on forestry and the environment.

The PA Tree Farm Committee produced a 22-minute educational video on timber management entitled "Steps to Success". ASAF members participated as facilitators for Project Learning Tree workshops in every state. Jack Winieski acted as facilitator for PLT workshops in Sweden.

West Virginia's public education project produced an outstanding before-and-after scene of a harvest. A photograph of a harvest taken in 1936 depicted a very messy and denuded scene. Immediately adjacent to this scene was a photograph taken 60 years later, showing the same area with a healthy and vigorous growing forest.

PA Timber Harvesting Council Created

ASAF members were instrumental in helping to create the PA Timber Harvesting Council (THC). The THC's goal is to educate woods workers on safe, efficient and environmentally sound timber harvesting practices through a timber harvesting certification program. Despite a successful, long and proud heritage, the timber industry was experiencing arduous problems in the following areas: high numbers of severe occupational injuries resulting in lost work days and excessive workman's compensation rates; a shrinking skilled labor force due to aging, demographics and competition from urban employers; a lack of formal training for both new and experienced employees; and increasing regulation pressures on logging operations due to poor harvesting practices by a few operators.

Students Quiz Bowl Grows in Popularity

Because the quiz bowl competition was becoming very popular with the members, one ASAF chair limited the business meeting to 30 minutes so all could attend the competition.

The annual meeting format is now designed with the quiz bowl as a separate agenda item.

Quiz Bowl Champions

1988 Allegany Community College

1989 Rutgers University

1990 Allegany Community College

1991 West Virginia University

1992 Pennsylvania State University

1993 Pennsylvania State University

1994 Pennsylvania State University

1995 Mont Alto Campus of PSU

1996 Pennsylvania State University

1997 West Virginia University

A motion was passed to provide \$500.00 for the winning team to participate in the 1996 national quiz bowl in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

West Virginia University (WVU) and Mont Alto of Pennsylvania State University competed in the woodsman events at the Crab Festival in Virginia with WVU taking second place.

Student-Mentor Program Initiated

A motion was passed in 1996 stating that the ASAF pursue a student-mentor program. This is designed to supply a student with a mentor willing to share personal background and experience with the student. A partial payment of SAF dues could be included along with attending student functions, hosting informal events and being available to the student for advice and help.

Meeting Themes and Workshops

A variety of subjects were covered in meetings and workshops during the 1990's including: Forested wetlands field training & delineation; Biodiversity and human landscapes; Human challenges for conservation in the changing world; Forest taxation; Teaching silviculture to loggers; Property rights; Forest regulations and a 2-day workshop on best management practices for foresters and loggers sponsored by the Pennsylvania State University, Cooperative Extension Service and Georgia Pacific Corporation.

Over 100 people participated in the first Allegheny National Forest Forum to express their views and recommend strategies for the future management of the Allegheny National Forest. ASAF members played an active role in the discussions.

The Ben Roach Forums continued to attract audiences of

wide interest. One forum examined the "Green Certification" system evaluating certification costs, recertification periods and marketing advantages. The Pennsylvania deer issue forum enticed 163 participants for a lively debate on how to establish advanced regeneration on areas with a high deer population.

Individual State Highlights

Maryland held a Governors Conference on Trees & Forests. Right to practice forestry laws were passed by the Pennsylvania and Maryland legislatures. Maryland passed a Forester Licensing Law effective in October 1993 replacing the Forester Registration Law. New state foresters were appointed in Pennsylvania - Dr. James Grace; West Virginia - Bill Maxey; New Jersey - Les Alpaugh and Delaware - Jim Roberts. The Pennsylvania Division SAF voted in favor to pursue forester licensing by a 68% plurality. The severe forest fire problems in the west during 1994 required help from teams of fire fighters from Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey.

Tidbits During The Early 1990's

- * The ASAF went on record to oppose rejoining the Renewable Natural Resources Foundation.
- * In a move to attract new members, a motion to offer rebates to foresters for joining the Allegheny SAF was defeated.
- * One past chair of ASAF in an effort to combat the "green movement", jokingly stated the following about an easy-to-burn artificial log. "No trees were cut to produce this log. Only sawdust, a waste product, was used." The past chair suggested the following message be placed on lumber -"No trees were cut to produce this lumber. The boards fell out while producing sawdust to make composite fireplace logs."
- * Roger L. Sherman was honored as the 1994 John A. Beale national award recipient for voluntary service to SAF.

- * A number of ASAF leaders including state, division and chapter leaders attended the first SAF leadership academy in Traverse City, Michigan during 1995. This historic first leadership training for vice-chairs of all SAF state and multi state societies and divisions was designed to invigorate enthusiasm for the profession, as well as help incoming SAF leaders make SAF the professional organization of choice. The theme was "Growth in a Changing Society" and SAF reimbursed all expenses for those that attended.
- * An outstanding ASAF Fellow member and former Allegheny chair, Dr. Maurice K. Goddard died in 1995.
- * Some ad hoc committees that were inactive in the past were dissolved, including: Entomology\Pathology; Fire; Research; Licensing\Registration; Natural Areas; and Tree Improvement. Any of these committees can be reactivated should the need arise.
- * Motion was passed to update the ASAF history for the 75th anniversary in 1997.
- * ASAF members played an active role in the 7th American Forest Congress. Approximately 50 attended and participated in the three and one-half day event in Washington, DC. The spring 1996 issue of the "Allegheny News" gives excellent coverage of the meeting by a number of members that attended.
- * "Stand Up For Forestry", a compilation of articles written by Harry V. Wiant, Jr., 1997 SAF President, was published by the Allegheny SAF in 1996.
- * Membership increased from 1,148 beginning in 1990 to 1,169 ending in 1996.
- * The ASAF assets went from \$9,171.42 beginning in 1990 to \$5,010.49 ending in 1996. The \$10,000 Allegheny endowment fund has \$4,293.40 earned interest as of the beginning of 1997.

Allegheny Winter & Summer Meetings From 1972 To 1997

- 1972 (W) 50th Anniversary - Forestry Past, Present & Future Harrisburg, PA
- 1972 (S) Fun on the Jersey Shore - Atlantic City, NJ
- 1973 (W) Forest Land Use Plans & Policies - Hagerstown, MD
- 1973 (S) Recreation, Reclamation & Multiple Use - Blackwater Falls, WV
- 1974 (S) Impact of Gypsy Moth - Stroudsburg, PA
- 1974 (W) Urban Forestry - McAfee, NJ
- 1975 (W) Clearcutting - A Professional Perspective - Monroesville, PA
- 1975 (S) None
- 1976 (W) Managing Wilderness Values in the East - Dover, DE
- 1976 (S) Natural Areas, Rare Plants, Foresters and Other Endangered Species - Penn State U, PA
- 1977 (W) Regulating Forest Practices - Carlisle, PA
- 1977 (S) Wood, Forest & Energy - Deep Creek Lake, MD
- 1978 (W) What's New in Research - White Sulphur Springs, WV
- 1978 (S) Land Use in the Pine Barrens - Ocean City, NJ
- 1979 (W) Myth of the Small Woodlot - Valley Forge, PA
- 1979 (S) RARE II - Davis, WV
- 1980 (W) Tree Roots Technology Transfer - Pittsburgh, PA
- 1980 (S) Regeneration of Allegheny Hardwoods - Warren, PA
- 1981 (W) Tree Roots Technology Transfer II - Frederick, MD
- 1981 (S) A Visit to Grey Towers - Milford, PA
- 1982 (W) Forestry in Megalopolis - Challenges for the 80's Cape May, NJ
- 1982 (S) Cooperative Research Programs in Forestry Penn State U, PA
- 1983 (W) Sharpening Our Communication Skills - Erie, PA
- 1983 (S) Gyp Moth Defoliation & 20 Years of Reproduction Harvesting - Mont Alto, PA
- 1984 (W) Planning for High Technology Forest Management - Gettysburg, PA
- 1984 (S) Field Trip-Fernow Experimental Forest - Davis, WV
- 1985 (W) Emerging Forces & Forestry Implications in the Allegheny - Scranton, PA
- 1985 (S) Lumber Capital of the World-1860 - Williamsport, PA

- 1986 (W) Allegheny & National Capital SAF Joint Meeting - White Sulphur Springs, WV
- 1986 (S) None
- 1987 (W) Six Concurrent Sessions - Harrisburg, PA
- 1987 (S) Deer, Forestry & Agriculture: Interactions & Strategies for Forest Management - Warren, PA
- 1988 (W) Forestry & Land Use Planning - Annapolis, MD
- 1988 (S) Silvicultural Prescriptions for Regeneration - Penn State U, PA
- 1989 (W) Current Issues in Urban & Industrial Forestry - Johnstown, PA
- 1989 (S) Cass Scenic Railroad - Cass, WV
- 1990 (W) Place Your Bets for the 21st Century Atlantic City, NJ
- 1990 (S) None
- 1991 (W) The Maturing Appalachian Harwood Forest - Tapping Its Potential - Morgantown, WV
- 1991 (S) Managing Forests for Timber & Biodiversity Hagerstown, MD
- 1992 (W) Facing Up to the Issues - Lancaster, PA
- 1992 (S) Deer & Forestry Ecosystems: A PA Story - Warren, PA
- 1993 (W) Balancing Emerging Issues - Wilkes Barre, PA
- 1993 (S) Forest Management Activities on a Major Resort Seven Springs, PA
- 1994 (W) Forestry Today: The Myth & Magic- Ellicott City, MD
- 1994 (S) Ecological Confusion: Are We Speaking the Same Language - Harpers Ferry, WV
- 1995 (W) The Practice of Forestry: Addressing Concepts of Private Landowners, the Public & Resource Professionals - Penn State U, PA
- 1995 (S) The NJ Pinelands: Enjoy the Experience - Atlantic City, NJ
- 1996 (W) Sustainability of the Forest Resource - Ocean City, MD
- 1996 (S) Regeneration - Everyones Problem - Warren, PA
- 1997 (W) 75th Anniversary: From Pinchot to the Present & Beyond - Matamoras, PA

West Virginia Division

By John F. Tillinghast & Dan Parker

In 1945, a West Virginia unit of the SAF was envisioned by six WV foresters and actively promoted by Hume Frayer of the US Forest Service. In September of 1945, thirty-eight foresters met informally at Holley River State park, agreed to organize a unit and selected Lowell Besley, professor of forestry at WVU, to chair a committee to draft bylaws. On May 29, 1946 the WV sub-section was officially born when it was approved by the Allegheny Section and the SAF in Washington.

The first annual meeting was held at Babcock State park in September 1946, with 76 foresters and friends of forestry in attendance. The first slate of officers were: Hume Frayer, chairman; Dr. W. C. Percival, vice chairman; and Kurt Ziebarth, secretary-treasurer. Then, and for many years thereafter, one meeting per year was the rule and officers served one-year terms.

One of the first projects of the chapter was to promote higher salaries for Conservation Department foresters. Salaries were low in comparison to neighboring states and industry. For example, in 1946 the State Forester's salary was \$3,660 to \$3,780 and District Foresters were paid \$2,580 to \$2,980 per year. Those called on to fight forest fires were paid ten cents an hour.

The 1947 meeting was highlighted by the presence of Professor H.H. Chapman of Yale University who spoke on the subject, "Professional Ethics".

In 1948, the chapter began to take political action positions opposing any forestry practices rules and/or regulations to be enacted as law in West Virginia.

In 1951, the student member grade of membership was established and 18 students joined the SAF.

In 1952 and 1953, West Virginia experienced two of the most severe forest fire seasons on record. These two extreme fire

seasons emphasized the need for increased funding of the Division of Forestry. A strong move was initiated by the chapter in contacting legislators and asking for increased funding for the Conservation Commission's fire control organization.

In 1959, the chapter supported a budget request to fund a new forestry building at West Virginia University.

In 1961, a Forester's Registration Bill was introduced but failed legislative approval until 1963 when the bill passed.

The first Board of Registration for Foresters was made up of: Dr. W.C. Percival, Eugene Shreve, Jack Tillinghast, G.R. Trimble and Jack Vorbach.

In 1965, the chapter supported moves to get a sound land surveyor law passed. A directory of West Virginia foresters was compiled and the forestry school moved to its new facilities at WVU.

In 1969, even-aged forest management was a subject hotly debated.

In 1971, the bylaws were amended to have two chapter meetings a year. The Allegheny Section meeting was hosted at the Greenbriar. The chairman appointed a forest practice committee to produce, with other organizations, a set of forest practice standards acceptable to foresters and the forest industry.

In 1976, cutting practice regulations, the definition of navigable waters and stream pollution were discussed by the membership.

In 1977, the spring meeting theme was "Cutting Practices as They Relate to Animal Population" and was jointly held with the WV Chapter of the Wildlife Society.

In 1978, a bill, opposed by the chapter, banning timbering on the Kanawha State Forest became law. A permanent file system to maintain the records of the chapter was established at WVU. Dr. W.C. Percival and Morice Brooks were confirmed as members of the West Virginia Agriculture Hall of Fame. Chapter member Tom Clark was elected to the West Virginia Legislature. The Allegheny

SAF winter meeting was held at the Greenbrier Hotel.

Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) was in progress. The Chapter recommended to Senator Byrd that no widespread set-aside lands for wilderness areas be established in West Virginia.

In 1978, the US Forest Service requested help from individuals and organizations to identify issues of concern and opportunities in the management of our national forests.

In 1980, the chapter went on record in opposing wilderness status for Cranberry Back Country.

In 1982, the protection committee issued position statements on wildfire protection and the Gypsy moth and the recommendations were closely adhered to by the West Virginia State policy over the next decade.

In 1987, an electronic bulletin board was made available to the membership.

In 1987, the now West Virginia Division - SAF sold prints of the nineteenth century painting "Forester at Home" which offended some members as being sexist. However, the wildly successful marketing and selling of the prints raised funds to help national SAF projects.

In 1990, the legislative committee under the chairmanship of Roger Sherman gained recognition from the chapter and WV Legislature for its work in dealing with forestry matters.

1991-94—The "finding common ground action team" was formed to meet with allied organizations and discuss matters of mutual concern. An all out educational effort was made to get our message to the public and to secure the public's understanding of foresters and forestry activities. WVSFA acts as an intervenor in several US Forest Service timber sale proposals to encourage proper forest management.

1995-96—Sales of "Forester at Home" print provides funds for an educational effort on forest management at the county level in cooperation with the WVU Extension Service. Federal grants

made available through the WV Division of Forestry increases this outstanding effort. Public radio spots on forestry state wide was also funded through the print sales.

The first ever joint meetings with the American Fisheries and Wildlife Societies were held. A joint meeting of the WWSAF, Ohio SAF, and the Wildlife Societies of both states was held to cooperate with each other to discuss implications of the maturing hardwood forests on wildlife and forestry and to bring the common ground theme to practical fruition. The WWSAF promised to plant 400 walnut trees in a joint Public Radio "green" campaign. WWSAF member, Harry V. Wiant was elected Vice President of the Society of American Foresters.

New Jersey Division

By Eugene A. Field & Gordon T. Bamford

“...to promote the practice of forestry and the profession of forestry in the State of New Jersey and elsewhere.”

Thus the simple yet significantly weighty statement of the purpose of the New Jersey Chapter, SAF. Known originally as the New Jersey Foresters Association, this group through petition to the Allegheny Section and consequential action of the executive committee on May 12, 1950, became a sub-section of the national society. Just prior to and during the early stages following chapter recognition, the officers were: Chairman, Austin N. Lentz; Vice Chairman, George R. Moorhead; Sec-Treas, William B. Phoenix; and the Executive Committee of Joseph J. Truncer and John M. Heilman. Operating under the by-laws of the Allegheny SAF and within the framework of the parent organization, the New Jersey Chapter (now Division) has during its 47 years of existence contributed measurably to particular forestry problems, and more broadly to the overall growth and progress of far-reaching conservation programs throughout the state.

Forestry today, especially in a much diversified industrial state as ours, finds itself a fusion of specialists. Typical meetings of the NJ Division have representatives from governmental agencies, industry and private consultants. The area of specialization may include product manufacturing & utilization, wood technology, genetics, forest economics, recreation, water, forest pathology & entomology, community forestry, forest fire prevention & control, wildlife, silviculture, mensuration, landscape engineering and photogrammetry. Such specialties can then be applied in the form of research, teaching, public relations, management and sales.

However, the scope of the Division goes far beyond the grouping of common interests. The years of alliance have witnessed

Division participation in championing national as well as local causes pertaining to the preservation and use of our nation's biotic resources.

Programming of meetings is done with a two-fold purpose in mind, namely: the dissemination of new information, and the interchange of ideas. The assemblage of the annual Division meeting acts as an excellent sounding board for new policy ideas, technological advances and confrontation of acts for the public good. Typically, the meeting includes discussions of activities and tours of specific tracts or business enterprises, including ones where wood, water, game, recreation or other products and or services are the output in all various combinations.

A Division newsletter, "The Cruiser", is published and distributed to all members covering forthcoming events, new publications, and noteworthy items not carried in the Allegheny or National SAF publications. This informative periodical was begun in the fall of 1951, and has continued in activity proportionate to the growth of the Division.

The Division sent "So You Want to be a Forester" and the U.S. Forest Service publication of forestry schools in the U.S. to all 400 high schools in the state. A grant of \$175.00 was received from the New Jersey Conservation Foundation to help defray the cost of this task. In conjunction with this project, a speaker's bureau was established of SAF members willing to be of assistance for high school career day programs.

Between the years of 1969 to 1976, the Division sold packets of 25 seedlings to landowners in partnership with the Somerset-Union Soil Conservation District. This provided seedlings to home owners for landscape purposes and helped provide extra funds for both organizations. The Division has a small endowment fund as a result of this effort. In 1974, the Division received the National Arbor Day Foundation Award for the SAF Division that carried out the most effective educational program of the year. Being honored with this award was a direct result of the seedling sale program.

In the spring of 1975, the NJD-SAF was instrumental in the organizational meeting of establishing the New Jersey Forestry Association. The Division sponsored the luncheon for all 29 SAF members and forest landowners at which meeting a steering committee was appointed. In the fall of that year, the NJFA came into being and a good rapport was ensconced between the two organizations, which has been maintained since.

The NJD-SAF has two recognitions: the Silas Little award to recognize a Division member for superior service and contributions to the profession and SAF and to stimulate participation in SAF affairs; and the Elwood B. Moore award to recognize a senior student in forestry at Rutgers University who has demonstrated scholastic accomplishments, leadership, extra-curricular forestry activities and through actions that embodies the spirit of professional forestry. The Moore award has been given every year since 1972 with the individuals name inscribed on a plaque and cash award of \$200.00.

The Division participated in the nationwide celebration of the 55th birthday of The Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. by donating trees for the ceremonial planting in Trenton, NJ on January 13, 1984.

An innovative activity was the initiation of joint dinner meetings of New Jersey loggers and foresters to discuss mutual problems regarding the harvesting of forest products and to encourage a better understanding and cooperation between the industry, foresters and landowners. These meetings went a long way to alleviate tension and distrust when the concerns of all were openly discussed. The Division paid all expenses for the dinner meetings.

The Division investigated the possibility of licensing or registering foresters and after an in depth discussion, the members agreed that this was not the time to pursue such an issue.

The Division supported the Allegheny resolution in opposition of closing the Northeast Station Forest Research Labora-

tory at New Lisbon, NJ. The Division went on record in support of the Great Swamp Wildlife Refuge.

Most recently, the Division co-sponsored the state roundtable discussion to develop a vision statement for New Jersey's forest for the 7th American Forest Congress. The vision is as follows: Conservation and management of all forestland resources, both private and public, to assure healthy forest ecosystems. Through stewardship and public awareness, this will assure biodiversity, productivity and countless benefits to society. Two SAF members were sent to the 7th Congress to represent the Division, all expenses paid.

Maryland-Delaware Division

By Anthony DiPaolo

The Maryland-Delaware Division began as the Maryland chapter of the Allegheny Section in 1962. A petition signed by twenty three members was sent to the Allegheny Section in November of 1961. The Maryland chapter was not very active until 1965 when officers were first elected. Forty three foresters attended the organizational meeting. The officers elected were: Chair - Ernest P. Ogden, Jr.; Vice Chair - John F. Davis; Secretary/Treasurer - Tunis J. Lyon; Executive Committee - Charles A. Young, Jr. and John E. Michael.

At the end of 1966 there were 15 members in good standing. This grew to 73 members in 1968, 105 members in 1972, 140 in 1984 and just over 200 members in 1997. Although members from Delaware attended chapter meetings before this time, the Maryland chapter did not officially become the Maryland-Delaware Division until 1981.

The division has been very active over the years. The first major accomplishment was the creation of a forester's registration law in Maryland in 1972. The division worked on this law for approximately three years. Initially, there was little interest in the legislature to pass such a law; but through the persistence of SAF members, a law was eventually enacted. To qualify as a forester, an individual was now required to have graduated from an SAF accredited institution and have a minimum of three years of working experience in professional forestry. Under the current law, a board consisting of professional foresters recommended by the Maryland-Delaware SAF and appointed by the governor, is responsible for reviewing all license applications and investigating any misconduct charges filed against a licensed forester within Maryland.

The division was instrumental in providing leadership for a Governor's Conference on Forestry in May of 1990. Governor

Schaefer stated, "As a result of my concern for the future of Maryland's forestry resources, and so that we may continue to enjoy the beauty of Maryland's countryside, I have requested that a statewide strategy be developed for the protection and enhancement of our forests." The conference was chaired by Dwight Fiedler, chair of the MD-DE Division. The event was a great success generating over seventy pages of comments and suggestions and resulted in the formation of a Governor's Task Force on Trees and Forests. This task force published a number of recommendations designed to enhance Maryland's forests and has had a positive impact on forestry in the state.

Another significant contribution of the division was the initiation of the student bowl quiz. The idea of the event was spearheaded by Professor Steve Resh, Allegany Community College, who coordinated with the ASAF executive committee and the other forestry colleges in the Allegheny region to conduct the first student bowl at the 1988 winter meeting. The event encourages student learning, as well as enhancing student participation in the SAF and has become a very popular occurrence at the annual ASAF winter meetings.

Two previous histories of the division were published, the first in 1974 and the second in 1982. These contained position statements of the division on various topics including: even-aged forest management; the use of fire as a forest management tool; and forest uses. Issues such as urban sprawl and the ecologically beneficial uses of fire were among the topics discussed. It is interesting to note that SAF members were discussing issues twenty five years ago that seem to have only recently become a concern to many groups and the general public.

Pinchot Chapter

By Mike Lester

In 1960, the Pinchot became the third chapter to organize in the Allegheny SAF and the first chapter in Pennsylvania to do so. Since its inception, the chapter started a tradition of holding at least one meeting a year at Grey Towers, the ancestral home of the chapter's namesake, Gifford Pinchot.

In 1977, the chapter led the way to recognize the importance of broader participation in the profession by electing the first female chair, Jane Frounfelker, in the Allegheny SAF.

Member, Manny Gordon, received a congressional salute in 1978 from Congressman Joseph McDade. McDade said of Gordon before the House of Representatives, "I can think of no other person who has done more to promote the conservation of natural resources in northern Pennsylvania than Manny Gordon."

The Allegheny SAF called on the chapter several times in the past 20 years to host winter meetings. The chapter responded by hosting the last winter meeting of the Allegheny Section at Milford, PA in 1981. (The following year the name was changed to the Allegheny SAF.) This excellent meeting included comments from the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, R. Max Peterson, tours of Grey Towers and a delightful canoe trip down the Delaware River.

In 1985, the chapter hosted the annual winter meeting of the Allegheny SAF in Scranton, PA. The theme for the session was "Emerging Forces and Forestry Implications in the Allegheny Society Region."

A snow and ice storm did not deter foresters from attending the 1993 Allegheny annual meeting in Wilkes Barre, PA arranged by the chapter with a theme of "Balancing Emerging Issues." Speakers included Kenny Funderburke, Jr. and William Ticknor.

The Pinchot Chapter had the distinct honor of hosting the 75th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Allegheny SAF.

The theme of the Matamoras, PA meeting was "From Pinchot To The Present And Beyond" and summed up the essence of the 75 year history of the Allegheny. A reception and executive committee meeting was held at Grey Towers, the spiritual home of our profession. The current SAF President, Harry Wiant, Jr. spoke and four former SAF Presidents: Jane Difley, John Moser, Art Smyth & Ross Whaley all gave stimulating presentations. The keynote address was given by Dr. John Gordon, The Pinchot Professor at Yale University.

The 1997 Allegheny SAF anniversary meeting was an appropriate benchmark of the contributions by the Pinchot Chapter to the Society and profession over the last 37 years.

Valley Forge Chapter

The Valley Forge Chapter was established in 1965. The historical information received was after several years of minimal activity, the chapter was rejuvenated in late 1995.

Officers elected were: Charles Bardin, chair; Terry Hoffman, vice-chair; and Mark Gutshall, secretary/treasurer. Quarterly meetings were scheduled with programs ranging from the annual banquet to forestry field tours. Chapter members are actively involved with local schools by assisting in conservation education programs.

Keystone Chapter

By Frederick J. Harris & Merl J. Waltz

A 1961 "Planning Committee Report" summarized a series of questions sent to the Allegheny members concerning their desires in forming chapters in Pennsylvania. The results proved positive. A later report divided Pennsylvania into six areas, and out of which it was hoped, local initiative by members could coalesce into the formation of chapters.

The story does not continue until four years later in 1965 when Max Coy, Peter Fletcher, Harold Geiger, Ed Farrand, Bill Frotscher and Ralph Schmidt had some serious discussions and correspondence about organizing a chapter in south central PA. This resulted in an organizational meeting at the Green Gables Hotel in Lewisburg on January 20, 1966. This attracted 57 members which paid a registration of \$1.32 per person and included lunch.

The chapter was officially formed on this date and named the Keystone Chapter with the following elected officers: Robert M. Coy, chair; Ralph L. Schmidt, vice chairman; Kenneth D. Swartz, sec/treas; and William F. Frotscher & Edward P. Farrand, executive committee members.

In terms of activities of the newly formed Keystone Chapter, the first summer meeting was held on June 24, 1966 at Tyrone, where 29 members made a tour of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper mill arranged by Dave Posca. At the end of its first year in existence, the chapter had a balance of \$48.00 in the coffers.

The Keystone continued to function effectively for the next several years, but apparently there were some problems in arranging meetings due to the large size of the chapter, which necessitated long travel by some members. At an executive meeting in 1969, this issue was discussed. Later meetings and discussions confirmed the choice to split the Keystone into two chapters.

Since splitting off the Rothrock Chapter, the Keystone

Chapter includes York, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Lebanon, Cumberland, Dauphin and Perry Counties.

The chapter holds three meetings a year with a tour of forestry practices or a forest products industry followed by a steak fry at the summer meeting. The other two meetings are held at local restaurants with forestry presentations.

Attendance ranges from 15 to 35 members and guests. The chapter is currently involved in the student-mentor program.

The five Keystone members who have served as chairman of the Allegheny SAF are: William Corlett, Harold Geiger, Kenneth Swartz, Wilbur Wolfe and James Nelson. The chapter hosted the 1977, 1984 and 1987 Allegheny winter meetings as well as sponsoring the 100th anniversary dinner of the PA Bureau of Forestry.

Current membership includes a good mix of public, industrial and consulting foresters as well as the forestry instructors from Mont Alto branch of Pennsylvania State University.

Rothrock Chapter

By Frederick J. Harris

The Rothrock Chapter seeds were sown in late 1970 to split the Keystone Chapter into two chapters because of the large physical size of the Keystone chapter. Everyone involved in the chapter agreed on this proposal and scheduled a meeting on January 15, 1971 at Lewisburg to expedite the formation of a new chapter. Approximately 40 members attended the meeting, split off a new chapter from the Keystone and voted to name it the Rothrock Chapter.

The first meeting of Rothrock was in the fall of 1971 at Harry's Valley where deer exclosures and regenerating clearcuts were examined. Ken Swartz was elected chair. Since then the chapter has been holding biannual meetings which have been well attended by 35 to 50 members. The summer meeting usually consists of a visit to a local forest or wood processing operation followed by an outdoor barbecue. The winter program is usually an indoor presentation in the vicinity of State College followed by the business meeting. The chapter hosted the very successful Allegheny SAF annual meeting in 1994 on nonindustrial private forestry issues. On going endeavors includes such activities as providing local libraries with Journal of Forestry subscriptions, donations to Project Learning Tree and helping the Pennsylvania State University student chapter.

APPENDIX A

Signers of the Petition for the Creation of the Allegheny Section

George P. Bard
Reginald R. Chaffee
Willard M. Drake
Richard C. Eggleston
John A. Ferguson
John Foley
George R. Green
Joseph S. Illick
Gifford Pinchot
George A. Retan
Robert Y. Stuart
George H. Wirt
George W. Woodruff
Irvin C. Williams
Herman Work
Irving T. Worthley
Edwin A. Ziegler

APPENDIX B

Chairman of the Allegheny SAF

1922 Gifford Pinchot	1954 Austin N. Lentz
1923 Gifford Pinchot	1955 Arthur L. Bennett
1924 John Foley	1956 William C. Bramble
1925 John A. Ferguson	1957 Ralph C. Wible
1926 Charles P. Wilbur	1958 Wilber W. Ward
1927 Fred W. Besley	1959 William A. Parr
1928 Joseph S. Illick	1960 Ronald A. Bartoo
1929 Willis M. Baker	1961 George R. Moorhead
1930 George W. Hirt	1962 Paul M. Felton
1931 Reginald D. Forbes	1963 Richard F. Hausman
1932 Chapin Jones	1964 William S. Corlett
Lewis E. Staley	1965 Harold W. Geiger
1933 Karl E. Pfeiffer	1966 Melvin J. Vorbach
1934 J. Mackenzie Sloan	1967 Earl H. Tryon
1935 Harold F. Round	1968 Benjamin B. Stout
1936 Arthur C. McIntyre	1969 David W. Sowers, Jr.
1938 George W. Dean	1970 Silas Little
1939 Floyd J. Dewald	1971 Kenneth D. Swartz
1940 William G. Edwards	1972 Warren T. Doolittle
1941 R. Lynn Emerick	1973 Wilber E. Wolfe, Jr.
1942 James N. Morton	1974-75 David E. White
1943 Edmund O. Ehrhart	1976-77 James C. Nelson
1944 G. Luther Schnur	1978-79 George R. Kemp
1945 G. Luther Schnur	1980-81 Kenney P. Funderburke, Jr.
1946 James N. Morton	1982-83 Ronald J. Sheay
1947 Valentine M. Bearer	1948-85 Robert W. Martin, Jr.
1948 Darrell B. Bonebrake	1986-87 Richard A. Kennell
1949 Merwin F. Humphrey	1988-89 William Scherer
1950 J. Ira Kolb	1990-91 Robert LaBar
1951 Maurice K. Goddard	1992-93 Harry V. Wiant, Jr.
1952 Durell E. Hess	1994-95 Mark Vodak
1953 Adna R. Bond	1996-97 Tim Kaden

APPENDIX C

Alleghney SAF Award Winners

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outstanding Service to Forestry</i>	<i>Forester of the Year</i>
1964	Arthur C. McIntyre	
1965	Reginald D. Forbes	Ralph C. Wible
1966	Elwood B. Moore	Laurence E. Stotz
1967	Maurice K. Goddard	Anthony D. Santoli
1968	Durrel E. Hess	Robert H. Rumpf
1969	Karl E. Pfeiffer	Donald L. Fogus
1970	A. W. Goodspeed	Samuel S. Cobb
1971	Austin N. Lentz	Warren T. Doolittle
1972	Silas Little	
1973	George R. Trimble	Kenneth Willets
1974	Warren T. Doolittle	Robert D. Shipman
1976	George R. Moorhead	O. Lynn Frank
1977	Forrest H. Dutlinger	
1978	Benjamin A. Roach	Manual M. Gordon
1979	Wilber W. Ward	
1980	John F. Tillinghast	Kenney P. Funderburke, Jr.
1982	Robert H. Bommer, Jr.	Joseph E. Barnard
1983	David A. Marquis	
1984	Richard F. West	James H. Parsons
1985	Earl H. Tryon	James Roberts
1986	Richard Thorpe	
1987	Kenneth L. Carvell	
1988	William S. Corlett	Ernest Metz
1990	Robert D. Shipman	
1991	Henry DeBruin	Dwight Fielder
1992	Jonathan Wirth	Roger Sherman
1993	Robert H. Rumpf	Jack Perdue
1995	Peter H. Miller	Arlyn W. Perkey

APPENDIX D

Allegheny Society Fellows

<i>Name</i>	<i>Member SAF</i>	<i>Year Elected</i>	<i>State</i>
Maurice K. Goddard	M35	1963	Pennsylvania
Laurence E. Stotz	M35	1977	Pennsylvania
Forest H. Dutlinger	M35	1977	Pennsylvania
Stanley M. Filip	M41	1979	Pennsylvania
Lester D. McClung	M46	1979	West Virginia
Earl H. Tryon	M37	1979	West Virginia
John F. Tillinghast	M35	1979	West Virginia
Silas Little, Jr.	M36	1982	New Jersey
George R. Trimble, Jr.	M38	1982	West Virginia
John L. Gray	M43	1983	Pennsylvania
Kenny P. Funderburke, Jr.	M50	1984	West Virginia
Kenneth L. Carvell	M50	1984	West Virginia
William S. Corlett	M47	1984	Pennsylvania
Harold W. Geiger	M44	1984	Pennsylvania
David E. White	M59	1984	West Virginia
Jack E. Coster	M64	1985	West Virginia
Paul M. Felton	M42	1985	Pennsylvania
Eugene F. McNamara	M51	1985	Pennsylvania
Richard F. West	M43	1986	New Jersey
Robert S. Bond	M51	1987	Pennsylvania
Arthur L. Bennett	M40	1987	Pennsylvania
William H. Gillespie	M52	1987	West Virginia
Henry W. DeBruin	M54	1988	Maryland
David A. Marquis	M55	1988	Pennsylvania
Eugene P. Shreve	M50	1988	West Virginia
Everette D. Rast	M60	1988	West Virginia
Calvin F. Glattfelder	M50	1990	Pennsylvania
Rex F. Melton	M48	1990	Pennsylvania
Robert D. Shipman	M51	1990	Pennsylvania
Thomas G. Clark	M47	1990	West Virginia
Harry V. Wiant, Jr.	M54	1990	West Virginia
William D. Scherer	M56	1990	Maryland
Ronald J. Sheay	M56	1991	New Jersey
James C. Nelson	M52	1992	Pennsylvania
Richard R. Thorpe	M54	1992	Pennsylvania
Tunis J. Lyon	M50	1993	Maryland
Robert H. Rumpf	M49	1993	Pennsylvania
William Kidd, Jr.	M60	1994	West Virginia
Clay Smith	M61	1995	West Virginia
Gordon T. Bamford	M46	1996	New Jersey
Arlen Perkey	M68	1996	West Virginia

APPENDIX E

Footnotes for First 50 Years

- 1 Clepper, Henry and Mayer, Arthur B., American Forestry-Six Decades of Growth; Society of American Foresters, Washington, D.C. 1960, p. 251
- 2 Pinchot, Gifford, Breaking New Ground; Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York, 1947 p. 150
- 3 "Report of the Historian", Round, H.F., Proceedings of Eighteenth Annual Meeting, Feb. 24-25, 1939.
- 4 The names of the original signers appear in the appendix. Gifford Pinchot was a charter member of both the Society of American Foresters and the Allegheny Section.
- 5 Proceedings of Annual Meeting, March, 1930.
- 6 Executive Committee Meeting, Aug. 23, 1935.
- 7 Despite an early File on Section Lines in the Section records, no official action was ever taken on the departure. The date is deduced from the failure to list Virginia members after 1947.
- 8 Allegheny Newsletter, Jan. 1967.
- 9 Round, Report of the Historian.
- 10 Letter from Willis M. Baker, Dec. 2, 1970.
- 11 "Industrial Forestry" Report of Committee on Forestry Practice, 1932.
- 12 Committee on Forestry Practice, 1944.
- 13 Report of the Utilization Committee, 1947.
- 14 Allegheny Newsletter, September, 1948.
- 15 Report of Anthracite Region Committee, 1939.
- 16 Ibid., 1942.
- 17 Report of the Tree Improvement Committee, 1964.
- 18 Allegheny Newsletter, Nov. 1961.
- 19 Report of the Committee on Private Forestry, Jan 16, 1962.
- 20 Allegheny Newsletter, October, 1965
- 21 Report of the Private Forestry Committee, 1964.
- 22 Minutes of the Executive Committee, Feb. 8, 1968.
- 23 Ibid., September 30, 1968.
- 24 The sources of this part of the paper are the Proceedings of the Annual Meetings, 1922-1970.
- 25 Proceedings of Annual Meeting, 1949.
- 26 Ibid., 1968.
- 27 Ibid., 1961.
- 28 Ibid., 1958.
- 29 Ibid., 1962.
- 30 Ibid., 1967.

- 31 Ibid., 1968.
- 32 Report of Forestation Committee, 1938.
- 33 Report of Recreation Committee, 1939.
- 34 Allegheny Newsletter, Jan. 1948.
- 35 Ibid., Jan. 1956.
- 36 Allegheny Newsletter, April, 1955 quoting Maurice Brooks.
- 37 Allegheny Newsletter, Nov. 1963, Chair Richard F. Haussman.
- 38 Ibid., October 1965, Chair Harold W. Geiger.
- 39 Proceedings of Annual Meeting, 1969. E.F.McNamara.
- 40 Classification of Membership, March 1926.
- 41 Allegheny Section Membership, 1934.
- 42 Memorandum to Membership Committee of Allegheny Section, May 15, 1935.
- 43 Directory of Members, Allegheny Section, Part B, State and Occupational Index, 1942.
- 44 1961 Section Membership.
- 45 1971 Section Membership.
- 46 Allegheny Newsletter, May 1966, Richard F. Haussman to J.H.Kirch.
- 47 Allegheny Newsletter, Oct. 1966 "Reflections from a Forester's Mirror", Harold W. Geiger.
- 48 Ibid., May 1966.
- 49 W.C.Percival to J.Ira Kolb, June 12, 1945.
- 50 Meeting held Sept. 8, 1945.
- 51 Allegheny Newsletter, Jan. 1950.
- 52 Message from the Chairman, Dec. 10, 1931.
- 53 Allegheny Newsletter, Jan. 1964.
- 54 Letter from Chair. Harold W. Geiger to James T. Morgan, Oct. 11, 1965.
- 55 Report of Study Committee-Employment of an Executive Secretary, October 30, 1954.
- 56 Allegheny Newsletter, Aug. 1964.
- 57 Correspondence Folder, Sept. 29, 1965.
- 58 Henry E. Stasiak to George R. Moorhead, May 14, 1963.
- 59 Benjamin B. Stout to Kenneth D. Swartz, Dec. 30, 1969.
- 60 G. Luther Schnur to George W. Dean, June 1938.
- 61 Summer Meeting, June 1938.
- 62 Harold W. Geiger to Benjamin B. Stout, Aug. 24, 1964.
- 63 "1965 in Review—A message from the Chairman" Allegheny Newsletter, Jan. 1966.
- 64 Allegheny Newsletter, Jan. 1967.
- 65 Ibid., Dec. 1969.
- 66 Letter from Willis M. Baker, Dec. 2, 1970.
- 67 Letter from John F. Tillinghast, Dec. 1, 1970.
- 68 Letter from Elwood B. Moore, Jan. 11, 1971.
- 69 Letter from John F. Tillinghast, Dec. 1, 1970.

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