Honorary Members of IUFRO: 1953–2019

By Victor K. Teplyakov
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This booklet presents for the first time short biographical stories of the Honorary Members of the International Union of Forest(ry) Research Organizations (IUFRO) from the beginning of the establishment of this highest IUFRO Award in 1953.

The brochure should be of interest to forestry students, researchers and administrators, and for those who keen to learn more about IUFRO, founded in 1892, forest research development, and national and international processes in the forest sector over time.

Editorial team:
Walter Liese, Don Koo Lee, Heinrich Schmutzenhofer and Victor K. Teplyakov

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The International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) is a non-profit, voluntary, international scientific union open to all organizations and individuals involved in forestry and forest products research. Currently, more than 120 countries are represented with approximately 15,000 participating scientists from more than 600 member institutions.

This publication is available online at https://www.iufro.org/publications/general-publications

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To all researchers and scientists who dedicate their professional lives to studying forests, trees, forest products and related subjects ...
During the past 12 months, I have had the pleasure of speaking at the launch of two books relating to the history of IUFRO. One of these was the most recent History of IUFRO launched on the occasion of IUFRO’s 125th Anniversary. And the other was the launch of the English translation of the book on Russia’s role in the history of IUFRO. In both cases, I noted how important it is for us to record the history of IUFRO as deeply as possible. And it is an equally great pleasure for me to provide these introductory remarks on the completion of another substantial and important contribution to our history. In this case, an impressive documentation of the 41 past recipients of IUFRO’s Honorary Membership.

All of these extraordinary individuals had a profound impact on IUFRO and contributed to the growth and development of this unique organization. Their personal stories and professional careers also reflect how the discipline of forest research has evolved and under which social, economic and political conditions this has happened. Our Honorary Members are prime examples of how wise leadership can support a formidable cause and how hurdles can be overcome and opportunities can be grasped. Their experiences constitute a very valuable resource from which lessons can be learned and a foundation on which future plans can be built. Recording these experiences is incredibly important for the future of IUFRO. And these experiences are surely most valuable for those of us currently involved in steering IUFRO into the future.

I have had the great privilege of knowing many of the more recent recipients of IUFRO’s Honorary Membership. These for example include Past Presidents and Vice-Presidents from whom I have learned a great deal over the years. Their biographies have served to remind of the many contributions that they have made to IUFRO. Yet I have been especially pleased to have the opportunity to learn more about the lives and experiences of many earlier IUFRO leaders who for obvious reasons, I was not able to know. I am convinced that current and future members of IUFRO will derive as much pleasure and value as I have from the biographies presented in this book.

I am personally deeply indebted to Victor Teplyakov for the tremendous effort that he has made to assemble a magnificent collection of biographies of all past IUFRO Honorary Members. I am also grateful to the editorial team including past IUFRO Presidents Don Koo Lee and Walter Liese as well as past IUFRO Executive Secretary Heinrich Schmutzenhofer, who contributed to the completion of the book and incidentally, who are all honorary members of IUFRO. Importantly, my appreciation is expressed on behalf of the IUFRO Management Committee, the IUFRO Board and all of IUFRO’s stakeholders globally.

IUFRO is “the” global network for forest science co-operation superbly summarized in our new slogan launched at the recent 125th Anniversary Congress “Interconnecting, Forests, Science and People”. Our great Union is substantially richer for having the biographies of the 41 incredible leaders that have contributed deeply to its history and who have been recognized with IUFRO’s highest honour. We salute them and I trust that you will enjoy reading these biographies as much as I have done.

Mike Wingfield
IUFRO PRESIDENT 2014-2019
Established in 1892 in Eberswalde and having celebrated its 125th Anniversary in Eberswalde and Freiburg, the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO) has united forest researchers from around the world over many decades. In doing so, it has promoted the use of science in forest cultivation and management globally.

The forest is as vulnerable as a child who does not understand the reasons for the gross or simply stupid behavior of adults. However, the forest cannot respond with silent tears or bitter weeping ... it quietly dies under the pressure of the inadequate actions of people. These reflections over decades display the very true feeling of many foresters and people concerned about forest protection and sustainable forest management, both nationally and internationally.

This booklet takes a look at the most distinguished and prominent IUFRO officials and officers. In 1953, the Honorary Membership Award was established at the IUFRO Congress in Rome. Only 40 individuals, among those one woman, have been honored so far by IUFRO with this highest recognition. The very first awards were made on impulse by the grateful participants of the 1953 Congress to three former IUFRO Presidents: Erik Lönnroth (Finland), Gyula Roth (Hungary) and Philibert Guinier (France).

At that moment, there was no formal description of the award or preconditions for its granting. The years have passed, and in the 1990s the first “IUFRO Honours and Awards” booklet was published, and the most recent edition of the booklet (2010) states that “IUFRO’s highest award acknowledges persons who have rendered particularly important and outstanding services to IUFRO”. Para 1.2.3 of Article III Membership (Statutes of IUFRO 2012) states: “Persons who have rendered particularly important service to the Union may receive Honorary Membership. The International Council approves their appointments on the recommendation of the Board”.

This brochure was initially planned as a series of very short biographical sketches about IUFRO Honorary Members – people who dedicated their time, knowledge and expertise at the highest level to the Union’s operation, development and promotion at national and international levels. However, through my work on these personal bio-sketches, I came to the realization that by strictly limiting the material to be included, there was a risk that the full extent of the achievements of each Honorary Member might be missed. On the other hand, too much detail would make it difficult to read the entire booklet. A balance was found in the form of a two-page story, including a brief description of the family, education, career development, professional activities at the national and international levels and recognition of the individuals’ merits, their work at the IUFRO that led to their award of IUFRO Honorary Membership, a short list of important publications (Research sources), and the references that underlie this narration (Personal sources).

One of the main problems in this work is information, including its existence, availability and scope. The information for each person was collected from open sources, such as the Internet, books, journals, booklets and newspaper articles as well as correspondence with their relatives and colleagues. Since the language of the booklet is English, another serious obstacle was the lack of information about a person, not only in English, but also in their native language. Compiling diverse materials in different languages requires checking the translations. In addition, some biographical data, dates, relationships, affiliations, organizations’ names and other information required double-checking as errors were found in some accounts.

Most of biographical sketches were discussed with several people, but the main contacts and names are presented in the Personal sources section of each account. All photographs in this publication were provided by relatives, the personal archives of individuals and organizations (including IUFRO), or taken from articles about IUFRO Honorary Members; the sources are named in the Personal sources’ section.
Acknowledgements

There is only one name on the title page... However, this is not a fair representation of the people who contributed to this work. The study would have been impossible without the help of many colleagues from different organizations and countries, of the relatives of IUFRO Honorary Members and of the many people made tremendous efforts to link us with each other and across borders and languages. For each person, colleague and friend, whom I name below, as well as many others whom I have never seen or heard, I am indebted for their quick communication, comprehensive answers, and provision of information, advice, valuable comments and suggestions, for their kind and desire to help. They represent different countries and languages, organizations and companies, the retired individuals at home as well as extremely busy persons in high positions in their own offices...

About 70 people. To all of you, my heartfelt thanks!

First, I am sincere grateful to the relatives of IUFRO Honorary Members, and especially to their children: Rosemary Hillis (Australia), Rudolf Plochmann (Germany), Professor Roberto De Philippis, Francesca and Gualberto Fugalli and Simone Morandini (Italy), Roely Bol (The Netherlands), Tora Samset (Norway), Professor Emeritus Vladimir I. Melekhov (Russia), Dr. Gorazd Mlinšek and Professor Juri Diaci (Slovenia), Dr. Bernhard Schmithüsen (Switzerland), Mary Buckman and Cristopher R. Hermann (USA); grandson – Eduard van Vloten (The Netherlands); and stepson of Ulf Sundberg – Forest Licentiate Magnus J. Larsson, former Chief Scientific Officer at the Forestry Research Institute Sundberg – Forest Licentiate Magnus J. Larsson, former Chief Scientific Officer at the Forestry Research Institute (Sweden).

Special thanks should go to my old and new colleagues and friends, who helped me to establish contacts with the right people within their countries and abroad as well as by providing valuable information, photos and other materials about IUFRO Honorary Members. They are Prof. Yoshi Yazaki, Monash University (Australia); Kaitlin DeBoer, Great Lakes Forest Centre, Natural Resources Canada, Dr. Werner Kurz, Sylvie M. Gauthier and Dr. Ken Farr, Canadian Forest Service (Canada); Timo Leinonen, Regional Council of North Karelia (Finland); Associate Professor Frank Norbert, University of Sopron (Hungary); Giovanna Puccioni, Academy of Forest Sciences (Italy); Drs. C.H.J. (Kees) van Oijen, Van Oijen Sustainability (the Netherlands); Elena Katkova, WWF (Russia); Robert Matthews, Forest Research at Forestry Commission (United Kingdom); Caryn Davis, Professor Klaus J. Puettmann, Dr. Michele Marie Justice, Professor Jim Johnson, and Katie Burgher, Oregon State University; Sarah Negley and Professor Wayne H. Smith, University of Florida, and Halle Mares, The Ohio State University (USA).

I am indebted to both my friends and the colleagues who provided not only invaluable information but also their service in the verification of the texts translated from 11 languages1 and to Professor John Innes, the editor of the booklet in English, the 12th language. They are Prof. Emeritus Matti Leikola, Helsink University (Finland), Michèlle and Jean-René Cussonot (France), Prof. Konstantin von Teuffel, FORST, Forest Research Institute Baden-Württemberg, Freiburg, Prof. Dr. Uwe E. Schmidt, University of Freiburg (Germany), Professor Dr. Dr. Ir. GMJ (Frits) Mohren, Wageningen University and Research Center (the Netherlands), Research Prof. Dag Fjeld, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (Norway), Dr. Ewa Zin, Forest Research Institute in Białowieża (Poland), Prof. Juri Diaci, University of Ljubljana (Slovenia), Prof. Sten B. Nilsson, CEO, Forest Sector Insights AB (Sweden), Dr. Hans-Caspar Bodmer, the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research – WSL, and Alfred Kammerhofer, Swiss Federal Office for the Environment-FOEN (Switzerland). In addition, Giovanna Puccioni made my communication with the Italian correspondents much easier by translating messages in both directions.

I have received enthusiastic and spirited support from the IUFRO Honorary Members, Professors Emeritus, Professors and Doctors Walter Liese (Germany), Robert Z. Callaham (USA), Dušan Mlinšek (Italy), Robert L. Youngs (USA), Salleh Bin Mohd. Nor (Malaysia), Jacob L. Whitmore (USA), Heinrich Schmutzenhofer (Austria), Jeffery Burley (United Kingdom), Risto J. Seppälä (Finland), Eric Teissier du Cross (France), Don Koo Lee (Republic of Korea) and Su See Lee (Malaysia).

I am thankful to IUFRO President Michael Wingfield, Vice Presidents Björn Hånell and John A. Parrotta for their support and the IUFRO Secretariat, particularly Brigitte Burger, Renate Prüller, Gerda Wolfrum and Alexander Buck for providing information from the IUFRO archives.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to my colleagues in the editorial board – Walter Liese, Don Koo Lee and Heinrich Schmutzenhofer, for their navigation, support and encouragement during my work on this brochure.

1 French, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Italian, Dutch, Norwegian, Polish, Swedish, Russian and Slovenian. Research sources are presented in the language of publication and its English translation placed in rectangular brackets [ ].
1953–1970

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</tbody>
</table>

LÖNNROTH, Erik Johannes

was born on August 2, 1883 in Porvoo, the Grand Duchy of Finland (Russian Empire), into the family of Alfons Johan Alexander (1854-1930) and Gabriella (née Leinberg) (1857-1943) Lönroth.

His father belonged to an old noble family – a well-known builder of railways in Russia. The baron and secret adviser Knut Adolf Ludvig Stjernvall (1819-1899) was the brother of his grandmother on his father’s side. He had two elder brothers – Onni (1880-1920) and Arvo (1881-1964) and a younger sister, Gertrud (1896-1993).

In 1921, Erik Lönroth married Licentiate of Medicine Elisa Sillman (1888-1968), who had two younger brothers.

In 1901, after finishing the Finnish Secondary School in Helsinki, Erik Lönroth entered, and in 1906 graduated from the Geodesy Department of the Polytechnic Institute with a diploma in land surveying (engineer). Later, he expanded his capacity in forest management after graduating from the Evo Forest Institute.

He began teaching in 1908 at Tuomarniemi (Domarnäs) Forest School in Ähtäri (Etseri), and continued in 1914-1928 at the University of Helsinki in the field of forest mensuration and management. In 1919, he finished his Master’s program and in 1926 he graduated as Licentiate of Agriculture and Forestry.

He obtained the degree of Doctor of Science in Agriculture and Forestry in 1927. In 1928, he was appointed as Professor in Forest Mensuration and Management. In 1930-1934, he served as a Vice-Dean, and in 1934-1945 – Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Helsinki. In 1945-1950 he was Pro-Rector, and in 1950-1953 Rector of the University. As Rector he had major successes in building facilities: the Metsätalo (Forestry Building) and the Porthania Institute Building.

Professor Lönroth was a prominent public figure in forestry, geographical, educational, scientific, cultural, political, and many other issues: in the Finnish Forestry Society he was a Fund Manager of (1919-1929) and its Chairman (1930-1931); in the Finnish Geographical Society he began as a member (1920) and became its Vice Chairman (1935) and Chairman (1936); in the Finnish Forestry Association he was the Vice Chairman (1924-1929); in 1934 he was appointed as Member of the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters. He was involved with the Fanny and William Ruth Foundation, beginning as a member of the Board in 1934 and becoming Vice Chairman in 1944 and Chairman in 1947.

For his outstanding role in the life of Finland, Erik Lönroth was decorated with a number of Finnish medals and orders starting in 1918, including the Order of the White Rose of Finland I (1953) and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of Finland (1958). He was also decorated in foreign countries such as Latvia – Three Star (1938), and Sweden – Order of the Polar Star 2 (1946) and its Grand Cross (1952).

Professor E. Lönroth was one of the best-known Finnish scientists in his time. His research and scientific publications covered the growth and structure of forests, tree measurement, forest taxation, and the organization of forestry in general. He was member of a number of professional societies including the Finnish Forestry Society, which decorated him with the Silver Cajander Medal (1957), the Finnish Forestry Association, the Agroforestry Association, the Italian Academy of Forest Sciences and others.

He made important contributions to the development of theoretical conceptual tools as well as empirical research methods. For example, his 1929 mathematical model of forest growth has been a key factor in assessing the forest ecosystem’s total biomass and comparing the continuous output (yield) and biomass-based results of “one-to-one” investments. He published a 500-page manual on forest taxation and management that was actually used as a

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1 BORGÅ (in Swedish) – a commune and a small town 50 km East of Helsinki; a historical place where at the Sejm in Porvoo (Borgå) Alexander I personally declared Finland’s entry into the Russian Empire, with all possible rights and freedoms that existed before that. http://russian7.ru/post/velikoe-knyazhestvo-finlyandskoe-zhizn/

2 This Foundation is still operational. http://www.european-funding-guide.eu/scholarship/14622-scholarship
textbook until the 1940s. He developed devices for measuring tree height (hypsmometer) and diameter (dendrometer). Most of his research results were published in the internationally renowned series *Acta Forestalia Fennica*.

Professor Erik Lönnroth strongly promoted forestry science and participated in many conferences and congresses. Over a 60-year period starting in 1908, he visited many European countries.

In 1936, Professor Erik Lönnroth, was elected President of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) for the period 1937-1940. However, circumstances predestined him for a serious challenge: guarding and protecting the Union through World War Two until the IUFRO Congress in Switzerland in 1948. Thus, he was IUFRO President for 10 years! He did tremendous work in upholding the sovereignty of IUFRO following the formation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with which he signed an agreement on cooperation. In 1953, he was awarded with the newly established and first IUFRO price – IUFRO Honorary Membership Award – the highest recognition for a person making a significant impact on the activities of the Union as its long-term President.

Erik Lönnroth had many hobbies, including playing the violin, tourism, sport fishing and others.

Professor Erik Lönnroth passed away in Helsinki on December 23, 1971.

**Research sources:**


**Personal sources:**


4. Leikola M. *Personal communications* (January 2018) at matti.leikola@kolumbus.fi
ROTH, Gyula

was born on September 26, 1873 in Sopron, Hungary. His father Gyula Roth (1846-1919) was a well-known baker, and his mother, Emilia (née Hackstock) (1850-1942) was a carpenter’s daughter. He was married to Mojzer (née Margit) (1886-1945). They had a daughter, Emi (1908-1989), and a son Gyula Imre (1909-1980).

He finished the Evangelical Lyceum (today: Dániel Berzsenyi Evangelic High School) in Sopron and passed a maturity examination in 1892. Following that, he served his volunteer year, ending with an honorary examination and receiving the rank of reserve lieutenant. In 1893, he became a student at the Hungarian Royal Mining and Forestry Academy in Selmecbánya. He studied forestry and various systems of natural and artificial forest restoration; he was also engaged in seed testing, wild game breeding and protection against game damage.

In 1896, he completed his studies with distinction. That same year he began his public service at the Lugo Forestry Directorate and, after two years of apprenticeship, he took the forestry state examination on October 29, 1898 in Budapest. He successfully obtained his diploma and then worked for two years in Lugo. Significant changes occurred in the 1900s; he was transferred to Görgényzentimre (now the settlement of Gurghiu in Romania) and, besides teaching, he also led the forestry experimental station at Săbed, Romania. At that time, he began to explore the possibilities and problems of forestry and forestry experimentation; these which would be a major determinant of his further professional activity.

In 1904, Jenő Vadas encouraged him to move to Selmecbánya’s Central Forest Experiment Station. In 1907, he was teaching forestry practices and a separate subject called “forestry experiments” at the Hungarian Royal Mining and Forestry College in Selmecbánya. Prior to this, he started his forestry experimentation. He was the first person in Hungarian forestry to draw the attention of forestry professionals to possible methods of sustainable forest management and maintaining an “everlasting or eternal forest”.

In 1911, Gyula Roth was appointed as Chief Engineer and Experimental Adjunct. Starting in 1914, during World War One, he was repeatedly sent to Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro to arrange and guide the collection of pine resin. In 1917, he became a Forest Counsellor. In 1919, he joined the research institute and college in Sopron. In 1922, he took over the Department of Forestry, Wildlife and Fisheries, which he led until 1947. From 1924, he also headed the research institute, and immediately started to rebuild it. At the Department, he taught forestry, wildlife, hunting, and fish farming. He also took over the experiment station and restarted the “Forestry Experiments” journal magazine in 1926.

In 1922, the College in Sopron was renamed the Hungarian Royal College for Mining and Forestry. In 1934, the Hungarian Royal József Nádor University of Technology and Economics was established in Budapest, and the College became part of this University as the Faculty of Mining, Metallurgy and Forestry. In 1937-38, Professor Gyula Roth served as Dean of this Faculty. He retired in 1944, but as an invited lecturer, he taught in the Faculty in 1944-1952 and 1957-1959. The latter period is significant as many of the faculty members and students left Sopron in 1956, leaving behind a greatly diminished institution.

With changes in Hungarian politics and the progress of the Second World War, the financial situation of the research institute deteriorated markedly in the 1930s and it was gradually dismantled. Gyula Roth resigned in 1940 from the management of the institute. However, when the Forest Research Institute was re-established in 1949, he began to work actively again there. He was elected Chairperson of the National Forestry Association.

In the recognition of his merits, in 1952 he was awarded the title of Doctor of Agricultural Sciences (Forestry), in 1954 he received the Golden Degree of the Merit Order, and in 1955, the Kossuth Prize II degree as well as the White Rose Order and honorary member of the Finnish Forestry Association.

*Selmecbánya (Hungarian), or Schemnitz (German), now Banská Štiavnica (Slovak) is a settlement near Zvolen in Slovakia.*
He participated and gave presentations at the International Agricultural Congress in Austria (1906), two IUFRO Congresses in Germany (1907) and Belgium (1910), at the International Forestry Congress in Paris (1913). In 1929, at the 7th IUFRO Congress he was elected IUFRO Vice-Chairman. He had an excellent knowledge of languages: in 1932, he gave a speech on behalf of the foreign delegates thanking the Congress organizers, starting it French, continuing in German and completing it in English. At that Congress, he was elected President of the Union for 1933-1936. He proposed that Congresses should be held less often than every 3 years, as American colleagues had suggested and, emphasized that the Statutes of the Union specified an interval of 3-5 years. In addition, he suggested that to enhance continuity the outgoing President of the Union should remain on the Permanent Committee as its honorary member. Professor Roth, as Head of the Hungarian Forest Research Service, was in charge of preparations for the 9th IUFRO Congress in Hungary. The Congress took part in 1936 in several cities, including Sopron, Pécs, Szeged, Budapest, Debrecen and Lillafüred.

At the 12th IUFRO Congress in Rome in 1953, the Congress introduced a new IUFRO Award: Honorary Membership – the highest award to acknowledge persons, usually from the top management of the organization, who rendered particularly important and outstanding service to the Union. Professor Gyula Roth was one of three first recipients of this Honorary Membership Award along with former Presidents Professors Erik Lönnroth (Finland) and Philibert Guinier (France).

His hobbies were hunting and the art of painting.

Professor Gyula Roth died on January 7, 1961. His tomb is in the Sopron Evangelical Cemetery (parcel VII, 30-31). In honour of Professor Gyula Roth, a respected citizen of Sopron, a street in Sopron has been named after him.

Research sources:
6. A “res nullius” és a vadorzás kérdése // Nimród vadászlap: 361-362 (1940. augusztus 1.) [The question of “res nullius” and voraciousness].
7. Vad- és halgazdaságtan (kézirat). Agrártudományi Egyetem, Erdőmérnöki Kar, Sopron, 1950. – 160 S. [Wild and Fish Economy (manuscript). Univ. of Agricultural Sciences, Faculty of Forestry].

Personal sources:
5. Norbert F. Personal communications (March 2018) at frank.norbert@uni-sopron.hu
was born on June 21, 1876 in Grenoble, France, into the family of Ernest (1837-1908), Inspector of Waters and Forests, Head of the Reforestation Department in Gap and a naturalist who was the first teacher of Philibert, and Sylvie (née Vullierme) Guinier.

In 1907, he married Lucie-Mathilde Le Monnier (1882— ), the daughter of the botanist and politician Georges Le Monnier and he became the brother-in-law of the philosopher Jacques Rennes. Philibert and Lucie-Mathilde had three children: George-Ernest (born 1908), André-Jean (born 1911) and Elisabeth-Sylvie (born 1917).

After finishing high school and obtaining field skills from his father, in 1895, Philibert was admitted in the Agronomical Institute. In 1897 he graduated as engineer or, more precisely, he became a biologist and even more specifically, a tree geneticist. In the same year, he entered the National School of Water and Forests (l’École Nationale des Eaux et Forêts de Nancy – ENEF) in Nancy where he studied forestry until 1899, and then he began his professional career in the Alpine forest in Dauphiné.

From 1901 to 1904, he was an Assistant at the Forest Research and Experiment Station (Station de recherches et expériences forestières) of the ENEF where he was free to pursue his university studies at the Faculty of Sciences. There he met two scientists who influenced him: the botanist Georges Le Monnier and the biologist Lucien Cuénot. His teaching service started in 1904, when he returned the ENEF as a teacher of Forest Botany, and in 1924 became a holder of this chair.

During World War One Guinier was called to the service of the Aviation Industries, and then to the Ministry of Armament. He was in charge of the Technical Secretariat of the GÉS74 Inspection. This gave him the opportunity to expand his knowledge of timber used for aeronautical construction and artillery equipment. The timber had to meet certain physical and mechanical standards that required precise measurements of the wood structure, chemical composition, physical and mechanical properties. After the war, he introduced into the timber industry many of the methods developed for the Army.

In 1921, he became a Professor (on February 18) and then Director (on March 12) of the ENEF in Nancy. He reorganized the Forest Research and Experiment Station, and amongst other activities made a comparative study of races of exotic forest species, tested the acclimatization of some of them in France, studied tree pathology, organized a wood test laboratory, and created a course on xylology. In 1928, he established the Commission for the Study of Enemies of Trees, Felled Timber and Timber Use (Commission d’Etudes des Ennemis des Arbres, des Bois Abattus et des Bois Mis en Œuvre), became its first Secretary-General, and then Vice-President. In 1935, under the impetus of Philibert Guinier, the National Wood Institute, the Central Wood Testing Laboratory and the Forest High School were founded in Paris. In 1935, invited by the Government of Argentina, he toured through the main forest regions and delivered lectures on forestry in France and forest situation in the country.

In 1941, Professor Guinier retired after working over 20 years as Director of the ENEF in Nancy. He taught forest botany there from 1903 to 1941. He trained over 780 French and 225 foreign foresters in biological sciences. The list of his publications includes more than 300 titles.

Following retirement, he moved away from Nancy, taking a well-deserved rest after such an active career. However, after World War Two, he realized how important timber production was to the economies of European countries, and that this depended on forest restoration. Ph. Guinier began his “second life”: more research and less administrative work. Fast-growing tree species such as poplar became his primary interest, and he dived deep into poplar silviculture: “Populiculture” as he called it. In 1942, he created a National Poplar Commission under the

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5 Philibert’s full name was Philibert Marie Joseph Jean Baptiste Guinier.
6 Future scientist and Academician André Guinier (1911-2000), French physicist who did important work in the field of X-ray diffraction and solid-state physics.
7 L’Institut National du bois (INB), Laboratoire central d’essai du bois, L’Ecole Supérieure du bois (ESB)
Directorate General of Water and Forests (Commission nationale du peuplier, Direction générale des Eaux et Forêts), and in 1947 nine European countries established the International Poplar Commission (IPC) of which he became Chairman and which he linked to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). In accordance with the International Code of Botany, Ph. Guinier developed a nomenclature of poplars that was adopted by the FAO’s IPC; it later named him as the Commission’s Honorary Founder-Chairman.

In France, Professor Guinier held many distinguished positions: as President of the Botanical Society (1946-1947), President of the Academy of Agriculture (1948), corresponding-member from 1923 and then full member in 1943, member of the Academy of Sciences in Rural Economy section (from 1938, full member in 1953). As a good mycologist, he was elected President of the French Mycological Society (Société mycologique de France – SMF). Ph. Guinier actively campaigned for the protection of nature. He was President of the Nature Protection Section of the Acclimatization Society and Member of the National Council for the Protection of Nature (Section de protection de la nature à la Société d’acclimatation, Conseil national de protection de la nature); this worked in close cooperation with the International Union for the Protection of Nature (IUPN, now – IUCN) following its establishment in 1948 in Fontainebleau, France. In 1933, Professor Guinier was elected as a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry.

When in 1929 at the 7th Congress in Stockholm, Sweden, the International Union of Forest Experiment Stations resumed its work Professor Ph. Guinier was among the leaders of the Union’s revival. He was elected President of IUFRO for a term extending from January 1, 1930 to December 31, 1932. He demonstrated his outstanding leadership in organizing the 8th IUFRO Congress in Paris (France 1932) at the headquarters of the National School of Forestry. At that Congress, he was elected to the IUFRO Permanent Committee (1933-1936). For his dedication and valuable work for the Union, Professor Philibert Guinier was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership at the 11th IUFRO Congress in Rome (Italy 1953), one of the first three scientists who received this high recognition from IUFRO.

Professor Philibert Guinier, honorary director of the National School of Waters and Forests, Nancy, passed away in Paris on April 3, 1962.

In commemoration of his input into the development of forest ecology and botany, forest science, practice and education in France, a crossroad in the forest of Fontainebleau bears his name.

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BURGER, Hans

was born on February 11, 1889 in Bremgarten, in the canton of Aargau (AG), Switzerland, into the family of the farmer Christian Burger and his wife Verena Burger (née Müller). In the family, there were several children who all passed away very early. In 1917, Hans married Ella Wälti, of Schöftland (AG), but they were unable to conceive children.

From 1908, he began his study of Forestry in Zurich at the Federal Polytechnic School Zurich (Eidgenössische Polytechnikum, later Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule – ETH – the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology), from which he obtained the Diploma of Forestry Engineer (1911).

Hans Burger began his professional research career in 1913, when he passed the eligibility test for a higher forestry post. In 1914, he joined the Forestry Research Institute as an Assistant and would stay there almost his entire life. Director A. Engler hired Burger to carry soil analyses, evaluating and drawing the figures for the final report. Engler asked him to teach the methods used without losing contact with practice and if possible to improve them and to combine this examination with the solution of important forestry questions. Forestry experimentation thus became one of the fields of Hans Burger’s expertise.

In 1921, he received a Doctorate degree in Forestry from the ETH under Professor Arnold Engler. His thesis was on the physical properties of forest and field soils. Many of his papers dealt with soils and their relationship to trees, stands and the environment. From 1934 until his retirement in 1954, Dr. Hans Burger was Director of the Swiss Federal Institute for Forest Research (Eidgenössische Anstalt für das forstliche Versuchswesen – EAFV; later, Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research - Eidgenössische Forschungsanstalt für Wald, Schnee und Landschaft; abbreviated to WSL) in Birmensdorf, Switzerland. At the same time (1935-1954), he had assignments at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich delivering lectures on forestry experimentation, nature and homeland protection, forestry, wood science and use.

During this term, Dr. Burger authored and co-authored over 150 scientific publications representing an uncommon scientific accomplishment in terms of their scope, the universality of the issues, and the thoroughness of the work and interpretation of results. He was a well-known specialist in many forest-related fields including forest hydrology, forest meteorology in relation to forest and bare land, soil improvement by silvicultural measures, moisture and formation of tree crowns, botany and dendrology, structure of forest stands and wood formation.

His achievements in forestry research, research administration and forest education both nationally and internationally were highly valued. In 1943, he was awarded the status of Honorary Professor of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. In 1949, the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich and The Finnish Society of Forest Science recognized him as Honorary Doctor (Dr. h.c.). In 1958, the Italian Academy of Forest Sciences (Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali) accepted him as a Member. Professor Burger was also a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry.

Dr. Hans Burger participated in several IUFRO Congresses. On the first occasion, he made a presentation at the 9th IUFRO Congress in Hungary (1936). He then participated in the 10th IUFRO Congress in Zurich (1948) and the 11th Congress in Rome (1953), where he was elected as Member of the Executive Committee (now – Board) of IUFRO. He invested much time in the organization of the Congress in Zurich where he was elected as IUFRO President for 1949-1953. At the same Congress, as Chair of the Sub-Committee on Forest Bibliography he defended the Flury bibliographical system. At the 12th IUFRO Congress in Oxford (1956), Professor Hans Burger was proposed and in 1959, he received the award of IUFRO Honorary Membership.

Professor Dr. Hans Burger died on October 31, 1973 in Köniz, in the canton of Bern.
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9. **Forstliche Grundlagenforschung und forstliche Versuchsstationen //** Schweiz. Landwirtsc., 1949, 10. [Fundamental forest research and forest research institutions].


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5. Bodmer H.-C. **Personal communications** (February 2018) at hans-caspar.bodmer@wsl.ch
was born on August 2, 1895 in Dortmund Hörde, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, into the family of Willem (1855-1925) and Marie Helena (née Wagner) (1863-1933) van Vloten. His father came to Germany as a technician but soon became and was for many years a manager in the industrial zone of Ruhr. Heinrich had three elder siblings, Margarethe, Else and Johannes, and a younger sister, Johanna. In 1922, he married Octavie van den Bergh (1898-1944), who bore him four children – Berni, Willem Hendrik, Helenus (Helli) and Jannie Marie. Heinrich married Elizabeth Perrin (1903-1972) after his first wife died.

After finishing gymnasium in his hometown, Hendrik\(^8\) van Vloten studied forestry and graduated as an engineer from the National Higher College of Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry (Rijks Hoogere Land-, Tuin- en Boschbouwschool) in Wageningen. He was then called up for military service, after which, in 1916, he entered and in 1921 graduated from the National Agricultural College (Landbouwhogeschool, now Wageningen University & Research), and from which in 1932, he obtained his doctorate degree. He began his professional career as a researcher at the “De Dorschkamp” National Forestry Test Station (Rijksbosbouw proefstation) where he stayed until 1927. His research interest in forest diseases brought him as a phytopathologist to the Institute for Mycology where he remained until mid-1946.

At the end of 1945, H. van Vloten was requested by the Chair of the Agricultural Department of the Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (Nederlandse Organisatie voor toegepast-natuurwetenschappelijk onderzoek opgericht – T.N.O.) at Wageningen to prepare for the establishment of the current Forestry Research Station. From July 1, 1946, he became its first director, but the Station did not become operational until September 25, 1947. Developing an idea that provenance studies could help control forest tree diseases, he made selection and breeding major parts of the Station’s research program. To get better results, he joined the Association of Seed Extraction Kilns and Forest Tree Nurseries in order to guarantee the provenance of seed and plants of Scots pine (W.H.G. – Vereniging Waarborg Herkomst Groveden) and the Dutch General Inspection Service for Forest Nurseries (Nederlandse Algemene Keuringsdienst voor Boomkwekerijgewassen – N.A.K.B.), becoming Chair of its Advisory Committee for deciduous and softwood species. In 1946 he became part of the Commission for the selection and breeding of Scots pine, the forerunner of the Foundation for Improvement of Plantation Forests (Stichting Verbetering Houtopstanden), which he chaired from 1954 until his retirement in 1961. He was also a member of the Dutch elm disease committee, the Commission for the Regionalization of Forestry (Commissie Onderzoek Ra–tionalisatie Bosbouw – C.O.R.B.) and many others. As a forest owner, in 1947, van Vloten, became co-founder, then Chair and later –Treasurer and member of the Board of the Dutch Association of Forest Owners (Nederlandse Vereniging van Boseigenaren).

At the Research Station, van Vloten started off being in charge of the Department of Pathology, and from 1957, of the selection and breeding work. He soon acquired a general international recognition in this area. For example, at the 7th through the 10th International Botanical Conferences (Stockholm 1950, Paris 1954, Montreal 1959, and Edinburgh 1964), he spoke about the connections between diseases and selection (breeding). The European Association for Research on Plant Breeding (in shorter EUCARPIA)\(^9\) recognized his achievements in this field of research and invited him to make a presentation on The development and organization of forest tree improvement in the Netherlands at its congress held in Wageningen in 1958. In 1960, he was head of the Netherlands official delegation at the 5th World Forestry Congress in Seattle, USA.

Dr. van Vloten was a member of the Royal Netherlands Society of Plant Pathology (K.N.V.P. – Koninklijke Nederlandse Plantenziektekundige Vereniging) and the Royal Botanical Society of the Netherlands (K.N.B.V. – Koninklijke Nederlandse Botanische Vereniging). He was also member of the Dutch Forestry Association (from 1925, Vice-Chair in 1933-1938, and Chair in 1942-1947), Dutch National Poplar Commission and its Chair (from 1957), and a member of the Permanent Committee of the International Poplar Commission under Food and Agriculture Organization of

\(^{8}\) After moving in the Netherlands, Heinrich has changed his name to Hendrik, spoken Henk, or Heini as his sisters and parents called him at home.

\(^{9}\) European Society of Breeding Research was founded in 1956 and has its headquarters in Wageningen.
the United Nations (FAO). From 1947 until 1963, he was Chair of the Editorial Board of the Dutch Forestry Journal (Nederlands bosbouwtijdschrift = Nederlands Bosbouw Tijdschrift), and an advisory member in the “Committee of Four” of the journal.

He was recognized with the title Honorary Director of the Forest Research Station at Wageningen, and became an honorary member of the Societas Forestalis Fenniae.

Hendrik van Vloten was active in IUFRO from his first IUFRO Congress (Zurich, Switzerland 1948) when he was elected as member of the Board for 1949-1953. At the 11th IUFRO Congress in Rome (Italy 1953), he was re-elected as Leader of Section 24 Forest Protection for 1954-1956 as well as being elected IUFRO Vice President and a member of the Permanent Committee. In 1954, in Wageningen, he organized a conference on root and butt rot of forest trees by Fomes annosus and in 1960, a larger conference and study tour was held in Scotland. At the 12th IUFRO Congress in Oxford (UK 1956), he became a member of the team dealing with the revision of the IUFRO Statutes – the changes were adopted at the 13th IUFRO Congress in Vienna (Austria 1961). In 1957, when he resigned as Leader of Section 24, he became a member of a working group on International Disease Resistance Studies. At the 9th Botanical Congress (Montreal 1959), he ran the Forest Botany Section.

For his service to IUFRO and achievements in developing and advancing the Union, in 1962 Professor H. van Vloten was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership.

Professor Dr. Ir. Hendrik van Vloten passed away on his family property in Nunspeet, Gemeente Nunspeet, Gelderland, Netherlands, on October 15, 1964 at the age of 69.

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5. Oijen CHJ van. Personal communication (February 2018) at ckees.van.oijen@planet.nl
6. Vloten E. van. Personal communication (February 2018) at eduardvanvloten@gmail.com

MACDONALD, James

was born on August 3, 1898, in Blairgowrie, Perthshire, in Scotland. After finishing Blairgowrie High School in 1915, he was sent to the battlefields of World War One as an Officer in the Royal Flying Corps.

In summer 1923, he earned his B.Sc. degree in Forestry from Edinburgh University and in November began his professional career in the Research Branch of the Forestry Commission (FC = The State Forest Service). This organization was established by the Forest Act of 1919 for England, Wales and Scotland, enabling it to make surveys, experiments and research. James MacDonald was among the pioneers of sample plots, working on these from 1924. In 1930, he became a Research Officer in Scotland and from 1932, also in England and Wales, enabling him to collect further data and start compiling growth and yield tables. He also adjusted old and developed new methods and instructions for sample plot establishment and measurement. These positions gave him an opportunity to publish a number of research papers on silviculture and mensuration, for example on the growth and yield of conifers (1928), the form of the stem in coniferous trees (1932-1934), and on experimental methods used in Britain (1933) that was submitted to the 8th IUFRO Congress held in Nancy, France in 1932, and others. In 1936, he was promoted to be in charge for the former East Anglia Division in Cambridge, from where he began implementing his plan on a series of experiments dealing with spacing in plantations.

During the World War Two, he was an officer at the Home Timber Production Department at the Ministry of Supply, first at Cambridge and later in Scotland. He was responsible for timber supply operations in several regions of England and Scotland. During this period, James MacDonald became acquainted with the large areas of private woodlands in England and Scotland. Later, in October 1960, at a symposium on natural resources held at the Scotland’s National Academy of Science and Letters (the Royal Society of Edinburgh), he recognized that the country needed a wood processing industry. That became the turning point in the commercialization of the Forestry Commission and of its active marketing of wood products to end-users. At the end of the war, he returned to the Commission, and in 1946, he was promoted to the rank of Conservator of Forests in the Office of the Director, Scotland, in Edinburgh.

On 1 July 1948, he became Director of Research and Education, and from January 1, 1960 until the end of 1962, he was Deputy Director General of the Forestry Commission. His duties also included the control of all the Commission’s publications, and he made a great contribution to the dissemination of forestry research results through the publication of the first Report on Forest Research for 1949. This has been regularly published ever since. In addition, he made the Journal of the Forestry Commission (JFC) publicly available. From 1948, he was a member of the JFC Editorial Committee, acting its Chairman from 1959 to 1962.

James MacDonald made a great contribution to the centenary celebration of the Royal Scottish Forestry Society – he published a paper on Forestry Research and Experiment in Scotland 1845-1953. However, he felt that separate directions of forest research meant that the system as a whole was ignored, and that this was true for the whole country. From this point of view, he stressed that research should be more concentrated on understanding the ecological functions of the forests.

James MacDonald was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh (1957), and appointed a Commander of the British Empire (CBE).

James MacDonald was active in the IUFRO from the 1950s. At the 11th IUFRO Congress in Rome (1953), he was the person authorized to convey the offer of the UK to host the next Congress. He was a member of the International Council; at the Congress, he was elected a member of the IUFRO Permanent Committee, and he made provided remarks of gratitude during the closing ceremony. As Director of Research and Education at the Forestry Commission, he actively participated in the preparations for the 12th IUFRO Congress that was held in Oxford, UK in 1956. At the Congress, he was elected President of the Union for 1957-1961. The Congress also decided that he should be the editor of the technical papers submitted to the Congress as well as the Proceedings of the Congress.
During his Presidency, the IUFRO Statutes were revised, which resulted in the creation of the Enlarged Committee that included the Leaders of the twelve Research Sections in decision making along with the Permanent Committee. In addition, the first logo of IUFRO was designed and since that time, it had been placed on the proceedings of IUFRO Congresses. President MacDonald, when the Forestry and Forest Industries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)s asked to be released from its duties of the Secretariat for the Union, sought and obtained support from the Forestry Commission, and from 1957 until 1973, the voluntary Assistants to him as well Presidents J. Speer, G. Jemison and I. Samset undertook the IUFRO Secretariat functions. Many international meetings of IUFRO were held with the FAO and the Commonwealth Forestry Association. He was awarded Honorary Membership of IUFRO in 1962.

In late January 1963, James MacDonald was denied his post as Deputy Director General of the Forestry Commission for health reasons, and on 28 April 1963, he died at the age of 64.

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was born on December 3, 1904 in the village of Kiełczewo, Poland, about 40 km south-west of the regional capital Poznań into the family of schoolteachers Feliks and Leokadia Kreutzinger. In 1945, he married Teresa Jolanta Przybylska from Warsaw, and they raised a son Krzysztof Witold (1946) and a daughter Krystyna Aleksandra (later Fangrat) (1953).

After finishing secondary school at the state gymnasium in Kościan in 1923, Maksymilian graduated in 1929 from the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry at the University of Poznań with the title of Forestry Engineer. After military service in the Artillery Cadet School of the Officer Reserve in Włodzimierz Wołyński (1929-1930) in October 1930, he began his professional career at the Department of Forest Management of the Directorate of the State Forests in Toruń, which he continued until 1939. In 1939, at the very beginning of the World War Two, he was mobilized as a commander in artillery, but after the capitulation of Warsaw in October 1939, he spent over 5 years in German captivity in four different prisoner-of-war camps. Even in such harsh conditions, Maksimillian was active. His fluent German, English and French made him one of the leaders of various forms of activity, such as leadership in the Association of Foresters lecturing on forest issues and drafting “Basic principles of forest management”.

In April 1945, the British Army released him and, in 1947, he returned to Poland and began working as an inspector at the Department of Forest Management in the Ministry of Forestry (1947-1948). In 1948, he assumed the position of head of the Department of Forest Management at the Forest Research Institute (Instytut Badawczy Leśnictwa – IBL) in Warsaw. From 1949 until 1962, he was Director of the Institute. He not only advanced research activities, but also built a new team of specialists, re-built the Institute’s Council, and erected a new building for the Institute as well as many new outlets in Warsaw.

In parallel to his research activities, from 1952 he worked as an Assistant and from 1954 until 1962 – as an Associate Professor at the Faculty of Forestry in the newly established (1951) University of Agriculture (Wyższa Szkoła Rolnicza – WSR) in Poznań. In 1961, he defended his doctoral degree thesis entitled “The impact of economic integration on the distribution and classification of Polish forests”’. In 1964, he was given the title of Associate Professor.

In 1962, he left his position to join the Forestry Department of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). He moved to Pakistan to participate in the development of the Pakistan Forest Research Institute in Peshawar. However, due to severe illness, he returned to Poalnd after a few months. In 1963, he resumed his work at the Forest Research Institute as an independent researcher in the Department of Water Management, and became its head on March 1, 1969.

Dr. Kreutzinger was the author or co-author of over 40 publications, scientific reports, instructions and manuals on forest management, on forestry in the national economy, and on the management and use of natural resources and their conservation. He was a member of many editorial committees of professional forest journals. He was an organizer and editor (1949-1952) of “Las Polski” (Polish Forest) as well as a national magazine for foresters “Sylwan” (1953-1954), “Folia Forestalia Polonica” and “Postępy Techniki w Leśnictwie” (Technology Advances in Forestry).

As a member of many national governmental agencies, scientific and technical councils, and advisory boards, and as a member of various non-governmental organizations and societies, including the Polish Academy of Sciences, Dr. Kreutzinger exerted great influence on the development of the forest management and nature conservation sectors in Poland. He was member of the National Council of Nature Conservation (1950-1969) and also its Deputy Chairman (1956-1958), a member of the Presidium and Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Forest Sciences at the Polish Academy of Sciences (1952-1962), and the President (1956-1958) of the Main Board of the Nature Conservation League (Zarząd Główny Ligi Ochrony Przyrody – 2G LOP). He was also active in the FAO, the European Forestry Commission, and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance11.

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In recognition of his national and international achievements he was awarded with the Cross of Valour (1939); he was distinguished for his professional merits, among others with the Golden Cross of Merit (1955), the Knight’s Cross (1959) and the Commander’s Cross of the Order of Polish Rebirth (Polonia Restituta) (1965) and various medals and marks. He became a corresponding member of the Finnish Forest Society in 1962.

Dr. Kreutzinger represented Polish foresters and forestry at many international congresses and conventions. He participated actively in IUFRO starting at its 10th Congress in Zurich, Switzerland (1948) where he was elected member of the Permanent Committee for 1949-1953 and at the next Congress in Rome, Italy (1953) where he was re-elected for another term – 1954-1956. At the 12th IUFRO Congress in Oxford (UK 1956), before closing the session, Professor Kreutzinger announced the Polish government’s decision to give a pair of European bison to the Forestry Commission of Great Britain. He was a member of the team that revised the IUFRO Statutes, with the revision being adopted at the 13th IUFRO Congress in Vienna, Austria (1961), during which he was elected to the Permanent Committee for a third time. In 1967, at the IUFRO Congress in Munich, Germany, Professor Kreutzinger was elected an Honorary Member of IUFRO.

Because of a progressive disease, Professor Maximillian Kreutzinger died in Warsaw on August 15, 1969. He was buried in Warsaw’s historic Stare Powązki Military Cemetery.

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5. Zin E. Personal communications (January-February 2018) at E.Zin@ibles.waw.pl
SAARI, Eino Armas

was born on October 7, 1894 in Turku12, in the Grand Duchy of Finland (Russian Empire), into the family of the guardian Juho Paavali Saari (other transcription: Johan Paulus Saari) and Ida Loviisa Lindgren.

In 1913, Eino Saari matriculated from Turku’s Finnish Real Lyceum and entered the University of Helsinki, from which he graduated in 1916 as a Forest Manager. He got his Master of Philosophy in 1919, and defended his PhD thesis in 1923. His Ph.D. thesis was on the domestic consumption of wood in rural areas in Turku and Pori provinces and was published a year prior to the defense – in 1922. In 1925, Eino Saari married Aino Helmi Koivisto, and the couple had two daughters – Maija (1927) and Leena (1934-1937).

On the way to his highest degree, from 1916 until 1922, Eino Saari served as assistant in Forestry at the University of Helsinki and as a researcher at the Finnish Forest Research Institute, where he later also served as the Head of the Wood Utilization Research Programme in 1927-1932. During 1922-1925, he served as Head of the Statistics Office at the National Board of Forestry. This experience allowed him to direct the First National Wood Utilization Census of Finland that yielded much information, such as the national forest balance of Finland.

In 1925, at the age of 31, Eino Saari was appointed as a Professor of Forest Policy, later Forest Economics at the University of Helsinki. From 1942 until 1948, he also was the leading expert for the Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries.

Professor Saari gave lectures, undertook research, and published papers on a variety of topics dealing with agriculture and forestry and agrarian and forest policy, not only in Finnish but also in English and German languages. He presented the results of most of his research in the internationally renowned series *Acta Forestalia Fennica*, covering not only forestry policy and economics, but also the timber market, timber prices, wood consumption, and wood supply in Finland. He also provided the essential foundations for international timber market research.

To expand his capacity and scope of research, Prof. Saari studied at Oxford University in 1925 and London in 1934, as well as visiting Central Europe (1928) and France (1939). As a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation, he often visited North America. As a result of his research carried out in 1934-1936 on forest exploitation as a Rockefeller Foundation grant holder, Prof. Saari published several reports, including “Some features of the United States forest policy” / *Piirteitä Yhdysvaltain metsätalouspolitiikasta* (1934), “Sustainability of Finnish forestry” / *Die Nachhaltigkeit der finnischen Forstwirtschaft* (1934), “Exports of Finnish Forest Products in Relation to the Forest Resources” (1935), and “Methods employed in different countries in comparing the forest resources and the cut” (1936).

At a national level, Professor Saari chaired several state committees and advisory boards, and was a member of boards such as the Supervisory Board of the Finnish Cultural Foundation, Enso-Gutzeit Oy’s Supervisory Board, and the Board of the Finnish Forest Research Institute, Finnish-American Association, Finnish Forest Association, Finnish Forest Research Society, Finnish Statistics Society, and others.

Professor Saari represented Finland in the Finland’s UN delegation, and the Finnish delegation at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) General Assembly. From 1948 to 1968, he served as Chairman of the National Finnish FAO Committee and Development Advisory Board as well as on several international bodies such as the UN Economic and Social Council and FAO European Forestry Commission. He worked as an FAO expert in forestry and timber farming policy in Paraguay in 1952-1953. In 1949, he was president of the 3rd World Forestry Congress, and he participated in the follow up congresses in Dehra Dun, India (1954) and in Seattle, USA (1960).

Professor Saari was a prominent public figure: in 1951, he was elected President of the Finnish People’s Party, in 1954 as a Member of Parliament and as Chancellor of the Society of Social Sciences. In 1954-1958 he served on the Law Committee at the District Court of Uusimaa County and in 1956-1957, he worked as a Minister of Social Affairs in the Cabinet Fagerholm II.

12 Swedish: Åbo
Eino Saari was a visiting professor at the University of Oregon, USA, in 1961. He received several Honorary Doctors (h.c. – *honoris causa*), such as Doctor of Philosophy h.c. (University of Göttingen, 1953), Doctor of Forest Sciences h.c. (Humboldt University, 1960), Doctor of Science h.c. – University of Syracuse, 1961), and Doctor of Social Sciences h.c. (University of Tampere, 1965). He was decorated with a number of Finnish and foreign orders, such as the Swedish North Star Order, the Bounty Order with Star of the Federal Republic of Germany, and the French Merit Agricole Order.

Professor Eino Saari strongly promoted forestry science and participated in many conferences and congresses. He authoritatively influenced the development of international forestry science through the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), starting in 1936. Amongst other things, he was a long-term (over 30 years) advisor and Chairman of the Joint FAO/IUFRO Committee on Bibliography, as well as IUFRO Research Section 01 Leader. For his fruitful work in IUFRO, Professor Eino Saari was awarded with IUFRO Honorary Membership in 1967.

The founder and the leader of forest economics research in Finland, Professor Eino Saari passed away on April 13, 1971 at the age of 77 years.

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1971–1982

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<td>Robert Z. CALLAHAM</td>
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JEMISON, George Meredith

was born on July 11, 1908 in Spokane, Washington, USA, to George Homer (1877-1953) and Margaret Ellen (née Meredith) (born 1878) Jemison. He had a sister, Frances Margaret.

In 1931, he married Beatrice Gibbs, who died in 1990. His daughters, Meredith Ann Dick and Carol Reynolds, and since June 1992 his second wife, Emily Hislop Carlisle, have supported him. In 1927, he began his career at the USDA Forest Service in Idaho. In 1931, he graduated from the University of Idaho with a Bachelor of Science degree in Forestry; he got his Master of Forestry degree from Yale University in 1936, and earned a Ph.D. in Plant Physiology and Mensuration from Duke University in 1942.

After graduation, George resumed his career with the USDA Forest Service in forestry research on fire weather and danger studies at the Priest River Experimental Forest, Idaho, administrated by the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Missoula, Montana. His first work there was actually as a student. In 1937, he went to the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station of the USDA Forest Service in Asheville, North Carolina, where he continued his research on forest fires and forest management, and from 1942 to 1950, he was Head of the Forest Management Division of that station.

In 1950, he moved to Missoula, Montana, where he was Director of the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. In 1954, he became director of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station at Berkeley, California; and in 1957, he moved to Washington DC, being promoted as Associate Deputy Chief of the Branch of Research. In 1965, he was appointed Deputy Chief for Research at the USDA Forest Service. In 1959, George Jemison led the first group of U.S. foresters and business people ever to visit the USSR, where they observed forest conditions and forestry practices in the country. This was the first serious contact between the Ministry of Forestry, the Pulp and Paper and Woodworking Industry of the USSR and the US Forest Service.

After the 5th World Forestry Congress held in Seattle (1960), President John F. Kennedy in his Special Message to the Congress on Agriculture on March 16, 1961, stressed, “One of our most important natural resources, and one of our most neglected, is our forest land.” He also called for the expansion of forestry research that had been “too long neglected”. To solve the task, and “to produce the wealth of renewable forest resources needed by the year 2000”, in 1962 George Jemison was assigned full time to prepare the ten-year research plan for the USDA Forest Service with a forecast to the year 2000. Published in May 1964, A National Forestry Research Program became one of the leading documents for the USDA Forest Service research system. At international level, he directed USA-supported forest research programs in 20 countries for a few years.

Dr. George M. Jemison retired from government in 1969 after 38 years of distinguished service and a career in research and administration. He soon became a Professor of Forest Management at the School of Forestry, Oregon State University (OSU), Corvallis, Oregon, and retired for the second time in his life as a Professor Emeritus on June 30, 1974.

His contributions to forest research brought him many honours, including in the United States and abroad. From 1931, he was a member of the Society of American Foresters, became a Fellow in 1961, and member of Council (1962-1966). He received the SAF’s Barrington Moore Memorial Award for achievements in biological research in 1971. He was also honoured with the USDA Distinguished Service Award, an honorary Doctor of Sciences from the University of Idaho, and honorary membership in the Italian Academy of Forest Science.

Dr. Jemison was an active IUFRO officer, starting in the early 1960s. He established IUFRO Section 26 Forest Recreation and Wildlife. From 1962 to 1967, he contacted many people, national institutions and international organizations including FAO, IUCN, WWF, the Committee of the Council of Europe and others totaling over 300 respondents from 56 countries. The discussion concerned how the activities of Section 26 might fit into the International Biological Program (IBP). The Section was established at the 14th IUFRO Congress in Munich, Germany (1967). At the same

http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/?pid=8539
Congress, Dr. Jemison was elected President of IUFRO for 1968-1971. He became the first American President of IUFRO and arranged its 15th World Congress in Gainesville, Florida (1971) – the first one on the American continent. Having gained good experience in strategic research planning while working for the USDA Forest Service, George Jemison made a great contribution to IUFRO during his Presidency. This was a challenging period of reorganization that included clarification and widening of IUFRO’s goals, adoption of new Statutes and Internal Regulations, replacing the Permanent Committee with an Executive Board consisting of regional representatives and technical program coordinators (Division Coordinators), replacing the Research Sections with Subject Groups and Project Groups, combined into six Divisions, developing new operational procedures for the International Council, addressing the issue of the re-establishment of the Permanent Secretariat, and other organizational matters. In addition, for the first time, the Congress used a slogan *The Role of Research in the Intensification of Forestry Practices and Activities*, the IUFRO Scientific Achievement Award (SAA) was established, and IUFRO News (an information source for IUFRO members, officers and officeholders) was launched.

Considering all this, the IUFRO International Council unanimously elected Professor George Jemison to the rank of “Honorary Member” for his valuable contributions to IUFRO. He was the only person to receive this honour while also receiving another: appointment to the Executive Board as Past President, a post that he held until 1976. He participated in several more Congresses, including one in Tampere in 1995.

Professor Emeritus George Jemison passed away at the age of 94 in Medford, OR on December 8, 2002 after an extended illness.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
SPEER, Julius

was born on December 3, 1905 in Talheim, in the State of Württemberg, Germany, into the family of protestant pastor Julius (1878-1945) and Gertrud (née Pleibel) (1881-1968) Speer. There were three other children in the family, Walter, Martin, and Ingeburg. From 1937 to 1954, Julius was married to Elisabeth Fandrey and, in 1954, he married Annemarie Neizert.

Until 1922, he attended elementary school and the Progymnasium in Korntal near Stuttgart. He then studied at the Eberhard Ludwig Gymnasium in Stuttgart where he passed the matriculation examination in 1924. He then studied forestry and national economics at the Eberhard Karls University in Tübingen, the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich, and the Albert Ludwig University in Freiburg im Breisgau. In 1928, he received a diploma in forestry sciences and began his professional forest career as a forestry trainee (Forstreferendar) at the Württemberg State Forestry Administration (Württembergische Staatsforstverwaltung). In 1929, he obtained a Ph.D. from the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics of the Albert Ludwig University. In 1930, he passed Great Forest State Examination (Große Forstliche Staatsprüfung) for the higher forest service in Württemberg and was sent to the WSFA's Stuttgart Center where he obtained extensive experience in wood sales and many contacts with forest owners and timber merchants. He also served there as a forest assessor (Forstassessor) in 1930-1932 and a forester (Forstmeister) in 1933-1934.

In the fall of 1934, he began as an assistant lecturer at the University of Freiburg, where he became Associate Professor (Dozent) in September 1935, was promoted to full Professor of Forest Policy and Forestry Management in 1942 and served there until 1952 interrupted by the six years of World War Two. In 1952, Professor Speer accepted an offer to be a Professor of Forest Policy and Forestry Economics and a Chair of Forest Policy and Forest Management at the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich. He also served there as Dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Dean of the State Economic Faculty (1955-1956) and Rector of the University (1960-1963) until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1964. At the same time, he worked at the Bavarian Forest Research Institute (1952-1964) serving as its Chairman in 1955-1957.

He combined his service in education with several presidential positions, at the German Forestry Council (DFWR – Deutscher Forstwirtschaftsrat) in 1953-1965, IUFRO (1962-1967), the West German University Rectors’ Conference (Westdeutsche Rektorenkonferenz) in 1962-1964, the German Research Foundation (DFG – Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft) in 1964-1973, being also a member of its Science Council in 1965. As the DFG President, he introduced successful self-government in science and research planning, and during his tenure increased the DFG budget from 146 million to 540 million Deutschmarks. In addition, he had an impressive record of public service as a member of the Assessment Advisory Board at the Federal Ministry of Finance (1950), a member of the German Council for Landscape Management (1963), President of the Science Council (Wissenschaftsrat) in 1965-1974, Vice-President of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (until 1973), and the Fritz Thyssen Foundation (1964-1975).

His scientific work was mainly concerned with the increase in productivity of forests, the organization of forest management, forest taxation and forestry operational issues of cost accounting in a free market economy, the interaction between state power and private forest owners, and the relationship between forestry and timber industry. He influenced many important forest policy events. He introduced significant forest policy initiatives into parliamentary institutions and governments and thus gave the forestry sector in Germany great political weight.

Professor Speer made a great contribution not only to German forestry but also in the development of an international forest research network for which he was honoured with high national and international awards. Among the national awards were the Bavarian Order of Merit (1964), the Great Cross of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (1967), the Great Cross of Merit with Star of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (1973), the honorary plate of the Bavarian Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry (1980), and the Bavarian Maximilian

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14 His reputation and prestige were so high that he was appointed despite his absence in the University.
15 Forstliche Forschungsanstalt München (FVA), later The Bavarian State Institute of Forestry = Die Bayerische Landesanstalt für Wald und Forstwirtschaft (LWF)
Order for Science and Art (1984). He was elected a corresponding member of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences in Munich, and made an honorary member of the German Forestry Council (1965).

Internationally, Professor Speer was recognized as a member of the Finnish Forestry Society (1963), the Society of American Foresters (1964) and with an Honorary Doctorate (h.c.) from Syracuse University, New York (1965), as a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (1971, having been a corresponding member since 1967) and the Italian Academy of Forest Sciences in Florence (1971). He was decorated by the Republic of France with three orders: Commander of the Order of Merit (1967), Commander’s Cross of the National Order of Merit (1968), and Commander of the Order of the Academic Palmes (L’Ordre des Palmes académiques) (1973).

At the 11th IUFRO Congress in Rome (Italy 1953) and the next congress in Oxford (UK 1956), Professor Speer became Leader of Section 31 Forestry Economics. At the 13th IUFRO Congress in Vienna in 1961, he was elected President of the Union for 1962-1967. At the 14th IUFRO Congress in Munich, Germany (1967), Professor Speer was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership for his dedication to IUFRO and its further development. He participated in follow up IUFRO Congresses, and on September 11, 1981, he delivered the final key address to the IUFRO World Congress in Kyoto, Japan, called International Cooperation in Forestry Research, stressing such key issues as demand, problems and prospects of international cooperation in forestry research.

Professor Emeritus Dr. rer.nat Julius Speer unexpectedly passed away from heart failure on June 08, 1984 in Miesbach, Oberbayern (Upper Bavaria) at the age of 78 years.

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5. *Wald und Forstwirtschaft in der Industriegesellschaft / Münchner Universitätsreden. Neue Folge, 1960, H. 29; Holz-Cbl. 86, 1941--194.3. [Forest and forestry in industrial society].

**Personal sources:**
HARPER, Verne (Les) Lester

was born on August 13, 1902 in Monroe, South Dakota, USA. He married Elizabeth Owen Harper (1907-1996), and they had a son, William Lester, and grandson, James W. Harper.

In 1926-1927, he received his Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees in Forestry from the University of California, Berkley.

He moved to Florida in 1927 to take up a position as a forestry research scientist at the Southern Forest Experiment Station of the USDA Forest Service in Starke, Florida. He was one of co-founders of the first field research unit of the Forest Service there. He also developed the Experimental Forest and Research Laboratory at Olustee, Florida (which closed in 1996). In 1931, the USDA Forest Service Research Center was established at Lake City, and the Southern Forest Experiment Station moved its research from Starke to Lake City near its Olustee Experimental Forest, in the Osceola National Forest. His research at that time mostly dealt with pine gum used by naval stores, and resulted in his participation in the preparation of the 200-page USDA handbook “A naval stores handbook dealing with the production of pine gum or oleoresin” (1935). He also worked on silvicultural issues and the use of prescribed burning, and was one of the first who described the effects of fire on the gum yields of longleaf and slash pines. In 1943, he made a presentation about this in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Duke University from which, he obtained his Ph.D. in Forest Economics.

For a few years, Verne Harper guided a research program to study the problems of forest management on the Southeastern Coastal Plain. He served as chief of the Forest Management Division (1935–1936) in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was then promoted and took up the office of Division Chief of Forest Management Research at the USDA Forest Service in Washington, D.C. where he served from 1937 to 1944, and as Principal Forester at the Division of Forest Economics Research until 1945.

In 1946, as Director of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station (Philadelphia, PA), he expressed his motto in its Annual Report: “Forestry embraces much more than planting and growing timber and protecting it from fire.” During his term in the Director’s office, he improved research and administration to a new level by introducing not only new ideas in forestry research and its administration, but also developing the relationship between forestry research and the general public by creating the Station’s Advisory Council, which raised awareness and converted this awareness into public responses. He introduced this based on his experience with an innovative approach to national research planning and management, multi-disciplinary research and collaborative research with universities.

Within a few years of Dr. Harper assuming its directorship, what had been the smallest experiment station in 1945 grew to be the largest one in 1950. He also placed much emphasis on increasing the personal capacity of the researchers and research administrators. One of his officers – John R. McGuire, recruited in 1946, later became the director of another forest research station and, in 1972, Chief of USDA Forest Service. Director Harper also hired a professional editor and writer who helped the staff to convert their research results into research papers and other publications.

In 1950, Dr. Harper left the Station after being appointed Deputy Chief for Research. He later became Chief for Research at the USDA Forest Service in Washington, D.C. During his term at the Washington office, he actively participated in the development of one of the most significant national forestry documents – Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (or MUSYA) that became Public Law 86-517. He retired from his position in 1966 and became a Professor of Forestry, and, later, Professor of Natural Resources Policy at the University of Florida’s School of Forest Resources and Conservation, from which he retired in 1972 with emeritus status.

Dr. Harper was a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters (1959) and became an SAF Golden Member in 1985. He was the first recipient of the B. E. Fernow International Forestry Award (1965), a member of the American Forestry Association and German Forestry Association, received an Honorary Doctor of Science from North Carolina State University (conferred in 1967), and on April 23, 2003, he was inducted into the Florida Society of American Foresters Hall of Fame.
Dr. Harper was influential in both national and international forestry. After the Second World War, the USDA Forest Service established a good relationship with the Forestry Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and resumed its membership in the IUFRO. Professor Harper actively participated in the activities of these and other international organizations until his retirement. He was President of the International Union of Societies of Foresters (IUSF)\(^{16}\), and he published a study entitled “Early History of the IUSF, 1964-1974” about this Union.

He participated in several IUFRO Congresses (UK 1956, Vienna, 1961, Germany 1967). He was elected IUFRO Vice-President for 1962-1967. In his speech to the 14th IUFRO Congress in Munich (1967), he talked about the scientific organization of the Union and the work of its Research Sections and Working Groups that had significantly grown in number and scope of work. During that Congress, the President noted that all the work to develop the terminological dictionary had been re-assigned to Vice-President Harper, who was substantially assisted by the U.S. Forest Service – these terminological dictionaries were published in 1971.

Professor Harper actively participated in the preparation of the 15th IUFRO Congress held in Gainesville, Florida, USA in 1971. In recognition of his active and fruitful work in IUFRO, Professor Harper was proposed as a IUFRO Honorary Member in 1967, and formally received this honour in 1971 along with Professor Julius Speer, who had also been nominated in 1967.

Professor Emeritus of University of Florida’s School of Forestry Verne L. Harper died in Gainesville on November 12, 1997 at the age of 95 years. He is buried next to his wife at Oak Lawn Cemetery, Lake City, Columbia County, Florida\(^{17}\).

Research sources:

Personal sources:
5. Negley S. Personal communications (February 2018) at snegley@ufl.edu
6. Smith W.H. Personal communications (February 2018) at whsmith@ufl.edu


\(^{17}\) https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/10006621/verne-lester-harper
PHILIPPIS, Alessandro De

was born on November 6, 1908 in Bellosguardo, Province of Salerno, Italy, into the family of Roberto, landowner and farmer, and Teresa (née Marmo) De Philippis. He had one sister, Giulia (1906-1970), and one brother, Giulio. In 1935, he married Avigail Vigodsky (1912-1958), and they raised two sons, Donato (1949) and Roberto (1952).

After finishing school at the Institute for Technical Geometers in Salerno, Alessandro began his university education at the Faculty of Agriculture of the “Federico II” University of Naples in Portici (Napoli), but then moved to the University of Florence, where in 1930 he obtained the Degree in Agriculture. In 1931, he was appointed as a researcher at the Forestry Research Experimental Station in Florence where he served until 1942. In 1941, he graduated in Agricultural and Forestry Sciences from the University of Florence, and in 1942 obtained the Chair of Forest Ecology and Silviculture at the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Florence. He held this position until 1979, when he reached an age limit, and in 1984, he retired completely from the University.

From 1939, De Philippis was able to make many trips in Europe (Denmark, Hungary, France, Yugoslavia and other Countries) and later in America, Asia and Australia, during which he visited various forests and research institutes, and became acquainted with forestry in those areas and countries. In 1950, he spent time in Israel at the beginning of the re-afforestation campaign to restore denuded lands in the country. He helped in establishing the Ilanot Forestry Research Station and in the preparation of the first issue of its proceedings. After coming back to Italy, in 1952 he founded and became the first Director of the Agricultural and Forestry Experimentation Centre of the Italian National Agency for Pulp and Paper (ENCC – Centro di Sperimentazione Agricola e Forestale dell’Ente Nazionale Cellulosa e Carta) in Rome-Casalotti, a position he held until 1973.

During his over 60-year professional career as a researcher and as a teacher, Alessandro De Philippis published 187 papers about the ecological foundations of silviculture, botanical, ecological and woody plants, including exotic (Eucalyptus) species of Mediterranean and mountainous regions. He also paid much attention to genetics, forest conservation, wood production, and to the economic and social aspects of Italian and international forestry. In the early 1950s, Alessandro De Philippis was among the researchers supporting the wider use of dendrochronology as a scientific method.

His efforts and achievements were recognized by various national and international organizations. Professor De Philippis was among the founders of the Italian Academy of Forest Sciences (Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali) in Florence. An ordinary member from 1951, he was elected President in 1980 and held this position until 1992. He was also Vice-President of the Italian Botanical Society, a member of the National Linnaean Academy in Rome (from 1973), of the Academy of Georgofili in Florence, of the National Academy of Agriculture in Bologna, of the Academy of Agriculture in Turin, and of the Italian Society of Ecology. He was a Chair of the Honours Committee of the World Academy of Art and Science and President of the scientific and cultural association Silva Mediterranea. In 1979, he received the W. L. Pfeil Prize from the Albert Ludwig University of Freiburg, Germany. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters and an Honorary Member of the Israel Forestry Association.

His activity in IUFRO was of great importance to Professor De Philippis as well as being of mutual benefit for IUFRO itself. He actively participated in the 10th IUFRO Congress in Zurich, Switzerland (1948) and the next Congress in Rome, Italy (1953). In Rome, he moderated and then was elected Leader of Section 21 Research on Site Factors, and after changes in the IUFRO management (withdrawing of the Secretariat functions from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations), in 1953, he became the first Technical Advisor to the IUFRO President, at that time – Professor Aldo Pavari. During the 12th IUFRO Congress in Oxford, UK (1956), he was re-elected as Leader

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19 The inauguration of the Center took place on September 21, 1953, one day before the Opening ceremony of the 11th IUFRO Congress held in Rome on September 22 to 26, 1953.
of Section 21, was included in the working party on forest typology proposed by Professor Vladimir N. Sukachev (Russia), while remaining a representative of Italy on IUFRO’s International Council. At the 13th IUFRO Congress in Vienna, Austria (1961), he moderated five sessions of Section 21 and was elected and a Member of the IUFRO Permanent Committee. At the 14th IUFRO Congress in Munich, Germany (1967) he was re-elected to this position, and was thus on the IUFRO Board from 1962 to 1971. He was also a member of an Organization Committee to draft revised IUFRO Statutes that were adopted at the 15th IUFRO Congress in Gainesville (USA 1971).

For his dedication to IUFRO and long-term service, Professor De Philippis was elected an Honorary Member of IUFRO in 1971.

Professor Alessandro De Philippis passed away in Florence on April 6, 2002. A ceremony dedicated to the centenary of his birth was held on May 10, 2008 in Bellosguardo, province of Salerno. In commemoration of his input to Italian and international science, teaching and administration, a memorial plaque was mounted on the house of Professor Alessandro De Philippis’ birthplace.

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3. I diradamenti boschivi nella scienza, nella sperimentazione, nell’arte colturale. – Universitaria Editrice, Firenze; 1949. – 339 pp [Forest thinning in science, experimentation, cultivation art].

Personal sources:
7. De Philippis R. Personal communications (February 2018) at roberto.dephilippis@unifi.it
SAMSET, Ivar

was born on December 4, 1918 in Gjerpen township of Telemark county, Norway to Jon Iversen (1888-1974), forest manager at Grenland Forest Management, and Kristi (née Søfteland) (1893-1973), Samset. Together with his siblings, Margrete, Olav and Aslaug, he grew up in the Skien district, and also enjoyed time at the Samset family farm in Romsdal. In 1948, Ivar married Eve Benterud (1922), and they raised two children, Tora and Jon.

In 1938, after finishing Skien Gymnasium and forestry school, he did his obligatory practical period as a forestry worker with Treschow-Fritze. In 1944, he graduated with honours from the Forestry Department of the Norwegian College of Agriculture (Norges landbrukshøgskole – NLH, now the Norwegian University of Life Sciences) at Ås. In 1945, he started as a teacher at Buskerud Agricultural School. In 1945-1947, he studied road construction, machinery and work organization in the Norwegian Technical College (Norges tekniske høgskole – NTH) at Trondheim, before joining the Norwegian Forestry Research Institute at Ås in Akershus.

When it was decided in 1946-1947 to develop a forest techniques group, the role of leader fell on Ivar Samset. He not only set up a research team for the development of forest operations and techniques, but also focused on raising awareness of technological development opportunities internationally as well as incorporating them into university forestry education in Norway.

From 1956 until his retirement at the end of 1988, Ivar Samset was both Professor of Forest Operations at the Norwegian College of Agriculture (NLH) and leader of the forest operations division at the Norwegian Forest Research Institute. At NLH, he published a series of manuals, compendiums and other study materials for training courses, practical exercises and demonstrations; a prolific synergy of research dissemination and education. Throughout these years many foresters, forest owners, businessmen and public decision-makers were influenced by his enthusiastic lectures. In 1959, he established the first experimental technical station Silvi Futurum in Hurdal (Akershus county) just north of Oslo. In 1970, he established a second station, Silvi Montana, in the village of Kviteseid (Telemark) to demonstrate the latest developments in forestry for mountainous terrain.

Over the years, Professor Ivar Samset developed an impressive international network of forest operations specialists. He travelled the world to deliver lectures and seminars, and to make presentations at scientific conferences and business meetings in order to accelerate forest operations research in Nordic and Central Europe, North America and Asia. He was also an influential member of the FAO/ECE/ILO Joint Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers after its establishment in 1955. He led the Study Group on manual and mechanized forest operations during 1959 to 1966 and the Study Group on the mechanization of forest work from 1962 to 1968.

Ivar Samset was a man who began his career during the period of heavy manual work in forestry. Through the chainsaw and tractor, he brought Norwegian forestry forward to modern mechanized harvesting and transportation technologies, and with them, a new wave of working methods. His research, education, international activities and life is reflected in his over 200 publications.

For his research, education and administrative achievements at national and international levels, Dr. Ivar Samset received recognition as a member of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences (1968) and of forestry academies in Sweden, Finland, Italy and the USA. He received an honorary doctorate at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (1977) and in the same year – the Gold Mark of the Norwegian Forestry Society (Det norske Skogselskap), the highest recognition of a forester in Norway.

Professor Samset’s ability to foster international cooperation was the driving factor for IUFRO’s invitation to share his knowledge and experience. He made his first presentation at Section 32 Operational efficiency during the 11th IUFRO Congress in Rome, Italy (1953), and following that participated in every congress until 1995 in Tampere, Finland. He was elected Leader of Research Section 32 for 1962-1967 at the 13th Congress in Vienna,
Austria (1961), and as Vice President for 1968-1971 at the 14th Congress in Munich, Germany (1967). Professor Samset was appointed to lead an Organization Committee tasked with drafting a revision of the IUFRO Statutes. The revised Statutes were adopted at the 15th Congress in Gainesville, USA (1971), where Professor Samset was elected President of IUFRO for 1972-1976. It was during his presidential period that the negotiations concerning the Union’s Permanent Secretariat were held and the Agreement with the Austrian Government was signed for the establishment of the permanent Secretariat in Vienna, where it has been since its opening on the 26th of June in 1973. Another initiative during his term was the launch of IUFRO News in 1972 as an information source for IUFRO members, officers and officeholders.

Professor Samset put much energy into hosting the 16th IUFRO World Congress in Oslo, Norway (1976). He made it possible for 50 young scientists from 27 developing countries to participate in the Congress under NORAD sponsorship. He also promoted IUFRO activities in his publications: 19 out of 205 were about the Union. For his longstanding and productive work in IUFRO, he was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership at the IUFRO Congress in Oslo in 1976.

Professor emeritus Ivar Samset was also professionally active after his retirement. During his retirement, he wrote numerous books including his autobiography Storm gjennom skogene (Storm through the woods) in 2004. He passed away in Ås on June 29, 2015, nearly 97 years old.

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5. Fjeld D. Personal communications (February 2018) at dag.fjeld@nibio.no

MNISK – Meddelelser fra Norsk institutt for skogforskning (Communications of the Norwegian Forest Research Institute)

37
REDMOND, Douglas Rollen

was born on August 30, 1918 in Upper Musquodoboit, a forestry and farming community in Nova Scotia, Canada, into the family of Alfred Jones and Edith Pauline (née McIvor) Redmond. He had three siblings, Edna, Stewart and Pauline. In 1943, he married Hazel Augusta with whom he lived for 65 years and raised their four children, Sharon, Roderick, Peter and Ian.

After finishing High School in his hometown in 1933, he worked as a saw woodsman and sawmill worker until 1939. Then he moved to the Pacific coast of Canada — to British Columbia where worked as a fire fighter at the Trail Fire Department in the small township of Trail, BC. He was going to continue his education, but World War Two interrupted his plans, and he was called up for military service in the Royal Canadian Air Force (1941-1945).

After the war he returned to the east coast of Canada, and in 1949 obtained a Bachelor degree in Forestry from the University of New Brunswick (UNB), Fredericton, NB. During the summer field seasons of 1947-1950, he worked on forest pathology issues in Ontario and the Maritimes. Having a good practical experience, he received his Master’s degree with honour (cum laude) majoring in Forest Pathology from Yale University, USA, in 1950.

In 1951, Doug Redmond began his 39-year career with the federal government at the Forestry Branch of the Department of Resources and Development, which is now called the Canadian Forest Service (CFS). He joined the Unit of Forest Pathology at the CFS’s Forest Biology Laboratory in Fredericton, N.B., as Officer-in-Charge of Forest Pathology Investigations in the Atlantic Provinces.

In 1954, he obtained his PhD in Forest Pathology from Yale University. He continued his work in the Laboratory, concentrating mostly on yellow birch and balsam fir diseases and mycorrhiza. In 1957, Dr. Redmond was selected as Chief of the Forest Research Division, Forestry Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in Ottawa. After reorganization under the Department of Forestry Act, in 1960, he was promoted to Director of the Forest Research Branch at the newly established Department of Forestry, then in 1965 to the Department’s Scientific Adviser, and in 1969 to Director of the Forestry Relations Branch of Environment Canada.

In 1976, Douglas Redmond was appointed Director of the Canadian Institute of Forestry (CIF/IFC) with responsibilities for research in forest ecology, forest management and forest protection from fire, insects and diseases. Actually, his life for many years has been linked with this Institute: he was first a regular member (from 1951), twice member of the Board of Directors, Host Annual Meeting Planning Committee (HAMPCO) Chairman (1967), President (1978-1979), Acting Secretary Manager (1982), and twice Acting Executive Director (1984, 1989). In addition, he was The Forestry Chronicle Production Manager (1986-1990), and Chairman of the Archival Committee (1991-1992).

His public service was also impressive – he was a member of the Canadian Forestry Association (CFA) and for a long time the CFA Board Member, Honorary Treasurer and President, and up to his death, he remained a director of the CFA’s Canadian Forestry Foundation. He was also an active and highly efficient member in charitable fundraising in the Kiwanis Foundation and the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts – SAGE Kiwanis.

Dr. Redmond was also active in the international forest and forest-related arena. For example, he was General Chairman of the UN World Consultation on Use of Wood in Housing held in July 1971 at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, BC, Canada. Upon retirement in 1980, he continued to author research papers on both Canadian and international forestry issues.

During his professional research career, Dr. Redmond authored and co-authored over 50 scientific papers. In 1975, in recognition of his contribution to world forestry, Dr. Redmond received the Bernhard Eduard Fernow Award granted by the American Forestry Association (AFA) together with the German Forestry Association (GFA).

Dr. Douglas Redmond was active as a member of the IUFRO Permanent Committee (1961-1971), and as a contributor of an Organization Committee that revised the IUFRO Statutes, which became effective in March 15, 1971. At the
16th IUFRO Congress in Gainesville, USA (1971), he was elected as IUFRO Vice-President, Programme, for 1972-1976. In 1972, IUFRO President Ivar Samset and Douglas Redmond, following the decision of the Executive Council (Warsaw, 23-28 February 1972), visited Austria and Switzerland to explore the possibilities for opening the office of the Permanent Secretariat. The agreement on the establishment of the IUFRO secretariat in Vienna, Austria, was signed in 1973.

In 1976, Douglas Redmond became the first Canadian to receive Honorary Membership of IUFRO in recognition of his particularly important service to the Union.

Dr. Douglas R. Redmond passed away in Ottawa on 29 October 2008 in his 91st year.

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Personal sources:
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was born on August 28, 1886 in Pontivy, Morbihan, region Bretagne, France, into the family of Augustin René Marie (1852-1918), Counselor at the Court and Marie Angélique Julie (née Bouché) (1863-1956) Oudin. He had three brothers and sisters. In September 1919, Auguste married Madeleine Marie Mathilde Petetin (1891-1949). They had four children: Colette (1921), Anne (1922), Hubert (1924), Jacques-Christian (1931).

After finishing his secondary studies in 1906 Auguste entered and in 1908 graduated from the Polytechnic School (L’École Polytechnique) as an Engineer, then as an Engineer of Waters and Forests in 1911. He began his forestry career at Saumur, Maine-et-Loire.

Mobilized in the infantry from 1914 to 1918, Auguste Oudin was wounded in 1916 on the battlefield of Verdun to Armancourt. After demobilization, he resumed his career at Tours (1920). In 1923 he was employed as Inspector of Waters and Forests in Paris and in 1924, in Nancy where he was also head of the Forestry Research and Experiment Station and Director of the National School of Waters and Forests (École Nationale des Eaux et Forêts).

Subsequently, he was appointed Inspector General of Waters and Forests (Inspecteur général des Eaux et Forêts) on February 3, 1943 and Director of the National School of Waters and Forests in Nancy, on January 1, 1951. In this position, he taught soil science. He retired as Inspector General of Waters and Forests on August 14, 1957. By the Order of August 28, 1957, Mr. Oudin was appointed Honorary Director of the National School of Waters and Forests. He then settled in Paris where he became Director of the Wood School (École supérieure du bois) (1957-1959).

Mr. Oudin was awarded many titles for his service to France, including Commander of the Legion of Honour, the War Cross 1914-1918, the Voluntary Military Services Cross, Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit, Officer of Academy and Officer of Public Education. The latter two are Academic Decorations.

His scientific, educational and administrative achievements were recognized both nationally and internationally. He became a full member in 1962 and then President in 1971 of the French Academy of Agriculture. He was also a Member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (Kungl. Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien) and the Italian Academy of Forest Sciences (Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali). He was President of the International Chestnut Commission (ICC) and in 1954-1956 of the International Society of Soil Science (ISSS) of which he became an Honorary Member (1974).

During his active professional career, Auguste Oudin shared his time between forest and soil sciences. He created important courses on forest pedology and participated actively in the development of pedology (soil science: origin, formation and evolution). He was also interested in forestry and forestry technology, such as pine resin tapping.

Mr. Oudin was active in IUFRO when the Union resumed its work at the 7th IUFRO Congress in Stockholm (Sweden 1929). It was he who proposed to supplement each publication with an abstract in three languages and announced the official invitation to hold the next IUFRO Congress in France. At the 8th IUFRO Congress in Nancy (France 1932), he became a member of the International Committees in charge of studying the standardization of forest stand descriptions and of the methods used in forest research established within Section 1 Forest Ecology and Silviculture and the study of podsolized soils. He also participated in the IUFRO work on standardization and terminology: a report on standardization in forest site description was presented during the 9th IUFRO Congress in Budapest (Hungary 1936).

After World War Two, at the 10th IUFRO Congress in Zurich (Switzerland 1948), he was elected a member of the IUFRO Permanent Committee from 1949 to 1953 and a member of the Bibliographical Committee of IUFRO, later called the Joint FAO/IUFRO Committee on Bibliography. He also became a reviewer of the dictionary of technical

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22 Auguste’s full name was Auguste Corentin Anne Hubert Marie Oudin,
23 Commandeur de la Légion d’honneur, Croix de guerre 1914-1918, Croix des services militaires volontaires, Commandeur du Mérite agricole, Officier d’académie, Officier de l’instruction publique. The latter two are the honorary distinctions for University staff members.
terms in soil science, prepared by Professor Aaltonen (Finland). At the 11th IUFRO Congress in Rome (Italy 1953), he became Leader of Section 31 Forest economics and was re-elected to the IUFRO Permanent Committee (1954-1956). At the 12th IUFRO Congress in Oxford (UK 1956), Mr. Oudin was elected into the team for the revisions of IUFRO Statutes that were adopted during the 13th IUFRO Congress in Vienna (Austria 1961).

Thus, Auguste Oudin was a strong link between two major international scientific associations: soil science and forest science (ISSS and IUFRO). Both associations used this to their advantage in further developing soil sciences in forestry and agriculture.

At the 16th IUFRO Congress in Oslo (Norway 1976), Professor A. Oudin who had been active in IUFRO for over 30 years was elected as an Honorary Member.

Mr. Auguste Oudin passed away in Paris on December 19, 1979 at the age of 93 years.

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5. Cussenot M. Personal communications (March 2018) at michcc45@yahoo.fr
PARDÉ, Jean

was born on January 7, 1919 in Grenoble, French Alps, France into the family of Maurice Edmond (1893-197224), a school teacher, then Professor of Hydrology at the University of Grenoble, and Jeanne (née Alamelle) Pardé. He had two sisters and two brothers. In November 1946, he married Solange Guibal. They had six children, Arnaud (born 1947), Sylvie (1949), Thierry (1952), Frédéric (1956), Florence (1960) and Béatrice (1962).

After finishing his secondary education in 1937 and Les Barres technical forestry school in 1939, Jean graduated from the National Agronomic Institute (Institut National Agronomique – INA) in Paris in 1944. In 1946, he graduated from the National School of Waters and Forests (ENEF) in Nancy. He began his professional career as a silviculturist in the oak forests of Burgundy.

In 1954, he was appointed as research scientist in the section Silviculture and Dendrometry at the Forestry Research and Experiment Station in Nancy (Station de Recherches et Expériences Forestières) and as professor of dendrometry at the Nancy School of Waters and Forests (École Nationale des Eaux et Forêts – ENEF). He was Professor of Dendrometry until 1970 at this School as well as at the National School of Rural Engineering of Water and Forests (L’École nationale du Génie rural, des Eaux et des Forêts – ENGREF, now AgroParisTech – Nancy Center).

In 1961, he became Director of the Section of Silviculture and Production at the Forest Research and Experiment Station in Nancy, and from 1964 to 1973, Director of the National Centre for Forest Research. In 1964, the Centre was integrated into the National Institute of Agricultural Research (Institut National de Recherche Agronomique – INRA), and in 1968, as administrator he moved the Centre to the newly built research campus in Champenoux.

From 1971 to 1984, he served as a leader for the creation of similar research groups in Nancy, Avignon, Bordeaux, and Orléans.

His professional life and major interest led Jean Pardé to publish a textbook on Dendrometry (1961), and the 2nd edition (1988) that was translated into Spanish and Japanese. In 1962, he also produced a growth and yield table for the oak forests of the Loire area, which can be considered the first French model of forest stand growth.

After World War Two, when France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux signed in Paris in 1951 the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), a good prospective appeared for the re-establishment of cooperation between France and Germany. Jean Pardé was among the pioneers in the forest sector when he began re-establishing a good Franco-German relationship by visiting forest research scientists at the University of Freiburg, and then establishing good working contacts with German universities and forest research stations in Göttingen, Trippstadt, Hamburg and elsewhere.

In 1958, he joined the editorial board of the French Forest Review (Revue Forestière Française – RFF), and in 1964 became the Editor-in-Chief of this journal until his retirement in 1984 as Director Emeritus of the Station of Silviculture and Production at the INRA Centre in Champenoux-Nancy (Station de Sylviculture et de Production du Centre National de Recherches Forestières de Champenoux, Nancy). In 1999, he took responsibility for the Annals of Forestry Sciences (Annales des Sciences forestières) published under the aegis of INRA. During his professional career, Jean Pardé authored and co-authored over 200 publications.

His merits and important role in development of international forest networks and the bilateral Franco-German relationship were widely recognized. He was Doctor Honoris Causa of the Maximilian University of Munich, Germany, and the Laval University, Québec, Canada; he received the Wilhelm Leopold Pfeil Prize (the FVS Foundation in Hamburg, Germany), the Heinrich Christian Burckhardt Medal (Georg August University Göttingen, Germany) and

24 His grandfather was Leon Pardé (1865-1943), Conservator of Waters and Forests (Conservateur des Eaux et Forêts), director of the Forest School in Les Barres (École Forestière des Barres) and the author of books about dendrology still well-known especially Conifers and Hardwoods (Les Conifères and Les Feuillus).
the Medal of Merit (the Minister of Rhineland-Palatinate land). He was also a Corresponding Member of the French
Academy of Agriculture and of the Italian Academy of Forest Sciences (*Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali*) in
Florence, and an Honorary Member of the same.

Professor Pardé was active in IUFRO for almost 20 years, starting with the 14th IUFRO Congress in Munich (Germany
1967) when he became Deputy Coordinator and Coordinator of Section 25 *Study of Growth and Yield, and Forest
Management* from 1968 to 1970. At the 15th IUFRO Congress in Gainesville (USA 1971), he was elected Coordinator
of Division 6 General Subjects from 1971 to 1976, and then re-elected for the same position at the 16th IUFRO World
Congress in Oslo (Norway 1976) and a member of the IUFRO Executive Board until 1981. Then he was the French
representative on the International Council until the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia 1986).

In addition to his IUFRO office work, he also promoted the Union in France and in Francophone Africa by organizing
divisional and interdivisional meetings as well as publishing articles on IUFRO activities. In recognition of his
exceptional IUFRO career, Professor Pardé was elected as an Honorary Member of IUFRO in 1982.

His hobbies were trains, history, birds, gardening and several others. He transmitted part of his love to his children:
Frédéric spent his entire career in trains, Florence is fond of history, and Béatrice loves birds and gardening.

Professor Jean Pardé died at the age of 89 years in Nancy on January 9, 2008.

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4. Teissier du Cros E. *Personal communications* (February 2018) at eric.teissierducros@gmail.com
LIESE, Walter

was born on January 31, 1926 in Berlin and grew up in Eberswalde, where his father, a well known Professor of Forest Botany and Wood Preservation taught at the Forestry School (Forstliche Hochschule). In March 1952, he married Elsa-Katrin Pabst with whom he lived 60 years and raised two sons, Andreas and Stefan.

He finished the Humanistic Gymnasium in Eberswalde and was sent to war service in 1944. After safely returning to a peaceful life, he was a forest worker before enrollment in 1946 into the Albert Ludwig University of Freiburg and the Forest Faculty Hann. Münden of Göttingen University to study Forestry and graduated 1950. His dissertation, dated 1951, contains the first electron micrograph of the unknown microstructure of wood showing the pit structure as a link between wood tracheids.

From 1951, he was Research Assistant at the Forestry Research Institute of North Rhein-Westphalia, worked for a year in the wood preservation industry in Mannheim, and then became in 1953 Research Assistant for Forest Botany at the University of Freiburg. In 1959, he was appointed Lecturer and an Unscheduled Professor at the Institute for Forest Botany, Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich, acting later as head of this institute.

In 1963, Walter Liese was appointed Full Professor of Wood Biology at the University of Hamburg and Director of the Institute for Wood Biology and Protection at the Federal Research Center for Forestry and Forest Products (BFH) until his retirement in 1991 with emeritus status and kept his desk at the institute. In 1966, Franz Kollmann founded the International Academy of Wood Science (IAWS), and Walter Liese became a Fellow in the first board appointed. The following year Franz Kollmann initiated the journal Wood Science and Technology, which is published at the Institute in Munich. Walter Liese belonged to the first Editorial Board and was (together with Josef Bauch) the author of the first essay in this journal.

During his professional career in Hamburg, Professor Liese supervised more than 40 Ph.D. theses and 75 diploma theses. He is the author and co-author of about 500 scientific papers and 10 books on a number of topics from wood anatomy and wood quality to wood preservation and bamboo and rattan. He has also worked as a visiting researcher and as a technical consultant on over 100 projects in 30 countries worldwide.

After retirement in 1991, Professor Liese increased his work on bamboo and rattan growing and utilization. In his research of these "wood of poor man", he travelled to over 20 countries and published about 150 papers including the more recent co-authored book “Bamboo: The Plant and Its Uses (2015) and “The CODIT Principle. Implications for the Best Practices, (2015)”. His first experience in studying bamboo or the beginning of his “Zweitlebens” (the second life) dated by the end of 1957, when he spent four and a half months as an expert of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India. That trip initiated his almost a yearlong travel to Indonesia, Japan, Australia, and the USA. For his contribution to the formation of the International Center for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR) in Beijing, China, he is mentioned as “Grandfather of INBAR”.

His editorial activity is impressive. For a long time during different years, he was an editor, co-editor and member of editorial boards of several scientific journals: Holz als Roh- und Werkstoff (Wood as Resource and Material); Wood Science and Technology; Forstwissenschaftliches Centralblatt (Forest Science); Cellulose: Chemistry, Technology; Journal of Tropical Forest Science; Journal of Bamboo and Rattan; World Bamboo and Rattan.

Many institutions and countries endowed Professor Liese with awards for his national and international achievements in forest research, teaching, administration and development of international cooperation. He received honorary doctorates from the University of Sopron, Hungary (1986), Technical University in Zvolen, Czechoslovakia (1987), Istanbul University, Turkey (1987), Poznań University of Life Sciences, Poland (1991) and University of Ljubljana, Slovenia (1994). He is an Honorary Professor of Nanjing Forestry University, China. He holds an honorary membership of scientific academies in India, Italy, France, Poland, and received scientific honours in the People’s Republic of China (PRC), the German Democratic Republic (GDR, East Germany), Federal Republic of Germany (FRG, West Germany), Finland, Ghana, UK, India, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Taiwan and USA. He is also an Honorary Member of the American, Chinese, European, Philippine and World Bamboo Organizations.
At the 14th IUFRO Congress in Munich, Germany (1967), Professor Liese was elected a member of the Permanent Committee for 1968-1971, and later as a member of the Organization Committee to revise the IUFRO Statutes that were adopted at the next Congress in Gainesville (1971). At that Congress, he was co-chair of the Working Group on Tropical Woods within Section 41 Forest Products, and was elected a Regional Representative for Western Europe and chaired the Committee for International Relations 1968-1976. At the 16th IUFRO Congress in Oslo, Norway (1976), Professor Liese was elected IUFRO President for 1977-1981, and put a lot effort into organizing the first IUFRO Congress in Asia (Kyoto, Japan, 1981). After high-ranking discussions in Beijing and Taipei, delegates from both China could participate in the meeting after a long time of separation. At that Congress, Immediate Past President Walter Liese became head of the Programme Committee holding the Centennial IUFRO Congress in Eberswalde (1992) where he delivered the keynote address. He later attended further IUFRO Congresses.

Professor Liese has had one of the longest histories of service to IUFRO, organizing and attending numerous IUFRO events. He promoted the international expansion of IUFRO as well as its representation in a number of governing bodies. He organized the first Management Committee meeting in the USSR, Moscow and Sochi (1980), proposed the election of Professor Dušan Mlinšek as first President from a socialist country, and Yugoslavia as the location of the 18th IUFRO World Congress (1986). He has also supported the election of the first representative from Asia and a developing country as IUFRO President – Dr. Salleh Mohd Nor, Malaysia (1990).

Prof. em. Dr. Drs. h. c. Walter Liese is still active in the forest scientific space. Recently, he participated in the 125th Anniversary of IUFRO Congress in Eberswalde and Freiburg (2017), gifted historical documents to IUFRO as well as greeted the participants in side and other events.

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CALLAHAM, Robert (Bob) Zina

was born on May 24, 1927, in San Francisco, California, USA into the family of Birdie (née Harris) and Zina R. Callaham (1904-1984). In 1949, he married Virginia Johns, and they raised a daughter, Candace Ann (1952), and a son, Peter Robert (1955).

After finishing San Mateo High School (1944), he went to Oregon State College (later Univ.) for one year, served a year in the U.S. Navy, followed by a year at San Mateo Jr. College (now College of San Mateo). As a war-veteran, he enrolled in the School of Forestry at the University of California at Berkeley from which he obtained a B.Sc. degree in Forestry (1949) and a Ph.D. in Botany and Genetics (1955).

Four weeks after being awarded his degree in forestry, Bob Callaham began his professional career in the USDA's Forest Insect Laboratory located on the ground floor of UC's Forestry Building. His specific assignments all concerned resistance of forest trees to insect attacks by weevils and later by bark beetles. His academic training in genetics led in 1954 to his being reassigned as a forest geneticist. Working and commuting 120 miles, between Berkeley and Placerville's IFG, he developed a broad understanding of diversity in the genus Pinus and the genetic compatibility among its nearly 100 species. In the mid-1950s, he specialized on geographic variation in ponderosa pine. Several of his publications describe the biosystematic approaches he used and his results.

In 1958, he was assigned as Research Center Leader at Spokane, Washington (1958-1960). In 1960, he returned to Berkeley as Project Leader for Genetics Research at the California Forest and Range Experiment Station (CFRES) (1960-1962), and as Assistant Director of the Station (1963-1964). During those assignments, he wrote a proposal that resulted in the Institute of Forest Genetics receiving a Distinguished Unit Award from the USDA in 1964.

In October 1964, Dr. Callaham moved to the Washington Office as Branch Chief for Forest Genetics, and was reassigned in 1965 as Staff Assistant to the Deputy Chief for Research. He was promoted to Director of the Division of Forest Insect and Disease Research (from 1968 to 1972), and reassigned as Director of the Division of Forest Environment Research (from 1973 to 1976). Dr. Callaham was reassigned to Berkeley, CA, to serve as Director of the USDA Forest Service Pacific Southwest Forest Research Station (1976-1983). Overlapping his three later roles, he was assigned the added burden of modernizing the Forest Service library systems. Those efforts resulted in his receiving a Superior Service Award from the USDA in 1983.

Dr. Robert Callaham retired from the USDA Forest Service as Director at Berkeley on May 13, 1983. Two weeks later, he was appointed as Program Coordinator (de facto Director) of the University of California's Wildland Resources Center. During just seven years in that Center (until July 15, 1990), he produced 26 scientific, technical, and annual reports.

In 1982 through 1998, Dr. Callaham undertook 17 international forestry research-related consultancies. They began in 1982 when he was directed by the Chief of the USDA Forest Service to represent the Service at an ASEAN meeting – in Australia and Papua-New Guinea – of heads of forestry in its member countries. Also in 1982, his Chief directed him to spend a week with the Director of the Canadian Forestry Service (CFS) in Ottawa, on strategic planning and improving the management of his organization. Other requests for his consulting services were made by: Canada’s International Development Research Centre (IDRC) to Singapore (1984), USAID (via Winrock International) to Bangladesh (1984), ASEAN (Singapore, 1985), Malaysia (1988), Beijing (China, 1990), Bangalore and Dehra Dun, India (1991 and 1993), and Malaysia (1988); Germany’s GTZ to Malaysia, (1986, 1987, 1992-1993 and 1995) and Honduras (1998); The Netherlands’ TROPENBOS (1986-1987); Peoples’ Republic of China – Beijing (1990), Republic of China–Taipei, Taiwan (1990, 1992), United Kingdom’s Overseas Development Agency (ODA) to Coimbatore, India (1994), as well as the Commonwealth Consultative Group on Technology Management training in Malaysia (1993). He visited and worked in 47 countries on 6 continents.

From 1990 through 2008, Callaham studied, learned, and became expert at the Japanese highly stylized art form of bonsai. He mastered growing dwarfed forest trees in very shallow pots. Through 2015, he researched and published books on his ancestral roots, available at <lulu.com>. All in all, he has his name attributed to more than 140 scientific,
technical, and family histories in articles, reports, and books. He was the editor of all technical papers/reports on silviculture, forest genetics and tree breeding submitted for publication in Proceedings of the World Forestry Congresses from Madrid (1964) to Mexico City (1982).

Dr. Robert Callaham, a long-time member of the Society of American Foresters (SAF), was elected a Fellow in 1979. As a member of SAF, he served in 1974-1979 on the Executive Board of the International Union of Societies of Foresters (IUSF), and was elected an Honorary Member (1982). Dr. Callaham was the first Forest Service employee to be selected to serve as a Congressional Fellow in the U.S. Congress, 1972-1974. He received Distinguished and Superior Service Awards from the USDA (1962 and 1982).

Dr. Robert Z. Callaham dedicated much time to working for FAO/IUFRO in different capacities. He prepared, organized and later chaired FAO/IUFRO's Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources (1966-1972). He participated in FAO/IUFRO's First World Consultation on Forest Genetics and Tree Improvement (Stockholm, Sweden 1963). He organized and chaired the second related consultation at Washington, DC, USA, during August 1969. He organized (but did not chair) the third such consultation in Canberra, Australia, 1974. He organized but chose not to chair the FAO/IUFRO Symposium on Internationally Dangerous Forest Diseases and Insects in Dehra Dun, India (1976). In addition, he was Chairman and reporter of FAO's Technical Consultations on an International System for Agricultural Science and Technology, and Forestry (1975, 1976, 1979).

Starting with the 14th Congress in Munich, West Germany (1967), being a botanist and geneticist Dr. Callaham served as Coordinator of Section 22 Forest Plants. Being actively involved as part of the country’s team to prepare the 15th Congress in Gainesville, USA (1971) he was also active in his Section. At that Congress, Dr. Callaham became Coordinator of Division 2 Forest Plants and Forest Protection to which he served two terms until the Congress in Kyoto, Japan (1981). He also was a member of the IUFRO Executive Board (1972-1981) and participated in 14 annual meetings of IUFRO’s EB in member countries. Dr. Callaham also consulted on design of IUFRO’s INCOFORE, an international system for managing networks of forestry research projects (Vienna, Austria, 1988).

In 1982, Dr. Robert Z. Callaham was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership.

After receiving this appreciation of his work, Dr. Callaham continued to serve IUFRO. He actively participated amongst other things in the preparation of the world’s first Trilingual Forestry Vocabulary (English, French Spanish), later merged into IUFRO's SilvaTerm database (1986), the IUFRO-designed International Council for Forestry Research (INCOFORE) System for managing networks of forestry research projects (1988), and the IUFRO/World Bank training course on management of forestry research for Africa (Nairobi, Kenya 1989), acting as its director.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
Callaham R.Z. Personal communications (December 2017 – February 2018) at rzcallaham@comcast.net
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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MELEKHOV, Ivan Stepanovich

was born on September 15, 1905 in the village of Zharovikha (now within the boundaries of Arkhangelsk city). His father, Stepan Andreyevich Melekhov (1877-1967), worked from childhood in the A. Surkov & E. Shergold sawmill, and his mother Yekaterina Maksimovna (née Khviyuzova, 1877-1960) was the daughter of a local peasant family. Stepan married her, and in 1906, brought them to a new built (by himself) house not far from his spouse’s family house. In 1938, Ivan Stepanovich married Tamara Anatolievna Lange (1916-1988), after marriage – Melekhova. There were three sons: Vladimir (1939), Alexander (1941) and Evgeniy (1946) in the family.

Until the age of 6 or 7, his grandmother, who was his first teacher, cared for Ivan. At the age of 9, he enrolled in a three-year elementary school in Arkhangelsk. Due to the educational reforms in 1918, he only finished school in 1924. He first enrolled in Arkhangelsk Polytechnic School in the mechanics program, but in August 1925, he entered the Leningrad Forest Institute (since 1929, the Leningrad Forest and Technical Academy, LLTA, and now the St. Petersburg State Forest Technical University). From 1930, after graduating from the Academy as a Forestry Engineer, he conducted scientific research in the forests of the European North. In his early scientific publications, he touched upon the natural regeneration of spruce, the nature of forest fires, the anatomical structure and the physical and mechanical properties of softwood in the North.

In 1930, he was sent to Arkhangelsk Forest Technical Institute (ALTI), where he followed the path from Assistant Professor (1930) to Chairman of the Department of General Forestry (beginning in 1934) and Forestry (1944-1958). In 1944, in Sverdlovsk (now – Ekaterinburg) Melekhov received a doctoral of science degree in agricultural sciences, and earned the title of Professor. In 1956, he was elected as a Member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, named after V.I. Lenin (VASKhNIL).

Along with teaching, between 1936 and 1958, he conducted research organized by the Academy of Sciences of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). He was a head of scientific expeditions of the forest group of the Northern Bases of the USSR Academy of Sciences; a director of the Arkhangelsk Station; and a director of the Northern Branch of the Forest Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1958-1962, he organized and became the first Director of the Arkhangelsk Institute of Forest and Forest Chemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In 1960, he established the northernmost arboretum in the USSR. In the ALTI, he served until 1962 apart from a small break when he was Head of the Department of Forestry at the LLTA (1951-1952).

In 1962, Professor Melekhov moved to Moscow after being appointed Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Forestry, Pulp and Paper, Woodworking Industry and Forestry under the State Planning Committee of the USSR. Simultaneously, in 1962-1994, he was a Head of Department of Forest Science and Silviculture at Moscow Forest and Technical Institute (MFTI – now Moscow State Forest University) until his last days. From 1965 to 1971 he also served as the Academician Secretary of the Forestry and Agroforestry Division of the VASKhNIL.

Academician I.S. Melekhov was one of the initiators of and a member of the first editorial board of “Lesnoy Zhurnal” (the “Forest Journal”, from 1958); in 1980-1993, he was its editor, and then deputy editor-in-chief. He was also a member of the editorial boards of the journals “Lesnoye Khziaiastvo” (Forestry) and “Lesovedenie” (Forest Science). He was an advisor for more than 50 Ph.D. holders. The doctrine he developed on the dynamic forest and clear-cut typology makes it possible to learn about the forest during its development, deeply understanding its past and present, enabling one to solve the practical tasks of forestry and to foresee the future. He was the author of almost 350 scientific publications, including fundamental university textbooks on forest science, silviculture, and forest regeneration on clear cuts, forest pyrology, forest management history, and other issues of forestry. Many of them received wide recognition in the USSR and abroad. He also published more than a dozen papers about IUFRO including articles dedicated to the 80th, 90th and 100th anniversaries of the Union.

For his outstanding achievements in forest research, teaching, administration and public work, Professor Melekhov was awarded the highest USSR orders, including the Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, and two Orders of the Red Banner of Labour, as well as many medals. His work was highly appreciated by forest scientists and
earned him the title Honoured Scientist of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR, 1967) and the USSR’s highest professional award – the Gold Medal of Georgy F. Morozov (1983). He received Doctor honoris causa of the Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry in Brno, Czechoslovakia (1966), a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (1968) and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1979), Honorary Member of the Finnish Society of Forest Science (1969, member - 1962).

Professor Melekhov played an active role in international forest congresses, symposia, conferences, and spoke at the 5th (1960, Seattle, USA) and the 6th World Forestry Congresses (1966, Madrid, Spain). He was Vice-President and Chairman of the first plenary session of the 6th WFC. He participated in the XII International Botanical Congress (1975, Leningrad). He was Chairman of the Committee on Forestry at the 14th Pacific Scientific Congress (1979, Khabarovsk).

According to the reminiscences of Professor Melekhov, Professor Nikolay Kobranov’s lecture about his trip to participate in the 7th Congress of IUFRO in Stockholm (1929) was the first time that Professor Melekhov heard about IUFRO. Professor Melekhov actively participated in IUFRO for almost 30 years. He spoke at the 13th (1961, Austria), 14th (1967, Germany) and 15th (1971, USA) IUFRO Congresses. In 1967, at the 14th IUFRO Congress, as Regional Representative from Central Eastern Europe, he was elected a member of the IUFRO Permanent Committee, and at the 15th Congress – a member of the Executive Board and one of the six members of the IUFRO Awards Nomination Committee for the Scientific Achievement Award (SAA).

In 1986, at the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, Professor I.S. Melekhov was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership. It was recognized that he had made substantial contributions to IUFRO, supporting the relationship between IUFRO and socialist countries, and promoting IUFRO among forestry scientists in these globally important forestry countries.

Professor Ivan S. Melekhov passed away on December 6, 1994 at the age of 89 years in Moscow and was buried at Vostryakovskoe cemetery.

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5. Melekhov V.I. Personal communications (January 2018) at forest@narfu.ru
HILLIS, William Edwin (Ted)

was born on 9 February 1921 in Geelong, 75 kilometers south-west of the state capital, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. He was the youngest son of William Herbert and Emily Hillis and brother to Herbert, Raymond, Keith and Emily. In late 1952, he married Marjorie Moore (1924–2005), and they had three children: Rosemary, David and Margaret.

After finishing Geelong High School in 1937, he spent two years studying Industrial Chemistry at the Gordon Institute of Technology in his hometown and gained a Diploma in 1939. During World War Two, he worked as a control chemist in the Coal Gas Industry.

In 1942, he began his professional career as a public servant and wood researcher. He was appointed as a Technical Officer in the Division of Industrial Chemistry at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) (the federal government agency for scientific research in Australia) and dedicated his entire life to this organization until his official retirement in 1986. He then continued as an Honorary Research Fellow until complete retirement in 2002.

From 1945 to 1951, he studied industrial chemistry and biochemistry as a part-time student at the University of Melbourne where he obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in 1947 followed by a Master of Science in 1951, as well as gaining teaching experience from being a Resident Tutor at Queen’s College. In 1947, he was transferred to the CSIR’s Division of Forest Products.

In 1966, Ted Hillis obtained a Doctor of Science degree from the University of Melbourne. The core of his thesis was his research work on polyphenols, which resulted in five substantial papers entitled “Polyphenols in leaves of Eucalyptus species: a chemotaxonomic survey” published in Phytochemistry [journal]. In 1972, he was promoted to Chief Research Scientist, the highest research position in CSIRO. In 1973, he became a founding member and the first Chair (1973-1977) of the Australian Institute of Wood Science, remaining a member until his last days.

Along with his research, from 1974 to 1986, Dr. Hillis was affiliated with different universities: as a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Forestry at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra, where he lectured in wood science and supervised post-graduate research, and as Cecil Green Visiting Professor at the University of British Columbia (UBC), Vancouver, Canada in 1984. He was part time Lecturer at the University of Melbourne in 1972-1974, and at the Australian Pulp and Paper Institute (APPI), Monash University in 1990-1999. He established a Wood Science course at the University of Lae, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea, where he taught in 1975-1976.

Dr. Hillis was a member of the editorial boards of several professional journals. In 1956, he was among a group of distinguished scientists who collaborated at Cambridge University resulting in important scientific papers published in Nature and through this group he became a pioneer in the establishment of Phytochemistry. Later on, he was a sponsored lecturer of the Phytochemical Society of Japan (1975) and The Phytochemical Society of North America (1976). For almost a quarter of century, from 1977 until 1999, he was also an Editorial Board Member of the journal Wood Science and Technology.

After retirement in 1986, he finally had time to finish the textbook “Heartwood and Tree Exudates”, which was printed in 1987. His other famous book was “Eucalypts for Wood Production” published in co-authorship in 1978, reissued in 1984 and 1988, and then translated and printed in China in 1990. The first book was mostly about wood chemistry, with the second one covering the biology and use in plantations of Eucalyptus species in Australia. Both books were pioneering, containing much practical implementation of research findings. Another extremely important book initiated and edited by Ted Hillis was entitled “Wood extractives and their significance to the pulp and paper industries” (1962). This became a classic textbook for both researchers and students all over the world. In total, he published over 200 scientific papers, review articles and books.

Dr. Ted Hillis was a highly respected scientist in the field of phytochemistry, heartwood formation in different tree species and related fields. His achievements were recognized both nationally and internationally. At the national

level, he was acknowledged as a Fellow by the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering (ATSE) (1980), and was a recipient of the Stanley A. Clarke Memorial Medal by the Institute of Wood Science (1986). In 2003, he was awarded twice as he received the Centenary Medal from the Australian Government and became a Member of the Order of Australia (AM), which is one of the most prestigious awards given in recognition of the achievements by Australian citizens.

Internationally, after 1981, he was elected an Honorary Member by the International Association of Wood Anatomists (IAWA) and an Honorary Member of the Chinese Society of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering of Forest Products. He was elected as a Fellow (1970) and President (1978–1982) of the International Academy of Wood Science (IAWS) and Academy Lecturer, giving the opening annual lecture in 1985. In 2006, at the IAWS meeting in Melbourne he gave the Academy Lecture entitled “Wood Science in the Future”.

For many years, Dr. Hillis was a consultant to the governments and industrial companies of many countries. He was an active initiator of international cooperation between Australia and other countries such as the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Japan, China and others. He increased his capacity in this direction especially after joining the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO). At the 16th IUFRO World Congress in Oslo, Norway (1976), he was elected Coordinator of Division 5 Forest Products and a member of the Executive Board for 1977-1981, and at the next Congress in Kyoto, Japan, he was re-elected for 1982-1986.

At the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia (1986), the IUFRO International Council elected Dr. W.E. Hillis, former Chief Research Scientist, CSIRO, Australia, as a IUFRO Honorary Member for his work in IUFRO. The decision was based on the vision of IUFRO as one of the few international organizations working in the modern world for a real improvement in the living conditions of all humankind and its future generations. He attended his last IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane in August 2005.

William Edwin (Ted) Hillis passed away from a heart attack on 3 February 2008 in Melbourne, less than a week before his 87th birthday.

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Personal sources:
4. Hillis R. Personal communications (January 2018) at rosemary_hillis@hotmail.com
was born on September 11, 1919 in Hedemora in central Sweden (about 175 km north-west of Stockholm), into the family of District Forest Manager Carl Gustaf (1884-1954) and Dagmar Matilda (née Esseen) Sundberg. Ulf grew up in Överum in southern Sweden as one of six brothers and one sister. From 1952 to 1974, he was married to Margit Ingegärd Karlsson (1918-2007). They had a daughter, Karin Sundberg-Allberg (1955). In 1974, he married Britt Ingegärd Tjernell.

After graduation from Linköpings Public High School in 1938 and a compulsory preparatory course in charcoaling in Skinnskatteberg 1939, he was admitted to the Royal College of Forestry (Skogshögskolan) in Stockholm where he graduated with a Master's degree in 1944. His first employer was the forestry company Korsnäs AB, in the central part of Sweden, where he initially worked as an assistant and later (1945-1947) as a District Forest Manager. In early 1947, Ulf was appointed Trial Leader at SDA, one of three development organizations of the Swedish Forestry Sector, and he later became Head of their Department of Communication, moving on to become Head of the Department of Transportation. In 1950, Ulf made a long study tour to the USA and Canada, where forest operations technology, especially mechanization, had become more advanced than in the Scandinavian countries. That trip was of great importance not only for advancing of his knowledge in the professional sphere, but also for establishing an extensive international network of contacts helpful in his further career.

In 1952, Ulf accepted a Professor’s position at the Department of Forest Technology (with the initial focus on forest labour issues that later broadened to operational efficiency) of the Swedish Forest Research Institute and the Royal College of Forestry. In the early 1970s, the Department was relocated to the Research and Training Centre in Garpenberg. Ulf then also became the Head of the Centre until his retirement in 1984. As a consequence of the merger between the Colleges of Forestry, Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences, respectively, in 1977 he became the Professor and Head of the Department of Operational Efficiency within the Faculty of Forestry at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet in Umeå, Uppsala and Garpenberg).

Professor Sundberg began working in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at the beginning of 1950s, working on a number of issues including studies of Power Saws in Forestry Operations (1953, 1955) and The Mechanical Barking of Timber (1957). He then became the Leader of a Study Group on a multilingual glossary of forest work science (1959-1970) and Vice-Chairmen of the Joint FAO/ECE/ILO Committee on Forest Operations (1966-1972). In 1971, Professor Sundberg moved to Rome where he served until 1974 as Director of the Forest Logging and Transport Branch, Forestry Department of the FAO.

He made significant contributions not only in mechanization of forest operations, but also in ergonomics and harmonization of modern technologies with forest use at national and international levels. Many of his ideas and research results became well known in the field of forest science and practice, becoming a part of many universities’ educational processes and curricula. During his career, he advised government agencies and various national and international organizations in about a dozen countries. He was also a guest Professor at Yale University, USA (1965). During 1948-1995, Professor Sundberg authored and co-authored over 200 publications including about 30 monographs and reports, and 80 contributions to national and international journals and conference proceedings. In addition, he published seven FAO reports (1953-1987) and some educational textbooks and compendia. His “Forest Engineering Economics” (1979) and in cooperation with C. R. Silversides from Canada – “Operational Efficiency in Forestry” (Vol. 1. Analysis, Springer, 1988, 221 p.; Vol. 2. Practice, Springer, 1989, 169 p.) were standard textbooks for a whole generation of foresters at the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st centuries. His works have been translated into English, French and Russian. His papers were also printed in German in the general forestry and hunting newspaper (Allgemeine Forst- und Jagdzeitung).

26 Since 1920, Carl Sundberg played a major role as CEO in the renovation and modernization of Överums Bruk AB – Swedish engineering company established in 1655 and since 1850s produced agricultural plows.

27 SDA – Föreningen Skogsarbetens och Kungliga domänstyrelsens arbetstudieavdelning = The Work Study Department of the North Sweden Forest Employers’ Association and the Swedish Forest Service.
After his retirement from the University in 1984, Professor Ulf Sundberg was active until his last days. In 1991, he resumed his work for FAO as a consultant in forest projects in Africa (Madagascar, Kenya, Uganda), Asia (Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines), and the Americas (Fiji, Brazil, Western Samoa, Suriname and Jamaica).

Professor Ulf Sundberg received many awards both nationally and internationally. He received honorary doctorates from several different universities, including the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich (Germany 1987), was a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering, and the Royal Norwegian Academy of Sciences. He was Knight and Commander of the Royal Swedish North Star Order and was awarded with the Grand Cross of Merit of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany (Großes Verdienstkreuz des Verdienstordens der Bundesrepublik Deutschland) in 1974. He was Honorary Member of the University Student Union, and received the International Achievement Award of the Council on Forest Engineering (1999, posthumous).

Professor Sundberg was involved in the IUFRO activities from 1952 to 1986. At the 11th IUFRO Congress in Rome (Italy 1953), he was elected Leader of IUFRO Section 32 Operational efficiency, and at the Congress in Oxford (UK 1956), he was re-elected for 1957-1961. By the 14th IUFRO Congress in Munich (Germany 1967), the WG on Terminology of Section 32, under the guidance of Professor Sundberg, had prepared the Glossary of Terms for Work Study in Forestry. At the 15th IUFRO World Congress in Gainesville (USA 1976), he was elected IUFRO Board Member as the President’s Nominee for 1977-1981, and then re-elected to this position at the Congress in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia 1981) for 1982-1986. For his long-term service to IUFRO and inputs to IUFRO, Professor Sundberg was granted IUFRO Honorary Membership in 1989.

He passed away on October 14, 1997 in Grytnäs, not far from the place where he was born.

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5. Larsson M.J. Personal communications (February 2018) at magnus.j.larsson@hotmail.com
MLINŠEK, Dušan

was born on September 30, 1925 in Velenje, 81 km northeast of Ljubljana, Slovenia (Yugoslavia) into the teacher’s family of Franjo and Franja (née Forštner) Mlinšek. He has a brother, Borut, and two sisters: Breda and Alenka. In 1952, Dušan married Jožica Mlinšek (née Verdelj) and they have three sons, Gorazd, Matjaž and Jurij.

In 1940 after finishing school in his hometown, he entered the real gymnasium in Celje, graduating from the gymnasium after the turmoil of World War Two. The same year, in 1945, he enrolled in the Forestry Department at the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Zagreb University and in 1950 graduated as a Dipl. Engineer in Forestry. He began his professional career as an intern in forest management and planning at the Ministry of Forestry of the People’s Republic of Slovenia, and in 1951-1960, he worked in different managerial positions in forest management and forestry at the State forest enterprises in Murska Sobota, Novo Mesto and Slovenj Gradec. After working on his Ph.D. during 1953-1958, he graduated from the ETH Zurich (Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich / Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich) after presenting 84-page thesis “Studies on the condition and maintenance of the peasant forests in Pohorsko Podravje”.

His professional career as a teacher and researcher began in 1960 when he was elected as an extraordinary Assistant Professor, 1966 – Associate Professor, and 1971 – full-time Professor of Forestry and Landscape Ecology at the Department of Forestry and Renewable Forest Resources of the Biotechnical Faculty, University of Ljubljana, where he worked until his retirement in 1996.

As a teacher, Professor Mlinšek introduced new pedagogical methods in training and consulting students. He was the founder of the International Section of the Professor of Forestry (1985). As a researcher, he made a visible and diverse input into both nature conservation and sustainable forest management in planted forests and virgin forests. He has led a team of specialists in designing and establishing a network of forest protected areas (reserves) across Slovenia, introduced a notion “holistic forestry” in support of the “Close-to-Nature” approach in forestry, including a development of the nature-based forest tending system, and was a founding member of the Pro Silva association in Europe (Ljubljana, 1989).

Apart from his research and educational activities, Professor Mlinšek also carried out many other duties: as Head of the Forestry Department (1966-68), Deputy Dean (1971-73, 1975-77) and Dean (1973-75) of the Biotechnical Faculty and a member of several other bodies at the University of Ljubljana. During 1971-1975, he served as a Head of the Biotechnical Section at the Research Society of Slovenia. For many years, he was a member of several editorial boards, including the journal “Forestry Courier” (Gozdarski vestnik), the Research reports “Forestry and Wood Science and Technology” (Zbornik gozdarstva in lesarstva), and many books including, the Encyclopedia of Slovenia (Enciklopedija Slovenije), in which he was editor of the section on forestry.

Professor Dušan Mlinšek is an author and co-author of more than 160 publication in Slovenian and over 120 publications in foreign languages.

For his dedication to the forest sector and the development of forest education, as well as his administrative work and public service, Professor Dušan Mlinšek has been awarded a number of formal recognitions nationally and internationally. He received the Boris Kidrič Fund Award for his significant contribution to the study of Scots pines in Eastern Slovenia (1960), the Order for the Work Achievements with a Golden Crown (1980) and the Slovenian Jesenko Award (1989), was appointed as an Ambassador of Science of Republic of Slovenia (1991), was made a Merit Professor of University of Ljubljana (1992), and was chosen as an Honorary Citizen of the Municipality of Velenje (2007).

He was decorated with the Heinrich Cotta Medal by Tharandt University, German Democratic Republic (1986), was elected the UN Peace Envoy (together with IUFRO, 1986), became a Honorary Doctor of the University of Oslo (1987), was awarded the Karl Gayer Medal by the Bavarian Nature Conservation Union, Germany (1990), and became a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Forestry Sciences in Florence, Italy.
Professor Mlinšek has actively participated in the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) since 1961. He began his service for IUFRO at the 13th IUFRO Congress in Vienna, Austria, as a member of Working Group 21 dealing with forest tending measures within Section 23 on silviculture. In 1967, at the 14th IUFRO Congress in Munich, Germany he made a few presentations at Section 23 and became a leader of the Working Group on treatment of young stands. After the reorganization of the Union in 1971, at the Congress in Gainesville, he was elected Coordinator of Division 1 Forest Environment and Silviculture and became a Board member, and at the 16th IUFRO World Congress in Oslo, Norway, he was re-elected to these positions.

At the 17th IUFRO World Congress in Kyoto, Japan (1981), Professor Dušan Mlinšek was elected President of IUFRO for 1982-1986. He became the first and only President from a socialist country. He put much effort into organization and successful holding of the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Ljubljana in 1986. It is noteworthy that during his Presidency, the IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC) was established, and much attention of IUFRO was allocated to the boreal forests. For his long-term service to IUFRO and his achievements in the development of forest research, Professor Dušan Mlinšek was recognized as a IUFRO Honorary Member in 1989, and was given this award in 1990 at the 19th IUFRO World Congress in Montreal, Canada. He then participated in several further IUFRO Congresses.

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6. **Diaci J. Personal communications (January 2018) at Jurij.Diaci@bf.uni-lj.si**
7. **Mlinšek G. Personal communications (January 2018) at gorazd.mlinsek@zgs.si**
was born on June 7, 1924 in Nürnberg, Germany, into the family of Karl Plochmann (1884-1958), member of the board of directors of MAN, and his wife Lola Freiin von Pechmann (1898-1966). He had two sisters – Renate and Lilly. In 1959, he married Waltraud Diez. They had four children – Ulrike, Rudolf, Annette, and Regine.

After finishing the Melanchthon-Gymnasium in his hometown in 1941, he was called up for military service. Upon his return, and from 1946 to 1948, he studied forest science and then received a Diploma in Forest Sciences (Forstwissenschaft) from the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich.

In 1951, he began his professional career (a 3-year trainee period), and in 1952 he passed the Great Forest State Examination for the higher forest service as best of the year. He was assigned to work at the Bavarian State Forestry Administration (Bayerische Staatsforstverwaltung). However, he took an unusual decision to spend a year in a logging camp in Western Canada as a worker. That experience and the materials that he collected enabled him to study the nature and natural dynamics of the virgin forests that still exist there. He then habilitated after five years as an Assistant Professor at the Institute of Silviculture at the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich from 1957. During this period, he earned his Ph.D. from the Ludwig-Maximilian University.

Richard Plochmann dedicated his working life to the Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich. In 1960, he was appointed Privatdozent and, in 1964, Associate Professor. In 1968, he was promoted to Full Professor and the Chair of Forest Policy and Forest History at the LMU Munich. In 1971, he became the first Dean of the newly established Faculty of Forest Sciences, and from 1972 to 1975 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University. In 1972/73 he was Chairman of the Forestry Faculty Day. He resumed his work as the Dean of Forestry Faculty in 1988 and became the Director of the Institute of Forest Policy and Forest History at the Ludwig-Maximillian University of Munich (Institut für Forstpolitik der Universität München).

Professor Plochmann was active in the extension service in Bavaria. He actively participated in various events in the State. From 1961, he was in charge as Deputy District Chief of the Bavarian Forest Service in Reit im Winkl and from 1964 until 1968 as District Chief in Murnau, Upper Bavaria. These roles represent his lifelong endeavor to remain connected with practical work in the forest, even as a scientist.

Professor Plochmann participated in the reorganization of the Bavarian State Forestry Administration (1971), worked on the amendment to the Bavaria Forest Act (1974) and on the new version of the Bavarian Hunting Law (1978) after the adoption of the German Federal Hunting Law of 1976. Later, in 1988, together with TV author and environmentalist Horst Stern, he took leadership in establishing the Ecological Hunting Association (Ökologischer Jagdverein Bayern e. V. – ÖJV, ÖJV-Bayern), described its goals and became its first Chairman. That happened after the long, serious and thorough debates that occurred after hunters lost faith in the reform capacity of the Hunting Protection Association (Deutscher Jagdschutzverband).

He was also active in the German Forestry Association (Deutscher Forstverein), was a member of the Advisory Council of the Federation of Nature Conservation in Bavaria (Beiratsmitglied beim Bund Naturschutz in Bayern) and from 1986 its spokesman. He represented the Bavarian action group “Fight against the dying of the forest” (Bayern Aktionsgemeinschaft “Kampf gegen das Waldsterben”), and was an initiator and a participant of many events of the Evangelical Academy Tutzing (Evangelische Akademie Tutzing), which organizes conferences, seminars and scientific colloquia.

Professor Plochmann spent over 35 years of his teaching, research and administration career within the Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, and in 1989, he retired as Professor Emeritus of Forestry Policy and Forestry History at the Faculty of Forestry.
Internationally, Professor Plochmann was active in IUFRO following the 16th IUFRO Congress in Oslo (Norway 1976) when he became Coordinator of Division 4 Planning, Economics, Growth and Yield, Management and Policy; he was re-elected to the same position as well as to the Executive Board at the 17th IUFRO World Congress in Kyoto (Japan 1981) for 1982-1986. In recognition of the high level of professionalism of Professor Plochmann and his involvement in the Union’s development, he was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership at the 19th IUFRO World Congress in Montreal (Canada 1990).

He loved to spend his spare time with hunting and skiing.

Professor Plochmann died unexpectedly on April 26, 1991 in his home in Assenhausen (Berg) as a result of brain surgery in his 67th year. He was buried in Aufkirchen (Berg) in the Upper Bavarian district of Starnberg near Lake Starnberg.

Research sources:
1. 150 Jahre Waldbau im Staatswaldgebiet zwischen Osser und Dreisessel // Beihefte zum Forstwissenschaftlichen Centralblatt. – Hamburg/Berlin: Paul Parey, 1961, 13, S. 1-130. [150 years of silviculture in the state forest area between Osser and Dreisessel]

Personal sources:
4. Plochmann R. Personal communications (March 2018) at rudolf.plochmann@baysf.de
BOL, Marten M.G.R.

was born on July 18, 1925 in Anloo, a small village 8-10 km from Assen, the capital of the province of Drenthe, the northeastern Netherlands. His parents were primary school teachers: Lourens Jan Bol (b.1897-?) and Roelfina Harmina Eertman (b.1896-?). He had a brother, Jan (b.1923). In 1956, he married Theresia Antonia Marguérite Bernards (1926). They raised four children, Roely (1958), Anton (1960-1964), Rob (1965) and Juliëtte (1969) Bol.

In 1943, after finishing Hogere Burger School (HBS) in Groningen, he later moved to Sweden where he practised as a sawmill worker and rafter. He met his future wife there. In 1956, he graduated with a M.Sc. degree in Forestry Engineering (M.Sc. ingenieur) with specialization in Forest Techniques and Forest Products from the Agricultural College in Wageningen (Landbouwhogeschool Wageningen, now Wageningen University & Research). After graduation, he began his professional career at the Division of Forest Exploitation of the same University and researched the Dutch forest with his former teacher and colleague Prof. Dr. Ir. J.F. Kools.

In 1960, he was appointed as a Section leader for Forest Work and Technique at the Forest Research Station “De Dorschkamp” of the National Council for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands, at Wageningen, and in 1965 was promoted there as a senior research officer. Then, in 1971, he was invited and on September 13, 1972, Prof. Ir. M.M.G.R. Bol accepted the post of Extraordinary Professor in Forestry Technology after delivering a lecture entitled “Viewpoints from forestry technology” at the Agricultural University in Wageningen where he worked until his retirement in 1987.

His service at the “De Dorschkamp” and the University dramatically broadened his interest in different directions and disciplines and resulted in him bringing forward various proposals and practical advice for the management of Dutch forests. Trained as a forest engineer, he was a broadly oriented researcher, a stimulating forestry teacher and one of the leaders of the forestry sector in the Netherlands. Over time, he paid more attention to nature and forest landscape conservation, outlining the significance of forests both nationally and internationally.

For almost 30 years, Marten Bol led an active professional and public life, being a member of many professional societies and associations in the Netherlands, including the Netherlands Institute of Agricultural Engineers and the Netherlands Society of Efficiency. In 1959-1969, he was a member of the Editorial board of the Dutch Forestry Journal (Nederlands Bosbouw Tijdschrift), the Board of Trustees of the School for Professional Training in Forestry, and of the Board of the Global Forest. He was also Chairman of the Council for Work Science in Agriculture (1967-1973), Chairman of the Foundation for Training of Labourers in Forestry (1972-1982) and Chairman of the Foundation for the Netherlands Forestry Museum (1983-1988). Professor Bol was a member of the Royal Dutch Forestry Society (Koninklijke Nederlandse Bosbouw Vereniging – KNBV) and served as its Vice Chairman (1971-1976) and Chairman (1983-1988), and in 1992, he was appointed as an Honorary Member.

Internationally, he was a member of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association and a member of Germany’s Board of Trustees for Forestry and Forestry Products e.V. (Kuratorium für Waldarbeit und Forsttechnik e.V. – KWF). He was also a member of the FAO/ECE/ILO Joint Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers, in which he was a rapporteur (1970-1972).

Marten Bol was an active officer in the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO). At the 15th IUFRO Congress in Gainesville (USA 1971), he organized and became Leader of IUFRO Subject Group S3.02 Operational methods in the establishment and treatment of stands for 1972-76. During his term, Marten Bol paid much attention also to work studies on silvicultural operations. In October 1974, he organized in Wageningen the Symposium on Stand Establishment as the Joint Meeting of IUFRO Divisions 1 and 3, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

At the 16th IUFRO World Congress in Oslo (Norway 1976), Marten Bol was elected as Deputy Coordinator of Division 3 Forest Operations and Techniques, and served in this position until 1978, when he became Coordinator of Division 29 Marten’s full name was Marten Margritus Garbrand Regnerus Bol.
3. He was active in organizing the 17th IUFRO World Congress in Kyoto (Japan 1981) where he was re-elected to his position from 1982 until 1986, and the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia 1986). Under his leadership, the Division 3 activities were strengthened and its international cooperation enlarged. Major divisional meetings and symposia were organized in the Federal Republic of Germany, with an excursion to Austria, Sweden, Finland, and the first IUFRO meeting in the Soviet Union (1979). He arranged a joint meeting of IUFRO Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4 and INRA in France, a meeting in the USA and Canada (1984) jointly with the Council of Forest Engineering, and meetings in Tanzania, Brazil and Pakistan (in cooperation with Division 4, IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organization and national authorities). During his term as the Division 3 Coordinator, he actively worked on the IUFRO Executive Board. In recognition of his longstanding service and achievements in the promotion and development of IUFRO, at the 19th IUFRO World Congress in Montreal (Canada 1990), Prof. Bol was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership.

After retirement from all his positions, Marten Bol turned his interests and activities to literature and arts. He began collecting paintings, organized lectures and exhibitions and events wrote books about the Painting School (Schildersschool) in Oosterbeek, the so-called the “Nederlands Barbizon”.

Professor emeritus Marten Bol died on 16 November 2014 in Arnhem, The Netherlands, aged 89 years.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
6. *Oijen, Ckees van. Personal communication* (February 2018) at ckees.van.oijen@planet.nl
7. *Bol, Roely. Personal communications* (February 2018) at info@roelybol.nl
BUCKMAN, Robert (Bob) Erwin

was born on June 28, 1927 in Superior, Wisconsin and grew up in Spooner, Wisconsin. He was the first child of railroad conductor Herman (1890-1957) and schoolteacher Leola (née Larson) (1899-1990) Buckman. His brother, Donald, was born in 1928. After finishing Spooner High School in 1944, he served in the US Army from 1944-47 and 1950-1952. In 1950, Robert married Marie L. Eidenschink (1925-2011), and their marriage lasted over 60 years until her death in 2011. They had two daughters, Mary and Patricia, and two sons, Robert and John.

He entered the Forestry programme at the University of Minnesota where he got Bachelor degree in 1950, Master of Forestry degree in 1953, and in 1959, he earned a PhD in Forestry (thesis on growth and yield of red pine) from the University of Michigan. In 1968-1969, he spent a year as a Charles H. Bullard Fellow at Harvard University and received a second Master’s Degree in Public Administration. At Harvard, his major area of interest concerned the ideas of V.L. Harper and G.M. Jemison and the development and implementation of forest research policy.

He began his forestry career in Missoula, Montana in 1953. In 1955-1965, he was a Research Forester working in the northern conifer and aspen forests on prescribed burning in pine forests. This work was conducted at the Lake States Forest Experiment Station of the USDA Forest Service in Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and he rapidly developed professionally, becoming the project team leader.

His talent for administration and strong leadership was noticed: in 1965, he moved to the USDA Forest Service Washington Office in the Division of Timber Management Research, and in 1970-1971, he served as staff assistant to the Deputy Chief for Research. In 1971, he left the capital city for Portland, Oregon to be Director of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. During his term there, he chaired the Pacific Northwest Research Natural Area Committee – a group of federal, state, and private agencies that developed standards for natural areas and recommendations on establishing new ones throughout Oregon, Washington, and Alaska. He also encouraged the development of an interdisciplinary program.

In 1975, Dr. Buckman returned to Washington DC as Associate Deputy, and in a year, he became the Deputy Chief for Research of the USDA Forest Service. He was a major contributor to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978. His responsibility was to direct forest research and international programs, which gave him insights into the forestry and forest research activities and problems of many countries.

After retirement in 1986, he returned to the Pacific Northwest and shortly after accepted an invitation from Oregon State University in Corvallis where he taught international forestry and forest policy and advised several graduate students on the preparation of their theses, retiring in 1995. In recognition of his achievements, Professor Buckman was honoured with a number of awards including election as a Fellow of the Society of American Foresters (SAF), as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), and with the Outstanding Achievement Award of the University of Minnesota (2002).

Robert Buckman dedicated almost 20 years to working for IUFRO. At the 16th IUFRO Congress in Oslo, Norway, in 1976, he was elected to the IUFRO Executive Board. At the 17th IUFRO Congress in Kyoto, Japan, in 1981, he was elected as IUFRO Vice-President. As a IUFRO Board Member, Robert Buckman chaired the Honours and Awards Committee and worked with Past President Walter Liese to improve the financial affairs of the Union. He also served on the Marcus Wallenberg Prize Selection Committee (Stockholm, Sweden) for forestry.

At the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, in 1986, he was elected President of IUFRO for the period 1987–1990. During this time, he continued to improve IUFRO’s administrative procedures, such as ensuring the adoption of Spanish as the fourth official language of the Union. He worked hard to promote recognition of the importance of forestry research in developing countries and at the international governmental level, but he strongly emphasized the non-political and non-governmental nature of the Union.
He is fondly remembered for many important contributions made to IUFRO, and particularly for extending the reach and effectiveness of the Union worldwide, giving particular emphasis to the development of research programs in developing countries. In recognition of his exemplary work for IUFRO and the world of forestry research, Dr. Buckman was awarded Honorary Membership of the Union at the Centenary Anniversary Congress in Eberswalde/Berlin, Germany, in 1992. As Past-President, he served on the IUFRO Executive Board until the 20th IUFRO World Congress in Tampere, Finland, in 1995.

Bob was an avid hunter and fisher throughout his life. His love of things outdoors started as a youth and continued through his retirement. While in Oregon, he planted, propagated and maintained a beautiful yard full of native rhododendrons. The blaze of colors each spring was a source of pride and joy.

Professor Robert E. Buckman passed away peacefully on April 2, 2016 at his home at Stoneybrook Lodge in Corvallis, Oregon, USA.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
5. Buckman M. Personal communications (March 2018) at mbuckman@comcast.net
was born on February 10, 1924, in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, USA.

He received his Bachelor degree from New York State College of Forestry (Syracuse, NY) in 1949, a Wood Technology degree from the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor, MI) in 1950, and a Ph.D. from Yale University (New Haven, CT) in 1957.

In 1949, he married Esther Stevenson. They had one son and four daughters.

Robert Youngs began his career in 1951 as a research forest products technologist at the Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) of the US Forest Service in Madison, Wisconsin. His research was focused on the physical and mechanical properties of wood. In 1964, he was appointed Chief of the Division of Solid Wood Products there. In 1966, he moved to Washington, D.C. to the staff of the Deputy Chief for Forest Service Research. In 1970, he was appointed Director of the Southern Forest Experiment Station in New Orleans, Louisiana, and in 1972, he returned to Washington D.C., as Associate Deputy Chief for Forest Service Research. He returned to FPL as Director and served until retirement from the Forest Service in 1985.

After retirement from the Forest Service, Dr. Youngs moved to Blacksburg, Virginia, to serve as Professor of Forestry and Forest Products at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. He initiated studies in world forestry and agroforestry and continued his work in international forestry as a member of several professional societies and as a participant in numerous international meetings, in addition to many international assignments.

Dr. Youngs is a member the International Academy of Wood Science (IAWS), the International Society of Tropical Foresters (ISTF), the Society of American Foresters (SAF), the Forest Products Research Society (FPRS), and a founding member and fellow of the Society of Wood Science and Technology (SWST). He held many offices in IUFRO, especially as Coordinator of the Forest Products Division, served assignments in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and with USAID. He participated in several World Forestry Congresses, carrying out various responsibilities and elaborating projects in the sphere of his professional interests including a worldwide forestry program assessment. He also served as a board member for many of these organizations.

Professor Youngs served as Editor of the scientific journal “Wood and Fiber Science” from 1995 to 2001. He is the author and co-author of more than 50 scientific publications on wood science and its history.

During his term with the USDA Forest Service and his Professorship, Dr. Youngs always tried to bring together researchers, forest managers, and wood-using industry practitioners and business for the effective management and use of forest resources nationally and worldwide. He is well known in national and international organizations as a researcher and a research administrator, and he is recognized as a leader in evolving and encouraging advanced timber utilization practices.

As a widely known scientist in the field of physics and mechanics of wood, woodworking, drying, marketing, forestry, and as a master of woodworking, he has received many honours. He is an Academician of the IAWS and was awarded the U.S. Department of Agriculture Distinguished Service Award. He was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the Moscow State Forest University, Russia, and the University of Poincare, Nancy, France. Dr. Youngs actively participated in the organizing the 15th IUFRO Congress in Gainesville, FL, USA in 1971 and with a few others was recognized in the congress Resolution V. He also made a presentation at the plenary sessions of the Division 5: Forest Products and another, in co-authorship with B.A. Bendtsen, during the 17th IUFRO World Congress in Japan. At that same Congress he was elected of Division 5 Coordinator and then re-elected for the same position at the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Yugoslavia (1986). Thus, he acted as IUFRO Division 5 Coordinator during 1982-1990.

In 1992, Professor Robert L. Youngs was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership during the Centennial Congress in Berlin and Division 5 meeting in Nancy.
Research sources:

Personal sources:
2. Почетные доктора МГУЛ: Роберт Л. Янгс http://www.mgul.ac.ru/dr/youngs.shtml [Honorary Doctors of Moscow State Forest University].
3. Youngs R. Personal communications (December 2017) at ryoungs@vt.edu
MORANDINI, Riccardo

was born on December 21, 1925 in Borgo Valsugana, Trentino, Italy, into the family of judge Simone Morandini (1890-1984) and teacher Maria (née Zieger) (1888-1971). There were three children in the family, with Riccardo being the youngest brother. In 1960, Riccardo married Bona Edlmann (1924), and they had three children, Simone (1961), Martino (1962) and Maddalena (1965).

After finishing high school in Florence, Riccardo Morandini entered the Faculty of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences at the University of Florence, where in 1947 he earned his Diploma in Agriculture/Forestry. In the same year, he began his professional career as a Researcher at the Silviculture Experiment Station, Florence, a position that he held until 1969.

From the outset, he was keen to investigate the Mediterranean and mountain ecosystems of Italy and its neighboring countries. These efforts brought him to the international arena for various trees and forest ecosystems and gene resources research. During his entire life, he promoted complex forest research in the Apennine and the Mediterranean regions. From 1956, he was associated with the Scientific Committee of Silva Mediterranea of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). He chaired the Association, and was a coordinator of its experimental network. Later, he was the Committee’s scientific adviser.

In 1969, Dr. Morandini was appointed Acting Director, and from 1973 to 1995, he held the position of Director at the Silviculture Experiments Institute (Istituto Sperimentale per la Selvicoltura) in Arezzo. During his directorship, he reviewed methods of experimentation in relation to forest science, identified new goals, made structural adjustments to the institutional structure and adopted a new research program. He established the groundwork for the further transformation of the Institute into the Research Centre for Forestry and Wood, Arezzo.

In 1958, Riccardo Morandini received his license to teach ecology and silviculture at the university level (Libera docenza), and became a Professor in the University of Florence (Università di Firenze – UniFI). He delivered lectures on silviculture and forest genetics. When retired from this position, he concentrated his activities on IUFRO and on Mediterranean issues, such as the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM). During his career, Professor Morandini authored and co-authored over 110 publications on forest ecology, forest genetics, silviculture, conservation of natural resources and the environment, and on forestry research policy.

International activities made Professor Morandini an important and well-known person outside Italy. He was active in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the European Economic Community, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and was involved in technical assistance missions in developing countries. Riccardo Morandini was a member of many editorial boards in Italy and abroad. He held many high offices in national and international scientific associations and, for example, he was a member of the High Council for Agriculture and Forestry of Italy. He was the Vice Chairman (1968-1972), then Chairman (1972-1993), the member representing IUFRO (1993-2000) and finally, a Resource Person (2001-2003) of the FAO Panel of Experts for Forest Genetic Resources. At the beginning, he was also a Coordinator for Exploration and Seed-collecting Expeditions in the Mediterranean Region for this Panel. Strongly dedicated to research and development in the Mediterranean area, Professor Morandini from 1974 to 1990 was a member of the Scientific Committee and a Chairman of the Forests Group at the International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM). In this region, he was actively involved in the UNESCO MAB Programme, OECD, and an EU COST Committee. From 1980, he was also a member and Vice-President of the International Society of Tropical Foresters (ISTF).

In recognition of his international efforts and achievements, Professor Morandini was awarded an honorary degree in Forestry and Forestry genetics from the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (Universität für Bodenkultur Wien – BOKU), Vienna (1979). He was elected a member of the Italian Academy of Forestry Sciences (Accademia Italiana di Scienzi Forestali) in Florence and was a Vice President as well as a member of the French Academy of Agriculture (Academie d’Agriculture de France) (2011).
Professor Morandini began his longstanding relationship with IUFRO in 1952 when he was actively involved in the organization of the 11th IUFRO Congress in Rome, including leading a post-Congress tour to Sicily and establishing the Working Party on provenance trials. He was associated with IUFRO as a Technical Advisor during the Presidency of Aldo Pavari, stimulated and actively supported IUFRO activities in the Mediterranean region and established a IUFRO Working Party on Mediterranean conifer species. Starting from the 17th IUFRO World Congress in Japan (1981) he was elected twice as a member of the IUFRO Board (1982-1990) and as a member of IUFRO Enlarged Board (1990-1993) and was appointed IUFRO liaison person with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UN ECE). He was an editor of the IUFRO’s history in its first century, being the “institutional memory of IUFRO” in those days. From 1993 to 2000, he represented Italy on IUFRO’s International Council.

In recognition of his almost half-a-century of service to IUFRO and the promotion of forest research in the Mediterranean Region, Professor Riccardo Morandini was awarded with IUFRO Honorary Membership at the Centennial IUFRO Congress in Eberswalde (Germany 1992).

Professor Riccardo Morandini passed away in Florence on February 10, 2011.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
5. Morandini S. Personal communications (March 2018) at morandinis@yahoo.it
HERMANN, Richard (Dick) Karl

was born on February 16, 1924 in Munich, Germany, into the family of mining engineer Kurt (1887-1954), and Laura (née Fischer) (1889-1967) Hermann. He had a younger sister Gudrun (later German). In 1948, he married Freya F. Roeger (1925-2012)\(^3\). They had a son, Christopher (1953).

In 1941, after finishing high school (Abitur) in Cottbus, he was drafted into military service. After World War Two, he returned to Munich. Before he could begin his studies, he was required, as a pre-condition of enrollment, to complete 1,000 hours clearing rubble in the ruined city. He received a Diploma in Forest Sciences (Forstwissenschaft) with distinction from Ludwig-Maximilian University of Munich (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München) in 1951.

From 1951 to 1953, he worked for the Bavarian State Forestry Administration (Bayerische Staatsforstverwaltung) and passed the Great Forest State Examination (Große Forstliche Staatsprüfung). In 1953, Dick and Freya moved to the United States, where Dick began working for Davey Tree Company in New Jersey. In 1954, he was awarded a full tuition scholarship to Yale University, and in 1956, he earned a Master’s in Forest Soils Science. In 1960, he earned a Ph.D. in Forest Ecology from the Department of Botany at Oregon State College (OSU). As a Ph.D. student, he started working in Botany in 1958, but in 1959, he moved to the OSU College of Forestry. He continued his career there in forestry research and education, where, as a tenured Professor, he taught courses in silviculture from 1979 until his official retirement in 1989 as Professor Emeritus of Forest Resources. Twice, in 1982 and 1989, he was a Visiting Professor in Forestry at the University of Göttingen (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen), Germany.

Throughout his years at OSU, Professor Hermann was a leader in international forestry. In 1971, he participated as a researcher in an international exchange program between the U.S. National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and the Polish Academy of Science (PAN). In 1978, he was a fellow researcher of the French National Institute of Agricultural Research Institute (INRA – National de la Recherche Agronomique) at the Forest Tree Improvement Station, Orleans Centre (Station d’amélioration des arbres forestiers, Centre d’Orléans).

Professor Hermann was a member of the Society of American Foresters (SAF), the Ecological Society of America, the Northwest Scientific Association, and the Sigma Xi Scientific Research Society. In 1979, he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate in Silviculture from the University of Göttingen. Inn 1982, he was named as a Corresponding Member of the Italian Academy of Forest Sciences (L’Accademia Italiana di Scienze Forestali), and in 1991, he received the prestigious national SAF Fellow Award.

Professor Hermann dedicated much time to the activities of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO). In 1965-1980, he served as the leader of several working parties at the Division 1. He was co-organizer and an active supporter of the establishment of the IUFRO working group Ecology and silviculture of silver fir when the first symptoms of European silver fir (Abies alba) disease and decline appeared in Central European countries (1969). At the 17th IUFRO World Congress in Kyoto, Japan (1981), he was elected Coordinator of Division 1 and a member of the IUFRO Executive Board for 1982-1986. He actively participated in the preparation of the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia (1986) and put much effort toward the success of the Divisional sessions. His fluent German, English, French, and Italian made his service in IUFRO both valuable and productive.

In 1992, in recognition of his longstanding participation and significant input into the Union’s development and achievements, Professor Richard K. Hermann was elected as an IUFRO Honorary Member. After receiving the

\(^3\) She had her own scientific career as Professor of Pharmacy at Oregon State University (OSU).
award, Professor Hermann remained active in IUFRO and participated in many IUFRO meetings around the world. For example, in 2005, he participated in the meeting in Romania on the silviculture and gene preservation of the threatened silver fir. For his research on silver fir, he also travelled to Bulgaria, Macedonia, Spain, and Germany.

He did not actually “retire” from his activities until his last days. He continued his work on Douglas fir issues such as growth and stocking, silviculture and plantations both domestically and internationally, including acting as a consultant to the German Forest Service and French Forest Service. He culminated his scientific career in 2014 with the publication of a comprehensive monograph on Douglas fir. In this seminal work, he synthesized 100 years of Douglas fir research literature, including 200 of his own scientific articles.

He loved to spend his spare time with his wife, traveling, hiking or listening to music.

Professor Emeritus Richard K. Hermann passed away quietly at his home in Portland, Oregon on October 14, 2016 at the age of 92.

Research sources:
5. Cold injury; frost damage; frost heaving; winter desiccation. – In: P.B. Hamm, S.J. Campbell, and E.M. Hansen, editors. Growing healthy seedlings. Published by Forest Pest Management, USDA FS, Pacific Northwest Region, and Forest Research Laboratory, College of Forestry, Oregon State University, Corvallis, 1990, pp. 68-72.

Personal sources:
6. Hermann Ch. Personal communications (February 2018) at chris.hermann@stoel.com
1993–2005

Oscar FUGALLI Italy 1995
James H. CAYFORD Canada 1995
Howard B. KRIEBEL USA 1998
SALLEH Bin Mohd. Nor Malaysia 1999
Franz SCHMITTHÜSEN Germany 2000
Jacob L. WHITMORE III USA 2005
Heinrich SCHMUTZENHOFER Austria 2005
Jeffery BURLEY United Kingdom 2005
was born on March 11, 1922 in Senigallia, a small port town on the Adriatic coast of Italy, into the family of merchant Giosafatte and Fanny Fugalli. Oscar had a brother, Raul, and a sister, Juanita. In 1944, he married Licia Brega (1921-2010) from Ancona, and they raised three children: Francesca, Giulia and Gualberto (Toto) Fugalli.

Oscar finished high school in Rimini, where he received a good education. His fluency in English brought him in 1944 to the US Army as an interpreter. In 1945, Oscar graduated from the Forestry Faculty of one of the oldest universities in Europe — the University of Florence, Italy. His fluent English allowed him to continue his education in the United States where in 1948 he obtained an MSc degree at the Forestry College of the New York State University (SUNY), Syracuse. Upon return to Italy, he began his professional forestry career at *Corpo Forestale dello Stato* (State Forestry Corps31), but in 1951, having been assigned to the special section on forest policy at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) where he served until his retirement in 1982. In his sixties, Oscar Fugalli became Chief of the Forest Management Branch at the Forest Resources Division of the FAO Forestry Department.

Rebuilding the world after the devastation of World War Two was challenging. Much reforestation was needed as well as reconstruction of forestry administration and timber industry. This challenge required intensive forest management based on improved planting material, such as seeds from the best forest trees. To utilize this approach, in 1968 the FAO created the Panel of Experts on Forest Gene Resources. However, hard work almost killed him: he had a massive heart attack during his trip to Budapest in 1968. Fugalli was one of key initiators of this. Until his retirement in 1982, he was also an advisor on forestry economics at the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) as well as Secretary of the Committee of *Sylva Mediterranea*.

Over 30 years, he was involved in organization of six World Forestry Congresses, from the third congress in Helsinki (Finland 1949) to the eighth one in Jakarta (Indonesia 1978), where he was appointed Associate Secretary General. His big success was the last Congress that he organized and coordinated, and which led among other things to the opening of the FAO to forestry and social problems in developing countries.

After retirement, he continued his work for FAO as a volunteer in the Forestry Library, where he was also on the Forestry Library Users Committee. He also worked with the Forest Resources Development Service (FORM) as well as with the FAO International Pologar Commission (IPC), having been one of its key initiators and having been its Secretary for 20 years. Having CILSS and FAO IPS experience, Oscar was an active and interested supporter of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP), which was developed by the FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics, supported by the World Bank and many developed countries via their International Development Agencies (IDA), long before its adoption by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1985.

During his service at FAO, he put much effort into enhancing cooperation between FAO and IUFRO, especially on tree improvement, breeding and gene resources. He was actively involved in organizing and holding the FAO/ IUFRO First (Stockholm, Sweden 1963), Second (Washington, DC, USA 1969) and Third (Canberra, Australia 1977) World Consultations on Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding. Another big success was the FAO/IUFRO Symposium on Internationally Dangerous Forest Diseases and Insects (Oxford, UK 1964) and the World Symposium on Man-Made Forests and their Industrial Importance (Canberra, Australia 1967). In recognition of his achievements and dedication to forestry, the Italian Academy of Forest Sciences awarded him Honorary Membership in 1964. He was also a long-standing member of the Commonwealth Forestry Association.

After retirement, in 1983, Oscar Fugalli created the IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries (IUFRO-SPDC) at the IUFRO Secretariat, was appointed as it first Coordinator, and carried out this responsibility until 1991. After 1991, he continued to work for IUFRO and SPDC Programme on a voluntary basis, both at IUFRO and at the FAO headquarters in Vienna and Rome. Having few financial resources, but leveraging his vast international recognition and respect in many countries, he was able to organize a series of regional research planning workshops in Sri Lanka.

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31 The Italian Forestry Service; under the jurisdiction of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.
for Asia (1984), in Kenya for Sahelian and North Sudanian region of Africa (1986), in Peru for Latin America (1987), and in Malawi for Eastern and Southern Africa (1988). He also built a strategy for the further development of the SPDC, as well as establishing high standards for the organization of research planning workshops. He then found means to establish the IUFRO Special Programme for Africa.

IUFRO granted Oscar Fugalli two of its awards – the IUFRO Distinguished Service Award (1992) and IUFRO Honorary Membership (1995) in recognition of his exceptional activities, contributions and professional service rendered to the Union.

Oscar Fugalli was active in the service of FAO until almost his last days totaling, 55 years. Outside work, he was very engaged with basketball and tennis. He was a professional basketball player for almost twenty years, and played in Ancona basketball team for 12 years in Serie B. He spent his last basketball years playing with a Roma Team in Serie A and Serie B, being limited to semiprofessional status as he was already working for FAO. He was a passionate tennis player and an equally passionate tennis coach for his children.

Oscar Fugalli passed away at home in Rome on October 15, 2005 at the age of 83.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
8. Fugalli F. Personal communications (March 2018) at francesca.fugalli@alice.it
9. Fugalli G. Personal communications (March 2018) at gualbertofugalli@gmail.com
CAYFORD, James (Jim) Harry

was born on November 14, 1929 in Montreal, Canada into the family of Stanley Barrett Cayford and Grace Alice Cayford (née Gummer). He had a brother, Ralph, and a sister Merelie (Griffith). In 1954, he married Marjorie Burla Redstone with whom he lived for 57 years and raised two daughters, Carol and Diane, and a son, Alan.

After finishing school, Jim attended McGill University, Montreal, Quebec and the Faculty of Forestry, University of New Brunswick (UNB), Fredericton, from which in 1952, he obtained B.Sc. in Forestry. In 1956, he received Master’s degree in Forestry from Yale University.

Jim Cayford began his professional career with the Industrial Forestry Service (IFS) Ltd., Prince George, British Columbia, joining them when the company was established in 1952. In 1953, he began his 35-year career with the federal government’s Canadian Forestry Service (CFS) Manitoba District Office, and then served 12 years in Winnipeg, Manitoba, with a short one-year break in 1955 to complete his MSc at Yale. In 1965, he was promoted to Assistant Coordinator and soon Program Coordinator in Silviculture at CFS Headquarters in Ottawa, and in 1972 – Program Development Officer on Forest Production.

In the fall of 1974, he was appointed as Director of the Great Lakes Forest Research Centre in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, the position he held until 1987 with a break in 1980-1982 when he was Director General of Research and Technical Services. His final position at the Great Lakes Forest Research Centre was Director General, from 1985 to 1987. His major responsibilities included the development of the Ontario regional forest research program and the implementation of the federal government’s programs to the forest sector. To raise his personal capacity, Jim obtained a license as a Registered Professional Forester (R.P.F.) in the Ontario Professional Foresters Association (OPFA).

During his Directorship, Jim Cayford was also Co-chair of the Canada-Ontario Joint Forest Research Committee; Chairman of the Canada-USSR Working Group on Forestry (1976-1987), contributor to the programs of two World Forestry Congresses and head of the Canadian Delegation at the 8th WFC in Indonesia (1978). For many years, he was also active in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), serving on the Canadian Delegation in Rome, in several capacities on the FAO’s North American Forestry Commission (NAFC) as well as contributing to a variety of FAO symposia.

He was also President (1982-1983) of the Canadian Institute of Forestry (CIF). The Institute was not a new for Dr. Jim Cayford as he began with the Manitoba Section of CIF where from 1957 to 1965, he was consecutively Councillor, Chairman of the Program and Publicity Committees, Secretary-Treasurer and, finally, Director. He kept up contact with the CIF when he moved to Ottawa and was elected as 2nd Vice-President (1980-1981), then 1st Vice-President (1981-1982), President (1982-1983) and Past-President of the CIF (1983-1984). In 1987, after retirement from his position at the Canadian Federal Forestry Service, Dr. Jim Cayford moved to Ottawa because he accepted a 3-year appointment (1987-1990) as the CIF’s Executive Director. During this period, he revitalized the organization after a number of troubled years.

Throughout next 15 years, Dr. Jim Cayford worked as a part-time consultant on forestry issues and on contracts with several of organizations, including the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) as Forestry Advisor, Forestry and Conservation Sector, and as Executive Director of the Canadian Forestry Accreditation Board (CFAB). He was also the associate editor for the Northern Journal of Applied Silviculture (1984-1987), and the editor of The Forestry Chronicle, published by the CIF. At the same time, he served as Executive Director of the International Union of Societies of Foresters (IUSF) as well as several other national and provincial professional organizations.

Mr. Cayford devoted much voluntary time to serving a number of institutions, including as a member of the Board of the Eastern Ontario Model Forest (EOMF) and Chair of its Forest Science Committee, as a member and officer of the Canadian Forestry Association and the Ontario Forestry Association. After finally moving to Guelph, he served as a member of the Wellington County Stewardship Council.

Mr. Cayford received a number of national awards, including the Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal (2002).
He was granted the status of a CIF Fellow, recognized with the CIF’s special award for distinguished services (1986), and received the Eastern Ontario Model Forest’s (EOMF) Ross Silversides Forestry Award. As a tribute to one of Canada’s leading forestry professionals of the second half of the twentieth century, the new EOMF Memorial Trail named after Jim Cayford was established by the EOMF, supported by Limerick Forest and the James H. Cayford Memorial Fund. In recognition of his achievements in international forestry, Jim Cayford became a recipient of the CIF International Forestry Achievement Award (1990) and the American Forestry Association’s Bernhard Eduard Fernow Award (1992).

He was active in IUFRO from the early 1970s. At the IUFRO World Congress in Japan (1981), he was appointed to the IUFRO Executive Board (EB) as Regional Representative for North America and later, as Chair of the Scientific Achievement Award (SAA) Committee. In 1986, at the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Ljubljana, he became one of three President’s nominees and remained an EB member for the period 1987-1990. Jim Cayford actively participated in the preparation of the 19th IUFRO World Congress in Montreal (1990), during which he was elected Vice-President for Administration. He participated in the IUFRO Centennial Congress in Eberswalde (1992) and the follow up Congress in Tampere (1995) where he received the award of IUFRO Honorary Membership. After he left all IUFRO positions, he remained involved in IUFRO acting as one of the team reviewing the Union’s activities and developing recommendations for its advancement.

He travelled extensively, visiting almost 100 countries on five continents during his work as a Canadian Federal Government employee, IUFRO senior official and working on contracts after retirement. During his professional career, he authored and co-authored over 200 scientific papers as well as numerous notes and remarks.

James Harry Cayford has passed away on November 17, 2011 in Guelph, Ontario, Canada, after collapsing suddenly at a community concert.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
5. DeBoer K. Personal communictions (February 2018) at kaitlin.deboer@canada.ca
KRIEBEL, Howard Burtt

was born on July 31, 1921 in Rose Valley, a small, historic borough in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, USA, to William Faul Kriebel, who was also born in Pennsylvania, and Mabel Burtt Kriebel. Howard had an elder brother, William B. Kriebel (1918), and younger one, John A. Kriebel (1924). In 1949, he married Dorothea (Dottie) (née Reeder), and they had two children.

After finishing Westtown Friends School in 1939, he entered Haverford College, Pennsylvania, and in 1946, he gained a Bachelor degree in Biology. In 1948, he received a Master’s degree in Forestry from Yale University and began his working career as a forester for the recently founded Sable Mountain Corporation in Vermont and Kentucky Conservation Department (1948-1949). He was also an Instructor in Ecology and Silviculture at the University of New Hampshire, Durham (1949-1952).

In 1952, Howard was enrolled at Yale University’s School of Forestry, and in February 1956 he got a Ph.D. in Forestry with specialization in genetics after presenting his 194-page thesis Patterns of genetic variation in sugar maple. Later, in 1963, he spent 6 months as a visiting scientist in Genetics at the Royal College of Forestry, Stockholm, Sweden.

He worked his entire life in Ohio. In 1953, he began working as an Instructor in Genetics, then as Assistant Professor (1955-1958), Associate Professor (1958-1962) and, from 1962, Professor of Genetics at the Department of Forestry at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station (OAES), which later became the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center (OARDC) in Wooster, Ohio. From 1958, he also worked at the Ohio State University until his retirement in 1988. In 1966-1968, he served as Acting Chairman of the Department of Forestry of OARDC.

His primary responsibility, though, was research. Starting in 1953, his research pioneered the genetic improvement of forest trees for planting in Ohio, and one of his publications was a condensed form of his Ph.D. thesis. He also began his international activities, and established links with foreign geneticists, especially from Germany.

During his career, he made numerous presentations and published over 100 scientific papers alone and as a co-author. He pioneered research on the application of molecular genetics of trees. In 1982, he published recommendations on genetic selection based on the results of almost a quarter-century of research on genetic variation and tree improvement for many species, both native and exotic, coniferous and hardwood species.

Dr. Kriebel was a member of numerous societies, committees, panels and boards. Nationally, he was a member of the Society of American Foresters (from 1958), Central State Forest Tree Improvement Committee (1958-1962), Zoning Board of Appeals at Wooster, Ohio (1961), and the American Society of Plant Pathologists. In addition, he was a member of and President (1967) of the Wooster, Ohio Sigma Xi Club, and Honor man of Phi Beta Kappa at Haverford College (member since 1958), American Man of Science (from 1955), and Fellow of the American Association for Advances in Science (1965), as well as many others.

Internationally, he was panelist at the World Consultation on Forest Genetics (Stockholm, Sweden 1963) and at the 11th International Congress of Genetics (The Hague, Netherlands 1963), a member of the Yugoslav/American Fulbright-Hayes Commission and a Fulbright Senior Lecturer at the University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia (1971-1972). Later, he was elected as an honorary member of the Association of Genetic Societies, Yugoslavia. He visited many countries including Bulgaria, India, Japan, Romania, Sweden and others, building international cooperation in various research fields.

In 1997, Dr. Kriebel retired from all his positions and moved with his wife to Medford, New Jersey.

Dr. Howard Kriebel starting participating in IUFRO in 1963, joining the IUFRO Working Group on provenance testing, then on Quantitative Genetics, and serving for many years in several other positions within the Union. He made presentations at many IUFRO Congresses. In 1987-1995 he was elected to the IUFRO Executive Board, and in 1990,
at the 19th IUFRO World Congress in Montreal, Canada, he was elected Coordinator of Division 2 Forest Plants and Forest Protection, later re-named Physiology, Genetics and Protection, and then Physiology and Genetics. He published a paper with a brief history of Division 2 at the IUFRO Centennial Congress in Eberswalde, Germany (1992).

Professor Howard B. Kriebel received IUFRO Honorary Membership in 1998 at the Division 2 Meeting in Beijing, China.

At the 21st IUFRO World Congress in Malaysia (2000), Howard Kriebel was selected to be Division 2 web moderator and Deputy Coordinator of 2.02.15 “Breeding and genetic resources of five-needle pines”. In those capacities, he informed IUFRO on June 10, 2004 that his co-edited new publication, “Breeding and Genetic Resources of Five-Needle Pines”, had recently been released.

The next day, on June 11, 2004, a tragedy occurred: Professor Howard B. Kriebel was killed in an automobile accident. He lived in Medford Leas and was buried in the Upper Springfield Cemetery, Burlington Co., New Jersey.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
4. Mares, Halle Personal communications (February 2018) at mares.12@osu.edu
SALLEH Bin Mohd. Nor

was born on October 20, 1940, in the small village of Ulu Inas in Negeri Sembilan State of Malaysia. His father, Mohd. Nor Bin Rajab, was a rubber tapper and driver, while his mother, Nyonya binte Buruk, was a housewife. He has two sisters, Zaharah and Ramlah.

In 1957, after finishing at the Tuanku Muhammad Secondary School, he gained admission to the Federation Military College (later the Royal Military College) at Port Dickson, where he completed his higher education with honours. In 1961-1962, he studied forestry in Adelaide, South Australia, and later at the Australian Forestry School (AFS), Canberra, from which he graduated with a B.Sc. in Forestry and gained a Diploma of Forestry. Salleh moved to Europe where, in 1969, he obtained a Diploma in Photointerpretation from the International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences (ITC) in Delft, the Netherlands.

He was then awarded a scholarship to study at Michigan State University, East Lansing, where he graduated with an M.Sc. and Ph.D. in four years in 1977. During that period, Salleh worked as a Teaching Assistant and as a Research Assistant at the MSU Remote Sensing Centre and undertook a short consultancy in the Dominican Republic.

On his return to Malaysia, he started his professional career, undertaking forest resources inventory. In 1977, he was appointed as the Director of the Forest Research Institute (FRI) Kepong, a unit of the Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia. Eight years later, the Parliament adopted an Act to transforming the institute into the Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), and Dr. Salleh was appointed its first Director General until his mandatory retirement in 1995. Salleh’s leadership at FRIM saw the institute grow to become the top tropical forest research institute in the world.

In 1965, Salleh was elected President of the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS), the oldest and largest environmental NGO in the country. For more than 30 years, while he was President of the Society, Salleh advocated the formation of the Endau Rompin National Park tropical rainforest in the southernmost extension of the Tenasserim Hills, and the Belum State Park. Salleh managed to save the Sungei Buloh Forest Reserve, the oldest forest reserve in the country. He also established a number of Nature Education Centres to promote nature education amongst the public. Dr. Salleh is also active in a number of other NGOs, such as the Friends of Kota Damansara, the Malaysian Turtle Protection Society, the Friends of Bukit Kiara, the Malaysian Scientific Association, the Michigan State University Alumni, the Adelaide University Alumni Association and the Aberdeen University Alumni Association in Malaysia. Salleh was also President of the Old Putra Association, the Royal Military College, and a member of the Malaysian Human Rights Commission.

Salleh was a member of the inaugural Malaysian Human Rights Commission (SUHAKAM), Chairman of the Board of Trustees of University Malaysia Terengganu, Inaugural Chairman of Malaysian Bio-Industry Organization, and Inaugural Fellow, past Vice President, former Secretary-General and Council member of the Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM). He is now a Senior Fellow of ASM. Salleh is currently the Pro-Chancellor of University Technology Malaysia. Salleh was a member of the Yayasan DiRaja Sultan Mizan (Sultan Mizan Royal Foundation) with the then Yang Di-Pertuan Agong as its Chairman. Salleh was elected as its Deputy Chairman. He was appointed the Chief Executive Officer of the World Endurance Championship 2008 that organised the International Equestrian Championship, the first time that this prestigious event was ever held in Asia. Salleh is currently a member of the Sultan Mizan Antarctica Research Foundation where he heads the Task Force on Antarctica that promotes research by Malaysian scientists in Antarctica. He has visited there four times, as well as the Arctic once. Salleh was a Board member of the International Network on Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR), Beijing, China, the Inaugural Chairman of a regional network on mangroves formed by UNESCO (NATMANCOM), and Chairman of Forest Research Association in Asia and the Pacific (FORSPA).

For his services to the country and internationally, Dr. Salleh has been given numerous awards including the Inaugural Langkawi Award, the Third World Network of Scientific Organizations (TWNNSO) prize on the public understanding of science, the Ordre du Merite Agricole from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry France, Old Putra of the Year from the graduate association of the Royal Military College, the National Science Award, and Honorary Doctorates
of Science by Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, the University of Aberdeen and University Malaysia Terengganu. Salleh was awarded the Asian Achievement Award for environmental protection, the prestigious Tun Razak Award, the Libur Environment Award, the Inaugural Malaysian Forestry Research and Development Board (MFRDB) Award and was one of 50 “Tokoh Malaysia” ( Malaysian Heroes) on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of “Merdeka”. He was nominated as “Fellow” of the Malaysian Scientific Association and Senior Fellowship by the Academy of Sciences Malaysia, which carries the title of “Academician”. Salleh was awarded the Inaugural “Tapir Award” for life-long service to conservation by the Malaysian Nature Society in conjunction with MNS’ 75th anniversary. In 2016, Salleh was awarded The Brand Laureate Most Eminent Brand Icon Leadership Award and the prestigious Merdeka Award in the Environment Category.

In 1981, at the 17th IUFRO World Congress in Japan, Dr. Salleh was elected to the IUFRO Executive Board as Regional Member from the Asia Pacific, and at the 18th Congress in Yugoslavia (1986), he was elected Vice President of the Union for 1987-1990. At the 19th IUFRO World Congress in Montreal, Canada (1990), he was elected President of IUFRO for 1991-1995, becoming the first President to be elected from outside Europe and America in the 100 year history of IUFRO. He was a member of the IUFRO Board for a total of 20 years, including his last position as Immediate Past President, which lasted until the 21st IUFRO World Congress in Malaysia (2000). He actively participated in the preparation of this Congress. During his Presidency, IUFRO formed the Special Programme for Developing Countries (SPDC) and in 1992, held the Centennial IUFRO Congress at IUFRO’s birthplace in Eberswalde, Germany. In 1999, Dr. Salleh Bin Mohd. Nor was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership for his long-term activities with IUFRO.

Dr. Salleh currently manages a contract R&D Company on plant biotechnology, a forestry consultancy business in forest inventory and sustainable management of forests, and consultancies in forest inventory and valuation of forest areas, both locally and overseas.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
2. Salleh B.M.N. Personal communications (December 2017) at salleh.mohdnor@gmail.com
SCHMITHÜSEN, Franz

was born on January 3, 1940 in Oberkassel, district of Bonn, Germany into the family of geographer Prof. Dr. Josef Schmithüsen (1909-1984), who is considered one of the founders of modern biogeography, and his wife Franziska (née Schmidt) (1915-1962). He was the oldest of eight children – Fritz, Christiane, Carola, Cordula, Florian, Clarissa and Martin. In 1969, Franz married Françoise Morange and in 1971 their son, Bernhard, was born.

From 1946 to 1950, Franz attended elementary schools in Pforzheim and Karlsruhe. He then moved to the Kantgymnasium in Karlsruhe where he passed the matriculation examination in 1959.

From 1959 to 1964, he studied forestry and economics at the world’s leading universities, including the Albert-Ludwig University of Freiburg, where he passed preliminary forestry examination (1961), at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH) in Zurich. He continued his education as a doctoral student at the ETH Zurich from 1964 to 1969, and in 1969 received his Doctor of Technical Science degree. In 1975, Franz completed his Habilitation with Professor Gerhard Speidel at the Albert-Ludwig University of Freiburg in the fields of forest economics and politics, and where in 1984 he was appointed as an Associate Professor. From 1959, Franz was a member of the Catholic German student fraternity Hercynia in Freiburg and later of the Academic Association Turicia Zurich in the Swiss Student Union.

At the same time (1967), he began his professional career in Baden-Württemberg as a trainee in the forest civil service, then as a forest assessor (1969), forest councillor (1971), and senior forest councillor (1972). During this period he passed the Great Forest State Examination (Große Forstliche Staatsprüfung) for the higher forest service in Baden-Württemberg. In 1978 he became head of the Forestry Office in Geislingen an der Steige, and in 1981, he was appointed as forest director and personnel officer of the Forest Directorate in Stuttgart.

In 1984, Franz accepted an offer to be Full Professor of Forest Policy and Forest Economics at ETH Zurich. Here, he made great contributions to the development of the ETH by promoting integrative structures between the natural and social sciences as Head of the Institute of Forest and Wood Research, of the Department of Forest and Wood Research, as deputy head of the Department of Forest Sciences (this Department no longer exists at ETHZ) and as co-founder of the Institute for Human-Environment Systems (HES). In 2005, he retired as Professor Emeritus from the ETH Zurich, after 21 years of service.

From 1970 onwards, he frequently worked for the Food and Agriculture Association of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome, including a period from 1975 to 1977 when he worked there with the support of the State Forestry Administration (Landesforstverwaltung) Baden-Württemberg as a forestry policy expert with a focus on African countries. Subsequently he participated in missions for the FAO, World Bank and other development organizations that brought him to the great forests of South America, Africa, Asia, and, after the fall of the Berlin Wall, Eastern Europe.

While his focus was always on political and economic issues, he also paid much attention to the development of international networking in the sphere of his professional interests including various meetings, seminars and conferences to formulate principles and designs for the forest policies of various countries. He was a member of the European Forest Institute (EFI) Board and many other organizations’ and editorial boards. His scientific achievements were recognized by honorary doctorates from Aristotle Thessaloniki University (Greece) and Charles University in Prague (Czech Republic) and he was invited by the Pinchot Institute in Washington D.C. to give the Pinchot Distinguished Lecture in 2003. Being involved in numerous organizations and committees, as well as an international network on global forestry and forest policy, he played a vital role in IUFRO. In 1991-1995, he was the IUFRO Treasurer and a member of Executive Board. For a long time he was a Leader of the IUFRO Research Group 6.13.00. For his longstanding service and contributions to the further development of IUFRO, Professor Franz Schmithüsen was granted IUFRO Honorary Membership at the Opening Ceremony at the 21st IUFRO World Congress in Kuala-Lumpur (Malaysia 2000). Meanwhile, he continued his work in Division 6.
Even though he was fully absorbed in his career, Franz always found some time to create moments of personal exchange with his colleagues. His interest was in the human nature; he loved literature and shared with his wife Françoise a passion for the opera of Verdi and Puccini. He passed away at the age of 75 on April 14, 2015 in Baden, Switzerland, and was buried in Bort-les-Orgues, France.

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6. Einstellung und Zukunftsperspektive der Bevölkerung des Berggebietes zum Wald und zur Forstwirtschaft. – Zürich : Schweizerischer Forstverein, Administration, 2000. – Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Forstwesen / Beifeft; 89. – xx, 197 p. : graph. (with Wild-Eck, Stephan and Zimmermann, Willi) [Attitude and future prospects of the population of the mountain area to the forest and forestry].

Personal sources:
3. Nachruf – Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. mult. Franz Schmithüsen (Hochschule für Forstwirtschaft Rottenburg) https://www.hs-rottenburg.net/aktuelles/aktuelle-meldungen/detail/artikel/nachruf-prof-dr-dr-hc-mult-franz-schmithuesen/
5. Kammerhofer A.W. Personal communications (February 2018) at alfred.kammerhofer@alumni.ethz.ch
6. Schmithüsen B. Personal communications (February 2018) at schmith@me.com
was born on January 21, 1939 in Pontiac, Michigan, USA. He is married to Menandra Mosquera, former Director of the Pentagon Library. They have two daughters, born in 1968 and 1970.

After finishing Wachusett Regional High School in Holden, Massachusetts in 1956, he entered the University of Michigan from which obtained his Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees in Silviculture/Forest Management.

Les began his professional career in 1961 and until 1969 worked with the USDA Forest Service (National Forests) in Pennsylvania, Arizona and New Hampshire. For two years, he directed a reforestation program in San Francisco Tepeyecac, Mexico for the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) that had a community service project there. His international activities continued when he worked for the U.S. Cultural Institute in Lima, Peru and the Organization for Tropical Studies in Costa Rica (established in 1963). At that time, he combined his administrative and research activities with teaching at the College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, Seattle, USA.

In 1969, Les joined the Institute of Tropical Forestry in Puerto Rico as a Research Forester. He held this position until 1980 with a short break when he did research and taught at the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) in Turrialba, Costa Rica (1974-76). During 1969-1980, his research involved tropical forest plantations and life zone ecology.

Les moved to Washington, DC in 1980 and filled a variety of USDA Forest Service assignments such as Manager of the Man & the Biosphere (MAB) Research Consortium and the USDA Forest Service liaison to the Peace Corps. Internationally, he was the Asia Coordinator of the Forestry Support Program and Coordinator of Forestry Interaction between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the U.S. Government and between the U.S. and Mexican Forest Services. He also cooperated with the USAID and with the World Bank (WB), as they supported many of these activities and needed a consultancy from the Forest Service for the forest-related projects. From 1987 to 2000, he was Principal Research Silviculturist, Vegetation Management Research Staff. He also served a 1-year secondment to the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. (WWF-US). His 40-year professional career led him to about 60 countries.


During 1985-2005, he combined his research, teaching and administration work with serving on a number of editorial boards at professional forestry journals. He was member of Editorial Board of the Journal of Forestry (1985-87) and the Journal of Sustainable Forestry (1991-96), and a member of the Editorial Advisory Boards of Forestry Abstracts (1991-2000) and Journal of Tropical Forest Science (1995-2005). In 40 years, he authored and coauthored about 90 publications.

Les Whitmore joined the Society of American Foresters (SAF) in 1960 and was elected as a SAF Fellow in 1987. In 2000, he was awarded the Chief’s International Forestry Award by USDA Forest Service.

In 1978, Les Whitmore founded the IUFRO Working Party 1.07.09 Silviculture in Latin America, with about 500 members in 60 nations. In 1979, he analyzed forestry activity by donor agencies in a dozen Asian & Latin American nations. At the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia), Les was elected Deputy Coordinator of Division I for the period 1987-1990, and at the 19th Congress in Montreal, Canada (1990) and the 20th IUFRO World Congress in Tampere, Finland (1995) Coordinator for Division I (1991-2000). At the beginning of 1997, he left that position as he was elected to the position Vice President (Administration) for 1997-2000 after Dr. Jerry Sesco received a new position at the USDA Forest Service and left IUFRO. He was a member of IUFRO Executive Board from 1991 to 2000.
He published a manual on Planning a Conference (2nd edition) as well as a few papers dedicated to the results of the IUFRO congresses.

For his long-term active service to IUFRO, Jacob L. Whitmore received Honorary Membership of IUFRO in 2005. Since retiring from the USDA Forest Service at the end of 2000, Les has served with the International Society of Tropical Foresters (ISTF) as a volunteer (2001), and in 2002, he was elected President of ISTF and held the post until 2012. During 1996-2002, he was a Board Member with Job Discovery, Inc., Virginia, and Chairman of its Board in 2001-2002.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
2. Whitmore L. Personal communications (December 2017) at tropifor@gmail.com
was born on May 16, 1939 in Vienna, Austria into the family of secondary school teacher Josef and Josefine (née Stepanek) Schmutzenhofer. He has a sister, Elisabeth. In 1961, he married Edith Tschebann and they have two children, Karin (1962) and Klaus (1965).

In 1958, after finishing the Realgymnasium in Vienna and passing his matriculation examination, locally called “Matura”, he entered the Hochschule für Bodenkultur (BOKU), Department for Forestry, now University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, in Vienna, from which he graduated in 1964 as Dipl. Ing. in Forestry. He continued there until 1966, conducting post-graduate studies in Forest Entomology and Forest Protection.

Heinz began his professional career at BOKU, working in the Institute of Forest Entomology and Forest Protection as an Associate Assistant (1963-1964) and then as an Assistant (Lecturer) (1964-1966). In 1966, he moved to the Institute for Forest Protection at the Federal Forestry Research Center (BFW) in Vienna where he worked as Head of Department of Testing Agrochemicals (1968-1973), and from 1979 until his retirement in 2003. He also held the position of Head of Department Forest Entomology (1987-1995), being in charge for forest entomology, pest risk assessments, development of pest control systems for major and common pests, advisory tasks for forest practice, training courses and seminars, publications and lectures, in Austria and abroad. His work in BFW was interrupted several times by his involvement in activities and secondments in other countries and organizations.

In 1974-1975, Heinrich Schmutzenhofer participated in the Project ELS/73/004 El Salvador of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as a full time Associate Expert for Forest Entomology, working on the development of pest control programs for forest plantations. He then continued his work in South America for another FAO Project COL/74/005 Colombia from 1976 to 1978, working as an Expert for Forest Protection. Many of the projects that he worked on were supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). He was involved in the establishment of a center for forest protection laboratories at Medellin, Piedras Blancas, in Colombia. He was also in charge of the development of pest management system for major pests. His advisory activities also included short missions for pest problem analysis in Ecuador.

In 1979, he resumed his work at the Federal Forest Research Centre, Vienna, but he was seconded to the International Union of Forest Research Organizations at its Headquarters in Vienna as the Secretary from July 1987 until 1995, working on a part-time basis, and then from 1995 until December 2004 working full-time as the Executive Secretary of IUFRO.

Being fluent in German, English, and Spanish, Dipl.-Ing. Heinrich Schmutzenhofer was an extremely valuable expert for many international projects for which he provided short-term professional consultancies on 1 to 3 months basis. In this capacity, he participated in FAO projects in Argentina (1979), Bhutan (1985-1988), Vietnam (1991-1992), China (1994); the World Bank project in Bhutan (1988, 1990), and the Austrian Bilateral Aid Programme in Mexico (1982, 1983) and in Bhutan (1988-1992). These projects employed his expertise in the assessment of biotic and abiotic damage to forests and plantations, forest operations planning, the development of bark beetle control programmes, and the establishment of integrated forest management and integrated pest management systems. He had capability in poplar entomology, afforestation, and forestry research, planning and development, as well as being able to deliver lectures in forest protection for teachers.

It was in Bhutan, the land of the thunder dragon, that Heinz Schmutzenhofer discovered several new noxious beetles to forestry. Among these was a new species of bark beetle, Ips schmutzenhoferi (Holzschuh) – the “Eastern Himalaya spruce bark beetle”. Having a beetle named after him was no surprise, as Heinz was and is a respected global expert in the field of entomology, and “Schmutzi”, as his generation calls him, is particularly well-known for his expertise in bark beetles in many parts of the world.

In addition, these activities, from 1968 to 1988, he was appointed in Austria as a plant quarantine officer and supervisor for phytosanitary plant control. In 1995, he was also the Austrian representative for forest entomology in
the European Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), and he participated in a number of EPPO activities, Congresses and Conferences from 1967 onwards.

In 2008, the Hochschule für Bodenkultur (BOKU) awarded Heinz Schmutzenhofer with the “Pro Scientia medal” for his scientific achievements, and in 2003, the Government awarded him with the “Great Honorary Sign for Merits to the Republic of Austria” for his service to the country.

Heinrich participated in all 9 IUFRO Congresses between 1976 and 2014, and the 100th and 125th Anniversaries of IUFRO, as well as many of the Union’s workshops, seminars, and conferences, including IUFRO Executive Board meetings. He was Chairman of IUFRO Working Party S2.07-07, Pine Insects in the Tropics (1976-1982), and S2.07-07 Protection of Forests in the Tropics ((1982-1988). He stepped down from his position as Executive Secretary of IUFRO at the end of 2003, but continued working for IUFRO during 2004 as the IUFRO Representative for Latin America, based in Chile at FAO’s Regional Office and the Instituto Forestal (INFOR) in Santiago. From 2005 until 2014, he was Deputy Coordinator of IUFRO WP 6.03.04, Latin American and Caribbean Information Systems Network (RIFALC). He was the driving force in the organization of two IUFRO Regional Congresses in Latin America (Valdivia 1998, La Serena 2006, both in Chile).

Heinz Schmutzenhofer’s work has taken him to over 50 countries on all five continents.

In recognition of his longstanding service and significant contributions into the development of the Union, at the 22nd IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane (Australia 2005), Hofrat, Dipl.-Ing. Heinrich Schmutzenhofer was elected as an Honorary Member of IUFRO. He continues his active participation in IUFRO events as well as dedicating some spare time to his hobby – fishing.

Research sources:


Personal sources:


4. Schmutzenhofer H. Personal communications (January 2018) at heinrich.schmutzenhofer@gmail.com
BURLEY, Jeffery

was born on October 16, 1936, in Portsmouth, southern England. In 1961, he married Jean Shirley Palmer; they have two sons, Jeremy Andrew (1963) and Timothy John (1966).

After finishing secondary school in Portsmouth in 1954, Jeff served as a regular British Army officer in the Royal Signals for three years. In 1957, he entered Oxford University and in 1961 obtained a Bachelor’s degree in Forestry with honours. He moved to the United States of America where he obtained a Master’s degree in Forestry (1962) and a Doctorate in Forest Genetics (1965) from Yale University.

His professional career began in Zambia in 1965, where he was a UNESCO expert in forest genetics and Head of the Tree Improvement Research Centre, Agricultural Research Council of Central Africa. He served there for four years, acting as advisor to government research programmes on tree breeding in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In 1969, he was appointed as a Research Officer at the Commonwealth Forestry Institute at the University of Oxford. He was also responsible for assisting the development of the underlying quantitative theory and practical aspects of tree breeding programmes for the British Commonwealth and developing countries. In 1976, he was appointed as University Lecturer in Forestry in the University’s Department of Forestry. In 1982, he became the last Head of Department and first Director of the Oxford Forestry Institute (OFI). He was promoted to an Ad Hominem Professorship and, when the OFI was in 1993 transferred into the Plant Sciences Department of the University, he was elected to a Professorial Fellowship in Green College. He also acted as Development Fellow and Vice-Warden of Green College.

Professor Burley was involved in the design and analysis of collaborative research into the genetic variation in the growth and properties of tropical plantation species in many countries and the development of breeding strategies. He coordinated the development of X-ray densitometry for wood quality assessment and the pulp and paper making properties of tropical pines. He also participated in the development and management of an open database (PROSPECT - Programmed Retrieval of Species by the Property and End-use Classification of their Timbers). He has published 170 papers as single author, over 180 jointly authored papers, 60 reviews and 70 agency reports.

At a national level, he became Chairman of the British and Irish Hardwoods Improvement Programme, the Commonwealth Forestry Association, and other organizations. In recognition of his service to the nation, he was awarded the honour Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Internationally, he was involved in consultancies for over 40 companies, donor agencies, and cooperation projects, covering 35 countries. Major areas for his consultancies were in tropical countries, dealing with the planning and management of forest research, forest education and information management. He was the foreign member of the Technical Committee for the Model Forests Programme initiated by the Canadian Government in 1990 that expanded to the international level, and an adviser when the USDA Forest Service developed its international forestry strategy.

He has received numerous recognitions nationally and internationally: Honorary Fellow of the Society of American Foresters, Corresponding Member of the Italian Academy of Forest Sciences, International Fellow of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, Honorary Research Professor of the Chinese Academy of Forestry, Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Foresters in the United Kingdom, Distinguished Alumnus of the School of Forestry and Environmental Sciences at Yale University and he has received an Honorary Doctorate from CATIE, Costa Rica.

After retirement from the University in October 2002, Professor Burley remained until 2004 at Green Templeton College where for two years he was Emeritus Fellow in the Public Understanding of Forest Science, established by the Leverhulme Trust. For twelve years, he was a member and chairman of the Selection Committee for the Marcus Wallenberg Prize, followed by eleven years as a member of the Board of the Marcus Wallenberg Foundation.
Throughout his professional career, Professor Jeff Burley was active in IUFRO. At the 15th IUFRO Congress in USA (1971), together with Dr Garth Nikles, Queensland, Australia, he established the first specifically tropical Working Group in the Union. He was also active in the work, meetings and leadership of IUFRO Working Party S2.01.08 Tropical Species Provenances and Subject Group S2.03.00 Breeding. At the Congress in Yugoslavia (1986), he was elected Coordinator of Division 2 Forest Plants and Forest Protection and a member of the Executive Board for 1987-1990. At the next Congress in Montreal (1990), he made a keynote presentation at the Plenary Session entitled Achieving Excellence in Forestry Research. He was then elected Vice President (Programme). In 1995, at the 20th IUFRO World Congress in Tampere, Finland, Professor Burley was elected President for 1996-2000. In his inaugural address as President-elect, he stressed six major points of attention during his Presidency: (i) challenges and opportunities for IUFRO; (ii) linkages within IUFRO; (iii) structure of the Union; (iv) linkages to other institutions and disciplines; (v) IUFRO in developing countries, and (vi) administration. In addition, he developed the concept of Task Forces (TF), including one on Sustainable Forest Management.

During his Presidency, Professor Burley introduced a new form of communication, the President’s Panel Discussion at Congresses. Largely under the guidance of Professor Howard Kriebel, USA, and Dr. Les Whitmore, USA, he undertook the reorganization of Divisions 1 and 2, creating Divisions 7 Forest Health and 8 Forest Environment. He introduced the Certificate of Appreciation, IUFRO’s fourth award. In addition, his Presidency saw the first IUFRO Regional Congress in Latin America, which took place in Chile. He also established formal cooperation between the Union and the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux International (CABI), setting the scene for the Global Forest Information System led by IUFRO.

In 2005, at the 22nd IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane, Australia, Professor Jeffery Burley retired formally and was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership. However, he continues to be active in many organizations, including IUFRO. At the Congress in Salt Lake City, USA, in 2014 he organized a “President’s Session” in which a number of Past Presidents and international figures presented their views of the challenges facing forestry and forest research.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
5. Burley J. *Personal communications* (February 2018) at jeff.burley@plants.ox.ac.uk

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2006–2019

Risto J. SEPPÄLÄ  Finland  2010
Eric B. TEISSIER DU CROS  France  2010
Don Koo LEE  Republic of Korea  2014
Su See LEE  Malaysia  2016
Niels Elers KOCH  Denmark  2019
SEPPÄLÄ, Risto Juhani

was born on September 20, 1943 in Kouvola, Finland into the family of Armas and Tyyne (née Valjakka) Seppälä.

After finishing high school in his hometown in 1962 and then performing military service, he entered and graduated from the University of Helsinki as a Bachelor of Political Science in 1967, Licentiate of Political Science in 1969, and obtained a PhD degree in Political Science in 1971. Soon afterward, in 1971-1972, he gained international experience within the post-doctoral program at the University of California (Berkeley, CA, USA). In 1968, he married Licentiate of Philosophy Riitta Markkanen and they had two sons, Mikko (1971) and Ilkka (1975).

Risto Seppälä began his career as a mathematician at the Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla), working there from 1966 to 1972. In 1973, as a senior researcher, he moved for a while to the Academy of Finland, where he worked until 1975. He was later offered a three-year (1986-1989) research professorship at the Academy to explore the future of the Finnish forestry sector, but he resigned a month after starting so that he could dedicate himself to more practical research, teaching and administration. Since 1974, he has been an Adjunct Professor of the University of Helsinki.

In 1976, until his retirement in 2011, he worked at Metla as a professor, being twice appointed as Research Director (1987-1988 and 1991-1994) and, after that, serving as a member of the Scientific Advisory Board from 1994 to 2000. In 1976, he was elected as the Head of the Department of Mathematics, becoming the youngest professor of forestry in Finland. In 1986, he became an Academy Professor of the Academy of Finland. In the early years of his career, his work dealt with statistical methods. From the mid-1970s, his research interests have focused on the long-term strategic problems of the forest sector as well as modelling and systems analysis in general. He is one of the pioneers of future studies of the forest sector.

When in 1991 the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland supported the idea of establishing the European Forest Institute (EFI) and launched a preparatory project, Professor Seppälä was nominated to lead the project. He spent two years promoting the idea of the institute, taking care of the initial work and gathering strong support across Europe and elsewhere. This led to the Institute being established in 1993, and he served on the first Advisory Board (1994-2000) of EFI.

Professor Seppälä’s broad field of expertise gave him many opportunities to advise private companies, governmental projects and international organizations. He was a consultant at Jaakko Pöyry Ltd. (1979 Jaakko Pöyry Oy), a chair of the “Forest Industry-2000” (1983-1985 Metsä-2000 - metsäteollisuusryhmässä), a scientific advisor to the Finnish IT Centre for Science Ltd. (2007-2008 CSC - Tieteen tietotekniikan keskuksen) and the project leader for the Forestry Foundation (2013-2014 Metsämiesten Säätiö).

Professor Seppälä has been a Visiting Professor in the USA at Dartmouth College (Hanover, NH, 1979-1980), at the University of Washington (Seattle, WA, 1989) and at the University of California (Berkeley, CA, 1990) as well as at the University of Bradford (United Kingdom, 1980) and at IASA – the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Laxenburg, Austria, 1980-1982). As the founder and leader of the first Forest Sector Project at IASA (1980), he contributed to the launch of cooperation between forest scientists in the USSR and western countries in the early 1980s. In 1982, he was offered a position on the Finnish Committee of IASA, where he worked for 15 years, heading this Committee for 7 years. From 1990 to 1998, he was also a member of IASA’s Governing Council, and for several years, he was chairman of the Finance Committee. As a member of the IASA Board, he actively promoted the participation of the Russian researchers in international co-operation.

Professor Seppälä has many memberships and presidencies of national and foreign organizations, societies, councils, and editorial boards. In 2001, he was elected as a Member of the Finnish Academy of Sciences. A number of domestic and international institutions have recognized his contributions to forest research development and teaching. The Finnish Forestry Association honoured him with the Forestry Annual Prize (1996), the Finnish Forestry Society with the Cajander Medal (2009) and the Finnish Forestry Foundation with the Silver Assignment (2010). In
2002, the University of Helsinki nominated him as Honorary Professor of Agriculture and Forestry, and the Moscow State Forest University (Russia) awarded him with an Honorary Doctorate in Forest Sciences. He also received an Honorary Professorship from the Chinese Academy of Forestry (2004). The President of Finland has decorated him with the Commander of the Order of the Lion of Finland and Knight, First Class, of the Order of the White Rose of Finland.

Professor Risto Seppälä was very active in the International Union of Forest Research Organizations. In 1981 at the IUFRO Congress in Japan, he was appointed as coordinator of Project Group P4.10-00 Analysis of World Trade in Forest Products. Later, he became the Chairman of the 20th IUFRO World Congress Organizing Committee. The Congress took place in Tampere, Finland, in 1995, when he was elected Vice President for Programmes. During his time (1996-2000) in this position, he supervised the activities of IUFRO’s SPDC, the Divisions and the Task Forces.

In 2000, Professor Seppälä was elected 24th IUFRO President and carried out this responsibility in 2001-2005. Under his Presidency, many changes occurred in IUFRO: revision of the IUFRO Statutes (a new Vision, Mission and Strategic Action Plan), participation in the newly established Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) (2001), launch of the new Programme – the Global Forest Information Service (GFIS), and a new Project: World Forest, Society and Environment (WFSE), development of a new IUFRO logo (2002), a new design for IUFRO News and establishment of new publications (E-Notes, IUFRO Scientific Summary), the introduction of a new form of communication during the Congress, namely the President’s Discussion (2005), and the publication of attractive annual reports. Since 2007, IUFRO has coordinated five Global Forest Expert Panels, producing influential reports, including Adaptation of Forests and People to Climate Change (2009). In 2010, in recognition of his accomplishments in international forestry organizations and research activities promoting the international research in the forest sector, Professor Emeritus of the Finnish Forest Research Institute (Metla) Risto Seppälä was awarded with IUFRO Honorary Membership.

Risto Seppälä’s hobbies are violin playing, ballroom dancing and skiing.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
5. Seppälä R. **Personal communications** (December 2017) at ristojseppala@gmail.com
was born on June 2, 1944 in Beaufort, French Alps. His parents were Jacques (1913-1970), a mechanical engineer, and Karin (née Röhss) (1915-1974), who was born in Sweden. Eric is number three in a family of four. In 1968 he married Dominique (née Guibal). She is Jean Pardé’s sister in law. Dominique and Eric have four children, Bruno (1970), Claire (1972), Rémi (1976) and Nils (1979), and eight grandchildren.

He went through his primary and secondary education in the public system in Paris. In 1967, after his graduation in the National Institute of Agronomy (Institut National Agronomique), Paris, and his specialization in forest genetics, he was appointed at the National Agriculture Research Institute (INRA = Institut National de Recherche Agronomique) in Nancy. Meanwhile he continued his education and obtained his PhD in 1969 in the Clermont Ferrand University.

He began his professional career as a research scientist on poplar selection and breeding in the Forest Research Department of INRA. In 1974, he was asked take care of the French programme on beech diversity and the genetic mechanisms to be considered in beech stand management and regeneration. In 1975, he moved to the Orléans research station of INRA. In 1981 he expanded his work to include the selection and breeding of trees for short rotation forestry. From 1985 to 1990, he was elected as president of the Orléans research station, covering several aspects of forest research (silviculture, insects, physiology and genetic improvement) as well as soil science and cattle breeding. In 1990, after having moved to Avignon, he was appointed INRA Coordinator for genetics and breeding of forest trees, taking charge of research activities in Nancy, Orléans, Bordeaux and Avignon. In 1994-1995, he worked as the EU expert for genetics projects in the European AIR and FAIR programmes. He developed and took over the Mediterranean programme on cypress. From 1999 to 2005, he chaired the French Commission for the Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources.

Eric Teissier du Cros played a role in IUFRO starting with his first IUFRO meeting on forest genetics (Stockholm, Sweden 1974). In 1981, he organized the first scientific meeting of the Working Party on poplar genetics and breeding (S2-02-10, later S2-03-07 Breeding Poplar) and was elected as Coordinator of this WP. In 1984, he was co-organizer of a IUFRO/FAO meeting on poplar breeding, improvement and culture during the 17th Session of the International Poplar Commission in Ottawa, Canada. At the 18th IUFRO World Congress in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia 1986), he became a regional member for West Europe on the Executive Board for 1987-1990. At the 19th IUFRO World Congress in Montreal (Canada 1990) and the 20th IUFRO World Congress in Tampere (Finland 1995), he was elected Coordinator of Division 2 Physiology and Genetics and a member of Executive Board.

At the 20th IUFRO World Congress in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (2000), Dr. Eric Teissier du Cros was elected IUFRO Vice President for Science, a position that he held until his retirement in 2005. During 1990-2005, he was also involved into the coordination of the scientific part of IUFRO World Congresses. He was the Chair of the Congress Scientific Committee of the Kuala Lumpur Congress in 2000, and in this position, did an excellent job ensuring the high quality of the Congress’ scientific programme.

In 2005, he received IUFRO’s Distinguished Service Award at the 21st IUFRO World Congress in Brisbane, Australia. At the 22nd IUFRO World Congress in Seoul, Republic of Korea (2010) he was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership for his great enthusiasm and the energy with which he carried out his longstanding service for the Union.

After retiring from many of his positions, Eric Teissier du Cros continued working as Division 2 Web moderator for a few years. For a couple of years after his retirement, he worked as consultant for Italian forest programmes. In 2018, he was asked to be a member of the committee preparing the French application for the 2024 IUFRO Congress.
Throughout his life, he practised mountaineering, skiing and climbing, as well as rock and cliff climbing. He has now switched to snowshoeing in winter and hiking in summer. When he retired in Erquy (3800 inhabitants) in 2005, a small fishing harbour in north Brittany, he started sea kayaking. He chaired the local nautical center from 2007 to 2017. He is now involved in the organization of local shows including theatre, music and comedy.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
4. Teissier du Cross E. *Personal communications* (February 2018) at eric.teissierducros@gmail.com
Lee, Don Koo

was born on September 3, 1946 in Cheongju, Chungcheongbuk-do, Korea into the family of a farmer, Sun Kyu Lee, and his wife Chun Bong Choi. He has an elder brother, Chung Koo Lee, who later became Prof. Emeritus of Chungbuk National University, and two elder sisters, Jeong Soon and Jeong Ye.

After finishing secondary school in his native town, in 1965 he entered Seoul National University (SNU), Republic of Korea, where he obtained his B.Sc. in Forestry (1969) and M.Sc. in Forest Genetics (1971) from the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CALS). Then he moved to the U.S.A., where he graduated from the Iowa State University (ISU), Ames, Iowa with an M.Sc. in Forest Biometry (1975) and Ph.D. in Silviculture (1978). In Ames, he married Young Sook Kim and they had a daughter, Mina, who is now a studying for a Ph.D. at Stanford University.

Don Koo Lee began his teaching career as a Teaching Assistant in the Forestry Department, CALS SNU (1971-1973) and continued as a Research Assistant in the Department of Forestry, Iowa State University (1975-1978) working at the same time on his Ph.D. thesis. Following the Government of Korea’s brain pool programmes, in 1979 he returned to Korea and soon accepted an invitation to work as the Principal Researcher at the Institute of Forest Genetics in Suwon, a part of the Korea Forest Service.

In 1981, Dr. Lee was appointed as a Professor in the Department of Forest Sciences, CALS SNU, where he working for more than 31 years (until 2012). Along with his duties as a teacher and researcher, Professor Lee carried out much work as Director of the National Instrumentation Centre for Environmental Management (NICEM) at CALS, SNU (1994-1996), Deputy Dean (1993-1995), and in 1999-2001 – Dean of CALS, and other positions. The crowning point of his fruitful administrative and pedagogical activity at that time was the construction of a new building for the College, which was equipped with modern technology. Professor Lee’s major research interests are in the field of restoration of degraded forest ecosystems in Northeast and Southeast Asia, eco-friendly management of forest ecosystems, development of silvicultural strategies for natural forests, growth and nitrogen fixation by *Frankia* in non-legumes, and biomass production and nutrient cycling of forest ecosystems, as well as forestry education. Over the last 20 years, he has published and been co-author of over 200 articles as well as 30 books in these and related areas.

He has been recognized at a national level, being elected President of the Korean Forest Society (2004-2006), Chair of the Board of Directors of the Forest for Life National Movement in Korea (2015), and Chair of the Board of Directors of the National Centre for AgroMeteorology (2016). His highest administrative position in the Republic of Korea was as Minister of the Korea Forest Service from February 2011 to March 2013. He proposed to the Government of Korea the Asian Forest Cooperation Organization (AFoCO) as an intergovernmental organization in 2008, and it formally launched in August 2012, promoting cooperation amongst ASEAN Member States and other nations in Asia. Internationally, he was elected as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia (1999-2004) and for a long time he headed the international “ASEAN-Korea Environmental Cooperation Project”, funded by the Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (2000-2010). This helped forest and environmental education and research in developing countries of the region. He was also President of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (2011-2013) and a member of a number of national and international editorial and advisory boards for professional journals and organizations.

Professor Don Koo Lee was been widely recognized for his teaching, research and public affairs, both domestically and internationally. In 1994, he was elected as Regular Member and in 2016 as Fellow of the Korean Academy of Science and Technology. He was elected Foreign Member (2003) and then Fellow (2016) of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (KSLA), Sweden, received an Honorary Doctorate from Moscow State Forest University, Russia (2007), and an Honorary Professorship from Beijing Forestry University, China (2007), and status as Advisor to the Chinese Academy of Forestry (2010). He is Professor Emeritus of SNU (2012) and Endowed Chair Professor of Park Chung Hee School of Policy and Saemaul (PSPS) at Yeungnam University (2013). In 2015, he received The George Washington Carver Distinguished Service Award from Iowa State University, and in 2017, he was given
an Honorary Doctorate by Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand. He was also awarded the Scientific Award by the Korean Forest Society (1980), the First Gasan’s Scientific Achievement Award by Soho Culture Foundations (2002), the 14th Evergreen Grand Award (Sangnok Daesang) by CALS SNU (2006), the Yellow Stripes Order of Service Merit by the Korea Government (2013), and the 3rd Climate Change Grand Leaders Award by the Climate Change Centre, Seoul, Korea (2013).

Professor Lee has participated in IUFRO activities for many years. He participated for the first time at the 17th IUFRO Congress held in Kyoto, Japan (1981), where he presented a paper. Later, at the 20th Congress in Finland (1995) he was elected as President’s Appointee for 1996-2000. Then, at the 21st Congress in Malaysia (2000) he was appointed as IUFRO Vice-President Policy for 2001-2005, and at the 22nd Congress in Australia (2005) he was elected as President of the Union for 2006-2010. President Lee declared that supporting young people was one of his top priorities, and he enthusiastically involved students and young researchers in IUFRO events and research activities. Under his Presidency, the Union played significant roles in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, and he undertook a major project “Keep Asia Green” that resulted in a number of IUFRO publications that were distributed worldwide.

Professor Lee was actively involved in drafting the first IUFRO Strategy for 2006-2010, which he was able to carry out, and then he prepared a new strategy for 2010-2014 that took into account the rapidly changing situation. This marked IUFRO as positioning itself “as a truly global network of forest-related science knowledge and cooperation”. He was also involved in the establishment of the Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP), launched at the initiative of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and in the preparation of the first IUFRO European Congress 2007, held in conjunction with the European Forest Institute (EFI).

At the 24th IUFRO World Congress in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA (2014), Professor Don Koo Lee, Immediate Past President was awarded Honorary Membership of IUFRO for his outstanding and valuable service to the Union. Professor Lee is still teaching and doing research.

His hobbies include a collection of small cups representing cities, schools and nations that he has visited, and walking small hills and low mountains.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
Lee D.K. Personal communications (December 2017) at leedk@snu.ac.kr
LEE, Su See was born on January 9, 1955 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Her father, Lee Koon Foong, a technician at the Institute of Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur passed away when she and her brother Lee Yu Kit were four and two years old, respectively. They were brought up by their mother, Foo Kwee Guat, who worked as a Secretary for Socfin Plantations, a private plantation company.

Su See attended Bukit Bintang Girls’ Secondary School up to O levels and completed A levels at the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur. She then entered the University of Malaya (UM) in Kuala Lumpur, and in 1979, she obtained her B.Sc. (Hons.) in Botany. In 1981, she graduated with an M.Sc. from Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (now called University Putra Malaysia) at Serdang, Selangor, where she also worked during 1979-1981 as a tutor and until 1990 as a lecturer.

In 1990, Su See Lee began her research career as a senior research officer and a Head of Mycology and Pathology Laboratory at the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM).

She dedicated her entire professional career to FRIM, its development and achievements.

In 1992, she presented her Ph.D. thesis entitled “Some Aspects of the Biology of Mycorrhizas of the Dipterocarpaceae” and received a Ph.D. in Plant Sciences from the University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom. Dr. Lee continued working in FRIM where she advanced to the ranks of principal research officer (in 2007) and Deputy Division Director and Head, Forest Health and Conservation Programme, Biodiversity Division in 2009. She has taught and supervised students at the M.Sc. and Ph.D. levels as well as consulted with forest plantation companies in Indonesia and Malaysia on pests and diseases.

In 2015, Dr. Lee retired from FRIM and became a freelance consultant on forest and tree health.

Besides her responsibility at FRIM, Dr. Lee was a scientific advisor and referee for the International Foundation for Science (IFS) Sweden, from 1993 until retirement. She also carried out much public work as an editor, co-editor and member of editorial boards as well as acting as a reviewer for professional journals in Malaysia, Indonesia, Canada, South Africa, Southeast Asia countries, and the international Australasian Plant Pathology journal. In 2011-2013, she was an adjunct professor at the Faculty of Science and Technology, University Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), and in 2012-2014, a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Korea Forest Research Institute (KFRI).

Her various achievements have been recognized locally, nationally and internationally. She received more than a dozen FRIM Publication Awards in various categories in 1994-2012, the FRIM Best Scientist Award, and two of the FRIM Director General awards, as Leader in Scientific Writing (Tokoh Penulisan Saintifik) and as Pearl of International Forestry Science (Mutiara Sains Perhutanan Antarabangsa) in 2010. She was given the Ahli Mangku Negara (A.M.N.) Award in 2007 for her services to the nation. In 2009, she was conferred Honorary Membership of the Malaysian Nature Society.

In August 2000, her research achievements and contributions to forest pathology and dipterocarp mycorrhizal research were recognized by the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations through the Scientific Achievement Award (IUFRO SAA). In 2002, Dr. Lee received a 2-month grant from the Malaysian Fulbright Professional Exchange Program to visit Oregon State University in Corvallis, USA to conduct research on “Detection and Control of Phytophthora and Phellinus Diseases”.

Dr. Su See Lee has an impressive record of services with IUFRO, starting in 1995 with her election as deputy coordinator of two working parties, and in 2001-2005 as Co-ordinator of research group 7.02.07 Diseases of Tropical Forest Trees, and Deputy Co-coordinator Research Group 5.11.03 Edible Forest Products.
She then served in several different IUFRO positions: General Board Member (2005-2010), Management Committee member (2005-2014), and IUFRO Honours and Awards Committee (Chair, 2006-2010, Member, 2011-2014). In 2010, Dr. Su See Lee was elected IUFRO Vice President for Task Forces, Special Programmes, Projects and IUFRO-led Initiatives (2010-2014), becoming the first female to achieve such a high administrative position in the history of the Union.

In recognition of her long-term service to IUFRO, in 2016 Dr. Su See Lee was awarded IUFRO Honorary Membership. Dr. Su See Lee is still actively working as a consultant, steering committee member, or special input provider for many projects nationally and internationally. She is often invited to give public talks, deliver lectures or to conduct training at workshops in Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and other countries in the region. She also serves as a reviewer for different projects and for peer-reviewed professional journals.

Su See enjoys reading, bird watching and making handicraft items that help her to relax and to learn something new. She recently started learning Mandarin.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
2. Lee S.S. *Personal communications* (December 2017) at leesusee08@gmail.com
KOCH, Niels Elers

was born on March 31, 1951 in Aarhus, Denmark, into the family of Inge Elers Koch (née Pedersen) and H.C. Elers Koch. He has one brother (Hans E.K.) and one sister (Kirsten E.K.). In 1998 he married Anne Birgitte Elers Koch (née Heiberg-Iürgensen), and they raised a son, Mads Christian Elers Koch (2003).

After finishing High School at Aarhus Katedralskole in 1969, he studied Forestry at Den Kongelige Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole (KVL, the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University of Danmark, RVAU) and earned his M.Sc. in Forestry (1975) and D.Sc. (1985) in Forest Policy. He began his research and education career as a Project Leader (Forest Recreation Research) at The Danish Forest Experiment Station (1975–1987)³⁴, and in his alma mater as Adjunct Professor in Landscape Management (1976–1990) and was appointed Honorary Professor (1992). He served at the University of Copenhagen as interim Dean of the Faculty of Life Sciences (2011–12) and Head of the Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management (2013–2014). He was a Visiting Professor at Utah State University and Oregon State University (1990) and also a Faculty Affiliate in the College of Forestry and Conservation at the University of Montana (2009–2011).

Dr. Koch has served as an Assistant of Forest Superintendent (1981–1987) and Forest Superintendent (1987–1991) at the Danish Forest and Nature Agency of the Ministry of the Environment of Denmark responsible for silviculture and forest law. He was the driving force behind the establishment of the Danish Forest and Landscape Research Institute (DFLRI) merged of 7 other public and private forest and landscape research institutions, and served as its first Director, starting in 1991. After the establishment of a new institution in 2004, he was appointed as the first Director General of the Center for Skov & Landskab (the Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning at the University of Copenhagen). From 1993–2012, he has served as Editor-in-Chief of Forest & Landscape Research. In September 2014, he was appointed CEO and Editor-in-Chief of the Trap Danmark A/S and from June 2019 also as Editor-in-Chief for the Danish Encyclopedia.

Dr. Koch’s research has focused on Forest Policy, including the application of recreation and landscape research to policy and management in an era of globalisation and realising the environmental benefits of forests. He has made a significant contribution to research on forest recreation in Denmark, Europe and globally. In 1978–1988, he published in four parts the results of his fundamental research on forest recreation in Denmark – Skovenes friluftsfunktion i Danmark – totaling almost 1000 pages! He is the author and co-author of more than 200 research papers, book chapters and a several books, and the editor of numerous reports and the proceedings of various national and international meetings and symposia.


At the national level he has served as a member of Danish Forestry Council (1991, Chair in 2004–2014), Chairman of the strategic planning group for forest and landscape research in Denmark (1993–1994), Board of the Danish Research Councils (1997–2003), Chairman for the directors of the National Research Institutes (2002–2003), and

³⁴ Prof. Dr. Niels Elers Koch became in 1991 the fourth Director of this Station since its establishment in 1901!
member of Council for Development Policy advising the Ministers within the area of development cooperation (2012–2014) to name a few. Prof. Dr. Koch was elected as a Member of the Danish Academy of Technical Sciences (1993), the Academy of the Royal Danish Agricultural Society (1995) and the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (1995). He is the recipient of an Honorary Doctorate in forest science at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (2008), Honorary Doctorate of Moscow State Forest University (Russia, 2010), Honorary Professorship from the CAF (China, 2012), Honorary member of the Society of American Foresters (2012).

For his input to the development of national and international forest research and education, Dr. Koch was also recognized with many other honours and awards including Regia Academia Scientiarum Danica (the Research Prize for 1979 by the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters), Scientific Achievement Award (1986) by the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO), and knighted “Ridder af Dannebrog” (1989) and Knight 1st Class (2007) by Denmark.

Dr. Niels Elers Koch has a long-standing and impressive record of service for IUFRO. Starting from his first IUFRO World Congress in Oslo in 1976, he has served IUFRO in different capacities. He was a member and chair of various Working Parties and Working Groups (1976–1990), Deputy Coordinator and Coordinator of IUFRO Division VI Social, Economic, Information and Policy Sciences (1991–2005), Coordinator of the former Task Force Communicating Forest Science (1996–2000), member of the Finance Committee, Vice President for Research (2006–2010), President (2011–2014), and Immediate Past President (2014–2019) of the Union. He was also an Alternate Representative of Denmark’s member organizations on IUFRO’s International Council, voting member of the IUFRO Executive Board and Management Committee (1995–2019), served as a member of and secretary for IUFRO Review Panel (1999) as well as carried out many other responsibilities. He organized and supported many national and international initiatives, seminars, conferences and congresses worldwide as well as maintained their proceedings publication.

Research sources:

Personal sources:
2. Koch N.E. Personal communications (October 2019) at nek@trap.dk
Conclusions

Looking individually at the Honorary Members of IUFRO, one can find many common features. Many of them fall into a few if not all of the following categories: good researcher, administrator, teacher, and a public figure recognized nationally and internationally.

Since 1953, 41 persons have been recognized; only one of these has been female.

IUFRO Honorary Members represent 20 different countries, including Australia (1 person), Austria (1), Canada (2), Denmark (1), Finland (3), France (4), Germany (4), Hungary (1), Italy (3), Malaysia (2), the Netherlands (2), Norway (1), Poland (1), Republic of Korea (1), Sweden (1), Switzerland (1) United Kingdom (2), the USA (8), the USSR (1), and Yugoslavia (1).

From 1953 to 2017, almost every President of IUFRO has received an Honorary Membership, with the exception of Professor Aldo Pavari from Italy, who was President of IUFRO in 1954-1956. He was not even nominated for this highest IUFRO award as he suddenly passed away (in 1960), shortly before the Congress in Vienna in 1961. He should however be recognized as a person who would have been deserving of Honorary Membership of IUFRO had he lived long enough.

Among those awarded, 13 Presidents held all the ranks from lower research unit via IUFRO Division (earlier – Section) coordination and Vice-President to President. Eight Honorary Members reached Vice-President as their highest rank in IUFRO; two individuals received this award while being Chairs of IUFRO Sections, and two persons as longstanding IUFRO Permanent Committee members who provided valuable service to IUFRO and its expansion at national and international levels.

IUFRO also recognized 10 people for their research capability, coordination of research at the Division (Section) level and for activities such as organizing the international IUFRO and IUFRO/FAO events, panels and joint teams and groups.

Amongst IUFRO’s Honorary Members there are also individuals who have held posts such as IUFRO Secretary, IUFRO SPDC Coordinator, IUFRO Treasurer, United Nations and IUFRO/FAO Joint Committees on various issues, IUFRO Congress Organizing Committee Chair and others.

A few Honorary Members have been recognized at a national level by the placing of memorial plaques at their places of birth or by naming streets or crossroads after them. Several IUFRO Honorary Members have been appointed as high-level forest administrators of national (Forest Minister) and regional governments.

It is worth mentioning that five Honorary Members also received other IUFRO awards. Oscar Fugalli (Italy) received the IUFRO DSA in 1992 (HM-1995), Risto Seppälä (Finland) received the IUFRO DSA in 1995 (HM-2010), Eric Teissier du Cros (France) received the IUFRO DSA in 2005 (HM-2010), Su See Lee (Malaysia) received the IUFRO SAA in 2000 (HM-2016), and Niels Elers Koch (Denmark) received the IUFRO SAA in 1986 (HM-2019). In fairness, it should be noted that the DSA and SAA are having been introduced in 1981 and 1971, respectively, whereas Honorary Membership was introduced in 1953.
Acronyms and abbreviations

AFF – Acta Forestalia Fennica
ECE – Economic Commission for Europe
ed. – editor
eds. – editors
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
For. – Forestry: An International Journal of Forest Research
For. Chron. – The Forestry Chronicle, Canada
Forstwiss. Centrallbl. – Forstwissenschaftliches Centralblatt, Switzerland
GTR – General Technical Reports
H.M.S.O. – Her Majesty’s Stationary Office, London, UK
IDA – International Development Agency
IF&M – L’Italia Forestale E Montana (Italian Journal of Forest and Mountain Environments)
ILO – International Labour Organization
IUFRO – International Union of Forest(ry) Research Organizations
J. – Journal
J. Agric. Res. – Journal of Agricultural Research
J. For. – Journal of Forestry, USA
JFC – Journal of the Forestry Commission, UK
MNISK – Meddelelser fra Norsk institutt for skogforskning (Communications of the Norwegian Forest Research Institute), Norway
Ned. Bosb. – Nederlands bosbouwtijdschrift / Nederlands Bosbouw Tijdschrift (Dutch Forestry Journal), The Netherlands
OSU – Oregon State University, USA
PSW – Pacific Southwest Station, USA
RFF – Revue forestière française, France
SPDC – (IUFRO-SPDC) – IUFRO Special Programme for Developing Countries, now – Special Programme for Development of Capacities
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
USDA FS – USDA, Forest Service
USAID – United States Agency for International Development
WFC – World Forestry Congress
WO – Washington Office, seat of U.S. Forest Service, USA
About the author

TEPLYAKOV, Victor K. graduated and obtained his Ph.D. in Forest Management and Planning from the Moscow Forest Engineering Institute (MFEI). He worked at the MFEI, later renamed the Moscow State Forest University, from 1977 until 2009. During that period, he served as the Director of Research at the Russian Federal Forest Service (1993-1999), and for the Global Temperate and Boreal Forest Programme at IUCN (1999-2009, headed it in 2005-2009). He then became a Professor of Seoul National University (2009-2016). In 2016 he resumed his work as a Professor at the Institute of Forest System Research, Mytishchi Branch of Bauman Moscow State Technical University (former Moscow State Forest University).
