

THE FIRST HALF CENTURY OF THE SOCIETY
OF FORESTRY IN FINLAND

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The Founding of the Society of Forestry in Finland and its Activities

A general survey from the beginning of the Society can be presented quite briefly, for a review of its first 25 years¹ has been published and the Society's records of proceedings have been made public up to the year 1937 in *Acta Forestalia Fennica*. Into the latter part of the Society's work fall the war years, when it was quiet in its field of endeavour. On the other hand, the years after the war are still so fresh in memory that they require no further representation and only outlines of them will be included.

The statistics about the whole period of operation shed important additional light upon the development.

The founding of the Society of Forestry in Finland occurred at the time (1909) when the highest education of forestry was moved from the Forestry Institute at Evo to the University of Helsinki. The intention was to get the teaching onto a scientific basis and to make possible graduate study leading to an advanced degree.

A corresponding change in agricultural teaching had been made slightly earlier. The first professor of agriculture had been appointed as early as 1900, and the faculty (of agriculture) had also been established (since 1902) to which the teaching of forestry was joined. So we can see that scientific work in a neighboring field had already been started when the teaching of forestry was moved from Evo to Helsinki.

In the field of agriculture, initiators were drawn from the lecturers of the school at Mustiala. However, the strong man of Evo, Dr. A. G. Blomqvist, had retired in 1903 and died the following year. Attention was then turned to a young, gifted botanist, A. K. Cajander. In 1903 Senator A. Osw. Kihlman (later Kairamo) encouraged him to prepare himself to be the initiator of forestry education on university level. Dr. Cajander agreed and went to Germany to study forestry and, at the same time, to become acquainted with the research being done in the field. He also completed the two-year course at Evo, being even the director pro tem. during the last years of the college.

¹ Erkki Laitakari, *Acta Forestalia Fennica* 40. 1934.

Thus it can be said that Cajander was particularly well prepared for this important task.

Cajander's great idea was in his realization of the definite importance of the development of scientific forestry. He himself pointed the way and drew others irresistibly with him.

After the teaching of forestry had been begun in 1908, the first step was to get adequate qualifications for the position of Professor of Silviculture. And so, in 1909, the classical publication about forest types was born, creating at the same time the basis for Finnish forest science. The second step was to rally all the available forces to support and promote the forest science. On these grounds the Society of Forestry in Finland had its beginning the same year, 1909.

Thus, before long, the teaching was lifted to university level, research was commenced, and new forces were continually drawn to the field of forest research. How quickly everything happened is indicated by the fact that the first »Master of Forestry» received his degree in 1911 and the first doctor's dissertations appeared the following year.

The 29th of April, 1909, was the day when the Society of Forestry in Finland had its beginning. Cajander had at this time called together a group of people, whom he knew to be interested in the development of forestry, to the House of Scientific Societies.

Those present at this important meeting were the initiator of the meeting, A. K. Cajander, W. Cajanus, P. W. Hannikainen, T. A. Heikel, A. Hjelt, T. H. Järvi, J. I. Liro, G. Lång, G. Melander, O. Ollila, J. A. Palmén, and J. E. Rosberg. The minutes indicate that, in addition to these twelve persons, there were others who were unable to attend but who supported the founding of the Society and wished to become members. These were G. Grotenfelt, Th. Homén, A. Osw. Kairamo, J. P. Norrlin, J. J. Sederholm, A. F. Tigerstedt, and J. H. Vennola.

If these last mentioned are taken into account, there are 19 charter members in all. As this is written, of that group only Prof. T. H. Järvi is now living.

It would be worthwhile to examine the list of the charter members in more detail. Five of them were in the field of forestry, two of whom were in high positions in the State Forest Service. The addition of Mr. Hannikainen, who was the Director-General of the Forest Service, was certainly a great victory for the Society. The other foresters were involved with teaching in the University. There were eight university professors and teachers, only Liro and Grotenfelt belonging to the faculty of agriculture and forestry. Especially Homén and Palmén from the other departments have affected very positively the work of the Society. The name of J. A. Palmén was particularly influential, and Cajander must have been glad to see his former teacher attending the meeting. Norrlin, Cajander's closest teacher and greatly admired by him, was not present, but he probably was one of those who warmly supported the work of the Society without taking direct part in its activities. There were also two senators on the list: Hjelt who

did not take part in the activities of the Society, but Kairamo all the more so. Of the other charter members, Tigerstedt deserves mention as a famous dendrologist and later as an honorary member of the Society.

We should further note that there was representation from many important fields close to forestry at the meeting.

In any case, it has to be said that there was quite a respected and authoritative group present in the founding of the Society (or supporting its work). We can suppose that all of them knew the initiator as a former student, colleague, or fellow worker. They knew that Cajander was no idle dreamer but that things were accomplished when he was in action. Therefore, they responded to the call and gave, if nothing more, a good starting push to the work initiated by him.

Cajander was well prepared for the meeting. He had written a brisk and informative proposal (which was printed in *AFF* 7). May a few sentences from it be quoted:

»Domestic forestry, therefore, must be supported by domestic research. — In this respect there are two methods in use, both of which can be used by us also: to establish a forest research institute and, on the other hand, to try to promote individual research. — The Society of Forestry could be the organization to introduce to each other, and lead to the co-operation of, people whose fields of research have much in common but who are now working separately, often not knowing each other or the other's work.»

In addition, the educational value of the scientific societies and the way in which the society now to be founded would create possibilities for the development of young forest scientists was stressed. Finally, the importance of the publications of the society-to-be was pointed out.

P. W. Hannikainen, Director-General of the Forest Service, was elected chairman of the meeting. That was quite natural, for he was undeniably the leading man in forestry and, besides, a warm supporter of science, as is indicated by his activities and writings.

The meeting decided unanimously that the founding of a special society was desirable and necessary.

Even the statutes were presented and examined.

The name decided upon for the Society was »Suomen Metsätieteellinen Seura» (Society of Forestry in Finland).

Yet one more important thing about the charter meeting should be mentioned. The initiator of the meeting, who was elected the secretary of the meeting, announced that his book, *Ueber Waldtypen*, was to be published. In this way, the scientific publishing work of the Society was started.

In the spring of 1909, on May 10, yet a second meeting was held, which was actually a continuation of the first and in which the rules of the Society were finally approved. In this meeting two lectures were delivered. The first was presented by Cajander, dealing with his study on forest types.

In autumn of the same year, three meetings with discourses were held. The number of members present were 7, 5, and 16, respectively, which was quite a modest beginning. However, 21 new members were elected, making a total of 40 at the end of the first year. Of this group there are three living today: Professors T. H. Järvi, O. Heikinheimo, and A. Tanttu.

Two important items about the meetings that autumn ought to be mentioned. First, the first official election of officers was held. P. W. Hannikainen was elected chairman of the Society, and Cajander the secretary. May it be noted immediately that the secretary was the leader of the work of the Society from the beginning. The second noteworthy result of the December meeting was the decision to publish the scientific material as a series named *Acta Forestalia Fennica*.

The year 1909 had seen the birth of the Society of Forestry in Finland and its work getting off to a good start. Even the first scientific publications had been printed that same year.

During its early years the Society had great financial difficulties. There was no government aid and the first donation was not received before 1913. The decision of the Senate (Government) in 1912, according to which the Society had an opportunity for free printing of the most valuable publications in the Senate's printing works, was of great significance. The publishing activity, therefore, had a good start and the first two issues of *Acta Forestalia Fennica* were distributed early in the year 1914.

The first large donation (25,000 marks) was received from the Malm Donation Fund in 1914, for the preparation of yield tables. The work was given to a young forester, Yrjö Ilvessalo.

Other contributions were also received, and in 1917 the Society could grant its first scholarships for research.

Government aid, which since 1914 had been 1,000 marks, rose to 14,000 marks during the first year of independence. The early difficulties of the Society had been passed. The work was done with full force and the membership grew continually.

The thanks for the overcoming of the difficulties belong mainly to the Society's founder and secretary. He never became discouraged. But still more important was the fact that, under his leadership, the work of the Society soon saw results, gaining recognition and confidence. However, already before its tenth anniversary, Cajander had to leave the care of the Society's matters to new hands. In 1918 he was called into the leadership of the State Forest Service of Finland. His official duties required all his energy, particularly since he did not entirely leave his work as a university professor. But he could entrust his position as secretary to new hands with confidence. The affairs of the Society were in good order.

When the Society, soon after the change of secretaries, celebrated its tenth

anniversary, Cajander said among other things: »I do not doubt that it (the Society), regardless of its youth, would win a notable place in international research also. This supposition is perhaps bold, but as I see it, it is based on realistic assumptions.»

During the first ten-year period the Society had published nine volumes of *Acta Forestalia Fennica*. 121 discourses or other presentations had been held and membership had risen to 88.

The second decade of the Society began in terms of increasing activity. This was caused to a great extent by a new factor, whose positive influence grew yearly. The State Forest Research Institute had begun its work in 1918. From the beginning, its scientists took part in the work of the Society, so that there were more discourses and research results available for use. The influence, therefore, has been fruitful and stimulating to other scientists, too.

Economical difficulties appeared again because the increasing activity required new expenses. The difficulties were, however, overcome.

As secretaries, Dr. O. J. Lakari (1918—21), Prof. Yrjö Ilvessalo (1921—27), and Dr. Erkki Laitakari (1927—36) took care of matters. The greatest credit for leading the work of the second ten-year period belongs to Prof. Ilvessalo, whose vigor and quick performance was demonstrated in this task, too. The stabilization of the work is indicated also by the fact that in 1922 the Society elected its first Finnish honorary members. Both of them, A. Osw. Kairamo and A. F. Tigerstedt, also charter members of the Society, had worked very creditably for the good of forest science. The first four foreign honorary members had been elected the previous year from famous scientists. They were Professors E. Ramann and Max Endres from Munich, Adolf Cieslar from Vienna, and Arnold Engler from Zürich. Additional foreign honorary members were elected at this time and also the first correspondent members.

The number of publications can be taken as one kind of index of the activeness of the Society. The ratio of the number of *Acta* volumes appearing during the first ten years to that of the second is 9:25, besides which there were ten issues of *Silva Fennica* published during the second ten-year period. This new series was begun in 1926. It contains mainly other than scientific papers about forestry. For example, a number of committee reports and series of lectures have been published in *Silva Fennica*. However, there have also been included a number of investigations. They are published at irregular intervals, as are the volumes of *Acta Forestalia Fennica*.

During the second ten-year period a third series, *Commentationes Forestales*, was also begun. The first number appeared in 1928. Into this series it was meant to collect the results of research done by Finnish scientists abroad, and on the other hand, those of foreign scientists which in some way were especially important to us. Up to 1933 six volumes were published.

The twentieth anniversary of the Society fell on almost exactly the same day

as the fiftieth birthday of its founder. The Society published a volume of a thousand pages to show its recognition of its founder and spiritual leader, and it was given to the honored person on his birthday. This anniversary book contains articles of 21 foreign and 21 Finnish scientists.

In his survey of the twenty years' work of the Society, Professor Ilvessalo concludes with the following representative words: »With courageous and hopeful minds, the Society of Forestry in Finland begins its third decade, with Finnish forest science and rational Finnish forestry based on the science, the strength and security of our Country, continuous development and the highest success, as the goal.»

The third decade could indeed be faced with optimism. Soon, however, hard depression lessened the hopes. Government aid, which had risen to 150,000 marks, went down in 1932 to nearly 30,000 marks, and was 111,000 marks during the next two years. With the help of donations, the budget could anyway be kept in balance. Regardless of the depression, a research fund was founded in 1933 in memory of the early-deceased Lauri Ilvessalo, because he had deservedly worked for the Society and once proposed the founding of a permanent research fund.

A noteworthy event of the decade in question was the celebration of the Society's 25th anniversary, at which time a volume of almost a thousand pages was published, including treatises by 35 Finnish scientists or representatives of forestry. The anniversary celebration was held on April 18th in the House of Scientific Societies. Prof. A. K. Cajander, who had been called to be the honorary chairman of the Society slightly earlier, acted as the chairman in the meeting. The President of the Republic, P. E. Svinhufvud, Speaker of Parliament Kyösti Kallio, and Prime Minister T. M. Kivimäki were present at the gathering. Invited foreign guests had come from Sweden, Norway, Germany, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The main address was given by Cajander and a discourse by Prof. Ilvessalo. — On the same occasion it was announced that the Society had invited 14 honorary and 17 correspondent members from foreign countries.

After the celebration the work continued as before until the shadows of war began to cause restlessness. However, the Society could celebrate in peace the sixtieth birthday on April 4, 1939, of its honorary chairman and founder, Prof. Cajander, then the Prime Minister. At that time a memorial medal designed by Prof. Emil Vikström was made in his honor, in the making of which the Society also took part.

The third decade in the history of the Society was thus especially a time of great celebrations. We would mention in addition that the Society took part in the preparation of the festivities for the hundredth birthday anniversary of A. G. Blomqvist which were held on January 29, 1936, and at which Cajander gave the address and Prof. Helander the discourse.

Alongside the celebrations, the ordinary meetings and publishing work were

carried on. — Worth mentioning is also the successful expedition to Argentina initiated by the Society with Prof. Väinö Auer as leader and Doctors Aarno Kalela and Erkki K. Kalela as members. They departed in the autumn of 1937 and returned in the spring of 1938. — It should be noted that at that time the research in the field of forest utilization had begun to receive increasing attention. Forest injuries, likewise, were discussed in publications and lectures more than ever before.

At the end of the year 1936 a change of secretaries took place. Professor Laitakari handed over the work to Dr. Paavo Aro.

The severe war years followed. However, the work of the Society did not cease entirely. The most inactive times were the periods 1939—40 and 1943—44. But even then at least a couple of meetings a year were held. During the peace of 1940—41, the Society was very active: 12 discourses. After the war the activities speeded up rapidly, gaining new features as many foreign lecturers, especially from Sweden, came over to Finland. This was particularly welcome after the long separation.

During the war the Society even published a special volume commemorating the fiftieth birthdays of the former secretaries, Yrjö Ilvessalo and Erkki Laitakari. The book appeared in 1942, and it contained an article by Cajander in which he tells about the early years of his teacher, Prof. Norrlin. The writing is notable for the fact that it was one of Cajander's last and it shows his great attachment to his former teacher.

Soon after this, early the next year (Jan. 21, 1943), news of the end of A. K. Cajander's life work was received. The Society had lost its founder and leader. A few days later (Jan. 26) he was mournfully taken to his final rest. The protégés of the Society of Forestry felt perhaps more deeply than others the greatness of the loss. The times were recalled when he was in every meeting of the Society and when his turn to speak was awaited with anticipation. Towards the end he had been further away, but it was known that he still used continually his great influence for the Society and for forest science in general. His memory was left as an obligatory and valuable heritage, the perpetuation of which has been a matter of honor to the Society ever since.

The first indication of the protecting of the heritage was the establishing of the A. K. Cajander Fund immediately following his death, from which scholarships would be granted, primarily for research concerning forest types. — A second evidence was the setting up of a monument on his grave. The monument, carved by Kalervo Kallio, was unveiled in the Old Cemetery of Helsinki on April 12, 1947. Slightly later a plan was set under way to establish a medal bearing the name of Cajander to be awarded to especially distinguished research scientists. The well-known sculptor Oiva Helenius designed the medal, which was given for the first time in 1950.

During the war the Society's business was taken care of by the secretary, Dr.

Lappi-Seppälä, who took the office in the autumn of 1940, after Dr. Aro, and passed it on to Dr. Erkki Kalela in the autumn of 1945. As we have seen, the work within the Society was continued in spite of wartime difficulties. When peace returned and the first mental depression had passed, the activities increased, so that the fifth decade of the Society could be met with optimistic hopes. Now the Society had the added impetus of a secretary who had the protecting of Cajander's heritage at heart, for at the same time he was protecting the heritage of his father.

Dr. Kalela acted as secretary for a longer period than anyone before — almost ten years. In the spring of 1955, however, he resigned because of his increasing work as the Managing-Director of the Central Forestry Association Tapio, and to take his place Dr. Viljo Holopainen was elected. Since 1953, Dr. Leo Heikurainen has assisted the secretary as the editor of the Society.

For the fifth decade of the Society, the notable characteristics have been the intenseness and steadiness of the work. The meetings have been held regularly and the amount of publications has kept on the same level as the economically best years of the Society in spite of the rising costs of printing. However, quite new and positive features should be noted. First, the number of members attending the meetings has been considerably greater than before. This delightful feature gets its explanation in part from the increasing number of foresters, but also perhaps from the fact that the number of foreign lecturers has greatly increased from previous times. The scientific exchange has thus grown and connections with quite a number of countries are continuously being established.

Another delightful feature is the more even distribution of research in the different branches of forestry than before. The increased role of forest economics and forest utilization should be especially noted.

Two large memorial publications have appeared during the fifth decade. One was to commemorate the seventieth birthday of Prof. Olli Heikinheimo in 1952 (in collaboration with the Forest Research Institute) and the other for the sixtieth birthday of Prof. Eino Saari in 1954. The Society had also a memorial medal made for the seventieth birthday of Prof. Heikinheimo.

The rules of the Society were designed, from the beginning, so that the actual work is done by the secretary, even though he has the members of the administrative board and the chairman supporting him. However, the chairmanship changes annually, and also the board in rather fast tempo. Continuation of the work of the Society is represented by the secretary, who is also a member of the board. He is elected to a three-year term, but oftentimes is re-elected.

This system has proved to be successful and for this part the rules are still the way they were originally framed (some parts were revised in 1938). This arrangement will continuously bring new men into the leadership of the Society. The duties of the secretary, on the other hand, require a thorough acquaintance

with matters and methods so that it is favorable for him to remain in his office for a longer period.

A long series of secretaries and board members has been in the leadership of the Society. They have taken excellent care of their honored offices. Only a few have served twice as chairmen (Hannikainen, Heikel, Homén, Lindberg, Cajander, Saari, Y. Ilvessalo, Kujala). Altogether, there have been 42 men as chairmen (to the end of the 1957—58 period) and correspondingly, eight as secretaries. The treasurers have also held their offices for fairly long terms, as well as the librarians.

The membership has grown continuously. To the end of our year 1958, there have been elected 421 members. Death has taken 165, so that the total of members at the end of that year stood at 256.

A total of 14 honorary members have been elected from our own country. Eight of them have died, leaving six living members. Of foreign honorary and correspondent members, there have been elected 71 and 177, respectively. 21 of these honorary members are alive. 16 of the former correspondents have been elected honorary members. 65 have died, which leaves 96 correspondents (as far as is known). Prof. Cajander was elected the honorary chairman of the Society in 1934 and after his death, Prof. Ilvessalo in 1952.

The number of studies or articles is: *Acta Forestalia Fennica* — 436, and *Silva Fennica* — 223, making a total of 659. The number of pages are, correspondingly: *A.F.F.* — 30,010 and *S.F.* — 6,311, with a total of 36,321 pages. In addition, there are supplements, of which there are 1,601 and whose number of pages is difficult to estimate. 66 volumes of *A.F.F.* and 92 of *S.F.* have appeared. Other publishing work has been less important. The shortlived *Commentationes Forestales* consisted of only six issues. In addition, the Society has supported the publishing of some important books, as the *Forestry Dictionary* which appeared in 1944. The Society has also published, in the years 1934—37 and since 1949, more popular leaflets.

The granting of scholarships for research has constantly been part of the Society's work, the first ones being given in 1917. In marks, the greatest amount of scholarships awarded have been in the last years (1954—58), but for real value, the greatest is the total of the five-year period 1934—39. Generally speaking, the scholarships have been modest, but their significance in terms of encouragement, especially for young students, has been quite noticeable.

The following statistical figures give some idea of the forms of work and the efficiencies at different periods.

Statistics regarding the work of the Society of Forestry in Finland to the end of the 1957—58 period

Meetings

The meetings of the operational year generally begin in autumn, either in October or November, and continue into spring to the end of April, at which time the last meeting — the annual meeting — of the year is held. Then the annual reports are read and elections held. The first meeting of the new operational year has sometimes been in May, or even in June, but generally not before autumn.

The following table contains information concerning the number of meetings held.

5-year Period	Meetings	Meetings per Year
1909—14	28	5.6
1914—19	24	4.8
1919—24	33	6.6
1924—29	28	5.6
1929—34	34	6.8
1934—39	28	5.6
1939—44	22	4.4
1944—49	36	7.2
1949—54	33	6.6
1954—58 ¹	32	8.0
1909—58 ²	298	6.1

The series is even. The lower record of the second and seventh five-year periods is due to the wars. When the current five-year period will be ended, it will clearly be the maximum.

The information about the number of members present at the meetings is partly incomplete, but a general picture can be given by the following chart.

¹ 4 operational years.

² 49 operational years.

5-year Period	Average Attendance
1909—14	15
1914—19	25
1919—24	22
1924—29	28
1929—34	29 ¹
1934—39	31
1939—44	30
1944—49	30
1949—54	35
1954—58 ²	39
1909—58 ³	28

The direction is clearly upward even during the slower years. The surprisingly large attendance during the war years, 1939—44, should be noted, and also that there have been others besides the members listening to the lectures, particularly forestry students. In this way the students can be introduced to scientific research already during their studies.

Discourses

The discourses are the main content of the Society's meetings. They reflect very well the research carried on within the Society. For that reason, it has been attempted in Table I (p. 17, Finnish text) to arrange the discourses according to the field of research concerned.

In studying the table one can notice that the fields which generally have been the objects of lectures from the beginning have preserved their place, practically speaking, as far as the number of lectures is concerned. However, in proportion, new fields have taken more eminence. For example, the number of discourses on forest technology and forest utilization has risen markedly.

The number of discourses per year and per meeting for the five-year periods are indicated by the following chart.

The numbers are quite even. However, the war years, 1939—44, stand out clearly. The last four-year period also differs from the others. The probable reason is the taking of symposia into the program. In that way there might be five short presentations in the same meeting, all viewing the same subject from different standpoints.

¹ Information only from part of the years.

² 4 operational years.

³ 49 operational years.

5-year Period	Number of Discourses or Presentations	
	per year	per meeting
1909—14	11.2	2.0
1914—19	10.6	2.2
1919—24	11.8	1.8
1924—29	10.6	1.9
1929—34	13.2	1.9
1934—39	10.8	1.9
1939—44	6.2	1.4
1944—49	10.4	1.4
1949—54	11.8	1.8
1954—58 ¹	19.3	2.4
1909—58 ²	11.4	1.9

The following chart indicates the languages in which the discourses were delivered.

5-year Period	Finnish	Swedish	German	English	French	Russian	Total
1909—14	50	6	—	—	—	—	56
1914—19	46	7	—	—	—	—	53
1919—24	52	5	—	—	—	—	57
1924—29	50	1	2	—	—	—	53
1929—34	59	4	3	—	—	—	66
1934—39	52	1	1	—	—	—	54
1939—44	30	—	1	—	—	—	31
1944—49	40	11 ⁴	—	—	1	—	52
1949—54	58	—	2	1	—	—	61
1954—58	67	3 ⁵	4	2	—	1	77
1909—58	504	38	13	3	1	1	560

It should be mentioned that, of the 38 presentations in Swedish (including also those in Norwegian and Danish), 13 have been held by representatives of the Scandinavian countries, the rest by Finnish men. The number of persons in both groups is twelve. Also worth mentioning is the fact that the first lecturer from Sweden did not appear before the 1945—46 period. Six of the discourses in German have been delivered by Germans, the rest by the representatives of Holland, Latvia, and Hungary. The great number foreign lecturers after the wars and their complete absence during the first decades should be noticed.

It is also interesting to study the number of lecturers and the appearance of new lecturers.

¹ 4 operational years.

² 49 operational years.

⁴ One in Danish.

⁵ One in Norwegian.

	1909	1914	1919	1924	1929	1934	1939	1944	1949	1954	1909
Total Number of	—14	—19	—24	—29	—34	—39	—44	—49	—54	—58	—58
Lecturers	32	32	30	29	37	39	19	39	45	61	198
New Lecturers . .	32	16	15	12	20	15	3	24	24	37	

It can be seen that the renewal has been good from the start. During many of the years, even half of the discourses have been delivered by newcomers within the Society. The war period, 1939—44, is an exception. Fresh forces were not available then. The previous charts have shown that from the total of the speakers, 12 were Scandinavians (of that number, one was from Denmark and one from Norway). There have been six Germans, two Latvians, two Americans, and one each from England, Holland, Hungary, and Russia.

Similarly, it is interesting to see how many lectures have been held by each of the 198 lecturers listed in the previous chart. This is shown in Table II on page 20.

The greatest number of discourses (32) has been given by Prof. Y. Ilvessalo. Next to him is Prof. Saari (20). The founder of the Society, Prof. Cajander, has 18 discourses or presentations to his account, but to a certain degree it is a matter of taste which of his presentations are taken into account here as discourses. It is notable that he held 15 lectures during the first ten-year period of the Society.

Publications

Table III (p. 20, Finnish text) indicates the number of research topics and their pages published during the five-year periods. The scientific series, *Acta Forestalia Fennica*, including also the six thin volumes of the *Commentationes Forestales* series appearing in 1928—33, and the more general series, *Silva Fennica*, are listed separately.

The exceptionally great number of pages during the five-year period 1919—23 attracts attention. It contains, in all, 20 thick volumes of *Acta*, including, among other things, eight doctors' theses. This huge number of publications is valuable as a starting push for the science of forestry in a newly independent country. The following five years were a bit more quiet. But then there is a great number of pages during the next ten years. The huge memorial publications for the fiftieth birthday of Cajander (1929) and for the 25th anniversary of the Society (1934) have had their influence. The amount of publications in 1939—43 is surprisingly large. The greatest number of them were published already before the war, some during the temporary peace, but a few even during the actual war years. The amount published during the last five-year periods is more modest. The vastly rising publishing expenses of the post-war years cannot have been

without effect, but some increase can again be seen. It should also be noticed that there has been an intentional attempt for as concise presentations as possible.

The reports are mainly German or English summaries of the studies published in Finnish. The number of pages occupied by them is approximately ten per cent of the number taken by the studies.

Table IV (p. 21, Finnish text) shows the manner in which the number of pages of studies and other presentations are divided among the various fields. The values given for *Acta Forestalia Fennica* contain, as in the previous table, the small and short-lived *Commentationes Forestales*.

If the grouping in the table is taken as a standard, it can be seen that silviculture and forest biology occupy first place, both in terms of topics and number of pages. Forest economics is in second place and fairly equal are the groups peat land studies and forest soils, mensuration, forest technology, business economics of forestry, and forest injuries. The work was not so balanced in the beginning, but the biological sciences (including mensuration) were dominant. Forest economics joined the group during the second decade, but forest technology not until the third.

Table V (p. 23, Finnish text) analyzes the language relations of the publications. As mainly scientific publications are in question, it is important that they become as widely familiar abroad as possible. In the beginning, this matter was dealt with (as it still is in many fields of science) in such a way that the studies were published in some major language. Thus, the first volumes of *Acta* are only in German. It was soon noticed, however, that the publications in foreign languages attracted very few Finnish readers, even though it was intended that the findings of our research would also be read in Finland. At the same time it was remembered that it should be available to foreigners as well. The result was that the research work began to be printed in Finnish, but the main points or principles were summarized in German and later, more commonly, in English. If someone, on the other hand, wanted to publish the whole work in German, for example, he had to add a summary for the Finnish readers. Swedish has been used comparatively seldom, for even then the summary is needed. French is used only exceptionally. The total of German and English reports is 2,482 pages and is quite exactly ten per cent of the total of Finnish and Swedish texts (subtracting from these the Finnish and Swedish summaries), which is 25,332 pages.

One almost forgotten series of publications of the Society is *Kotimaisen metsätieteen työmaalta* (*From the Field of Domestic Forest Research*) which appeared in 1929—37 and was distributed with the *Metsätaloudellinen Aikakauslehti* (*Journal of Forestry*). (The first year it was even published by this journal.) This was an expository publication which briefly explained the research done in Finland and especially that done by the Society and the Forest Research Institute in

Finland. The issues from the first five years constitute a unity which includes the list of authors and topics. This volume contains 128 presentations. During 1934—37 the publishing was continued and the number of reports rose to a total of 225. The series was discontinued at this point. It was edited the whole time by Dr. Martti Tertti (Hertz).

Thus, this series in question was similar to the series *Metsätietoa* (*Forest Knowledge*), which was started in 1931 by the Forest Research Institute and the Central Forestry Association Tapio, but which, however, contained only reviews of the publications by the Forest Research Institute. When *Metsätietoa*, after the interruption of the war, again began to appear in 1949, the Society joined its group of publishers. The Research Department of the Central Association of Finnish Woodworking Industries, Metsäteho, had previously joined the original publishers. Its construction differs from the previously mentioned *Kotimaisen metsätieteen työmaalta* in that the representations are in the form of articles, are illustrated, and are more comprehensive in content. The pamphlets of this series were distributed with *Metsälehti* from 1949 to 1952, but since that time as a supplement of the *Metsätaloudellinen Aikakauslehti*. The Society has its own representative on the editorial staff. As can be noticed, the two series in question partly overlap and drive at the same thing: making the results of research familiar to a great number of people.

Research Grants

According to its rules, one of the functions of the Society is to support research in the field of forestry.

The following chart indicates the extent to which this has been possible in practice.

	Fmk.
1909—14	—
1914—19	7 400
1919—24	16 000
1924—29	30 500
1929—34	56 000
1934—39	241 000
1939—44	58 000
1944—49	339 000
1949—54	1 630 000
1954—58	2 310 000
Total	4 687 900 Fmk.

In addition, the Society has given financial aid for traveling, etc., totaling 387,000 marks.

When the inflation is taken into account, it can be seen that the amounts per year are quite moderate. However, the young students who have difficulties in getting scholarship aid elsewhere have received welcome support and encouragement even from smaller amounts.

Library and Exchange of Publications

The library of the Society was started during the period 1914—15 when an exchange with other Finnish libraries was begun. Since the period 1920—21, the publications have also been sent to numerous foreign scientific institutes. In exchange we now receive many valuable series of publications from them.

If the war years are not taken into account, we have received from 263 to 1,653 exchange volumes annually during 1927—57. For some reason, the amounts have been smaller than usual during the last three years.

The library is located, in connection with the Forestry Library of the University, in the Forestry Building and is there for the use of the public.

The Society's foreign mailing list includes now (1958) 361 institutes, scientific societies, and others. The mailing list for Finland, on the other hand, consists of 378 such addresses.

The Society has had a librarian from the beginning, who has been in charge of the library and the exchange of publications.

Officers

Tables VI and VII (pp. 25—26, Finnish text) indicate the persons who have held the positions of chairman and secretary. It does not list the vice-chairmen because, almost without exception, the chairman of one year has been the vice-chairman during the previous year.

Of the librarians, only those who have served long terms will be mentioned:

Lauri Ilvessalo	1913—25
N. A. Hildén (later Osara)	1928—36
N. P. Virtanen	1940—48
P. J. Viro	1948—54
Veijo Heiskanen	1954—

Similarly, only the long-term treasurers will be mentioned:

A. Benj. Helander	1913—19
Erik Lönnroth	1919—29
V. Lihtonen	1929—35
Leevi Miettinen	1935—

The librarians have much to do in their taking care of the exchange of publications, but their work, in the form of exchange volumes, is a great advantage for the Society.

The treasurer has a difficult task, especially during hard times. The great expenses have to be handled in such a way that the economy of the Society does not decline. The assets also must be protected from inflation and so forth.

Membership

The membership of the Society has never been published, so far as is known. As the Society reaches the age of fifty, it seems proper to remember in some way every one of its members, even though he had passed away long ago. The list (pp. 27—29, Finnish text) has been collected into ten-year periods and the domestic members elected in each decade are presented in alphabetical order. To save space, the titles are omitted and the first names are written in whole only for women. The cross after a name indicates the members who have died before the end of 1958. The list also contains the domestic honorary members.

As some of the members have changed their names after the year of their election, the changes are listed below.

• Period	Name as Appears in List	New Name
1909—18	A. Boman	Puumanen
1919—28	M. Hertz	Tertti
	I. Hildén	Honkamies
	N. A. Hildén	Osara
1929—38	A. Cajander	Kalela
	E. K. Cajander	Kalela
	O. Cajander	Kalela
	Marjatta Havu	Myrberg
	A. Lindström	Lautso
	E. Rönneberg	Rautvuori
	N. Sjöblom	Saverikko
	P. Walldén	Valtiala
1939—48	T. Blomqvist	Outa

Table VIII (p. 30, Finnish text) presents the over-all picture of the development of the membership.

In all, there have been 421 members elected, 256¹ of whom are now alive (at the end of 1958). The membership has grown continually. For example, at the

¹ In the first four months of 1959 the following members have deceased: I. Blomroos, M. Hagfors, V. A. Kotilainen, O. J. Lukkala.

end of the first five-year period there were 77 living members — at the end of the fifth, 177.

Among the deceased members is the founder of the Society, A. K. Cajander. Special gratitude is always felt toward him; but the Society remembers all of its deceased members, many of whom have done important and valuable work for the Society.

The Society especially wants to honor those members who have given their lives for the freedom of Finland.

These members are:

W. G. Thomé	† Feb. 1, 1918
O. H. Porkka	† Dec. 17, 1939
E. P. Jalkanen	† Dec. 20, 1939
M. Tertti (Hertz)	† Jan. 5, 1940
T. Aalto	† Feb. 22, 1940
E. Hartikainen	† March 2, 1940
P. Valtiala (Walldén)	† July 16, 1941
M. Heikinheimo	† Nov. 7, 1941

The grouping of the members according to their vocations is shown in Table IX (p. 31, Finnish text).

It can be seen that the role of professional foresters has been quite consistent. In other groups there have been variations. However, quite a number of scientists from other, especially neighboring, fields, has always belonged to the membership. The part of the woodworking industry is clearly going up, which can easily be understood when one remembers the growing role of forest technology within the Society. — There have been only six women members elected, five of whom are living.

In the membership list of the Society there is a group of very eminent names. Thus, presidents of Finland, Ståhlberg, Svinhufvud, and Paasikivi, have been members of the Society. The list also contains five prime ministers; namely, Cajander, Castrén, Pekkala, Tanner, and Vennola. The total of ministers and senators, including the prime ministers, is 23. There are two members of the Academy of Finland, Y. Ilvessalo and A. I. Virtanen. The number of chancellors or vice-chancellors of universities and colleges is six (Granö, Lönnroth, Myrberg, Komppa, Saari, Suviranta) and presidents or vice-presidents ten, three of whom have later served as chancellors. U. J. Castrén, who was considered in the listing of prime ministers, has also been a chancellor of justice and the president of the Supreme Court. Also, the long-term Commander-in-Chief, General A. Sihvo, is a member of the Society. The groups mentioned in this paragraph contain 41 persons, 21 of whom are alive at the time of this writing.

According to the rules of the Society, it elects its domestic honorary members

from among those who have worked meritoriously for the Society. In the following list the honorary members are listed in the order of the year of their election:

1922	A. Osw. Kairamo († 1938)
1922	A. F. Tigerstedt († 1926)
1928	Gust. Komppa († 1949)
1929	A. K. Cajander († 1943)
1942	Olli Heikinheimo
1943	Erik Lönnroth
1944	A. Benj. Helander († 1949)
1947	T. H. Järvi
1949	V. T. Aaltonen († 1955)
1949	Y. Ilvessalo
1949	J. K. Paasikivi († 1956)
1952	Erkki Laitakari
1954	Antti Tanttu
1955	C. G. Tigerstedt († 1957)

The Society now has yet another way of remembering its deserving members, especially distinguished scientists. They may be awarded the Cajander medal, which was given for the first time in 1950.

The following members have received the Cajander medal:

1950	O. J. Lukkala Mauno Pekkala C. G. Tigerstedt
1951	Uunio Saalas Eino Saari V. Kujala V. Pöntynen
1954	Erik Lönnroth (silver medal) N. A. Osara
1955	V. Auer A. L. Backman Mauno J. Kotilainen A. I. Virtanen
1957	Olli Heikinheimo (silver medal)
1958	Jarl Lindfors Risto Sarvas

In addition, the following concerns have been awarded the Cajander medal in recognition of their support of the work of the Society:

1950	Veitsiluoto Co. Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
1955	Enso-Gutzeit Co.
1957	Keskusmetsäseura Tapio

The Society can also honor foreign scientists who have creditably worked in the field of forestry or other closely related sciences, electing them either honorary members or correspondents.

The first honorary members were elected in 1921 and the first correspondents in 1922.

The 71 honorary members who have been elected before the end of 1958 are listed on pages 33—34 (Finnish text). 50 of them are deceased and 21 alive. 16 of the honorary members had earlier been elected as correspondents.

A total of 177 correspondents (listed on pp. 34—37, Finnish text) have been elected. 16 of them have later been chosen to be honorary members. If those members are not taken into account, 65 have passed away (as far as is known). Thus, the Society has 96 correspondents at the present time.

Donations

The Society received its first donation in 1913. It was 3,000 marks and was given from the Längman Donation Fund. At approximately three-year intervals the same fund continued to give help, eight times altogether. The last sums were 9,000 marks. The first payments were quite important because there was no government aid, or then it was very small.

For the specific purpose of compiling the yield tables, a notable contribution was given in 1914 from the Otto A. Malm Donation Fund; namely, 25,000 marks. After a few years, 20,000 marks was received from the same fund for the same purpose.

A great help for the work of the Society was a sum of 9,557 marks received in 1916 from various donors through Prof. J. A. Palmén.

When the work of the Society had been gotten off to a good start, confidence in it awoke from many quarters. The banks, especially the Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, lumber companies, especially Veitsiluoto Co. and Enso-Gutzeit Co., and some others, too, remembered the Society with their donations. Nearly every year the work was supported in this manner. Only the economically hard years, the war years, and the period right after the wars disrupted this pattern, and so the years 1931—32 and 1944—48 were without any donations.

The amounts of the donations have naturally gone up in marks as the value of the money has gone down. Among the greatest single donations are Kansallis-Osake-Pankki's 1,000,000 marks in 1950, Enso-Gutzeit's 500,000 marks in 1953, and the donations (in securities) by Mrs. Alma Lakari, which have been estimated to be worth 400,000 marks. For actual value, some of the greatest donations are those given before the first and second world wars (e.g., the one from the Malm Fund for 20,000 marks in 1914 and the donation of 75,000 marks by the Tornator Co. in 1934).

The research fund named after Lauri and Yrjö Ilvessalo and that named

after A. K. Cajander are also based on donations. The former was started in 1933, five years after the death of Dr. Lauri Ilvessalo, in his memory. When his brother, Yrjö Ilvessalo, celebrated his sixtieth birthday, money was accumulated to promote forest research and added to the same fund, which thenceforth carried the names of both of the brothers. The present size of the fund is 871,000 marks. The A. K. Cajander Fund was born after his death from donations and from money accumulated later. At the present time, the size of this fund is 2,237,000 marks. The major portion of the money has been invested in securities, so that they have been partly saved from the inflation. The value of the funds is calculated according to the amount which has been paid for the securities.

Both of the funds are being increased and only part of them is used for financial aid to research, and from both of them some scholarships have already been granted.

Dues have never been collected from the members of the Society.

Government Aid

The first government aid to the Society was given in 1914. The amount was moderate, only 1,000 marks, and was held as such until 1918. At that time, the first year of independence, the government aid was increased fourteen-fold. However, it should be mentioned that the Society was allowed to print without charge its most important publications in the printing works of the Government from 1913 to 1923. As the value of money depreciated, the government aid went up in marks until a maximum of 150,000 marks was reached in 1928—31. Then began a decrease because of the depression. A low of 110,000 marks was reached in 1933—34. In 1938—39 the sum had again risen to 150,000 marks. During the war the aid went tumbling down again, from which time it has again risen with the inflation so that the assistance received from the government in 1956 was over three million marks. The situation has been somewhat helped also by contributions from the profits of lotteries since 1935, which at the lowest (1939) was 22 000 marks and at the highest (1947) 462,000 marks.

There has also been some income from the sale of books. The main buyer has been the State Forest Service.

Distribution of Finance

The absolutely greatest expense of the Society has always been the cost of publishing. The exchange of publications also demands its share regularly. The scholarships take a varying amount depending upon the financial situation of the Society.

For an example, let us take the division of expenses of three operational years.

For the year 1936, which can be taken as an example of a good year, the distribution of expenses, percentage-wise, is as follows:

Printing of publications	47.7
Translation	2.6
Exchange of publications and record-keeping expense	9.0
Scholarships	24.9
Salaries for officers	5.2
Meeting expenses	3.4
Misc. expenses	1.5
Transfer to Lauri Ilvessalo research fund	5.7
	100.0

The year 1957 will serve as a second example, being the most recent. The division of expenses is as follows:

Printing of publications	62.6
Translation expenses	1.2
Scholarships	3.3
Mailing expenses	4.5
Library expenses	10.5
Meeting expenses	3.5
Office expenses	2.1
Representation in international congresses	0.6
Honoring expenses	0.8
Membership dues	0.6
Salaries for officers	9.4
Misc. expenses	0.9
	100.0

If a year of beginning difficulties, for example, 1920, is taken in comparison to these strong years, the list is as follows:

Printing of publications	83.5
Exchange of publications	4.3
Scholarships	3.2
Record-keeping and furnishing costs	2.7
Misc. expenses	3.3
Expenses for statistics designated by O. J. Malm Fund	3.0
	100.0

We notice that, in comparison to the publishing expenses, the other expenses of 1920 were quite small. Scholarships were given, however, and if the work for the yield tables done with money donated by the Malm Fund is taken into account, the total for aiding research becomes 6.2 per cent, the second largest of

the year. In 1936 the great share for scholarships deserves attention. This results from the scholarship money which was received for a specified purpose. The exchange of publications already demands quite a sum and the officers have begun to receive compensation as the work increases. In 1957 the amount for scholarships of necessity was quite small. The ever-growing library system has demanded its share, as has the remuneration of the officers for their work. The heading, »membership dues», means the sum which is paid to the International Union of Forest Research Organisations. Representation costs and honoring costs are also new, but cannot be avoided as the Society grows older.

If the distribution of the resources in the three sample years are compared further, the difference is noted in that in 1920 and 1936 there has been a balance remaining for the next year, in addition to which, during the latter year, the sum is transferred into the permanent research fund. In contrast, the expenses of 1957 have been greater than the income. This is not an exceptional case in the history of the Society. It only indicates the vigor of the work and the scantiness of the aid received. The publishing expenses have also gone up more in relation to other expenses, which means much, especially in the work of the Society.

Conclusion

The Society of Forestry in Finland has tried to follow, during its half century of existence, the path which its founder, A. K. Cajander, marked out. During the first years, Cajander himself was directing the work and later, until the end of his life, he supported and advanced the work of the Society in many ways. And in passing he left a great spiritual heritage, the perpetuation and augmentation of which has been the earnest endeavour of the Society.

When the Society of Forestry had been functioning for twenty years, its founder wrote, when thanking for being elected an honorary member, as follows: »As one of the most important prerequisites for the successful development of Finnish forest science and forestry, I would consider unanimity and co-operation based upon a feeling of responsibility.» Then he continued: »At the same time, we have to keep in mind that we no longer work solely in our own home environment, but that our work is an essential part of the world's science of forestry and that we must do our part with dignity. I am deeply assured that the Society of Forestry in Finland will succeed in this demanding task.»

The earnest advice presented here concerns equally much the fifty-year-old Society as the twenty-year-old.

May these directions of A. K. Cajander be continually followed and then, even in the future, the foresight of the giver of these directions will be true: The Society of Forestry in Finland will succeed in its demanding task.