

A History of the Society for Range Management, 1948-1985

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Preface

THE HISTORY of an organization is a comprehensive and systematic written record of significant events affecting that organization. These events always originate from man's vision and efforts. Through the pioneering efforts of those people involved with grazing our public and private range lands in the 1930s and 1940s, our Society came to be organized. A historical documentation of the people, events, and activities of the Society for Range Management, particularly of the formative years, while many of the early members were still present, was conceived by the Board in 1984 as an important activity of the Society.

Accordingly, President Joseph L. Schuster appointed an *ad hoc* committee, initially composed of Alan A. Beetle, Arthur D. Smith, and Clinton H. Wasser, Chairman, and directed them to: "(1) study the Society archives situation and procedures, (2) recommend a plan by which we can take steps to preserve important historical data, (3) write a history of the Society to date, and (4) develop a plan for sections to maintain archives." The following text addresses the third assignment.

Smith and Wasser of the committee met at the 1984 Annual Meeting in Rapid City, SD, and reviewed an outline encompassing major areas of the Society's beginnings, organization, membership, meetings, committee functioning, policy and position matters, and publications. Due to Alan Beetle's being out of the country, he was replaced on the committee by Elbert H. Reid, long time *Journal* editor. In addition, Joseph F. Pechanec, first Society president, and John D. (Danny) Freeman, earlier historian and editor of both the *Rangeman's Journal* and *Rangelands*, agreed to serve as reviewers.

Unfortunately, much of the material needed for accurate portrayal of the Society's history such as complete sets of annual programs, minutes, and summaries of activities, were not readily available in the archives or Society files. Consequently, we spent an inordinate amount of time in locating, consulting, and corresponding with surviving participants and others with personal knowledge. Despite our efforts, incomplete or conflicting accounts were sometimes obtained. On certain matters the record is completely blank.

Some aspects of Society history which might be interpreted as self serving by the reader (e.g., public relations) have been omitted. Other important phases have not been included because of incomplete records.

The authors are indebted to many contributors. We trust they are properly recognized in the acknowledgments. While this history was in manuscript form we submitted it to a number of persons and invited them to call errors in facts to our attention. We are grateful and indebted to them for their contributions.

Ad hoc History Committee
 Clinton H. Wasser
 Elbert H. Reid
 Arthur D. Smith

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Grateful appreciation is expressed to the many officers, staff members, directors, committee members, and Society members who have aided or encouraged this undertaking. Special thanks are due to the official or semi-official historians who provided the foundation upon which to build:

1950-1951
 1957
 1958-1962
 1963-1965
 1966-1967
 1968-1969

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 Alan A. Beetle
 Fred P. Cronemiller
 John D. Freeman
 Alan A. Beetle

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Formation and Early Development	1	Chapter 8 Publications	35
The Beginnings	1	<i>Journal of Range Management</i>	37
Exploration during 1946 and 1947	1	<i>Rangeman's News</i>	37
Official Endorsement by Federal Agencies	3	<i>Rangeman's Journal</i>	37
Membership Qualifications and Grades	3	<i>Rangelands</i>	37
Society Is Formed	3	Nonserial Publications	37
Membership Qualifications	3	The Publications Committee	38
Selection of a Name for the Society	4	Publications Policy	38
Constitution and Bylaws	4	Chapter 9 Developing Professional Standards	39
Period of Consolidation	4	College Curricula	39
Perfecting the Organization	4	The Range Management Education Council	39
Incorporation	4	Civil Service Activities	40
Financial Progress	5	Institutional Accreditation	41
Tax Exempt Status	5	Certifying Rangeland Consultants	41
Adoption of a Society Emblem	5	Professional Ethics	41
Chapter 2 Organization, Officers, and Functioning of the Society	7	Chapter 10 Growing in Stature and Knowledge	42
Board of Directors and Officers	7	Developing an Image	42
Office Staff and Locations	9	Advancing Range Science	43
Councils	9	Depository Library	43
Advisory Council	9	Archives	44
Range Science Education Council	11	Communications on Renewable Resources	44
Council of Past Presidents	11	Visiting Scientist Program	44
Committees	11	Research Methods Committee	44
Society Subdivisions	12	Inventory of Range Research Committee	44
Sections	12	Research Affairs Committee	44
Overseas Sections	13	Standardizing Range Inventories	45
Chapters	14	Natural or Reference Areas	45
Chapter 3 Membership: Qualifications, Numbers, and Categories	14	International Activities	45
Numbers	14	International Rangeland Congress	46
Charter Members	15	International Rangeland Commission	46
Classes of Membership	16	Chapter 11 Society Finances	47
Chapter 4 Meetings	17	Early Finances	47
Winter Meetings	17	Financial Difficulties	47
Range Conservation Postage Stamp	17	Acquiring a Headquarters Building	48
Summer Meetings	17	Financial Recovery	48
Attendance	22	References and Sources of Historical Material	49
Chapter 5 Activities in the Public Arena	23	Appendix	
Intersocietal Affiliations	24	1 Letter of August 10, 1946	50
Stands on Issues	25	2 Questionnaire, Results, and Letter of July 17, 1947	52
Chapter 6 Youth Programs and Activities	27	3 Letters by Federal Agencies	54
Plant Identification Contest	28	4 Report of the <i>Journal</i> Committee	57
Youth Range Forum	28	5 IRS Tax-exemption Ruling	58
Scholarships	30	6 Proposed Standardization of Committees	59
Student Conclave	30	7 Members on July 1, 1948	62
Range Management Examination	31	8 Charter Members in 1984	65
Employment Services	31	9 Procedures for Public Policy Formulation	66
Chapter 7 Recognition and Awards	32	10 Chronology of Youth Activities	67
Early Special Awards	32	11 Publications of SRM	68
Outstanding Achievement Award	32	Index	69
Fellow Award	32		
Renner Award	32		
Public Recognition of SRM	33		

Chapter 1

Formation and Early Development¹

The Beginnings

The decade of the 1930's was a period of increased interest in western rangelands and their management. Between 1931 and 1936, at least five different groups or individuals seriously considered organizing a society of range men, and there were probably earlier attempts. Chiefly because of the general feeling that there was an insufficient number of range men in the United States to support a strong society, none of these efforts bore fruit. It was not until 1946 that such an effort was initiated which was ultimately successful.

During the 1930's, several new governmental organizations had been formed under New Deal legislation that were charged with addressing various land use problems on both public and private lands within the western public lands states.¹ These together with the Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and western-state experiment stations, individually or cooperatively began an inventory of rangelands in the western United States.

As a result of this expanded interest and activity in range surveys, interagency range committees were formed to develop a standard set of inventory procedures. Meetings were held for undertaking the planned western-wide range surveys. At these gatherings, in addition to discussions of a technical nature, informal discussions developed concerning other matters such as the status of range management as a profession and how to promote its professional standing.

These meetings became regular occurrences, but were halted in 1941 by World War II. Soon after the war ended and servicemen returned to their jobs, the need for renewing these meetings was recognized. At the first meeting on March 28-30, 1946, 66 rangers representing five colleges and several state and federal agencies met in Moscow, Idaho, for an Interagency Range Management Conference. One of the panel discussions in the conference was "The Need of a Range Management Organization." Members of the panel included Charles A. Fite, Gene F. Payne, Joseph F. Pechanec, Vernon A. Young, and Harold F. Heady as leader. A rather heated discussion developed from the floor with the group becoming divided; some were in favor of establishing a new, separate organization while others advocated affiliating with an existing society. The conferees fully explored the pros and cons of forming a new society and developed a number of points which were recorded in the mimeographed minutes of the Moscow meeting. A motion was passed instructing Vernon A. Young, chairman of the conference, to appoint an executive committee to inquire further into the type of organization that range men wanted. Committee members were Tom Lommasson, Lister E. Spence, and Wilton T. White, with Joseph F. Pechanec and Harold F. Heady designated as Co-chairmen (Fig. 1).

Exploration during 1946 and 1947

When the executive committee members began contacting other range men about the formation of a range-oriented organization during the spring and summer of 1946, the need for a thorough polling of potential members became evident. On August 20, 1946 letters which included nearly verbatim the minutes of the Moscow meeting, and questionnaires were mailed to 858 range men

(Appendix No. 1). The questionnaire asked for a response to two propositions: (1) whether the recipient was interested in forming and belonging to a range society, and (2) whether his preference was for a separate organization or for a range section within an existing, related organization. Of 505 replies returned, 495 were in favor of the formation of some kind of range organization. A majority (286) favored a separate society and 371 said they would join. Publishing a range journal was favored by 390 respondents.

However, opposing views of some were strong and some individuals made strenuous efforts to block the formation of a separate society. Many of them were members of the American Society of Agronomy (ASA), the American Society of Animal Production, and the Society of American Foresters (SAF), and these organizations were not supportive of plans to form a new society. Although members of the above societies, many range men were just as strongly convinced that a range-oriented organization could never become strong if it were subsidiary to another society. Seventy-four persons holding this view indicated they would not become members unless a separate range organization was formed. Of 237 favoring a section in an existing society, over three-fourths, 184, were in favor of affiliating with the SAF. However, there was some question as to whether SAF membership requirements would permit all range men to join that organization.

The results of the questionnaire were communicated in a second letter dated July 17, 1947 (Appendix No. 2). In addition, the executive committee reviewed the findings and made some observations regarding the possible future of range persons within existing societies noting that SAF had formed a range division and that the ASA was considering similar action.

The committee then concluded that the advantages of a separate organization outweighed those offered by affiliation with another society. They felt that only if too few members could be obtained to set up a separate society and finance a journal should the alternative of affiliating with an existing society be considered.

Financing of the original mail inquiries, a letter soliciting members dated July 17, 1947, and other expenses were supplied by the committee members and a few others who contributed as much as 50 dollars each. These donations were a source of assurance to the committee that the idea had support.

About midsummer in 1947, the executive committee divided the functions to facilitate organizational matters. Pechanec and White became President and Vice-president and assumed the tasks of mailing and correspondence. Heady became Secretary-treasurer and received membership dues of \$3 from prospective members for the year ending December 31, 1947, to defray organizational costs. In September 1947, Pechanec appointed four additional committees with duties and membership as follows:

A) An Organization Committee was composed of Frederic G. Renner, chairman, Harold F. Heady, David A. Savage, W.T. White, and William R. Chapline. This committee was made responsible for developing objectives, writing a constitution and bylaws, studying the scope of the organization (especially, whether or not pasture workers should be included), and selecting a name for the organization.

B) A Membership Committee was composed of C. Kenneth Pearse, Chairman, Alan A. Beetle, Vernon A. Young, George E. Bradley, and Kenneth W. Parker. This committee was responsible for making suggestions regarding membership requirements, establishing the amount of membership dues and conducting an exten-

¹This chapter is largely based upon an official manuscript, "History of the American Society of Range Management 1946-1949" prepared by the first History Committee.

²The Soil Conservation Service, the Grazing Service (later to become the Bureau of Land Management), the Resettlement Administration (later absorbed by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics) and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were among these.



Joseph F. Pechanec



Harold F. Heady



Tom Lommasson



Liter E. Spence



W.T. White

Figure 1. Executive Committee appointed to inquire into the desired type of range organization was (top row) Joseph F. Pechanec and Harold F. Heady, as co-chairmen, and (bottom row), Tom Lommasson, Liter E. Spence, and W.T. (Terry) White.

sive membership campaign.

C) A Program Committee for a first annual meeting consisted of David F. Costello, Chairman, Melvin S. Morris, B.W. Allred, Laurence A. Stoddart, and Walt L. Dutton. This committee was to arrange the program for the annual meeting and obtain a banquet speaker.

D) An Arrangements Committee was composed of George Stewart, Chairman, Arthur D. Smith, A. Perry Plummer, Robert A. Roundy, Harold J. Burbach, and Harry K. Woodward. This committee made the necessary arrangements for the first annual meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, at the Hotel Newhouse.

By early November 1947, replies to letters sent out during the late summer were complete enough for the selection of a temporary council. On the basis of votes accompanying the dues, B.W. Allred, David F. Costello, Frederic G. Renner, George Stewart, Laurence A. Stoddart, and Vernon A. Young were elected. The duties of this temporary council were to assist and guide the Organization Committee until officers could be elected.

Since establishment and publication of a journal was one of the major objectives of the range society, a Journal Committee was appointed in November with Harold H. Biswell, Chairman, Robert S. Campbell, Laurence A. Stoddart, Robert A. Darrow, and Harold F. Heady as members. The duties of this committee were to consider the options for publication of a journal, to make suggestions on format and contents, and to estimate costs. They were to make a report at the first annual meeting and to suggest members for an editorial board.

By the end of 1947, arrangements were completed for the organizational meeting to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, on January 29-31, 1948. Also, the Organization Committee had completed a draft of the constitution and bylaws, and the Membership Committee had begun an active membership recruitment campaign. Activities of the first annual meeting were to be reported to the entire membership.

Official Endorsement by Federal Agencies

Toward the end of 1947 as the first annual meeting approached, it appeared desirable to ensure that Federal agencies most concerned with range activities endorsed the formation of the range society. While no official opposition was expected, it was felt that indifference might be nearly as crippling to organizational efforts as direct opposition since that would discourage membership growth and make attendance at meetings difficult for many members. However, the way for official approval had already been paved. In August, Frederic G. Renner, Chief of the Range Division of the Soil Conservation Service, had sent an official letter "to all range personnel of the Soil Conservation Service" informing them of developments and strongly urging them to join the new society and give it their active support. A somewhat comparable letter, expressing official interest in either the proposed range society or a range division of the Society of American Foresters, had also been sent to all range personnel in the Forest Service by W.R. Chapline and Walt L. Dutton, Directors, Range Research and Range Management, respectively.

When informed of the objectives of the new range society, the chiefs of both the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service were not only sympathetic, but sent letters to all regions expressing the official interest and support of their agencies. In 1949, Gerald M. Kerr, Chief, Division of Range Management of the Bureau of Land Management, sent a similar message to the range men of that agency. These letters (see Appendix No. 3) removed any doubts as to the official attitude of these agencies toward the new organization and, undoubtedly, did much to stimulate membership and increase interest in the Society.

Membership Qualifications and Grades

In the early stages of organizational planning, it became apparent there were two schools of thought on the kind of membership qualifications the Society should adopt. One group thought these qualifications should be broad enough to include anyone sufficiently interested in supporting Society objectives. They favored broad qualifications for several reasons, primarily to increase the size of the Society, strengthen it financially, and, thereby, make possible a more frequently issued and better journal. They looked on the Society as offering a medium for bringing about a better working relationship among workers with divergent viewpoints from many allied fields including teaching, research, extension, state departments of conservation, fish and game departments, the Federal natural resource management agencies, and, especially those whose livelihood was tied to rangelands, the ranchers.

The other group thought that such a liberal membership policy would detract from the professional stature of the Society, particularly if those without academic training in range management were admitted. A decision on this matter was left open until the Salt Lake City meeting.

Society Is Formed

Through the efforts of many people, the stage had been set for the organizational meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, on January 29-31, 1948, where the details of organization and functions of the Society were to be determined. On the day before the general sessions, the temporary officers met in a business session to determine which matters needed to be presented to the body of the conference during the general business session. The first business meeting was attended by 192 range men.

Members in attendance at the Salt Lake City meeting unanimously passed a resolution moving "that the present executive group and council be retained and be placed in office for the year 1948." Thus, the first officers of the Society became:

President	- Joseph F. Pechanec
Vice-president	- W.T. White
Secretary-treasurer	- Harold F. Heady
Council members	- B.W. Allred, David F. Costello, Frederic G. Renner, George Stewart, Laurence A. Stoddart, Vernon A. Young

These officers were selected to guide the affairs of the Society through the second annual meeting when officers for 1949, who were elected by mail ballot in conformity with the proposed constitution, would assume their duties.

Membership Qualifications

One of the first issues needing attention was that of membership qualifications, and it was discussed at great length. There was general agreement on the admission of those actually engaged in the technical aspects of range management, but less agreement on the admission of ranchers. Basically, there was a wide support for admitting ranchers, but there was some concern that, without some restrictions, ranchers whose land stewardship was questionable could become members. One proposal was to admit ranchers only if they were "conservation ranchers" which would be determined by examination of their properties by Society representatives and certification that they had "a good crop of grass" on their lands.

Frederic G. Renner, who was presiding, "innocently" suggested that this sounded reasonable but pointed out that, in a democratic organization, any such requirement ought to be applied to all classes of members. He then went on to suggest that if it were applied to Land Utilization Project managers, National Forest supervisors, and regional graziers, the Society might find itself in the position of having to return the membership dues of a considerable number of those who had already joined. The ensuing

laughter settled this point and those present voted, almost unanimously, in favor of broad membership requirements.

Another discussion concerned creating a fellow member category as a means of recognizing members who had made significant contributions to range management. However, some thought this would introduce an element of aristocracy into what should be a democratic organization. Inquiry about the experience of other professional organizations with a fellow category revealed considerable dissatisfaction among some members of these organizations. The result was to defer any decision until the Society was well established. Accordingly, one grade of membership was initially provided for in the Constitution. However, some special categories of members were designated for (1) Life member upon payment of \$100, and (2) Charter member for all who had paid their 1947 and 1948 dues prior to July 1, 1948.

Selection of a Name for the Society

The Organization Committee had chosen the name "American Society of Range Management" on the basis of responses to a ballot that accompanied the letter of August 1947. However, there arose considerable dissatisfaction with this name. Several other names were proposed and a great deal of discussion followed concerning the merits of each. No decision was reached at this time but it was agreed that all members would be given the opportunity to express their choice when the Constitution and Bylaws were submitted to them for acceptance. To give everyone the benefit of the discussions in Salt Lake City, two statements were prepared setting forth the advantages, disadvantages, and suggested modifications of the two most favored names, the American Society of Range Management and the American Grassland Society.

The ballot for the name selection was submitted to the membership on April 16, 1948. By June 10th it was clear that the majority favored the name originally chosen by the Organization Committee and the range organization became known as the American Society of Range Management (ASRM). This name was changed to Society for Range Management in 1970¹.

Constitution and Bylaws

On January 2, 1948, a preliminary draft of the Constitution and Bylaws had been submitted to the membership for their comments. This draft was discussed in detail at the annual meeting in Salt Lake City and numerous comments were noted. Following the meeting, revisions were made to accommodate many of the suggestions. A final draft of the Constitution and Bylaws was submitted to the membership for their approval on April 6, 1948. By June 10th, the vote received from the membership was so overwhelmingly in favor that it was adopted without alteration. Subsequently, the Constitution and Bylaws were published in the first issue of the *Journal of Range Management* (1:35-39). This gave the Society its first set of rules establishing objectives and for guiding its business affairs.

Period of Consolidation

Although some additional details required attention, the organizational meeting in Salt Lake City officially launched the American Society of Range Management. The next important task was establishing an official publication of the Society. The Journal Committee filed a report that recommended the size, format, and number of issues per year for a *Journal of Range Management* and

suggested the nature of articles, abstracts and reviews, news and notes, letters and comments, and an annual directory of the membership. It recommended an Editorial Board of six members with an Editor or chairman. For details see Appendix No. 4.

The report was approved and the committee was re-formed with the following members: Robert S. Campbell, Robert A. Darrow, Harold R. Hochmuth, Warren C. Whitman, and Harold H. Biswell, Chairman. They were responsible for assembling the material, then of editing and publishing the first issue of the *Journal of Range Management*. It was printed by Waverly Press in October 1948 as Volume I, No. 1. The cover was designed by A.R. Tommasini, Superintendent of Printing, University Press, Berkeley, California.

In 1949 Harold H. Biswell, who chaired the Journal Committee was appointed Editor of the journal and six associate editors were named to the Editorial Board. With these actions, the *Journal of Range Management* became the primary means of communication with members and served as the vehicle for dissemination of knowledge and its application in managing rangelands.

Perfecting the Organization

Shortly after formation of the Society, it was recognized that strong, local sections were needed for the interchange of ideas and to encourage professional improvement of members. Sections would be able to marshal member opinions on important questions, to help attain the position of influence which the Society needed, and to provide for meetings of local members, especially for those unable to attend the Society annual meetings. The early presidents, Pechanec and Renner, emphasized these needs in their reports and another step to strengthen the Society was taken when local sections were authorized. The first section charter was approved for Wyoming by the end of 1948. During 1949 four more sections had been formed in Colorado, Utah, Texas, and the Pacific Northwest. Thus, the mechanism of decentralization of the Society was set in motion.

Another important activity during this early period was establishing a basic committee structure that would provide for wide participation and sharing of activities among members incident to the functioning of the Society. It also relieved the officers from excessive work loads. Eight committees initially formed were: Journal, Organization and Policy, Membership, Finance, Program, Arrangements, Nominations and Elections. Subsequently, a great many more have been added.

Incorporation

An additional step toward maturity was made during 1949 when the Society became registered as a corporation under laws of the State of Wyoming. Incorporation was accomplished by an *ad hoc* committee of Albin D. Molohon, chairman, Robert E. Morgan, and Floyd D. Larson with legal assistance being donated by Max Caplan of Billings, Montana. The Articles of Incorporation were executed in Montana and were later published in the *Journal of Range Management* (5:182-183). The reasons behind execution of the Articles of Incorporation in Montana and Incorporation in Wyoming were that the residences of the committee members were in Montana and the simplicity of legalities governing corporations in Wyoming. To comply with the laws of Wyoming, Alan A. Beetle of Laramie agreed to serve as the "resident agent" for the corporation.

The Articles of Incorporation for the Society, comprising the essential provisions of the previously adopted Constitution and Bylaws, were duly drawn up and filed with the Secretary of the State of Wyoming, June 8, 1949. Under its terms, the Society is recognized in perpetuity as a legal entity, authorized as a non-profit organization to take and hold property, and can conduct its activities anywhere in the United States or its Territories or Possessions as the officers and directors may direct.

¹The first official consideration of a name change occurred at the 1968 Annual Meeting when a motion was presented by John T. Cassady at the instigation of the East Africa Section, to adopt the name Society of Range Management. Subsequently, the results of a poll taken among the sections were reported at the 1968 Summer Meeting of the Advisory Council showing seven for, five against and one abstention. By February 1969 there had been a change in section views in favor of the East Africa position; 11 for and 2 against. Also, the Nevada Section had pointed out grammatical flaws and suggested alternatives: (1) Society for Range Management or (2) Society of Range Managers. The views of the Africa and the Nevada sections were formally presented to the Board by J. Boyd Price at the 1969 Annual Meeting and were accepted. The change to Society for Range Management became official in 1970.

Financial Progress

Fiscal soundness is a critical aspect of the formation of new organizations such as the Society. It is assumed that this task fell to the Finance Committee which was charged with drawing up a budget and suggesting means of augmenting income from dues. Life memberships were adopted as a means of quickly building up capital reserves. Other measures considered included the solicitation of gifts from individuals, corporations and foundations.

Since publication of a journal was on the agenda and could be costly, a committee chaired by Allenby L. White was appointed to solicit advertising in the journal. However, poor response was encountered because of the newness of the organization and the journal. Therefore, after considerable inquiry, a 5-year contract was executed with Bell Publications Company of Denver, Colorado for them to handle all solicitation of advertising for 50 percent of the proceeds.

At the end of its first year of existence the Society was financially solvent. Income from dues and the annual meeting amounted to \$4,605.70. Expenses during the year totaled \$1,842.41, including costs of publishing the first issue of the *Journal of Range Management*. This left a balance of \$2,763.29 on January 1, 1949.

An even more favorable financial record was made in 1949. Income for the year totaled \$10,431.24. Expenses, largely attributable to cost of printing four issues of the *Journal*, amounted to \$5,444.46 which left a net gain of \$4,986.78. Part of this achievement was due to the rapidly increasing membership which at the end of 1949 was 1,459.

Life memberships had provided a reserve fund of \$1,300.00 which added to the financial security of the Society. Frederic G. Renner was the first person to become a Life member. By the end of 1949 he had been joined by twelve others: Alan A. Beetle, Jay R. Bentley, Harold H. Biswell, Walt L. Dutton, Daniel A. Fulton, Wallace R. Hanson, A. Perry Plummer, Arthur W. Sampson, George E. Weaver, W.T. White, Waldo E. Wood, and Vernon A. Young.

Thus, fiscal soundness had been attained by the end of the second year. Other basic objectives reached which assured continuation of the Society were: A firm membership had been established, an official publication had been launched, a legal entity had been established, and the foundation for a decentralized organizational structure had been laid.

Tax Exempt Status

The tax status of the Society became a matter of concern very early since it affected both members and finances. One of the first activities of the newly appointed Executive Secretary, W.T. White, in 1952 was to file for Federal tax exemption. Approval of the request was granted by the end of the year. However, the initial tax classification appears to have been for business concern because, when the Society later considered a scholarship program, Executive Secretary John G. Clouston found it was legally necessary to create a trust in order to make gifts and donations to the Society

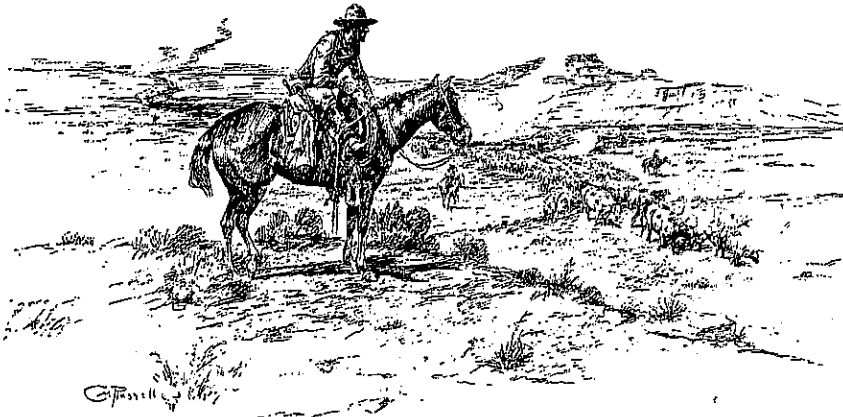
tax free. Still later, Executive Secretary Francis T. Colbert discovered the reason an earlier proposed inventory of range research projects had not been implemented was because of a wrong tax-exempt classification which prevented the Society receiving foundation support. Correcting these deficiencies and changing the name of the Society in the Articles of Incorporation were effected through a referendum approved by Society members in the fall of 1970. Then, following completion of certain legal and procedural formalities, the Internal Revenue Service granted a Section 501(c)(3) classification under the Federal Internal Revenue Code which granted tax-exemption status to the Society beginning January 1, 1971 (see IRS ruling in Appendix No. 5).

In 1982 a Finance Committee chaired by John R. Hunter recommended that the Society institute an endowment fund. A membership referendum in 1984 voted approval for a change in the Bylaws for formally establishing "the SRM Endowment Fund" and empowering the Board of Directors "to establish and maintain trust, memorial, scholarship or other types of fiduciary funds..." A further stipulation was that the SRM Endowment Fund and other established funds "shall consist of donations, gifts, devices, and bequests..." which may be of personal or real property. This amendment (a new Article XII) clarifies the purposes, administrators, accountability, investment and retention policies, and disposition of proceeds of the fund. It also provides for notifying the Internal Revenue Service of the fund's public charity status (*Rangelands* 6:233). This amendment also integrates the new Endowment Fund with previous memorial, scholarship, and trust funds. Overall, it gives the Society a broad-based instrument for soliciting and receiving a wide spectrum of funds.

Adoption of a Society Emblem

Secretary W. James Anderson in his 1949 Annual Report of the Secretary suggested a need for an emblem and motto of the Society. Earlier, Fred Renner had received a typewritten copy of the program for the 1950 Annual Meeting for printing. In response, he attached a photograph of Charles M. Russell's drawing of the "The Trail Boss" to the program instructing the printer to reproduce it in the center of the printed program cover.¹ This was the first use of the emblem (Figure 2). The 1950 program with the THE TRAIL BOSS on the cover drew considerable favorable attention. At the urging of Secretary E.H. McIlvain, the Board of Directors requested and obtained permission from Fred Renner to use THE TRAIL BOSS as the Society emblem. It first appeared on the *Journal* cover in 1951 (Volume 4). Except for the period 1973-1977, it has appeared as an underprint on covers of the *Journal of Range Management* and has become widely used elsewhere as the official emblem of the Society.

¹In Renner's words, "Russell's drawing of the THE TRAIL BOSS had long symbolized qualities that it occurred to me were particularly appropriate to our newly formed Society, e.g., the importance of strong leadership, the necessity of all hands working together, and a willingness to travel unchartered trails" (correspondence from F.G. Renner to C.H. Wasser, June 9, 1986).



THE TRAIL BOSS

PROGRAM
Third Annual Meeting
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
RANGE MANAGEMENT



Gunter Hotel
San Antonio, Texas
January 10, 11, 12, 1950

*Including Tour of King Ranch
on January 13, 1950*

Figure 2. Charles M. Russell's drawing of the Trail Boss (top), first used on the 1950 Annual Meeting program cover (bottom), became the official emblem of the Society for Range Management.

Chapter 2

Organization, Officers and Functioning of the Society

Board of Directors and Officers

The initial Constitution and Bylaws of the Society adopted in 1948 provided for a governing Council composed of six councilmen (two of whom were selected each year) and three officers, who were elected annually, consisting of a President, Vice-president, and Treasurer. Since then, several changes in the organizational structure have taken place. Beginning in 1960, the Vice-president automatically succeeded to the presidency after one year in office. This was done to provide greater continuity in the office of president and to encourage greater accomplishments. It also confirmed a pattern—since previously, vice-presidents had only twice not been elected president the following year. Beginning in 1982 another office was established, that of Second Vice-president, the holder of which automatically succeeded to the presidency in two years. This gave still greater continuity in executive posts and greater depth on the Board. Occupants of the presidential and vice-presidential offices are shown in Table 2-1. The complete

Table 2-1. Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Society for Range Management.

Presidents, 1948-1985	
1948 Joseph F. Pechanec	1967 C. Wayne Cook
1949 Frederic G. Renner	1968 E.J. Dyksterhuis
1950 David A. Savage	1969 Donald A. Cox
1951 Daniel A. Fulton	1970 William D. Hurst
1952 Laurence A. Stoddart	1971 Lorenz F. Bredemeier
1953 B.W. Allred	1972 Floyd E. Kinsinger
1954 Floyd D. Larson	1973 Martin H. Gonzalez
1955 A.P. Atkins	1974 Peter V. Jackson, III
1956 John D. Freeman	1975 Dillard H. Gates
1957 E.W. Tisdale	1976 Bob J. Ragsdale
1958 Robert S. Campbell	1977 Thadis W. Box
1959 Donald F. Hervey	1978 Robert M. Williamson
1960 Fred H. Kennedy	1979 Daniel L. Merkel
1961 Vernon A. Young	1980 Harold F. Heady
1962 E. William Anderson	1981 John L. Merrill
1963 M.W. Talbot	1982 John W. Bohning
1964 Wayne Kessler	1983 Gerald W. Thomas
1965 Clinton H. Wasser	1984 Joseph L. Schuster
1966 Melvin S. Morris	1985 Edward A. McKinnon
Vice-Presidents, 1948-59	
1948 Wilton T. White	1954 A.P. Atkins
1949 David A. Savage	1955 John D. Freeman
1950 M.W. Talbot	1956 E.W. Tisdale
1951 Laurence A. Stoddart	1957 Robert S. Campbell
1952 B.W. Allred	1958 Donald F. Hervey
1953 Floyd D. Larson	1959 Fred H. Kennedy

roster of officers, board members, and editorial boards through 1982 was published in *Rangelands* 4:179-181.

The Council became a Board of Directors in 1950 following incorporation, consonant with the pattern for corporations, and councilmen became directors. Since inception the Board has included six elected directors, the officers (President and Vice-president or President-elect) and, usually, the immediate past-

Table 2-2. Members of the Board of Directors.

B.W. Allred, 1948	William J. Hofmann, 1964-66
David F. Costello*, 1948	Morton May, 1964-66
Frederic G. Renner, 1948	Donald R. Cornelius, 1965-67
George Stewart, 1948	Alex Johnston, 1965-67
Laurence A. Stoddart, 1948	Martin H. Gonzalez, 1966-68
Vernon A. Young*, 1948	Charles E. Poulton, 1966-68
Milo H. Deming, 1949-50	Sherman Ewing, 1967-69
Walt L. Dutton, 1949-51	Laurence E. Riordan, 1967-69
Robert S. Campbell, 1949	Raymond M. Housley, 1968-70
Kenneth W. Parker, 1949-51	Robert E. Williams, 1968-70
Arthur W. Sampson, 1949-51	Dillard H. Gates, 1969-71
J.A. Campbell, 1950-52	David G. Wilson, 1969-71
J.S. McCorkle, 1950-52	Peter V. Jackson, III, 1970-72
A.P. Atkins, 1951-53	Charles L. Leinweber, 1970-72
Bruce Orcutt, 1951-52	S. Wesley Hyatt*, 1971-73
E.J. Dyksterhuis, 1952-54	Bob. J. Ragsdale, 1971-73
Harold F. Heady, 1952-54	John H. Ehrenreich, 1972-74
David F. Costello*, 1953-55	F. Robert Gartner, 1972-72
Vernon A. Young*, 1953-55	Daniel L. Merkel, 1973-75
Fred H. Kennedy, 1953	J. Boyd Price, 1973-74
Mont H. Saunderson, 1954-55	Richard E. Eckert, Jr. 1974-76
Harold Josendal, 1956	Carlton H. Herbel, 1974-76
George E. Weaver, 1954-56	Floyd E. Kinsinger, 1975
Leslie R. Albee*, 1955-57	Lyman G. Linger, 1975-77
Donald F. Hervey, 1955-57	E.H. McIlvain, 1975-77
John M. Cross, 1956-58	Edward A. McKinnon, 1976-78
Lyman L. Richwine, 1956	Jeff Powell, 1976-78
Joe A. Wagner, 1957-58	John L. Artz, 1977-79
Kenneth Conrad, 1957-59	John W. Bohning, 1977-79
E. William Anderson, 1957-59	Charles M. Jarecki, 1978-80
James L. Finley, 1958-60	William A. Laycock, 1978-80
Melvin S. Morris, 1958-60	S. Clark Martin, 1979-81
G. John Chohlis, 1959-61	Jack R. Miller, 1979-81
Charles H. McKinnon, 1959-61	Frank E. Busby, 1980-82
Karl G. Parker, 1960-61	S. Wesley Hyatt*, 1980-82
Gerald W. Thomas, 1960-62	Donald E. Johnson, 1981-83
Wayne Kessler, 1962	Alastair McLean, 1981-83
Avon Denham, 1961-63	Don Dwyer, 1982-84
Clinton H. Wasser, 1962-64	Pat O. Currie, 1983-85
Robert A. Darrow, 1962-63	David A. Fischbach, 1983-85
Donald Cox, 1963-65	John R. Hunter, 1984-86
Leslie R. Albee*, 1963	William C. Whetsell, 1984-86
Donald W. Hedrick, 1964	C. Rex Cleary, 1985-87
Myrvin E. Noble, 1964	Robert L. Ross, 1985-87
William D. Hurst, 1964-65	

*Asterisk denotes who served twice.

president who served in a director's role (although the Bylaws vary for the latter). Also, the Executive Secretary (Executive Vice-president) serves in a non-voting, ex-officio capacity. The President serves as the Chairman of the Board.

The first and subsequent revised Bylaws state that the Council or Board of Directors is the governing body that will manage the affairs of the Society. These Bylaws, the guiding *modus operandi*, detail the varied responsibilities of the Board, which include "any action required to advance the interests and objectives of the Society."

Starting in 1950 the Board met at least twice yearly (Fig. 3). After 1956 these sessions coincided with the annual summer and winter



Figure 3. Officers and Directors gather at both winter and summer meetings to conduct Society business, such as at Las Vegas in 1965 (top). Standing, L to R, are Directors Donald R. Cornelius, Alex Johnston, Myrvin E. Noble, Donald A. Cox, William J. Hofmann, William D. Hurst, and Morton May. Seated are John G. Clouston, Executive Secretary; Melvin S. Morris, President-elect; Wayne Kessler, President (1964); Clinton H. Wasser, President (1965); M.W. Talbot, President (1963); and Robert S. Campbell, Editor.

(Bottom) Board of Directors receiving a report from Alan A. Beetle at the 1969 Annual Meeting in Calgary, Canada, are (back row) E.J. Dyksterhuis, Past-president; Raymond M. Housley, Director; David G. Wilson, Director; Robert E. Williams, Director; Donald A. Cox, President; (front row) William D. Hurst, President-elect; Charles E. Poulton, Director; Sherman Ewing, Director; and Francis T. Colbert, Executive Secretary.

meetings, a practice which later became a Bylaw requirement. The Board is also subject to call at other times. Also, it has occasionally delegated planning functions and emergency powers to an executive committee. Board meetings entail hearing and acting upon reports and recommendations of the committees, official councils, and Society officers. Initially, Board members served on standing committees, but subsequently committee posts were reserved for non-board members in order to spread out the work and involve more members in Society activities. Starting in 1979, and intermittently earlier, the Board developed effective liaison with standing committees by appointing an individual board member with appropriate expertise to work with each committee.

Notwithstanding the fact that many, and probably most, changes in Society policy, programs, or direction have appropriately originated with individual members, standing committees,

or official councils, it is evident that the Board retains the final responsibility to approve or disapprove all substantive matters affecting the welfare and functioning of the Society. See Table 2-2 for a listing of Board members.

Initially, the Secretary was appointed by the President subject to confirmation by the Council for a 1-year term. During 1948 the Secretary was also the Treasurer when Harold F. Heady held this post. Subsequently, and until the establishment of the post of Executive Secretary, these two positions were filled as follows:

	Secretary	Treasurer
1949	W. James Anderson	Melvin S. Morris
1950	E.H. McIlvain	Harold R. Hochmuth
1951	Gene F. Payne	C. Kenneth Pearse

During 1950 the Board of Directors decided that an Executive Secretary was needed. Accordingly they abolished the Treasurer position, merged its duties with those of Secretary, and authorized the appointment of an Executive Secretary effective January 1, 1952 (Fig. 4). W.T. White became the first Executive Secretary shortly thereafter with little modification in duties. White continued in this position until December 10, 1956. John G. Clouston was appointed Executive Secretary on March 1, 1957, after having assisted in this capacity during White's illness. These men served the Society on a part-time basis.

As the Society grew and the secretarial duties increased, it became evident that a full-time Executive Secretary was needed. Therefore, a managing editor's duties were added to those of the Executive Secretary to create a full-time position, first occupied by Francis T. Colbert in 1968. The position continued with slight modifications other than volume of work and a growing public-affairs role through the subsequent tenures of David A. Smith, Lorenz F. Bredemeier (acting), Floyd E. Kinsinger, and Jan Duck (acting), until the appointment of Peter V. Jackson, III in January 1983. On March 1, 1983, the Board authorized a change in title from Executive Secretary to Executive Vice-president reflecting an expansion of responsibilities in Society business and activities and the need for an executive to make daily decisions and to represent the Society professionally. A change in the Bylaws made this action official policy.

Office Staff and Locations

Soon after it was decided to establish an executive secretary's office and W.T. White became the Executive Secretary, additional help was necessary to handle the details of membership, subscriptions, and accounts. Myrta Bates served the Society faithfully while the office was located in Portland, Oregon. Thereafter, a host of loyal and adaptable staff members have performed yeoman service (Table 2-3).

Table 2-3. Office staff members.

Staff Members	Years	Position(s) ¹
Myrta Bates	1956-1967	Secretary; Administrative Ass't.
Elizabeth Bliss	1970-1971	<i>Rangeman's News</i> layout
Kathryn Colbert	1973-1976	Bookkeeper (part-time)
Libby Colbert	1968-1975	Membership Supervisor; Employment Service; Subscriptions
Michelle Conger	1975-1979	Computer Ass't.; Membership Clerk
Rene Crane	1984-	Administrative Ass't.
Jan Duck	1981-1983	Administrative Ass't.
Nancy Enwall	1974-1975	Secretary; Administrative Ass't.
Julie Fairchild	1981-	Staff Secretary; Membership Clerk
Margery Fox	1973	Administrative Secretary
Glenda Hegr	1971-1973	Administrative Secretary
Gloria Johnson	1977-1978	Membership Clerk
Nora Johnson	1968-1978	Secretary; Typesetter
Pearl Johnson	1968	Membership records
Julie Jordon	1975-1976	Administrative Ass't.
Jackie Lambi	1980-1983	Membership Clerk
Carolyn Moore	1979-1981	Bookkeeper; Membership Clerk
Mary Neary	1979-1981	Computer Ass't.
Carolyn Ohman	1982-1984	Staff Secretary
Candyce Pacheco	1979-1980	Administrative Ass't.
Dorothy Rasmussen	1976-1979	Bookkeeper; Membership Clerk
Janna Rasmussen	1976-1979	Administrative Ass't.
Sharon Rogers	1985-	Membership Clerk
Patricia G. Smith	1972-	Copy Editor; Assoc. Editor; Editor
Audrey Stepp	1982-	Bookkeeper; Membership Clerk
Pat Willems	1978-	Typesetter

¹Position titles were not recognized in earlier years nor do they always fit the multiple roles often served.

Initially, the headquarters of the Society were located in Portland, Oregon, where the first two executive secretaries, Terry White and John Clouston, resided. This arrangement lasted from March 1952 until July 28, 1968. When the impending retirement of Clouston was announced, the need for a permanent location was investigated by the Planning Committee chaired by William D. Hurst. This resulted in a recommendation to the Board at the 1966 Annual Meeting in New Orleans that Denver be selected for the headquarters location. However, some board members advocated locating in Washington, D.C. At the 1967 Summer Meeting the matter was discussed and a motion to locate in Washington was defeated. Denver, Colorado, was accepted in 1968 as the headquarters location, and offices were set up at the 2120 South Birch Street. On January 3, 1977, Society-owned quarters at 2760 West Fifth Avenue were occupied (See details of building purchase in Chapter 11).

Because of the decision not to locate in Washington, it was deemed necessary to provide other ways of maintaining representation there. At first, members of the Washington Affairs Committee and later members of the National Capital Section monitored public affairs, funding, and policy matters emanating from Congress, the Executive branch, and Federal agencies. Still later Clare W. Hendee became the Society's official liaison in Washington until 1985 when Raymond M. Housley succeeded him in this role; George Lea was later named to work in concert with Housley. This arrangement has been of immeasurable value to the Society and its officers in keeping abreast of matters affecting the profession.

Councils

Advisory Council

In 1950 the Board of Directors asked local sections to send officer-representatives to be non-voting observers at business sessions during annual meetings. At the 1953 Annual Meeting, officers and representatives of all 16 sections of the Society organized an unofficial "body of section chairmen" chaired by Leslie R. Albee. This group appointed a committee comprising R. W. Peake, Leon Nadeau, Donald R. Cornelius, Leslie R. Albee and Omer E. Sperry, Chairman, to prepare a pamphlet for guidance of section officers. This unofficial group continued to meet each year during the annual meeting until 1962 when the Board, upon recommendation of President E. William Anderson authorized a Council of Section Officers which would serve in an advisory role to the Board. Thereafter, items of business and recommendations originating with members and sections, but sometimes also originating with the Board, were routinely routed through this group to provide a broader sampling of member views. Beginning in 1964, a Board member was designated as special representative to the Council to provide better liaison between the two groups. E. William Anderson served first in this capacity. In 1965 the Council requested a name change to the Advisory Council. In 1966 the Board approved the change and a mode of operation was drafted to govern it. This document described the Council and characterized it as an "advisory body... acting in an advisory capacity to the Board... to provide a means for discussions and evaluations of business item(s) by a broad spectrum of the Society. Matter(s) of business for the Advisory Council may arise from individuals and sections for discussion prior to consideration by the Board or directly from the Board when a consensus of the Society opinion is desired."

While the Advisory Council cannot commit the Society to any course of action, it has proved helpful in giving the Board support for taking stands on significant and controversial issues. Also, several significant improvements in Society activities and operations can be attributed to it. Finally in 1970, at the summer Board meetings, the Advisory Council was accepted as an official body, with its role and status confirmed in the Bylaw revisions of 1974.



Figure 4. Executive Secretaries since establishment of that position have been (top row) W.T. White, 1952-56; John G. Clouston, 1957-67; Francis T. Colbert, 1968-74; (middle row) David A. Smith, 1974-79; Lorenz F. Bredemeier (acting), 1979; Floyd E. Kinsinger, 1979-82; (bottom row), Jan Duck (acting), 1982-83; and Peter V. Jackson, III, 1983 and Executive Vice-president, 1984-present.

Membership of the Council has changed over time from one representative from each section to include both the president and the president-elect and in a later change to the president, president-elect, and past-president or first and second vice-president of each section. An approved set of procedures calls for the Advisory Council to meet both separately and jointly with the Board at the annual winter and summer meetings. At the joint meetings the Council presents its recommendations to the Board which then decides upon the disposition of these items.

Range Science Education Council

Another group that has no formal or official tie to SRM but has been helpful in educational and professional matters is the Range Science Education Council (RSEC). This autonomous group of representatives of educational institutions was originally organized as the Council of Range Management Education at the 1960 Annual Meeting. Each college or university offering range management instruction is eligible to become a member and participate in the Council's deliberations. It meets annually at the winter meeting, usually a day before the formal program begins. The RSEC was created to promote high standards in the teaching of range management, to advance the professional ability of range managers, to provide a medium for exchanging ideas and facts among range management schools, to provide liaison between teaching departments and groups concerned with range education and employment standards, and to promote greater understanding for range management education problems (Rangelands 3:124). The RSEC has assisted the Society in its negotiations with the Civil Service Commission by recommending improvements in job standards for beginning positions with Federal agencies which have range staffs. It also assisted the Society with accreditation of institutions offering range management instruction. The RSEC has worked for uniformity in course titles and content at member schools, suggested need for new textbooks, and helped make other improvements in education at member schools independently of Society actions.

Council of Past Presidents

In February 1984, a Council of Past Presidents (CPP) of SRM was formed at the Rapid City meeting at the request of incoming President Joseph L. Schuster to help the Society in whatever ways were deemed useful. Previously, current presidents had consulted former presidents unofficially, most notably during 1961 and 1977. The immediate concern in 1984 was to promote the Endowment Fund and to help with the history project. The immediate Past-president of SRM serves as convener and chairman of the CPP at annual meetings. This body was officially affiliated with the Society in 1984 by Board action. Time will be required to define its full role and prove its effectiveness in support of Society functions.

Committees

In keeping with democratic organizational principles and efficient division of work, the original Bylaws provide for the President to "appoint necessary committees" and for these standing committees to "be accountable to the Council (Board of Directors), under general supervision of the President" (Article II). Text of the Constitution only specifies two committees, the Nomination Committee and Election Committee. The Society's founding officers appointed five committees to make arrangements for the first annual meeting and journal, and eight committees to help handle essential business during 1948. Thereafter committee numbers, names, and functions have proliferated.

One of the early strategies appears to have been the activation of as many committees and involvement of as many members as were conceivably useful to take care of any problem. In 1950 some 28 committees were operating with an estimated 200 members; thus a large proportion of the total membership was named to these committees. Presumably, such wide involvement fostered interest in the Society and tended to stabilize membership.

Periodically, committees were restructured or discontinued. Only five committees are listed for 1951. A restructuring in 1958 required a complete rewriting of committee assignments and a

Table 2-4. Scientific Committees showing subject matter addressed and chairmen.

Committee	Chairman			
	1968	1970	1972	1974
Rangeland Biometerology	G.W. Tomanek	G.F. Payne	W.C. Whitman	W.C. Whitman
Rangeland Genotypes	D.R. Cornelius	H.W. Cooper	H.W. Cooper	H.W. Cooper
Rangeland Entomology		J.G. Watts	J.G. Watts	J.G. Watts
Rangeland Fire Influences	J.D. Dodd	J.D. Dodd	J.D. Dodd	J.D. Dodd
Rangeland Hydrology	F.A. Branson	F.A. Branson	F.A. Branson	F.A. Branson
Range Livestock	C.W. Cook	C.W. Cook	C.W. Cook	C.W. Cook
Rangeland Recreation		R.L. Bury	R.L. Bury	R.L. Bury
Rangeland Reference Areas	E.W. Anderson	J.K. Lewis	W.A. Laycock	W.A. Laycock
Rangeland Roadsides	W.G. McCully	W.G. McCully	W.G. McCully	W.G. McCully
Rangeland Shrubs	E.C. Nord	C.M. McKell	C.M. McKell	C.M. McKell
Range Soils & Land-use				
Capability	R.D. Hockensmith	V.K. Hugie	V.K. Hugie	V.K. Hugie
Rangeland Wildlife	J.G. Teer	K.E. Severson	D.A. Klebenow	D.A. Klebenow
Native Haylands	D.F. Burzlaff	D.F. Burzlaff	D.F. Burzlaff	D.F. Burzlaff
Native Pastures of Farm				
Forest Climates	L.F. Bredemeier	L.F. Bredemeier	L.F. Bredemeier	L.F. Bredemeier
Tame Pastures *	G.A. Rogler	A.T. Semple	A.T. Semple	A.T. Semple
Timberland Grazing	T.H. Ripley	L.K. Halls	L.K. Halls	L.K. Halls
Range Economics and				
Sociology				J.P. Workman
Rangeland Plant Physiology				R.E. Sosebee
Rangeland Mine Reclamation				M. May

*Initially titled "Cultural Pastures of Arable Lands to Complement Range Seasonally."

revision of the Handbook of Society Committees. This revision, which became effective in 1959, contained statements and objectives for 16 committees. These committees were Advertising, Cooperation with Foreign Organizations, Cooperation with Scientific Organizations, Cooperation with Youth Organizations, Meetings, Elections, Historian, Library and Depository, Professional Standards and Civil Service, Program of the Future, Publications, Nominations, Range Research Methods and Techniques, Inventory of Range Management Research, Pasture and Range Research Techniques, and Membership. The Meetings Committee comprised five subcommittees: Program, Local Arrangements, Displays and Contests, 1961 Preliminary Arrangements, and 1962 Convention City.

President-elect Floyd E. Kinsinger recommended in 1971, then implemented the next year, a standardized committee structure with prescribed functions, which although modified somewhat by nearly every subsequent president, provided clear elaboration of reorganizational and operational plans. This 1972 standardization contained only 14 standing committees and was accompanied by an organization chart. Committees listed were: (1) Planning, (2) Membership, (3) Information and Education, (4) Publications, (5) Public Affairs, (6) Professional Affairs, (7) Student Affairs, (8) International Affairs, (9) Awards, (10) Annual Meeting City, (11) Annual Meeting, (12) Summer Meeting, (13) Nominating, and (14) Elections. (See Appendix No. 6 for full responsibilities and composition.) The next year a Liaison with Ranchers Committee was added. After the First International Rangeland Congress was held in Denver, Colorado, 1978, the International Affairs Committee was dissolved because its mission of organizing the Congress was accomplished. In its place, an International Affairs Committee was reconstituted in order to provide representatives to serve on the International Rangeland Congress Standing Committee (IRCSC). The International Affairs Committee maintains liaison with the IRCSC and promotes the international relationships of the Society.

In all, over 100 committees or subcommittees have been named at one time or another for short or long terms although some of these represent name changes rather than functional differences. Functionally, 58 committees can be recognized. In 1985, eighteen committees were listed in *Rangelands* 7:87-89.

Much of the investigations and preliminary work for making substantive decisions and taking action is done by standing or, occasionally, *ad hoc* (temporary) committees of the Society. Recommendations of these committees are routed through the Advisory Council to obtain reactions which more broadly represent the membership.

At times a Planning Committee (sometimes called a Technical Planning or Future-program Committee) has given important direction to many facets of Society operations, particularly to organization, membership, communications, goals, finances, meetings, and special projects. Since 1975 it has furnished incoming officers with lists of short- and long-range goals, priorities, and recommended actions. The committee has served as an idea and action generator, such as encouraging incoming presidents to have their programs, work plans, and committee assignments ready and approved during the summer Board meeting prior to assuming office. This was facilitated by holding retreats prior to each new term, such as the first one held at Morman Lake, Arizona, on April 21 and 22, 1978, to assure a smooth transition and give new officers a running start.

In 1968, President E.J. Dyksterhuis created 15 Scientific Committees, each purposefully prefixed with the word Rangeland, e.g., Rangeland Entomology, Rangeland Hydrology, etc., "to create a basic awareness of rangelands as one of the distinctive natural resources." These committees were charged with summarizing and publishing all available knowledge on each of these topics (Table 2-4). Paul T. Tueller served as coordinator for this activity begin-

ning in 1970. See also the chapter on publications.

Society Subdivisions

Sections

The original Constitution had one article devoted wholly to local sections, evidence that the founders envisaged a decentralized organization in which members of a given area would periodically meet together, become better acquainted and further the objectives of the Society. Initially 15, later 50 members within a particular

Table 2-5. Existing sections in 1985 and dates organized or approved.*

Section	Date
1. Wyoming	December 1948
2. Colorado	April 10, 1949
3. Utah	May 7, 1949
4. Texas	June 20, 1949
5. Pacific Northwest	November 2, 1949
6. Northern Great Plains	January 24, 1950
7. International Mountain	January 24, 1950
8. California	January 24, 1950
9. Kansas-Oklahoma	March 6, 1950
10. New Mexico	March 22, 1950
11. Arizona	April 5, 1950
12. South Dakota	December 1950
13. Nevada	January 25, 1951
14. Idaho	March 31, 1951
15. Southern	October 29, 1951
16. Nebraska	January 19, 1953
17. National Capital	January 5, 1956
18. Mexico	January 31, 1958
19. North Central	December 1968
20. Florida	December 1, 1979

*In 1954 a petition was received for a Middle East Section; it was dissolved in 1960. In 1967 the Board authorized an East Africa Section which was later dissolved.

area could petition the Society for acceptance as a section. A proposed constitution and set of bylaws were to accompany the petition; and, as more sections were added, geographical boundaries had to be clearly delineated to avoid overlapping with other sections.

When a section was formed from portions of previously established sections, for example, when the South Dakota Section was created within the boundaries of the Northern Great Plains Section, approval of the parent section was required. The Society also retained the power to abolish sections when such action was deemed necessary.

The Wyoming Section was the first to be organized and approved in December 1948 during the first year of Society existence. Four more were added in 1949 and seven more in 1950. These twelve comprise more than half the number of sections active in 1985 (Table 2-5). Early on, a Sections Committee was formed to encourage and assist in the formation of sections.

Three sections straddle the international boundary between the United States and Canada and include members from Canada and the United States. These are the Pacific Northwest, International Mountain, and Northern Great Plains Sections.

Whereas, most sections originated through actions of existing members in an area, the North Central Section was an exception. It took missionary-like efforts by Lorenz F. Bredemeier and associates in the upper Midwest cornbelt to convert enough people to a philosophy of range management before a North Central Section could be formed in 1968. Finally, the Florida Section was established in 1979 out of part of the Southern Section.

Organizationally, most sections are patterned after that of the Society. The original ASRM Constitution called for sections to elect a President and a Secretary "and (it) may elect such other officers and provide for such committees as it finds advisable."



Figure 5. Close contacts between members and obtaining updates on good management practices are best accomplished through section field trips, such as this Mexico Section meeting.

When the plan for 14 standard committees was implemented in 1972, sections were asked to pattern their committee structure similarly. Most sections hold at least two meetings per year, usually an indoor technical-paper type program and one or more meetings which usually involve field tours or other outdoor activities (Fig. 5).

The record of accomplishments of the sections is not well documented but is substantial. A review of published section histories indicates that most concentrate on educational, public affairs, and communication programs.

Section educational programs are directed toward youth and most award one or more scholarships annually. Several, and perhaps most, assist in planning and conducting annual range, conservation, or natural resources camps for youth. Some conduct or assist with regional and state range judging contests. Others assist FFA agriculture instructors and 4-H leaders with information, contests, and projects. Several sections help finance one or more delegates to the Range Youth Forum and some help finance participants in the range plant contest for students attending the University Student Conclave at the annual winter meetings.

A few sections have prepared education displays, demonstration grass plots, or erected signs designating major range resource types or improvement practices along highways as public educational projects, while several have successfully influenced their state legislatures to name a state grass (Table 2-6). Most recognize an outstanding rangeman or rancher with an annual award or citation to encourage excellence in professional achievement or accomplishments in rangeland resource management. A few have developed regional or state-wide range judging contests involving adults as well as 4-H and FFA students. Other sections help junior high school, and perhaps elementary school, teachers and counselors with range management, conservation, and natural resources information and teaching aids.

Almost all sections publish a bimonthly or quarterly newsletter to keep members up-to-date on Society and range management

Table 2-6. State grasses

State	State grass ¹
Colorado ²	Blue grama (<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>)
Florida ²	Lopsided indiagrass (<i>Sorghastrum secundum</i>)
Montana	Bluebunch wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>)
Nebraska	Little bluestem (<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>)
Nevada	Indian ricegrass (<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>)
New Mexico	Blue grama (<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>)
North Dakota	Western wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron smithii</i>)
Oklahoma	Yellow indiagrass (<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>)
South Dakota	Western wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron smithii</i>)
Texas	Sidecoats grama (<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>)
Utah ²	Indian ricegrass (<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>)
Wyoming	Western wheatgrass (<i>Agropyron smithii</i>)

¹Nomenclature follows A. A. Beetle. 1970. Recommended Plant Names. University of Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station Research Journal 31. 124 pp.

²Pending legislative approval.

activities, issues, and events. The Pacific Northwest, North central, and Southern sections have authored and arranged for publishing bibliographies of range management literature. The Southern Section published a treatise on its region-wide rangeland resources.

Overseas Sections

International sections in other continents were encouraged for a time. At the Board meeting in July 1954, a petition from persons in several nations bordering the eastern Mediterranean was approved. However, at Portland in 1960 this section was "dissolved without prejudice" by action of the Board. An East African Section was approved in 1967 at the Seattle meeting. It, likewise, did not survive. It became apparent that the Society could offer few services, other than the journals, to encourage and strengthen such groups. Also, membership dues were prohibitively high for most

foreign practitioners. Consequently, the Society started encouraging and helping overseas countries to form their own range management societies. As a consequence, the Australian Society for Range Management and the East African Range Management Society were eventually established and patterned after SRM. The Society role, if any, in assisting in the creation of grassland societies in South America, particularly in Argentina and Uruguay, is unclear.

Chapters

In addition to the state and regional sections listed in Table 2-5, there have gradually emerged over the years lesser units within these sections. For example, in Utah, a Northern Utah Chapter and a Southern Utah Chapter exist and their presidents serve as ex officio members of the council of the Utah Section. In addition, there are two student chapters in the Utah Section. Most sections have similar organizational units.

Chapters serve as a means for keeping high interest in the Society, especially in localities which tend to be isolated from other

members within a Section. Ten members are sufficient for establishing a chapter. They do so in the same manner as is prescribed for establishment of sections—submitting a signed petition that designates chapter boundaries, a constitution and set of bylaws, and a statement of their objectives, organization, and operation procedures. The petition is addressed to the section within whose boundaries they fall.

The 1970 Advisory Council minutes record that annual meetings of some chapters drew larger attendance than did those of their sections. Also, it was noted that the Pacific Northwest Section now contained 12 chapters. Chapters, therefore, became both literally and figuratively the “grass roots of the Society.”

The pioneer chapter appears to be the Okanogan Chapter of the Pacific Northwest Section. Wyoming is credited with forming the first student group. A note appears in the *Journal* in 1950 to the effect that “Wyoming has taken the lead in establishing an active student chapter of the Society (*J. Range Manage.*, 3:264).”

Chapter 3

Membership: Qualifications, Numbers and Categories

From the beginning, membership requirements have been broad and inclusive rather than exclusive. Little more than an expressed interest or participation in any of the various aspects of range management was accepted as qualifying a person for membership. Article III, Section 1 of the original Constitution reads: “Persons shall be eligible for membership who are interested in or engaged in practicing range or pasture management or animal husbandry; administering grazing lands; or teaching, or conducting research, or engaged in extension activities in range or pasture management or related subjects.” This philosophy continues today and has resulted in great diversity of interests and backgrounds among Society members.

Numbers

The list of members of the Society appearing in the first issue of the *Journal* (*J. Range Manage.* 1:40-62) shows 665 members; however, Walter E. Howard and James W. Lancaster were inadvertently omitted. The next year, a similar listing reported 909 members (*J. Range Manage.* 2:232-254). These do not include subscribing members, such as libraries, which numbered 33 in 1949.

The general trend in membership has been upward in spite of some yearly fluctuations caused by data not being reported at the same time each year (Table 3-1). Moreover, there is uncertainty as to whether some annual reports included organizational memberships. There have, however, been two periods when membership decreased; one during the late 1960's and another in the early

Table 3-1. Membership of SRM, 1948-1985. Data for year's end except as noted.

Year	Number	Year	Number
		1966	4,660
1948	753	1967	4,947
1949	1,459	1968	3,627 #
1950	2,002	1969	3,642 #
1951	2,176	1970	3,596 #
1952	2,820 *	1971	4,268
1953	2,810 #	1972	4,321 #
1954	2,820	1973	4,941
1955	2,856	1974	5,430
1956	3,085	1975	5,223
1957	3,282	1976	5,584
1958	3,508	1977	5,684
1959	3,467	1978	5,782
1960	3,471	1979	5,130 #
1961	3,716	1980	5,907
1962	3,939	1981	5,363
1963	4,378	1982	5,310
1964	4,626	1983	5,305
1965	4,673	1984	5,446
		1985	5,310

* As of February 1952.

Reported at various times during the year, mostly mid-year.

1980's. The peak membership occurred in 1980 when it was 5,907.

Although growth has been substantial, it never met estimates or targets. The first goal set in 1948 was to reach a thousand members

by the second annual meeting; however, it was later that year before this number was reached. Similarly, a 5,500 target set in 1973 was 2 years late in being met, although the shortfall was not great. The number of members on December 31, 1985, was 5,310.

The secretary's report at the beginning of 1952 provided information on membership by states and occupational or organizational status for 1950 and 1951 (*J. Range Manage.* 5:188-190). The five states with the largest memberships in 1951 were: Montana (287), Texas (234), California (170), Colorado (149), and Utah (148). Together these states accounted for just over 40 percent of the total membership.

Charter Members

Charter members include those who had paid their 1947 and 1948 dues by July 1, 1948. The membership list published in Volume 1 of the *Journal* identified 476 Charter members, but apparently this number was in error. Later, John D. Freeman (personal correspondence with Clinton H. Wasser) concluded that there were six more Charter members. Then, Neil C. Frischknecht (personal correspondence with Arthur D. Smith), while contacting charter members prior to the 1985 Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City, found there were three more names to add to the list. These additions brought the number of charter members to 485. Also, discrepancies between the 1948 membership list and 1949 list in the *Journal* would add two more and bring the total to 487. See the correct list of members in Appendix No. 7.

In preparation for the 1985 Annual Meeting, it was determined that 151 charter members were still affiliated with the Society. Of these, four passed away during 1984, leaving 147 charter members as of December 30, 1984, who were invited to attend a special Charter Member Breakfast on February 13, 1985, in the Hotel Utah. Sixty charter members attended this breakfast (see Appendix 8).

Two women were included in the original membership list and were identified as charter members. However, Susie Abe was representing the Washington State College Library, which in subsequent lists appeared among institutional memberships. Dr. Ada Hayden, botanist at Iowa State College, continued to be actively affiliated with the Society until her death in August 1950 (*J. Range Manage.* 11:103).

Make up of Membership

By far the greatest number of members in 1951 were employed by the Federal government in some nine agencies, led by the Soil Conservation Service with 312 and followed by the Forest Service with 308. Ranchers and livestock associations, with 423, constituted 19 percent of the total. Students came next with 227—10 percent. In 1953, a similar analysis showed 23 percent were ranchers and 9 percent were students (*J. Range Manage.* 6:218).

A favorable response of ranchers to the Society was noted in 1950. Concerning membership growth, it was observed that "the increase has been particularly heavy among leading stockmen." The report went on to state that the Society has never been dominated by any agency or by any group of members.

Composition of the membership has changed over time. The high proportion of ranchers has not been sustained but has gradually declined. Whereas in 1955, 698 of 2,856 members were ranchers (24.4 percent) and 25 percent in 1957, they comprised only 15 percent of the total membership in 1971. Percentages, however, can be deceiving since there were 640 rancher members in 1971 compared with the 698 in 1955. Thus, it seems that the primary factor was not a major decline in rancher members but the steadily increasing pool of professionally trained individuals. However, with the increasing numbers of academically trained and technically oriented members, ranchers may have felt somewhat suppressed and some could have been reluctant to join the Society.

Throughout the years there have been continued efforts to

recruit and retain rancher members. Early devices for making membership in the Society attractive and rewarding to ranchers were through such measures as special issues of the *Journal of Range Management* being devoted to rancher concerns, solicitation of rancher-authored articles for publication, arranging special rancher sessions at annual meetings, and encouraging preparation of non-technical management oriented articles of interest to ranchers.

Additionally, in 1981 and 1982 an opinion poll was conducted among several hundred persons seeking ideas for better serving producers. The result was a reiteration of devices which had been used: making presentations before producer groups, inviting non-members on SRM tours, making direct contacts by members, and issuing news releases and advertisements.

In response to inquiries, some pressing rancher problems were identified. These were maximizing production without range damage, control of brush and weeds, public land policies and public land administration, herd management and breeding programs, and the total production system. Therefore, President John W. Bohning in 1982 called for assistance to ranchers. A subcommittee chaired by Tom Bartlett authored a paper which, through an economic analysis, showed how a rancher might increase his chances for survival in troubled times. Titled "Brandais," this material appeared in *Rangelands* (Vol. 5, No. 2, 1983) as a tear-out section for easy removal. From 1982 through 1984, the "Brandais" separate was widely distributed among ranchers.

Assistance for efforts in rancher recruitment came through a grant from the Charles Redd Foundation. This grant was used to prepare a portable exhibit for display at state and national meetings of livestock associations. Between February 1982 and March 1983 this exhibit was shown at 15 meetings. To determine the effectiveness of measures used by the Society in promoting rancher membership, the Kansas-Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming sections were selected to conduct a pilot test. This was accomplished by placing advertisements concerning the Society in producer magazines and by contacting both organization groups and ranchers by Society representatives along with displaying the portable exhibit. The results were mixed but suggest some positive effects from these efforts (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2. Data on the effects of short-term Society efforts upon numbers of rancher members joining and retained.

SRM section	Members 1981	Members in 1981 retained in 1982	New members in 1982	Total members in 1982
Texas	70	61	28	89
Kansas-Oklahoma	31	27	16	43
Wyoming	14	7	2	9
Totals	115	95	46	141

These concerns were also addressed in 1973 when President Martin H. Gonzales formed a Liaison with Ranchers Committee (since 1977 called the Producer Affairs Committee) with John E. Butcher as chairman¹. This committee arranged for special rancher-oriented tours in conjunction with summer meetings of the Society, developed programs designed to be attractive to ranchers, and increased the visibility of the Society among them. One example was a 5-minute slide show prepared in 1975 for presentation before producer groups (Rangeman's J. 1:26). Efforts to increase rancher membership in the Society have been a continuing theme of the

¹Subsequent chairmen were: Robert L. Ross (1974), Ronald L. Haag (1975, 1976), David A. Fischbach (1977), Carlton L. Camp (1978), Jack R. Cutshall (1979), Dick Whetsell (1981), Robert Gaylord (1982, 1983), Dick D. Hamilton (1984), and Weldon V. Thomson (1985).

Producer Affairs Committee.

Various approaches to obtaining and retaining all classes of members have been tried. In 1953, Membership Committee chairman Pat McIlvain proposed the following 10-point formula for doing so:

1. Every member get a member.
2. Create area membership chairmen within sections.
3. Make membership drives at field meetings.
4. Sell the *Journal of Range Management*.
5. Compile lists of prospective members and follow through.
6. Send Christmas greeting cards.
7. Form more chapters within sections.
8. Encourage students to join.
9. Work on delinquent members to hold them.
10. Make personal contacts.

During the early 1960's when E. William Anderson was President and John D. Freeman was Membership Committee chairman, a select group of section and regional members adept in public relations were fairly effective in recruiting members. At one time, exchanging speakers with national organizations was tried. Other devices, such as displaying Society exhibits and offering sample journals, sending selected articles to trade journals, and advertising Society benefits commercially have been tried with mixed results. Prizes for recruitment have sometimes been effective incentives. For example, in 1971 a leather briefcase, hand-tooled by Robert L. Ross, was offered to the member recruiting the most new members. It was won by Daniel L. Merkel, Membership Committee chairman.

The importance of the sections and especially section membership committees in recruiting and holding members, especially rancher members, has been repeatedly stressed. For many members, sections provide the main personal association and benefits needed to retain members. Therefore, section activities in recruiting new members have played a key role in maintaining Society membership.

Classes of Memberships

Initially, there was a single class of membership—individual—which now is termed regular. At that time, institutions and organi-

zations held membership under the same terms as individuals. Later, organizations and institutions were identified as a separate category with different membership fees.

A life membership category was established in 1948 with the fee initially set at \$100. Fees were subsequently (1958) increased to \$300 and are now (1985) \$600, payable in three annual installments of \$200. The installment provisions were instituted in 1973. The number of life members was 337 on December 31, 1985. The student member class was established in 1949 with dues set at 50 percent of that for a regular member.

In an attempt to improve the financial status of the Society, the 1950 Finance Committee suggested additional classes of memberships to include contributing members at \$500 and sustaining members at \$1,000 (*J. Range Manage.* 3:265). It seems the fees for these special supporting memberships were so high that the effort failed. At the 1953 Summer Meeting, an unidentified member, presumably a Board Member, suggested that a sustaining membership class might afford a better opportunity for those desiring to contribute more than the normal membership fee toward support of the Society (*J. Range Manage.* 6:158). This suggestion may have led to establishing a viable sustaining member category but removal of references to membership fees and dues from the Bylaws obscures matters. However, a referendum in the fall of 1968 divided the sustaining membership class into an individual sustaining class at 150 percent of the regular member dues and an institutional sustaining class with dues according to the area of influence on marketing into national, regional, state, and local institutions, of \$150, \$100, \$75, and \$50 per year, respectively (*Rangeman's News* 5(5):8].

The 1968 referendum also established a new emeritus class for individual members who had been members of the Society for 14 years and attained an age of 65. Dues were fixed at two-thirds of a regular membership.

A family class of membership was approved in 1977. Dues were set at 150 percent of regular membership. A commercial class of membership, with supporting, contributing, and major subclasses, with dues of \$240, \$500, and \$1,000 plus Section dues—was approved by referendum in December 1983. Members in this class are listed in the *Journal* once a year.

Chapter 4

Meetings

The first annual meeting of the Society was held on January 29-31, 1948, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Although formal papers were presented¹, the primary concern for the convention was to work out organizational details of the Society and to set the course of the Society for the ensuing years. A name needed to be selected, officers had to be elected, a constitution drafted, membership qualifications and categories agreed upon, plans for publication of a Society journal made, and dues established. Discussion of these issues and their resolution was of utmost concern. Subsequent annual meetings have been primarily devoted to presenting papers of general interest and holding technical discussions of the scientific aspects of range management. Also, Society business has been conducted at annual meetings, largely in committee sessions and by the Board of Directors (Fig. 6).

Winter Meetings

Annual meetings for the general membership of the Society have been held during the winter since the organizational meeting in 1948. Initially, except for 1960, these meetings were held in January. Beginning in 1963, they have been held in February as the result of Board action at the 1962 Summer Meeting, which set the second full week in February as the date for these meetings. This change was to avoid conflicts with meetings of closely related organizations. Three-day meetings were common for several years, but soon the duration was extended to four and later to five days as attendance rose and the number of papers increased.

At first, annual meetings were held near the center of the western range states to afford members maximum opportunity to attend. Then followed a period when meetings were alternated between centrally located and perimeter cities. In 1963 a plan was adopted for rotating meetings in each of six zones (Figure 7). This plan was developed by a special committee named in 1961 and chaired by Avon Denham. Then, the Board of Directors adopted a new meeting rotation and site selection process during the 1972 Summer Meeting which provided for five regions that were based on similarity of range resources and numbers of members. This plan applied to both summer and winter meetings which are usually placed in opposite parts of the country. Host cities are selected five years and three years in advance for the winter and summer meetings, respectively. Current composition of the five regions is:

- Region I— Pacific Northwest, Idaho and International Mountain sections
- Region II— Mexico, Texas, and New Mexico sections
- Region III— Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota, Northern Great Plains, and Nebraska sections
- Region IV— California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona sections
- Region V— Kansas-Oklahoma, North Central, National Capital, Southern, and Florida sections

These plans generally have been followed except on special occasions. For example, the National Capital Section requested the privilege of hosting the 1972 Silver Anniversary meeting in Washington, D.C. Also, the Mexico Section asked for permission to host the 1975 Annual Meeting. Other winter meetings held outside the United States were those hosted by the International

Mountain Section in Calgary, Canada, in 1969 and again in 1982. Table 4-1 lists locations of all meetings of the Society.

During the 1970's, several symposia were held as part of annual meeting programs on specialized topics such as Range Plant Improvement, Integrated Resources for Livestock Production, and Alpine Range Ecosystems. Some of the papers from these symposia were assembled into special Society publications.

Programs at winter meetings have occasionally been jointly arranged with allied organizations. The American Forage and Grassland Council co-sponsored some annual meetings and arranged for part of the program and speakers in 1959, 1964, and 1976. Likewise, the American Society of Animal Production co-sponsored the meeting at Reno, Nevada, in 1971 and a symposium at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1976.

A popular event at annual meetings from 1952 through 1974 was the photo contest. Various subjects relating to range and wildlife management categories, ranging from 5 to 26, were used over the years. Members could submit black-and-white photographs, color slides, and color prints in each category. Registrants at the annual meeting were allowed to score the entries to determine winners in each category and an overall grand champion. The first grand champion by John Chohlis was used as a frontispiece in the *Journal of Range Management* 5(3). The grand champion entry by Vince Duvall in 1964 was used as a *Journal of Range Management* 17(3) cover photograph. At times other photographs appeared in the back of journals to report contest results.

The Vegetative Rehabilitation and Equipment Workshop (VREW) (formerly the Range Revegetation Equipment Committee) has met regularly in conjunction with the Society at winter annual meetings and furnished part of the program in 1984. VREW, an informal group composed of interagency and industry representatives, is concerned with developing and testing revegetation equipment and with providing information about suitable equipment to land managers.

Range Conservation Postage Stamp

At the 1961 Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City, an historic event occurred with the release by the U.S. Postal Service, at the urging of the Society, of a Range Conservation Postage Stamp. The Postal Service, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Interior cooperated in making this event a reality. Rudolph Wendelin of the Forest Service designed a stamp that gave the "Trail Boss" emblem a prominent place in the design (Figure 8). Issuance of the stamp was a positive step in putting range conservation before the general public.

Summer Meetings

The ASRM Council apparently took care of business at the Annual Meeting or by correspondence during the first two years. Thereafter, the Board of Directors met in Denver or Salt Lake City for summer business meetings through 1956. These locations were selected because they are centrally located within the western range area. Other members attended these meetings only at the request of the Board. The custom of holding summer meetings involving members other than officers began in 1957. At the invitation of the Wyoming Section, the Board met that year in Jackson, Wyoming, for the usual business sessions plus a technical panel discussion and field tour. These summer meetings began and continue to be busi-

¹These papers were reproduced in mimeograph form and stapled together. They were subsequently printed and made available to members at the 1985 meeting in Salt Lake City.

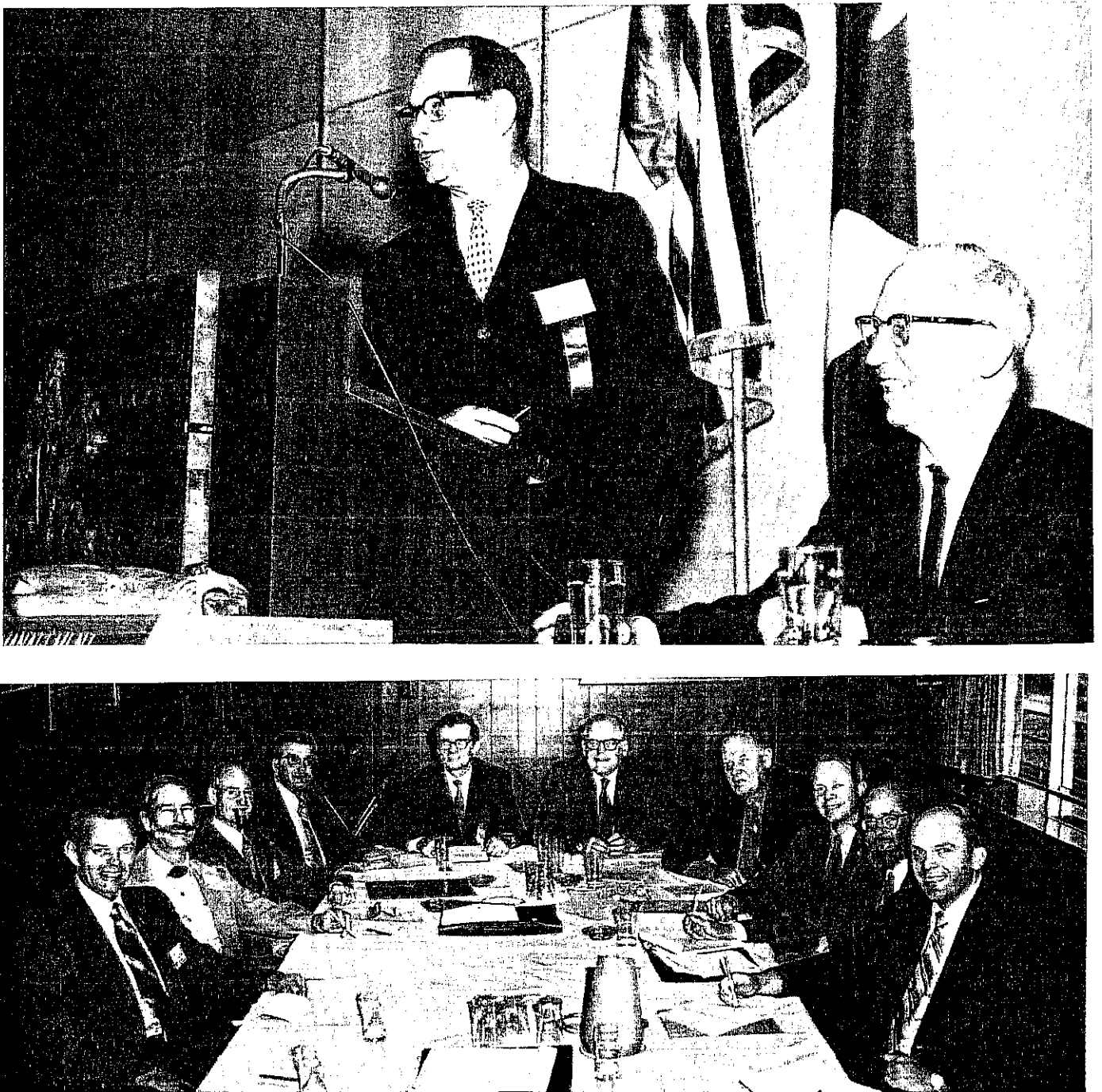


Figure 6. Business activities have been a major feature of annual meetings. (Top) Francis T. Colbert, Executive Secretary and President Donald A. Cox report on the state of the Society at the 1970 Annual Meeting in Denver. (Bottom) The Professional Affairs Committee meets at the 1972 Annual Meeting in Washington, D.C.: (l to r) Herbert A. Fisser, Lyman G. Linger, Gordon I. Powers, Jerrold D. Dodd, George D. Lea, Robert S. Rummell, Elvis R. Beaty, L. MacKenzie Forbes, A.D. Brownfield, and Robert W. Lodge.



Figure 7. Convention zones for allotting annual meeting sites from 1961 to 1972 (top) and from 1972 to present (bottom).

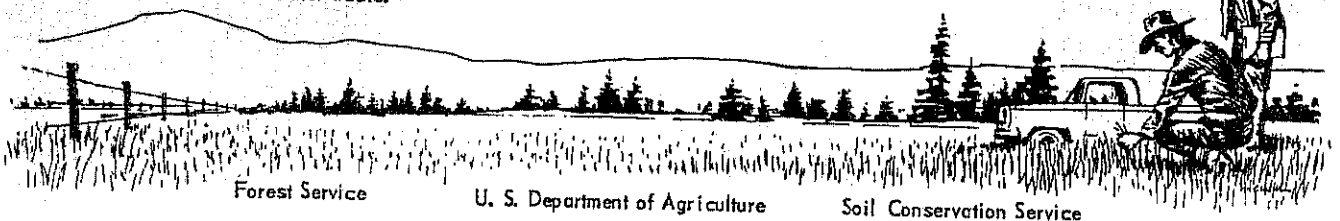


RANGE CONSERVATION

Commemorative Postage Stamp

Issued February 2, 1961, Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.
at the annual meeting of the American Society of Range Management

Management of the Nation's range lands has come a long way since the days of the open range and the "trail boss" which Charles M. Russell saw and painted in the Old West. Progressive ranchers and conservation agencies have teamed up to bring about the scientific use of grass that contributes so greatly to the production of meat, leather, and wool; to the management of wildlife, and the protection of watersheds against soil erosion and water waste.



GPO 80 3781

Figure 8. Presentation of the Range Conservation Commemorative Postage Stamp on the Official First Day Cover (top) and announcement (bottom) was made at the 1961 Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City.

Table 4-1. Annual meeting dates, places, and chairmen: 1948-1985.

Dates	Locations: winter meetings (summer meetings)	General*/Program chairmen
January 30-31, 1948	Salt Lake City, UT	D.F. Costello
January 24-26, 1949	Denver, CO	E.W. Tisdale
January 10-12, 1950	San Antonio, TX	D.A. Savage
January 23-25, 1951	Billings, MT	M.W. Talbot
Jan. 30-Feb. 1, 1952	Boise, ID	E.J. Dyksterhuis
January 20-30, 1953	Albuquerque, NM	B.W. Allred
January 26-29, 1954	Omaha, NE	F.D. Larson
January 25-28, 1955	San Jose, CA	K.W. Parker
January 23-27, 1956	Denver, CO	E. Flory
Jan. 29-Feb. 1, 1957 (July 25-27, 1957)	Great Falls, MT (Jackson, WY)	M.S. Morris (A.A. Beetle)
January 28-31, 1958 (June 12-13, 1958)	Phoenix, AZ (Kamloops, B.C.)	H.G. Reynolds (W. Pringle)
January 27-30, 1959 (July 30-Aug. 1, 1959)	Tulsa, OK (Gunnison, CO)	E.H. McIlvain (E.W. Stein)
February 2-5, 1960 (July 14-16, 1960)	Portland, OR (Custer, SD)	D.W. Hedrick (D. Kennedy, W.C. Krueger)
Jan.31-Feb. 3, 1961 (July 5-7, 1961)	Salt Lake City, UT (Calgary, Alberta)	W.O. Shepherd A.D. Smith (C.H. McKinnon, A. Johnston)
January 23-26, 1962 (July 6-8, 1962)	Corpus Christi, TX (Santa Fe, NM)	G.W. Thomas (R. Abercrombie)
February 11-15, 1963 (July 5-6, 1963)	Rapid City, SD (North Platte, NE)	L.R. Albee (D. Clanton)
February 10-14, 1964 (July 30-Aug. 1, 1964)	Wichita, KS (Chihuahua, Mex.)	K.L. Anderson (M.H. Gonzalez)
February 9-12, 1965 (August 5-7, 1965)	Las Vegas, NV (Laramie, WY)	J.D. Freeman (H.G. Fisser)
February 1-4, 1966 (July 28-30, 1966)	New Orleans, LA (Logan, UT)	R.S. Rummell H.L. Leithhead (B.B. Heywood)
February 13-17, 1967 (July 18-21, 1967)	Seattle, WA (Santa Barbara, CA)	W.R. Hoffman* D.H. Gates (C.M. McKell*)
February 12-15, 1968 (July 19-21, 1958)	Albuquerque, NM (Boise & Stanley, ID)	M. Stevens*, T.W. Box (W.R. Meiners)
February 10-13, 1969 (June 10-12, 1969)	Calgary, Alberta (Tucson, AZ with AAAS Int. Conf. on Arid Lands)	W.R. Hanson* A. Johnston (W.G. McGinnies*)
February 9-12, 1970	Denver, CO	G.L. Burnett*, D.F. Hervey, C.W. Cook (F.T. Colbert*)
(June 25-27, 1970)	(Laramie, WY with AIBS)	
February 14-18, 1971	Reno, NV	J.B. Price*, C.M. McKell (F.R. Gartner*)
(July 29-31, 1971)	(Custer, SD)	R.M. DeNio*, D.G. Wilson (J.J. Butler*)
February 7-11, 1972	Washington, DC	
(July 25-28, 1972)	(Ephram, UT 60th Anniv. Gt. Basin Sta.)	
February 4-9, 1973	Boise, ID	W.H. Sundell, W.R. Meiners (N.W. Jefferies)
(July 18-20, 1973)	(Durango, CO)	E.M. Schmutz*, M. Sechrist*, J.O. Klemmedson (F.M. Jacobs*)
February 3-8, 1974	Tucson, AZ	M.H. Gonzalez* C.L. Leinweber (R.D. Pieper*)
(July 24-26, 1974)	(Calgary, Canada)	L.J. Perry, Jr., J.T. Nichols (K.E. Severson*, F.R. Gartner)
February 10-14, 1975	Mexico City, Mexico	D.L. Merkel*, M.M. Kothmann
(July 23-25, 1975)	(Santa Fe, NM)	
February 16-20, 1976	Omaha, NE	
(July 20-23, 1976)	(Custer, SD State Pk)	
February 13-17, 1977	Portland, OR	

Table 4-1. (Continued.)

Dates	Locations: winter meetings (summer meetings)	General*/Program chairmen
(July 19-22, 1977)	(Elko, NV)	(J.E. Neff*)
February 6-10, 1978	San Antonio, TX	B. Foster*, J.L. Shuster (T. Johnson*)
(August 13-15, 1978)	(Denver, CO with First Int. Rangeland Congress)	
February 11-17, 1979	Casper, WY	K.L. Johnson* F.E. Busby (W.J. Little*, F.G. Beitia)
(July 15-18, 1979)	(Pocatello, ID)	J.R. Bentley, L.J. Berry*, D.W. Hedrick, J.M. Henke (G.B. Donart*, C.H. Herbel)
February 11-14, 1980	San Diego, CA	F. Thetford, J. Powell*, W.G. McCully (R.J. Lorenz, J.L. Kramer, M. Brand)
(July 29-Aug. 1, 1980)	(Las Cruces, NM)	L. Welch, D. Milligan, A. Johnston (D. Bryant*)
February 8-13, 1981	Tulsa, OK	M.J. Hassell, D. Seaman* R.D. Pieper, G.B. Donart (R.E. Thill*, D. Sanders)
(July 19-23, 1981)	(Bismark, ND)	L. Bruce, J.K. Lewis, S. Schlundt* (E.G. McCutchen*, T. Brannon, B. Leonard)
February 8-12, 1982	Calgary, Canada	J.S. Tixier*, D.L. Lloyd, P.J. Urness (C. Sherrieb, D. Undersander*, J.R. Bell, J.A. Moreman)
(July 18-22, 1982)	(Flagstaff, AZ)	
February 14-17, 1983	Albuquerque, NM	
(July 17-21, 1983)	Long Beach, MS)	
February 12-17, 1984	Rapid City, SD	
July 15-19, 1984)	(Wenatchee, WA)	
February 11-15, 1985	Salt Lake City, UT	
(July 14-17, 1985)	(Amarillo, TX)	

*Annual meeting committee chairman or general chairman (after 1967); summer (program chairman) sometimes tour chairman.

ness meetings of the Board, Advisory Council, and committees, but, at times, have drawn considerable numbers of members. Since then, summer meetings have been hosted by a section within a Region on a rotational basis as with the Annual Meeting.

Summer meetings have been held in the United States in most years. However the Pacific Northwest Section hosted the second summer meeting in Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada. Two meetings, in 1961 and 1974, were hosted by the International Mountain Section at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. In 1964, the Mexico Section hosted the meeting at Chihuahua, Mexico. An outstanding example in regard to member attendance was the 1972 Summer Meeting held in Ephraim, Utah. This meeting was conducted jointly with the Forest Service to commemorate the establishment of range research programs at the Great Basin Experiment Station and to honor its first Director, Arthur W. Sampson. The event marked 60 years of range and watershed research in Ephraim Canyon and the Wasatch Plateau and the founding of what later came to be known as the Great Basin Station, now

Table 4-2. Reported attendance at annual winter meetings (incomplete).

Year	Registration	Year	Registration
1948	192	1969	700
1949	130	1971	925
1950	220	1974	1,048
1951	350	1975	863
1954	235	1977	704
1956	317	1979	1,225
1959	408	1982	900
1961	850	1983	1,372
1967	538	1984	1,300
1968	800	1985	1,561

officially the Great Basin Experimental Range. Two days were spent on field tours visiting research activities near Ephraim and adjoining canyon locations at which historical presentations were made and research results reviewed.

Initially, the format for summer meetings was to provide one day for Board meetings and an orientation the evening before two days of field trips. As the Advisory Council began to make use of the summer meetings for its business, two days for Board and Advisory Council business with a one-day field tour became standard. Joint meetings with organizations of similar interests have been

held at irregular intervals, most notably with the American Forage and Grassland Council and with the American Society for Animal Science. Summer meetings have been held with the American Association for the Advancement of Science's International Arid Lands conference at Tucson, Arizona, in 1969 and with the American Institute of Biological Sciences in Laramie, Wyoming, in 1970.

Attendance

Historically, annual meetings have been well attended by Society members from all North American range areas. In recent years, increasing numbers of overseas members have attended. Although figures for all years are not available, attendance has grown from the 192 at the first meeting in 1948 to 1,561 in 1985. Available data on meeting attendance are shown in Table 4-2. However, their accuracy is questionable since some figures appear to be estimates or to apply only to attendance at the banquet.

Increased attendance at meetings is not the only change over the years. In recent years a change in the make-up of the registrants has taken place. During the early years, mostly government employees, staff members of colleges and universities, and some ranchers attended. More recently, student attendance has grown. There were 276 students registered at the Calgary meeting in 1982. At the 1985 Annual Meeting in Salt Lake City it was estimated that nearly one-fourth of the 1,561 attendees were students.

Chapter 5

Activities in the Public Arena

From the very beginning of the Society, the officers sought ways to properly and effectively participate in the public arena to help resolve issues concerning uses of natural resources. However, two important issues had to be addressed in this effort. The first was to ensure that any positions taken by the Society reflected the values held by its members. The second was to find ways the values embraced by the membership could be effectively communicated to other individuals, agencies, and organizations.

In an organization such as SRM, that is made up of individuals of greatly diverse views, interests, and personal and professional responsibilities, addressing any issue is difficult. To guide the Society in such matters, a committee on Organization and Policy was formed in 1948 with Frederic G. Renner as Chairman (J. Range Manage. 1:40). No report from this committee is available, nor is the committee listed in subsequent years. Seemingly, this was a one-shot effort to guide the Society at its beginning. However, policies governing these activities and pronouncements were described by Joseph F. Pechanec: "... The Society would state its view... before legislative groups." Such action, however, was to be taken only upon being authorized by the Council (J. Range Manage. 10:192).

In 1950 a Resolutions Committee was formed and charged to draw up a set of resolutions voicing Society sentiments with respect to range improvement activities, programs, and cooperation (J. Range Manage. 3:270). It is not clear whether this cooperation was intended to apply to any cooperation with other organizations, or simply with respect to range improvements. Since the committee members were, with one exception, ranchers, the latter was probably the intent.

The need for providing guidelines to members having occasion to present Society viewpoints was addressed by defining basic concepts and policies relating to rangelands in an attempt to unify attitudes among Society members. By clearly stating broad policies it was hoped that individuals could as the need arose, respond with greater confidence on issues affecting rangelands and related matters. This would minimize divergence in the views expressed, hence greater credibility could be expected for the Society.

Two actions were taken in 1970 to meet these needs. An *ad hoc* committee was appointed with Robert E. Williams, Chairman, to define the terms *Range*, *Rangeland*, and *Range Management*. At the same time the Planning Committee was charged with "developing a common base from which the Society, its sections, and individual members could speak with commitment and support." Accordingly, these committees produced statements on the concept and meaning of range and related terms (Rangeman's News 2(6):4) and position statements contained in a booklet published in 1971 entitled, *Benchmarks: A Statement of Concepts and Positions of the Society for Range Management*. Responsibility for continuing this activity in 1972 was assumed by the Planning Committee comprising:

1. Three members from the Board of Directors
2. Two members from the Advisory Council
3. President-elect
4. Past-president of the Student Conclave
5. Executive Secretary

However, this committee structure did not again appear. In 1973, a Public Affairs Committee was appointed with Floyd E. Kinsinger, Chairman. This committee apparently continued the updating and

refining of Benchmark statements and defining policy stances of the Society. The booklet was revised in 1976, 1977, and 1978. The 1971 Benchmarks contained 18 sections on these subjects:

- Rangeland and Range Resources
- Internationalism
- Range Management
- Education
- Professionalism
- Rangeland Inventories
- Economic and Social Relationships
- Livestock
- Wildlife
- Water
- Recreation
- Wilderness
- Aesthetics
- Environmental Quality
- Predator Control
- Rangeland Protection
- Weather Modification
- Research

The 1978 revision included four additional topics:

- Multiple Use of Rangelands
- Mechanical and Chemical Vegetation Management Practices
- Off-road Vehicle Use
- Prescribed Burning

The statements on Professionalism, Economics and Social Relationships, Predator Control, Rangeland Protection and Weather Modification were omitted from the 1978 version. Although common topics occurred in both of these editions, some of the statements were amplified and the coverage broadened in 1978. For example, two topics, Mechanical and Chemical Vegetation Management Practices and Prescribed Burning, dealt with matters which in 1971 had been included under one heading, Rangeland Protection.

To further minimize the advocacy of divergent views, the Public Affairs Committee in 1977 drafted an Operating Guide for the Benefit of Section Officers. It spelled out goals to be achieved, suggested guidelines for committee structure, and outlined suitable activities for effective operation. A further revision of policy procedures was adopted during the 1981 Summer Meeting (Appendix 9). It is not clear how effective these efforts were, but they were designed to develop order and consistency in public stands on controversial issues.

In recent years, under the chairmanships of Gary Westmoreland and William D. Hurst, the committee has concentrated on separating policy from position statements. Accordingly, the term *Benchmark* was dropped in the 1984 committee report and the title changed to *Policy and Position Statements of the Society for Range Management*. *Policy Statement* has been defined as "a carefully derived statement of principle to guide decisions and actions of the Society for Range Management," and *Position Statement* as "an unequivocal statement of posture or attitude in regard to a specific issue within the parameters of a policy statement of the Society." Also, a *Resolution* is "a formal expression of

opinion..., which requests and encourages action" upon some matter judged by the Society to be within its purview.

Procedures to be followed in making proposals to the Board of Directors have been described whereby either individuals or sections may make proposals for new policy. But the final authority of developing policy statements is reserved to the Society. However, sections and chapters may formulate position statements or resolutions that apply specifically to their geographical area. These actions must, however, be consistent with Society policy and must be filed with the Executive Vice-president.

Intersocietal Affiliations

As a means of increasing the prestige and influence of the Society, its officers encourage cooperation with other professional societies and resource-oriented organizations. The objectives of such affiliation or liaison are to build good will and promote mutual understanding through holding joint meetings, conducting cooperative projects, and developing policy statements on issues of mutual understanding by holding joint meetings, conducting cooperative projects, and resolving differences for policy statements on issues of mutual interest or concern.

To promote these objectives a number of actions have been taken. Examples are: (1) joining consortiums formed of other organizations such as the Natural Resource Council of America (NRCA) and the Renewable Natural Resource Foundation (RNRF); (2) through designating official Society representatives as primary contacts with other professional or special interest groups; and, (3) by participating in conferences with groups such as the Inter-American Council on Conservation of Renewable Resources and holding joint meetings with groups such as the American Society of Agronomy (J. Range Manage. 10:192)

In 1951 Arthur W. Sampson suggested that the Society join with The Natural Conservancy Committee in preparing a handbook on range conservation. At the same time, a report by the Natural Resources Committee recommended continued membership in the Natural Resource Council of America (J. Range Manage. 4:213-214). This affiliation was continued.

Because of the diversity of NRCA¹, there was not always unanimity between it and the Society. Support was given to NRCA during its efforts to establish National Grassland Areas (J. Range Manage. 4:214). Later, the Board objected to part of a policy statement by NRCA while supporting the part of it pertaining to the "principle of sound management and multiple use of natural resources..." (J. Range Manage. 5:193). Another disagreement arose over a news release by NRCA which dealt with the public land issues and which labeled stockmen's efforts to acquire public lands as a "land grab." This news release was characterized by the Board as "unsupported propaganda," and communications were sent to other member organizations voicing protest (J. Range Manage. 5:437). In 1955 the Board passed a motion to discontinue membership in the NRCA.

The wide diversity of interests represented within the NRCA may have suggested Society alignment with organizations holding more similar interests, because in 1971 in Denver, Colorado, a meeting of four organizations was identified as constituting the Renewable Natural Resource Foundation (RNRF) (*Rangeman's News* 3(4):1). These four were the American Fisheries Society, the Society of American Foresters, the Wildlife Society and the Society for Range Management.

Additional societies listed as members of the RNRF in 1972 were:

American Society of Horticultural Sciences
American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta
American Water Resources Association

Association of Interpretive Naturalists
American Geophysical Union
American Association for Conservation Information
The Institute of Ecology

The Foundation affiliate list changed over the years but not all of these were due to ideological differences. As of 1985, RNRF was comprised of eleven organizations (Renewable Resources J. 3(12):31):

American Fisheries Society
American Geophysical Union
American Land Resource Association
American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing
American Water Resources Association
Association for Conservation Information
Ecological Society of America
Resources for the Future
Society for Range Management
The Coastal Society
The Wildlife Society

The Society has been associated with many domestic agencies and organizations (Table 5-1). Also, a committee dealing with

Table 5-1. Professional and resource-oriented organizations with which the Society for Range Management has sometimes affiliated or maintained liaison either directly or through consortiums.*

Agency for International Development
Agricultural Research Institute
American Association for the Advancement of Science
American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta
American Association for Conservation Information
American Institute of Biological Sciences
American Forage and Grassland Council
American Geophysical Union
American Land Forum
American Land Resource Association
American Society of Agronomy
American Society of Horticultural Sciences
American Society of Photogrammetry
American Water Resources Association
Animal Science Society of America
Association for Conservation
Association of Interpretive Naturalists
Council for Agricultural Science and Technology
Crop Science Society of America
Ecological Society of America
Grazing Lands Forum
Intersociety Committee on Plant Terminology
National Academy of Science—National Research Council
National Association of Conservation Districts
National Wildlife Federation
Natural Resource Council of America
Natural Resource Council of America
Peace Corps
Renewable Natural Resources Foundation
Resources for the Future
Scientific Agriculture Society Policy Committee
Scientific Manpower Commission
Society of American Foresters
Soil Conservation Society
Soil Science Society of America
Weed Science Society of America
Western Universities Extension Range Committee
The Coastal Society
The Institute of Ecology
The Wildlife Society

*Does not include those making up the Natural Resource Council of America.

¹The NRCA is a broad-spectrum group of citizen organizations with membership as diverse as the National Rifle Association, the Boy Scouts of America, the Sierra Club, and natural resource related professional societies. In 1972 there were 49 member organizations.

international affairs was early established and has continued in various forms throughout the years. It has usually been chaired by someone active in the international arena, and most often by someone located in Washington, D.C. Through this committee, cooperative assistance has been extended to sponsors of recent International Grasslands and International Rangeland congresses.

Distinctive inter-organizational relationships were developed over the years between the Society and producer groups, particularly the National Cattlemen's Association and National Wool-growers. These working relationships arose from two factors. The first was that, due to the broad membership policy of the Society, livestock producers were welcomed and sought as members (during the early years they constituted one of the largest membership categories). Secondly, because of the widespread use by stockmen of public rangelands in the West, there was a shared concern for public land policies and rancher welfare. This mutuality of interests in public land issues was heightened because of the large number of Society members who were governmental employees in public land agencies. Although these two segments of the membership had somewhat different stakes in these issues, they were both vitally concerned with them.

The Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) is a cooperative program involving university and government scientists along with private industry to develop in-depth reports and analyses of major issues facing American agriculture and natural resources. CAST does not advocate action for or against issues, but concentrates on an objective presentation of the facts that are essential in reaching public policy decisions. The Society for Range Management held membership in CAST for several years but was forced to withdraw due to financial constraints in the early 1980's. CAST is open to both institutional and individual membership and many SRM members remain active in the organization.

A number of major CAST reports affecting the goals and purposes of SRM have been released in recent years. Society scientists have made major contributions to these reports and some have been co-authors. Noteworthy among these task force studies have been analyses of the pros and cons of brush control, the use of herbicides and other agricultural chemicals, animal health and protection, and the multiple use values of range lands. Both CAST and SRM remain concerned about the public perception of range improvement practices and the proper management of range and forest resources.

Stands on Issues

One means of increasing the stature of the Society and influencing uses of natural resources was through publicly taken positions on current issues. In the 1950's a Resolutions Committee and in the 1960's a Public Affairs Committee were active briefly. During the 1970's a renewed Public Affairs Committee became active with a subsequent increase in the number of press releases and position statements on current issues. This activity may have been a reflection of the times, an increased interest and awareness of Society officers, or a zeal of personnel named to this committee. Probably all were factors.

When the Society was granted tax-exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service, exercising a voice on issues related to legislative proposals became a sensitive problem. An editorial in *Rangeman's News* (1(1):4) identified this dilemma as follows: "Everyone should be cognizant to the fact that SRM is specifically prohibited from any attempts to influence legislation. But the Society can perform a real service to its members by providing facts and principles upon which individuals may base intelligent decisions." Moreover, there was no impediment to appearing before Congressional committees. Despite this clear declaration of Society policy, instances occurred in which members (and sometimes officers) went public with statements on their own initiative without clearing them with

Society officers.

In line with approved policy, Society representatives appeared at various hearing where range resource use was involved. Thus, upon release of the report of the Public Land Law Review Commission (PLLRC), a lengthy statement was prepared concerning the nature, purposes, and objectives of the Society. Ten general recommendations were made which supported retention of the public land in Federal ownership over disposal although it was conceded that sale or exchange of some lands might be desirable. In such cases, explicit provisions governing these options were suggested. Multiple use was advocated as the preferable management objective and suggested revisions of some land laws, particularly mining and wilderness statutes, were proposed to overcome obstacles to attaining multiple use. Points emphasized were (1) that adequate funds were essential for proper management of rangelands and (2) that professionally trained personnel were required to administer rangelands in accordance with sound ecological principles. Then followed specific comments upon some of the recommendations made by PLLRC; some were endorsed, others were rejected, and some reservations were expressed and hazards pointed out in the implementation of other Commission proposals.

In April 1974, Carl L. Wambolt presented a statement to the Senate Interior Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials, and Fuels regarding resumption of coal leasing in the Northern Great Plains. Major questions were raised concerning the condition of mined lands following strip mining: (1) whether there was sufficient knowledge to assure rehabilitation of lands after the mining activity ceased, (2) the impact mining would have on water and air resources in the region, and (3) the socioeconomic implications of an activity that could by its nature be of lasting duration (*Rangeman's News* 6(3):3-4).

In 1976 following circulation of the Draft Challis Environmental Impact Statement, as prepared by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in response to a court decision (*Natural Resource Defense Funds vs. Morton*), the Board published a statement characterizing the Challis EIS as "inadequate and unprofessional." Further, "Decisions reported in the statement are not based on sound ecological data, but on the opinions of BLM employees who had little or no experience in the land uses and resources of the planning area." It ended by suggesting that priorities for "the human use of rangelands should be food production, shelter, and contentment, in that order" (*Rangemen's J.* 3:126).

Subsequently (Board minutes July 22, 1977), a position statement was adopted on environmental impact statements that endorsed the process, recognized the need for adequate data, and recognized the complexity of the process and the difficulties involved in discharging the responsibilities mandated by the Act. The problem of professionalism versus local background of people writing environmental impact statements was addressed by declaring, "Only personnel qualified by formal education and practical experience pertinent to the uses of the resources being evaluated ... were to be permitted to prepare impact statements."

At the same time this statement was approved, the Board considered the matter of wilderness areas and made suggestions for "inventory and selection criteria." These were made the subject of a news release on July 28, 1977. The principal views were: that a "roadless area be defined as an area of undeveloped Federal land within which there are no established roads unsuitable...for four-wheeled vehicles;" that areas be excluded that "are presently valuable for grazing or have moderate to high potential... for development;" and that "allowance be made for the construction and maintenance of range improvements" in wilderness areas.

On March 30, 1978, a statement was made before the House subcommittee hearing held in Salt Lake City, Utah, supporting the Public Grazing Lands Improvement Act of 1978, and offering some suggestions for modifications. No position was taken on the matter of grazing fees.

Also in 1978, the Board responded to proposals for reorganization of federal resource management agencies by suggesting some general guidelines that should be followed, but took no stand on particulars with respect to any agency. These statements emphasized that: (1) Leadership in agencies should come from people who are professionally trained in career natural resource management; (2) Regulatory agencies should be separated from those dealing with management and research activities; and, (3) Research and management functions should be together within the same agencies. (Rangeman's J. 5:23).

Other actions taken were to prepare a resolution that was conveyed to the Chief of the Forest Service urging that efforts be taken to coordinate methodologies for making natural resource inventories. Resolutions also were addressed to President Jimmy Carter, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior concerning the possible effects of an Executive Order restricting introduction of exotic organisms, which could limit access to useful plant materials for use on rangelands of the United States (Rangeman's J. 5:65).

Later in 1978, a statement responded to a draft report of the Fish and Wildlife Service on the status of predator control in the West. The statement took issue with the report, generally, and questioned the validity of suggested alternatives to traditional predator control methods since most were considered ineffective. A statement in the report that some predator losses had to be accepted by stockmen as part of the cost of doing business was challenged, although it is difficult to counter the argument that, short of total elimination of predators, losses to predators at some level is inescapable. This view seems to have been accepted since the Fish and Wildlife Service's Draft Environmental Impact Statement on mammalian predator damage asserted that "predators must be controlled when livestock losses due to predators become an unacceptable economic burden."

In response to proposals for tightening regulations governing use of herbicide 2,4,5-T, a statement was prepared that asserted the chemical could be safely used and that it was a needed and valuable tool for manipulating range vegetation. This statement was prepared in cooperation with National Cattleman's Association.

Predator control and use of 2,4,5-T were again addressed in 1980 in two resolutions. The first was directed to the Department of the Interior with respect to predator control policies and the second was directed to the Environmental Protection Agency regarding restrictive bans being considered on the use of 2,4,5-T. The resolutions took the same positions as in 1978. Other activities by the Public Affairs Committee in 1978 were statements to the Forest Service regarding RARE 2 (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation: 2).

The year 1979 was another of considerable activity on public issues. At a Public Affairs Committee meeting held in February 12, 1979, assignments were made for preparation of position statements. Dale Avant was assigned to develop a position statement on regulations in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). Assignments for preparing Benchmark statements were:

- Pesticides on rangelands—William D. Hurst
- Threatened and endangered species— Dale Avant
- Mineland reclamation—John Schrader
- Desertification— Gary Westmoreland

Later, Barry R. Flamm was assigned the preparation of a position statement on the proposed planning regulation by BLM for implementation of FLPMA.

In June 1980, four resolutions approved by the Board at the annual meeting was published (Rangelands 2:123-124). The first questioned the practicality of attempting to define prime rangelands as proposed by the Department of Agriculture. A second took issue with the policy statement on predator control as made

by the Department of the Interior. A third opposed a proposal by the Environmental Protection Agency to hold hearings on the use of 2,4,5-T and silvex and asked that suspension of their use be rescinded. Finally, the matter of preserving a portion of the tall grass prairie was addressed by recommending the "voluntary acquisition of blocks of approximately 160 acres" in states where tall grass prairie previously existed. Further, it was emphasized that several areas of small acreages administered as study and recreation sites would be less costly and more effective than a single, large, continuous area.

Another resolution, erroneously published at that time, had been referred to the Public Affairs Committee (Rangelands 2:163). It dealt with the "Sagebrush Rebellion," a hotly debated issue, which sought to remove western rangelands from the jurisdiction of the Federal government. The Public Affairs Committee thereupon prepared a position statement in which it was asserted that the issue was one of land ownership rather than one of range management.

Resolutions in 1981 dealt with: (1) suggested internships for range management students wherein they would have opportunity to obtain "practical experience" working on a ranch; (2) urged population control of "free-roaming horses and burros" on public lands; (3) called on governmental entities to provide technical assistance to owners of private rangelands; and (4) deplored the threat to existing Federal range research stations and urged that they be kept in operation. Specifically named in this resolution were the Livestock and Range Research Station in Montana; Great Basin Experiment Station and the Desert Experimental Range, Utah; and the Fort Stanton Experimental Ranch in New Mexico.

In 1982 a paper prepared by the Bureau of Land Management, "Estimating Nonmarket Values: an Enquiry into the State of the Arts," was reviewed and responded to. The real value of non-market resources was recognized by the Society and the need to deal with them was emphasized while not endorsing any specific approach put forth in the report. Some other procedures for accomplishing the evaluations were suggested.

In 1983, resolutions were drafted on four matters. The first had to do with the allocation of funds under the Renewable Resource Extension Act (PL 95-206, 1978). The Society urged that appropriations made to range states be increased from the proposed 11 percent to 50 percent. Another resolution relative to PL 95-206 urged establishment of the position of Extension Program Leader for Range Management within the Federal Extension Service. Another resolution addressed the practice of plowing native rangelands for conversion to croplands and requested the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and implement policy which will discourage this practice when such conversion would have adverse effects on soils or water quality. A fourth resolution extolled and supported the Experimental Stewardship Program of the Bureau of Land Management.

In 1984, a resolution was adopted and a statement made to the Secretary of Agriculture that objected to the use of the Universal Soil Loss Equation on rangelands because it was not applicable there. Further research was urged toward developing improved measures of range condition and trends in rangelands ecosystems. Also, the deterioration of coastal marshes was made the subject of resolution. Since coastal marshes are, among other things, important as sources of range forage, the Secretary of Agriculture was urged to extend the benefits of existing conservation programs to marshes along with terrestrial ecosystems.

At times general policy statements have been developed for the purpose of educating various groups concerning the nature of rangelands and the role of the Society in their judicious use and proper management. An example was the statement made by President Joseph L. Schuster before the Republican National Committee on Agriculture in August 1984 entitled, "The Impor-

tance of Rangeland and Range Conservation" (Rangelands 6:221-222). In it, the importance of rangelands to the national welfare was stressed and some suggestions made as to the specific programs that could increase their output.

Several members of the Society attended the Western Governor's Conference in 1974 and 1979 in Salt Lake City, Utah, and Sun Valley, Idaho. Five members attended the first Governor's Rangeland Conference in Billings, Montana, on September 22-23, 1976. They represented the Society officially and provided information to the assembled state executives.

While the Society has appropriately concentrated on developing statements and positions on policy and controversial issues, it has also provided the expertise of its members to efforts of allied resource or professional organizations (Table 5-1). Thus, Society members, either as official representatives or otherwise, have contributed scientific and factual information or helped prepare statements for groups such as the Council for Agriculture, Science, and Technology.

Chapter 6

Youth Programs and Activities

The first action within the Society to assume a role in educating youth to an awareness of range management was taken by the Pacific Northwest Section in 1950 when plans were announced for developing a plant identification contest. This was, presumably, based on descriptions of earlier contests conducted by Waters S. Davis, Jr., president, Texas Association of Soil Conservation Districts (*J. Range Manage.* 2:198-200, 3:141-142), and adopted in British Columbia by M.A. McDonald of the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Kamloops (*J. Range Manage.* 3:253-254). Although both Davis and McDonald were Society members, they seem to have been acting as individuals, although this is uncertain.

Following these leads, the Planning and Activities Committee, chaired by A. L. Hafenrichter, urged the Society to sponsor some youth activities in the field of range management, and listed several ways in which this could be done. Included were contests in plant identification to be developed by the sections in cooperation with other youth organizations (*J. Range Manage.* 4:210-211). In 1952, another planning group, the Technical Planning Committee, chaired by Robert A. Darrow, suggested additional efforts be directed toward youth organizations and proposed the preparation of non-technical publications in which range management principles would be explained at a level suitable for 4-H, FFA, Boy Scout, and similar youth organizations (*J. Range Manage.* 6:287). The committee further proposed that a standing committee be formed to advance these aims. In response, the Cooperation with Youth Organizations Committee was formed in 1954, with Karl G. Parker, Chairman (*J. Range Manage.* 7:194). This committee functioned through 1962.

Many sections became active in youth affairs (Fig. 9). In 1952, the Colorado Section organized grass display projects among 4-H and FFA members (*J. Range Manage.* 5:44-45, 5:389). About this time, 4-H clubs had been stimulated to activity in Montana. During the banquet at the 1952 Annual Meeting of the Society, two Montana girls, Kay Carmody and Allene Ogan, presented their range condition demonstration, which had won an award at the National 4-Club Congress in Chicago (*J. Range Manage.* 5:184).

The first youth camp was sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Section in 1951 (*J. Range Manage.* 4:364-365). During the following year, camps were held in Washington and in Oregon (*J. Range Manage.* 5:434-435, 6:73-74). Youth camps were held in Utah in 1954 and 1955 (*J. Range Manage.* 8:42). The Texas Section first sponsored a youth camp in 1955 (*J. Range Manage.* 8:279). Meanwhile, other sections engaged in contests, developed written material suited to youth groups, and sponsored essay contests (See Appendix No. 10).

It is not always clear what part the sections played officially in these efforts. Invariably, members of the Society were among committee personnel working on youth projects, and some members were also extension or youth organization leaders and may have been acting in dual roles. Thus, it is not clear who did the leading in each instance, but members of the Society were participants, and, as it seems likely, used existing organizations and programs as a means to enhance the image of the range profession. A questionnaire circulated in 1968 showed that 7 of 20 sections helped sponsor youth camps (Table 6-1). In 1970, two additional ones, Arizona and Montana, held range camps.

It is certain that the influence of youth activities extended beyond the individual participants or the organizations organizing them. This is especially true for youth camps, because the help of various organizations—civic clubs, Soil Conservation Districts, Wildlife Federation, and like groups—in sponsoring the individual youths was enlisted. Thus, the message was spread beyond those attending camps to many citizens throughout the states, provinces, and communities involved.

The Cooperation with Youth Organizations Committee continued until 1963 when its functions were assigned among a number of subcommittees within the Range Education Committee chaired by Clinton H. Wasser. There followed a series of changes in committee titles and subcommittee groupings through 1971. Since 1971 the committee has been called Student Affairs Committee and the orientation has been toward college and university student activities. The various titles, structure, and chairmen of youth-related committees are shown in Table 6-2.

Throughout the years, sections were the basic unit for conducting on-the-ground youth programs. Camps and contests, for example, are better suited to local than to Society sponsorship. Eventually, programs targeted at college-level students and activities suitable to annual meetings were developed by youth committees.

The first activity attempted by the Society was an essay contest (*J. Range Manage.* 3:272-273). College students, either graduate or undergraduate, were eligible to compete. Cash awards or paid memberships to the Society for various periods were given to winners. The only contest conducted was in 1950 with the winners being announced at the 1951 Annual Meeting. Prizes went to Francis M. Churchill (Univ. Wyoming), John H. Ehrenreich (Colorado A&M), John Heyneman (Univ. Wyoming), Frank Knittle (Univ. Wyoming), and Lawrence Sutton (Univ. Wyoming) for first through fifth place, respectively. Gordon Naylor (Abilene Christian), Richard Dewey (Texas A&M), D.G. Born (Univ. Wyoming), D.A. Cochran (Abilene Christian), and Clarence Willi-

Table 6-1. Section-sponsored range camps in 1968.¹

Section	Location	Make-up of youth camp committee	Number of boys annually	Range camp sponsors
Colorado	Manitou Station	Extension Service, SCS, ARS, Grange, ASCS, Wildlife Federation	60 boys	Extension Service, Section
Kansas-Oklahoma	Abilene, KS	SCS who are K-O members	40 boys	Soil Conservation District, Section
	Elk City, OK		40 boys	
Nebraska	Halsey Valley	FFA, Extension Service	35 boys	Section, Extension Service
Pacific Northwest	Seneca, OR	Members and Extension Service	55-60 boys	PNW Section and Extension Service
	Lake Chatcolet, ID	SCS, PNW Section, Extension Service	70 boys	Section, SAF, SCS, Univ. Idaho, Service
Texas	Junction, TX	Universities, SCS, Extension Service, Vo-ag	29 boys	Section

Adapted from information supplied by Bob J. Ragsdale.

ams (Univ. Wyoming) received honorable mention (J. Range Manage. 4:214).

In 1957 the Cooperation with Youth Committee, with Karl G. Parker as Chairman, prepared a mimeographed manual entitled, "Range, Its Nature and Use: A Manual for Youth Groups." Using this as a model, the Pacific Northwest Section developed and published in 1966 an Extension Bulletin entitled "Pacific Northwest Range, Its Nature and Use." This was used for vocational courses in high schools in the Northwest. During the next decade, similar manuals were prepared by several sections of the Society.

Plant Identification Contest

The plant identification contest grew out of an informal range plant contest held at the 1951 Annual Meeting. It consisted of both a college division and a professional division. Montana State College won the team award and Min Hironaka was the high-scoring student. Alan A. Beetle won the professional division award. The Board of Directors charged President Daniel A. Fulton to organize a range plant identification contest for college students at the next annual meeting. The team from Utah State

Agricultural College took first place, Colorado A&M College second, and University of Idaho was third (J. Range Manage. 5:185). The contest quickly gained popularity among college students after the latter contest, spurred by school rivalry and the opportunity it provided to attend annual meetings (Fig. 10). The record of winners is shown in Table 6-3.

In recent years, particularly the late 1970's and early 1980's, about 20 teams have participated involving some 100 or more students annually. Between 100 and 200 native and exotic taxa common to Canada, Mexico, and the United States are used. Rules have been developed, a contest herbarium organized to avoid any specimen being used in successive years, and arrangements made for the exchange of specimens among schools. The exchange plan serves to educate students about range flora generally and to counteract any advantage that schools with more complete plant collections might have. The contest remains a distinctive part of the college youth program and a highlight of the annual meetings.

Youth Range Forum

The Youth Range Forum developed when the Youth Committee



Figure 9. Pat Readon explains the Four-pasture Deferred-rotation Grazing System at the Texas Section's Youth Range Camp at Sonora in 1969.

Table 6-2. Youth activity committee and subcommittee titles with chairmen.

Period	Committee and subcommittee titles	Chairman
1954-58	Cooperation with Youth	Karl G. Parker
1959-62	Cooperation with Youth	Garlyn O. Hoffman
1963	Range Education —Boy Scout Merit Badge —Conservation Pledge —Elementary and High School Range Management Material —4-H and FFA Projects —Occupational Outlook Handbook —Range Camps —Scholarships	Clinton H. Wasser
1964	Range Education —Youth Range Facts Forum and Youth Awards were added to 1963 list —Conservation Pledge and Occupa- tional Handbook were dropped	Clinton H. Wasser
1965	Range Education —Sub-committees as in 1964	Donald W. Hedrick
1966	Range Education	Grant A. Harris
1967	Youth Education —Boy Scout Merit Badge —Elementary and High School —4-H and FFA —Range Camps —Youth Awards —Range Facts Forum	John F. Vallentine
1968-69	Youth Education Subcommittees as in 1967	Bob J. Ragsdale
1970	Youth Education —Organized Youth Groups —Public School Education —Youth Range Forum —University Student Activities	Bob J. Ragsdale
1971	Youth Education and Activities —Subcommittees as in 1970	Ellis J. Callantine
1972	Student Affairs	J. Daniel Rodgers
1973	Student Affairs	Carl L. Wambolt
1974	Student Affairs	Jerrold L. Dodd
1975-76	Student Affairs	William C. Krueger
1977	Student Affairs	Tommy G. Welch
1978	Student Affairs	John C. Buckhouse
1979-80	Student Affairs	Dennis R. Phillippi
1981-82	Student Affairs —A Student representative named in 1981	J. Daniel Rodgers
1983	Student Affairs	L. Roy Roath
1984	Student Affairs	Kris M. Havstad
1985	Student Affairs	Sam L. Short

failed to induce national youth organizations such as 4-H, FFA, and Boy Scouts to develop a program of contests and awards in each state. As an alternative, the Committee planned a program where sections would select candidates from among participants in Range Camps, Range Judging Contests, Conservation Camps, Essay Contests, or outstanding 4-H and FFA range projects and sponsor their attendance at a forum during annual meetings. The major goal of the Youth Range Forum was to recognize youth for outstanding accomplishments in range activities, and secondly, to provide youth the opportunity to discuss rangelands, improvement practices, career opportunities, and related topics with leaders in

Table 6-3. Teams winning the SRM Plant Identification Contest, 1951-1985.*

Year	First	Second	Third
1951	Montana State	Univ. Wyoming	Univ. Montana
1952	Utah State	Colorado State	Univ. Idaho
1953	Colorado State	Utah State	Montana State
1954	Colorado State	Texas A&M	Montana State
1955	Colorado State	Texas A&M	Montana State
1956	Texas A&M	Colorado State	—
1957	Texas A&M	Utah State	Colorado State
1958	Colorado State	Texas A&M	Univ. Wyoming
1959	Utah State	Texas A&M	Montana State
1960	Colorado State	Utah State	—
1961	Utah State	Texas A&M	Univ. Wyoming
1962	Texas A&M	Utah State	Univ. Wyoming
1963	Colorado State	Texas A&M	Utah State
1964	Utah State	—	Colorado State
1965	Texas Tech	Utah State	Colorado State
1966	Texas Tech	Utah State	Colorado State
1967	Texas Tech	Colorado State	Univ. Wyoming
1968	Texas Tech	Utah State	Univ. Idaho
1969	Texas Tech	Univ. Wyoming	Utah State
1970	Texas Tech	Univ. Arizona	Univ. Nevada
1971	Texas A&M	Univ. Wyoming	Texas Tech
1972	Texas Tech	Colorado State	Texas A&M
1973	Texas A&M	Univ. Nevada	Colorado State
1974	Univ. Nevada	Texas Tech	Utah State
1975	Texas A&M	Colorado State	Texas Tech
1976	Texas Tech	Texas A&M	New Mexico State
1977	Texas Tech	Texas A&M	Brigham Young
1978	Texas Tech	New Mexico State	Brigham Young
1979	New Mexico State	Texas Tech	Texas A&M
1980	New Mexico State	Texas Tech	Univ. Wyoming
1981	New Mexico State	Univ. Wyoming	Texas Tech
1982	New Mexico State	Texas Tech	U.A. Antonio Narro, Mexico
1983	Texas A&M	UAAN, Mexico	Montana State
1984	Texas A&M	South Dakota State	Univ. Wyoming
1985	New Mexico State	UAAN, Mexico	Texas Tech

*Current commonly-used school names are used.

the field of range management.

This plan was presented to the Board in 1965 and approved for a trial. The Board also voted to help defray the expenses of delegates and their sponsors attending the initial meeting. Accordingly, plans were made to hold a Youth Forum during the 1966 Summer Meeting in Logan, Utah.

Following this trial run, individuals elected as President and Vice-president of the Forum attended the 1967 Annual Meeting along with the delegates. Again, the Society and sponsoring sections shared expenses. A report of the first Forum was given and the decision made to convene the second Forum at the 1968 Annual Meeting. At that time, the Board of Directors concurred with the Advisory Council to continue the Forum but left to the sections all responsibility for financial support of delegates. The Youth Range Forum continues as a popular part of the annual meetings.

Delegates to the Forum come prepared to present two discussions: one about youth range activities in their home state or section, and another on some topic concerning rangelands. The delegates attending each Forum elect a slate of officers consisting of President, Vice-president, and Secretary. The President presides over the Forum during the year after election.

Individuals who gave leadership in developing and conducting the Youth Range Forum in its formative years were Karl G. Parker, Garlyn O. Hoffman, John F. Vallentine, Ned W. Jefferies, Donell D. Sylvester, and Barry N. Freeman. Donald A. Cox has been a strong supporter.



Figure 10. The first place team in the range plant contest at the 1974 Annual Meeting was from the University of Nevada. Left to right are Kenneth Ward, Stewart Brent, Hal Bybee, Ed Ryan, Donald Meeke, Elaine Ryan, Will Blackburn (coach), and Robert Knight.

Scholarships

As with youth camps, financing and selecting recipients of scholarships has largely been performed by sections or chapters in conjunction with university departments, development centers or foundations. Most sections have instituted one or more scholarships which they award within their own area.

The Society approved awarding a two-year university scholarship in 1965. Donald F. Hervey was Chairman of the Scholarship Committee when the program was initiated. Randy R. Gegenbach from Grant, Nebraska, was the first recipient in 1967 and Wayne W. West, Jr., of San Francisco, California, was awarded the second scholarship in 1968. The Advisory Council later recommended and the Board concurred that scholarships should be a section activity and the program was discontinued. Problems with funding these scholarships may have influenced this decision.

In 1982, Dick Whetsell and the Adams Family, through the Society's auspices, established the "Boots" Adams Scholarship, which is unique because the recipient must spend time gaining practical experience through living and working on a ranch while pursuing academic work in school (Rangelands 8:82). This intern-type scholarship honors K.S. Adams, long-time President of the Board of Phillips Petroleum Company (see also page 32).

Student Conclave

The Student Conclave developed out of a feeling among students and team coaches of plant identification teams that the identification contest alone provided insufficient opportunity for students to participate in Society affairs. The idea had been introduced as early as 1956 when a group of students from Arizona and Utah met with the Board in Salt Lake City, Utah, and requested that additional activities be developed, particularly for students.

No action was taken until 1969 when an *ad hoc* subcommittee was formed within the existing Plant Contest Committee to evaluate student activities in the Plant Contest for effectiveness of participation, initiative, and interest. Under the leadership of Gary B. Donart, this subcommittee searched for ways of increasing student interest and participation. Initial exchange of ideas culminated in an open discussion of proposals at the Texas Section meeting in December 1969, under the guidance of Gary B. Donart, Society President Donald A. Cox, and Texas Tech student Frank E. Busby. Plans were for a conclave of students at the 1970 Annual Meeting in Denver.

At this meeting, students from most range schools met for a full afternoon to discuss proposals and findings of the subcommittee. Alternatives to and alterations in the Plant Contest were suggested, and the idea of a range student rally was introduced. Two days later, February 11, 1970, the first Student Conclave convened with Tony Dean of Texas Tech presiding. The initial discussion dealt with the improvement of local chapters, student involvement in the Society including the plant identification contest, student participation on Society committees and in technical sessions, and the future of the Student Conclave. Students favored keeping the plant contest but they wished to have other activities. They also requested that students be appointed to Society committees. In a final action, the 1970 Student Conclave chose Gordon Lymbery of Nevada as chairman of the 1971 Conclave to work with the Society's subcommittee in developing suitable programs.

Under the leadership of Gordon Lymbery with help from Gary B. Donart, student members planned additional student activities for the 1971 Annual Meeting which included a session devoted to student papers, the plant contest, and a business meeting of students. At the business meeting, students drafted a constitution and elected officers for the following year. Committees were assigned

to find a way to finance business operations and to revise the draft constitution. Each student range club was accorded one vote on issues coming before the organization. Kenneth Bottoms of Colorado State University was chosen Chairman for the 1971 working year and the 1972 Conclave.

Presently, the Student Conclave serves as a mechanism to involve student members in the Society functions and to expose them to its international membership. The Student Conclave is an umbrella for all university student activities in the Society, specifically, those in connection with the annual meetings.

In 1981, Val Jo Anderson and James T. O'Rourke started a student newsletter (*Rangelands* 4:141). This serves to keep student chapters and members better informed about Society programs of interest to students.

Range Management Examination

A new contest for undergraduate university students was initiated at the 1983 Annual Meeting in Albuquerque. It is a comprehensive, objective type of examination "dealing with all aspects of range management." Chris Call, Roy Roath, and James O'Rourke assembled the first examination. The questions are translated into Spanish to make the contest available to students from Spanish-speaking countries (*Rangelands* 4:140-141). Team winners for the first three years have been:

Year	First place	Second place	Third place
1983	Univ. Wyoming	Texas A&M	Utah State
1984	Texas A&M	South Dakota State	Univ. Alberta
1985	Montana State	Texas A&M	Utah State

Employment Services

The Society early recognized a need for assisting its members in obtaining employment by listing position openings in Volume 1 of *Rangeman's News* and this feature has been included in successor publications (*Rangeman's Journal* and *Rangelands*) to the present. In 1962, a Student Employment Service (SES) was authorized by the Board. During the 1963 Annual Meeting, James K. "Tex" Lewis made arrangements so employers could meet and interview prospective employees while in Rapid City.

This service met a real need and the number of users grew

rapidly. Records indicate that 200 to 250 people inquired about positions from 1968 through 1970, and that 100 to 150 interviews were held during this same period for the 40 to 45 positions listed. Job applicants were primarily students but also included active professionals and retirees. An increase in demand for employment was noted during the late 1960's.

Another service began in 1970 when the SES compiled a list of graduate assistantships and fellowships in range departments of 20 universities. This list, initially in mimeograph form, was made available to college seniors and graduate students. Later, these lists were published in *Rangeman's Journal* and in *Rangelands* as a joint enterprise shared by the Denver office, the Range Science Education Council, and the SES.

In 1972, the SES title was changed to Employment Affairs Committee (EAC) and made responsible for coordinating all employment activities and serving the needs of both the prospective employers and potential employees. Its activities were subsequently divided among subcommittees for Employment Interview, Employer-Employee, and Position Announcement and Planning.

Employment interviews are conducted during the annual winter meetings by member volunteers who represent the universities or employing agencies. They establish interview schedules and provide job information to clients. The Employer-Employee subcommittee and the Position Announcement and Planning subcommittee publish job information in *Rangelands*. Increasingly, as traditional job opportunities have declined, this latter subcommittee has been alert to job opportunities in nontraditional fields.

For a time in 1981 the Employment Affairs Committee attempted to operate a quasi-employment service from the Denver headquarters. Applicants would submit career resumes and efforts were made to match them with potential employer requirements. This program was short-lived because of staff reductions in the Denver office. However, during its brief existence about 28 people participated in the program.

Employment opportunities in range management decreased markedly during the 1980's in comparison to the 1960's and 1970's, particularly in the Federal agencies. Committee activity centered around graduate assistantships and fellowships. However, they maintained the job opening file in the Denver office and published announcements of available positions in *Rangelands*. A free, updated listing of job openings was available to Society members.

Chapter 7

Recognition and Awards

The Honor Awards Program of the Society for Range Management seeks to recognize members and non-members who have made notable contributions to the science and art of range-resource management as expressed through professional attainment, practical achievement, or through service to the Society. Even before the Society came into being and while formulating membership qualifications, the matter of designation of a Fellow grade of member came under discussion (see page 4). At that time the idea was dismissed but was reconsidered later. Initially, various awards were made, presumably at the instigation of the Board of Directors.

In 1962, an Awards Committee, with Kling L. Anderson as chairman, was appointed to develop an awards program. For several years, this committee apparently followed informal and varying rules. Subsequently, some formal award criteria were developed. These first appeared in 1973 in the *Rangeman's News* 5(2):17. Continued uncertainties as to how the award program was to function, and the lack of specific guidelines, prompted the writing of an awards handbook in 1975. E. William Anderson, a member of the Awards Committee, is credited with developing this handbook. In 1978, a revised version of the 1975 edition was produced and continues to be used.

In 1977 three types of awards to be given annually were identified. In order of their establishment these were the (1) Outstanding Achievement Award, (2) Frederic G. Renner Award, and (3) Fellow Award. Each year the Committee develops a list of candidates for each award. The Board of Directors makes the final selection of recipients.

Early Special Awards

The first award of the Society, the Silver Plate Award for the role played in formation of the Society, was given in 1948 to Harold F. Heady, Joseph F. Pechanec, and Wilton T. White. In 1956, the Society recognized two individuals for their achievement in and contribution to range management with a Certificate of Achievement. One went to G. John Chohlis for his contributions to the Society and another to William C. Whetsell for contributions in the field of range management. No other awards by this title have been made. In 1957, Arthur W. Sampson was given a Special Certificate of Merit.

In 1963, a special citation and plaque jointly honoring K.S. Adams and Phillips Petroleum Co. was made to K.C. Adams for their distinctive contribution to range management. This recognition was primarily for their efforts in publishing a set of six booklets, illustrated in color, depicting important forage grasses, legumes, and forbs of the Great Plains.

Subsequently, in 1968 and 1969, awards were made to two Society members for their service in fostering the affairs of the Society, one to John G. Clouston for his service as Executive Secretary and the other to Robert S. Campbell for his contributions as Editor of the *Journal of Range Management*. Recipients of all special awards are listed in Table 7-1.

Outstanding Achievement Award

This award, at times designated a Certificate of Merit, is given annually to persons whose careers or contributions in advancing the science and art of range-related resource management are

Table 7-1. Recipients of special awards made by SRM and award designations.

Year	Recipient	Title
1948	Harold F. Heady	Silver Plate Award for role in Society formation
1948	Joseph F. Pechanec	Silver Plate Award for role in Society formation
1948	Wilton T. White	Silver Plate Award for role in Society formation
1956	G. John Chohlis	Certificate of Achievement
1956	William C. Whetsell	Certificate of Achievement
1957	Arthur W. Sampson	Special Certificate of Merit
1963	K.S. Adams and Phillips Petroleum Co.	Special Citation
1968	John G. Clouston	Citation for Highest Service
1969	Robert S. Campbell	Citation for Editor's Services
1976	Arthur W. Sampson ¹	Bronze Plaque Monument on Stanley Range, Wallowa National Forest, Oregon
1981	Monsanto Corporation ²	Certificate of Recognition for mineland reclamation and environmental concerns
1981	William R. Chapline	Citation for Highest Service
1983	Rep. Kika de la Garza	Citation for Special Services
1985	Elbert H. Reid	Citation for Editor's Services

¹Joint award of SRM and the U.S. Forest Service.

²Joint award of SRM, National Wildlife Society, and Intermountain Section of SAF.

noteworthy. The recipient does not have to be a member of the Society. The primary requisite for this award is tangible evidence that the nominee's career or contribution is eminently noteworthy. Eighty-five persons have been accorded this distinction through 1985 (Table 7-2).

Fellow Award

The title of Fellow is conferred upon members of the Society for Range Management to recognize and honor exceptional service to the Society. The primary criterion for selecting members for this honor is tangible evidence that the service performed by the nominee is widely effective and generally recognized throughout the Society. One hundred six individuals have been granted this title, 16 of them posthumously (Table 7-3).

Renner Award

The most prestigious award given by the Society for Range Management is the Frederic G. Renner Award. This award was established at the instigation of the second president of the Society, who provided an endowment of \$10,000 for this purpose. The award is presented annually for recent, exceptional accomplishments in or contributions to range management. The recipient may be an individual or a group working together such as a research team or a ranching enterprise where the managerial responsibilities are shared by more than one person. This award carries a cash stipend and was first given in 1972 at the Silver Anniversary

Table 7-2. Recipients of the Outstanding Achievement Award.

Year	Recipient	Year	Recipient
1967	Robert S. Campbell W.R. Chapline E.J. Dyksterhuis Joseph F. Pechanec Laurence A. Stoddart	1976	Robert W. Harris Maxwell T. Lieurance Alastair McLean Leo B. Merrill Lee A. Sharp Sylvester Smoliak
1968	E. William Anderson Kenneth W. Parker Frederick G. Renner	1977	Alan A. Beetle Claude C. Dillon John D. Freeman Fred J. Fritz Daniel L. Merkel
1969	B.W. Allred Evan L. Flory Harold F. Heady Clinton H. Wasser Thomas G. Willis	1978	John W. Bohning Richard E. Eckert, Jr. Robert R. Humphrey E. Lavelle Thompson George M. Van Dyne
1970	David F. Costello Martin H. Gonzalez Alex Johnston Gerald W. Thomas	1979	David E. Hutchinson John G. King Jeff Powell William H. Stewart
1971	Wallace R. Hanson Herbert A. Lundin Elbert H. Reid Murrel W. Talbot Warren C. Whitman	1980	None
1972	Kling L. Anderson Marion E. Clawson C. Wayne Cook Reginald M. DeNio August L. Hormay Joseph H. Robertson Robert L. Ross E.W. Tisdale	1981	Sharp Bros. Forrest A. Sneva
1973	Donald H. Hyder Lyman G. Linger William G. McGinnies E.H. McIlvain Charles H. McKinnon	1982	John F. Hughes M. Thomas Wallace
1974	Wilbur F. Currier A.H. Hull, Jr. Melvin S. Morris A. Perry Plummer Otto J. Wolff	1983	Robert E. Bement Richard S. Driscoll Donald A. Jameson Henry A. Wright
1975	Donald L. Huss S. Clark Martin Arthur D. Smith A.H. Walker	1984	Edward P. Cliff Ralph S. Cole Billie E. Dahl Charles E. Fisher James W. Giltmier James K. Lewis Mont. E. Lewis Alma M. Wilson
		1985	Pat O. Currie William A. Laycock William J. McGinnies Henry A. Pearson Charles J. Scifres

Meeting in Washington, D.C., to Peter V. Jackson, III, a Past-president and currently (1985) Executive Vice-president of the Society. There have been 14 recipients of this award (Table 7-4).

Public Recognition of SRM

The Society for Range Management has been the recipient of four significant awards. A "Partner in 4-H" award was presented to the Society in 1981 in recognition of the "significant service" it had rendered to youth (Fig. 11).

The Old West Trail Foundation presented its Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award to the Society in 1982. This Foundation was chartered in 1964 when governors of the five Old West States (Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, and the Dakotas) agreed to a regional approach to tourism. This award has been given to recog-

Table 7-3. Fellows of the Society for Range Management.

B.W. Allred	Wayne Kessler
E. William Anderson	Floyd E. Kinsinger
John L. Artz	Floyd D. Larson
Thomas E. Bedell	William A. Laycock
Alan A. Beetle	Charles L. Leinweber
Herschel M. Bell	Lyman G. Linger
Jay R. Bentley	William J. Little
Lester J. Berry	Robert W. Lodge
Harold H. Biswell	S. Clark Martin
Lorenz F. Bredemeier	William G. McGinnies
Donald F. Burzlaff	E.H. McIlvain
Robert S. Campbell	Charles H. McKinnon
John T. Cassady	Edward A. McKinnon
W.R. Chapline	Alastair McLean
John G. Clouston	Daniel L. Merkel
Elizabeth (Libby) Colbert	John L. Merrill
Francis T. Colbert	Melvin S. Morris
C. Wayne Cook	Karl G. Parker
Donald A. Cox	Kenneth W. Parker
Pat O. Currie	Joseph F. Pechanec
Wilbur F. Currier	A. Perry Plummer
Billie E. Dahl	David B. Polk
Milo H. Deming	Charles E. Poulton
Reginald M. DeNio	Jeff Powell
Walt L. Dutton	J. Boyd Price
E.J. Dyksterhuis	Bob J. Ragsdale
Thomas K. Eaman	Elbert H. Reid
Richard E. Eckert, Jr.	Frederic G. Renner
Lincoln Ellison	Laurence E. Riordan
Carlton S. Fonte	Robert L. Ross
Barry N. Freeman	Arthur W. Sampson
John D. Freeman	David A. Savage
F. Robert Gartner	Ervin M. Schmutz
Dillard H. Gates	Joseph L. Schuster
Martin H. Gonzales	John L. Schwendiman
A.L. Hafenrichter	Gerald W. Sharp
Grant A. Harris	Arthur D. Smith
V.M. Harris	Sylvester Smoliak
Harold F. Heady	Laurence A. Stoddart
Donald W. Hedrick	Murrel W. Talbot
Clare W. Hendee	Gerald W. Thomas
Donald F. Hervey	E.W. Tisdale
Garlyn O. Hoffman	Gerald W. Tomanek
Alvin C. Hull, Jr.	Gilberto Valdez
John R. Hunter	Joe A. Wagner
William D. Hurst	William J. Waldrip
Donald L. Huss	Clinton H. Wasser
Donald N. Hyder	Wilton T. White
Peter V. Jackson, III	Warren C. Whitman
Charles M. Jarecki	Robert E. Williams
Donald E. Johnson	Robert M. Williamson
Alex Johnston	E. Joseph Woolfolk
Fred H. Kennedy	Vernon A. Young

Table 7-4. Recipients of the Frederic G. Renner Award, 1972-1985.

1972	Peter V. Jackson, III	1979	E. William Anderson
1973	August L. Hormay	1980	Harold F. Heady
1974	Francis T. Colbert	1981	William C. Whetsell
1975	Martin H. Gonzalez	1982	John D. Freeman
1976	A. Perry Plummer	1983	George M. Van Dyne
1977	Joseph H. Robertson	1984	John L. Merrill
1978	C. Wayne Cook	1985	Alan A. Beetle

nize an individual or organization "which has done most to enhance the natural beauty of the Old West." The Society was selected for its "promotion and conservation of western rangeland," but it is generally understood that the award was primarily

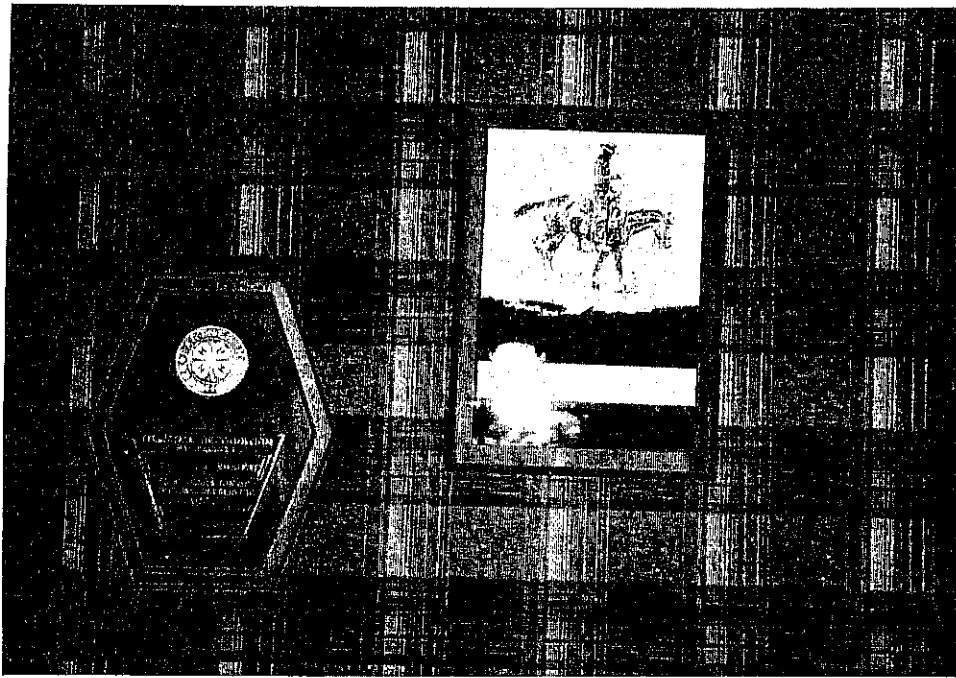


Figure 11. Several awards have been given to the Society. Among them are the Partner in 4-H (left) and the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award (right).

the result of effective execution of the Old West Regional Commission's grant that produced range resource publications for several states and regional education programs that included three popular films (Rangelands 4:270-271).

Future Farmers of America, a national youth organization devoted to improving American agriculture, also presented an award to the Society in 1982 for five years of participation in its National Agriculture Career Show in Kansas City, Missouri. For several years the Society had manned a career booth to stimulate

interest in range management, then, beginning in 1980, an exhibit booth prepared by the Information and Education Committee was assembled and manned (Rangelands 3:38).

Also, the Forest Service presented the Society with an award in 1981 for fostering Range Management coordination of range management activities (Rangelands 3:131). Most notably, the award was for efforts to coordinate range inventory standards (see page 45).

Chapter 8

Publications

One of the primary objectives in the minds of those involved in setting up a society for range managers was "the publication of a journal devoted to range and pasture that would provide a medium for exchange of new developments, ideas, and for the discussion of policies" (J. Range Manage. 1:1). This need for exchange of "ideas and facts" was stated in the objectives of the Society in Article II of its Constitution (J. Range Manage. 1:35-39) and was expanded upon in Article IX, Publications. Article V, Section 2, of the Bylaws provided that "the publications of the Society shall consist of a quarterly or other journal when such an enterprise is deemed feasible by the Council (later called Board of Directors), and such other publications as the Council may direct" (J. Range Manage. 1:37). A committee was formed in 1947 to explore the feasibility of producing an official publication (see pages 3 and 4). At the organizational meeting of the Society, this committee was reconstituted into an Editorial Board and given the task of developing a journal.

Journal of Range Management

The *Journal of Range Management* first appeared in October 1948. Volume 1 consisted of only one issue containing 62 pages. It contained the Constitution and Bylaws of the Society; lists of officers, committees, and Society members; four articles; and several special sections. Volumes 2 and 3 consisted of four issues in each. Thereafter, all volumes consisted of six issues published in January, March, May, July, September, and November.

Originally, the *Journal* included scientific articles, technical notes, management notes, viewpoints, book reviews, letters to the editor, news and notes, section information, current literature, and Society business. Beginning with Volume 7, the *Journal* went from a small-page to a large-page format. In June 1969, a second serial publication, *Rangeman's News*, was begun primarily for publishing range news, Society business, and related topics. Consequently, the *Journal of Range Management* was restricted to articles, technical and management notes, viewpoints, and book reviews. The size of the *Journal* has grown as shown in the following tabulation.

Volume 2*	257 pages
Volume 6	496 pages
Volume 7	287 pages
Volume 10	296 pages
Volume 20	430 pages
Volume 30	476 pages
Volume 35	811 pages
Volume 37	572 pages

Volumes 35 and 36 were unusually large in an effort to reduce a backlog of manuscripts. This was accomplished with the help of a grant from the Elanco Products Company, a Division of Eli Lilly and Company of Indianapolis, Indiana. This grant assisted greatly in reducing the manuscript backlog and permitted a more timely flow of manuscripts into print.

Originally, the *Journal* was produced by an Editor and the Editorial Board, who gave careful technical review to manuscripts. Over the years, nine members of the Society have served as Editor, for terms varying from one to eight years (Fig. 12). The organization of the Editorial Board varied as the workload increased.

Volumes 1 and 2 were produced by an Editorial Board of five

members, one of whom was Chairman. Volumes 3 through 35 were produced by a Technical Editor and Editorial Board. Initially, the Editorial Board consisted of six people each serving a 3-year term, with two being appointed each year. Board members were increased to eight in 1960, to nine in 1964, and to 12 in 1971. Also, in 1966, a book review editor was added.

Beginning in 1982, a nontechnical Editor was appointed and 12 associate editors were substituted for the Editorial Board. The book review editor was retained. With this arrangement, the associate editors were assigned the responsibility for obtaining technical reviews and for final acceptance of manuscripts rather than having the Editor perform these functions as done previously.

Two indices of articles and reviews contained in the *Journal of Range Management* have been prepared. The first by Robert A. Darrow covered the first 10 volumes; the second covering volumes 11-20 was compiled by Donald W. Hedrick. An index covering volumes 1-35 is currently under preparation.

Since the beginning, the *Journal of Range Management* has been provided to every dues-paying member of the Society. Libraries and other institutions may subscribe but receive no other services.

Originally, articles and research reports were published free of charge to the author or his sponsoring organization. Charges were assessed only when papers exceeded six printed pages, or when illustrations and tabular material exceeded 20 percent of the total number of pages. Later, as printing costs increased, page charges were made to the institution or organization funding the research being reported. No charges were assessed when the author had no financial support.

Page charges were set at \$30 per page when charges were instituted in 1966. These were subsequently increased at various times. In 1983 they were raised to \$60 per page for the first three pages and \$100 for each additional page when the work was financially supported. When the work was unsupported, charges were made at the rate of \$45 per page for any in excess of four. Although page charges do not cover the cost of printing the *Journal*, they lessen its costs to the Society.

Articles were accepted for publication only on the basis of subject matter and quality of presentation. Society membership has not been required to publish in the *Journal* and other publication policies have applied to nonmembers and members alike.

Several special features have been introduced from time to time in attempts to make the *Journal* more useful to members. In 1964, a *Highlights* was required at the beginning of each article. In 1968, as memberships in Spanish-speaking countries increased, the *Highlight* was accompanied by a *Resumen* in Spanish for articles judged of special interest to Spanish-speaking members.

An editorial in 1950 by F.W. Albertson addressed the need to attract and stimulate youth to range management if the Society and the range profession were to prosper. In response, beginning in September 1951, a series of six annual issues emphasized articles by students. These consisted of editorials, student essays, and reports of research contributed by both graduate and undergraduate students. The first of these contained editorials by James B. Elder, Department of Zoology, University of Arizona, and by Robert Carter, Department of Agriculture, Abilene Christian College. Also the winning essay submitted in the 1950 essay contest by Francis M. Churchill, a graduate student in the Department of

*The first year of multiple issues.



Figure 12 . Editors of the *Journal of Range Management* and the volumes (issues) they edited are: (L to R): Harold H. Biswell, 1-2; Robert S. Campbell, 3-5, 18-22 (1-3); Joseph F. Pechanec, 6; Robert A. Darrow, 7-9; Warren C. Whitman, 10-12; E. Joseph Woolfolk, 13-17; Elbert H. Reid, 22 (4-6)-30 (1,2); Rex D. Pieper, 30 (3-6)-35 (1,2); and Patricia G. Smith, 35(3)-present.

Range Management at the University of Wyoming was printed (J. Range Manage. 4:303-311). Special editors were chosen from the faculties of range departments to recruit and edit student contributions. The following persons served in this capacity while this program was in effect during 1951 through 1956:

Harold F. Heady Donald F. Hervey
Arthur D. Smith Gene F. Payne and Farrel A. Branson
Omer E. Sperry Kenneth A. Valentine

Coincident with the introduction of these student issues, a new section, Student Roundup, was added so that range student activities, such as field trips, club activities, and the like, could be reported.

Rangeman's News

A companion publication to the *Journal* was designed to appear in alternate months to the *Journal*, thereby providing monthly contact with members. This publication has been named successively *Rangeman's News*, *Rangeman's Journal*, and *Rangelands*, and was to contain items concerning Society business, shorter and less-technical articles of interest to the lay reader, news, and notes of interest (Fig. 13).

Rangeman's News was first issued in June 1969 and continued through August 1974. Francis T. Colbert was Editor until his death in April 1974. Jeff Powell edited the June and August 1974 issues.

The stated objectives for *Rangeman's News* were (1) to promote a broader interest in the knowledge of rangeland resources, range management, and the American Society of Range Management; (2) to provide information about methods, practices, and ideas pertaining to applied range management; (3) to provide information about concepts of and developments in range management, specifically, and all natural resources management and use generally; and (4) to provide information concerning the affairs and activities of the Society and the profession.

Rangeman's Journal

Rangeman's Journal replaced *Rangeman's News* in October 1974, with little change in objectives. It was intended to be wide-ranging in coverage and sought to publish any article or news item that would benefit rangemen, rangelands, and range management.

This included information related not only to biology (soils, plants, animals), but also to economics, sociology, law, history, philosophy, and anything else that would help achieve management objectives. Society news and business, personnel news, etc., were also continued. There was an increase in short articles, but the nontechnical approach was maintained.

This journal was produced by an Editor and an Editorial Board of 12 members serving 3 years. They reviewed manuscripts and worked with authors to simplify manuscripts where it seemed appropriate. Jeff Powell edited *Rangeman's Journal* through the April 1975 issue, at which time John D. Freeman succeeded him.

Rangelands

Rangelands, essentially, is a renamed, renumbered, and revamped *Rangeman's Journal*, but with greater emphasis on longer and more-comprehensive articles. Although some technical articles are included, an attempt is made to maintain a non-technical flavor. It continues to cover all aspects of Society affairs under the same editorial arrangement as *Rangeman's Journal*.

The new name, *Rangelands*, was approved at the 1978 Summer Meeting. The first issue was February 1979. John D. Freeman served as Editor through February 1984, when Gary W. Frasier succeeded him.

Nonserial Publications

From time to time since about 1964, the Society has published books and pamphlets on range subjects. These have been divided into several series: Range science series, range symposium series, proceedings, range monographs, abstracts of papers presented at annual meetings, and miscellaneous items (Fig. 14). For a list of these publications, see Appendix 11.

The Society has assisted in the preparation of material published by other organizations. This assistance has been through joint sponsorship of symposia and publication of resulting proceedings. The book, "Basic Problems and Techniques in Range Research," Publication 890 NAS/NRC, published in 1962 by the National Academy of Science-National Research Council, was prepared by a joint committee made up of members of the Board of Agriculture, NAS-NRC and the Society. The popularity of this book prompted the Society to prepare a revised edition which was

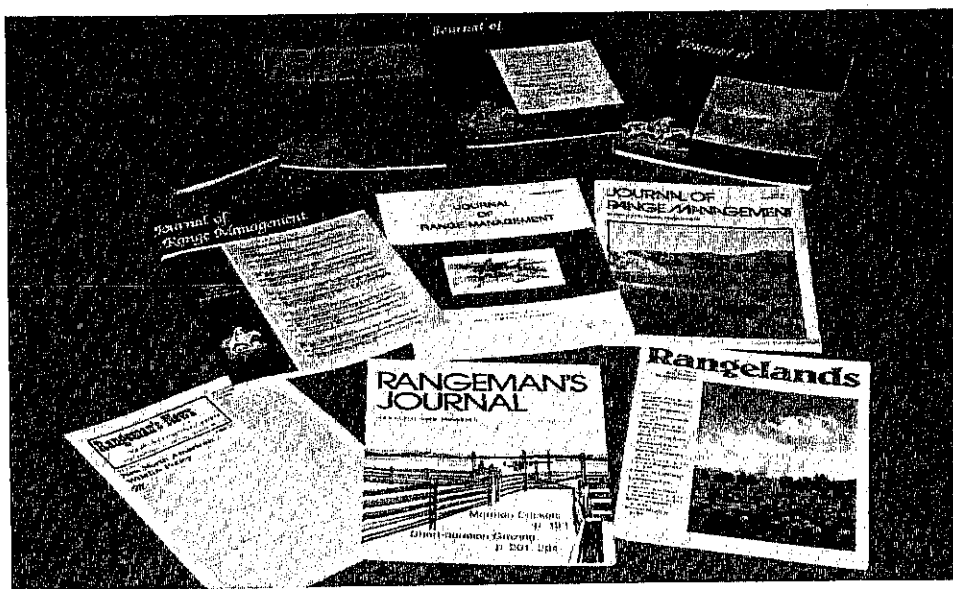


Figure 13. The first publication of SRM was the *Journal of Range Management*, which contained both technical articles and Society affairs. Beginning in June 1969, *Rangeman's News*, followed by *Rangeman's Journal* and *Rangelands*, were developed to publish nontechnical articles and Society news.

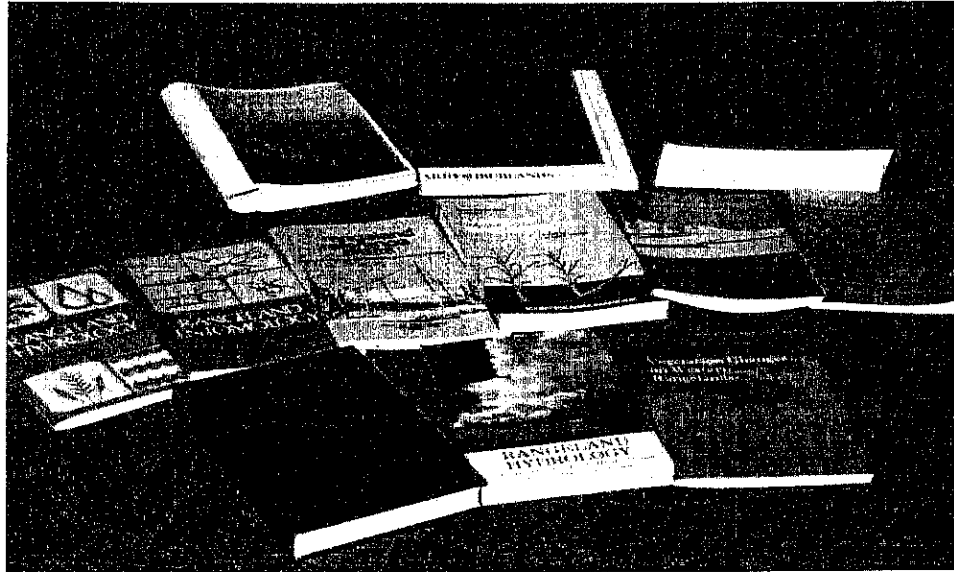


Figure 14. Various publications of SRM, ranging from the range science series through symposium proceedings, to the Cowboy Cookbook, have been popular.

released in January 1986.

Four joint publications were produced by the Society as part of a program which was funded by the Old West Regional Commission (Appendix 11). In addition, three 23 to 25-minute, 16 mm, sound motion pictures promoting an understanding of rangelands and their management were produced under this program. These were:

Rangeland: The Silent Resource
 Rangeland: An American Heritage
 The Maverick

Development of publications, other than the *Journal of Range Management* and *Rangeman's News* was accomplished through committees set up for specific subject matter prior to 1972. The first was the research techniques book noted above. Subsequently, a committee was set up to prepare a "Range Management Handbook" and another for "Glossary of Terms Used in Range Management". Two editions of this glossary have been published, the first in 1964 and a second in 1974.

Prior to 1972 the Publications Committee, when formally recognized, consisted of the Editors (Fig. 12) as Chairmen and the Editorial Boards. Beginning in 1972, however, the Publications Committee responsibilities were broadened to recommending publications policies and reviewing and processing publications other than the journals. Committee membership then consisted of: (1) a chairman who served for one or more years as appointed by the Society presidents; (2) nine members who served staggered 3-year terms; and (3) Editors of the journals who served as ex-official members. Committee chairmen beginning in 1972 were:

1972	Jeff Powell	1979	Jeff Powell
1973	Donald N. Burzloff	1980	Sylvester Smoliak
1974	Jeff Powell	1981	Sylvester Smoliak
1975	Lynn Drawe	1982	Elbert H. Reid
1976	Phillip L. Dittbermer	1983	Elbert H. Reid
1977	Lynn Drawe	1984	John Mitchell
1978	William B. Sisson	1985	Pete W. Jacoby

Publications Policy

From the formation of the Society until the 1983 Annual Meeting, publications policy was set by the Board of Directors based primarily on expediency to meet a current objective or program. No formal written policy existed to maintain continuity of publication objectives until February 1983 when the Board adopted a policy statement spelling out publication procedures. The statement lists the kinds of publications produced by the Society and spells out such matters and publication standards, publication responsibilities, royalties of authors, copyrights, an accounting and inventory system, and relationships with publishing houses and journals. In January 1984, this policy statement was supplemented with an additional set of guidelines, "Procedures for Handling Publications Other than the *Journal*," which outlines steps to be followed when developing publications, assigning responsibilities at various steps, and maintaining a working fund to facilitate publication (Rangelands 7:43-45).

123

Chapter 9

Developing Professional Standards

Strict educational and training requirements for membership in the Society comparable to those of many professional societies were rejected at the Society's founding in favor of a generous membership policy which required little more than an expressed interest in the objectives and aims of the Society. Nevertheless, there was recognition that professional standards were needed if the Society was to play a significant role in decisions pertaining to range resource administration and use.

Among the things needing attention were: (1) the scope of range management as a discipline and its relation to other areas of study and inquiry; (2) the minimum educational requirements governing eligibility for government employment; (3) the establishment of standards for colleges and universities to judge their competence to train students in the discipline; (4) requirements for certification of range consultants; and (5) the formation of codes of conduct for Society members. By 1950 two committees had been formed to address these concerns.

College Curricula

The Curricula Committee was formed in 1949 with William G. McGinnies as Chairman. He was succeeded by Harold H. Biswell who served until 1951 when the Committee was merged with the Civil Service Committee. The latter had been formed in 1950 with Clinton H. Wasser as Chairman. It had been charged with suggesting minimum educational requirements for Federal employment. Laurence A. Stoddart chaired the committee after the merger. Committee members were Alan A. Beetle, W.R. Chapline, Waldo R. Frandsen, R.J. Johnson, Gerald M. Kerr, and Louis P. Merrill.

The Committee filed a report in 1951 which rejected the idea of accreditation or approval of range management instruction but recommended publishing "a standard Range Curriculum for guidance of schools, students, and the U.S. Civil Service Commission." Objectives of the suggested program were identified as: (1) developing better range management scientists, (2) providing technical training needed by employees, and (3) producing better informed and trained ranch operators. A recommended curriculum which dealt with the subject matter of courses in range management *per se* and with related, supporting fields was (J. Range Manage. 5:393-394):

- A. Basic courses necessary for technical range management and for improvement of human relationships and understanding.
 1. *English*, especially writing and grammar.
 2. *Speech*.
 3. *Mathematics*, including algebra and trigonometry
 4. *Chemistry*, including organic.
 5. *Economics*, especially agricultural.

- B. Technical courses necessary for all professional range managers:
 1. *Range Management*, including ecological and physiological relationships of plants on the range; range appraisal and classification, including measurement of utilization; range livestock management; native forage plant and poisonous plant identification, distribution, and ecology; economics of range and livestock management; multiple-use principles of range land management; range development and improvement including seeding; range history; federal land adminis-

tration and policy; and *field* application of range management principles.

2. *Animal husbandry*, including feeds and feeding, nutrition, range livestock breeds and judging, and range livestock management and production.
 3. *Botany*, through taxonomy, ecology, and physiology.
 4. *Soils*, including morphology, principles of classification, fertility, erosion control, and vegetation influences.
- C. Elective courses in addition to the above subjects for a broad understanding of range management problems and necessary for professional range managers planning careers in certain specialized fields or certain government bureaus (listed without reference to their relative importance):
1. *Forestry*, including management, measurement, silviculture, and fire control.
 2. *Wildlife management*, especially big game, predators, and rodents.
 3. *Zoology*, especially animal ecology.
 4. *Geology*.
 5. *Land surveying and mapping*.
 6. *Veterinary science*.
 7. *Genetics*.
 8. *Agronomy*, especially forage crops.

The Civil Service Committee continued through 1958. In 1959 the committee title was changed to the Professional Standards and Civil Service Committee in recognition of the close connection between training and employment standards that earlier had prompted the combining of the original committees. This designation continued through 1962 when it was named the Professional Standards Committee.

During 1963 and 1964, committee assignments do not mention either curricula or employment qualification matters. It is possible that the Range Education Committee may have concerned itself with these matters. Also, the Range Management Education Council, formed at the 1960 Annual Meeting, was active in these areas. Tables 9-1 lists the committee titles used over the years and the committee chairmen.

The Range Management Education Council

Representatives from colleges and universities offering academic programs in range management began meeting in 1960 as the Range Management Education Council (RMEC). After 1970 this group became the Range Science Education Council (RSEC). Initially, it was distinct and separate from the Society, but it became recognized semi-officially in 1972 when the chairman of RSEC was declared automatically to become chairman of the Professional Affairs Committee (Appendix No. 6). The stated objectives of the council were:

To promote high standards in the teaching of range management, to provide a medium for the exchange of ideas and facts among range management schools, to provide liaison between teaching departments and organizations and agencies in affairs relating to range education and employment standards, and in other ways to foster wider understanding of the problems of range education.

The Council quickly became effective in monitoring professional and employment standards. It recommended several impor-

Table 9-1. Titles of committees involved with educational, professional standards, and curricula with committee chairmen, 1949-1985.

Date	Committee title		
	Curricula/ Accreditation	Civil Service/ Professional Standards ¹	Professional Affairs
1949	W.G. McGinnies		
1950	H.H. Biswell	C.H. Wasser	
1951		L.A. Stoddart	
1952-1953		D.F. Hervey	
1954		R.K. Pierson	
1955		E.W. Tisdale	
1956		W.O. Shepherd	
1957-1962		J.A. Wagner	
1963-1964			
1965		R.W. Harris ²	
1966-1967		D.W. Hedrick	
1968		C.H. Wasser	
1969		D.W. Hedrick	
1970		C.L. Leinweber	
1971			R.S. Rummell
1972			D.H. Gates
1973			J.D. Dodd
1974-1975			W.A. Laycock
1976-1977			H.A. Pearson
1978			J.L. Schuster
1979			J.L. Schuster
1980	P.L. Sims		G.W. Knoll
1981	P.L. Sims		G.D. Lea
1982	C.E. Poulton		G.D. Lea
1983	M.J. Trlica		Robert Hamner
1984	S.C. Martin		D.L. Harrison
1985	James Bartolome		C.D. Bonham

¹Through 1958, the title was Civil Service Committee, although for a time combined with Curricula after 1950; 1959-1961 it was Professional Standards and Civil Service Committee. In 1962 it became simply Professional Standards Committee.

²It is thought likely that Wagner continued to function as liaison with the Civil Service Commission.

tant improvements that were ultimately adopted by the Society and the Civil Service Commission. In 1962 the RMEC adopted a curriculum (*J. Range Manage.* 15:181). This served as a basis for institutional membership in RMEC and as a forerunner of accreditation of academic programs.

Civil Service Activities

The original mission envisioned for the Civil Service Committee is revealed in the statement of policy prepared by the 1951 committee (*J. Range Manage.* 6:213):

The American Society of Range Management should offer its services as a technical advisory group to the U.S. Civil Service Commission and to the Federal agencies employing range managers in improving civil service examining techniques with the object of:

1. Protecting young society members, especially student members against unfair competition from untrained men.
2. Assuring employing agencies of the best qualified range technicians.

A recurring activity of the original and subsequent committees has been urging the strengthening of qualification requirements of the Civil Service Commission for employment of range conservationists. The Board initially charged this committee with inducing the Commission to offer an assembled Range Conservationist examination from which national or regional registers of qualified personnel could be prepared. Committee efforts eventually were effective in restoring national and regional registers that supplanted separate agency and state registers.

By 1957 a shortage of technically trained applicants in certain fields resulted in the Commission establishing dissimilar salary

scales among specialities. Higher salaries were paid in some specialities where candidates were in short supply. Responding to this action, the Board approved a resolution addressed to the Congress and Civil Service Commission calling attention to the disparity in salaries among Range Conservationists, Engineers, and Foresters. This led, with cooperation of the Federal agencies, to increases in the entrance salaries of Range Conservationists and Range Managers. These contacts led to the Civil Service Commission inviting Joe A. Wagner, Chairman of the Professional Standards and Civil Service Committee, to attend their meetings. This action represented significant progress in maintaining liaison between the Society and the Commission.

In 1959 the committee was asked to examine both Civil Service specifications and standards and Society-approved curriculum of 1952 and to bring these up for Board review in 1960. In 1961, the Professional Standards and Civil Service Committee was charged with preparing a standard college range management curriculum, in cooperation with the Range Management Education Council (RMEC), for Society approval.

In other action, the Range Education Committee working in cooperation with the RMEC during the mid-1960's were ultimately successful in urging the Civil Service Commission to create a Range Scientist classification for research positions. In consequence of these activities, the Society was able to report in 1962 that "at least 16 universities and colleges have a 4-year curriculum in range management." Further, it had adopted a set of minimum education requirements as a "guide to those hiring... range managers and... schools which may be considering establishment" of a range program. The requirements were:

Basic courses:

Botany—One course in each: basic botany, taxonomy, physiology and ecology

Zoology—One course.

Chemistry—One course in each: inorganic and organic.

Mathematics—Through algebra and trigonometry.

Soils—One course.

Animal Husbandry—Six semester hours which must include a course in animal nutrition and feeds and feeding.

Range Management—16 semester hours to include the following:

1. Range plants—identification and ecology of individual plants and communities, including agrostology.
2. Range methods and techniques—sampling, inventory, utilization, and condition and trend.
3. Range Management Principles—grazing management, improvements and developments, economics and planning, and multiple-use interrelationships.

Desirable supporting courses listed were:

Physics

Watershed

Surveying

Statistics

Wildlife

Forage crops

Geology

Forestry

In addition the council "assumed that a Bachelor of Science Degree in Range Management will include adequate course work in communication skills and economics."

This program was approved by the Society, published and sent to range hiring agencies and the Civil Service Commission. With this standard curriculum as a lever, the Civil Service Committee proceeded in 1967, with RMEC support, to pressure the Commission into requiring 12, rather than 6, credits in range management for eligibility to Range Conservationist positions.

Since many SRM members felt the requirements were still too low, efforts to upgrade the educational requirements for Federal employment were continued. From 1976 to 1979, C. Wayne Cook chaired a Civil Service-Federal Range Agencies subcommittee of the Professional Standards Committee which sought to strengthen the Civil Service requirements. Thanks to the assistance of several Congressmen, SRM members, and allied societies and associa-

tions, President Dan Merkel and representatives of Federal agencies employing Range Conservationists were able to meet several times during 1979 with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM). They obtained verbal commitment for a cooperative review of Range Conservationist employment standards. Holding a review was conditional on meeting three prerequisites: (1) the agencies needed to agree on a uniform standard and to justify required course work; (2) OPM needed assurances that the universities were ready and able to train students to meet these requirements, and (3) the OPM Occupational Specialist needed ample materials and training to be able to explain the duties, requirements, and products of Range Conservationists to associates.

SRM input into the review was provided chiefly by the Professional Affairs Committee (PAC), chaired by Joseph L. Schuster; the Range Science Educational Council (RSEC), William C. Krueger, Chairman; and representatives of the Federal agencies employing Range Conservationists. During the 1979 Summer Meeting, PAC developed a set of courses, or curriculum, which was adopted by the Board of Directors. At the 1980 Annual Meeting, all 15 RSEC and two agency representatives in attendance signed a letter of support for strengthening the Range Conservationist standards and William C. Krueger was appointed liaison between the Civil Service Commission and RSEC. The endorsed standards were brought to the attention of OPM officials in Washington by Keith Miller (BLM), Don Pendleton (SCS), and Ted Russell (FS) as representatives of Federal range agencies. The standards were modified and adopted by OPM on March 21, 1980, and became effective June 1, 1981 (Rangelands 1:125, 2:124).

Institutional Accreditation

An earlier-rejected idea of accrediting range departments at colleges and universities offering range management instruction was revived in 1976. A self-commissioned committee of Grant A. Harris, C. Wayne Cook, and Donald D. Dwyer formulated an initial accreditation plan at a special meeting that included representatives from schools offering range management programs. With support from these representatives, they presented a memorial to the Board of Directors in 1977 that was favorably received (Rangelands 3:124). These three members, plus Jeff Powell as Board representative, began drafting documents for implementation of accrediting procedures. Approval for range education program accreditation on a trial basis was granted by the Board in 1978. Accordingly, the Accreditation Committee consisting of

Table 9-2. Range departments receiving accreditation by the Society for Range Management through 1985.

University name	Date of original accreditation	Date of re-accreditation
Colorado State University	February 1980	March 1985
Utah State University	February 1980	March 1985
University of Arizona	February 1981	
Texas Tech University	July 1981	
New Mexico State University	February 1982	
University of Idaho	March 1985	
Washington State University	March 1985	

Phillip L. Sims, Chairman, Jim B. Grumbles, and Charles E. Poulton was appointed.

When requested by a school, this committee provides an in-depth review of the range department as well as its parent institution and closely associated departments. Factors evaluated are: faculty, students, financial support, facilities, and curriculum. Initially, the committee requests detailed, a self-evaluation report covering all phases of the review. This is followed by an onsite visit by an accrediting team. Seven institutions have received accredita-

tion and two have been re-accredited (Table 9-2).

Certifying Rangeland Consultants

Consultants are commonly certified as competent professionals by established or recognized professional organizations. Earliest reference to the need for range management consultants in the private sector appears to have been made in 1952 to the Board of Directors by Harvey L. Harris, a rancher member. The idea either lay dormant for a long time or matured very slowly, for it did not surface again until professionalism received increased emphasis in the late 1970's. Prompted by President Thadis W. Box the Professional Affairs Committee (PAC) began developing criteria for a certification program for rangeland consultants as a step toward improving the profession and safeguarding both the public and the environment. In a meeting at Society headquarters in January 1978 the Board approved the program for range consultants recommended by the committee. Subsequently that year the first Range Certification Panel was assembled by President Robert M. Williamson. The panel to review the qualifications of the first group of candidates was composed of seven members and chaired by Donald N. Hyder.

Table 9-3. Range Management Consultants Certified by the Society for Range Management as of November 14, 1985.

Glenn R. Adams	S. Clark Martin
E. William Anderson	Lamar R. Mason
John L. Artz	Lester A. McKenzie
Rodney Baumberger	John L. McLain
Thomas E. Bedell	W. Harvey Nessmith, Jr.
Thadis W. Box	Jeff Powell
Linda Campbell-Kissock	Thomas H. Pozarnsky
Ralph S. Cole	James Preston
C. Wayne Cook	Bob J. Ragsdale
Ed Deschamps	Charles N. Saulisberry
Alexander Dickie, IV	Joseph L. Schuster
Donald D. Dwyer	Jon M. Skovlin
Raymond A. Evans	Glenn Philip Snell
Marion Everhart	Ronald E. Sosebee
Neil C. Frischknecht	Faisal K. Taha
Dillard H. Gates	Paul T. Tueller
Grant A. Harris	Robert E. Williams
Donald N. Hyder	Joseph Wirak
James L. Kramer	John P. Workman
James A. Linebaugh	Robert T. Woyewodzic
Robert W. Lodge	Lewis L. Yarlett
Niels Leroy Martin	

The certification program guide appearing in *Rangelands* (1:79-81) defines a range management consultant. It also notes that certification is to be within a broad definition of range management, specifically, grazing and its impacts upon plants and soils, but not for allied or narrow, specialized fields. Application procedures, eligibility requirements, composition and the role of the review panel, and functions of the Executive Secretary are explained. The Society obligates itself to maintain and periodically publish the Registry of Certified Consultants and to issue certificates to approved applicants. By late 1985, 43 Rangeland Consultants were registered (Table 9-3).

Professional Ethics

Since the public expects high standards of conduct from professionals in any discipline, the Society undertook to develop guidelines for its members. The first effort was a Creed drafted in 1964 by E.J. Dyksterhuis. In 1965 it was revised, adopted, printed on parchment paper, and made available to members upon request.

Professional standards came under review again in 1975 and a statement entitled "Standards of Conduct for SRM Members Providing Public Service" and a condensed, ten-point Code of Ethics was approved. In order to conform with the consultant certification program and to correct some legal concerns, these documents were subsequently revised in 1978 and printed in *Rangeman's Journal* (5:173-174). These standards of conduct contained a preamble and 27 statements concerning various aspects of professional life, relations with the public, and relations with clients and employers. The revised Code of Ethics states:

Each member will:

1. Be interested in the public welfare, and recognize all actions that the land upon which we depend for livelihood must support generations yet unborn.
2. Avoid practices which will discredit or injure the dignity and honor of the Range Management profession.

3. Discharge all duties with fidelity to clients, employers, and the public, acting with fairness and justice and adhering to the highest professional standards.
4. Utilize every opportunity to extend the influence and effectiveness of the Range Management profession, not only to those with a direct interest in range management, but to the general public as well.
5. Refrain from publicly expressing an opinion on a range management subject unless informed on the relevant facts.
6. Collectively and individually protect the Range Management profession from misrepresentation and misunderstanding.
7. Give credit for range conservation achievements where credit is properly due.
8. Recognize the Society for Range Management, its meetings and publications as the primary forum for technical discussions.

Chapter 10

Growing in Stature and Knowledge

Attaining public visibility and strengthening the scientific undergirding were considered imperatives for a new professional society that represented a comparatively new scientific discipline. Both were immediately addressed, but the second was pursued more forcefully and consistently from the outset.

Developing an Image

Although range management was known in some quarters, it was not widely recognized or understood when the Society was formed. The public perception of forestry or wildlife management is generally accurate. By contrast, the term *range* is not a household word and may evoke quite different images, such as someone in the military establishment or the home appliance industry. Therefore, efforts were undertaken to enhance the visibility of the Society and to develop a public image.

The first formal attention to this need occurred in 1950 when a Public Relations Committee was activated. It was chaired by C.R. Briggs for 3 years. Between 1952 and 1955 when no publicity committee was appointed, the officers of the Society and especially the Executive Secretary provided public relations activities. The Public Relations Committee was again formed in 1956 with Morley Fox as Chairman. In the next decade, appointment of a committee to conduct public relations was sporadic (Table 10-1). There appears, also, to have been some ambivalence with respect to the role of the committee. For example, in 1962 John D. Freeman was named to chair a Public Relations and Membership Committee, which suggests that the public relations function was identified primarily with member recruitment. Generally, however, during the 1950s and 1960s, the thrust of the effort was to publicize society activities, especially in connection with annual meetings.

The value of having Society members appear on programs of other organizations was recognized. Accordingly, while chaired by Wayne Kessler in 1963, the committee assembled material for a Speakers Kit containing a resume of Society objectives and operational procedures for the use of individual members and officers when speaking before other groups. In 1965, Society officers assembled a slide collection on careers in range management for projection in an automatic viewer at meetings.

During 1966, while chaired by Don Huss, the committee developed a Public Relations Handbook. They also recommended that

Table 10-1. Chairman of the Public Relations and Information and Education Committees.

Year	Public Relations	Year	Information and Education
1950-1952	C.R. Briggs	1970	Raymond M. Housley
1956	Morley Fox	1971	Peter V. Jackson
1963	Wayne Kessler	1972	R.E. Steger
1965-1966	Donald L. Huss	1973	Steve Yurich
1967	Gerald W. Thomas	1974	Jack Bohning
		1975	J. Daniel Rodgers
		1976	Alan Kessler
		1977	Jeanne Edwards
		1978	John Hafterson
		1979	Gene Eggleston
		1980	Bob J. Ragsdale
		1981	Marilyn J. Samuel
		1982	Marilyn J. Samuel
		1983	Jeff Powell
		1984	Paul Ohlenbusch
		1985	Carolyn Hull Sieg

the Society hire a full-time public relations officer; however, this recommendation was not accepted by the Board. Instead, at the urging of President Don Cox in 1969, Francis T. Colbert suggested that the committee review the handbook and prepare plans for a continuing public relations effort. This resulted in the following set of recommendations and suggestions:

1. See that each Section has an active PR chairman and promote the use of the PR Handbook;
2. Nationally and internationally develop a comprehensive program by determining:
 - a. The audience to be reached
 - b. Specific media to be used in each case
 - c. Short-term and long-term goals;
3. Help find talent capable of developing essential PR materials;
4. Develop the essential PR material;
5. Develop media outlets;
6. Committee work through Section PR chairman to designate

rancher members to attend state livestock association meetings as ASRM representatives.

- Executive Secretary attend annual American National Cattlemen's Association/National Wool Growers meetings as ASRM representative and contact regional National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD), and take advantage of speaking opportunities at both NACD and Soil Conservation District meetings.

In 1970, a concerted public relation effort began with changing the committee name to Information and Education Committee chaired by Raymond M. Housley. This committee has continued to be active in both public relations and publicity (Table 10-1).

Housley's committee developed an I&E plan which identified 10 target groups, the means of reaching them, developer and implementor groups, and the results expected (Rangeman's News 2(4):3). As a result of these efforts, a list of organizations deemed profitable to cultivate through interchange of speakers was prepared. Efforts were then made to stimulate these contacts at the section level.

Although many of the committee efforts were analytical and procedural, some concrete aids for assisting the I&E effort resulted. A slide-tape program entitled, "Range: The Land, Its Management, the Profession" was developed by the Colorado Section. It was made available through rental or purchase within and outside the Society. Several copies were purchased by schools (Rangeman's News 5(4):7). In 1983, the I&E Committee prepared a brochure "Rangelands Can Be Forever" which described rangelands, range management, and the Society.

Other actions taken to develop a positive image of rangeland and the range profession were: (1) Establishment of an I&E catalog in the Denver office; (2) Publishing the proceedings of a symposium on Livestock Grazing on Public Lands as a "whitepaper" [Rangeman's News 5(2):1]; (3) arranging to have the award-winning display prepared by the Brigham Young University student chapter placed in the Department of Interior headquarters in Washington D.C.; and (4) Preparing an educational exhibit for the national careers display at the annual Future Farmers of America convention in Kansas City, MO. This latter event began in 1980 and has continued through 1985.

An intensive information and education program that focused on western ranges was developed under a grant from the Old West Regional Commission (OWRC)¹. Rod Baumberger, Dan Bose, John Schrader, J. C. Shaver, and Tom Sparks were appointed state coordinators for the five states in the Old West Region with Bob Gartner as regional coordinator. Summary reports by each state concerning the kinds, acreages, and conditions of its rangelands were assembled and published. Three 25-minute films were produced and became very popular throughout the West. In addition, numerous public service announcements concerning range topics were prepared and disseminated. A series of short courses, training camps, contests, and symposia were cooperatively arranged and conducted. One observer stated, "There is little doubt that these activities will have an impact on the future of rangelands in those states." (Rangelands 1:26). Others have rated this program among the outstanding achievements of the Society.

Advancing Range Science

From its beginning, the Society took steps to increase the pool of scientific knowledge available to its members and to devise ways for the dissemination and sharing of this knowledge. A number of variously named committees were formed over the year and each was charged with some particular mission in pursuing these goals.

¹The OWRC was an organization composed of representatives of five Northern Great Plain states: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming. The grant was in force from 1975-1979.

Depository Library

It is difficult to ascertain what sequence of events transpired in the decision to establish a depository library. It appears likely that, initially, it was envisioned as both a receptacle for source materials on the subject of range management and as a place for preserving historical documents of the Society. The University of Wyoming and Utah State University (then Utah State Agricultural College) were proposed and considered as sites for these materials.

At the Board of Directors meeting on August 4, 1950, a presentation was made by Alan A. Beetle, chairman of the Library Committee. Then a motion was passed that the Society should "retain and file its own papers and affairs with the future Executive Secretary," and that the "Utah State Agricultural College library be designated as a central depository for storage of materials selected by the Library Committee" (J. Range Manage. 4:78). The decision to maintain historical records at the office of the Executive Secretary was later reconsidered at a Board meeting in January 1956 when the University of Wyoming was designated as a depository for historical records (J. Range Manage. 9:155).

Initially the Library Committee consisted of several people and that practice continued for several years. Eventually, only two members were appointed, and these were faculty members in the range department at Utah State University, which conforms to the agreement made when the depository library was established. This agreement resulted from negotiations and discussions that took place in the USAC Library when King Hendricks, college librarian, and other library staff members conferred with Society members Laurence A. Stoddart, President; H.D. Hochmuth, Treasurer; Hugh M Bryan; and A. Perry Plummer.

The agreement, approved by the Board on July 29, 1952, enumerated the commitments of both parties (J. Range Manage. 6:77-78). The Society agreed to solicit and contribute educational materials and publications and to maintain a committee at Logan of two or more members to work with the library staff in matters pertaining to the collection. The University (college) was to identify, classify, and store all materials in the collection so they could readily be retrieved and used. Society members were to have access to the material and the use of library equipment needed for its use (visual aids equipment for films, etc.).

Because this project has at times languished, efforts have been made to increase interest and activity in it. In 1970, a meeting was held with Society representatives and library personnel in an effort to breathe new life into the project. Both groups reaffirmed their interest in continuing the agreement. Then, a proposal was submitted in 1978 by a member of the Special Collections staff for processing the accumulated material and included cost estimates for doing so. But there was no follow up on these proposals due to cost.

Table 10-2. Chairman of the Library Committee

Period	Chairman
1950	Alan A. Beetle
1951	Hugh M Bryan
1952	Wesley R. Keller
1953-1955	Grant A. Harris
1956	Lewis M. Turner
1957-1964	DuWayne L. Goodwin
1965-1966	Arthur D. Smith
1967-1970	Neil E. West
(to June 30)	
1970	A.C. Hull
1977-1978*	Karl G. Parker

*No reference could be found to the committee membership in society journals after 1970 until 1977.

The collection is shelved with other similar materials in the Special Collection section of the USU library. Access to it is through the offices of the Curator, Special Collections. Table 10-2 lists the chairmen of this committee who have worked with the university staffs.

Archives

The University of Wyoming library was designated to receive Society historical materials in 1956. The collection was to contain important historical documents and papers submitted by Society officers, members and friends. However, it was not intended to duplicate the type of material in the Depository Library at Utah State University. Following the Board's decision, Alan A. Beetle, with the help of university personnel and Wyoming Section members, collected filing cabinets which were placed in the Western History Section of the Coe Library to accommodate Society records, such as reports of officers, committee reports, and special documents generated by them.

Early on, Society officers and staff made annual transfers of file materials to the SRM Archives. Unfortunately, this routine languished as time went on. Therefore, an *ad hoc* History and Archives Committee in January 1984 was directed to determine the status of the Archives. It was found that over the years, due to changing library personnel and the placement of archival files in storage, the collection had become essentially lost, though its existence was verified by library file index. The project was reactivated and upon the Committee's recommendations, the Board of Directors established a standing committee to deal with the SRM Archives, history, and Depository Library effective in 1986. Recommended procedures for submitting historical materials to the Archives were published in *Rangelands* (7:282).

In addition to these Society papers, Alan Beetle, who served as archivist and historian for a number of years, assembled a considerable quantity of biological and historical material about pioneers, early western scientists, and leaders in range management. He also placed these materials in the SRM Archives.

It seems possible that the distinction between the function of the Depository Library and the SRM Archives may not have been clearly drawn. The primary distinction appears to have been that the Archives would comprise the historical records of the Society while the Depository Library was to consist of documents containing the accumulated knowledge pertaining to the science and practice of range management. As specified at the time, the Depository Library was to contain "...books, manuscripts, published papers, reprints, valuable notes, photographs, masters and doctoral theses, films, microfilms, etc." (J. Range Manage. 6:77-78). Although printed material presents no reason for uncertainty, items such as "valuable notes," "films," and "photographs" might be regarded as appropriate to either collection. To further complicate matters, as an individual member, or a surviving spouse, cleans out their files in expectation of making a gift, there may be a little effort to separate material appropriately for the two collections.

Communications on Renewable Resources (CORR)

Another source of material for resource managers and researchers is obtainable through CORR, a joint project of the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Society. Through a memorandum of understanding in 1975, the Forest Service provides an electronically stored data base for natural resources literature in such fields as forest management, forest entomology, use and control of fire, and range management.

The Society cooperates with the project by providing information for the range management data base. It is responsible for material such as abstracts, taxa, key words, authors, and titles of all articles in the *Journal of Range Management* and selected other range publications. The agreement includes using this data base to

prepare a 35-year index of the *Journal of Range Management*. Since CORR operates on a continuing basis, all *Journal of Range Management* articles are in the data base and regular additions will be made.

Visiting Scientist Program (VSP)

The Society also participated in the VSP administered by the Office of Biological Education of the American Institute of Biological Sciences by furnishing professional rangers for their roster of visiting scientists. Services of the scientists are made available to small or geographically isolated institutions to present lectures to high school or college students concerning timely information or relevant biological topics and to confer with faculty and students (*Rangemen's News* 1(4):2).

Research Methods Committee

Another step taken by the Society to improve the tools available to range men was taken in 1950 with the establishment of the Research Methods Committee, chaired by Laurence A. Stoddart. Subsequent Chairmen were Joseph F. Pechanec (1952) and C. Wayne Cook (1953-1961). This committee worked with the National Academy of Science-National Research Council to produce a book in 1962 devoted to range research methodology which became a popular guide, textbook, and reference work. See Chapter 8 for details. A revision of this book is being edited by C. Wayne Cook and James Stubbendieck.

A similar committee, chaired by Joseph H. Robertson and entitled Pasture and Range Research Techniques, helped prepare a publication of that title cooperatively with representatives of the American Society of Agronomy, the American Dairy Science Association, and the American Society of Animal Production. The American Society of Agronomy published the book in 1962.

Inventory of Range Research Committee

In 1956, E.W. Tisdale was named Chairman of a committee which was to make an inventory of research being conducted in the field of range management. The committee was continued through 1966, chaired by Royale K. Pierson (1957-1958) and Kenneth W. Parker (1959-1966), when it apparently was terminated. The inventory planned by this committee was dependent on availability of outside funds. However, these funds did not become available because the Society did not have an appropriate tax-free classification.

Research Affairs Committee

By 1977, many members expressed concerns about declining support for range research. President Thadis W. Box responded by asking James O. Klemmedson to form an *ad hoc* committee to prepare guidelines for a standing committee on range research and to report to the Board at the 1977 Summer Meeting. At that time the Research Affairs Committee (RAC) was formally organized with Klemmedson as chairman. The *ad hoc* committee report became the "Handbook" for the new committee and outlined four main objectives:

1. To serve as a vehicle to stimulate and justify more adequate funding of range research.
2. To stimulate, organize and coordinate the establishment of range research projects of an urgent nature that are national or international in scope and importance.
3. To serve as a clearing house for range research needs.
4. To serve as a vehicle to expand research interests of the profession and the Society.

Chairmen of Research Affairs Committee have been:

James O. Klemmedson	1977-1980	Paul T. Tueller	1983
Gerald W. Thomas	1981	Robert M. Williamson	1984
Donald A. Jameson	1982	Charles B. Rumberg	1985

The most important and time consuming activity of this committee was the pursuit of specific legislative authority to fund rangelands research. Initially the committee worked with Congressman Robert Poage and a SRM member, John Baize, on his staff in drafting an introduction of H.R. 14327 (Cooperative Rangeland Research Act of 1978). However, this bill did not get out of committee. In 1979, a similar effort in the Senate (S 1903) by Senator John Melcher met a similar fate. During 1980 the Committee concentrated on strategies to broaden the bill and build more support. These efforts eventually were successful when Congressman Kika de la Garza incorporated "Subtitle M-Rangeland Research" into the "Farm Bill of 1981" (HR 2561). President John L. Merrill, a member of the original RAC committee, was instrumental in gaining passage of this legislation by working with Congressman de la Garza.

Section M of the bill provided that the Secretary of Agriculture may develop and implement a rangeland research program to improve the production and quality of desirable rangeland forages for livestock and wildlife; and investigate integrated range and agricultural lands management, rangeland watershed management methods, revegetation and rehabilitation of rangelands including control of undesirable vegetation; and other matters the Secretary considers appropriate. The Act (PL 97-98) grants funds to Federal and state agencies on a 50:50 funds-matching basis; calls for annual reports to Congress; establishes an advisory board composed of four members each from USDA, state experiment stations, and livestock organizations; and authorizes appropriations for a four-year period. Congress made the first appropriation in 1984.

During 1979 and 1980, the Research Affairs Committee was informally involved with the Rangeland Policy Symposium that was held in Tucson, Arizona, in January 1979, which was jointly sponsored by the Department of Agriculture and Department of Interior. It strongly supported the symposium which resulted in the USDA Secretary's Memorandum No. 1999, a statement of range policy, and in establishing the Department Committee on Range (DCOR). The chairman of the Research Affairs Committee was invited by DCOR to represent the Society in discussions on "Range Science Viewpoints on Range Research" at a meeting on "Alternatives for Strengthening Range Research" held at the 1980 Annual Meeting. Another committee effort has been to improve

In 1981 RAC made a survey among a broad segment of the range management community to determine research priorities. However, the 1982 committee felt that the survey should have dealt with the needs of more than just one country. Having this conviction and seeing the effectiveness of local influence in promoting research led to the preparation of a policy statement in 1983 on rangeland research which enumerated categories of research and described the uniqueness of range-trained scientists in pursuing this type of research. It stressed the need for local efforts in prioritizing and expanding research and for cooperation between extension and research. It also endorsed positive action to preserve long-standing research stations and records. Expanding these policy statements, with emphasis on both rangeland research and extension, resulted in a comprehensive document entitled, "Rangeland Research—An Assessment of Future Needs and Proposed Research Priorities" which was approved by the Board and endorsed for publication. This document made some short- and long-term projections of potential changes in uses of, products from, and demands for rangelands. Recognizing these situations, it sought to establish priorities for a program of research. There are

indications that these efforts to involve diverse range-related interest groups concerning research needs and priorities are having important influences upon key branches of government.

Standardizing Range Inventories

At the 1977 Summer Meeting, the Board passed a resolution calling for the Society "to take a position of leadership to draw agencies, universities, and land management organizations together to promote uniform methodology and terminology for rangeland inventories." This prompted the formation of the Range Inventory Standardization Subcommittee (RISC) within RAC in May 1978. This subcommittee has been chaired as follows:

James O. Klemmedson
John L. Artz
E. Lamar Smith

RISC was originally composed of 12 regular and seven alternate members representing administrative agencies along with university, Federal, and state researchers. It invited input from the various segments of the Society, and drafted a comprehensive report entitled "Guidelines and Terminology for Range Inventories and Monitoring." This report was presented to the Board of Directors in February 1983, and, with some amendments and revisions, was published in 1984. Several agencies now use the RISC guide in making inventories.

Natural or Reference Areas

In 1966, E. William Anderson was named Chairman of a committee to help advance a movement under way to preserve areas exhibiting pristine floristic characteristics. These areas were to be protected and made available as study and validation sites against which data from disturbed areas could be compared. The committee was successively termed the Natural Areas, Reference Areas, and Range Reference Areas Committee. Anderson continued as chairman through 1968 being followed in turn by Paul T. Tueller, James K. Lewis, and William A. Laycock.

The Committee gave particular attention to establishing reference areas that were representative of those range types which largely had passed into private ownership, e.g., the Great Plains. While little was achieved in these areas, greater progress was made in the West with its vast areas of public land which could more readily be withdrawn from other uses. Reports were developed by the research branch of the Forest Service for two areas: the Intermountain and the Pacific Northwest. Society-sponsored events in connection with this program were a symposium held in conjunction with the 1975 Annual Meeting and a Society publication, "Rangeland Reference Areas," Range Science Series No. 3.

International Activities

Society membership initially was composed primarily of United States residents. Of the 550 shown in the 1948 membership list, only six (Canadians) were not U.S. citizens (J. Range Manage. 1:41-62). Then, the membership list in July 1949 contained eight in Canada, two in Rome, and one in Iceland (J. Range Manage. 2:232-254). Though these numbers were small they gradually increased enough to give strength to efforts to drop the designation "American" from the name and enable the Society to assume the posture of an international organization. As time went on, ties with Canadian and Mexican members grew stronger and, as efforts to establish sections overseas collapsed, the Society became a North American organization with only one section (Mexico) wholly outside the United States. Individual members, however, are found in about 40 countries.

Interest in international rangelands was shown at the second and third annual meetings through after-banquet talks covering plant exploration in Asia Minor and grasslands of Iceland. At the fourth annual meeting, a half-day program was devoted to rangelands of

Canada. Thereafter, irregular but frequent sessions dealt with foreign rangelands in 1954, 1955, 1961, 1966, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1983, and 1985. At the 1985 Annual Meeting a day and a half was devoted to a symposium on international rangelands, the proceedings of which were published by Washington State University.

In 1950, Wallace R. Hanson was appointed chairman of a Canadian range committee and James D. Raeside, a New Zealander stationed in Washington, D.C., was appointed chairman of an International Range Committee comprising five nationals of other countries (J. Range Manage. 3:267-268). Also, there were two territorial committees: an Alaska Range Committee and a Hawaii Range committee. Ultimately, the Cooperation with Foreign Organizations Committee chaired by Thomas L. Ayres was formed. Customarily, members of this committee resided in or near Washington, D.C., where they would have opportunities for meeting foreigners interested in and working on rangeland problems. Committee chairmen of the variously named international committees have been:

1960-1962	Thomas L. Ayres	1973	Manuel Casas
1963-1966	W.R. Chapline	1974	Jay R. Bentley
1967	Curtis V. McVee	1975-'78	Harold F. Heady
1968	Clark E. Holscher	1979-'82	Lorenz F. Bredemeier
1969	B.W. Allred	1983	Charles E. Poulton
1970-1971	Clark E. Holscher	1984	Larry D. White
1972	Harold F. Heady	1985	Thomas N. Shiflet

The visibility of the Society was enhanced and knowledge of range management was disseminated internationally through these contacts and by a steadily increasing number of range professionals taking foreign assignments.

From the first the Society participated in a number of international activities relating to natural resources, such as the Inter-American Conference on Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources at Denver, and at a World Conference on Conservation in 1948. In 1950, the Society was invited to have a member serve on the Pan American Union's Board of Conservation Awards. The Society was a sponsoring member of the Sixth International Grassland Congress (IGC) held at Pennsylvania State College in 1952. However, efforts to obtain equitable treatment of rangeland ecosystems in subsequent IGC programs were not successful.

The Society also became involved in the United States-Australia Cooperative Rangeland Science Program. The governments of the two countries had reached agreement on a series of bi-national workshops, involving about 30 scientists each, to examine selected subject matters in depth. The U.S. National Science Foundation and the Australia Commonwealth Department of Education and Science were designated as the coordinating agencies. The first workshop was held in Berkeley, California, March 29 to April 6, 1971, and was devoted to plant morphogenesis. The second was held at Adelaide, Australia, on the topic of arid and semi-arid rangeland ecosystems. The third was concerned with arid shrublands and included a field trip between Salt Lake City, Utah, and

Tucson, Arizona, where seminar discussions were held and some 20 papers presented. The Society, using a grant from the National Science Foundation, engaged Donald N. Hyder as editor and published the proceedings of this third workshop.

International Rangeland Commission

Another international effort of the Society was the three-national International Rangeland Commission organized September 21, 1976, at Billings, Montana. The Commission had been authorized by action of the Board of Directors in 1975. This Commission sought to involve the governments of Canada, Mexico, and the United States, as well as the Society, in delineating and helping to solve mutual problems associated with rangeland management. It proposed to promote and organize seminars, symposia, and workshops about rangeland uses so as to obtain wider input into solving rangeland problems such as the use of fire, common-use grazing, impacts of feral animals, and others. A charter was adopted and Martin H. Gonzalez of Chihuahua, Mexico, was elected Commission Chairman, and Edward A. McKinnon of Calgary, Canada, Vice-chairman. The Ministry or Department of Agriculture of the respective governments were invited to name representatives to the commission. The Commission was to meet at the 1977 Annual Meeting to complete plans for a symposium exploring mutual problems and outlining future work. However, any further activities of the Commission are undocumented.

International Rangeland Congress

The origin of the idea of a rangeland congress, like that of founding a society for range managers, is uncertain. There was discussion of a need for an international rangeland congress earlier, but the first written suggestion came in a letter, dated September 16, 1970, from Harold F. Heady to President William D. Hurst. In 1975, the International Affairs Committee (IAC) recommended that the Society sponsor a worldwide congress and requested that IAC "be given continuing appointment...to plan and conduct the Congress." The Board of Directors approved the plan, appointed Harold F. Heady as chairman, and pledged financial support of the venture. These efforts produced the First International Rangeland Congress held in Denver, Colorado, August 14-18, 1978.

Registration at the Congress totaled 704 which included 286 registrants from 39 countries other than the United States. The week-long discussions consisted of 202 papers presented by representatives of 39 countries. The program included an official welcome by Robert M. Williamson, President of the Society; an opening address by John R. McGuire, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service; nine plenary papers; and a Man and the Biosphere program. A post-convention tour of Southern Rocky Mountain rangelands was conducted by Society members especially for international range people.

Chapter 11

Society Finances

Early Finances

In order to establish a financially sound organization, a Finance Committee was formed in 1948 and was continued through 1952. Thereafter, the existence of this committee is doubtful because it was not listed in the directory for the years 1953, 1956-1960, 1963-1965, among others. In 1978 and continuing through 1982, there was a Budget committee in addition to the Finance Committee (Table 11-1).

Table 11-1. Finance Committee chairmen.¹

1948	D.A. Savage	1972	Daniel Freed
1949	W.R. Chapline	1975	R.M. Williamson
1950	C.W. Cook	1976	R.M. Williamson
1951	K.W. Parker	1977	Milt Sechrist
1952	W.J. Anderson	1978	Milt Sechrist
1954	H.F. Heady	1979	P.J. Sims
1961	W.J. Hofmann	1980	P.J. Sims
1962	C.E. Poulton	1981	J.R. Hunter
1966	W.J. Hofmann	1982	J.R. Hunter
1967	C.E. Poulton	1983	J.R. Hunter
1970	Charles Redd	1984	Keith Miller
1971	E.J. Dyksterhuis	1985	Keith Miller

¹Prior to 1975, finance and budgetary functions were commonly combined in a single committee. Failure to name a financial affairs committee in many years may have been because one of the officers was skilled in this area.

As noted in Chapter 1, the early years of the Society were ones of financial soundness and simplicity. The primary source of funds was membership dues. The obligations were mostly those pertaining to supporting a small headquarters staff and publishing a journal. Over the years these and additional functions led to increased size and complexity of Society finances.

By the mid-1970s, the increased size and complexity in the financial structure of the Society demanded greater attention. Following discussions at the winter and summer meetings in 1975, the Board of Directors instructed Dillard H. Gates, president, to re-establish a Finance Committee. Robert M. Williamson was named chairman (*Rangeman's J.* 5:159). The committee first met in December 1975 to address such items as servicing the Life Member fund, handling of award and memorial funds, dealing with indebtedness incurred for a computer, and reviewing needs for and methods of financing a headquarters building. Operation of Society headquarters in Denver and consideration of establishing a liaison office in Washington D.C. were also to be addressed. These deliberations resulted in a contribution policy and the development of procedures governing contributions to the Society for memorializing individuals, the Memorial Fund. The statement on contribution policy in *Rangeman's J.* (3:126) read:

The Society for Range Management may accept donations of real and/or personal property, subject to limitations imposed by State and Federal Law. All donations shall be subject to control by the Board of Directors and their discretion in utilization and application of said donations. However, consideration may be given the donor's wishes concerning to which particular fund/account and/or accounts the contribution would be applied.

We recommend that donor consult Tax Advisors in regard to any tax considerations that may result from any donation. Donations may be made by bequest, legacies, devices or transfer from private individuals, partnerships, corporations, foundations, sections, organizations, estates, and trusts, or a memorial fund established as an expression of remembrance to members of real and/or personal

property. Donations can be sent to the Society for Range Management, Executive Vice President, 2760 West Fifth Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80204." (Current address is 1839 York Street, 80206.)

Procedures for acknowledging contributions were also developed by the Finance Committee. Thereby, the Society is to acknowledge all contributions and gifts in the following manner

1. Memorial funds—SRM will recognize donations by sending appropriate notice to honoree's family, while a contribution receipt and appreciation notice will be sent to the donor. Established memorials will be listed with the publication of the Contribution Policy for a period of 6 months. This will include the name of the memorial and the fund for which that memorial is dedicated.
2. Other contributions will be acknowledged by a receipt and a letter of appreciation befitting the occasion and circumstance.

Additionally, names of contributors to the Building Fund and Memorial Fund contributions to the Headquarters Building were to be publicly displayed in the following manner:

1. Amounts of \$2,000 or more—the name will be cast in a metal plate and affixed to the building.
2. Amounts of \$1,000 or more—the name will be placed on a plaque displayed inside the building.
3. Amounts of \$100 or more—the name will be inscribed on a parchment roll and displayed in the building.

Also, the Finance Committee recommended that a single financial institution (bank) be used for all Society accounts for simplicity and to establish a good credit rating.

Financial Difficulties

Despite these measures and the revenues developed through them, some financial strains began developing which prompted the Finance Committee to caution the Board. The Committee noted that the Society continued to start new programs and obligate funds without creating offsetting new revenue. They recommended that new programs be self-financing, otherwise membership dues must support the added costs. The committee also took cognizance that inflation in dollars and labor costs had been met by "soft money," and that a crisis would develop should that money dry up. The Board was also reminded that the Society had a cash flow problem because most income (membership dues) was received over a period of 4 to 6 months while expenses were spread over 12 months.

Despite earlier concerns and Board actions, there remained some problems. In 1979, an operating deficit remained and the true budget situation was made unclear due to the Old West Regional Commission contract¹. Apparently, funds received from this source were treated as regular income, which gave an overly optimistic perception of the soundness of Society finances. The approaching termination of the contract in 1979 could and did result in deficits.

A number of causes contributed to the ensuing financial crunch. Inflation, which was high during the late 1970s, had not been anticipated in the planning process and steps had not been taken to meet it. The receipt of OWRC funds distorted the picture. The seasonal nature of dues payments further complicated things. Additionally, permanent funds were at times used to meet operating expenses. This made it difficult to obtain a clear picture of the financial structure of the Society over the years.

Accordingly, by 1980 the Society found itself in financial diffi-

¹The Old West Regional Commission contract began in 1975 and ended in 1979.

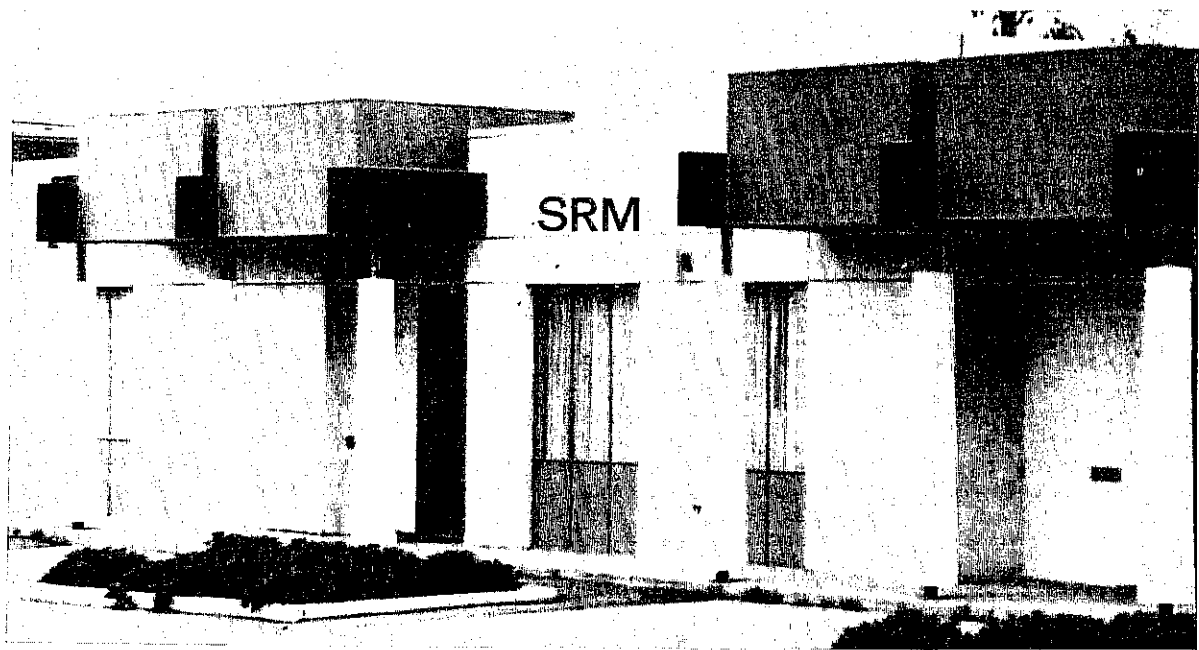


Fig. 1. Figure 15. The first Society-owned headquarters building was at 2760 West Fifth Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

culty. The predicament was conveyed to the membership at the 1980 Annual Meeting in San Diego. The membership responded by initiating a program for soliciting donations to alleviate the immediate situation pending further actions. Further belt tightening and other more permanent measures were subsequently taken.

Acquiring a Headquarters Building

The need to own a building was another matter which occupied much of the time and energies of the officers and the Finance Committee, including the problems of financing a headquarters building. Among the fund-raising measures adopted was the solicitation of gifts from members. Although this met with some response, a much more successful program was needed when a suitable building became available in 1976.

It was decided that this need could be met by changing the Articles of Incorporation to permit the society to incur debts. After this was accomplished, promissory notes of \$1,000 face value and bearing 8% interest were offered to members. These were well received and provided the bulk of the money required for completing the building transaction.

A headquarters building, located at 2760 West 5th Avenue, Denver (Fig. 15), was purchased November 15, 1976 for \$128,750. Promissory notes sold to members financed \$60,000-\$76,000 of the total cost (records are conflicting). Many of these notes were donated to the Society when they came due while others elected to not collect interest on them. Based on this generosity of members and improved financial management, the building was cleared of indebtedness in 1985.

Some special programs were designed to encourage gifts. At the 1978 Annual Meeting in San Antonio, a "building blocks" program was announced. Lapel pins fashioned in the form of a building block were offered to the members. The first pin was sold by auction and the remainder were made available through direct purchase at \$10/square foot of floor space. A total of \$4,930 was realized from this effort. Another device was the memorial giving program. The practice of accepting memorial gifts in the name of an individual was begun in April 1974 following the death of Francis T. Colbert, Executive Secretary and editor of *Rangeman's News* [Rangeman's News 6(1):1]. Contributions were to be a part of the headquarters building fund.

Since then a number of members or their families have memorialized former Society officers, members, members of their family,

and friends by gifts to the Society. Among those so recognized are Walter L. Dutton, David G. Wilson, Ruby Brackett (wife of Noy Brackett), and Lyman G. Linger. The three men named had been Directors of the Society. Once the headquarters building had been acquired, unless a particular use was specified by the donor, gifts of money were added to the Endowment Fund.

In early 1987, the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of a new headquarters building at 1839 York Street, Denver, CO 80206.

Financial Recovery

At the 1980 Summer Meeting the Finance Committee recommended that they and the Board jointly prepare a money management policy. The outcome was a request in January 1981 for the committee to develop a 5-year plan involving all aspects of Society financing. The committee was charged to prepare a plan of estimated income and expenses and to consider major items such as sources of income, investment opportunities, money management guidelines, major items of expense, staffing, cost of publications, membership, trusts, endowments, and implications of having a Washington D.C. headquarters office. John R. Hunter was designated committee chairman, and he continued in this position through 1983.

In July 1982, several significant actions were taken by the Board. The major decision was to maintain the headquarters in Denver. Other actions were to raise dues, expand the classes of memberships by 1984, and increase page charges in the journals. Another major action was the establishment of an Endowment Fund. This required a legal review that delayed its full implementation until 1984. Meanwhile, the fund was growing through accumulated interest, at the rate of \$175 per month in early 1984. By the end of 1985 there was \$16,317 in this fund.

These changes in financial management and programs paid off. By 1983, when most of the corrective measures had been taken, revenues again exceeded expenses. In 1985, income was nearly half a million dollars and exceeded expenses by almost 50 thousand dollars and the Society's assets were \$672,500. Permanent accounts contained \$89,266 in the Life Member Fund, \$70,182 in the Endowment Fund, \$14,331 in the Redd Foundation Fund, and \$6,000 in the Chapline Fund, along with a building fund of \$64,422. These figures indicate the Society has reached financial maturity.

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Appendix No. 1. Letter of August 20, 1946, concerning the need to form organization which emphasized range management.

At an Interagency meeting held in Moscow, Idaho, March 28, 29, and 30, 1946, there was considerable discussion of the need for an organization of range men. In attendance at this meeting were range men from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Utah.

It was clear that there is a need for a common meeting ground for range men employed by the several agencies—a place where we could get together and thresh out our common problems—and possibly a journal to which we could turn and find current literature on range and grassland problems. There was no question but that we need some type of range organization.

But during the discussion there was a major difference in opinion as to whether a separate organization should be set up, or whether we should affiliate ourselves as a separate section with an existent society. Most of those in favor of forming a section of an existent society advocated joining with the Society of American Foresters. Some of the arguments advanced by the proponents of the two alternatives were as follows:

For setting up a section within the S.A.F.:

1. The S.A.F. is a well-organized group and has recently changed its by-laws to allow subject matter subdivisions to be formed. The S.A.F. has approved a subsection on range management. The tentative program of the forthcoming S.A.F. annual meeting in Salt Lake City involves the words "wild lands" in five topics and the other five topics involve watershed, forage, timber, wildlife, and recreation. This represents progress in broadening the outlook of the S.A.F.
2. Foresters and Range Managers are interested in conserving soil and increasing production from that soil, so they should be in the same over-all organization. Forestry and range management are but phases in the management of wild lands. It may be better to work with what we have toward an over-all wild land management organization than to form a separate society.
3. Many range men have graduated from forestry schools and their field overlaps with the foresters' field. The work of many range managers involves other phases such as erosion control, engineering, recreation, water management, game management, agronomy, animal husbandry, etc. If a separate organization is formed for every phase of land management a man will have to belong to many organizations to keep up with all phases of his work. Such a tendency is of little service to the over-all aspects of wild land management.
4. There are not a great many men and it was thought that a separate organization would be weak because of lack of numbers. Figures mentioned for numbers and range men varied from 250 to 600.
5. If range men form their own organization it will take men from existing organizations thereby weakening them. It is better to have a few strong groups than many weak ones.

For setting up a separate organization:

1. Literature pertaining to range management now appears in many journals. A society of range men could publish their material in a single journal and thereby bring the important literature under one cover. Even though an effort has been made to increase the number of range articles in the *Journal of Forestry*, not a great deal has been accomplished and as yet that journal has but few of the range articles published or in need of publication.
2. Present membership rules of the Society of American Foresters do not allow men trained in range management departments not in Forestry Schools to become members. This eliminates many individuals working in range management from becoming members of that Society. Moreover, many of the men employed by the Grazing Service, Soil Conservation Service, and state colleges and interested in range management have only slight contact with forested lands. They can see no use of becoming affiliated with a society whose primary interest is and will be in timber production.
3. Sectional meetings of the Society of American Foresters are usually so filled with forestry discussions that range management is given little

time on the program. However, a range management subdivision might devote its meeting solely to range management problems if the members insist.

4. Seemingly much of the interest in the Society of American Foresters is in pure forestry. This is especially true of Eastern and Pacific slope subsections. Consequently, past effort on the part of range men to gain recognition in the S.A.F. has met with little success. From the foresters' standpoint, it would detract from their meetings to inject discussion on subjects on which they are not interested.

5. A separate organization of range men can determine its own policies, publish its own journal, and have its own meetings without interfering with or being dependent upon other organizations.

6. Many of these phases of land management have their own societies at the present time. The Society of Wildlife Management, Society of American Foresters, American Society of Animal Production, Soil Conservation Society, and the American Society of Agronomy are but a few of these. The existence of these societies largely eliminates the possibility of any of them becoming an over-all group to cover the phases of land management. Range men should form their own society and publish the material of primary interest to them. They should also make considerable effort to form an association of societies interested in land management. The volume of material to be published, problems to be discussed, need for exchange of ideas, need for professional standards and policies, and the need of making their problems known, warrant the existence of the present societies. These same needs apply to the field of range management. There is a need for over-all standards for the management of lands, but let that be cared for by an association, as the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The problem is too large and there is too much material for any one subject matter group to cover all the aspects.

It was apparent that the assembled range men could not, and should not, make a decision on this important question since we formed but a small percentage of the range men of the West. Accordingly, it was decided that we, as a committee should canvas range men of the West and find out the desires of the majority.

We have prepared the questionnaire on the enclosed card for you to fill out. Will you please do so promptly and return it to us. All answers on the card should be yes or no except "a" which should be filled in with the name of an existing society. Any other comments that you wish to send would be appreciated. We would appreciate it also if you would discuss this matter with other range men. If you know of any we have failed to contact, please urge them to write to us and signify their desires.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Joseph F. Pechanec

Committee Members:

Tom Lommassen

Liter Spence

W.T. White

Joseph F. Pechanec, Co-chairman

Harold F. Heady, Co-chairman

Appendix 2. Questionnaire, Results, and Portions of Letter of July 17, 1947

Questionnaire Sent with Letter Dated August 20, 1946

Do you favor setting up an organization of range men? _____
(Yes or No)

(a) As a section of _____
Fill in name of society if you favor this)

(b) As a separate organization _____

Will you become a member of the organization if the majority of range men desire

(a)? _____ If they favor (b)? _____
(Yes or No) (Yes or No)

Do you think that this organization or section, as the case may be, should publish a journal for range men? _____
(Yes or No)

(Name)

(Address)

Tally of Replies to the Questionnaire on November 21, 1946

Are you in favor of a range management organization?

Yes _____ 495
No _____ 10

(a) As a section of:

SAF _____ 184
(If SAF broadens scope) _____ 1
Agronomy _____ 9
Animal Production _____ 7
SCS _____ 20
Friends of Land, Ecology, etc. _____ 5
Undecided _____ 11
No _____ 44

(b) As a separate organization:

Yes _____ 286
No _____ 86
Undecided _____ 1

Will you become a member if the majority favor (a)?

Yes _____ 319
(If eligible) _____ 2
No _____ 74
Undecided _____ 19

If they favor (b)?

Yes _____ 371
No _____ 49
Undecided _____ 19

Should the organization publish a journal?

Yes _____ 390
No _____ 58
Undecided _____ 5
As a section of existing journal _____ 32

Excerpts from Letter of July 17, 1947

"No doubt you are wondering what has happened to the efforts at forming a range organization which were begun last fall. Results from the questionnaire which was sent to range men have been compiled..."

"Since the final results from the questionnaire were tabulated, committee members have corresponded and talked with many men to determine the most desirable course of action. Since the total number of range men is not large, it is still questionable whether we can support a separate organization unless a majority participates. Even though there is some doubt, we will never know without trying. Moreover, the desirable feature of a closely knit separate organization are a goal worthy of our efforts."

"As we see it, this range society should be a group of individuals organized to attain the following objectives:

1. To promote improvement, unity, and maintenance of action in all phases of management of range and pasture lands.
2. To promote and assist in the development of all phases of range and pasture management along sound biological lines.
3. To develop close working relations with other organizations whose objectives are primarily the preservation of our replaceable resources, especially those groups interested in the improvement of husbanding our plants, soils and animals.
4. To provide a medium of publication of results of studies, experiences, and any other information that will add to human knowledge and public welfare.
5. To protect the interests of the members of the society and to provide unity of effort relative to techniques, methods, and an understanding of range and pasture work.

The immediate plans for the range society being formed at this time are as follows:

1. To explore completely the possibilities for setting up a separate organization.
2. To explore also the ends that can be achieved by affiliating with one of the existent societies.
3. To plan for a two-day meeting during the winter of 1947-48 at some centrally located point. At this meeting, the main part of which will be given over to the presentation of technical papers or discussions by panels, the findings with regard to a range organization will be reviewed, a permanent organization set up, and regular officers elected."

We have a definite profession that justifies a unified group. Full participation by all range men is needed to make this organization succeed. Will you please fill out the enclosed form and return it to Mr. Harold Heady, Associate Professor, Department of Range Management, A&M College of Texas, College Station, Texas, together with your dues. Also, will you please contact all of the range men that you know and see whether they also might be interested in the formation of a range organization. Talk it up. Recruit as many men as you can. An extra membership form is enclosed for you to use in securing an additional member."

/s/ Joseph F. Pechanec

**Appendix No. 3. Letters by Federal Agencies Endorsing
the American Society of Range Management**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D.C.
August 5, 1947

TO ALL RANGE MEN OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE:

You have no doubt received a letter, under date of July 15, from a committee in the Northwest which has undertaken the preliminary steps necessary to the formation of a professional organization of range men. This action is being taken after a canvas which has indicated that several hundred range men in the country are interested in such an organization.

The formation of a professional range society is long overdue and I am glad that a few of the fellows, including Terry White of our Service had enough interest and drive, to tackle the job of getting it underway. Incidentally, Terry with one or two others dug down in their own pockets to the tune of about fifty dollars to pay the postage for the first questionnaire.

The range men of the Soil Conservation Service have a distinct and very important contribution to make to such a national organization. In our direct relationships with ranchers we have had an opportunity to gain an insight into methods of dealing with livestock operators, and practical ways of helping them solve some of their range conservation problems, that many range men who have been concerned exclusively with public lands have not had. In that process, we have learned a great deal and have acquired information that needs to be known by all range men. A professional organization of range men would help provide such a need.

Most of us would gain a great deal personally from belonging to such a group. Range men generally are a "live-wire" bunch, enthusiastic and interested in their work. In addition to the opportunity of getting together more often at meetings of our own to swap yarns and experiences, and perhaps later to exchange information through the pages of our own journal, we can accomplish things as an organization that we can't do individually. For these reasons, I hope every range man in the Soil Conservation Service who can possibly do so, will join the organization now and continue in the future to give it his active support.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ F.G. Renner
Chief, Range Division

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

August 5, 1947

TO: Range Personnel of the Forest Service, through
Regional Foresters and Directors
FROM: W.R. Chapline, Chief, Division of Range Research
W.L. Dutton, Chief, Division of Range Management
SUBJECT: R-SPECIAL-National Range Society
G-COOPERATION-National Range Society

No doubt you have received a circular letter from Joseph F. Pechanec of the Pacific Northwest Station together with membership application forms proposing the formation of a society for range management. As you know, this was put out by a committee of which Pechanec and Heady of Montana State College are co-chairman and is based on the replies to some 850 circulars that this group sent out last winter.

There is a real need for an organization of range and pasture men to facilitate exchange of ideas and information and to provide strength in the attainment of common objectives. It is high time that someone took the initiative in this direction and we are glad that Pechanec has done so.

The Forest Service, generally, and the Divisions of Range Research and Range Management, particularly, stand to gain a great deal from a national range society. This would provide a general forum of many men primarily interested in range where mutual problems could be discussed, where our information would be disseminated to good advantage, and where we could gain interest and support for our work. Ultimately, it should provide an additional publication medium.

There is also a place for the range division in the Society of American Foresters and may be comparable divisions in other national organizations. These can be important, especially in carrying information to groups whose interest may extend beyond range lands and in providing a better understanding of range problems by such groups.

The details of the national range organization that is finally formed will have to be worked out by the members themselves beginning at the proposed meeting this winter. All of us have an opportunity and a responsibility in helping to get this underway. We hope that all will indicate their interest and their support by applying for membership and participate as far as possible in development of policies, objectives and scope.

/s/ W.T. Chapline
/s/ W.L. Dutton

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Washington 25, D.C.
December 30, 1947

Regional Foresters
and Directors

Dear Sir:

No doubt you know of the effort to form a national range society. The first meeting for this group has just been announced for January 30 and 31 at Salt Lake City, Utah. The Forest Service policy governing attendance at this meeting will follow that outlined in our circular of May 28, 1946.

The Forest Service stands to gain considerably from the successful establishment of a national range society. It will provide an opportunity for gaining a joint understanding of range matters by range administrators, educators and users. It will provide an opportunity for dissemination of our information and should result in gaining interest and support for our work.

In order that attendance at this meeting may be properly correlated, however, please submit your request for authorizations of these persons who wish to attend, to this office as promptly as possible. Include the name and position, the Station, estimated expenses, subject of any paper to be read, or any capacity in which they are serving in helping to organize the range society.

Very truly yours,

LYLE F. WATTS, Chief

By Howard Hopkins

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Soil Conservation Service

Washington 25, D.C.
January 2, 1948

To: ALL REGIONAL CONSERVATORS, SCS
From: J.C. Dykes, Acting Chief, SCS
Subject: Conservation society

A group of several hundred men throughout the country who are particularly interested in the conservation of grazing lands have recently undertaken to form a professional society. This group includes a considerable number of employees of the Soil Conservation Service, as well as men from the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, a majority of those engaged in teaching range management in the western colleges and universities, extension and research workers from both this country and Canada, and a number of leading ranchers.

Despite the fact there are a number of other conservation organizations, the Soil Conservation Service welcomes the formation of a society devoted particularly to the interests and problems of conservation of range and pasture lands. This is a field which needs more conservation and a better understanding between range land administrators, technical people, and users of the resource, and the successful establishment of such an organization will, we believe, help advance the program of our Service.

The society plans its first annual meeting at Salt Lake City on January 30-31 at which time, in addition to consideration of technical problems, steps will be taken to effect the formal organization. Encouragement should be given to Service employees who are members of the organization to attend this meeting and to help in getting the society off to a proper start. In order that attendance at this meeting may be properly correlated, however, please submit your requests for authorizations of those persons who wish to attend, to this office as promptly as possible.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Washington, 25, D.C.

July 18, 1949

To: All Range Management Personnel, Bureau of
Land Management
From: Chief, Division of Range Management
Subject: The American Society of Range Management

I have just received the third issue of the *Journal of Range Management*, and I have reviewed again the first two issues. I would like to invite your personal attention to the benefits that you may anticipate from membership and active participation in the society. For example, the article entitled "Conservation on the Western Range" by Renner is of interest to everyone in the range management and range conservation field of work.

I think you are all aware of the Director's policy that employees of the Bureau of Land Management should be actively engaged in a general program of self-improvement and that for technical employees such as conservationists, the various scientific societies offer an excellent medium for participation. The Bureau has good representation in the Society of Range Management, but we are yet relatively low in numbers compared to our total personnel in range management work. I am taking this means of inviting your attention to the society as I am sure that many of you will want to become members. The dues are \$5 a year and may be sent to the society treasurer, Mr. Melvin S. Morris, Montana State University, Missoula, Montana.

/s/ G.M. Kerr

Chief, Division of Range
Management

Appendix No. 4 Report of the Journal Committee

"Members of this Committee felt that a journal carrying material whereby range men may keep abreast of their field is a vital part of the Range Management Society. Therefore, we recommend that the Society sponsor a publication entitled *Journal of Range Management*. In connection with the Journal we further recommend the following:

1. That the Journal be a quarterly of 32 to 64 pages per issue at the beginning. Later on its length may be increased. The size should be 6-3/4" X 10" approximately. There should be a two-column format.
 2. That the sections of the Journal consist of the following:
 - A. *Articles*. The articles to be of a technical or semitechnical nature that are clear to any intelligent reader whether he be technically trained in range or not. Each article should be no longer than 15 printed pages with an upper limit of 20 percent of their length in tables and figures. At cost to the author, however, this length and space may be greater.
 - B. *Reviews and Abstracts*. This section to contain reviews of books and abstracts of articles pertaining to range. Preparation of these to be a responsibility of members of the editorial board.
 - C. *News and Notes*. This section to feature names and activities of members.
 - D. *Letters and Comments*. This section to contain letters and comments that members of the society might wish to have published.
 - E. *Members*. This to be a list of members with addresses, to occur in the final number each year.
 3. That the editorial board consist of an editor or chairman and six members. These to be appointed by a majority vote of the council members, the editor or chairman may be appointed year after year indefinitely. The six members will serve three-year staggered terms, two new ones being appointed each year.
 4. That a publisher with experience be obtained to publish the Journal.
 5. That all bills concerned with the Journal be signed by the editor and secretary before being paid by the treasurer.
- A journal of this type should cost, under prevailing conditions, not more than \$12.50 per page per issue of 1,000 copies. This indicated that the subscription price for a journal of 32 pages per issue should be \$3.00 to \$4.00 per year."

Appendix No. 5. Internal Revenue Service Ruling about SRM's Tax-exemption Status.¹

“Internal Revenue Service
Washington, D.C. 20224
Nov. 1, 1971

Society for Range Management
F/K/A American Society of
Denver, Colorado 80222

Gentlemen:

This is in reply to your request that you be recognized exempt from Federal income tax as an organization qualifying under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. On May 26, 1962, under your former name, the American Society for Range Management, you were recognized as exempt from Federal income tax under the provisions of Section 101(7), which corresponds with current section 501(c)(6) of the Code.

Based on information supplied, and assuming your operations will be as stated in your application for recognition of exemption, we have determined you are exempt from Federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code for years beginning after December 31, 1970.

We have further determined you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Code, because you are an organization described in section 509(a)(2).

...Donors may deduct contributions to you as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to you or for your use are deductible for Federal and estate gift tax purposes under sections 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the Code ... Please place the ruling letter in your permanent records.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph A. Tedesco
Chief, Rulings Section
Exempt Organizations Branch”

¹Complete text of letter was reproduced in *Rangeman's News* 3(6):1,2. Deleted sections concern social security, Federal unemployment taxes, and other matters relating to the Society's operational procedures and various matters not directly bearing on the tax exemption ruling.

Appendix No. 6. Proposed standardization of SRM committees, Sept. 10, 1971.

I. Planning Committee

A. Responsibility is to provide continuing review and development of Society organization, administration, financing, programs, projects, and immediate goals, all within the framework of the Society's stated objectives (Art. II, Articles of Incorporation, as amended). In meeting its responsibility, the Planning Committee may recommend specific assignments to other committees and to the Executive Secretary's office.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. One member from each tenure group of the Board of Directors, each such member to serve on the committee for the full term of his service as a director; the new Board member appointed annually shall be appointed by the president whose term is concurrent with the director's first year of service.
2. Two members of the Advisory Council, to serve staggered two-year terms; the one Advisory Council member to be appointed each year shall be that member who will succeed to the chairmanship of the Advisory Council the following year;
3. The president elect of the Society, to serve a one-year term;
4. The immediate past president of the University Student Conclave, to serve a one-year term;
5. The Executive Secretary, to serve indefinitely;
6. The chairmanship of the committee shall automatically pass to the senior Board member on the committee.

C. There shall be an INVESTMENT ADVISORY GROUP, replacing the present Investment Committee which shall function under the direction of the Planning Committee. It shall consist of three to five members, knowledgeable, experienced, and active in the field of investment, who may be appointed or replaced by any president with the advice and consent of the Board of Directors. Members of the Investment Advisory Group will serve until replaced or until they resign. The principal responsibility of this group shall be to provide advice and recommendations regarding the Society's investment program.

D. There shall be an ARCHIVES AND HISTORY GROUP which shall function under the direction of the Planning Committee. It shall consist of three to five members to be appointed by the president upon the advice of the Planning Committee. Such members need not be appointed annually, but should serve indefinitely until they resign or replacement is recommended by the Planning Committee. The Archives and History Group shall be responsible for supervising the Society's archives, and shall prepare and periodically up-date the Society's history.

II. Membership Committees

A. Responsibility is to increase Society membership among all interests of the range management profession, with emphasis upon obtaining stable members. The at-large members of the committee shall provide a continuing analyses of membership status, recommend specific programs for membership recruitment, and review and recommend changes in the classes of—membership, membership dues, and membership records procedures.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. The current membership chairman of each Section, each to serve for the term of his service in the Section;
2. Nine members at-large representing various geographical areas and interest groups, to serve staggered three-year terms with three new members being appointed each year; at

least one of the nine members serving at any time shall be a student member of the Society;

3. The Executive Secretary, to serve indefinitely;

4. The chairman of the committee, to be appointed annually by the president, shall be selected from among the three senior at-large members.

III. Information and Education Committee

A. Responsibility is to develop and implement I&E programs for the general public—including not only various adults groups but organized youth groups (BSA, Girl Scouts, 4-H, FFA, etc.) and elementary and secondary school students. Additionally, the committee should promote more effective media publicity.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. The current I&E chairman of each Section, each to serve for the term of his service in the Section;
2. Nine additional members, selected particularly for their abilities and willingness, to serve staggered, three-year terms with three new members being appointed each year;
3. The Executive Secretary, to serve indefinitely;
4. The chairman of the committee, to be appointed annually by the president, shall be selected from among the three senior, three-year members.

IV. Publication Committee

A. Responsibility is to provide continuing review of the Society's periodicals (*Journal of Range Management* and *Rangeman's News*) and annually submit to the Board of Directors a written report which (1) evaluates each periodical on the basis of its format, content, and usefulness to the membership, and (2) makes recommendations regarding changes to format and content. The committee will also make recommendations regarding general publication policy, and shall be responsible for overseeing the production and maintaining quality control on all special publications of the Society.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. The respective editors of the *Journal of Range Management* and *Rangeman's News*;
2. One member from each tenure group of the JRM Editorial Board, each to serve for the full term of his service as a member of the Editorial Board; the Editorial Board member to be appointed annually to this committee shall be appointed by the president;
3. Two members at large, to serve staggered terms of two years with one such member to be appointed each year;
4. The chairmanship of the committee shall automatically pass to the senior at-large member of the committee.

C. The JRM EDITORIAL BOARD, consisting of 12 members serving staggered three-year terms with four members being appointed each year, shall be ancillary to the Publication Committee but under the direct supervision of the editor of the *Journal*. New members to the Editorial Board shall be appointed by the president upon the advice and recommendation of the editor. The Editorial Board shall review and referee manuscripts submitted for publication in JRM and perform such other related functions as the editor may request.

V. Public Affairs Committee

A. Responsibilities are to be alert to and solicit advice on matters which the Society might logically make an official statement; to draft tentative position statements for review by the Board of Directors; to review and recommend for approval, modification, or disapproval all position statements originating in the Sec-

tions; and to keep current on and advise the Board of international, national, and regional affairs of interest to the range management profession.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. The immediate past-president of the Society, who shall serve as chairman;
2. A university student member, to serve a one-year term, to be appointed upon the advice and recommendation of the chairman of the University Student Conclave;
3. The Society's duly appointed representative to the Natural Resources Council of America;
4. Six members at large, to serve for staggered three-year terms with two new members being appointed each year.

VI. Professional Affairs Committee

A. Responsibilities are (1) to revise—and thereafter review and update, as necessary—the qualifications and requirements applicable to the U.S. Civil Service exam for Range Conservationist, so that such requirements and qualifications are mutually acceptable to SRM, the RSEC, and the principal Federal Agencies employing rangers; (2) to advance the professional status of range science and range management; (3) to keep the professional outlook of the Society in tune with scientific advances and changing demands; (4) to develop and implement continuing education programs for the various segments of the Society membership and for other professional groups; and (5) to explore the possibilities of the problems associated with establishing an accreditation program for colleges and universities.

B. Membership of the Committee shall consist of:

1. The chairman of the Range Science Education Council, who shall serve as chairman of the committee;
2. The vice-chairman of the RSEC, who shall succeed to the chairmanship of the Professional Affairs Committee;
3. One member representing each of the following Federal agencies: ARS, BIA, BLM, FS, SCS, each of which will serve a minimum of two years.
4. Six members at large, to serve staggered three-year terms with two new members being appointed each year.

C. The Professional Affairs Committee shall also supervise the programs and activities of:

1. The Society's EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, which shall be under the direct supervision of a coordinator to be appointed for an indefinite term upon the advice and recommendation of the Professional Affairs Committee;
2. The Society's DEPOSITORY LIBRARY maintained under contract at the Utah State University Library, under the supervision of the USU librarian and a member of the Society, the latter to be appointed for an indefinite term upon the advice and recommendation of the Professional Affairs Committee.

VII. Student Affairs Committee

A. Responsibility is to provide leadership for and assist in developing viable programs for SRM student members and other young people interested in range management, specifically by working with the Youth Range Forum, the University Student Conclave, and such other student programs as may be developed.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. Two Youth Range Forum delegates, to serve staggered two-year terms, and appointed on the advice and recommendation of the chairman of the YRF Subcommittee;
2. Two members of the University Student Conclave, to serve staggered two-year terms, and appointed on the advice and recommendation of the USC Subcommittee chairman;

3. Six members at large, to serve staggered three-year terms with two new members being appointed each year;
4. The chairman, to be appointed annually by the president, shall be one of the two senior at-large members;
5. The respective chairmen of the Youth Range Forum and the University Student Conclave Subcommittees shall be the at-large members of the second tenure-group.

VIII. International Affairs Committee

A. Responsibilities are to promote the recognition of rangelands and the practice of sound range management throughout the world, to encourage and assist in the formation of professional range management societies in other countries, and to establish liaison with foreign organizations with allied interests.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. Nine members, to serve staggered terms of three-years with three new members being appointed each year;
2. The chairman shall be selected from among the three senior members of the committee.

IX. Awards Committee

A. Responsibilities are to supervise the Society's awards and recognition program, to recommend such changes in that program which it deems advisable, to nominate for Board approval prospective recipients for Society awards, and to nominate Society members for appropriate awards and honors given by other organizations or institutions.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. Six members, to serve staggered three-year terms with two members being appointed each year;
2. The chairman, to be designated by the president, shall be one of the two senior members of the committee.

X. Annual Meeting City Committee

A. Responsibility is to compile and transmit to the Board of Directors the information needed to designate future sites for the Society's Annual Meeting; subsequently, that member of the committee from the Section in which the designated future Annual Meeting is to be held, shall be responsible for making such preliminary arrangements as necessary.

B. Membership of the Committee shall consist of:

1. One member from each Section within the geographical region in which the Annual Meeting is to be held, such member to be appointed upon the recommendation of the respective Section presidents;
2. The Executive Secretary, who shall serve indefinitely as chairman.

XI. Annual Meeting Committee

A. Responsibility is to plan and make all arrangements for the Annual Meeting.

Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. Two principal co-chairmen, appointed annually by the president, who shall be responsible for (a) the program, and (b) the arrangements, respectively;
2. Such other committee members as the co-chairmen may select to assist them;
3. The Executive Secretary, ex officio.

XII. Summer Meeting Committee

A. Responsibility is to plan and make all arrangements for the Summer Meeting.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. One member from the Section in which the Summer Meeting is to be held, such member to be appointed by the president on the advice and recommendation of the Section president, and who shall serve as chairman of the committee;
2. Such other members as the chairman may select to assist him;
3. The Executive Secretary, ex officio.

XIII. Nominating Committee

A. Responsibility is to develop a list of candidates for Society offices in accordance with the provisions of the bylaws and established procedure; the officers to be elected annually are a president-elect and two members of the Board of Directors.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. Six to nine members, customarily including the past-president of the Society, all to be appointed by the president;
2. The chairman shall be designated by the president from among the members appointed to the committee.

XIV. Elections Committee

A. Responsibility is to receive and tally all mail ballots, and to report to the president the results of all elections or referendums.

B. Membership of the committee shall consist of:

1. The Executive Secretary, who shall serve indefinitely as chairman of the committee;
2. Six additional members, to be appointed annually by the president, who are located in the general vicinity of the Executive Secretary's office.

**Appendix No. 7. Members of the Society for Range Management
on July 1, 1948 (J. Range Manage. 1:40-62)**

- *Aamodt, O.S.
 *Abbott, F. DeWitt
 *Abe, Susie
 *Aikman, John M.
 *Akin, Melvin J.
 *Albee, Leslie R.
 *Albert, E. Scuyler
 *Albertson, Albert
 Albertson, F.W.
 Allan, Philip F.
 *Allred, B.W.
 *Allred, J. Pratt
 *Allred, Warren J.
 *Anderson, Clarke A.
 *Anderson, Darwin
 *Anderson, E. William
 *Anderson, Kling L.
 Anderson, W. James
 *Anderwald, Frank R.
 Andrews, James S.
 *Armer, Walter D.
 *Arnason, Allan T.
 Arnold, Joseph F.
 *Arrington, O.N.
 Ashley, James F.
 Austin, Wayne W.
- *Bailey, Reed W.
 *Baker, Marvel L.
 *Ball, Eldon E.
 *Barnes, Oscar K.
 *Barton, O.C., Jr.
 *Bates, Kyle C.
 Bath, Alwyn
 Baumann, Edgar F.
 *Beall, Carl F.
 Beedon, O.L.
 *Beetle, Alan A.
 *Bell, Hershel M.
 *Bell, Sheldon A.
 Belmonte, Anthony R.
 *Bentley, Jay R.
 Berry, Troy N.
 Berryman, Jack H.
 *Betenson, Blaine
 Biederman, Henry
 *Billings, W.D.
 *Biswell, Harold H.
 *Blair, Ray F.
 *Blaisdell, James P.
 *Bleak, Alvin T.
 *Blomdahl, Albert E.
 *Blunt, Floyd M.
 Bohning, John W.
 *Bolander, A.L.
 Bostick, Vernon B.
 *Bowers, Raymond J.
 *Boyle, Robert V.
 *Bradford, Harold W.
 *Bradley, George E.
 *Branson, Lester R.
 Brasuel, Leonard E.
 Bratton, A.T.
 *Brewster, Burton B.
 *Brewster, Lyman
 *Bridge, Max W.
 *Bridges, J.O.
 *Brierley, Tom E.
 *Brooks, L.R.
 *Charter Member.
- *Brown, Dudley T.
 *Brown, Evert L.
 *Brown, Grover F.
 *Brown, H. Leo
 *Brown, H. Ray
 *Brunner, James R.
 *Bryan, Hugh M.
 *Burbach, Harold J.
 *Burdick, Merritt D.
 *Burke, Melvin H.
 Burns, Hampton
 *Bush, Roche D.
 *Buss, Paul A.
 *Buxton, Dale J.
- *Cable, Dwight R.
 *Caird, Ralph W.
 *Campbell, J.A.
 Campbell, J.B.
 *Campbell, Robert S.
 *Campbell, William W.
 *Canterbury, Clarence
 Carey, J.E., Jr.
 *Carlson, Norman K.
 *Carmichael, Bernes W.
 *Carter, Meril G.
 *Cassady, John T.
 *Cassidy, Hugh O.
 *Chapline, W.R.
 *Chohlis, G. John
 *Churchill, Ethan D.
 *Clark, Ira
 *Clark, Richard T.
 *Clawson, Marion
 *Clegg, Howard
 *Cliff, Edward P.
 *Clouston, John G.
 *Cole, Ralph S.
 *Coleman, Sam H.
 *Collins, Duane F.
 *Colt, William F.
 *Conard, Elverne C.
 *Cook, Clyde J.
 *Cook, C. Wayne
 *Cooney, Robert F.
 Cooper, Harold W.
 *Coppie, Robert F.
 *Cornelius, Donald R.
 *Costello, David F.
 Cottam, Walter P.
 *Coughlin, Louis E.
 Coupland, Robert T.
 *Cox, Donald E.
 *Cox, Edward D.
 *Cox, Elbert L.
 Craddock, George W.
 *Crafts, A.S.
 *Crane, Basil K.
 *Crane, J.V.
 Crawford, Kenneth
 *Culley, Matt J.
 Curtis, Kenneth M.
- *Dale, Sterle E.
 *Daniel, T.W.
 Daniels, Murillo A.
 *Darland, R.W.
 *Darrow, Robert A.
 *Dasmann, William P.
 *Davenport, Lester V.
 *Davis, Don
 Davis, Ray J.
- *Dawson, Aryles H.
 *Deen, J. Lee
 *DeLano, Howard R.
 *Deming, Milo H.
 *Denham, Avon
 *DeNio, Reginald M.
 Deschamps, Ray
 *DeSpain, Owen M.
 *Dibbern, John C.
 *Dickerson, Wesley R.
 Dickson, George A.
 *Dickson, Nowell D.
 *Dillard, J.D.
 Dobbas, Arthur B.
 *Dodge, Robert H.
 *Doman, Everett
 *Doran, Clyde W.
 *Dorius, Floyd W.
 *Douglas, Lynn H.
 *Douglas, Volney Marx
 *Douthitt, F.D.
 *Dremolski, L.A.
 *Dudley, Tom
 Dugan, William L.
 *Dutton, Walt L.
 *Dyksterhuis, E.J.
 *Dyreg, Ivan L.
- *Eckert, Stacey E.
 *Ellison, Lincoln
 Engleman, Jack E.
 *Ensminger, M.E.
 *Erickson, A.S.
 *Etter, Alfred G.
 *Etter, Thomas H.
 *Evans, Jerome
 *Everhart, Marion E.
 Everson, A.C.
 *Ewan, Lewis E.
 *Ewing, Carl M.
- *Fallis, Willard R.
 *Fautin, Reed W.
 *Favre, C.E.
 *Fenley, John M.
 Fenner, Ralph L.
 *Ferber, Arthur E.
 *Ferguson, Walter C.
 *Fish, Ralph M.
 *Flock, K.D.
 *Fonte, Carlton S.
 *Forchand, Roy
 *Forsman, John S.
 *Frandsen, Waldo R.
 *Freeman, John D.
 *Friedrich, C. Allan
 *Frischknecht, Neil C.
 *Fuelleman, Robert F.
 *Fulton, Daniel A.
- *Galbraith, Allan W.
 *Galt, M.H.
 *Gardner, James L.
 *Garner, Lawrence H.
 *Garrison, E.S.
 *Garrison, George A.
 Giffen, Craig A.
 *Gilbert, Paul F.
 *Giles, J. Kent
 *Gilman, James H.
 *Glendening, George E.
 *Goodwin, DuWayne L.
- *Gould, James G.
 *Gould, Walter L.
 *Graham, Charles A.
 *Gray, Warren J.
 *Green, Lisle R.
 Green, Max C.
 Greenhalgh, Clifton M.
 *Greenland, Richard S.
 *Greenslet, E.R.
 *Greffenius, R.J.
 Grest, Edward G.
 *Guilbert, H.R.
 *Gunderson, Arden B.
 *Gutzman, Wilson C.
- Hafenrichter, A.L.
 *Hague, Lloyd A.
 *Hales, Doyle C.
 *Haller, Frederick B.
 Halls, Lowell K.
 Hammond, Boyd S.
 *Handy, Harley M.
 Hansen, A.K.
 Hansen, J. Deloy
 Hansen, W.L.
 *Hanson, Wallace R.
 *Harbison, D.E.
 *Harlan, Jack R.
 *Harrington, Douglas G.
 *Harris, Grant A.
 *Harris, Robert W.
 Harrison, Pleas H.
 *Hart, George H.
 *Hase, Cecil L.
 *Haskell, Horace S.
 *Haslam, Byron E.
 *Hayden, Ada
 *Hays, Robert S.
 *Heady, Harold F.
 Heaton, Gordon L.
 Hedrick, Donald W.
 *Heerwagen, Arnold
 *Heggie, T.L.
 *Hein, M.A.
 *Heintz, Oscar B.
 *Helander, Melvin
 *Helm, Harley J.
 *Henderson, Robert W.
 *Hendron, Harold H.
 *Henriques, Douglas E.
 Hermansen, Royce D.
 *Hervey, Donald F.
 *Heywood, Benjamin B.
 *Hickman, C.W.
 *Hill, Edward B.
 *Hill, Pete
 Hirons, Rufus T.
 *Hirst, W. Harold
 *Hlebichuk, Steve F.
 *Hoagland, Darrell W.
 *Hochmuth, Harold R.
 *Hodges, Elver M.
 *Hodgson, C.W.
 Hoelke, Roy
 Hohngren, David
 *Holding, Arthur L.
 *Hole, C. Douglas
 *Holmgren, Ralph C.
 *Holscher, Clark E.
 Holzman, Henry P.
 *Hopkins, Walt

- *Hormay, August L.
 *Hosaka, Edward Y.
 *Houghton, Haley F.
 *Hougland, L.L.
 *House, E.E.
 *Howard, Walter E.
 *Hubbard, W.A.
 *Huffman, Ward T.
 Hughes, Ralph H.
 *Hull, A.C., Jr.
 *Humphrey, R.R.
 *Hurd, R.M.
 *Hurst, William D.
 *Hurt, Leon C.
 *Hurwitz, Burt L.
 *Hutchings, Selar S.
 *Hyder, Donald N.
 Iverson, Floyd
 *Jackman, E.R.
 *Jacobs, James L.
 Jacoby, W.E.
 *Jansson, J. Robert
 *Jellison, Arthur J.
 *Jenson, Dewane E.
 *Jensen, Harold J.
 *Jensen, Ralph
 *Johnson, Eric A.
 Johnson, Everett E.
 *Johnson, Fred W.
 Johnson, Harlen G.
 *Johnson, Henry A.
 Johnson, Joe C.
 *Johnson, Wallace M.
 *Johnston, Alex
 Johnston, Ted
 *Jones, A.E.
 *Jones, Glen R.
 Jones, Horace E.
 Jones, Lloyd E.
 *Jorgensen, C. Glen
 *Jorgensen, Rolf B.
 *Joy, C.A.
 *Julander, Odell
 *Kalitowski, C.L.
 *Kalmbach, Edwin R.
 *Kammlade, William C.
 *Kansky, George W.
 *Karn, W.F.
 *Keil, Nolan F.
 *Keller, Wesley R.
 Kelso, M.M.
 *Kennedy, Fred H.
 *Kerr, Gerald M.
 Killough, John R.
 *Killpack, Elliott
 Kimball, Thomas L.
 *King, Art
 King, J.H.
 *Kinnaman, Dale H.
 *Kinnard, Ray D.
 *Kirby, F. Lee
 *Kirk, W.G.
 *Klippel, Graydon E.
 *Krause, Paul A.
 Kreutzer, Edward M.
 Krueger, Bill
 *Kuehner, Roy C.
 *Kucera, John M.
 *Kutzleb, Charles A.
 *Lambert, Clyde
 *Lancaster, James W.
 *Charter member
 *Lancaster, Robert R.
 *Landers, John D.
 Lang, Edward M.
 Lang, Robert L.
 *Larson, Floyd D.
 *Larson, L. Wayne
 Lassen, Robert W.
 *Lavin, Fred
 *Lawrence, Mark E.
 *Leftwich, Fred O.
 *Leithhead, Horace L.
 *Lemon, Paul C.
 *Leonard, R. Boyd
 *Leopold, A. Starker
 *Lewis, Mont E.
 *Lewis, R.D.
 Lightfoot, William C.
 Lister, Paul B.
 *Lommasson, T.
 *Longhurst, William M.
 *Lord, Philip B.
 Lorenz, Abraham
 *Love, L.D.
 *Lowe, Clyde T.
 Luker, Cyril
 Lull, Howard W.
 Lund, Doyle S.
 Lusher, Arthur S.
 Manning, Kirwin A.
 *Markham, Ben S.
 *Martin, S. Clark
 *Martin, William F.
 Martinez, J. Paul
 *Mason, Lamar R.
 *Massing, Daniel G.
 Mathews, William L.
 *Mattox, James E.
 Maughan, Kenneth O.
 Maw, Edward C.
 Mayhoffer, William H.
 Mazzetta, A.J.
 *Mcenen, Friedrich E.
 Meford, Rulon L.
 Meik, Eldon E.
 *Merewether, F.W.
 *Merrill, Leo B.
 Merritt, King
 Merryfield, LeRoy A.
 *Miller, Don
 *Miller, John C.
 *Miller, Milton D.
 Miller, Warren G.
 *Millin, Richard B.
 *Mills, Edward E.
 *Mitchell, Glenn E.
 *Mock, H. Byron
 Moeller, Theo L.
 Moffitt, Donald S.
 *Moir, A.D.
 *Molohon, Albin D.
 Monroe, James W.
 *Moore, George C.
 Morgan, L.T.
 *Morgan, Robert E.
 *Morris, Melvin S.
 Morris, Owen W.
 *Mueller, Glenn H.
 *Muir, Joseph
 *Murray, Irvin Pat
 *Murray, William E.
 *Murie, Adolph
 McAllister, R. Burnell
 *McCabe, Arch E.
 McCain, Randal
 *McConnell, Earl
 *McConnell, Mack
 *McCorkel, J.S.
 McCorkle, Will D.
 *McCully, Wayne G.
 *McDonald, John E.
 *McGinnies, William G.
 *McGinnies, William J.
 *McIlvain, E.H.
 *McLaughlin, J. Ross
 *McLean, Alastair
 McWilliams, Jesse L.
 *Nadeau, Leon R.
 Nave, J.C.
 *Naylor, Dale C.
 Nease, Felton R.
 *Nelson, Ben
 Nelson, Enoch W.
 *Nelson, Howard S.
 *Nielsen, Averil B.
 *Nielsen, Don B.
 *Nielsen, Robert D.
 *Nixon, Walter M.
 *Noble, Myrvin E.
 *Norris, Jonathan J.
 *Olmsted, Charles E.
 Olsen, C.J.
 Olsen, Foyer
 Olson, Harry
 Olson, Leonard J.
 *Orcutt, Bruce
 *Osborn, Ben O.
 *Owens, James L.
 *Palmer J. Earl
 *Palmer, Marcellus
 *Park, Barry C.
 *Park, Robert H.
 *Parker, Kenneth W.
 Passey, Howard B.
 Pattengale, Paul S.
 *Payne, Gene F.
 *Pearse, C. Kenneth
 *Pechanec, Joseph F.
 *Peck, James A.
 *Peck, L.O.
 *Peck, R.B.
 *Pederson, Rudy J.
 Penny, J.R.
 *Peterson, Roald A.
 *Peterson, Virgil C.
 *Phillips, T.A.
 *Phillips, W.S.
 Pierson, Ed
 Piper, Frank C.
 Platt, Kenneth B.
 *Plummer, A. Perry
 Pomeroy, John S.
 Potter, Howard L.
 *Potter, Loren D.
 Poulson, Dennis A.
 *Poulton, Charles E.
 *Powers, Gordon L.
 *Pratt, Frederick J.
 *Price, Gordon J.
 *Price, Harold H.
 *Price, J. Boyd
 *Price, Raymond
 *Price, William L.
 Prichard, Leonard A.
 *Rants, Charles L.
 Rasmussen, Evan L.
 *Rasmussen, Leroy H.
 *Rector, C.M.
 *Reed, John Frederick
 *Reed, M.J.
 *Reid, Elbert H.
 *Renner, Frederic G.
 *Rhodes, Robert R.
 *Rice, Ben F.
 Rich, Lowell R.
 Richman, Val B.
 *Richwine, Lyman L.
 *Riegel, Andrew
 *Riordan, Francis A.
 *Riordan, Laurence E.
 *Ripperton, John C.
 Roach, Mack E.
 *Roberts, Paul H.
 *Robertson, Joseph H.
 *Robinette, W. Leslie
 *Robinson, John P.
 *Robinson, Max E.
 Rogan, Nathan L.
 *Rogler, George A.
 *Rohwer, August C.
 *Roth, Arthur H., Jr.
 *Roundy, Robert A.
 *Rudolph, Rosser A.
 Rule, George D.
 *Rummell, Robert S.
 *Runyan, H. Everett
 *Sampson, Arthur W.
 *Savage, David A.
 *Sawyer, W.A.
 Schaertl, Richard L.
 Scherbel, Paul N.
 *Schmutz, Ervin
 Schram, Charles H.
 Schroeder, V.J.
 *Schumacher, Charles M.
 Schwan, H.E.
 *Schwinn, David S.
 *Sealander, Irvin L.
 *Seely, Chesley P.
 Sheldon, Marcus K.
 Shelley, William D.
 *Shepherd, Weldon O.
 Shillingburg, Ernest C.
 Shillingburg, F.C.
 *Shipley, Roy L.
 *Sholes, W.R.
 Short, Laurence R.
 Show, S.B.
 *Shunk, Albert H.
 *Simmons, Charles F.
 *Simon, James R.
 *Simpson, Carl W.
 Skarra, Perry E.
 *Smith, Arthur D.
 *Smith, Byron T.
 *Smith, H.N.
 Smith, Harold W.
 *Smith, Howard B.
 *Smith, Ned A.
 Smith, Ralph
 *Smith, V.D.
 *Snyder, Henry E.
 *Snyder, T. Joseph
 *Southwell, B.L.
 Spence, Liter E.
 *Spencer, Damon A.
 Spencer, John W.
 *Sperry, Omer E.
 *Springfield, Harry W.
 *Starr, Virgil E.

- *Steed, Alvin V.
 *Steffen, E.H.
 Stein, Edwin W.
 *Stevens, David C.
 Stevenson, E.W.
 Stevenson, John A.
 *Stewart, George
 *Stewart, L.F.
 Stewart, T. Guy
 *Stewart, James O.
 Stinson, T.M.
 *Stock, Merlin R.
 *Stoddart, Laurence A.
 *Stoesz, A.D.
 Stokes, James D.
 Stovall, Sam Loyd
 *Street, James E.
 Sundly, Gudmund E.
 *Sundquist, Carl L.
 Surface, Victor A.
 *Talbot M.W.
 *Taylor, Cal
 *Taylor, Peter W.
 Teigen, Mons L.
 *Thomas, Eugene L.
 *Charter Member
- *Thomas, Gerald W.
 *Thomas, Julian R.
 *Thompson, E. Lavelle
 Thompson, Floyd A.
 *Thompson, Rowland G.
 *Thomsic, Mike F.
 Thornton, Joseph F.
 Thursby, Wells
 *Tidwell, C.A.
 *Tisdale, E.W.
 *Torgerson, A.R.
 *Trew, Thad B.
 Trierweiler, Joseph L.
 Tripp, Norman R.
 *Truden, Andre B.
 *True, Charles, W., Jr.
 *Tucker, Edwin A.
 Tulley, Harlan N.
 *Turner, George T.
 Turner, Lewis M.
 Turney, H.J.
 Umland, Elmer R.
 *Valentine, K.A.
 Varner, I.M.
 Vass, A.F.
- Vogt, William
 *Vorhies, Charles T.
 Wagner, Joe A.
 *Wagner, R.E.
 Wagnon, Kenneth A.
 *Wahrgren, John L.
 *Walden, V.C.
 *Walker, Alfred H.
 *Wallace, Stanton
 *Walter, Carl F.
 Walters, Joel
 *Wampole, John H.
 *Waneka, C.C.
 *Warren, Francis E.
 *Wasser, Clinton H.
 Watkins, Allan G.
 *Weaver, George E.
 Weaver, Harold
 *Weaver, J.E.
 Weir, William C.
 West, J.W.
 *West, Wayne W.
 *Wheeler, S.S.
 Whetsell, William C.
 Whetstone, S.H.
 *White, Allenby L.
- *White, Wilton T.
 White, William N.
 *Whitman, Warren C.
 Willadsen, Marius
 Williams, Chester A.
 *Williams, Erasmus W.
 Williams, Evan J.
 *Williams, Quentin
 Williams, Richard C.
 *Williams, Richard P.
 Williamson, Henry H.
 Willis, Thomas G.
 *Wilson, David G.
 *Wilson, Thomas I
 Wilton, Eugene W.
 *Winkler, Orval E.
 Winn, D. Sheldon
 Wood, George A.
 *Wood, Waldo E.
 Woods, Robert W.
 *Woolfolk, E.J.
 Young, Dale W.
 *Young, Vernon A.
 *Zumwalt, C.W.

Appendix No. 8 Charter members affiliated with the Society as of December 1984.

Abbott, F. DeWitt*	Doman, Everett*	Johnston, Alex	Pratt, Frederick J.
Akin, Melvin J.	Dyksterhuis, E.J.	Jorgensen, C. Glen	Price, J. Boyd
Anderson, E. William	Ensminger, M.E.	Jorgensen, Rolf B.*	Rants, Charles L.
Anderson, Kling L.	Everhart, Marion E.*	Kansky, George W.	Reed, John Frederick
Armer, Walter D.	Fallis, Willard R.	Keil, Nolan F.	Reid, Elbert H.*
Beetle, Alan A.*	Fenley, John M.	Keller, Welsey R.	Renner, Frederic G.*
Bell, Hershel M.	Fonte, Carlton S.	Krause, Paul A.*	Riordan, Laurence E.*
Bentley, Jay R.*	Forsman, John S.	Kuehner, Roy C.*	Robertson, Joseph H.*
Biswell, Harold H.	Freeman, John D.*	Landers, John D.	Robinson, Max E.*
Blaisdell, James P.	Frischknecht, Neil C.*	Leithead, Horace L.	Rogler, George A.*
Blomdahl, Albert E.	Fulton, Daniel A.*	Lewis, Mont E.*	Roth, Arthur H., Jr.
Boyle, Robert V.	Garrison, George A.	Longhurst, William	Rummell, Robert S.
Bradford, Harold W.	Gilbert, Paul F.	Martin, S. Clark*	Schmutz, Ervin M.*
Bradley, George E.*	Giles, J. Kent*	Mason, Lamar R.	Schumacher, Charles M.
Brown, H. Leo	Gould, Walter L.	Mattox, James	Schwinn, David S.
Burdick, Merritt D.	Graham, Charles A.	Merrill, Leo B.	Sealander, Irvin L.
Bush, Roche D.*	Gray, Warren	Morris, Melvin S.	Shepherd, Weldon O.
Cable, Dwight	Green, Lisle R.*	Mueller, Glenn H.	Smith, Arthur D.*
Campbell, Robert S.*	Halls, Lowell K.	McCorkle, J.S.	Springfield, Harry W.
Carter, Meril G.	Hanson, Wallace R.*	McCully, Wayne G.*	Steed, Alvin V.
Cassady, John T.	Harris, Grant A.*	McGinnies, William G.*	Taylor, Peter W.
Chapline, W.R.*	Harris, Robert W.	McGinnies, William J.*	Thomas, Eugene L.
Clawson, Marion	Heady, Harold F.*	McIlvain, E.H.*	Thomas, Gerald W.*
Clegg, Howard*	Henriques, Douglas E.	McLean, Alastair	Thompson, E. Lavelle*
Cliff, Edward P.	Heywood, Benjamin B.*	Osborn, Ben O.	Tidwell, C.A.
Clouston, John G.*	Hill, Pete	Payne, Gene*	Tisdale, E.W.*
Cole, Ralph S.	Hirst, W. Harold*	Pearse, C. Kenneth*	Trew, Thad B.
Coleman, Sam H.*	Hodges, Elver M.	Pechanec, Joseph F.*	Turner, George T.*
Colt, William F.	Holscher, Clark E.*	Peck, R.B.	Valentine, K.A.
Conard, Elverne C.	Hormay, August L.*	Pedersen, Rudy J.*	Walker, Alfred H.
Cook, C. Wayne*	Hubbard, W.A.	Peterson, Roald A.*	Wallace, Stanton
Crane, Basil K.*	Hull, A.C., Jr.	Phillips, T.A.	Wasser, Clinton H.*
Dale, Sterle E.	Humphrey, R.R.	Plummer, A. Perry*	Weaver, George E.
Darrow, Robert A.	Hurd, Richard M.	Potter, Loren D.	West, Wayne W.
Dawson, Aryles H.	Hurst, William D.*	Poultton, Charles*	Whitman, Warren C.*
DeLano, Howard R.	Hyder, Donald N.*	Powers, Gordon L.	Williams, Erasmus W.
DeNio, Reginald M.*	Jacobs, James L.*		Wood, Waldo E.

*These persons attended a Charter Member Breakfast in Salt Lake City, Utah, February 13, 1985.

Appendix No. 9 Procedures for Public Policy Formulation¹

The Society for Range Management is a professional organization composed of individuals with a common interest in the study, management, and use of rangelands and related ecosystems. The Society's objectives are set forth in the Articles of Incorporation and the Bylaws of the Society. Section 6, Article XI of the Bylaws establishes guidelines for the formulation of policy which should be closely followed.

(a) Formulation of policy should be a deliberate matter because of the diversity of groups within the Society, the breadth of its objectives and the way in which it is organized. Impetuous and hastily conceived policy statements can be disastrously divisive and reflect unfavorably on the Society.

(b) Policy statements should relate to principle rather than to specifics or procedures...

(c) The manner in which policy statements are made will need to be governed by prudence, foresight, and a sense of realism.

(d) The Society can speak only for the profession of range management and not for the objectives and interests of any of the diverse groups represented within the Society.

(e) On issues where the Society, Section, or Chapter is divided significantly in opinion, even though the issue is approved by majority vote, it would be unwise to express a position forcibly.

(f) There are many kinds of issues on which it would be imprudent for the Society, Section, and Chapters to issue policy statements or to express an opinion.

The Society's Range Management Policy Statements express the basic SRM philosophies, and Policy Statements must meet the text of the above guidelines. One means of achieving SRM objectives is by setting forth principles in the Policy Statements against which issues and positions are to be measured. Policy Statements are the basis for all SRM resolutions or positions on range management issues taken by officers, Sections, and Chapters.

For the purposes of SRM public policy formulation and implementation processes, as recognized in Section 4, Article XI of the Bylaws, the following definitions will be used:

Policy Statement—a carefully derived statement of principle to guide directions and actions of the Society for Range Management.

Position Statement—an unequivocal statement of posture or attitude in regard to a specific issue within the parameters of a Policy Statement of the Society.

Resolution—formal expression of opinion based upon conclusions which requests and encourages action to resolve a situation within the parameters of a Policy Statement of the Society.

Policy Statement Formulation Procedures

1. A Section or any active member of the Society may propose new policy for referral to the appropriate SRM committee and in turn to the Public Affairs Committee and Advisory Council for review and recommendations prior to consideration and action by the Board of Directors.

The Public Affairs Committee and Advisory Council will be responsible to the Board of Directors for reviewing and proposing changes in Policy Statements and will aid the Board in identifying situations which should be addressed as a policy, resolution, or position statement.

Policy Statements are a function of the Society; Sections will not develop Policy Statements.

2. Policies of the Society for Range Management are adopted, amended or rescinded by referendum. Passage of a referendum

issue shall be by a simple majority of those voting.

3. The Policy Statements shall be published in a Society periodical. The results of referendum to obtain expression by the membership of existing or proposed Policy Statements shall also be published in a Society periodical.

Resolution and Position Formulation Procedures

1. A Section or any active member of the Society may submit resolutions or position statements to the Society headquarters for referral to the appropriate committee of the Society.

2. The Society Committees must consider all proposed resolutions or position statements on range management matters coming from a Section or from an individual active member.

The Board of Directors and Advisory Council shall be empowered at any time to prepare and present resolutions or position statements to the appropriate Society Committee for consideration.

3. Resolutions or position statements are considered by the appropriate Society Committee and are forwarded with recommended action to the Public Affairs Committee which will prepare the final draft and determine consistency with SRM policy before forwarding for consideration by the Advisory Council and SRM Board. The committee chairman or his delegate may be present during deliberations on said statements and be prepared to support the statement.

4. To become an official statement of the Society, resolutions or position statements shall be approved by a two-thirds majority vote of the Board of Directors.

5. Any interim positions or resolutions determined by the Society Board of Directors must be submitted to the appropriate Society Committee at the next meeting of the Society for review and consideration through regular formulation procedures.

6. If any resolution or position statement presented through the Committee system shall fail to receive a two-thirds favorable vote of the Board, the active members of the Society present and voting at any annual meeting of the membership may allow, by a two-thirds vote or petition of 50 signatures, its reintroduction in the annual business meeting and it may be adopted by a two-thirds vote of such active members present and voting.

7. Each Section and Chapter shall have the authority to formulate positions and resolutions which are within the area of its jurisdiction and are consistent with Society Policy Statements.

8. Chapters must file position statements and resolutions with the Section. Sections must file both Chapter and Section position statements and resolutions with the SRM Executive Secretary.

9. The SRM Board may, by a two-thirds vote, rescind any Society, Section, or Chapter position statements or resolutions. Sections and Chapters may also rescind their position statements or resolutions.

¹(*Rangelands* 4:33, 34).

Appendix No. 10. Chronology of early youth activities of the Society for Range Management, Sections, and members to 1970

- 1949** ASRM member Walter S. Davis initiated 4-H and FFA grass judging contests at the major stock shows in Texas.
- 1950** M.A. McDonald reported grass judging contests initiated in Canada for junior members.
Pacific Northwest Section reported plant identifications contest for boys being planned.
- 1951** ASRM Planning and Activities Sub-committee under Education suggests that sections sponsor youth activities, plant identification contest, and essay contests.
Pacific Northwest Section planned summer camp for 4-H boys and assists in raising money. Participants to be winners of plant identification contests.
- 1952** Colorado Section formed committee to promote grass judging. Section members to judge 4-H/FFA grass display board entries at National Western Stock Show.
4-H Range Demonstration team of two Montana girls presented their state-winning demonstration at fifth annual ASRM banquet.
Pacific Northwest Section organized a second plant identification contest.
- 1953** The Board suggested section projects for youth such as plant identification contests, range judging contests, and camps.
Technical Planning Committee recommended a standing committee to develop a manual for use in 4-H/FFA training.
- 1954** Nevada Section conducted a statewide essay contest on grazing.
Society Committee on Cooperation with Youth appointed.
New Mexico Section sponsored a 4-H grass judging contest.
Northern Great Plains Youth Activities Committee provided circulars on range to 4-H/FFA groups.
- 1955** Utah Section held Conservation Camp for Youth (4-H/FFA/BSA).
Kansas-Oklahoma Section conducted four range and pasture judging contests for 850 boys.
Texas Section conducted first Range Camps.
- 1956** Nebraska Section cooperated with Extension Service to sponsor Range Judging Day.
- 1959** South Dakota Section presented "Oscar Awards" to two 4-H members for grass and range plant exhibits. Awards program initiated in 1955. Reported work on developing *Range: Its Nature and Use* as state publication.
ASRM Board of Directors authorized purchase of dies for 4-H/FFA Awards Program.
- 1960** Society reported that five sections and Alberta had produced and were using range management youth manuals patterned after ASRM's model, *Range: Its Nature and Use*.
- 1963** Range Education Committee had the following sub-committee work areas (1) Boy Scout Merit Badge, (2) Elementary and High School Range Management Material, (3) 4-H/FFA Projects, and (4) Range Camps.
- 1964** Range Education Committee report noted Youth Range Facts Forum.
- 1966** First Range Youth Forum conducted at Logan, Utah, at Summer Meeting with 16 delegates from eight sections being present.
- 1969** ASRM had a booth at FFA Career Show at annual meeting of FFA in Kansas City, Missouri.
- 1970** Range merit badge plan submitted to Boy Scouts of America...

Appendix 11. Publications of the Society for Range Management¹

Serial publications

1. Journal of Range Management. Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct. 1948) to the present Vol. 37, No. 6.
2. Rangeland News. Vol. 1, No. 1 (June 1969) to Vol. 6, No. 4 (August 1974).
3. Rangeland's Journal. Vol. 1, No. 1 (Oct. 1974) to Vol. 5 No. 6 (Dec. 1978)
4. Rangelands Vol. 1, No. 1 (Feb. 1979) to present (Vol. 6, No. 6).

Range Science Series

1. Branson, Farrel A., Gerald F. Gifford, and J. Robert Owens. 1972. Rangeland hydrology. Range Science Series No. 1 84 pp. illus.
2. Branson, Farrel A., Gerald A. Gifford, Kenneth G. Renard, and Richard F. Haday. 1981. Rangeland hydrology. Range Science Series No. 1 (second edition). 340 pp. illus.
3. Hewitt, George B., Ellis W. Huddleston, Robert J. Lavigne, Darrell N. Ueckert, and J. Gordon Watts. 1974. Rangeland entomology. Range Science Series No. 2. 132 pp. illus.
4. Laycock, W.A. 1975. Rangeland reference areas. Range Science Series No. 3. 66 pp. illus.
5. Sosebee, Ronald E., Ray W. Brown, James L. Charley, Billie E. Dahl, Joe R. Goodwin, Donald N. Hyder, Walter T. McDonough, Russell T. Moore, Lowell T. Moser, and M.J. Trlica. 1977. Rangeland plant physiology. Range Science Series No. 4. 290 pp. illus.
6. Johnson, Douglas A. (Editor). 1979. Special management needs of alpine ecosystems. Range Science Series No. 5. 100 pp. illus.

Range Monographs

1. Ares, Fred N. (Edited by R.S. Campbell) 1974. The Jornada Experimental Range. Range Monograph No. 1. 80 pp. illus.
2. Branson, Farrel A. 1985. Vegetative changes on western rangelands. Range Monograph No. 2. 76 pp. illus.

Range Symposium Series

1. Campbell, Robert S., and Carlton H. Herbel (Editors). 1975. Improved range plants. A symposium sponsored jointly by the Society for Range Management, American Society of Agronomy, and Crop Science Society of America, Tucson, Arizona, February 5, 1974. Range Symposium Series No. 1 90 pp. illus.

Proceedings

1. Hyder, D.N. (Editor). 1975. Arid shrublands. Proceedings of the third workshop of the United States/Australia Rangeland Panel, Tucson, Arizona, March 26-April 5, 1975. 148 pp. illus.
2. Hyder, Donald N. (Editor) 1978. Proceedings of First International Rangeland Congress, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. August 14-18, 1978. 742 pp. illus.

Miscellaneous Publications of the Society

1. Range Term Glossary Committee, Donald L. Huss, chairman. 1964. A glossary of terms used in range management. 32 pp.
2. Range Term Glossary Committee, M.M. Kothmann, chairman. 1974. A glossary of terms used in range management (second edition). 36 pp.
3. Anderson, E. William. Undated. Quotable range quotes. 37 pp. mimeo.
4. Bartlett, E. Tom, chairman. 1983. Brandaids: Opportunities for survival and success in ranching. 12 pp. illus.
5. Darrow, Robert A. 1959. 10-year index, Journal of Range Management. Volumes 1-10 (1948-1957). 46 pp.
6. Hedrick, Donald W. 1969. Second 10-year index, Journal of Range Management (Volumes 11-20, 1958-1967). 72 pp.
7. Abstracts of papers presented at the 11th annual meeting to the present (37th annual meeting), abstracts for each meeting were printed separately.
8. Joint publications with the Old West Regional Commission were as follows:
 - a. Shaver, J.C. 1977. North Dakota rangeland resources. 118 pp. illus.
 - b. Baumberger, Rodney. 1977. South Dakota rangeland resources. 150 pp. illus.
 - c. Bose, Dan R. 1977. Rangeland resources of Nebraska. 121 pp. illus.
 - d. Shrader, John A. 1977. Wyoming rangeland resources. Wyo. Agric. Exp. Sta. Scientific Rep. No. 854. 87 pp. illus.
 - e. Management and use of Northern Plains Rangelands. Proceedings of a symposium held Feb. 27 and 28, 1978, at Bismark, North Dakota. 142 pp. illus.
9. Three motion picture films produced by Montana Film Production, Inc., Helena, MT for the Society for Range Management and the Old West Regional Commission and distributed by Piccadilly Films International Co., Ltd., Box 17999, Broadway Station, San Antonio, TX were:
 - a. Rangelands: The Silent Resources
 - b. Rangelands: An American Heritage
 - c. The Maverick

INDEX

- A
- 2,4,5-T 26
- 4-H 13, 27, 29, 33, 67
- Aamodt, O.S. 62
- Abbott, F. DeWitt 62, 65
- Abe, Susie 15, 62
- Abercrombie, Robert 21
- Abilene Christian College 27
- accreditation 11, 41; Table 9-2
- Accreditation Committee 41
- acknowledgments iii
- Adams, "Boots" Scholarship 30
- Adams, Glenn R. 41
- Adams, K.C. 32
- Adams, K.S. 30, 32
- Advertising Committee 12
- Advisory Council 4, 9, 11, 12, 14, 21-22, 29-30, 59, 66
- Agricultural Adjustment Administration 1
- Agricultural Research Service (ARS) 60
- Aikman, John M. 62
- Akin, Melvin J. 62, 65
- Albee, Leslie R. 9, 21, 62
- Albert, E. Scuyler 62
- Albertson, Albert 62
- Albertson, F.W. 35, 62
- Allan, Philip F. 62
- Allred, Berten W. (Bill) 3, 7, 21, 33, 46, 62
- Allred, J. Pratt 62
- Allred, Warren J. 62
- American Association for the Advancement of Science 22, 24, 51
- American Dairy Science Association 44
- American Fisheries Society 24
- American Forage and Grassland Council 17, 22, 24
- American Grassland Society 4
- American Institute of Biological Sciences 22, 24, 44
- American Society of Agronomy 1, 24, 44, 51
- American Society of Animal Production (Science) (ASAP) 1, 17, 22, 24, 44, 51
- American Society of Range Management 4, 37, 43, 54, 56, 58, 67
- Anderson, Clarke A. 62
- Anderson, Darwin 62
- Anderson, E. William 7-9, 11, 16, 32-33, 41, 45, 62, 65, 68, iii
- Anderson, Kling 21, 32-33, 62, 65
- Anderson, Val Jo 31
- Anderson, W. James 5, 47, 62
- Anderwald, Frank R. 62
- Andrews, James S. 62
- Annual Meeting City Committee 12, 60
- Annual Meeting Committee 12, 60
- Annual Meeting attendance 22; Table 4-2
- Annual meetings 17-22; Fig. 6, Table 4-1.
- Archives 44
- Archives and History Group 59
- Ares, Fred N. 68
- Arizona Section 12, 17, 27
- Armer, Walter D. 62, 65
- Arnason, Allan T. 62
- Arnold, Joseph F. 62
- Arrangements Committee 3, 4
- Arrington, O.N. 62
- Articles of Incorporation 4, 5, 66
- Artz, John L. (Jack) 33, 41, 45
- Ashley, James F. 62
- Atkins, A.P. 7, iii
- Austin, Wayne W. 62
- Australia Commonwealth Department of Education and Science 46
- Australian Society for Range Management 14
- Avant, Dale 26
- Awards: 31, 32
- Fellow 32; Table 7-3
- Frederic G. Renner 32; Table 7-4
- Outstanding Achievement 32; Table 7-2
- Received by Society 33-34; Fig. 11
- Special 32; Table 7-1
- Awards Committee 12, 32, 60
- Ayres, Thomas L. 46
- B
- Bailey, Reed W. 62
- Baize, John 45
- Baker, Marvel L. 58, 62
- Ball, Eldon, E. 62
- Barnes, Oscar K. 62
- Bartlett, E. Tom 15, 68
- Bartolome, James 40
- Barton, O.C., Jr. 62
- Bates, Kyle C. 62
- Bates, Myrta 9
- Bath, Alwyn 62
- Baumann, Edgar F. 62
- Baumberger, Rodney 41, 43, 68
- Beaty, Elvis R. 18
- Beall, Carl F. 62
- Beaty, Elvis R. 18
- Bedell, Thomas E. 33
- Beedon, O.L. 62
- Beetle, Alan A. 1, 4-5, 8, 21, 28, 33, 39, 43-44, 62, 65, iii
- Beitia, Frank G. 21
- Bell Publication Company 5
- Bell, Herschel M. 33, 62, 65
- Bell, J.R. (John) 21
- Bell, Sheldon A. 62
- Belmonte, Anthony R. 62
- Bement, Robert E. 33
- Benchmarks* 23, 26
- Bentley, Jay R. 5, 21, 33, 46, 62, 65
- Berry, Lester J. 21, 33
- Berry, Troy N. 62
- Berryman, Jack H. 62
- Betenson, Blaine 62
- Biederman, Henry 62
- Billings, W.D. 62
- Biswell, Harold H. 3-5, 33, 36, 39-40, 62, 65
- Blackburn, Will 30
- Blair, Ray F. 62
- Blaisdell, James P. 62, 65
- Bleak, Alvin T. 62
- Bliss, Elizabeth 9
- Blomdahl, Albert E. 62, 65
- Blunt, Floyd M. 62
- Board (see Directors, Board of)
- Bohning, John W. (Jack) 7, 15, 33, 42, 62, iii
- Bolander, A.L. 62
- Bonham, Charles D. 40
- Born, D.G. 27
- Bose, Dan 43, 68
- Bostick, Vernon B. 62
- Bottoms, Kenneth 31
- Bowers, Raymond J. 62
- Box, Thadis W. 7, 21, 41, 44, iii
- Boyle, Robert V. 62, 65
- Boy Scouts (see Scouts)
- Brackett, Noy 49
- Brackett, Ruby 49
- Bradford, Harold W. 62, 65
- Bradley, George E. 1, 62, 65
- Brand, Mike 21
- Brandais 15
- Brannon, Tom 21
- Branson, Farrel A. 11, 37, 68
- Branson, Lester R. 62
- Brasuel, Leonard E. 62
- Bratton, A.T. 62
- Bredemeier, Lorenz F. 7, 9-12, 33, 46, iii
- Brent, Stewart 30
- Brewster, Burton B. 62
- Bridge, Max W. 62
- Bridges, J.O. 62
- Brierley, Tom E. 62
- Briggs, C.R. 42
- Brigham Young University 29, 43
- Brooks, L.R. 62
- Brown, Dudley T. 62
- Brown, Evert L. 62
- Brown, Grover F. 62
- Brown, H. Leo 62, 65
- Brown, H. Ray 62
- Brown, Ray W. 68
- Brownfield, A.D. 18
- Bruce, Leroy (Ben) 21
- Brunner, James R. 62
- Bryan, Hugh M. 43, 62
- Bryant, David 21
- Buckhouse, John C. 29
- Budget Committee 47
- building blocks 49
- Building Fund 47
- Burback, Harold J. 3, 62
- Burdick, Merritt D. 62, 65
- Bureau of Agricultural Economics 1
- Bureau of Indian Affairs 1, 60
- Bureau of Land Management 1, 3, 25-26, 44, 55, 56, 60
- Burke, Melvin H. 62
- Burnett, George L. 21
- Burns, Hampton 62
- Bury, R.L. 11
- Burzloff, Donald F. 11, 33, 38
- Busby, Frank E. 21, 30
- Bush, Roche D. 62, 65
- Buss, Paul A. 62
- Butcher, John E. 15
- Butler, James J. 21
- Buxton, Dale J. 62
- Bybee, Hall 30
- Bylaws 3-5, 7-9, 11-12, 35, 66
- C
- Cable, Dwight R. 62, 65
- Caird, Ralph W. 62
- California Section 12, 15, 17
- Call, Chris 31
- Callantine, Ellis J. 29
- Camp, Carlton L. 15
- Campbell, J.A. 62
- Campbell, J.B. 62
- Campbell, Robert S. 3-4, 7-8, 32-33, 36, 62, 65, 68
- Campbell, William W. 62
- Campbell-Kissock, Linda 41
- Canadian Range Committee 46
- Canterbury, Clarence 62
- Caplan, Max 4
- Carey, J.E., Jr. 62
- Carlson, Norman K. 62
- Carmichael, Bernes W. 62
- Carmody, Kay 27
- Carter, President Jimmy 26

Carter, Meril G. 62, 65
 Carter, Robert 35
 Casas, Manuel 46
 Cassady, John T. 4, 33, 62, 65
 Cassidy, Hugh O. 62
 Certificate of Achievement 32
 Chapline, William R. 1, 3, 32-33, 39, 46-47, 54-55, 62, 65
 Chapters 16, 30, 66
 Northern Utah 14
 Okanogan 14
 Southern Utah 14
 Charles Redd Foundation 15
 Charley, James L. 68
 Charter members 4, 15, 62-65
 Chohlis, G. John 17, 32, 62
 Churchill, Ethan D. 62
 Churchill, Francis M. 27, 35
 Civil Service Commission 11, 39-41
 Civil Service Committee 39-40; Table 9-1
 Clanton, Don 21
 Clark, Ira 62
 Clark, Richard T. 62
 Clawson, Marion 33, 62, 65
 Cleary C. Rex 7
 Clegg, Howard 62, 65
 Cliff, Edward P. 33, 62, 65
 Clouston, John G. 5, 8-10, 32-33, 62, 65, iii
 Cochran, D.A. 27
 Code of Ethics 42
 Colbert, Elizabeth (Libby) 9, 33
 Colbert, Francis T. 5, 8-10, 18, 21, 33, 37, 42, 49
 Colbert, Kathryn 9
 Cole, Ralph S. 33, 41, 62, 65
 Coleman, Sam H. 62, 65
 Coleman, Sandra S. iii
 Collins, Duane F. 62
 Colorado Section 4, 12, 15, 17, 27-28, r
 Colorado State University 27-29, 31, 41
 Colt, William F. 62, 65
 Committees 1-5, 11-12, 15, 23, 25-29, 31-32, 38-47, 59
 Communications on Renewable Resources (CORR) 44
 Conard, Elverne C. 62, 65
 Conger, Michelle 9
 Congress 45
 Congressional bills 45
 Conrad, Kenneth 7
 Constitution, 3, 4, 7, 11-14, 17, 35
 consultants, 41; Table 9-3
 contribution policy 47
 convention zones Fig. 7
 Cook, C. Wayne 7, 11, 21, 33, 41, 44, 47, 62, 65, iii
 cookbook 38, 49
 Cooney, Robert F. 62
 Cooper, Harold W. 11, 62
 Cooperation with Foreign Organizations Committee 12, 46
 Cooperation with Scientific Organizations Committee 12
 Cooperation with Youth Organizations Committee 27-29, 67
 Cooperative Rangeland Research Act 45
 Cooperative Rangeland Science Program 46
 Copple, Robert F. 62
 Cornelius, Donald R. 8-9, 11, 62
 Costello, David F. 3, 21, 33, 62
 Cottam, Walter P. 62
 Coughlin, Louis E. 62
 Council (see Directors, Board of) 3, 7-10
 Council for Agriculture, Science and Technology 24-25, 27

Council of Past Presidents 11
 Coupland, Robert T. 62
 Cox, Donald A. 7-8, 29-30, 33, 42, iii
 Cox, Donald E. 62
 Cox, Elbert L. 62
 Craddock, George W. 62
 Crafts, A.S. 62
 Crane, Basil K. 62, 65
 Crane, J.V. 62
 Crane, Rene 9, iii
 Crawford, Kenneth 62
 Creed 41
 Cronemiller, Fred P. iii
 Cross, John M. 7
 Cully, Matt J. 62
 Curricula Committee 39; Table 9-1
 curricula 39-41
 Currie, Pat O. 33
 Currier, Wilber F. 33
 Curtis, Kenneth M. 62
 Cutsall, Jack R. 15

D

Dahl, Billie E. 33, 68
 Dale, Sterle E. 62, 65
 Daniel, T.W. 62
 Daniels, Murillo A. 62
 Darland, R.W. 62
 Darrow, Robert A. 3-4, 27, 36, 62, 65, 68
 Dasmann, William P. 62
 Davenport, Lester V. 62
 Davis, Don 62
 Davis Ray J. 62
 Davis, Walter W. 27, 67
 Dawson, Aryles H. 62, 65
 Dean, Tony 30
 Deen, J. Lee 62
 DeLano, Howard R. 62, 65
 Deming, Milo H. 33, 62
 Denham, Avon 17, 62
 DeNio, Reginald M. 21, 33, 62, 65
 Department Committee on Range (DCOR) 45
 Depository Library 43-44, 60
 Deschamps, Ed 41
 Deschamps, Ray 62
 desertification 26
 De Spain, Owen M. 62
 Dewey, Richard 27
 Dibbern, John C. 62
 Dickerson, Wesley R. 62
 Dickie, Alexander, IV 41
 Dickson, George A. 62
 Dickson, Nowell D. 62
 Dillard, J.D. 62
 Dillon, Claude C. 33
 Dittberner, Phillip L. 38
 Directors, Board of 3, 5, 7-9, 11-12, 17, 21-24, 26, 28-30, 32, 35, 38, 40-41, 43-49, 58-59, 66, 67; Table 2-2, Fig. 3
 Dobbas, Arthur B. 62
 Dodd, Jerrold D. 11, 18, 40
 Dodd, Jerrold L. 29
 Dodge, Robert H. 62
 Doman, Everett 62, 65
 Donart, Gary B. 21, 30
 donations 5
 Doran, Clyde W. 62
 Dorius, Floyd W. 62
 Douglas, Lynn H. 62
 Douglas, Volney Marx 62
 Douthitt, F.D. 62
 Drawe, Lynn 38
 Dremolski, L.A. 62
 Driscoll, Richard S. 33

Duck, Jan 9-10
 Dudley, Tom 62
 Dugan, William L. 62
 Dutton, Walt L. 3, 5, 33, 49, 54-55, 62
 Duvall, Vincent L. 17
 Dwyer, Donald D. 41
 Dykes, J.C. 55
 Dyksterhuis, Edsko J. 7-8; 12, 21, 33, 47, 62, 65, iii
 Dyreng, Ivan L. 62

E

Eaman, Thomas K. 33
 East Africa Section 4; 12-13
 East African Range Management Society 14
 Eckert, Richard E., Jr. 33
 Eckert, Stacey E. 62
 Editorial Board 4, 7, 35, 37-38, 57, 58
 Editors 4, 8-9, 32, 35-38; Fig. 12
 Edwards, Jeanne W. 42
 Eggleston, Gene 42
 Ehrenreich, John H. 27, iii
 Elder, James B. 35
 Elections Committee 1, 4, 11-12
 Eli Lilly and Company 35
 Ellison, Lincoln 38, 62
 Employment Affairs Committee 31
 Employment Services 31, 60
 Endowment Fund 5, 11, 49
 Engleman, Jack E. 62
 Ensminger, M.E. 62, 65
 Environmental Protection Agency 26
 Environmental Impact Statement 25-28
 Enwall, Nancy 9
 Erickson, A.S. 62
 essay contest 27
 Etter, Alfred G. 62
 Etter, Thomas H. 62
 Evans, Jerome 62
 Evans, Raymond A. 41
 Everhart, Marion 41, 62, 65
 Everson, A.C. 62
 Ewan, Lewis E. 62
 Ewing, Carl M. 62
 Ewing, Sherman 8
 Executive Committee 1, 2, 8; Fig. 1
 Executive Secretary 5, 7-10, 18, 23, 32, 43, 48-49, 59-60, 66; Fig. 4
 exotic introductions 26
 Experimental Stewardship Program 26
 Extension Service 28, 67

F

Fairchild, Julie 9
 Fallis, Willard R. 62, 65
 Fautin, Reed W. 62
 Favre, C.E. 62
 Federal Land Policy and Management Act 26
 Federal reorganization of resource agencies 26
 Fellow 4, 32
 Fenley, John M. 62, 65
 Fenner, Ralph L. 62
 Ferber, Arthur E. 62
 Ferguson, Walter C. 62
 Finance Committee 4-5, 16, 47-48; Table 11-1
 finances (fiscal) 5, 47, 49
 Finley, James L. 7
 First Annual Meeting 3
 First International Rangeland Congress 46
 Fischbach, David A. 15
 Fish and Wildlife Service 26
 Fish, Ralph M. 62
 Fisher, Charles E. 33

Fisser, Herbert G. 18, 21
 Fite, Charles A. 1
 Flamm, Barry R. 26
 Flock, K.D. 62
 Florida Section 12, 17
 Flory, Evan L. 21, 33
 Fonte, Carlton S. 33, 62, 65
 Forbes, L. MacKenzie (Mac) 18
 Forehand, Roy 62
 Forest Service 1, 3, 15, 17, 21, 26, 32, 34, 44-46, 54-55, 60, iii
 Formation of the Society 1, 3
 Forsman, John S. 62, 65
 Foster, Bruce 21
 Fox, Margery 9
 Fox, Morely 42
 Frandsen, Waldo R. 39, 62
 Frasier, Gary W. 37
 Freed, Daniel 47
 Freeman, Barry N. 29, 33
 Freeman, John D. (Danny) 7, 15-16, 21, 33, 37, 42, 62, 65, iii
 Friedrich, C. Allan 62
 Frischknecht, Neil C. 15, 41, 62, 65, iii
 Fritz, Fred J. 33
 Fuelleman, Robert F. 62
 Fulton, Daniel A. 5, 7, 28, 62, 65, iii
 Future Farmers of America (FFA) 13, 27-29, 34, 43, 67

G

Galbraith, Allan W. 62
 Galt, M.H. 62
 Gardner, James L. 62
 Garner, Lawrence H. 62
 Garrison, E.S. 62
 Garrison, George A. 62, 65
 Gartner, F. Robert 21, 33, 43, iii
 Garza, Kika de la 32, 45
 Gates, Dillard H. 7, 21, 33, 40-41, 47, iii
 Gaylord, Robert 45
 Gegenbach, Randy R. 30
 Giffen, Craig A. 62
 Gifford, Gerald A. 68
 Gilbert, Paul F. 62, 65
 Giles, J. Kent 62, 65
 Gilman, James H. 62
 Giltmier, James W. 33
 Girl Scouts (see Scouts)
 Glendening, George E. 62
 Gonzalez, Martin H. 7, 15, 21, 33, 46
 Goodwin, DuWayne L. 43
 Goodwin, Joe R. 68
 Gould, James G. 62
 Gould, Walter L. 62, 65
 Governor's Rangeland Conference 27
 graduate assistantship 31
 Graham, Charles A. 62, 65
 Grange 28
 Gray, Warren J. 62, 65
 Grazing Service 1, 50
 Grazing Lands Forum 24
 Great Basin Experimental Range 21-22, 26
 Green, Lisle R. 62, 65
 Green, Max C. 62
 Greenhalgh, Clifton M. 62
 Greenland, Richard S. 62
 Greenslet, E.R. 62
 Greffenius, R.J. 62
 Grest, Edward G. 62
 Grumbles, Jim B. 41
 Guilbert, H.R. 62
 Gunderson, Arden B. 62
 Gutzman, Wilson C. 62

H

Haag, Ronald L. 15
 Haday, Richard F. 68
 Hafenrichter, A.L. 27, 33, 62
 Hafterson, John 42
 Hague, Lloyd A. 62
 Hales, Doyle C. 62
 Haller, Frederick B. 62
 Halls, Lowell K. 11, 62, 65
 Hamilton, Dick D. 15
 Hammond, Boyd S. 62
 Hamner, Robert 40
 Handy, Harley M. 62
 Hansen, A.K. 62
 Hansen, J. Deloy 62
 Hansen, W.L. 62
 Hanson, Wallace R. 5, 21, 33, 46, 62, 65
 Harbison, D.E. 62
 Harlan, Jack R. 62
 Harrington, Douglas G. 62
 Harris, Grant A. 29, 33, 41, 43, 62, 65, iii
 Harris, Harvey L. 41
 Harris, Robert W. 33, 40, 62, 65
 Harris, V.M. 33
 Harrison, D.L. 40
 Harrison, Pleas H. 62
 Hart, George H. 62
 Hase, Cecil L. 62
 Haskell, Horace S. 62
 Haslam, Byron, E. 62
 Hassell, M.J. 21
 Hatch, Stephan L. iii
 Havstad, Kris M. 29
 Hayden, Ada 15, 62
 Hays, Robert S. 62
 Headquarters 9, 47
 Headquarters Building 9, 47-49; Fig. 15
 Heady, Harold F. 1-3, 7-8, 32-33, 37, 46-47, 51, 53, 62, 65; Fig. 1, iii
 Heaton, Gordon L. 62
 Hedrick, Donald W. 21, 29, 33, 40, 62, 68
 Heerwagen, Arnold 62
 Heggie, T.L. 62
 Hein, M.A. 62
 Hegr, Glenda 9
 Heintz, Oscar B. 62
 Helander, Melvin 62
 Helm, Harley, J. 62
 Hendee, Clare W. 9, 33
 Henderson, Robert W. 62
 Hendricks, King 43
 Hendron, Harold H. 62
 Henke, John M. 21
 Henriques, Douglas E. 62, 65
 Herbel, Carlton H. 21, 68
 herbicides 26
 Hermansen, Royce D. 62
 Hervey, Donald F. 7, 21, 30, 33, 37, 40, 62
 Hewitt, George B. 68
 Heyneman, John 27
 Heywood, Benjamine B. 21, 62, 65
 Hickman, C.W. 62
 Hill, Edward B. 62
 Hill, Pete 62, 65
 Hironaka, Minoru 28
 Hiron, Rufus T. 62
 Hirst W. Harold 62, 65
 Historians 12, iii
 Historical reference materials 49
 History and Archives Committee 12, 44
 Hlebichuk, Steve F. 62
 Hoagland, Darrell W. 62
 Hochmuth, Harold R. 4, 8, 43, 62
 Hockensmith, R.D. 11

Hodges, Elver M. 62, 65
 Hodgson, C.W. 62
 Hoelke, Roy 62
 Hoffman, Garlyn O. 29, 33
 Hoffman, Wallace R. 21
 Hofmann, William J. 8, 47
 Hohngren, David 62
 Holding, Arthur L. 62
 Hole, C. Douglas 62
 Holmgren, Ralph C. 62
 Holscher, Clark E. 46, 62, 65
 Holzman, Henry P. 62
 Hopkins, Howard 55
 Hopkins, Walt 62
 Hormay, August L. 33, 63, 65
 horses and burros, free-roaming 26
 Hosaka, Edward Y. 63
 Hougland, L.L. 63
 Houghton, Haley F. 63
 House, E.E. 63
 Housley, Raymond M. 8-9, 42-43
 Howard, Walter E. 14, 63
 Hubbard, W.A. 63, 65
 Huddleston, Ellis W. 68
 Huffman, Ward T. 63
 Hughes, John F. 33
 Hughes, Ralph H. 63
 Hugie, V.K. 11
 Hull, Alvin C., Jr. 33, 43, 63, 65
 Humphrey, Robert R. 33, 63, 65
 Hunter, John R. 5, 33, 47, 49
 Hurd, R.M. 63, 65
 Hurst, Elizabeth Colbert 9, 33, iii
 Hurst, William D. 7-9, 23, 26, 33, 46, 63, 65, iii
 Hurtt, Leon C. 63
 Hurwitz, Burt L. 63
 Huss, Donald L. 33, 42, 68
 Hutchings, Selar S. 63
 Hutchinson, David E. 33
 Hyatt, S. Wesley 7
 Hyder, Donald N. 33, 41, 46, 63, 65, 68

I

Idaho Section 12, 17
 incorporation 4, 48
 Information and Education Committee 12, 34, 43, 59; Table 10-1
 Inter-American Council on Conservation of Renewable Resources 24, 36
 Interagency Range Conference 1, 50
 Internal Revenue Service 5, 25, 58
 International Affairs Committee 12, 46, 60
 International Grassland Congress 25, 46
 International Mountain Section 12, 17, 21
 International Range Committee 46
 International Rangeland Commission 46
 International Rangeland Congress 12, 25, 46
 internships 26, 30
 Intersocietal affiliations 24, 25; Table 5-1
 Inventory of Range Management Research Committee 12, 44
 Investment Advisory Group 59
 Iverson, Floyd 63

J

Jackman, E.R. 63
 Jackson, Peter V., III 7, 9-10, 33, 42, iii
 Jacobs, Frank M. 21
 Jacobs, James L. 63, 65
 Jacoby, Pete W. 38
 Jacoby, W.E. 63
 Jameson, Donald A. 33, 45, iii
 Jansson, J. Robert 63

- Jarecki, Charles M. 33, iii
 Jefferies, Ned W. 21, 29
 Jellison, Arthur J. 63
 Jensen, Harold J. 63
 Jensen, Ralph 63
 Jenson, Dewane E. 63
 Johnson, Donald E. 33
 Johnson, Douglas A. 63
 Johnson, Everett E. 63
 Johnson, Fred W. 63
 Johnson, Gloria 9
 Johnson, Harlen G. 63
 Johnson, Henry A. 63
 Johnson, Joe C. 63
 Johnson, Kendall 21
 Johnson, Nora 9
 Johnson, Pearl 9
 Johnson, R.J. 39
 Johnson, Thane 21
 Johnson, Wallace M. 63
 Johnston, Alex 8, 21, 33, 63, 65
 Johnston, Ted 63
 Jones, A.E. 63
 Jones, Glen R. 63
 Jones, Horace E. 63
 Jones, Lloyd E. 63
 Jordon, Julie 9
 Jorgensen, C. Glen 63, 65
 Jorgensen, Rolf B. 63, 65
 Josendal, Harold 7
 Journal Committee 3, 4, 57
 Journal of Range Management 4-5, 14-17, 23-24, 27-28, 35-37, 39-40, 43-46, 57, 59, 68; Fig. 13
 journals Fig. 13
 Joy, C.A. 63
 Julander, Odell 63
- K**
- Kalitowski, C.L. 63
 Kalmbach, Edwin R. 63
 Kammlade, William C. 63
 Kansas-Oklahoma Section 12, 15, 17, 28, 67
 Kansky, George W. 63, 65
 Karn, W.F. 63
 Keil, Nolan F. 63, 65
 Keller, Wesley R. 43, 63, 65
 Kelso, M.M. 63
 Kennedy, Don 21
 Kennedy, Fred H. 7, 33, 63
 Kerr, Gerald M. 3, 39, 56, 63
 Kessler, Alan 42
 Kessler, Wayne 7-8, 33, 42, iii
 Killough, John R. 63
 Killpack, Elliott 63
 Kimball, Thomas L. 63
 King, Art 63
 King, J.H. 63
 King, John G. 33
 Kinnaman, Dale H. 63
 Kinnard, Ray D. 63
 Kinsinger, Floyd E. 7, 9-10, 12, 23, 33
 Kirby, F. Lee 63
 Kirk, W.G. 63
 Klebenow, Donald A. 11
 Klemmedson, James O. 21, 44-45, iii
 Klipple, Graydon E. 63
 Knight, Robert 30
 Knittle, Frank 27
 Knoll, G.W. 40
 Kothmann, Merwyn M. 21, s
 Kramer, James L. 21, 41
 Krause, Paul A. 63, 65
 Kreutzer, Edward M. 63
- Krueger, Bill 63
 Krueger, William C. 21, 29, 41
 Kuehner, Roy C. 63, 65
 Kucera, John M. 63
 Kutzleb, Charles A. 63
- L**
- Lambert, Clyde 63
 Lambi, Jackie 9
 Lancaster, James W. 14, 63
 Lancaster, Robert R. 63
 Landers, John D. 63, 65
 Lang, Edward M. 63
 Larson, Floyd D. 4, 7, 21, 33, 63
 Larson, L. Waime 63
 Lassen, Robert W. 63
 Laring, J.H. 63
 Lavigne, Robert J. 68
 Lavin, Fred 63
 Lawrence, Mark E. 63
 Laycock, William A. 11, 33, 40, 45, 68, iii
 Lea, George D. 9, 18, 40
 Leftwich, Fred O. 63
 Leinweber, Charles L. 21, 33, 40
 Leithhead, Horace L. 21, 63, 65
 Lemon, Paul C. 63
 Leonard, Bob 21
 Leonard, R. Boyd 63
 Leopold A. Starker 63
 letters of August 20, 1946 (need for range organization) 50
 letters endorsing ASRM 54-56
 Lewis, Clifford E. iii
 Lewis, James K. (Tex) 11, 21, 31, 33, 45
 Lewis, Mont E. 33, 63, 65
 Lewis, R.D. 63
 Liaison Office in Washington, D.C. 47
 Liaison with Ranchers Committee 12, 15
 Library Depository Committee 43
 Library Committee 43
 Lieurance, Maxwell T. 33
 Life members 4, 5, 16
 Lightfoot, William C. 63
 Linebaugh, James A. 41
 Linger, Lyman G. 18, 33, 49
 Lister, Paul B. 63
 Little, William J. 21, 33
 Lloyd, Duane L. 21
 Lodge, Robert W. 18, 33, 41
 Lommasson, Tom 1-2, 51, 63, Fig. 1
 Longhurst, William M. 63, 65
 Lord, Philip B. 63
 Lorenz, Abraham 63
 Lorenz, Russell J. 21
 Love, L.D. 63
 Lowe, Clyde T. 63
 Luker, Cyril 63
 Lull, Howard W. 63
 Lund, Doyle S. 63
 Lundin, Herbert A. 33
 Lusher, Arthur A. 63
 Lymbery, Gordon 30
- M**
- Man and the Biosphere 46
 Manning, Kirwin A. 63
 Markham, Ben S. 63
 Martin, Niels Leroy 41
 Martin, S. Clark 7, 33, 40-41, 63, 65
 Martin, William F. 63
 Martinez, J. Paul 63
 Mason, Lamar R. 41, 63, 65
 Massing, Daniel G. 63
- Matthews, William L. 63
 Mattox, James E. 63, 65
 Maughan, Kenneth O. 63
 Maw, Edward C. 63
 May, Morton 8, 11
 Mayhoffer, William H. 63
 Mazzetta, A.J. 63
 McAllister, R. Burnell 63
 McCabe, Arch E. 63
 McCain, Randal 63
 McConnell, Earl 63
 McConnell, Mack 63
 McCorkel, Will D. 63
 McCorkle, J.S. 7, 63, 65
 McCully, W.G. 11, 21, 63, 65
 McCutchen, E.L. (Gus) 21
 McDonald, John E. 63
 McDonald, M.A. 27, 67
 McDonough, Walter T. 68
 McGinnies, William G. 21, 33, 39-40, 63, 65
 McGinnies, William J. 33, 63, 65
 McGuire, John R. 46
 McIlvain, E.H. (Pat) 5, 8, 16, 21, 33, 63, 65
 McKell, Cyrus M. 11, 21
 McKenzie, Lester A. 41
 McKinnon, Charles H. 21, 33
 McKinnon, Edward A. 7, 33, 46
 McLain, John L. 41
 McLaughlin, J. Ross 63
 McLean, Alastair 33, 63, 65
 McVee, Curtis V. 46
 McWilliams, Jesse L. 63
 Meeke, Donald 30
 Meenen, Friedrich E. 63
 Meeting of March 28, 1946 1, 50
 Meeting (annual) zones 17, 19
 Meetings Committee 12
 Meford, Rulon L. 63
 Meik, Eldon E. 63
 Meiners, William R. 21
 Melcher, John 45
 Membership 9, 11, 13-16, 25, 62-64; Table 3-1
 Membership classes (grades) 3, 4, 16
 Membership Committee 1, 3-4, 12, 16, 59
 Membership qualifications 3, 14, 32
 Memorial Fund 5, 47-48
 Merewether, F.W. n
 Merkel, Daniel L. 7, 16, 21, 33, 41
 Merrill, John L. 7, 33, 45
 Merrill, Leo B. 33, 63, 65
 Merrill, Louis P. 39
 Merritt, King 63
 Merryfield, LeRoy A. 63
 Mexico Section 12-13, 17, 21, 45; Fig. 5
 Middle East Section 12
 Miller, Don 63
 Miller, Jack R. 7
 Miller, John C. 63
 Miller, Keith 41, 47
 Miller, Milton D. 63
 Miller, Warren G. 63
 Milligan, Don 21
 Millin, Richard B. 63
 Mills, Edward E. 63
 mining, strip 25-26
 Miscellaneous (Society) publications 68
 Mitchell, Glenn E. 63
 Mitchell, John 38
 Mock, H. Byron 63
 Moeller, Theo L. 63
 Moffitt, Donald S. 63
 Moir, A.D. 63
 Molohon, Albin D. 4, 63
 Monroe, James W. 63
 Monsanto Corporation 32

- Montana State University 28-29, 31
 Moore, Carolyn 9
 Moore, George C. 63
 Moore, Russell T. 68
 Moreman, Jack A. 21
 Morgan, L.T. 63
 Morgan, Robert E. 4, 63
 Morris, Melvin S. 3, 7-8, 21, 33, 56, 63, 65
 Moscow, Idaho meeting 1, 50
 Moser, Lowell T. 68
 motion pictures 38, 68
 Mueller, Glenn H. 63, 65
 Muir, Joseph 63
 multiple use 25
 Murie, Adolph 63
 Murray, Irvin Pat 63
 Murray, William E. 63
- N
- Nadeau, Leon 9, n
 National Academy of Science-National Research Council 24, 37, 44
 National Association of Soil Conservation Districts 24, 28, 43
 National Capital Section 9, 12, 17, 49
 National Cattlemen's Association 25-26, 43
 National Grassland 24
 National Resource Council of America 24
 National Science Foundation 46
 National Wildlife Federation 24, 27-28
 National Woolgrowers 25, 43
 Natural Resource Council of America (NRCA) 24, 60
 Nave, J.C. 63
 Naylor, Dale C. 63
 Naylor, Gordon 27
 Nearing, Mary 9
 Nease, Felton R. 63
 Nebraska Section 12, 17, 28, 67
 Neff, John E. 21
 Nelson, Ben, 63
 Nelson, Enoch W. 63
 Nelson, Howard S. 63
 Nessmith, W. Harvey Jr., 41
 Nevada Section 4, 12, 17, 67
 New Mexico Section 12, 17, 67
 New Mexico State University 29, 41
 Nichols, James T. 21
 Nielson, Averil B. 63
 Nielson, Don B. 63
 Nielson, Robert D. 63
 Nichols, James T. 21
 Nixon, Walter M. 63
 Noble, Myrvin E. 8, 63
 Nomination Committee 4, 11-12, 61
 nonmarket value of resources 26
 Nord, Eamor C. 11
 Norris, Jonathan J. 63
 North Central Section 12-13, 17
 Northern Great Plains Section 12, 17, 67
- O
- O'Rourke, James T. 31
 Office of Personnel Management 41
 Officers 7-9, 11-12, 17, 24-25, 35-48; Fig. 3
 Ogan, Allene 27
 Ohlenbusch, Paul 42
 Ohman, Carolyn 9
- Old West Regional Commission 34, 38, 43, 48, 68
 Old West Trail Foundation 33
 Olmstead, Charles E. 63
 Olsen, C.J. 63
 Olsen, Foyer 63
 Olson, Harry 63
 Olson, Leonard J. 63
 operating guides 23
 Orcutt, Bruce 7, 63
 Organization and Policy Committee 4, 23
 Organization Committee 1, 3-4
 Organizational meeting 3-4
 Osborn, Ben O. 63, 65
 Outstanding Achievement Award 32-33
 Owens, J. Robert 68
 Owens, James L. 63
- P
- Pacheco, Candyce 9
 Pacific Northwest Section 4, 12-14, 17, 21, 27-28, 67
 Palmer, J. Earl 63
 Palmer, Marcellus 63
 Park, Barry C. 63
 Park, Robert H. 63
 Parker, Karl G. 27, 29, 33, 43
 Parker, Kenneth W. 1, 21, 28, 33, 44, 47, 63
 Passey, Howard B. 63
 Pasture and Range Research Techniques 12
 Pattengale, Paul S. 63
 Payne, Gene F. 1, 8, 11, 37, 63, 65
 Peake, R.W. 9
 Pearce, C. Kenneth 1, 8, 63, 65
 Pearson, Henry A. 33, 40
 Pechanec, Joseph F. 1-4, 7, 23, 32-33, 36, 44, 51, 53, 63, 65; Fig. 1, iii
 Peck, James A. 63
 Peck, L.O. 63
 Peck, R.B. 63, 65
 Pederson, Rudy J. 63, 65
 Pendleton, Don 41
 Penny, J.R. 63
 Perry, L.J., Jr. 21
 pesticides 26
 Peterson, Roald A. 63, 65
 Peterson, Virgil C. 63
 Phillippi, Dennis R. 29
 Phillips Petroleum Company 30, 32
 Phillips, T.A. 63, 65
 Phillips, W.S. 63
 Photo contest 17
 Pieper, Rex D. 21, 36
 Pierson, Ed 63
 Pierson, R.K. 40, 44
 Piper, Frank C. 63
 Planning Committee 9, 12, 23, 27, 58, 67
 Plant Contest Committee 30
 plant identification contest 27-30; Table 6-3, Fig. 10
 Platt, Kenneth B. 63
 Plummer, A. Perry 3, 5, 33, 43, 63, 65
 Poage, Robert 45
 policy statements 23-25, 27, 66
 Polk, David B. 33
 Pomeroy, John S. 63
 position statements 23, 35, 66
 postage stamp 17, 20; Fig. 8
 Potter, Howard L. 63
 Potter, Loren D. 63, 65
 Poulson, Dennis A. 63
- Poulton, Charles E. 8, 33, 40-41, 46-47, 63, 65
 Powell, Jeff 21, 33, 37-38, 41-42
 Powers, Gordon L. 18, 63, 65
 Pozarnsky, Thomas H. 41
 Pratt, Frederick J. 63, 65
 predators 26
 President 1, 3-4, 7-8, 11-12, 15-16, 18, 26, 38, 43-47, 60-61; Table 2-1
 President-elect 7-8, 11-12, 23, 59
 President, past 7-8, 11, 42, 60
 Preston, James 41
 Price, Gordon J. 63
 Price, Harold H. 63
 Price, J. Boyd 4, 21, 33, 63, 65
 Price, Raymond 63
 Price, William L. 63
 Prichard, Leonard A. 63
 prime rangeland 26
 Pringle, Bill 21
 Proceedings (publications) 68
 Procedures for formulating public policy 66
 Producer Affairs Committee 15-16
 Professional Affairs Committee 12, 18, 39-41, 60; Table 9-1
 Professional Standards and Civil Service Committee 12, 39-40; Table 9-1
 Program Committee 3-4, 12
 Program of the Future Committee (see Planning Committee)
 Proposed standardization of SRM committees 59
 Public Affairs Committee 12, 23, 25-26, 59-60, 66
 Publications Committee 12, 35, 38, 59
 Publications policy 35, 38
 Publications, non-serial 37-38; Fig. 14
 Public Grazing Lands Improvement Act 25
 Public Land Law Review Commission 25
 Public Relations Committee 42; Table 10-1
 Public Relations Handbook 42
- Q
- Questionnaire, Results, and Letter (excerpts) of July 17, 1947 52-53
- R
- Raeside, James D. 46
 Ragsdale, Bob J. 7, 28-29, 33, 41-42, iii
 rancher member promotion Table 3-2
 rancher members 3, 15-16, 25
 range camps (youth) 27-29; Table 6-1; Fig. 9
 Range Certification Panel 41
 Range Conservationists 40-41, 60
 Range Education Committee 27, 29, 39, 67
 range improvements 23, 25
 Range Inventory and Standardization Committee 45
 rangeland plowing 26
 Range Management Education Council 39
 Range Management Examination Contest 31
 Range Monographs 68
 Range Reference Areas 45
 Range Reference Areas Committee 45
 Range Research Methods and Techniques Committee 12
 Range Research Stations 21-22, 26-27

- Range Science Educational Council 11, 31, 39, 41, 60
 Range Science Series (publications) 68; Fig. 14
 Range Symposium Series (publications) 68
 Range Youth Forum 28-29, 67
 Rangeland Policy Symposium 45
Rangelands 7, 11-12, 15, 26-27, 30-31, 34, 37-38, 41, 43-44, 49, 68
Rangeman's Journal 15, 25-26, 31, 37, 42, 47, 68; Fig. 13
Rangeman's News 16, 23-25, 32, 35, 37, 43-44, 49, 58, 59, 68; Fig. 13
 Rants, Charles L. 63, 65
 Rasmussen, Dorothy 9
 Rasmussen, Evan L. 63
 Rasmussen, Janna 9
 Rasmussen, Leroy, H. 63
 Reardon, Pat 28
 Rector, C.M. 63
 Redd, Charles 47
 Reed, John Frederick 63, 65
 Reed, M.J. 63
 Registry of Certified Consultants 41
 Reid, Elbert H. 32-33, 36, 38, 63, 65, iii
 Renard, Kenneth G. 68
 Renewable Natural Resources Foundation 24
 Renewable Resources Extension Act 26
 Renner Award 32-33
 Renner, Frederic G. 1, 3-5, 7, 23, 32-33, 54, 63, 65, iii
 Republican National Committee on Agriculture 26
 Research Affairs Committee 44-45
 Research Methods Committee 37, 44
 Resettlement Administration 1
 Resolutions 23, 26, 66
 Resolutions Committee 23, 25
 Reynolds, Hudson G. 21
 Rhodes, Robert R. 63
 Rice, Ben F. 63
 Rich, Lowell R. 63
 Richman, Val B. 63
 Richwine, Lyman L. 7, 63
 Riegel, Andrew 63
 Riordan, Francis A. 63
 Riordan, Laurence E. 33, 63, 65
 Ripley, Thomas H. 11
 Ripperton, John C. 63
 Roach, Mack E. 63
 roadless areas 25-26
 Roath, L. Roy 29, 31
 Roberts, Paul H. 63
 Robertson, Joseph H. 33, 44, 63, 65
 Robinette, W. Leslie 63
 Robinson, John P. 63
 Robinson, Max E. 63
 Rodgers, J. Daniel 29, 42
 Rogan, Nathan L. 63
 Rogers Sharon 9
 Rogler, G.A. 11, 63, 65
 Rohwer, August C. 63
 Ross, Robert L. 15-16, 33
 Roth, Arthur H., Jr. 63, 65
 Roundy, Robert A. 3, 63
 Rudolph, Rosser A. 63
 Rule, George D. 63
 Rumberg, Charles B. (Bud) 45, iii
 Rummell, Robert S. 18, 21, 40, 63, 65
 Runyan, H. Everett 63, 65
 Russell, Charles M. 5
 Russell, Theodore V. (Ted) 41
 Ryan, Ed 30
 Ryan, Elaine 30
- S
- Sagebrush Rebellion 26
 Sampson, Arthur W. 5, 21, 24, 32-33, 63
 Samuel, Marilyn J. 42, iii
 Sanders, Dave 21
 Saulisberry, Charles N. 41
 Saunderson, Mont H. 7
 Savage, David A. 1, 7, 21, 33, 47, 63
 Sawyer, W.A. 63
 Schaertl, Richard L. 63
 Scherbel, Paul N. 63
 Schlundt, Al 21
 Schmutz, Ervin M. 21, 33, 63, 65
 scholarship 5, 30
 Schram, Charles H. 63
 Schrader, John A. 26, 43, 68
 Schroeder, V.J. 63
 Schumacher, Charles M. 63, 65
 Schuster, Joseph L. 7, 11, 21, 26, 33, 40-41, iii
 Schwan, H.E. 63
 Schwendiman, John L. 33
 Schwinn, David S. 63, 65
 Sciential Committees 11-12; Table 2-4
 Scientific Manpower Commission 24
 Scifres, Charles J. 33
 Scouts 24, 27, 59, 67
 Sealander, Irvin L. 63, 65
 Seaman, Don 21
 Sechrist, Milton 21, 47
 Secretary 5, 8-9, 12, 15
 Section Newsletters 13
 Sections 4, 9-10, 12-14, 16, 21, 23-24, 27, 29-30, 42, 45, 66; Table 2-5
 Sections Committee 12
 Seely, Chesley P. 63
 Semple, Arthur T. 11
 Senate 25
 Severson, Kieth E. 11, 21
 Sharp Brothers 33
 Sharp, Gerald W. 33
 Shaver, J.C. 43, 68
 Sheldon, Marcus K. 63
 Shelley, William D. 63
 Shepherd, Weldon O. 21, 40, 63, 65
 Sherrieb, Clyde 21
 Shiflett, Thomas N. 46
 Shillingburg, Ernest C. 63
 Shillingburg, F.C. 63
 Shipley, Roy L. 63
 Sholes, W.R. 63
 Short, Lawrence R. 63
 Short, Sam L. 29
 Show, S.B. 63
 Shunk, Albert H. 63
 Sieg, Carolyn Hull 41
 Silver Anniversary meeting 17, 32
 Silver Plate Award 32
 silvex 26
 Simmons, Charles F. 63
 Simon, James R. 63
 Simpson, Carl W. 63
 Sims, Phillip L. 40-41, 47
 Sisson, William B. 38
 Sixth International Grassland Congress 46
 Skarra, Perry E. 63
 Skovlin, Jon M. 41
 Smith, Arthur D. 3, 15, 21, 33, 37, 43, 63, 65, iii
 Smith, Byron T. 63
 Smith, David A. 9-10, 48
 Smith, E. Lamar 45
 Smith, H.N. 63
 Smith, Harold W. 63
 Smith, Howard B. 63
 Smith, Ned A. 63
 Smith, Patricia G. 9, 36, iii
 Smith, Ralph 63
 Smith, V.D. 63
 Smoliak, Sylvester, 33, 38
 Snell, Glenn P. 41
 Sneva, Forrest A. 33
 Snyder, Henry E. 63
 Snyder, T. Joseph 63
 Society emblem 5-6
 Society of American Foresters (SAF) 1, 3, 24, 32, 50, 51
 Society name, 4, 17
 Society position statements 23-27
 Soil Conservation Districts 27-28, 43
 Soil Conservation Service 1, 3, 15, 28, 44, 50, 54-55, 60
 Soil Conservation Society 51
 Sosebee, Ronald E. 11, 41, 68
 South Dakota Section 12, 17, 67
 South Dakota State University 29, 31
 Southeastern Forest Experiment Station iii
 Southern Section 12-13, 17
 Southwell, B.L. 63
 Sparks, Tom 43
 Special Certificate of Merit 32
 Spence, Liter E. 1-2, 51, 63; Fig. 1
 Spencer, Damon A. 63
 Spencer, John W. 63
 Sperry, Omer E. 9, 37, 63
 Springfield, Harry W. 63, 63
 Staff members 9; Table 2-3
 Standards of Conduct 42
 Starr, Virgil E. 63
 State grasses 13; Table 2-6
 Steed, Alvin V. 64, 65
 Steffen, E.H. 64
 Steger, R.E. 42
 Stein, Edwin W. 21, 64
 Stepp, Audrey 9
 Stevens, David C. 64
 Stevens, Mark 21
 Stevenson, E.W. 64
 Stevenson, John A. 64
 Stewart, George 3, 64
 Stewart, James O. 64
 Stewart, L.F. 64
 Stewart, T. Guy 64
 Stewart, William H. 33
 Stinson, T.M. 64
 Stock, Merlin R. 64
 Stoddard, Laurence A. 3, 7, 33, 39-40, 43-44, 64
 Stoesz, A.D. 64
 Stokes, James D. 64
 Stovall, Sam Loyd 64
 Street, James E. 64
 Stubbendieck, James 44
 Student Affairs Committee 12, 27, 29, 60
 Student Chapters 14
 Student Conclave 23, 30-31
 Student Employment Service 31
 Student Newsletter 31
 Subcommittees, 12, 21, 29, 40, 45
 Summer Meeting Committee 12, 60-61
 Sundell, Walter H. 21
 Sundly, Gudmund E. 64
 Sundquist, Carl L. 64
 Surface, Victor A. 64
 Sutton, Lawrence 27
 Sylvester, Donnell D. 29
 Symposia 17, 3, 45

- T
- Taha, Faisal K. 41
- Talbot, Murrel W. 7-8, 21, 33, 64
- tall grass prairie 26
- Taylor, Cal 64
- Taylor, Peter W. 64, 65
- tax-exemption status 5, 25, 58
- Tedesco, Joseph A. 58
- Teer, J.G. 11
- Teigen, Mons L. 64
- Texas A&M University 29, 31
- Texas Section 4, 12, 15, 17, 27-28, 30, 67
- Texas Tech University 29-30, 41
- Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Award 33
- Thetford, Frank 21
- Thill, Ronald E. 21
- Thomas, Eugene L. 64, 65
- Thomas, Gerald W. 7, 21, 33, 42, 45, 64, 65
- Thomas, Julian R. 64
- Thompson, E. Lavelle 33, 64, 65
- Thompson, Floyd A. 64
- Thompson, Rowland G. 64
- Thomsic, Mike F. 64
- Thomson, Weldon V. 15
- Thornton, Joseph F. 64
- Threatened and Endangered Species 26
- Thursby, Wells 64
- Tidwell, C.A. 64, 65
- Tisdale, E.W. 7, 21, 33, 40, 44, 64, 65
- Tixier, J.S. (Stan) 21
- Tomanek, Gerald W. 11, 33
- Tommasini, A.R. 4
- Torgerson, A.R. 64
- Trail Boss 5-6, 17; Fig. 2
- Trail Boss's Cowboy Cookbook* 38, 49
- Treasurer 7-9
- Trlica, M. Joe 40, iii
- Trew, Thad B. 64, 65
- Trierweiler, Joseph L. 64
- Tripp, Norman R. 64
- Trlica, M. Joe 40, 68
- Truden, Andre B. 64
- True, Charles W., Jr. 64
- Tucker, Edwin A. 64
- Tueller, Paul T. 41, 45, iii
- Tulley, Harlan N. 64
- Turner, George T. 64, 65
- Turner, Lewis M. 12, 43, 64
- Turney, H.J. 64
- U
- Ueckert, Darrell N. 68
- Umland, Elmer R. 64
- Undersander, Dan 21
- Universal Soil Loss Equation 26
- Universidad Autonoma Antonio Narro (Mexico) 29
- University of Alberta (Canada) 31
- University of Arizona 29, 41
- University of Idaho 29, 41
- University of Montana 29
- University of Nevada 29-30; Fig. 10
- University of Wyoming 27-29, 31, 43, 44
- University Student Conclave 13, 59-60
- Urness, Philip J. 21
- Utah Section 4, 12, 14-15, 17, 27, 67
- Utah state University 28-29, 31, 41, 43-44
- V
- Valdez, Gilberto 33
- Valentine, Kenneth A. 37, 64, 65
- Vallentine, John F. 29, iii
- Van Dyne, George M. 33
- Varner, I.M. 64
- Vass, A.F. 64
- Vegetative Rehabilitation and Equipment Workshop 17
- Visiting Scientist Program 44
- Vice-president 7; Table 2-1
- Vice-president, executive 7, 9-10, 24, 47
- Vice-president, first 11
- Vice-president, second 7, 11
- Vocational agriculture 28
- Vogt, William 64
- Vorhies, Charles T. 64
- W
- Wagner, Joe A. 33, 40, 64
- Wagner, R.E. 64
- Wagnon, Kenneth A. 64
- Wahrgren, John L. 64
- Walden, V.C. 64
- Waldrip, William J. 33
- Walker, A.H. 33, 64, 65
- Wallace, M. Thomas 33
- Wallace, Stanton 64, 65
- Wambolt, Carl L. 25, 29
- Walter, Carl F. 64
- Walters, Joel 64
- Wampole, John H. 64
- Waneka, C.C. 64
- Ward, Kenneth 30
- Warren, Francis E. 64
- Washington Affairs Committee 9
- Washington, D.C. liaison 9
- Washington State University 41, 46
- Wasser, Clinton H. 5, 7-8, 15, 27, 29, 33, 39-40, 64, 65, iii
- Watkins, Allan G. 64
- Watts, J. Gordon 11, 68
- Watts, Lyle F. 55
- Weaver, George E. 5, 64, 65
- Weaver, J.E. 64
- Weir, William C. 64
- Welch, Larry 21
- Welch, Tommy G. 29
- Wendelin, Rudolph 17
- West, J.W. 64
- West, Neil E. 43
- West, Wayne W. 64, 65
- West, Wayne W., Jr. 30
- Western Governor's Conference 27
- Western Universities Extension Range Committee 24
- Westmoreland, Gary 23, 26
- Wheeler, S.S. 64
- Whetsell, William C. (Dick) 15, 30, 32, 64
- Whetstone, S.H. 64
- White, Allenby L. 5, 64
- White William N. 64
- White, Wilton Terry 1-3, 5, 7, 9-10, 32-33, 51, 64; Fig. 1
- Whitman, Warren C. 4, 11, 33, 36, 64, 65
- Wilderness 25
- Wildlife Society 24, 32, 51
- Willadsen, Marius 64
- Willems, Pat 9
- Williams, Chester A. 64
- Williams, Clarence 27-28
- Williams, Erasmus W. 64, 65
- Williams, Evan J. 64
- Williams, Quentin 64
- Williams, Richard C. 64
- Williams, Richard P. 64
- Williams, Robert E. 8, 23, 33, 41
- Williamson, Henry H. 64
- Williamson, Robert M. 7, 33, 41, 45-47
- Willis, Thomas G. 33, 64
- Wilson, Alma M. 33
- Wilson, David G. 8, 21, 49, 64
- Wilson, Thomas I. 64
- Wilton, Eugene W. 64
- Winkler, Orval E. 64
- Winn, D. Sheldon 64
- Wirak, Joseph 41
- Wolff, Otto J. 33
- Wood, George A. 64
- Wood, Waldo E. 5, 64, 65
- Woods, Robert W. 64
- Woodward, Harry K. 3
- Woolfolk, E. Joseph 33, 36, 64
- Workman, John P. 11, 41
- Woyewodzic, Robert T. 41
- Wright, Henry A. 33
- Wyoming Section, 4, 12, 14-15, 17, 44
- Y
- Yarlett, Lewis, L. 41
- Young, Dale W. 64
- Young, Vernon A. 1, 3, 5, 7, 33, 64
- youth activities 27, 29, 67; Table 6-2
- youth camp 13, 27, 30, 67
- Youth Education (and Activities) Committee 29
- Youth Range Forum 13, 28-29, 60, 67
- Yurich, Steve 42
- Z
- Zumwalt, C.W. 64

