

# 100 Years of FRI



1906 - 2006

# Acknowledgements

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**All Heads and staff of different divisions of FRI and FRI Deemed University**

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**Director, Forest Research Institute, Dehradun**

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# 100 Years of FRI

(1906 - 2006)



**5th June 2006**

**FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE**  
**DEHRADUN**



# Foreword

The indiscriminate use of natural resources and growing concern for forests gave birth to scientific forestry and research in the second half of the nineteenth century in India. On August 3, 1855, Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India, established the Indian Forest Department.

Lord Canning appointed Sir Dietrich Brandis as the first Inspector General of the India-wide Indian Forest Department, a post he held from 1864 to 1883. In 1871, the Forest Department was placed under the newly established Department of Revenue and Agriculture, itself under the umbrella of the Home Department. Unarguably, Sir Brandis single handedly set on course environmental protection, which consequently laid the foundation of forestry research in India.

The growing Forest Department did not have a ready supply of specially trained forest officers. Appointments of persons, therefore, were made from other branches of government service, which qualified them fit for 'forest life'. Some personnel were added by merging previous agencies as in Madras. Specialists were also recruited from other countries, especially Germany, like Dietrich Brandis, Wilhelm Schlich, and Berthold Ribbentrop. In early days, emphasis was laid on botany, wood anatomy and utilization of timber and non-wood forest produce. The sincere efforts of Brandis and his pioneer fellows gave great impetus to forestry research during the last twenty years of nineteenth century. Important publications of this era include *Forest Flora of North West and Central India, 1874* and *Manual of Indian Timbers, 1881*. The *Indian Forester* was founded in 1875.

With the turn of the century, forests acquired a new role. Ecological studies revealed that forest should not be seen only for their productive use. There is also a protective role of forests, which is much important. The Inspector General of Forests, Sir Sainthill Eardly Wilmot, took the initiative to set up the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun. The Institute was established as Imperial Forest Research Institute and College on June 5, 1906. In 1914, a new building was established at Chandbagh, where three research branches and museums were opened. The progress was rapid and more space was required. In 1920, an estate of more than 1,100 acre was acquired to house the present-day Forest Research Institute (FRI) at New Forest. The FRI main building was inaugurated on 7<sup>th</sup> November 1929.

FRI is completing 100 years of its existence on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2006. This passage of time has elements of its formation, growth and excellence. A pioneering institute of south-east Asia, FRI is now a part of Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE), Dehradun. It has also attained the status of a Deemed University. FRI is successfully blending basic research with pioneering work in frontline areas like biotechnology, biofuels and microbiology. The legend remains firm and dynamic. Through this publication, we wish to share with you 100 years of the journey of FRI.

(G.K. Prasad)

Director General, ICFRE



# Preface

The world renowned Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun completes 100 years of its journey on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2006. During this continuum of time, the FRI has significantly contributed to the research in Forestry and environment, from basic forestry knowledge and technology, to advanced studies in frontline thrust areas like biotechnology and biofuels. During this period, memory has been preserved through rare and carefully maintained photographs clicked by people of high ingenuity using equipments, which could be, by present standards, classified as primitive. In an effort to bring to light these precious moments that lie still in time, hundreds of photographs have been extracted from the archives and also from different divisions of FRI; and carefully examined. A few of them have been selected to narrate a story on a timeline that carefully preserves the different facets of the institute from its establishment in 1906 till 2006. It is an attempt to showcase the existence of FRI down the memory lane with explicit visual treat. The entire timeline consists of seven main elements, viz. buildings, museums, campus, personalities, research tools and facilities, events and visitors spreading over these hundred years. The photographs have been carefully permuted into a story that reveals how FRI has evolved into its present day status.

Few of the photographs are very old; and little information is available about the details shown in them. Efforts were made to dig out the story behind each of them and present it as precise but informative captions given with each of the photographs. Each photograph is a story in itself. Where photographs were not available, the continuity in the timeline has been maintained by taking photographs. An effort has been made to blend the past with the present.

This publication is being released on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2006 when FRI is celebrating its centenary day. I am sure that it will be of interest to all those who are concerned with science; the story underlying science and will also be used by the generations to come. I also appreciate the keen involvement of all the members of FRI family, especially the members of the Editorial Board, who have contributed immensely in preparation of this publication.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "S.S. Negi".

(Dr. S.S. Negi)

Director

Forest Research Institute

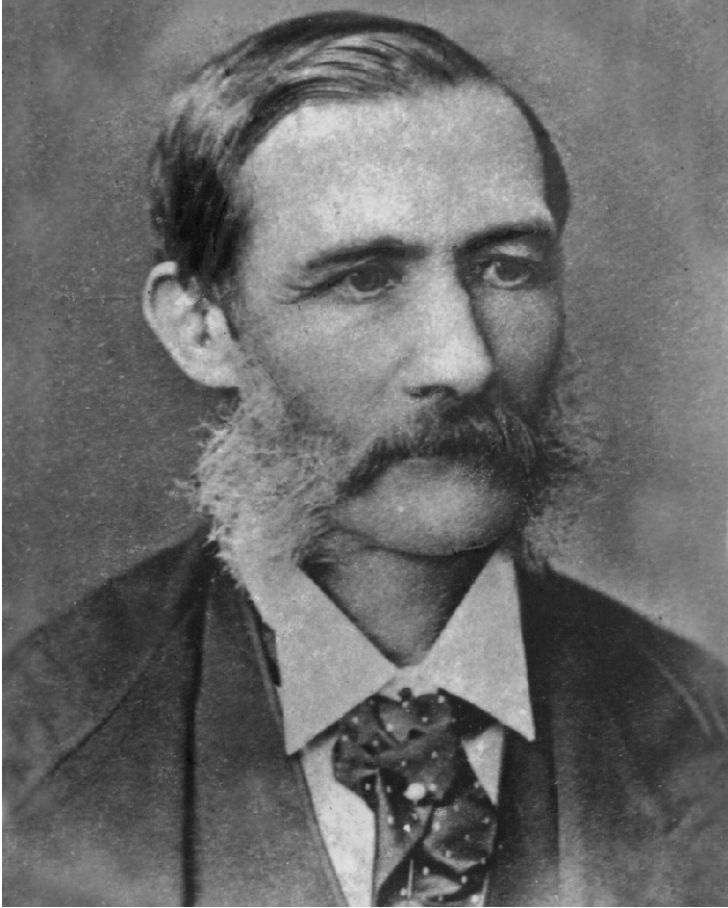
Dehradun



Lord J.A.B.R. Dalhousie  
(1812-1860)

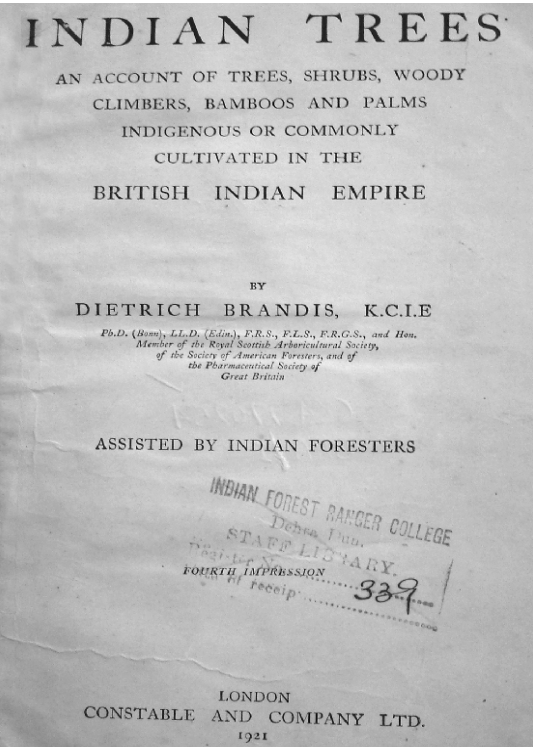
Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General of India from 1848 to 1856, promulgated for the first time an outline for forest conservancy for India by issuing a Memorandum of Government of India dated 03.08.1855, which laid the foundation of the Indian Forest Department. This was in response to exploitation of forest wealth by Indian contractors, common folks and natural disasters. Later, it became a tool to annexe large and sparsely populated lands of India. The lands were declared protected areas and were occupied by foresters, fire guards, rangers and administrators. Very soon, forestry in India became an international profession with eminent specialists mainly from Europe.





Sir Dietrich Brandis (1824 - 1907)  
Founder of Scientific Forestry in India

In 1864, Dr. Brandis was appointed the first Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, a position he held with distinction for 19 years until his retirement. His monumental publications include *The Forest Flora of North-West and Central India* (1874) which earned him Fellow of Royal Society in 1875 and *Indian Trees* (1906) which was published after his retirement. He was awarded Knight Commandership in 1887 for his services in India. His role in founding Forest Department of USA was equally momentous. The genus *Brandisia* Hk.f. & Th. and a host of plant species are named after him

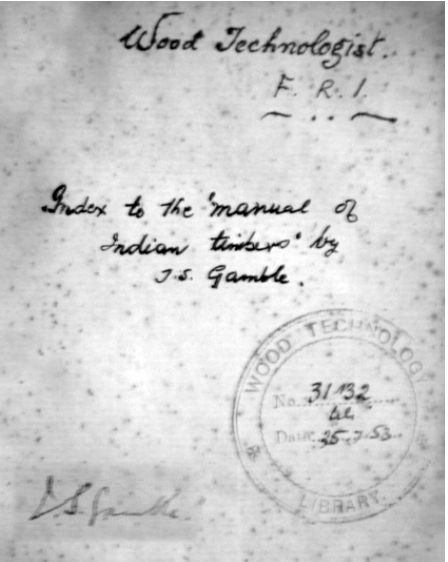


Personal assistant to IGF from 1877 to 1879. Later he became Director of Imperial Forest School, Dehradun (1890 -1899). He was a collaborator with Brandis. His remarkable work in Forestry was *Manual of Indian Timbers* (1881) which continues to be the reference book for forestry scientists today. He was the Editor of *Indian Forester* from 1878 to 1882 and again from 1891 to 1899



James Sykes Gamble  
(1871 - 1925)

Specimen of *Ximenia americana* collected by Gamble in January 1885



A hand written book of Gamble

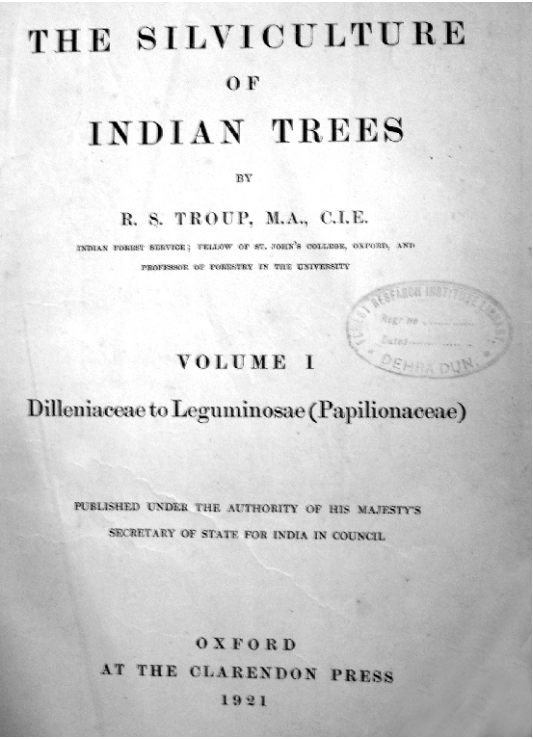
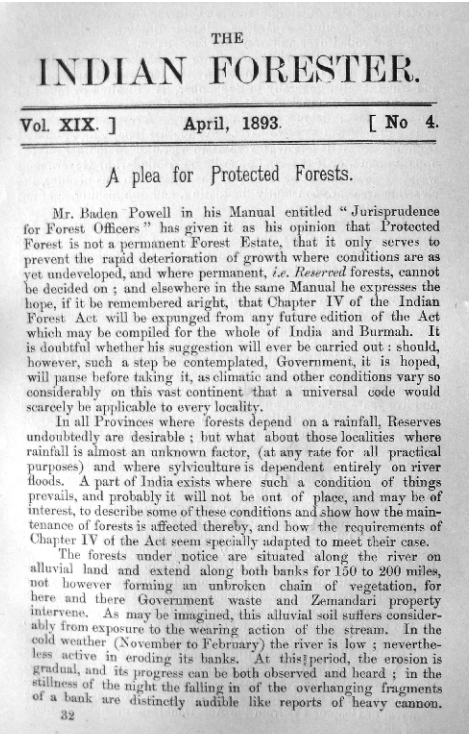




Sir Wilhelm Schlich  
(1866 - 1889)

Sir W. Schlich joined Indian Forest Service in Burma and served in Sind and Bengal also. He was instrumental in the establishment of *Indian Forester* in 1875 and Indian Forest School at Dehradun in 1877. He was named Inspector General Forests for India in 1883. Later, he moved to England to be Professor of Forestry at Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. His monumental work *Manual of Forestry* in five volumes (1889 - 1896) remains a classic work in its field, till date. He also lent his services to United States Forestry Department. To recognize his services, an award 'Sir Wilhelm Schlich Memorial Award' was instituted on his name

Indian Forester



R.S. Troup was the first Imperial Forest Economist (1906). Later, he was appointed as first regular Silviculturist from 1909 to 1919. He laid the foundation of systematic research in the field of silviculture. His outstanding piece of work was the compilation of silvicultural information for important species in his work *Silviculture of Indian Trees* (1921) published in three volumes. Troup also laid out a number of permanent sample plots for the collection of growth statistics of chief species in more or less even-aged crops



R. S. Troup



CREATION OF AN IMPERIAL FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE AT DEHRA DUN

Circular No.11-166-2-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

FORESTS

Simla, the 5<sup>th</sup> June,1906

RESOLUTION

The Government of India have had under consideration the desirability of making better provision for scientific research in connection with Indian forests. They cordially acknowledge that the work of the Forest Department has been characterized by marked and progressive development, which has resulted in an improved condition of the standing timber and in a satisfactory increase in the net revenue derived by the State from its forests, while due regard has been paid to the interests and needs of the population residing in their neighbourhood and to the requirements of the future. The energies of the Department have, however, hitherto been largely confined to the practical management of the forests under its charge, and comparatively little attention has been directed to the work of research, which has been pursued with such beneficial results in other countries. In order therefore to provide a staff of experts who will be in a position to devote a large proportion of their time to the prosecution of scientific research connected with forest produce, as well as to give the best available training to candidates for the Forest Services both of British India and of the Native States, they have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, decided to raise the status of the existing Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun and to add to its staff. The School will now be known as the Imperial Forest Research Institute and College, and the staff will include six officers of the Imperial Service, holding the following posts:-

- (i) An Imperial Sylviculturist, who will make sylviculture his special study.
- (ii) An Imperial Superintendent of Forest Working-Plans who will collect and collate the statistics of the results of forest management throughout India, which are provided by the control forms annually submitted to the Government of India, so that the valuable information acquired in the different Provinces will be made available to the whole Department. In addition to this he will assist the Inspector-General of Forests in the control at present exercised by the Government of India in the preparation of Working-Plans, performing in this matter the functions at present exercised by the Assistant Inspector-General of Forests. In order to render this assistance more effective, and to remove a serious defect in the present system, he will visit forests in which Working Plans are being prepared, and will record a note upon the local conditions of the forest for the information of the Inspector-General of Forests. A copy

of this note will also be sent through the Conservator to the Local Government for information, and for any action that they may care to take upon it.

- (iii) An Imperial Forest Zoologist, whose chief duty will be to investigate the damage caused by insects and other pests, and to suggest remedial measures.
  - (iv) An Imperial Forest Botanist, who will study the botany of forest plants, the diseases of trees, and the distribution of species.
  - (v) An Imperial Forest Chemist, who will investigate the chemical properties of the soils and of the produce of forest.
  - (vi) An Imperial Forest Economist, who will make a special study of the best methods of rendering forest produce of all kinds available at the smallest cost to consumers, and who will keep in touch with the commerce of India with the view of fostering and meeting the demand for forest products.
2. These officers, in addition to their research work, will each deliver a course of lectures on his special subject at the College, and take part in the training of the students; but the educational work will be mainly carried on by the Assistant Instructors, who, besides their duties in the class-room, will be in personal charge of the students out of lecture-hours and during practical training in the forests. They will be four in number, and will usually be selected from the Provincial Forest Service.
3. One of the Imperial Officers, who will ordinarily be a Conservator of Forests, will, in addition to his other duties, hold the post of Principal. The members of the staff, who will be *seconded* on their respective lists, will draw the pay, substantive or officiating, to which they are entitled on those lists, together with the following local allowances:-

	Rs. Per mensem.
The Principal	200
The other Imperial Officers	150
The Assistant Instructors	75

J.WILSON,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*



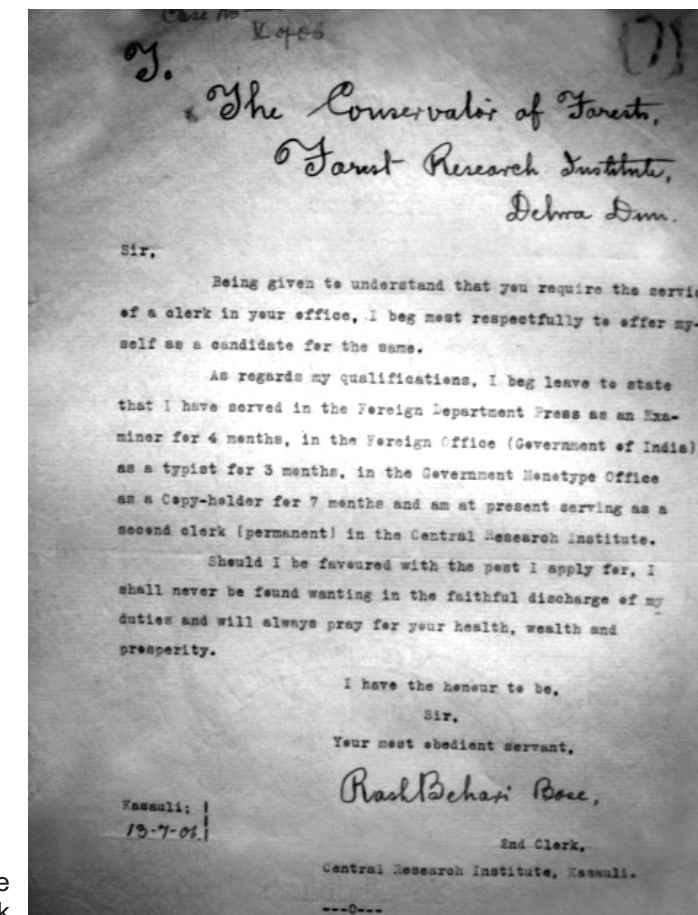


Instructor's House, FRI & College  
Photo: T.B. Chitrakar, 1910

Forest College Hospital, FRI & College  
Photo: T.B. Chitrakar, 1910

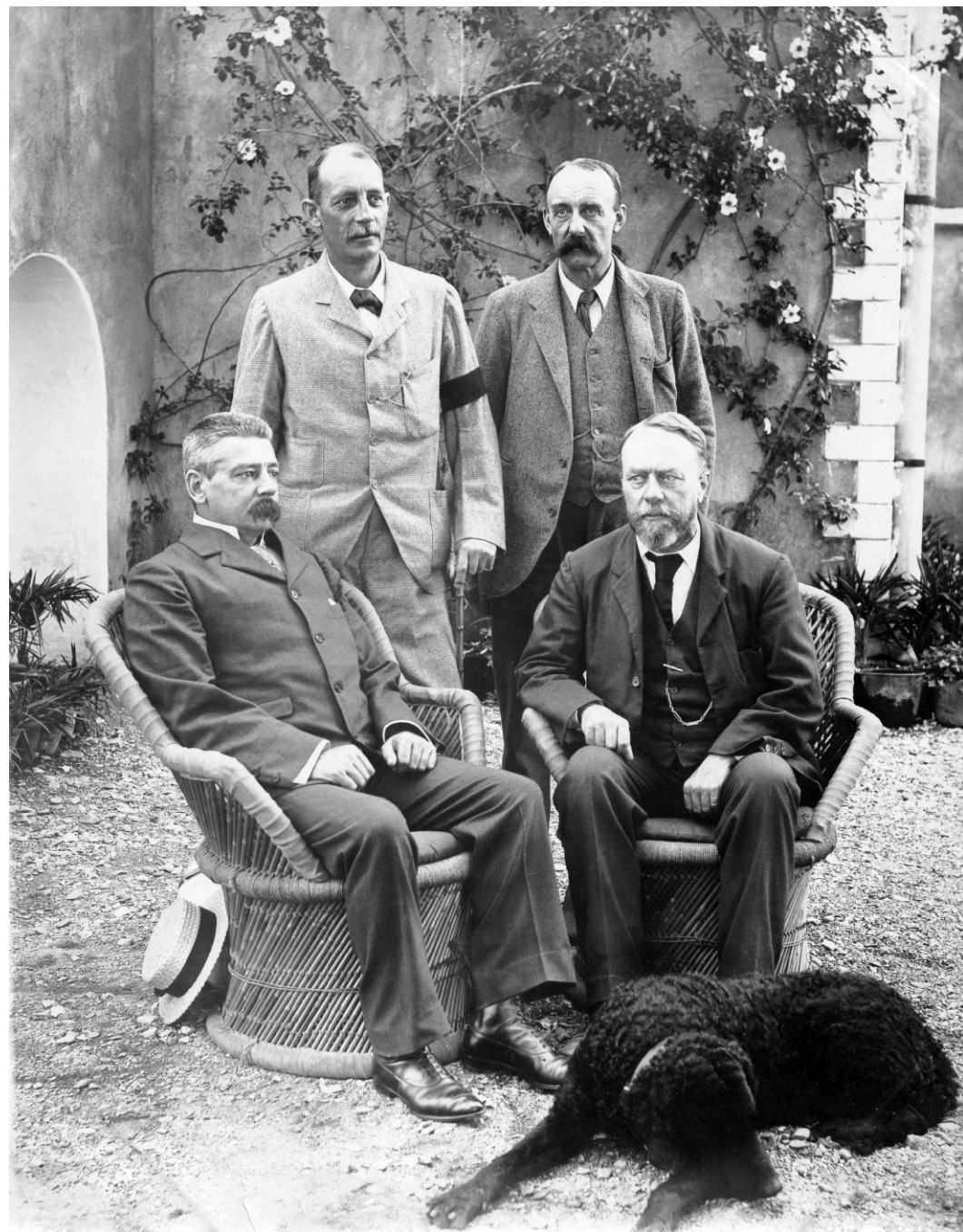


Shri Rash Behari Bose  
(1886 - 1945)  
Legendary Revolutionary



Application for the  
post of clerk



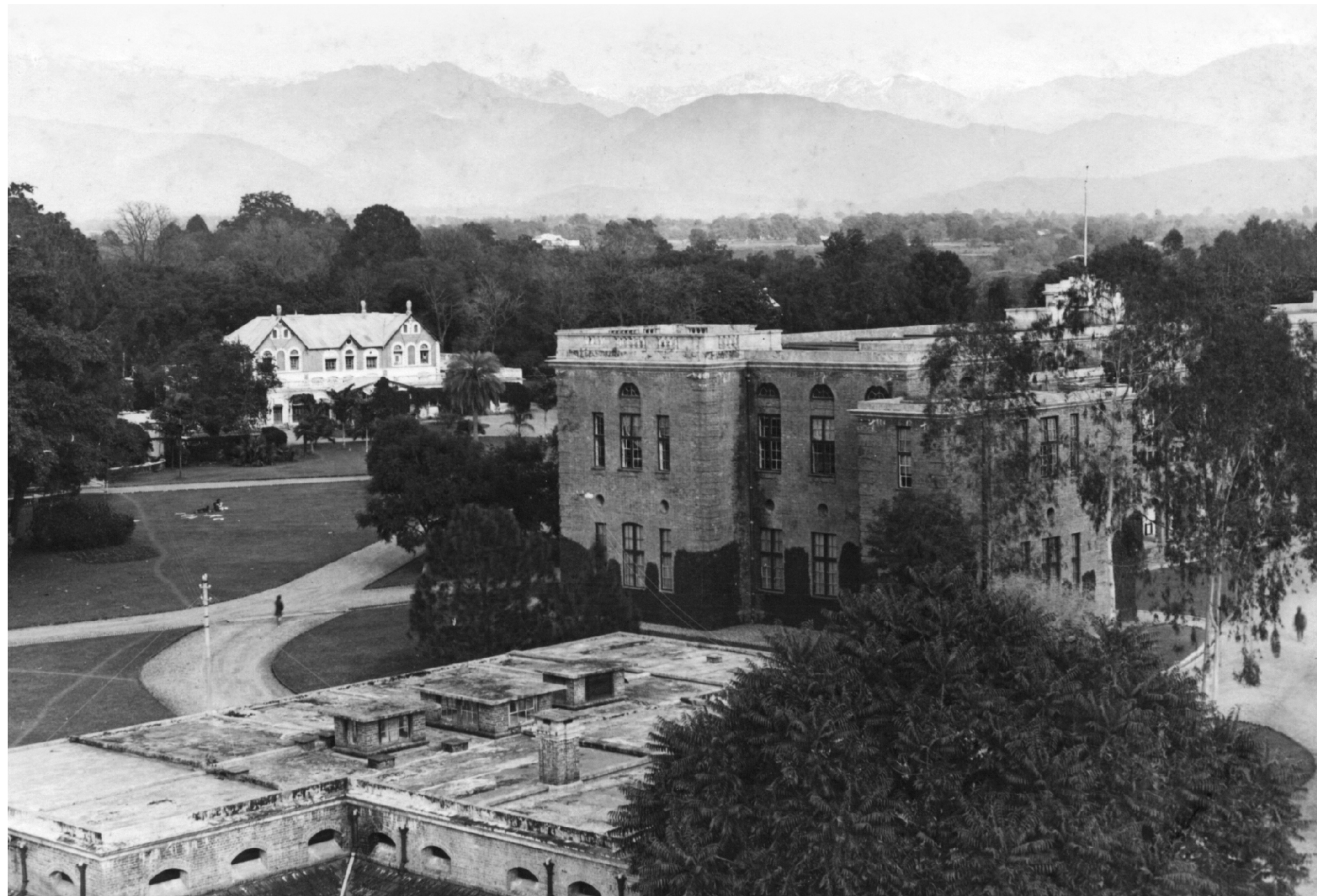


(Sitting left to right) H.C. Hill, F.B. Manson and others



Principal's House, Imperial Forest College  
Photo: T.B. Chitrakar, 1910



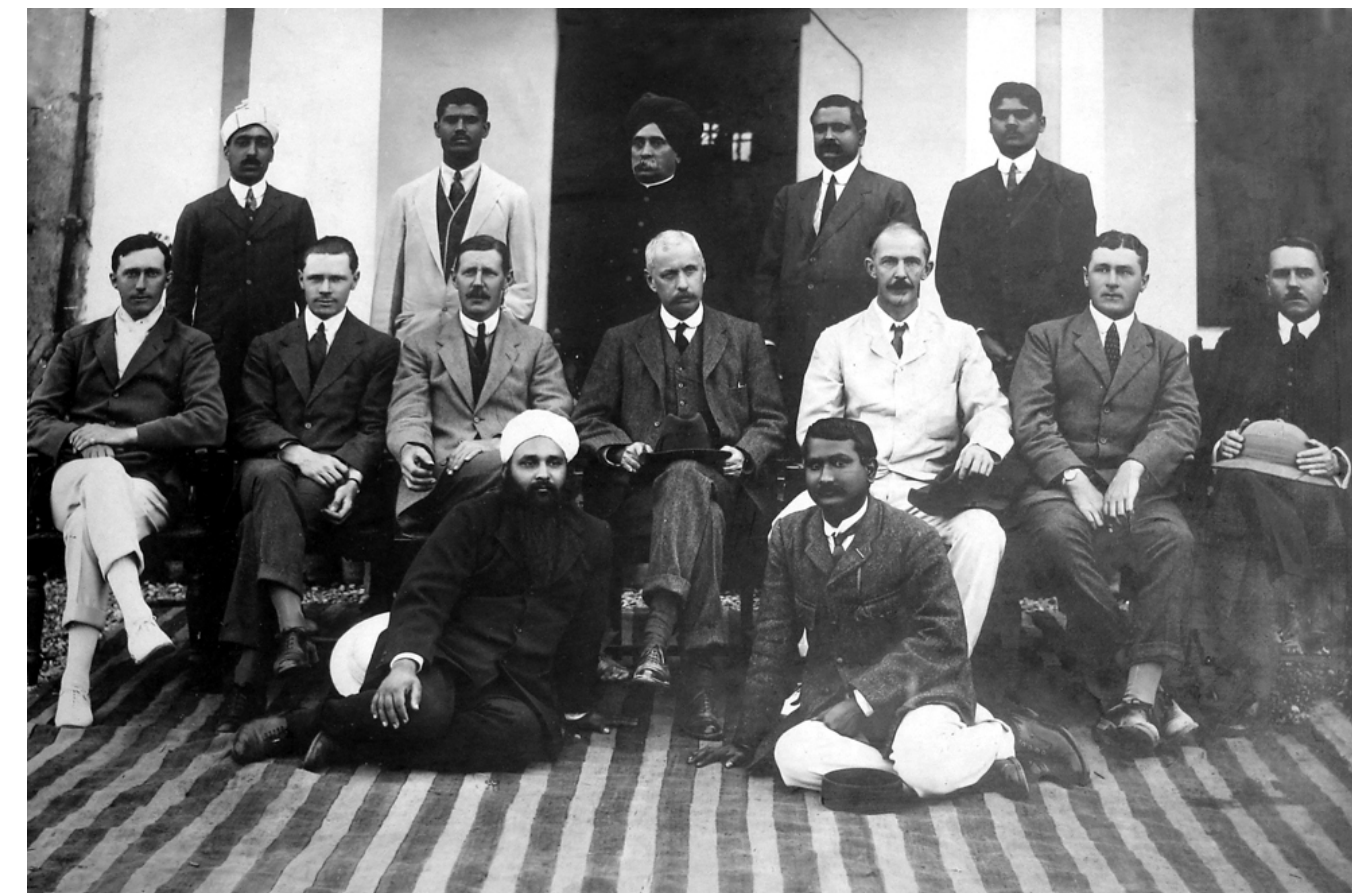


The next destination: Chandbagh campus  
Photo: R.P. Dalley, 1922



L. Mercer, CIE, President, FRI & College  
Photo: T.B. Chitrakar, December 1914

Officers of FRI & College, 1916

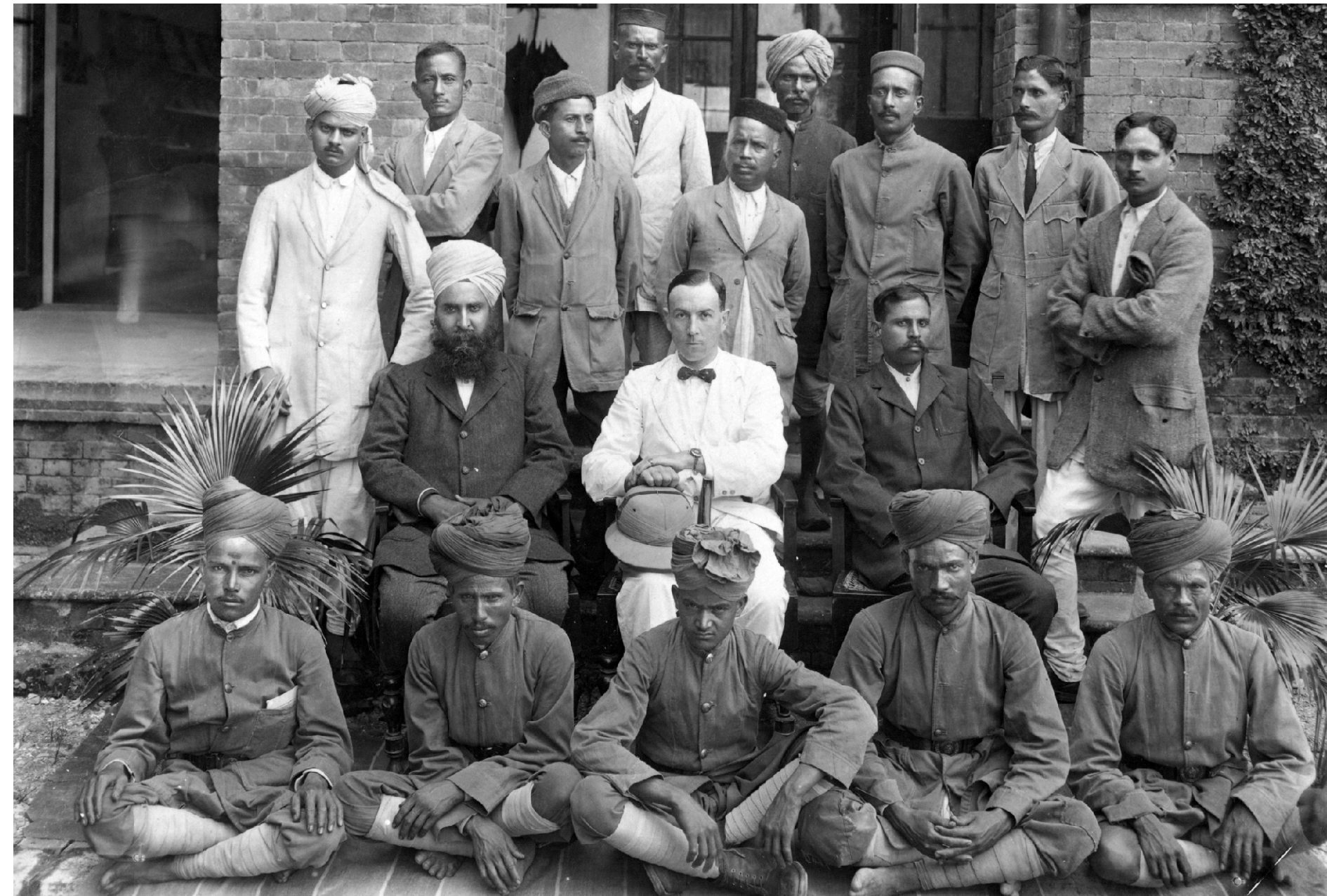
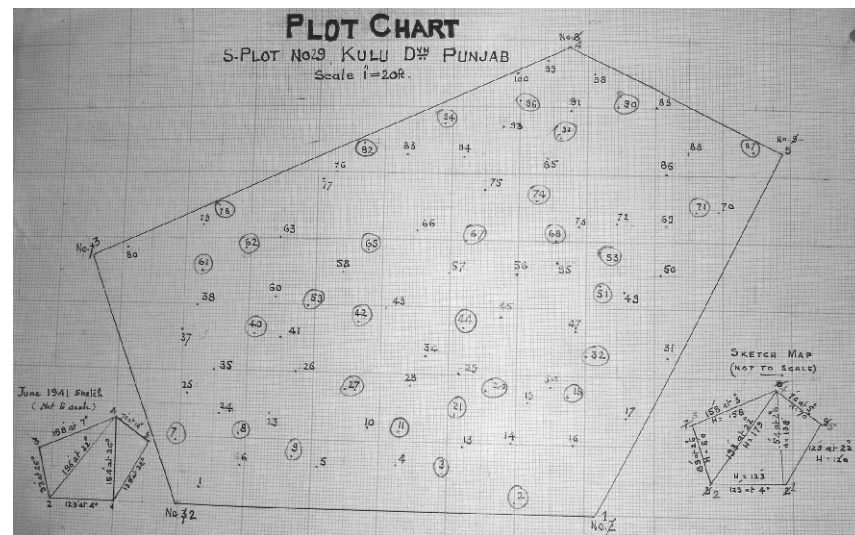






Sample Plot no. 29, Kullu: 78 years old deodar crop

Meticulous experimental details



S.H. Howard, Silviculturist with his office staff  
Photo: Nathuram, September 1922





Provincial Forest School Students' Laboratory, FRI & College, Chandbagh  
Photo: T.B. Chitrakar

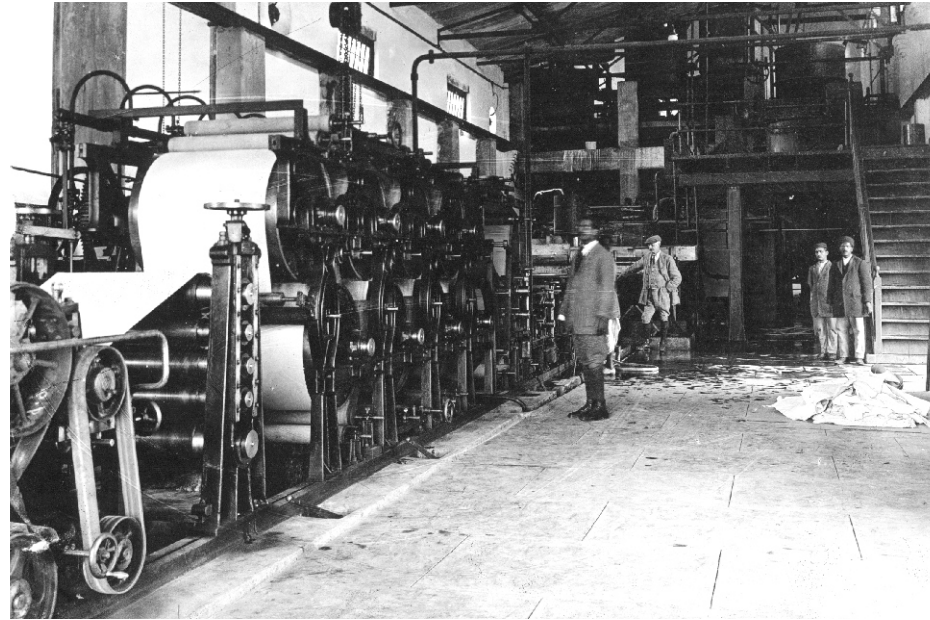
Provincial Forest School Students' Quarters, FRI & College, Chandbagh



Silviculture and Utilization Conferences, January 1922, FRI & College  
Photo: T.B. Chitrakar



## New Forest campus: The legend in making



Paper and Pulp Hall  
Photo: Harswarup, November 1925

New Site Workshop  
Photo: Nathu Ram



Timber godown showing sleepers stacked for air-drying prior to treatment in wood preservation plant  
Photo: J.N. Sharma



Fordson tractor and heavy iron 'Case Tractor' cart loaded with 20 lb. rails for tram line  
Photo: Bakewell, 1929







1925  
Photo: J.N. Sharma, 25.08.1925

FRI main building under construction



1927  
Photo: Har Swarup, 25.09.1927

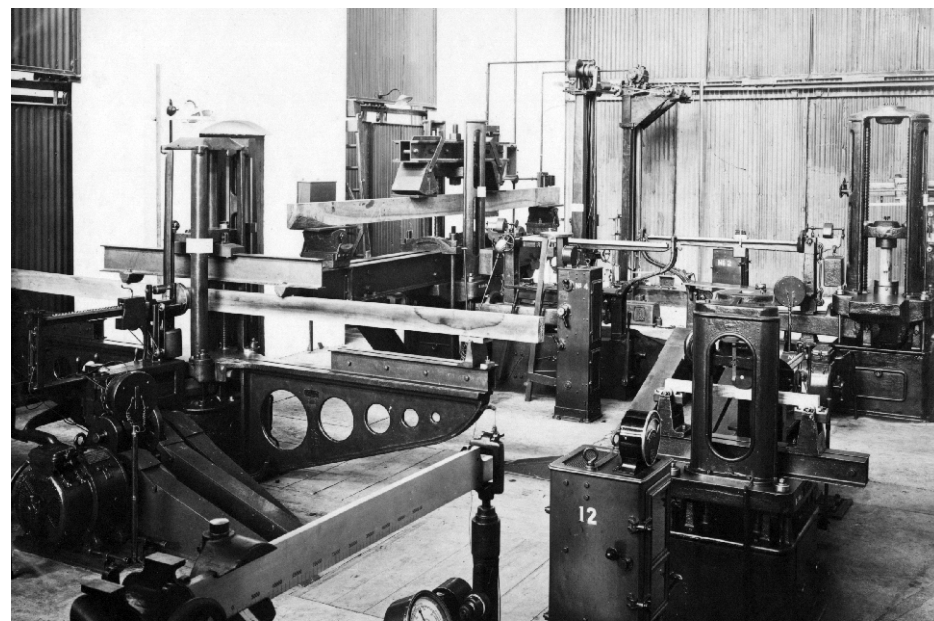


FRI in winter  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, February 1940

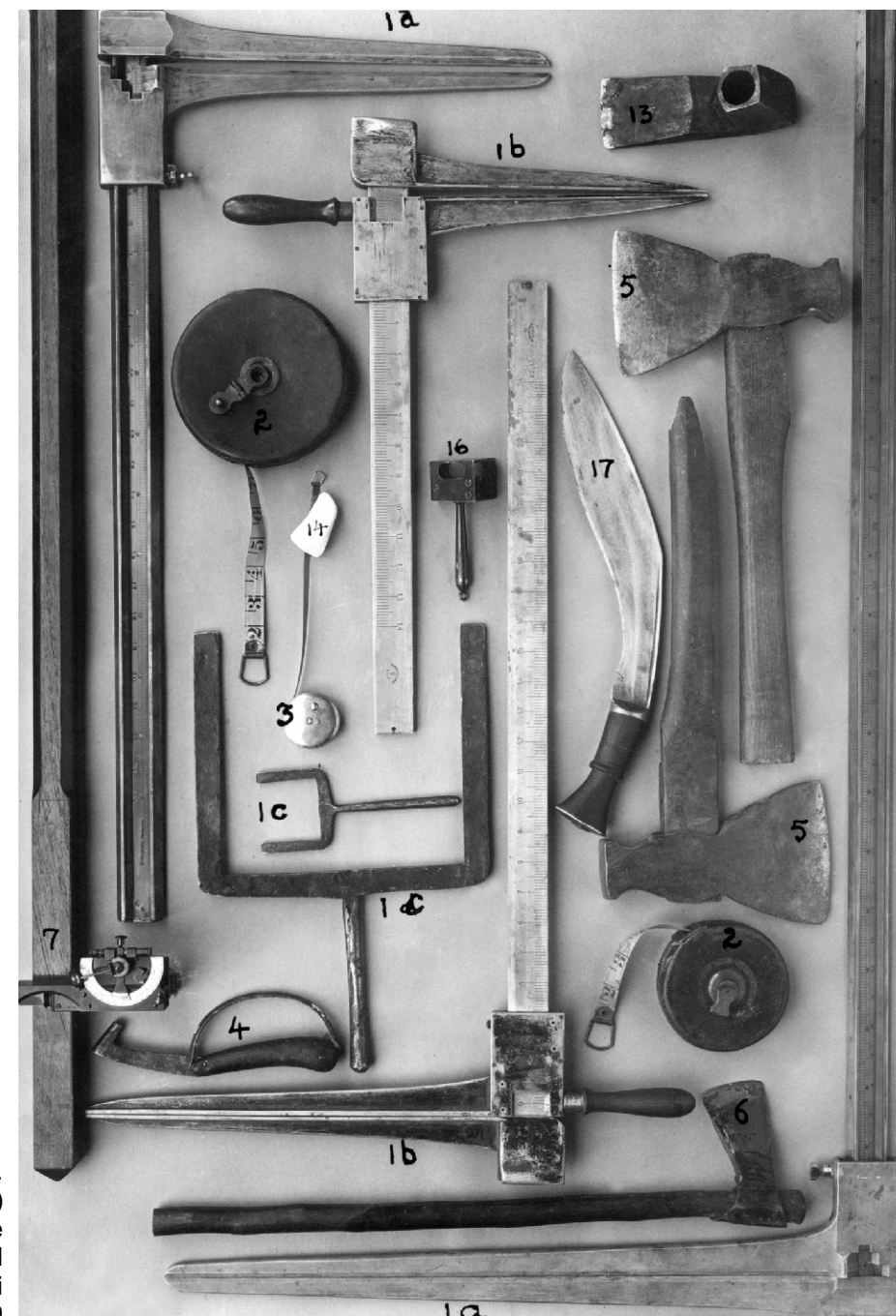




Timber Museum  
Photo: Harswarup, October 1929

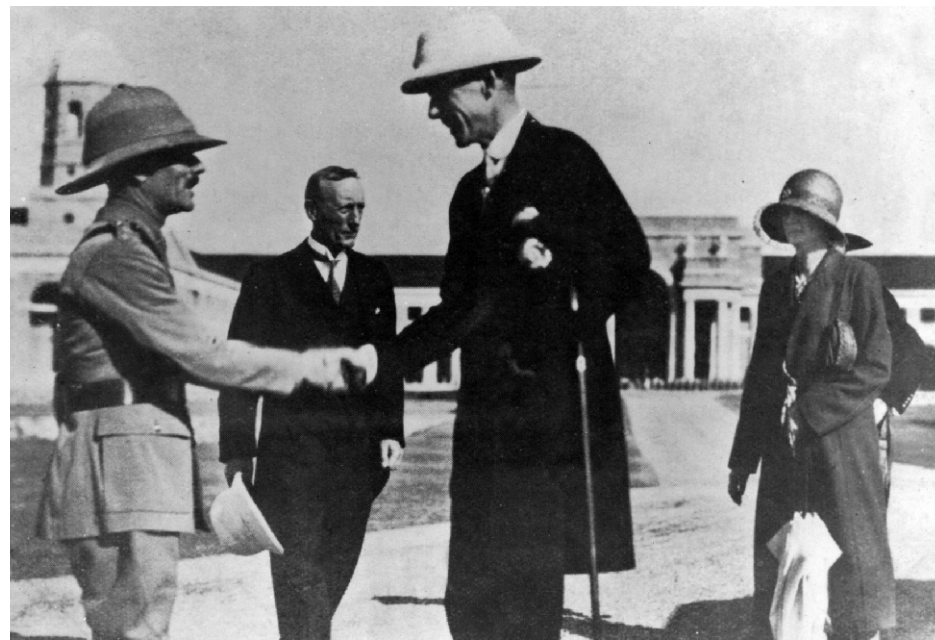


Front view of Timber Testing Laboratory  
Photo: Harswarup, September 1929



Instruments required by a sample plot field party.  
1. Callipers (a) Flury' (Wood aluminum) (b) Fromme's (Aluminum)  
(c) Fixed Calliper (iron) 2. Measuring tapes 100' and 50' (linen) 3. Steel tape  
4. Tree scribe 5. Felling axe 6. Small axe 7. Abneys level with stand  
13. Basula 14. Chalk 16. Optical square 17. Khukri  
Photo: Harswarup, October 1929



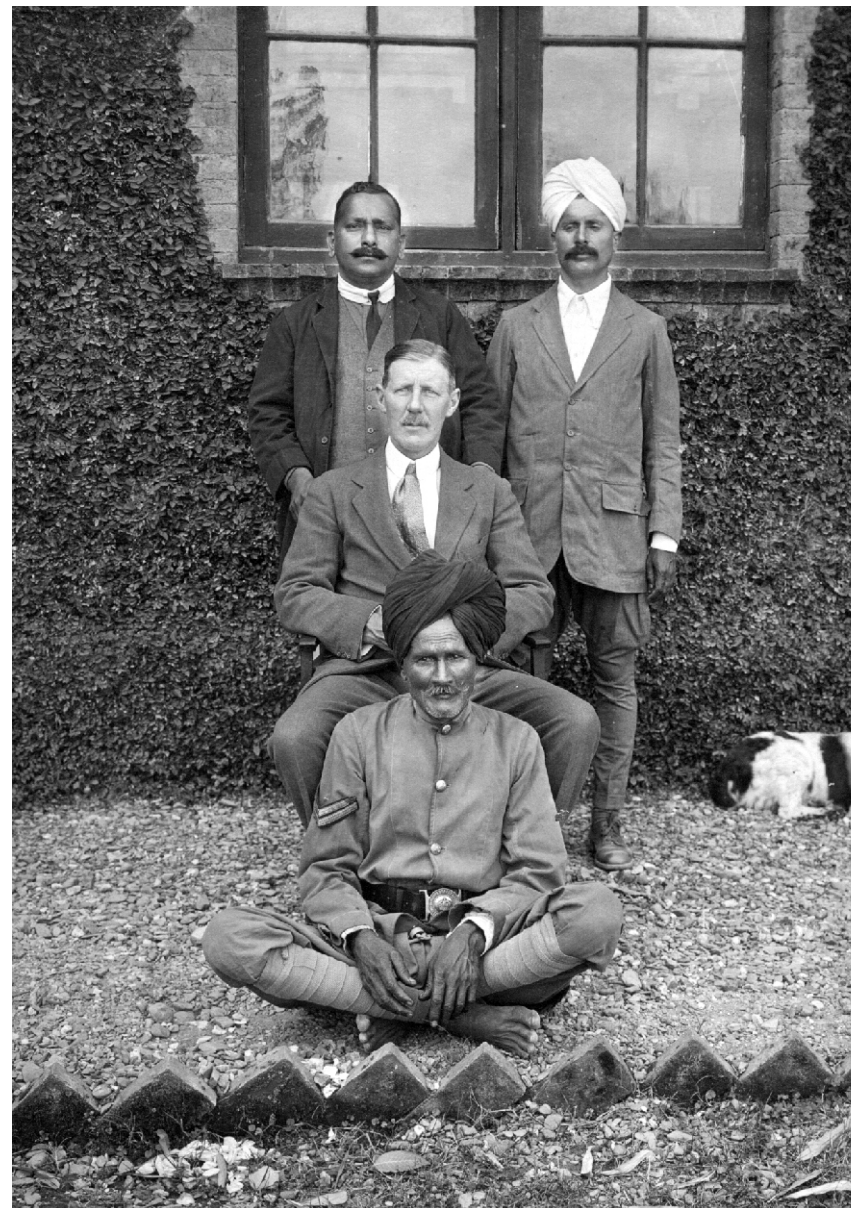


Commander wishing His Excellency Lord Irwin on his arrival to FRI at main porch on 07.11.1929

Guard of Honour to Viceroy Lord Irwin on the occasion of opening ceremony of newly constructed main building of FRI on 07.11.1929



## Sahib Bahadur with Paraphernalia



A typical officialdom

Apparatus for testing seed germination  
Photo: Harswarup, 13.09.1929







Methods for preparing treatment beds for germination of teak seed.  
 1. Blank 5" below the general ground level; 2. Dry bamboo sticks spread over the bed; 3. Dry grass spread over the bamboo sticks;  
 4. Ordinary earth spread over dry grass; 5. Ordinary river bed sand spread over to a thickness of about 3"  
 Photo: Harswarup, 16.04.1931



Supplying power to FRI since good old days:  
 Kaulagarh Power House at FRI campus

*Amoora wallichii*, Project no. VIII, log no. 3,  
 consignment no. 17 in FRI from Assam  
 Photo: Harswarup, October 1931



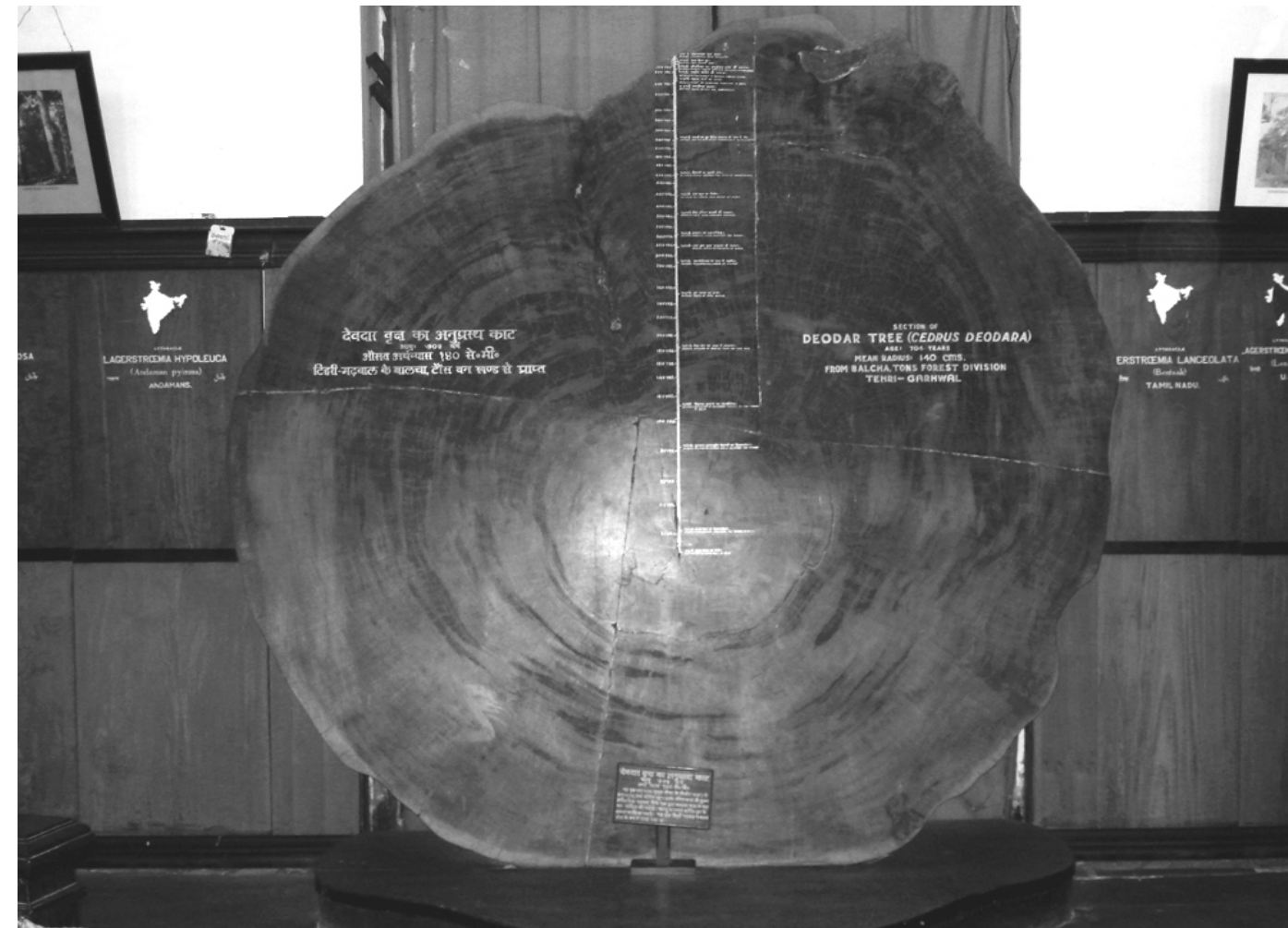
Mycologists' Laboratory  
 Photo: Harswarup, February 1930





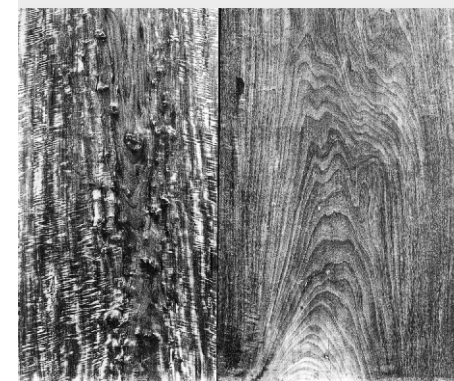


Inspector General Forest's Bungalow, FRI campus  
Photo: Harswarup, December 1931



Cross section of 704 years old deodar tree (1215 - 1919 AD, diameter 1.4m) in Timber Museum FRI

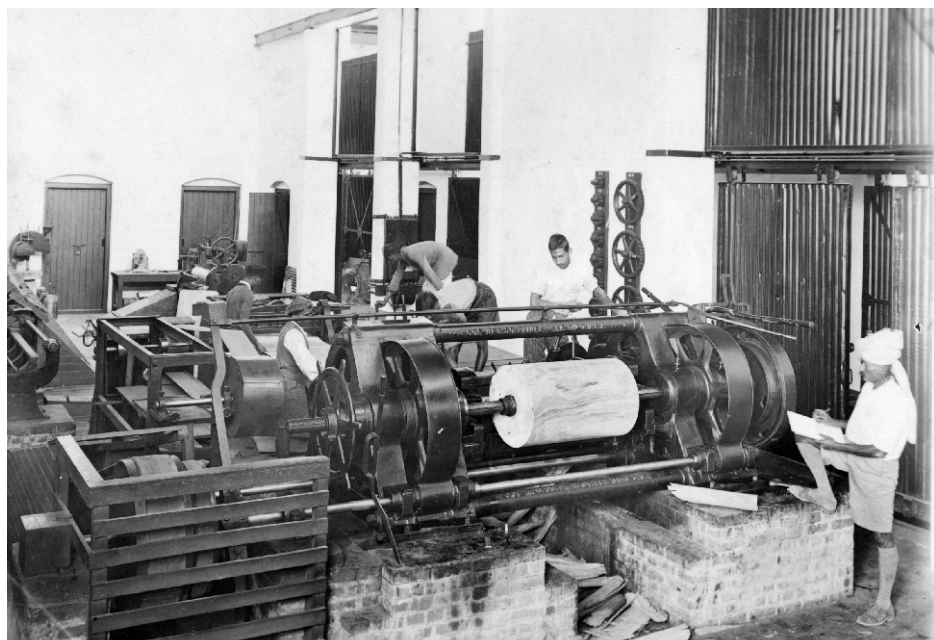
Specimen figuring planks of  
*Chukrasia tabularis*  
Photo: R.P. Bahuguna, 1932







Structural Seasoning Kiln on right; Wood Preservation Plant, Boiler House and Paper Mill in the middle; Godown on left at FRI  
Photo: R.P. Dalley



Veneering machine in operation at FRI  
Photo: Harswarup, November 1932

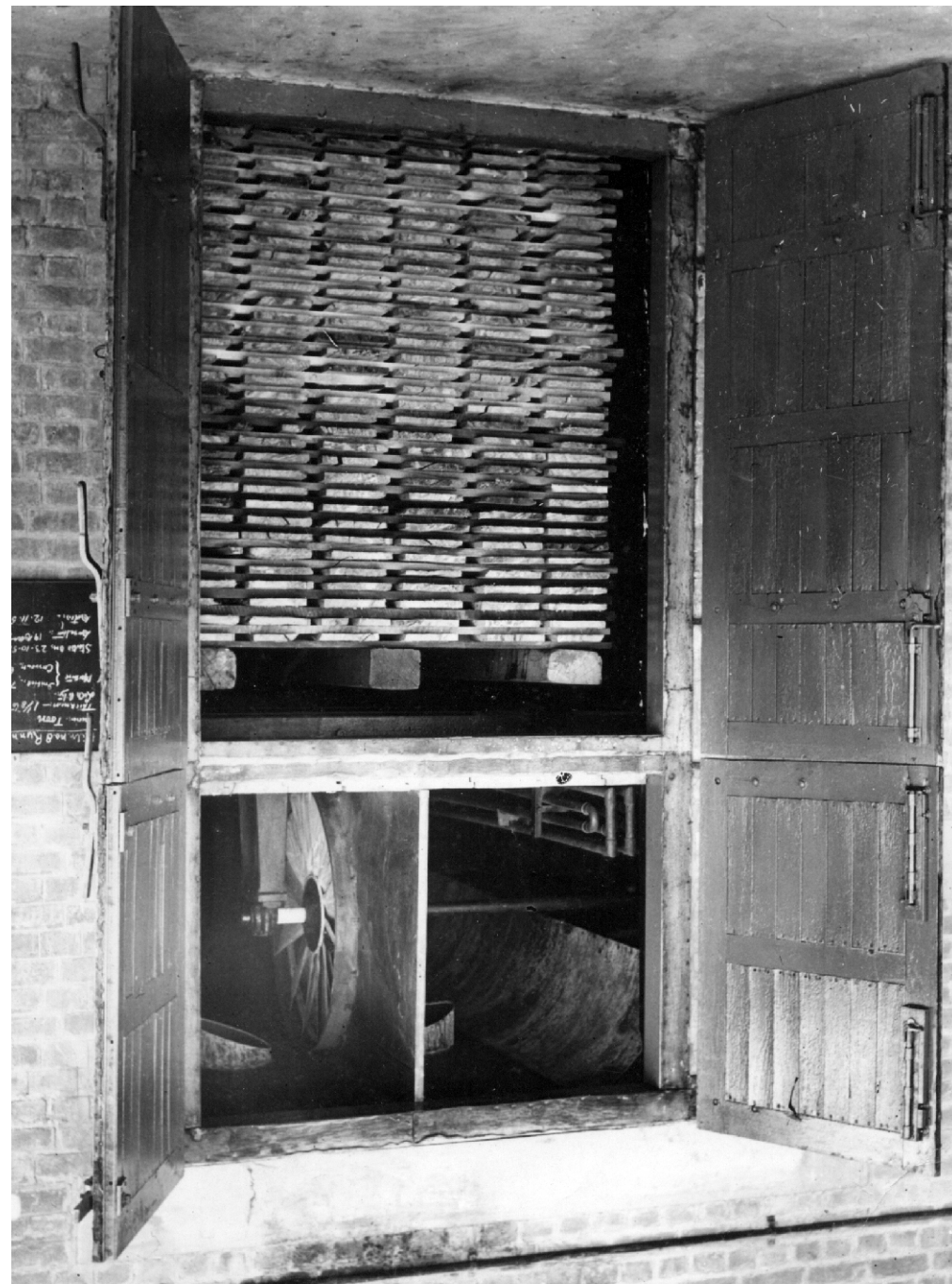


Computers' room, Timber Testing Section at FRI  
Photo: Harswarup, November 1932

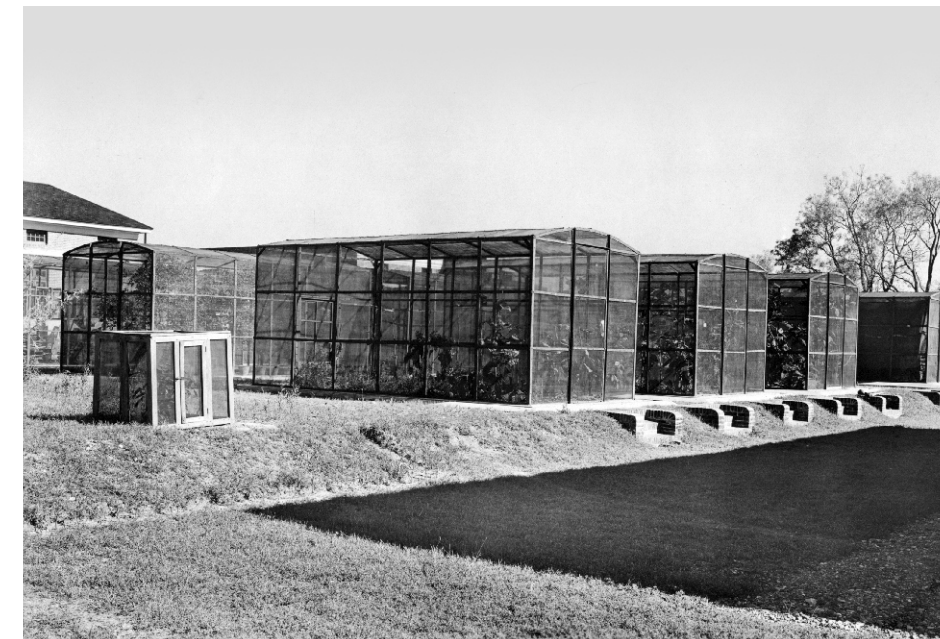


Wood Technologists' Laboratory at FRI  
Photo: Harswarup, November 1932





Modern Timber Seasoning Kiln



Insectory outdoor cages at FRI  
Photo: Harswarup, March 1933



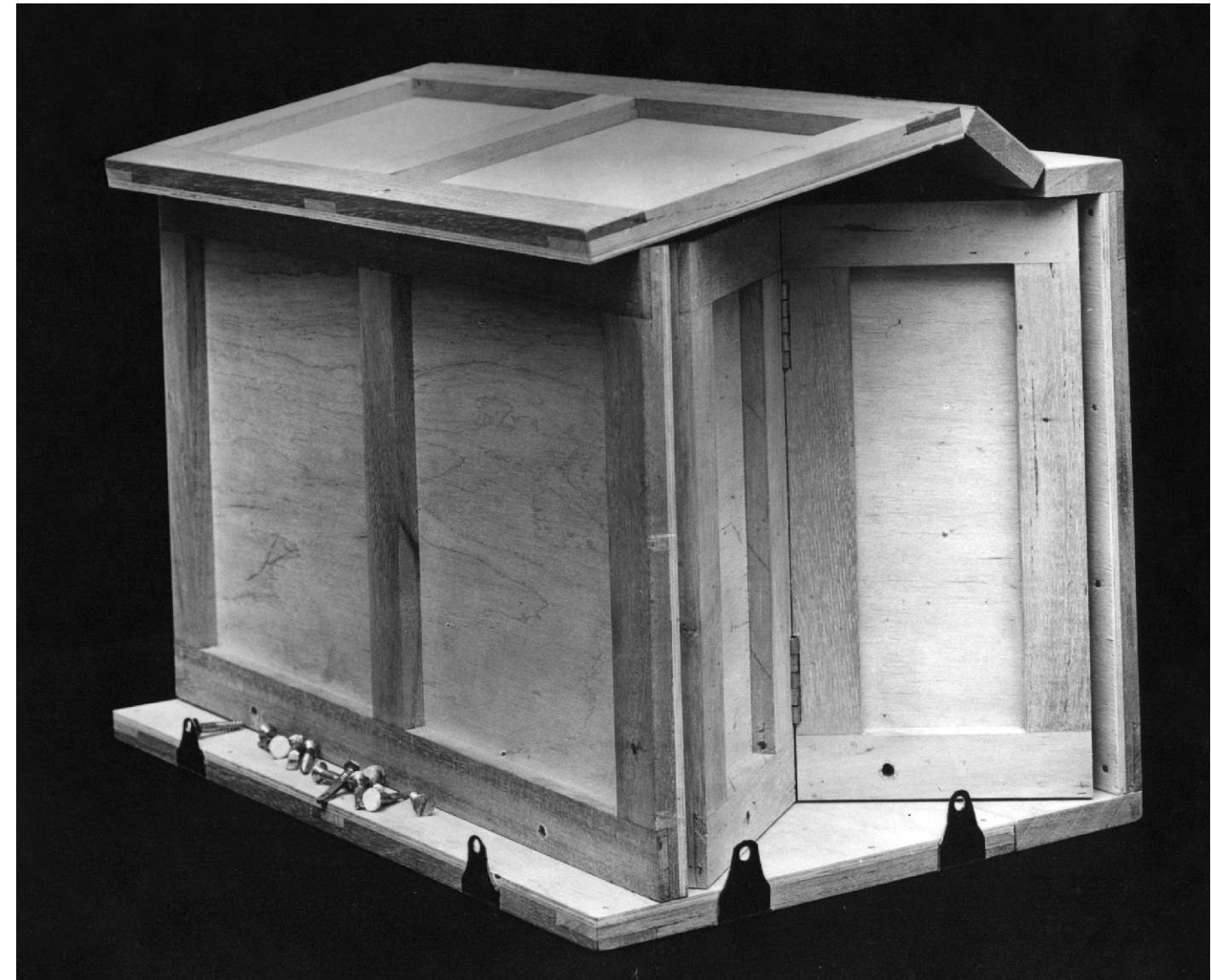
Laboratory building Bio-chemical Branch at FRI  
Photo: Harswarup, May 1933



Method of vertical stacking for rapid seasoning (side view),  
Seasoning Section at FRI  
Photo: Harswarup, August 1933



*Pinus longifolia*, measuring standing sample trees. Callipering  
from the slung seat  
Photo: H.G. Champion, May 1933



Mr. W. Nagle's patent folding case, no. 2, partly folded  
Photo: Harswarup, September 1933





Sal forest almost destroyed  
by *Hoplocerambyx* attack, Kanha, S. Mandla Division  
Photo: H.G. Champion, February 1933

Testing telegraph poles of *Shorea robusta*, Timber Testing Section, FRI  
Photo: Harswarup, June 1935



Bamboo hut (1935) treated with world acclaimed  
ASCU preservative developed in FRI

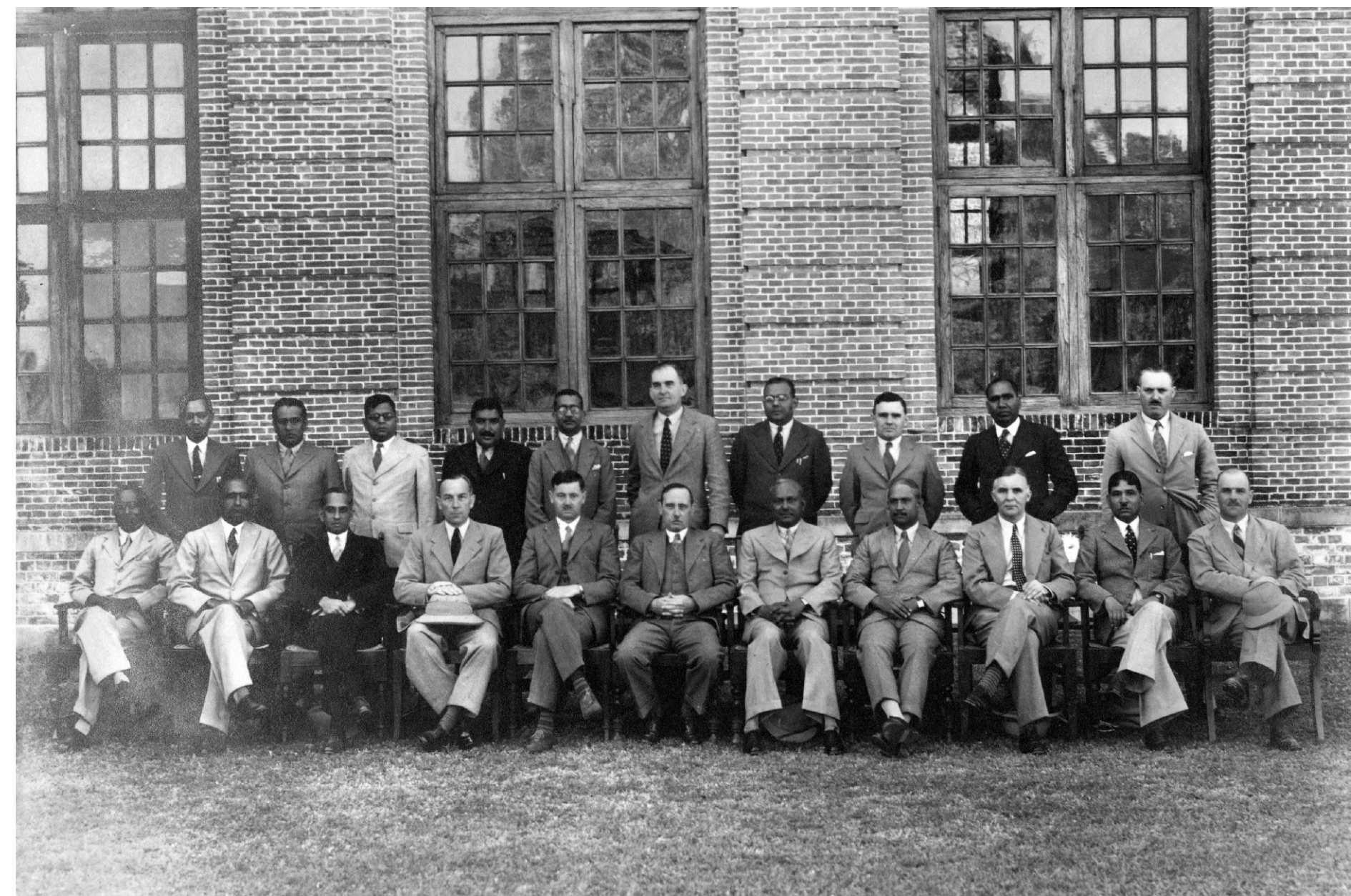




### Comparative suitability of some important Indian timbers



Panelled room and high grade furniture of Indian woods in all-wood house  
displayed by FRI, at Lucknow exhibition, 1936-37

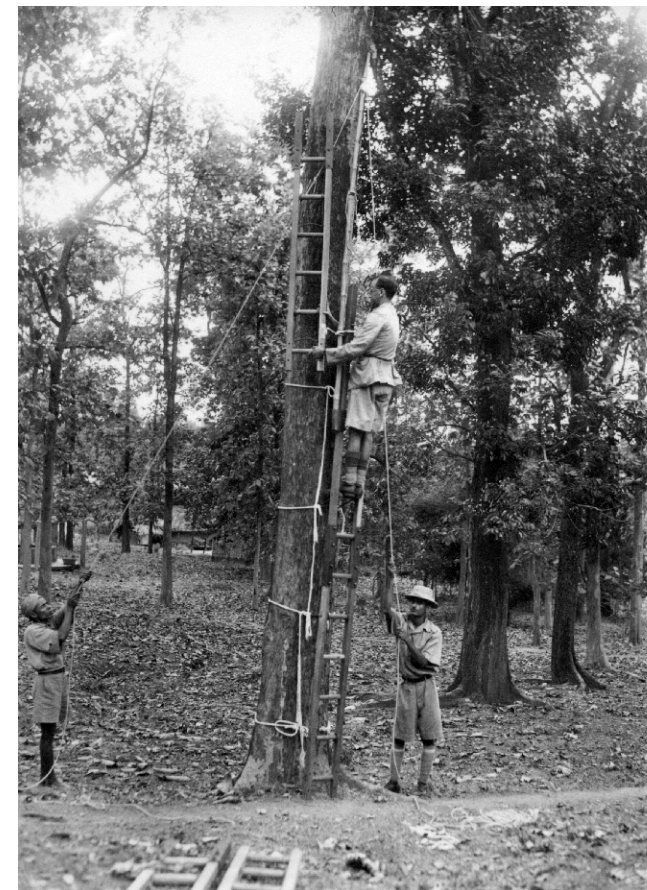


Forest Utilization Conference, March 1937





Sir Gerald Trevor, Kt., C.I.E., I.F.S.,  
President and Inspector General of Forests,  
FRI and College, Dehradun. Simla, June 1937



Ladder for measuring standing sample  
trees. Improved design by Madras  
Silviculturist. Note bamboo with rope  
and pulley for steadying each section  
as lifted, Nilmaur, Madras  
Photo: M.V. Laurie, 20.12.1937

*Spatholobus roxburghii* and *Ficus infectoria*, two forest enemies of the moist  
mixed deciduous forest attacking a *Stereospermum chelonoides* tree  
Photo: M.V. Laurie, 28.11.1937

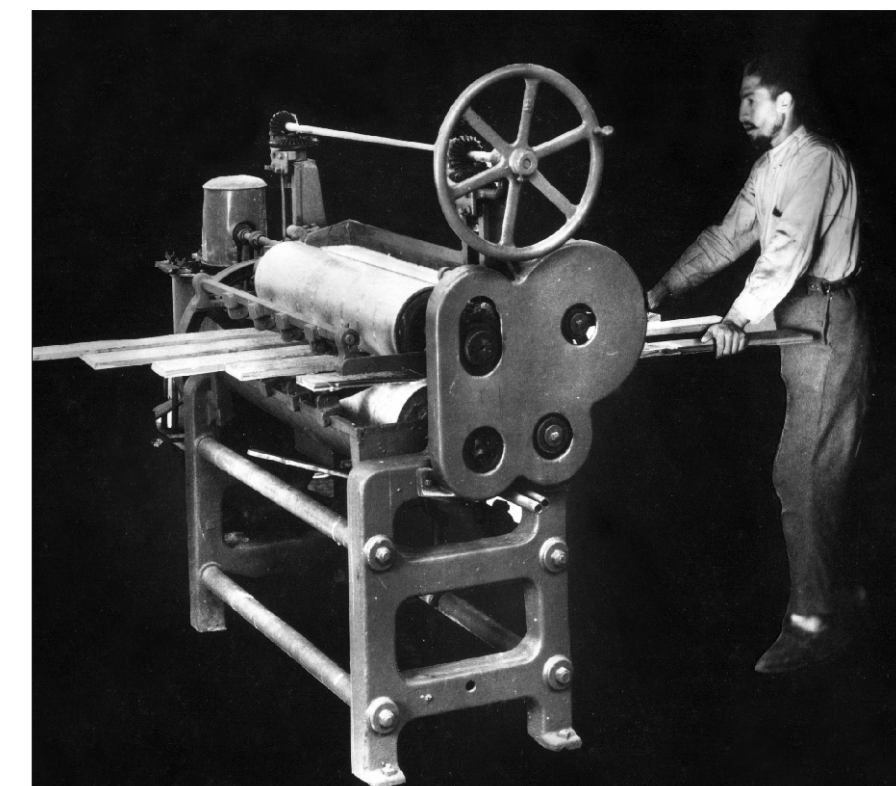






*Dendrocalamus strictus* our little (!) gang including some 35 coolies working under our supervision. Note also the bamboo sticks made of crooked culms. Coolies seem to enjoy their smoke on the *hookah* which they can never part with. E.P. no.8B, Paniali, Lansdowne Division, U.P.  
Photo: J.N. Sengupta, 21.02.1938

Laminated block being pressed with 'I' beams and retaining clamps, Wood Workshop Section, FRI  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, 1938



Glue spreading machine, Wood Workshop Section, FRI  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, 1938





Four methods of storing seedlings for 6-9 hours before planting out: A. Each plant with root stock enveloped in a ball of earth; B. Many seedlings put together, their root stock enveloped in a ball of earth; C. Completely submerged in cold water; D. Root stock covered with a piece of wet gunny. Demonstration area, FRI  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, 24.07.1939



Wheat growing in front of main FRI building during World War II, 1939-1944



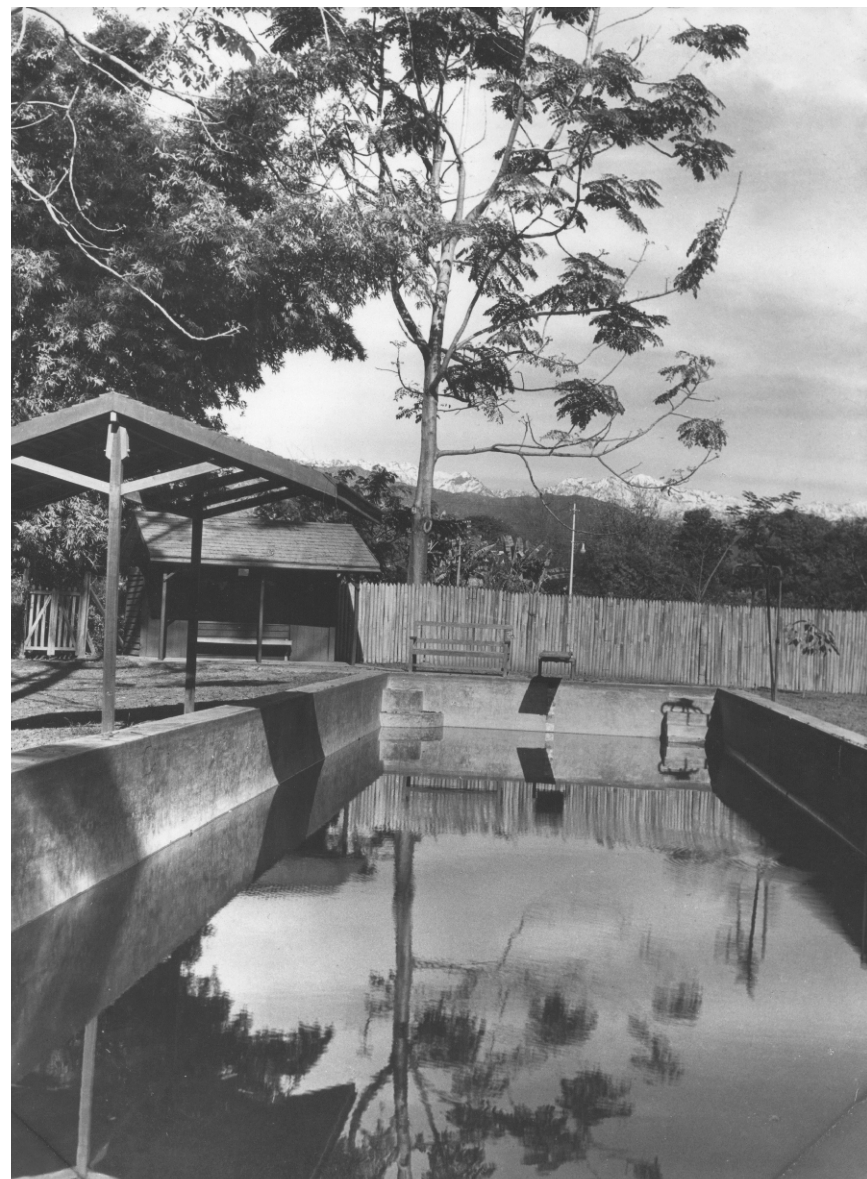


Front view of FRI Hospital  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, February 1940



IFC Sports Pavilion, FRI  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, February 1940

Swimming Pool at FRI  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, February 1940



Avenue of *Cupressus sempervirens* and *Juniperus* species in the Silviculturist's Garden, FRI  
Photo: A.L. Griffith, 20.3.1941



Balancing of a flight air screw on balancing machine at FRI  
Photo: British Ministry of Information, Delhi Office, FRI/WW (7)

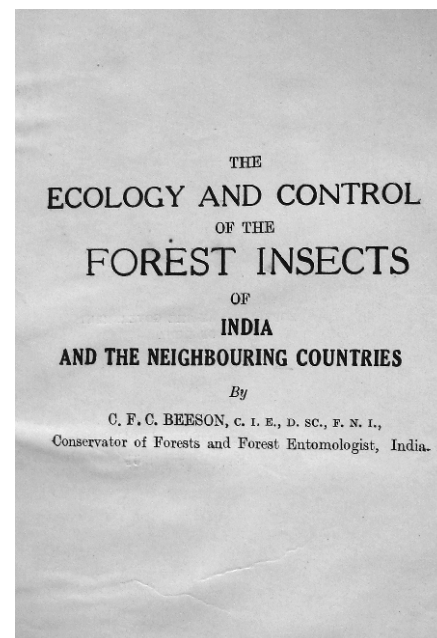


Paper making at the FRI, Paper Pulp Section  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, September, 1940





Farewell of Dr. (Capt.) C.F.C. Beeson from Forest Entomology Branch, July 1941



The drum box testing machine showing testing of ammunition boxes,  
Timber Testing Section, FRI  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, June 1941



A corner of Timber Testing Laboratory showing heap of broken  
ammunition boxes, FRI  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, 02.05.1941





Borer attacked bolt of *Terminalia belerica* (from Baroda state),  
Wood Workshop Section, FRI  
Photo: M. Bakhshi, 01.07.1941

Lantana bushes in outdoor insectory cage VIII of Forest  
Entomologist, FRI showing defoliation by  
*Telconemia scrupulosa*, a tingited bug imported from  
Australia after 2½ months of introduction mid-April to end-July 1941  
Photo: M.N. Bakhshi, August 1941



Timber Testing Laboratory, FRI





Roof trusses showing the failure of the M.E.S. pattern truss with steel gusset plates and straps. Total load on the truss at failure is only 3½ tons which is only about 75 per cent of the designed load. Timber Testing Section, FRI  
Photo: V.K. Sharma, April 1942



Identification of bamboos by culm sheath

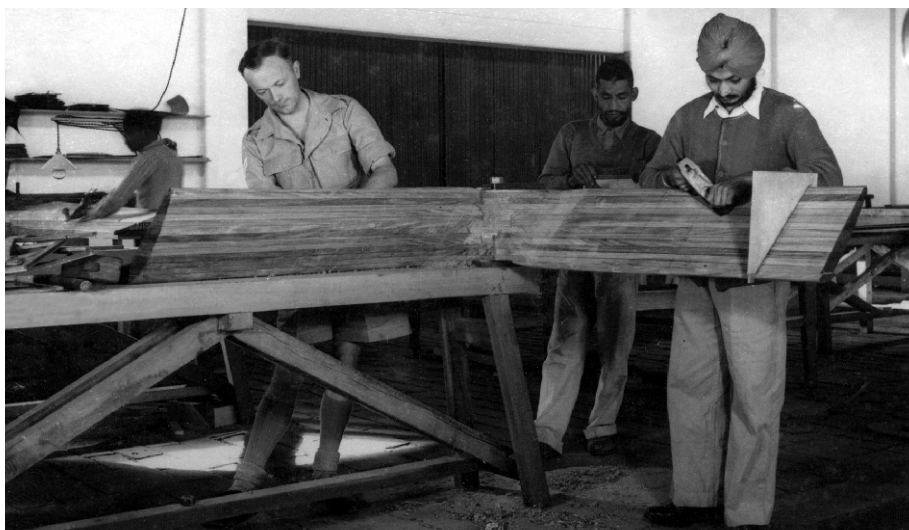


Fuel and charcoal conversion preparatory to burning and planting teak, etc. A coolie carrying charcoal and the FRI motor truck fitted with a charcoal gas plant  
Photo: V.K. Sharma, June 1942



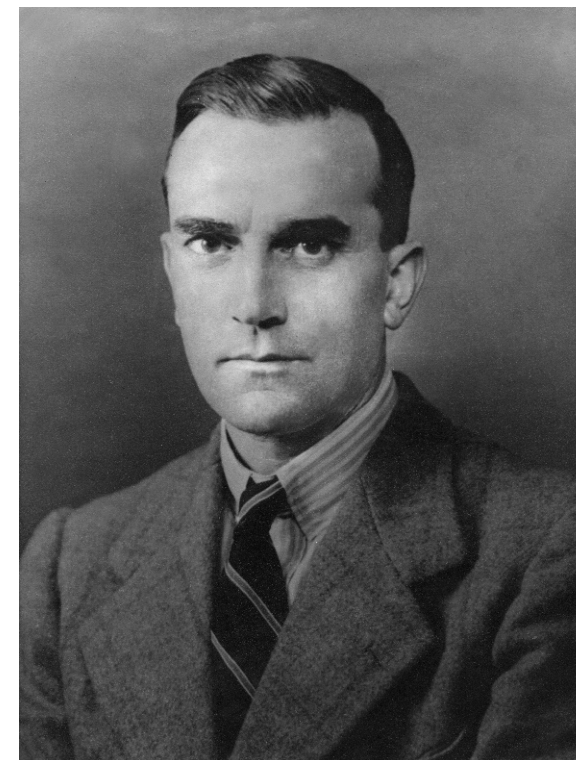


Toy making, FRI  
Photo: Sant Nihal Singh



Cyclone test fan made of Andaman padauk. Fan bladed. Total length from top of one blade to the top of the opposite arm 8'4". Thickness through boss 228 mm. Diameter of boss 390 mm. Diameter of boring of boss 139 mm. Fan made at the Wood Workshop Section, FRI  
Photo: V.K. Sharma, December 1943

'Merlin 20' test fan made at FRI, May/July 1943



First Director of Forest Education & Principal E.C. Mobbs (1938 - 1945)

Mr. H. Trotter, Utilization Officer in his office at FRI in January 1943







FRI Dehradun under 3" of snow in January, 1945  
Photo: V.K. Sharma, 11.01.1945

Four delegates to the Indian Science Congress, New Delhi, 1947.  
Standing: Messrs. M.B. Raizada (FRI), J. Prasad (FRI), K.A. Chowdhury (FRI) and R.S. Bhadwar (FRI).  
Seated in the center D. Stewart (FRI), along with four other delegates  
Photo: Rajendra Singh, 14.01.1947



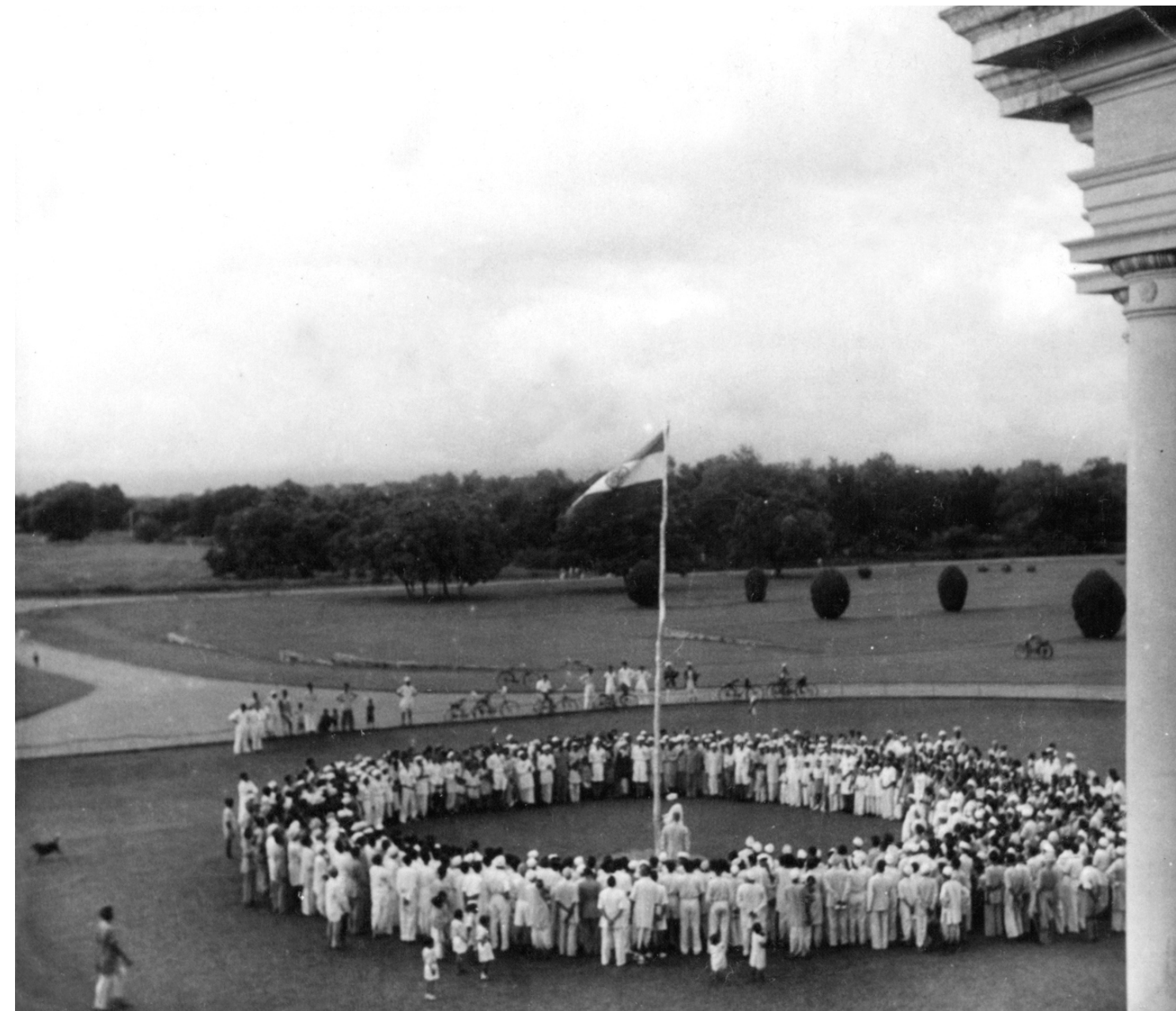
Four years old mulberry (*Morus alba*) planted in lines between the babul (*Acacia arabica*) lines which are 40' apart and 6 years old. The mulberry is 15' high and 6-9" in girth with very straight stems. It looks a good combination. Compt. 5, Kathri forest, Hyderabad Range, Hyderabad Division, Sind.  
Photo: A.L. Griffith, 10.02.1946



Farm forestry: A single line wind break of poplar (*Populus nigra*) between wheat fields on a bund 2' wide, height 50', age 10 to 15 years, spacing 3'.  
Near Mardan, Mardan Division, N.W.F.P.  
Photo: A.L. Griffith, 14.02.1947



## 1947: Change of Guard



Independence Day on 15th August 1947 at lawns of FRI





C.R. Ranganathan  
(1947 -1954)  
**The First Indian Boss**



Convocation at FRI, 1948  
Photo: Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India





Football winner team, IFRC  
Photo: Rajendra Singh, May 1948

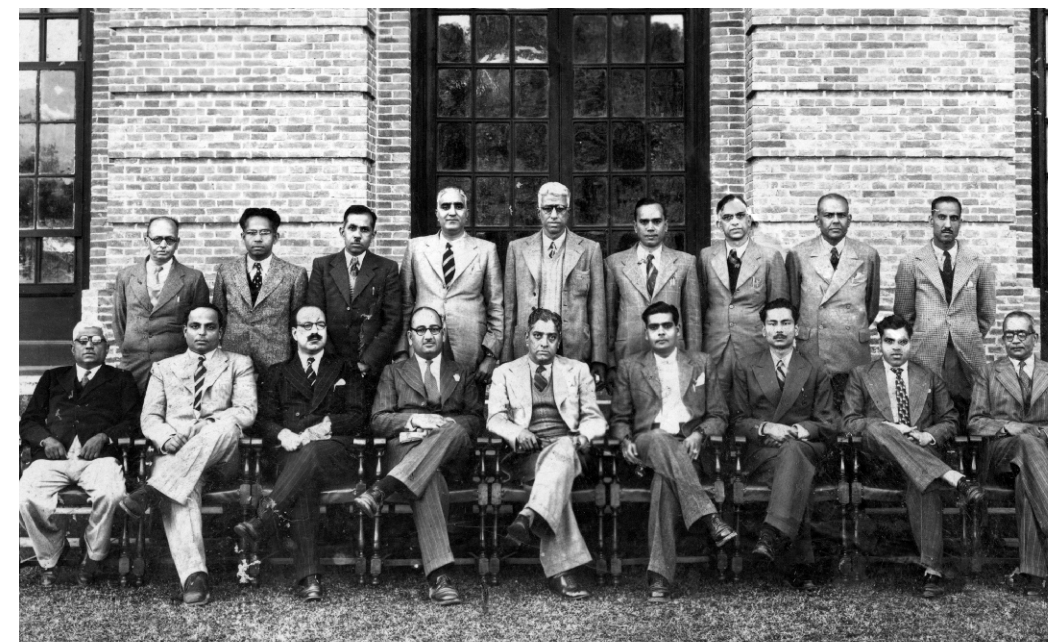


Sports meet at FRI in 1975.....



.....and they won

*100 Years of FRI*



Refresher course, Wood Anatomy, FRI in 1949

*100 Years of FRI*

His Highness Maharaja of Bhutan's visit to FRI, 1952.  
Dr. Purushottam O/c W.P. Branch explaining  
him about preservation of wood.  
Left to right: Mrs. C.R. Ranganathan, Maharani of Bhutan,  
Maharaja of Bhutan, Dr. A. Purushottam and  
Mr. V.S. Krishnaswamy, Central Silviculturist

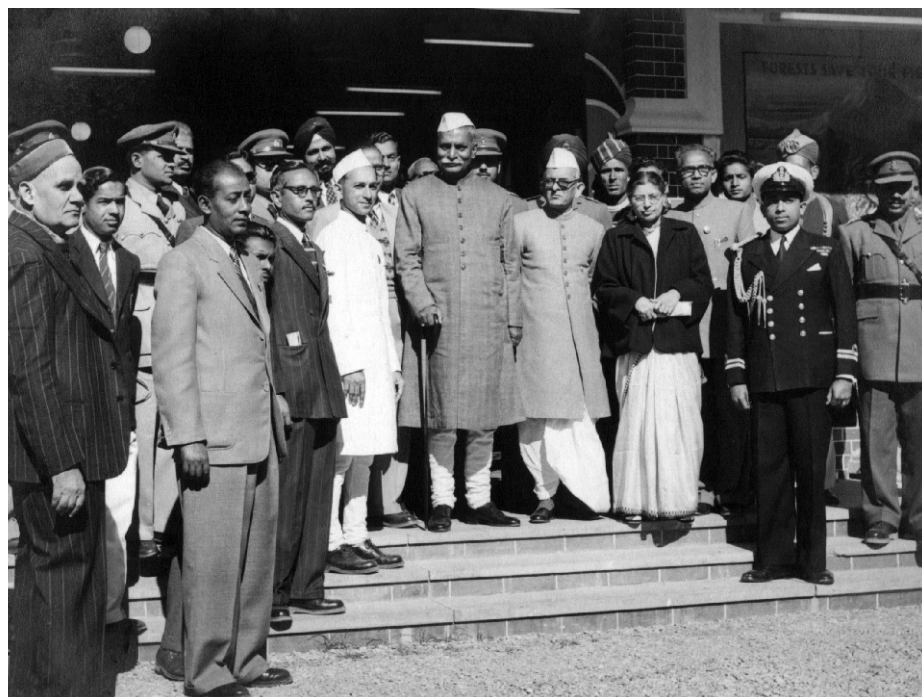




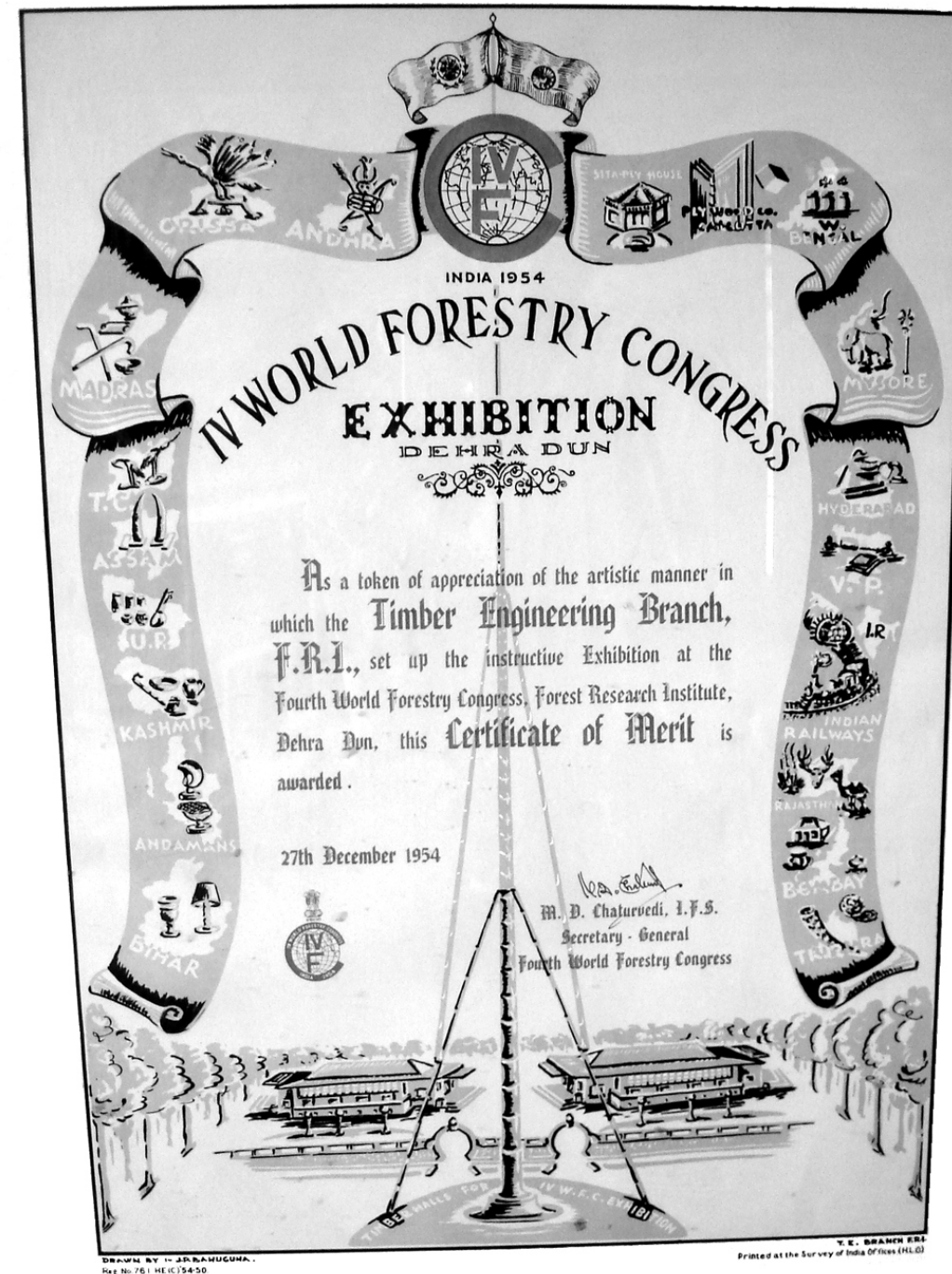


Visit of the First Prime Minister of India, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru to FRI on 12.12.1953.

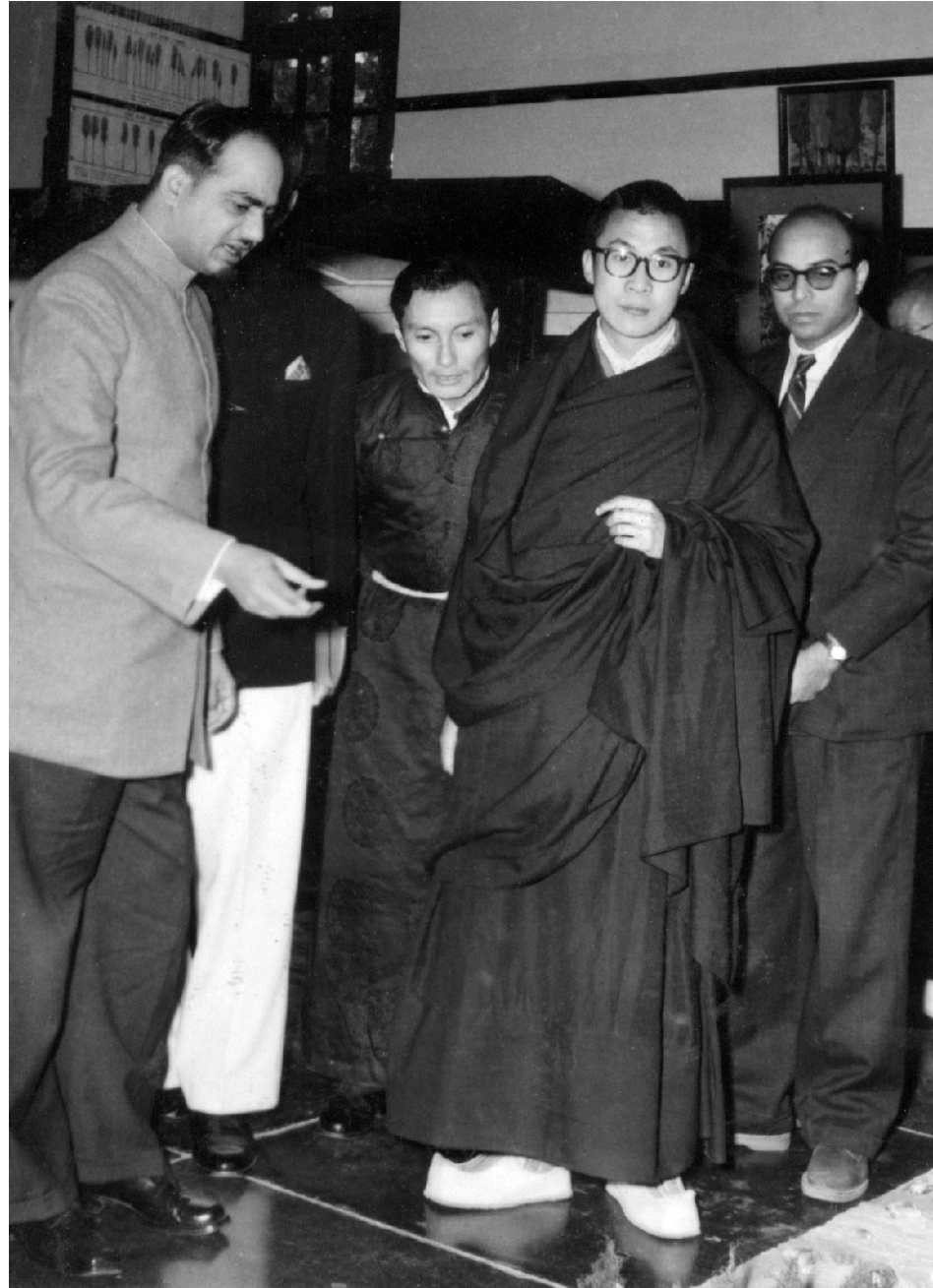
IV World Forestry Congress, 1954  
Opening of the exhibition by First President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad



Stamp released by Indian Postal Department on the occasion of IV World Forestry Congress, 1954







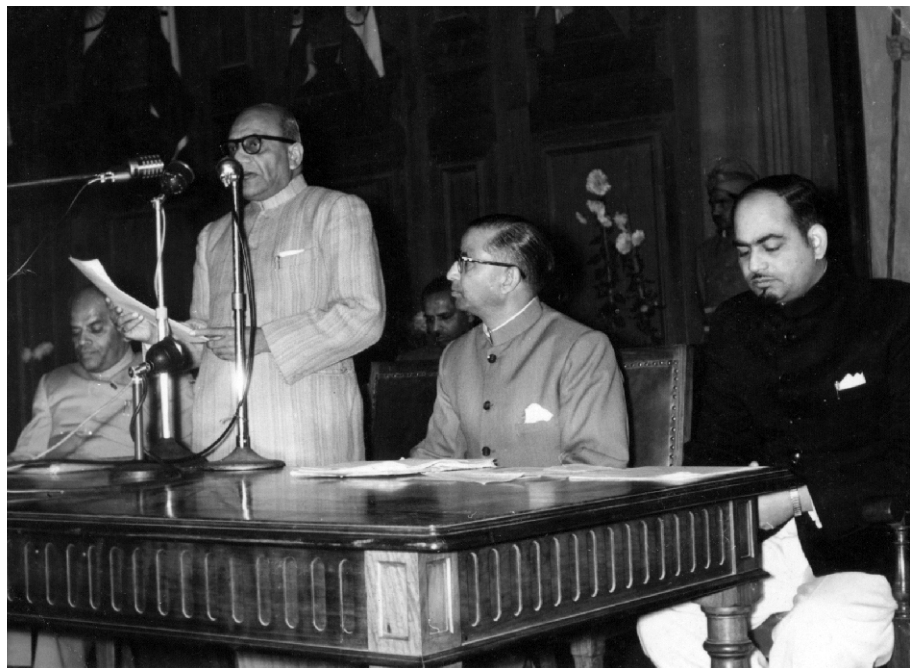
Visit of His Holiness The Dalai Lama of Tibet, 04.12.1956

Members of Indian Parliament, 24.05.1956



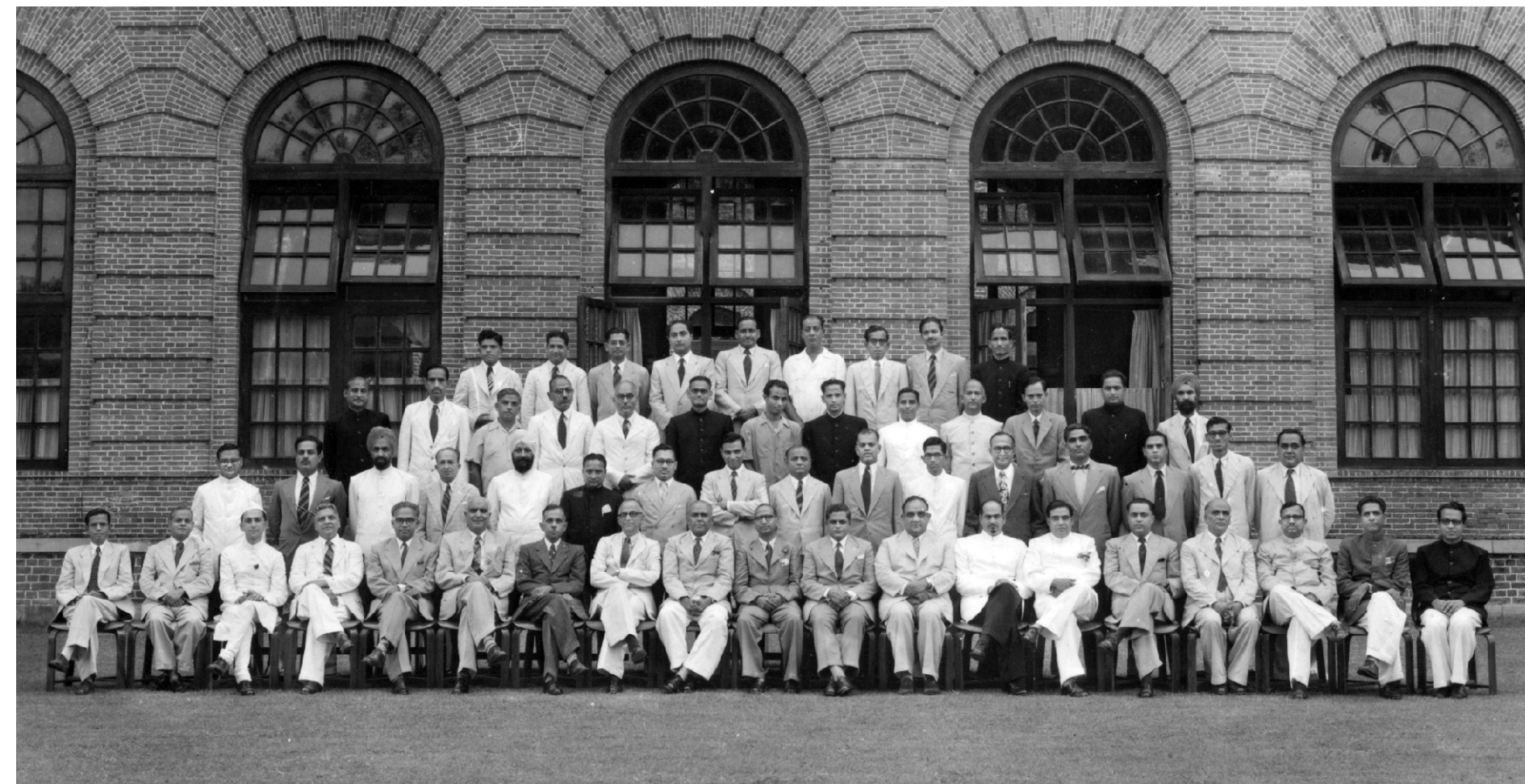
FRI main building illuminated on the occasion of Golden Jubilee, 1956  
Photo: V.K. Sharma, November 1956





Inauguration of IX Silviculture Conference on 7<sup>th</sup> December 1956

Recipients of FRI medals for 'Those who were serving the Institute for the last 25 years' on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of FRI, 10.12.1956



Gazetted Officers of FRI  
Photo: Rajendra Singh, September, 1956



Forest Guard Shri Bahadur Singh  
going on his round demonstration  
area FRI  
Photo: Rajendra Singh, June 1956



Classical machines that served  
FRI Printing Press since 1940s

Are gear camera  
(Hunter Penrose, London),  
still in use!!!

Printing machine  
(Alexandra Press, London)



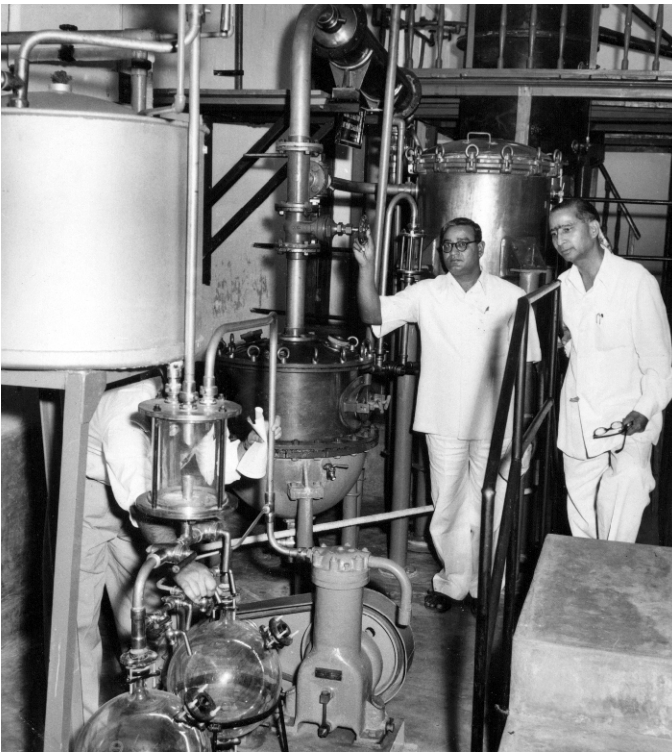
100 years of FRI



Natural regeneration of makai (*Shorea assamica*),  
Jeypore reserve, Lakhimpur Division, Assam  
Photo: M.L. Saikia, January 1957

100 years of FRI

Chemical distillation plant of the  
Chemistry of Forest Products Branch, FRI  
Photo: V.K. Sharma, June 1957



77





Visit of His Majesty The King of Iran, 21.02.1958

Visit of Shah of Afghanistan, 26.02.1958



Technical staff association bidding farewell to Asstt. President, FRI, Dr. D. Narayan Murthi



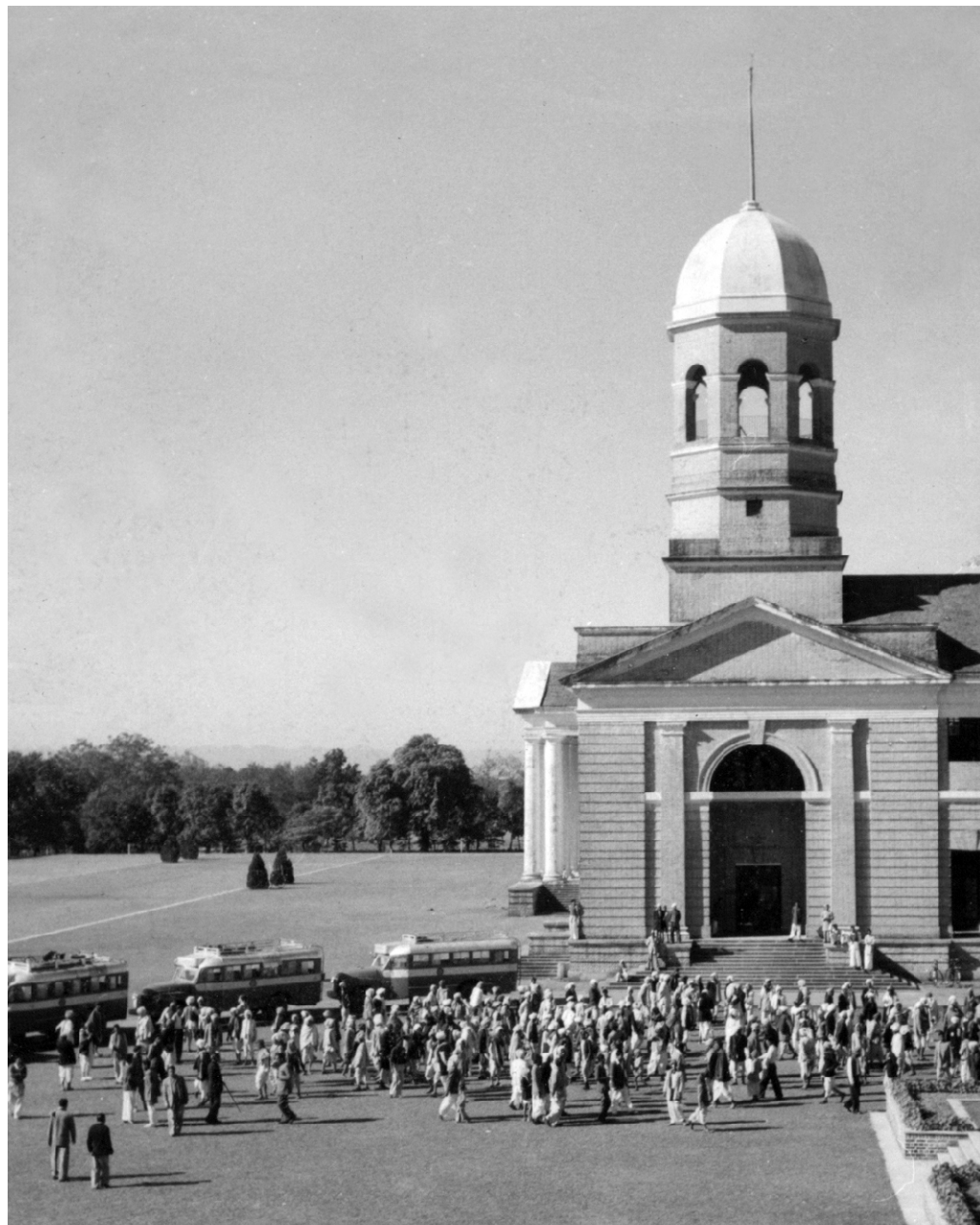


Forestry Tableau: '100 years of Indian Forestry' presented by FRI at the Republic Day Parade, 1961  
Photo: V.K. Sharma, 26.01.1961



Centenary of Scientific Forestry in India, November 21, 1961





Kisan party from Madhya Pradesh on 09.01.1958



Visit of Shri M.S. Randhawa,  
Member, Planning Commission, 30.6.1961

Visit of Russian drug experts, 11.10.1959

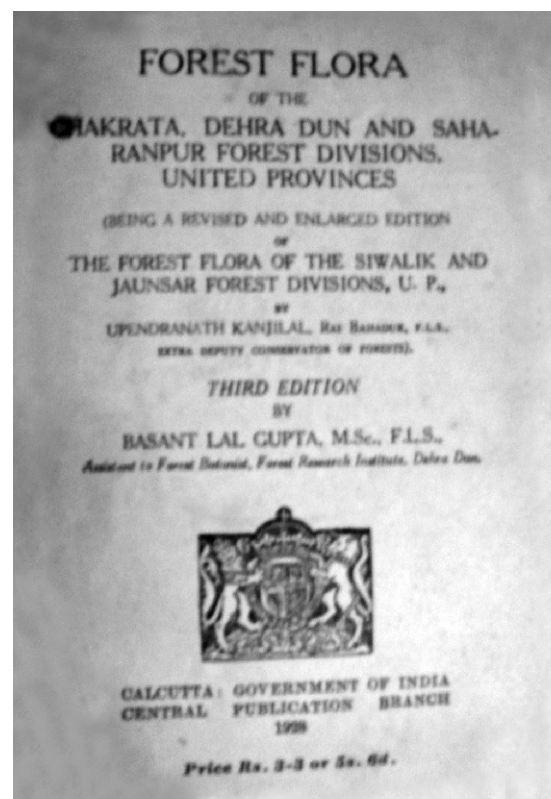






XI Liaison Meeting Inaugurated by IGF, February 5, 1970  
Photo: P.K. Mukerjee

Upendra Nath Kanjilal : One of the pioneering writers of Indian origin in forestry



Visit of Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral B.S. Soman, 06.03.1963

Dr. (Mrs.) T.S. Sundram Ramchandran,  
Union Deputy Education Minister, 17.08.1962







Tree planting on 21st Van Mahotsav. Species planted are *Pinus caribaea* and *Pinus patula* from Kenya, Malawi, Bahamas Islands and Nicaragua (Central America) in compartment no. 12 and 13 of the Canal block in demonstration area, FRI  
Photo: P.K. Mukerjee, 16.07.1970



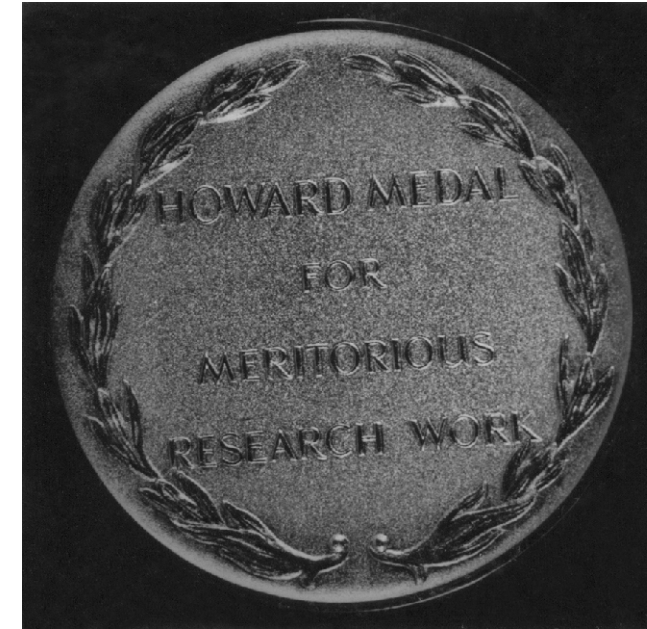
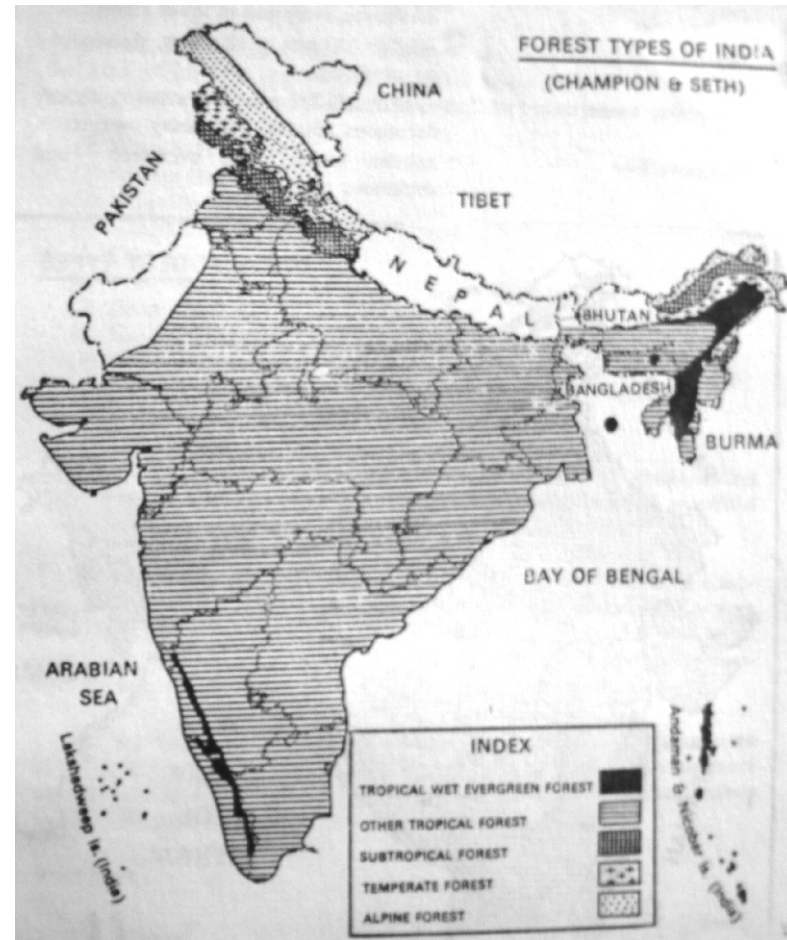
Wide-range provenance trial of *Pinus roxburghii* established during 1930 in Champion's Block, New Forest, Dehradun



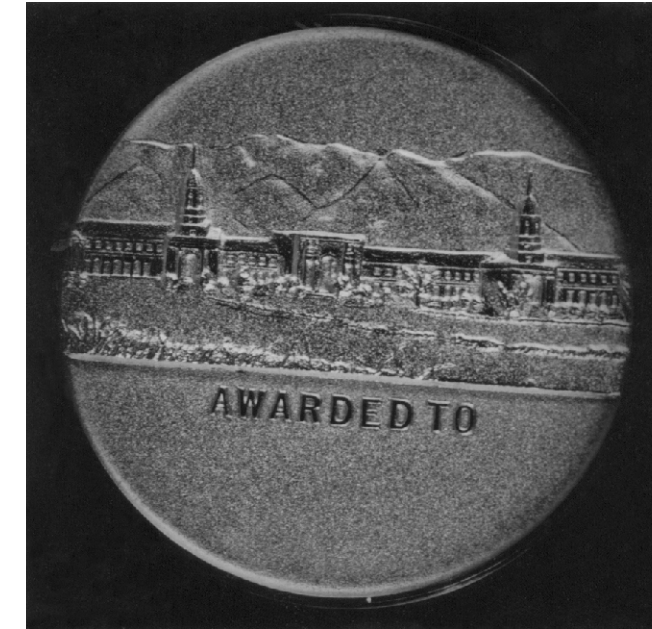


Nostalgic visit: Lady and Sir H.G. Champion at FRI  
Photo: P.K. Mukerjee, 19.03.1974

*Revised Survey of the Forest Types of India*  
by H.G. Champion & S.K. Seth, 1964.  
Extensively referred publication in forestry even today



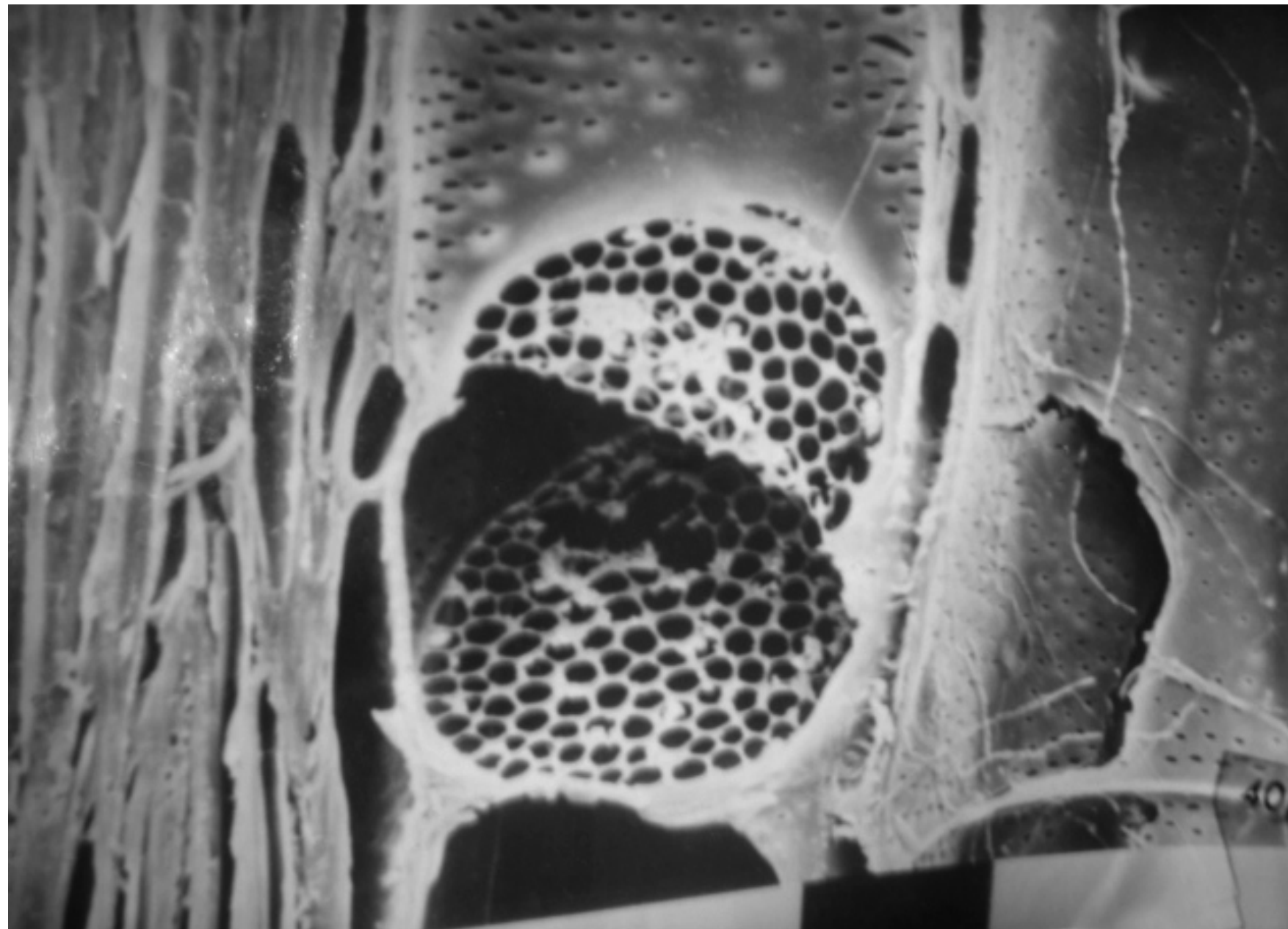
Howard Medal for meritorious research work  
Photo: Udai Bir Singh, 22.06.1974



Dr. A. Purushottam Medal for Doctorate in Forest Sciences,  
Photo: Udai Bir Singh, 22.06.1974







Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) photograph of perforation plates of vessels of Indian hardwoods

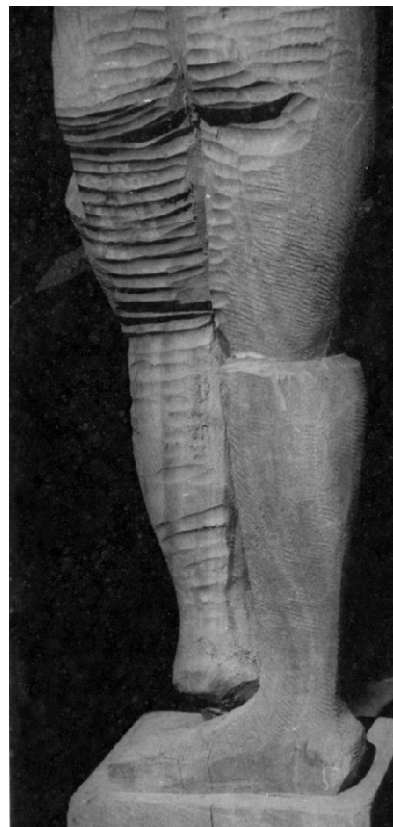
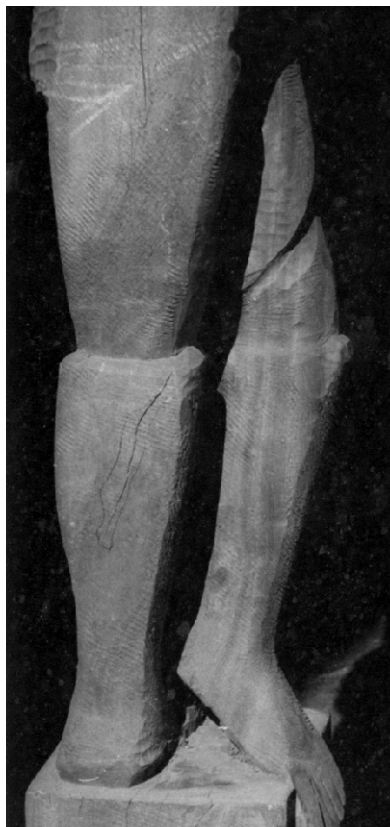


Carved figures of birds fixed on a wooden screen  
kept in President's room  
Photo: M.M. Bahukhandi, 10.1.1978

*Lagerstroemia flos-reginae* Retz.:  
A painting by Rai Sahib Thakur Ganga Singh, 1945:  
An extra ordinary artist of FRI







Chemical swelling treatment to heal up surface cracks on a statue made from camphor wood. (Photographed before treatment)  
Photo: Udai Bir Singh, 24.02.1975



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signing the Visitors' Book during visit to FRI, 19.12.1981



# Over to ICFRE

(Excerpts from the Resolution)

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN PART I OF THE GAZETTE OF INDIA)

No. 15-48/86-RT  
Government of India,  
Ministry of Environment and Forests  
(Deptt. of Environment, Forest and Wildlife)

ICFRE  
HEADQUARTER  
RESOLUTION

Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi,  
the 31<sup>st</sup> Dec., 1986.

Subject:- Re-organization of Forestry Research, Education and Training.

The new goals in forestry aim at increasing the area under forests in the country, improving the production of biomass and meeting the requirements of fuelwood and timber in the country. These involve complex tasks in conservation of natural forests, stepping up the pace of afforestation and wasteland development. These tasks require considerable scientific and technical inputs in order to reorient our existing forest research, education and training systems towards the new goal. Research, which is expensive in terms of both human and financial resources needs to be re-organized to be able to sub serve the purposes optimally. Education needs to be broad based. The emphasis in training needs to conform to the new objectives. Professionally qualified forest cadres have to be built up at various levels to handle these tasks. . . . .

## 3. Forestry Research:

3.1 The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun will be a centre of excellence in the field of research. Five other institutes will be set up on an area specific basis to allow themselves to be identified in priority research areas relevant to each zone in which they are located. . . . .

5. The Logging Development Institute, Dehra Dun, set up to train forestry personnel and workers in harvesting techniques and tools development, will be merged with the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. The Directorate of Lac development, Ranchi set up to undertake extension work in the lac growing states would also be merged with Forest Research Institute in the re-organized set up of research.

## 6. Forestry Education:

6.2 Training facilities for the teaching faculties in the Universities, undertaking forestry education, will be provided in The Forest Research Institute and Forest Training Colleges.

## 8. The Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education:

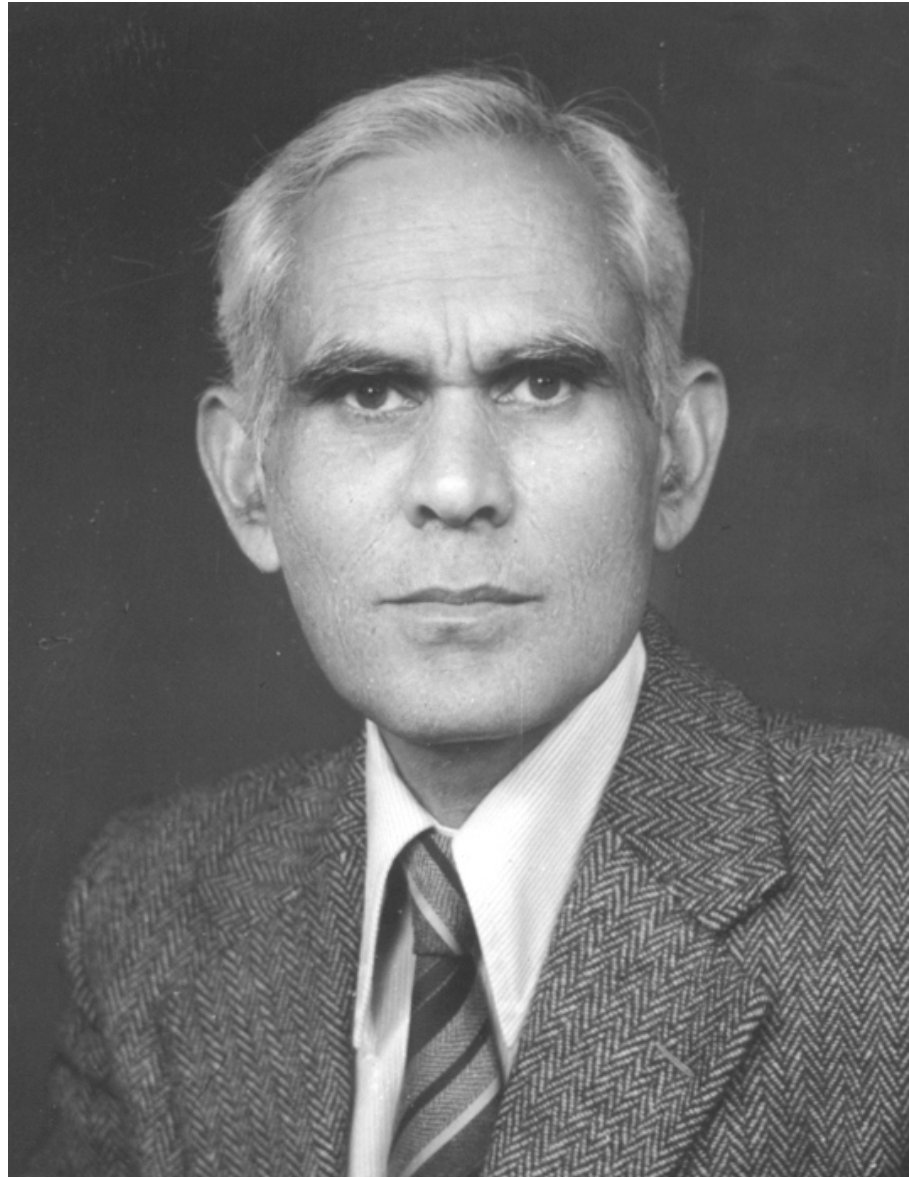
8.1 The overall responsibility for research in the Central sector would be entrusted to the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, to be set up for this purpose. The Council will coordinate the research activities of the institutes/universities, the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehra Dun and forest based industries. Universities will be encouraged to take up location specific research within their respective areas.

8.2 The Council will be located at Dehra Dun and the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges would be designated as Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education. He will also discharge the functions of Scientific Advisor on Forestry to the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Sd/-  
(T.N. SESHAN)

Secretary to the Government of India





Dr. R. V. Singh, last President, FRI and first Director General, ICFRE



Timber trusses for heavy-weight roofs constructed by Timber Engineering Discipline FRI

Bamboo multiplication, Plant Physiology Discipline



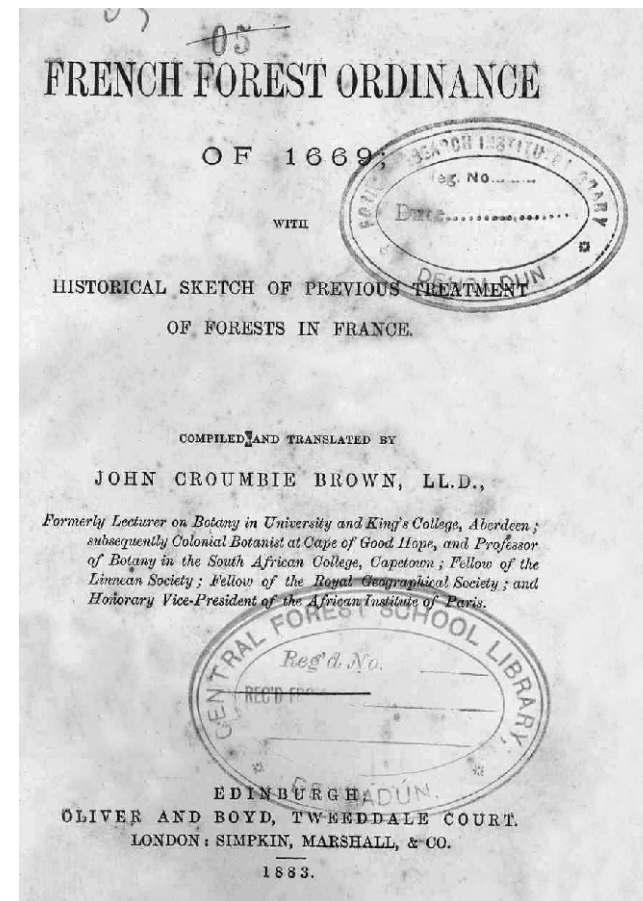




Damaged samples of wood of *Lagerstroemia speciosa* by *Sphaerotypes globulus*



Observation on root system



Rich literature collection of NFLIC, FRI

Laying foundation stone of National Forest Library & Information Centre by Shri Kamal Nath, Union Minister for Environment & Forests







Painting competition in front of main building on October 31, 2004  
on the occasion of Platinum Jubilee of FRI building



Prize distribution at the time of Second Convocation of FRI Deemed University, 26.03.2002





Transfer of poplar-based agro-forestry technology to farmers, 1995

Producing superior plants of *Eucalyptus* hybrid FRI-4 in root trainers at Central Nursery, FRI



New Forest Higher Secondary School Dehradun, now renamed as Kendriya Vidyalaya, FRI

Drama group of FRI Deemed University



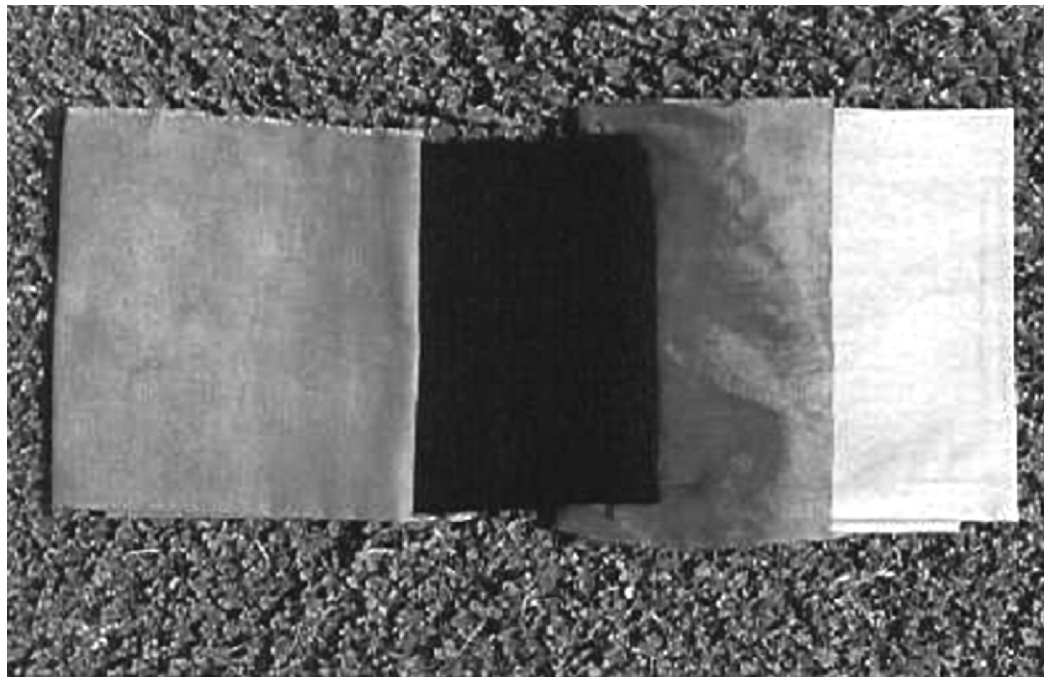




Pilot plant for the production of dye

# Production of eco-friendly dye: Patented technology

Dyed cloth



Furniture and house construction from fast growing plantation species: Taking off pressure from natural forests

Shisham mortality: A nationwide problem affecting economy as well as timber availability

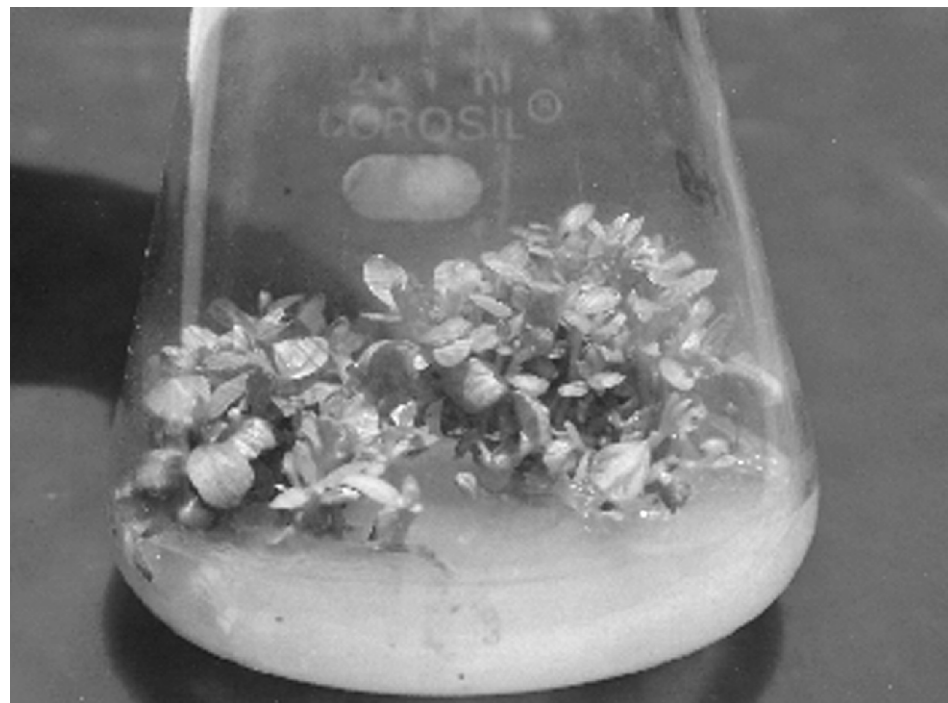






Seed Herbarium having 950 forestry seed samples for identification, Silviculture Division

Multiplication of plants through tissue culture : *Eucalyptus* hybrid



Planting of sapling by Union Minister of Environment and Forest, A. Raja, August 3, 2004

Platinum jubilee of FRI building: Release of First Day Cover by Post Master General on November 7, 2004

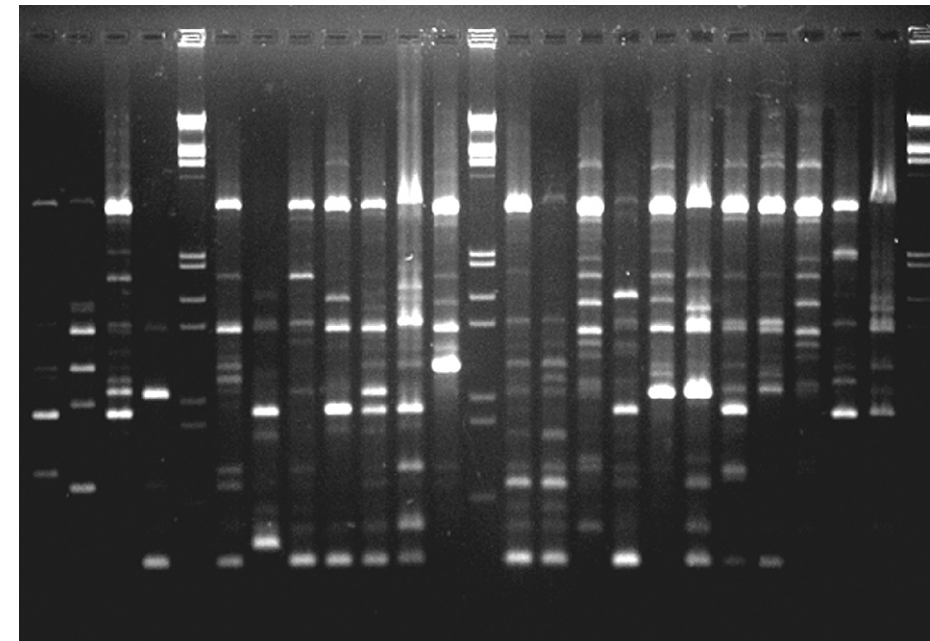






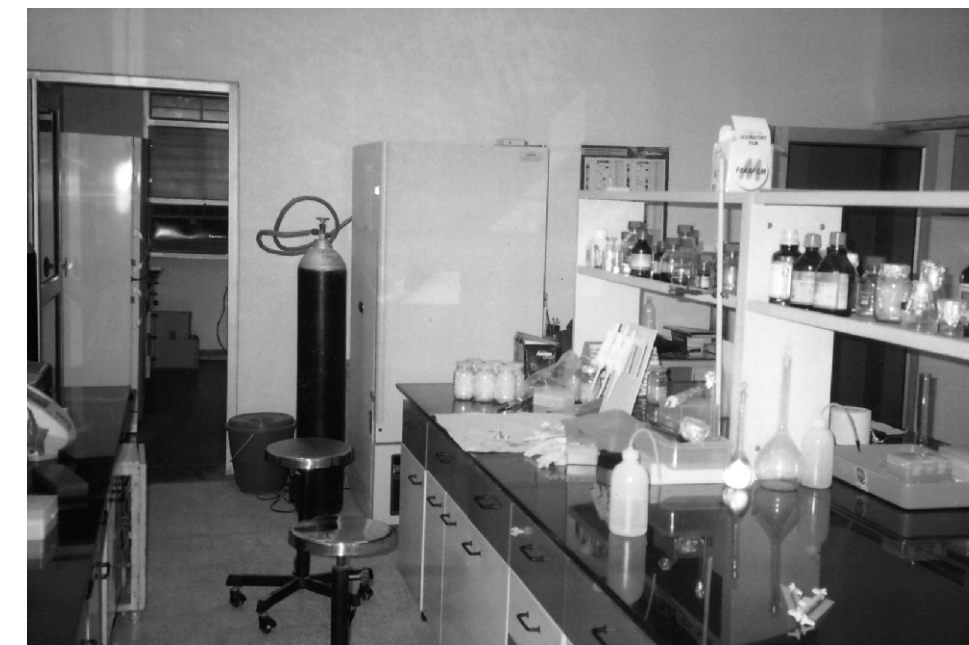
Rehabilitation of iron mined area, Orissa

Search for superior source of bio-fuel : *Jatropha curcas*



DNA finger printing for molecular characterization of germplasms

Molecular Biology Laboratory of Genetics &  
Tree Propagation Division







Delegates of XII Silviculture Conference, February 1-3, 2006 at FRI



21st session of Asia Pacific Forestry Commission, April 17-21, 2006 at FRI





I wish my sapling should grow  
Photo: V.K. Sharma