

FOREST SERVICE NEWSLETTER

"Be Prepared"

An entirely unofficial budget of news, nonsense, 'n' opinion compiled from time to time for the profit, amusement, and annoyance of the staff. * * *

No. 117

VICTORIA, B.C.

APRIL, 1953.

FOREST PROTECTION PLANNING AND TRAINING IN THE B.C. FOREST SERVICE*

By R.G. McKee
Forester, Protection Division.

In 1951, the most expensive fire-fighting season on record, there was a total of 1,923 fires reported and the cost to the Forest Service in actual fire-fighting was over one and one-half million dollars. Of these fires, 40 per cent were "No Cost" fires, an additional 35.2 per cent cost less than \$100 to extinguish, and 17.1 per cent cost less than \$1,000. The remaining 7.7 per cent (148 fires) accounted for 87 per cent of the Service's fire-fighting bill. In spite of the large cost for the season's fire-fighting, we are proud of the fact that our field men were able to handle 1,775 fires so cheaply.

As the Chairman's letter requested that I cover the entire B.C. Forest Service set-up from the head office, Victoria, to the five Forest District offices on down to the Rangers and Assistant Rangers and the whole shebang in 15 minutes, I decided to pick out some of the highlights of protection planning with the idea that they would be at least informative:

PROTECTION OFFICE, VICTORIA

1. Final Fire Reports

We have just about finished the critical analysis of over 1,900 final fire reports covering the 1952 season's work. Although I know from experience what the overloaded field men think of this "cold potato" paper work, such work is essential in a widespread organization of any size. These reports, when finally clarified, serve as the basis for statistical work and indicate the strength or weakness of protection planning and training, not only to the head office staff but to the District supervisors as well.

2. Fire Supervisors' Annual Meeting at Victoria

During the winter we call into Victoria the men directly responsible for supervision of Ranger District fire-suppression activities. Last winter, this involved 35 men who spent a very profitable 2 days on one subject, namely, "Lessons Learned during the 1951 Fire Season". Drawing on their previous fire-season experience and on examples culled from final fire reports, the good and bad features of our planning and organization in detection, initial action, and fire suppression measures were emphasized for all concerned. We have found that the main difficulty with these meetings is to so plan the agenda as to leave enough time for each subject under discussion.

3. Radio as an Aid to Protection Planning

We have in all 617 send-receive stations in the Forest Service network and, in addition, 70 lightweight portables, both F.M. and A.M.

From a radio-telephone connection across the hall from my office, we talk direct to any of the 5 District offices, including Prince Rupert, 500 air miles away. Similarly, the District Foresters can converse with any of their field offices or Patrol boats. The value of such a network for on-the-spot training and advice during the field season need not be emphasized at this meeting. I might remark in passing that such

* (Excerpts from a paper delivered by Mr. McKee to the 43rd Western Forestry & Conservation Convention, Dec. 10-12, 1952, at Victoria).

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Radio as an Aid to Protection Planning (continued)

communication is excellent for morale, when the lonely Patrolman or Lookoutman can talk and listen to his large family of associates and get the feeling of belonging to an organization instead of being on his own.

4. The Forest Ranger School

Before passing on to District highlights in prevention planning, I must give honourable mention to the Forest Ranger Training School at Green Timbers, near New Westminster. Here, every 18 months, approximately 20 Rangers graduate after an intensive 9 months of training. Forest protection in all its phases occupies its proper share of the syllabus.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

1. District Ranger Meetings

Usually the District training program starts with a Ranger Meeting similar to that already described for the Headquarters meeting of Supervisors. Here again, we can, from experience, recommend the value of such meetings both from the training and morale-building angle. Sometimes I think the best value of such meetings is obtained by the "bull sessions" during the evenings when the boys get together and compare notes.

The highlight of last year's Ranger Meeting at Prince Rupert was a two-day course on the intelligent use of air photographs. This was covered by my talk to the Photogrammetry Meeting on Tuesday last. Suffice it to say here that the field men are well aware of the time and leg-saving advantages of air photographs.

2. Training of New Temporary Help

The beginning of the fire season is a particularly busy time of training in all Districts.

New Lookoutmen

New Lookoutmen must be introduced to fire finder technique, lookout photographs, the operation and care of radio, radio schedules, reporting of weather, and so on. The Vancouver District takes advantage of the facilities of the Ranger School; Prince Rupert and Fort George Districts combine at Stuart Lake; and the other Districts at a central location. Here a ten-day period of intensive training and testing lookoutmen pays off in more efficient results during the season.

Suppression Crews

In those Districts possessing suppression crews, every effort is made to collect all foremen at a central location in advance of enlisting the full crews. Advantage is taken of the past experiences of repeat foremen and the introduction of fire-fighting techniques and regular drill is given by the supervising officer-in-charge of suppression crews.

Air Observers

We have, under contract, six commercial planes primarily for forest protection. One of these is in each District except Kamloops, where there are two. We have found from experience that it is better to have one man trained as an air observer with each plane. Each spring the District staff must undertake training of new men in all phases of the air observer's work. This includes map-reading, air photo interpretation, radio reporting of fires, techniques in the use of the Polaroid land camera, and parachute dropping. As one example, the air observer is taught to use the plane as a measuring device. For instance, the Beaver aircraft travels normally at 120 miles per hour, or two miles a minute, or two and one-half chains a second. By using a rivet on the door and one on the pontoon as a land site, and the second-hand of his wristwatch, the observer times his way across the fire. If it takes 10 seconds to fly across, the fire is 25 chains long and if it is half as wide as it is long, the area is 25 acres. Our observers are taught to go down close to the fire to study ground conditions and to report same and the best route into the fire. In the back country they are even making paper trails from the fire to the nearest road or trail.

Exchange of Protection Men

We have found that you can instruct until you are blue in the face and get the new man to study all the manuals on fire-fighting techniques available, but there is still no substitute for "learning by doing". Hence we have encouraged the practice in the lighter fire seasons of flying Assistant Rangers and Patrolmen from fireless Ranger Districts to the aid of the Ranger who is hard-pressed. Here the inexperienced Forest Officer has a chance to watch fire behaviour and, by serving in various capacities on larger fires, stores away knowledge for future action.

Supervision Trips

Early in the fire season, District supervising officers must plan to start on their rounds of checking Ranger tool-caches, fire pre-organization maps and plans, and the placement and training of new men. Such training must be augmented by field trips, from Victoria, of head office supervising officials, in order to get uniformity in these phases of District Work. We hope to accomplish more along these lines as trained staff becomes available.

District Organization (continued)Ranger Organization

We now come to the men who provide the backbone of the Forest Service, namely, the Forest Rangers. These are the community representatives of our organization and the reputation of the Service depends in large measure upon our ability to attract, select, and train them for the job as well as the inherent drive, integrity and tact of the men themselves in the day-to-day performance of their innumerable duties.

With two-and-one-half million acres as the average size of our Ranger Districts, and with an average of four fire-season helpers (including Assistant Ranger, Patrolman, Lookoutman, and Despatcher), these men have a full-sized job. When one considers that at the beginning of the 1952 fire season there were 53 known vacancies out of the 192 approved Assistant Ranger positions and that over 60 per cent of these vacant positions had to be filled by men who could not qualify in our spring Assistant Ranger Examinations, it is apparent that the Forest Ranger is involved in training of from 1 to 3 members of his own staff all season long.

Despatcher Training

If the new recruit is a Despatcher, he must be schooled in radio use and radio schedules, weather instruments and records, office routine, answering public inquiries, despatching supplies, men, and equipment, and helping to keep order and method in the tool cache, plus innumerable other duties.

Assistant Ranger Training

If the new man is an Assistant Ranger, he must be trained not only in the Despatcher and Lookoutmen's duties (because he must help supervise them), but he must be guided through the Forest Service Manuals, the Forest Act, and regulations. Then the Ranger is up against the problem of field training for his green assistant such as the issuing of burning permits and the proper conditions to be inserted thereon, the pre-season inspection of logging camps' and sawmills' fire-fighting equipment and mill burners, to see that they conform to the Forest Act and regulations. Often the new recruit must even be taught the proper use of maps and air photographs to find his way around the large Ranger District in which he may be a complete stranger. He must learn to run line with the ordinary box compass and methods of simple triangulation and survey and map making. Above all, he must be instructed in advance on how to fight fires and organize fire crews. This includes the mass of paper work involved on fires such as fire payrolls, time certificates, impressing men for fire-fighting, food orders, et cetera.

Early in the season he must be taught how to help keep up the pre-organization charts and maps of the Ranger District so that during the Ranger's absence the rest of the staff can quickly locate and pick up fire-fighting crews. These charts and maps show the location and how to reach key men such as foremen, straw bosses, cooks, and others.

Co-Operators - Honorary Fire Wardens and Fire Prevention Officers

The wise Forest Ranger drills into his staff the necessity of maintaining good public relations in the District, as without the willing co-operation of members of the community including, particularly, sawmill and logging operators, our small staff is powerless in a bad fire season.

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PRINCE RUPERT DISTRICTPotpourri

The District Foresters' Meeting appears to have been a success, as our members came home with a tan and a smile, but a bit concerned over the money-allotment for this year and strictly "mum" on the much-needed office building.

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We hope the sick bug has run its run and no more members are bitten. Wilf Whitehouse, Jack Mould and Lester Taft are back in the saddle. Harvey Campbell and Don Smith are much improved and should be on the job very soon.

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The annual influx of Rangers into Rupert will be missed by all concerned. Jim Munro can't tell the jokes he has picked up in the past year. Marvin will miss seeing his old friends and the girls in the office won't know if Munro has a "cooky duster" or not.

The mass shuffle of last year among the Rangers has not occurred this year. Ed Hlady has taken over from Wally Antilla as Ranger in Prince Rupert and Wally has relieved Herb Couling, who is now Forest Protection Officer for the District.

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Additions

Vic Young (yellow convertible), from Public Working Circles in Victoria. Welcome aboard.

Mary Winstone (Mrs.) in Operations. She had nine years in the government work in Victoria and Vancouver previously.

Dallas, a DAUGHTER, to Ed and Grace Hlady.

Muriel Tait, secretary to Mr. Young, has the very difficult task of keeping track of the goings and comings of office men to the field.

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Prince Rupert District (continued)

Additions (cont'd)

Richard Dodd, brother of Gerry, on cruising crew, is manhandling the warehouse in Rupert.

Barbara Sullivan, takes over from Myra at Houston.

Jean Anderson, has Helen's job at Smithers.

The summer additions to our staff have not been finalized so their names cannot be given, but it was certainly encouraging to have such a good turn-out at the Assistant Ranger Examinations.

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Subtractions

Aussie Bishop, leaving the end of the month after eight years with us, to attend to more important chores at the Bishop's. We'll be seeing you around.

Harold Whalen, who has been a valuable member of our protection staff is leaving and will certainly be missed.

Myra Myhre has been taken out of circulation and will be missed around the Houston office. Good luck, Myra.

Helen White, at Smithers, suffered the same misfortune and all who knew her wish her good luck.

Mary Winstone broke her leg skiing just when it was getting good and has missed it all, but she is able to look forward to her proposed climbing activities during the summer.

The Parks Division has lost their stalwart representative in these parts with the transfer of the Heppers to Nelson District. A very enjoyable evening was spent January 17 to give Bill and Marmie a bon-voyage. There was nothing in that glass but grapefruit juice, Marmie. Good luck for the future.

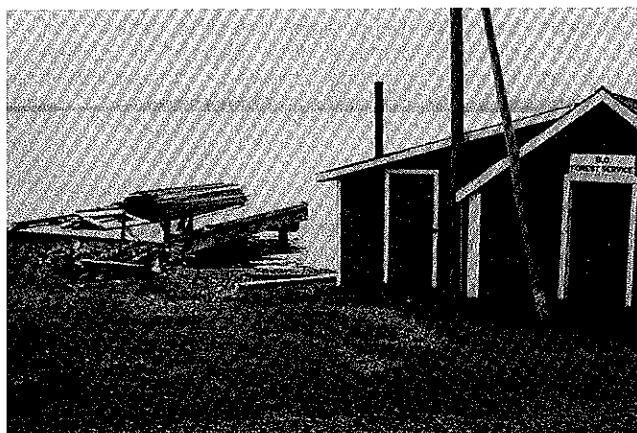
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The Sunday sessions of the "Maple Mashers" and "Hemlock Loopers" is just about at an end and a week-night league is looked for next fall. Don't ask Lydia what the lowest score in ten-pins is.

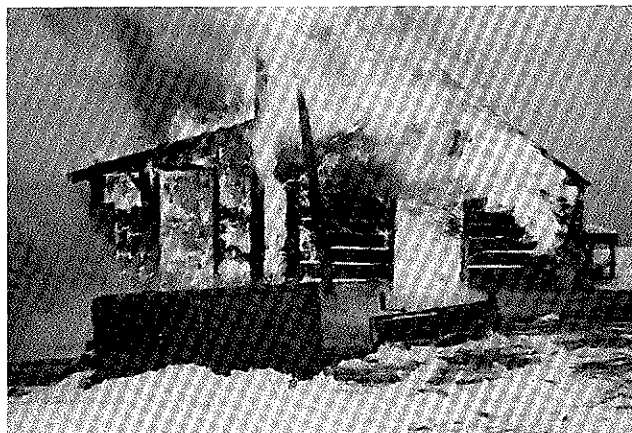
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The Alcan project in Tweedsmuir Park is affecting the Forest Service too as is shown in the two pictures of the Ootsa Lake Boathouse shown below.

This boathouse was originally built by Mr. R.E. Allan, in 1914, for a cost of \$100. Because the water is to be raised and the building cannot be moved, it is being demolished by Alcan.



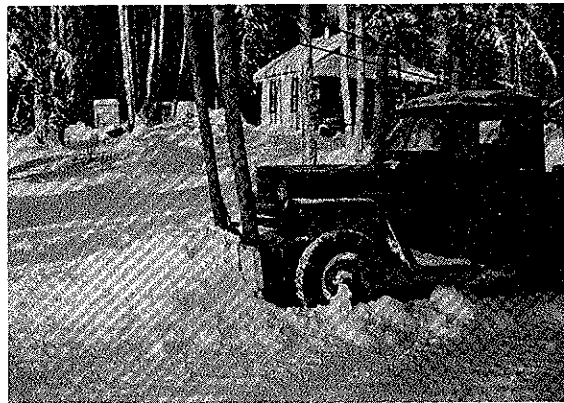
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1952

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The winter snow has caused the Rangers varying amounts of trouble. In Ranger District 12, at Pendleton Bay, on Babine Lake, the minds (?) got together and came up with the snow-plough as seen here being operated by R. Keefe. It does a good job around the many buildings on the lake shore. The launch "Wild Rose" is a valuable addition to this District's fleet which includes a snow-mobile, a jeep, a car, a truck, and a snow-plough!



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HERE'S TO A MODERATE FIRE SEASON!

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PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICTAdditions to Staff

Harry L. Layton has now been accepted as our new Inspector of Scalpers. Harry was formerly in the Vancouver District where he must be missed. He will just have to get used to fresh water, our housing shortage, and permit scalpers.

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From far-off Nova Scotia we acquired Forester-in-training Gordon Talbot, who came to us through Surveys & Inventory Division. Classification - strong, silent type; SINGLE.

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Our new filing clerk, Miss Iris Minty, has replaced Miss Violet Paveluk, and our filing system is now running smoothly once again.

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Miss Norma Keeler, on the billing desk, left us for a matrimonial career and was replaced by Mrs. Joan Sande.

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Miss Clara Wieland is all set for a trip to Europe, in late April, and expects to be away for two months. Mrs. Wieland has promised to return her to the billing section after their extended vacation. In the meantime, Miss Billie Ward, assisted by her little whip, will keep the work flowing.

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Changes in Status

Howie Ockenden has just returned from a honeymoon in Vancouver. We are all anxious to meet Mrs. Ockenden.

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Garry Ward, dispatcher, McBride office, returned recently as a newly-wed.

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Peripatetic "Nanook"

Rusty Campbell arrived from the Cariboo country all set to show forest protection films in the remote places of the far north. Someday, the Indians plan a big pow-wow for Rusty and he will be made a Chief of all the tribes, and his title "Great White Father" confirmed.

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A Visitor

Miss Meryl Campbell of the Civil Service Commission braved 54 below zero to give us a short course in "Effective" working habits and personal vibrations. We think that this tune-up job was worthwhile and there is always the hope of a re-grade.

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A Casualty

This hardworking District has, unfortunately, had its share of casualties in which our two guardian angels have fully participated.

Assistant District Forester Abernethy, while valiantly supporting the Forest Industry, dropped a block of firewood on his toe. It probably hurt but the home-fires were kept burning anyway. After two days on showshoes, and countless miles travelled tracking down files at the office, a trip to the doctor resulted in a neat cast for one broken big toe. Cheer up, Hopalong, Spring is in the Air!!

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The Unforgivable

Victoria Parks and Recreation have thoroughly fouled up the works. In a vain attempt to gain favour they courageously sent up a rustic, desk name-block for the District Forester, Mr. Phillips, (note spelling) eagerly set same on his desk and promptly knocked the "L" out of him. The sign reads "W.C. Philips".

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Da Champeens!

We are justly proud of our Forest Service Bowling Team. They emerged top beavers in recent competitions in their 36-team league. Congratulations and a big razzberry to: Mary Bondar, Roberta McInnes, Anne Matthews, Al Nevison, Howie Ockenden, Jim Fieldhouse, Alex Backmeyer.

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NEW PUBLICATION

Since the last issue of the Newsletter, the following publication has been received from the printers and given standard distribution throughout the Service:

B.43 - "A Career in British Columbia's Forest Service" (including Salary Range Insert as at Feb. 15, 1953).

Additional copies of this publication, which is designed primarily for public consumption, may be obtained from your District Office, or the Personnel or Public Relations Divisions in Victoria.

Also obtainable from Public Relations, a "List of Publications Available from the B.C. Forest Service", as at April 1, 1953.

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SO LONG, IZZY

On Saturday, March 28, a group of friends and working associates gathered in the Public Relations office to bid adieu and bon voyage to Miss Isabel Chisholm prior to her setting off on what sounds like a wonderful trip to England and the Continent.

On behalf of Isabel's many friends in the Service, Mr. Eric Druce presented her with a travelling clock and a plaid train case to keep her comfortable and on schedule during her trip.

Isabel first came to Public Relations as a stenographer, in 1948, and, upon the retirement of Norah Hughes as Librarian in 1950, took over that position where she has laboured long and effectively ever since.

Mrs. I.V. (Noni) Guthrie has taken over Isabel's library duties, ably assisted by Miss Peggy Schrader who will be with us until the end of June this year.

Good luck to you, Isabel. We hope you have a wonderful time.



From Left to Right: Noni Guthrie, new Forest Service librarian, Isabel Chisholm clutching her farewell gifts, and Peggy Schrader, who will assist Mrs. Guthrie for the next few months.

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PARKS PATTERNWILDLIFE AND PARKS

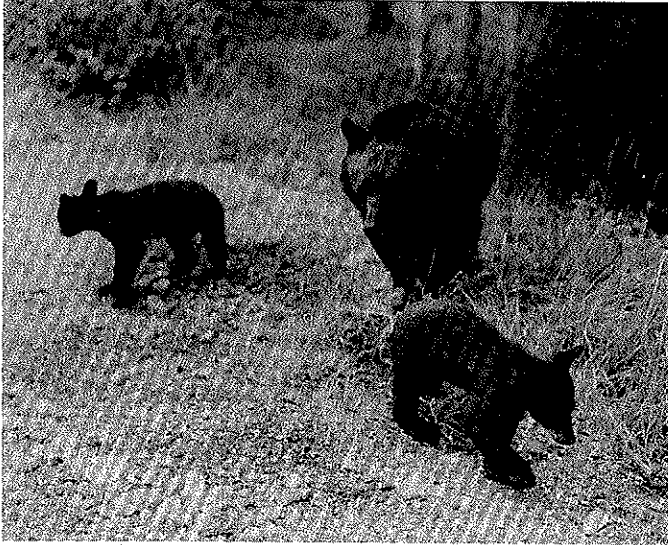
by R. York Edwards

One hot, sultry day in a large eastern park, I was trying to cabin a nervous staff compass through a fog of black flies when a long car stopped on the highway behind me. "How far to the park", came a voice from behind the sun-glasses and big cigar. "This is it", I said, "in fact you've nearly driven through it". "But we haven't seen anything yet", he said, and, with an impatient wave of his hand swept aside a quiet lake with trout rings widening on it, a knoll where foxes sang weird songs every night, a glade where deer grazed at dusk, a sandy plain with white pine about as big as can be found near the Ottawa valley, and a range of hills clothed with cool, green forests of sugar maple and yellow birch that were more like scenes in a Disney production than real forests. He wanted to know where the animals were. I told him they were everywhere, but difficult to see at 60 m.p.h. "Should have them in cages", he said, and roared away after I had suggested that this was a different kind of park. That afternoon I saw seven bear-trees, fell off two beaver dams, was attacked by a maternal grouse, and was serenaded by a wolf duet as I plodded for camp.

Not everyone appreciates what wildlife is to large parks. Perhaps some explanation of wildlife aims in our Provincial parks will save you from the horrible fate of my eastern friend.

Parks Patter (continued)Wildlife and Parks (cont'd)

Wildlife is one of the important natural resources contained in parks around the world. Many parks were created because of the wildlife they possessed. Many parks, throughout America and Africa especially, have received most of their fame from the animals they preserve. Parks and wildlife go together.



The basic philosophy behind many parks is the preservation of natural contents as a setting for outdoors recreation. This concept has wide geographic appeal, and powerful support. Such public interest alone is ample demonstration of the value of the park concept.

Park use is a resource unique among resources, in theory at least. It is neither renewable nor nonrenewable. It is self-perpetuating with a value that never diminishes, even temporarily, but rather increases with every year, as surrounding areas move farther and farther from their natural state.

All this is clear-cut in theory, but in practice there has to be some management. Fires, despite the fact that some are quite natural, must be suppressed. People need unnatural conveniences and may trample sections of parks into quite unnatural little dust bowls.

Animals, too, need some management. Some parks, famed for their wildlife, are losing it. Others have suddenly found that they have too many animals. Not so many years ago people created game reserves with great abandon and seemed to think some magic went with the term. Many of our game reserves today hold less game than adjacent areas. Land that used to hold game may have none if forest changes have crowded it out. A reserve, park or otherwise, cannot lead to game increase unless there is range to support it. The explosive game increases in some parks are just as serious. Ruined forests and grasslands, eroding soils, and game herds eating themselves out of existence, are common trends in many parks because of too many animals.

Abundant game in parks needs good range which may need perpetuation through management and control may be necessary to balance animal numbers with the range. This is one reason for wildlife management in parks and most park-systems are now forced to use it. Our Provincial system is one of the few which recognized its importance from the start.

This is not the only way in which the wildlife policy of our parks is unique. In some of our parks, hunting may be encouraged as a legitimate form of outdoor recreation. In most parks of the world, fishing is encouraged but hunting is illegal. This is a bit inconsistent. In those British Columbia parks where hunting does not conflict with other uses, game populations may be managed for hunters. This management aims at annually harvesting the annual herd increase, so that game stocks are never impaired. Since many game populations normally increase up to 25 per cent per annum, or more, the harvest value of game is remarkably high as compared to many renewable resources. The Parks Division is undertaking this second type of wildlife management with most effort currently placed upon Wells Gray Park.

British Columbia is world-famous for its scenery, vegetations, and wild animals. Our parks present typical fragments of the Province to all who are interested. Since wildlife is a part of British Columbia's fame, its management is a part of managing our parks. Cages will not do, for the same reason that a tagged yellow pine in Kew Gardens gives no idea of the sweeping rangelands that this species represents.

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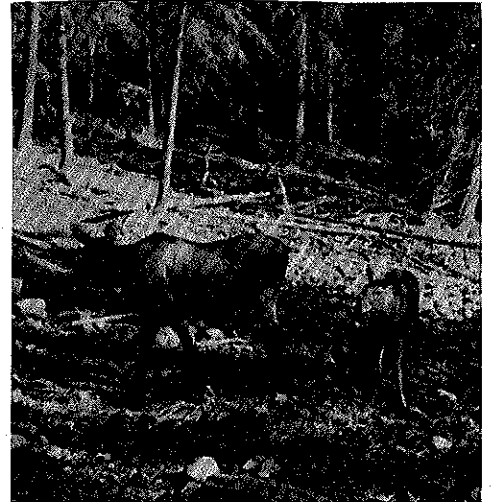
BREAD ain't MADE FROM LEAVIN'S

Adapted by Parks from
Conservation Magazine.

Well, sir you never know what you'll run into these days. Take last night. This guy from the Forestry came up to see me. Wanted to talk about my timber cutting, down south ways. I was glad to see him. I like to talk to those forestry boys; think they're doing good work. We got to have conservation. Some of 'em got queer notions, though.

Like this guy. I like to do right by these boys, so I took him out to dinner, best place in town. A little high maybe - but what isn't, these days? Anyway, I can afford it!

We had a real dinner and set around and talked awhile. I told him how I was making out with the mill. I got a good crew; they really turn out the lumber. I



Bread Aint' Made From Leavin's (continued)

don't tell everybody how good I'm doing. Nobody's business, and I pay enough come tax as it is. But you can trust these boys not to go blabbin' around.

He just nods when I tell him how much I cut and how much it makes me. "You're cutting just mature stuff, of course," he says. "Sound trees, 14 inches and better?" I looks at him, surprised. Then I figure he's joking. "With lumber the price it is?" I says, laffin'. "You know better'n that! I got a good crew. I tell 'em to take anything that'll make a 2 x 4, and they do it. You ought to see a patch of timber after they work it over - clean as my back yard!"

I hands him a Corona, but he lights a pipe. "You're surely seeding trees back then," he says, kind of low. "Maybe planting nursery stock?"

This ain't quite funny any more, so I answer him serious. Not rough, you know, but firm - like you got to treat these conservation boys once in a while. Good boys, but too serious, always wanting a man to put back as much as he takes. Where would a man get doing that? They're good boys; just don't know business. So I answers him kind, but firm.

"My business is making trees into lumber," I says, "not making trees. Now, planting trees - that's you boys' job. That's why I pay taxes. So you boys can plant trees and such." I figured I'd better remind him where he stood, but I smiled to show there's no hard feelings.

Usually he smiles back, but this time he don't. This time he does a thing that puzzles me yet. He reaches over by my plate, scrapes up a little pile of crumbs that's dropped from the bread I'd eat. Then he stands up, points to that pile of crumbs.

"Take these crumbs that's left from the bread you ate," he says. "Give them to the baker and tell him to make you a new loaf of bread from them."

I can't figure what bit him or what he was driving at. Anybody knows you can't eat a loaf of bread, toss the crumbs to the baker and expect him to give you a new loaf for 'em. Bread ain't made from leavin's. You got to take flour, lard, and - well, other things.

He's a good boy, this forestry feller, but there's times I can't figure out what he's talkin about. How you going to make bread from crumbs?

It don't make sense.

These boys just don't understand business.

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Jinx of everyone having daughters has been broken in the Parks Division. Congratulations to Ray Iowrey and Norm Clarke, both proud fathers of SONS.

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MASTHEAD STORY

The masthead on this issue shows an aerial view, taken by Bob Golding of Public Relations, of the big Campbell River fire of 1951. It looks like an A-bomb and is just as horrible.

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FAREWELL, ERIC FOX

The Service officially bade au revoir to Eric Fox on the evening of April 8, when 79 of his friends, both inside and outside the Service, gathered at Canyon Gardens on the North Shore (Vancouver) to enjoy a delicious smorgasbord dinner, followed by a presentation to Eric and Mrs. Fox, the customary speeches of regret and good wishes, terminating with a dance.

District Forester Doug. Taylor was in the chair and after expressing his own regard for Eric Fox and his regret at the loss of his services, he introduced The Chief, Dr. Orchard, who presented Mrs. Fox with an automatic toaster, and Eric with a billfold and wallet, the interior of which was tastefully decorated in green.

During the evening, musical entertainment was provided by Mrs. Doreen Manning of the Vancouver Office and Arthur Stringer of Victoria Protection Division.

In addition to the addresses by Doug. Taylor and The Chief, Bob St. Clair welcomed Eric to the "ranks of the retired", Jim Robinson, Mission Ranger, voiced the good wishes of the Ranger Staff and Miss Della Drummond conveyed the good wishes of the feminine members of Vancouver District Office Staff.

Eric Fox first came to the old Forest Branch in March 1913 as a clerk in the Victoria Office. After three years in that capacity he enlisted and served Overseas in World War I with the Canadian Forestry Corps.

Upon his return to civil life, Eric re-joined the Service and was immediately transferred for a brief period to the Cranbrook District Office after which he was returned to the Vancouver Office where he had laboured diligently and long until his retirement. On April 1, 1934, Eric was promoted to Chief Clerk.

Throughout his forty-year career, Eric gave competent and unstinted service in his various positions and latterly, guided and encouraged dozens of younger employees through the labyrinth of forest administration. In his retirement he leaves behind untold numbers of friends in Government and Industry alike.

All the best to you and Mrs. Fox, Eric. We all hope you enjoy your trip to England.

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Eric Fox has been replaced as Chief Clerk, Vancouver, by S.A. (Sid) Benwell. Congratulations to you, Sid!

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