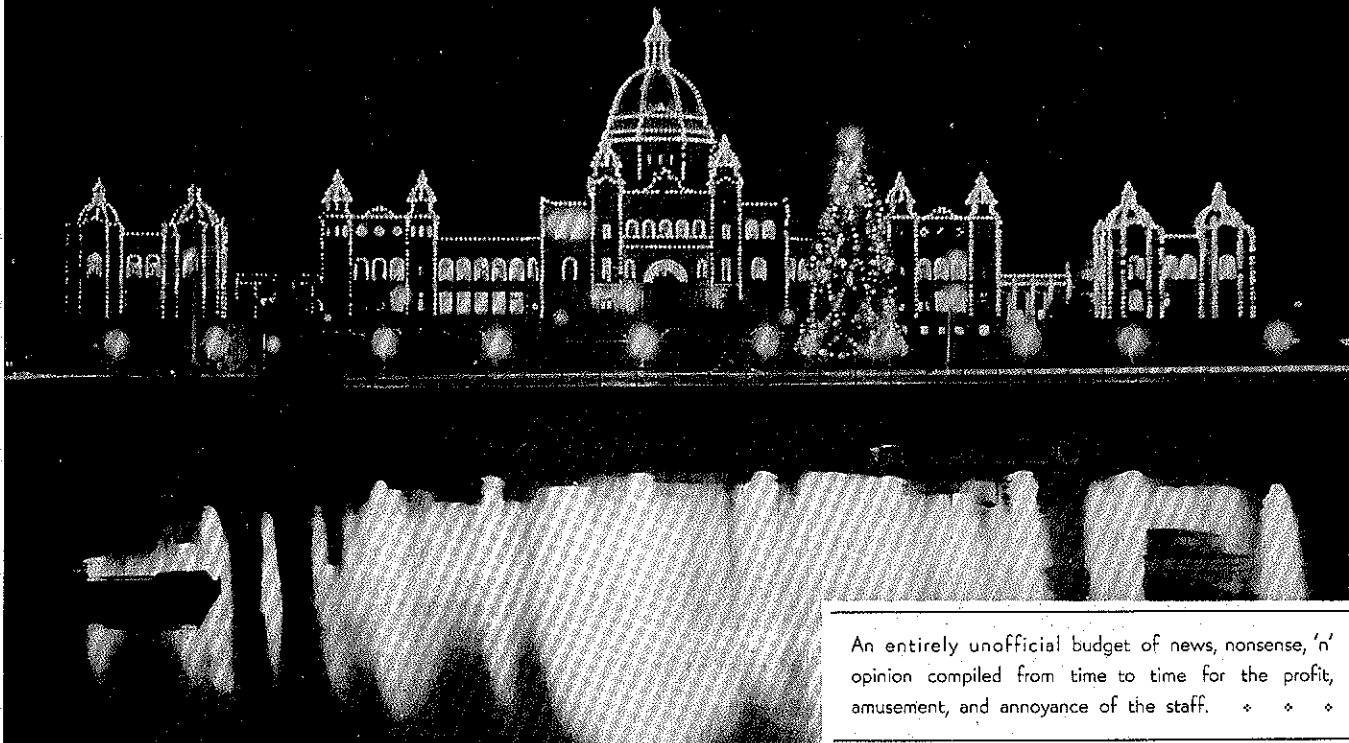


FOREST SERVICE NEWSLETTER



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

No. 103

VICTORIA, B.C.

FEBRUARY, 1952.

OUR SUSTAINED-YIELD PROGRAM

by W.G. (Wally) Hughes
Management Licence Forester.

Five years after the first legislation providing for the responsible management of our forests was initiated, we find ourselves making substantial progress in the transition period between the eras of uncontrolled cutting and rational forest management. Basically, our sustained-yield program is a combination of two major components - Forest Management Licences and Public Working Circles. There is also a sub-component, the Farm Woodlot Licence, which is destined to play a minor, though possibly an important part in the overall picture. This review will be restricted to the two major components. 91

Our present objective is to effect a balance between management licences and public working circles. Before proceeding further, let us draw a comparison between these two methods of forest tenure. Objectives of the forest management licence are to give private enterprise the privilege of personal management of Crown forest lands, or a combination of Crown and private forest lands within the Licence, thus providing the opportunity for long-term planning with reasonable carrying charges. As a result, the stabilization of existing forest industries and the development of new forest industries will be achieved. 184

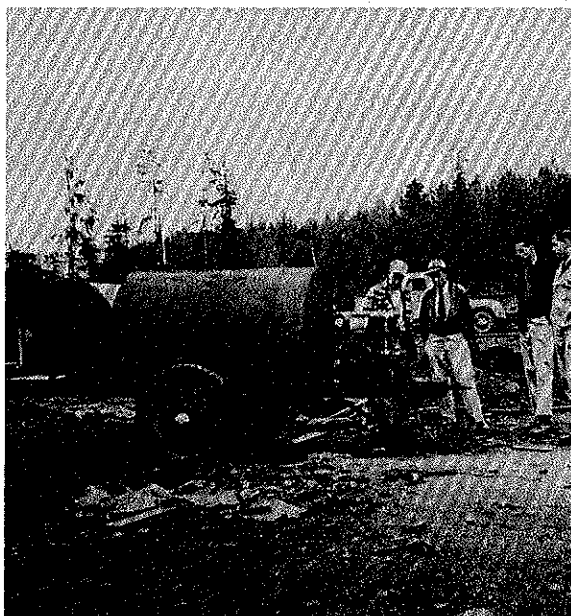
There is no specified minimum size of forest management licence proposal below which it can not be entertained, although the number of very small units likely to be managed on this basis is limited. This may be due to the lack of interest displayed by small operators in undertaking the responsibilities of forest management, lack of financial stability of many smaller operators, a shortage of suitable small units as a result of location, or pattern of ownership, to mention a few reasons.

In order to provide for that segment of industry not falling within the scope of the management licence scheme and to maintain a reasonable proportion of our productive forest land under actual Forest Service management, public working circles are being established throughout the Province. According to the textbooks, a "working circle" is an area for which a separate management plan is required and from which a sustained yield is sought as the objective of management. The prefix "public" merely indicates that such a management unit will be managed by the Government or, more precisely, the Forest Service. We are, therefore, setting up management units within which the annual cut will be limited to the productive capacity of the forest land within that unit. The area comprising a forest management licence could also be referred to as a "working circle", although to avoid confusion in public thinking we should possibly avoid this analogy. 419

The first public working circles were established in areas considered unsuited for management licence development, either because of conflicting interests, suitability for development by small operators, or a combination of both. The public working circle will offer a measure of protection for the small operator, although our method of timber disposal by auction has offset this objective to some degree because large operators with private timber holdings, acquired at nominal cost, are often in a preferred position and thus able to outbid the operator with limited financial backing. This is a natural trend to be expected in the development of a relatively new country. Whether or not forest management licences were implemented, we must not lose sight of the fact that such would have been the case in any event. Nevertheless, considerable criticism has been aimed at the forest management licence program as the major cause of this situation. 369.

Our Sustained-Yield Program (continued)

Now, to briefly review our progress to date. In all, twelve licences have been awarded, six on the Coast, five in the Interior and one falling in both Coast and Interior districts. These twelve licences cover a productive forest area of nearly two million acres out of a total estimate of 75 million acres. The total estimated allowable annual cut for the first rotation for these twelve licences is 69 million cubic



500-gal. mobile fire pump on F.M.L.#1, Terrace Division.
L-r. Cedric Telford, Chief Forester, Columbia Cellulose; Ranger Don Smith, Terrace; W.G. Hughes, author of this article; and Bev. Boulton, Prince Rupert Silviculturist.

feet, or roughly 380 million board feet. They range in size from a productive area of 4,000 acres to 660,000 acres, with annual productive capacities ranging from 1,250,000 board feet to 100,000,000 board feet. An additional twelve forest management licence applications have reached the reserve stage and as soon as satisfactory working plans have been submitted, licences will be awarded. Of this classification, seven are located east of the Cascades and five lie in the Coastal region. In all they comprise a further 1,100,000 acres and will support an annual cut of 36,400,000 cubic feet, or approximately 200 million board feet. More than 100 other applications are currently under consideration.

The Public Working Circle program is now well under way with five such units under regulation and at least 22 others expected to reach this stage during 1952. In the Vancouver District alone nine public working circles have been delineated covering a productive area of 1,380,000 acres and estimated to supply an annual cut of 380 million board feet. Further units will be set aside as soon as possible, where the distribution of existing public

and when considered advisable. The following shows working circles by Districts:

	<u>Under Regulation</u>	
Vancouver	9	3
Kamloops	4	
Prince Rupert	8	
Prince George	3	2
Nelson	2	
	<u>26</u>	<u>5</u>

According to these figures, we have made considerable gain in placing our forests on a perpetual-yield basis. However, we still have a long way to go, not just in the mechanical process of awarding forest management licences and delineating public working circles, but in selling the concept of sustained-yield management to the forest industries and to the public at large. We, as Forest Service employees, have a job of work to do.

The success of sustained-yield management will depend on co-operation between ourselves and industry, and on an increasing awareness by the public of the importance of the forest dollar to our provincial economy.

We have twelve management licences in operation. These first licences, together with existing public working circles, will be the testing grounds of our new forest policy. If we administer the operation of these areas intelligently and with a firm hand, but not an over-bearing one, if we are able to iron out differences of opinion between ourselves and the licencees in a rational manner and, above all, if we (and this applies especially to the Forest Service field staff) give the impression that we ourselves are sold on our forest-use policy, we will establish a firm foundation on which to build a sound and progressive forest management program.

This is a new venture - we are learning as we go. We can expect a certain amount of criticism, for no forest-use policy is going to satisfy everyone. Forest Service personnel can do much to dispel such criticism which is more times than not the result of misinformation. We should take every opportunity to keep the public informed of our objectives.

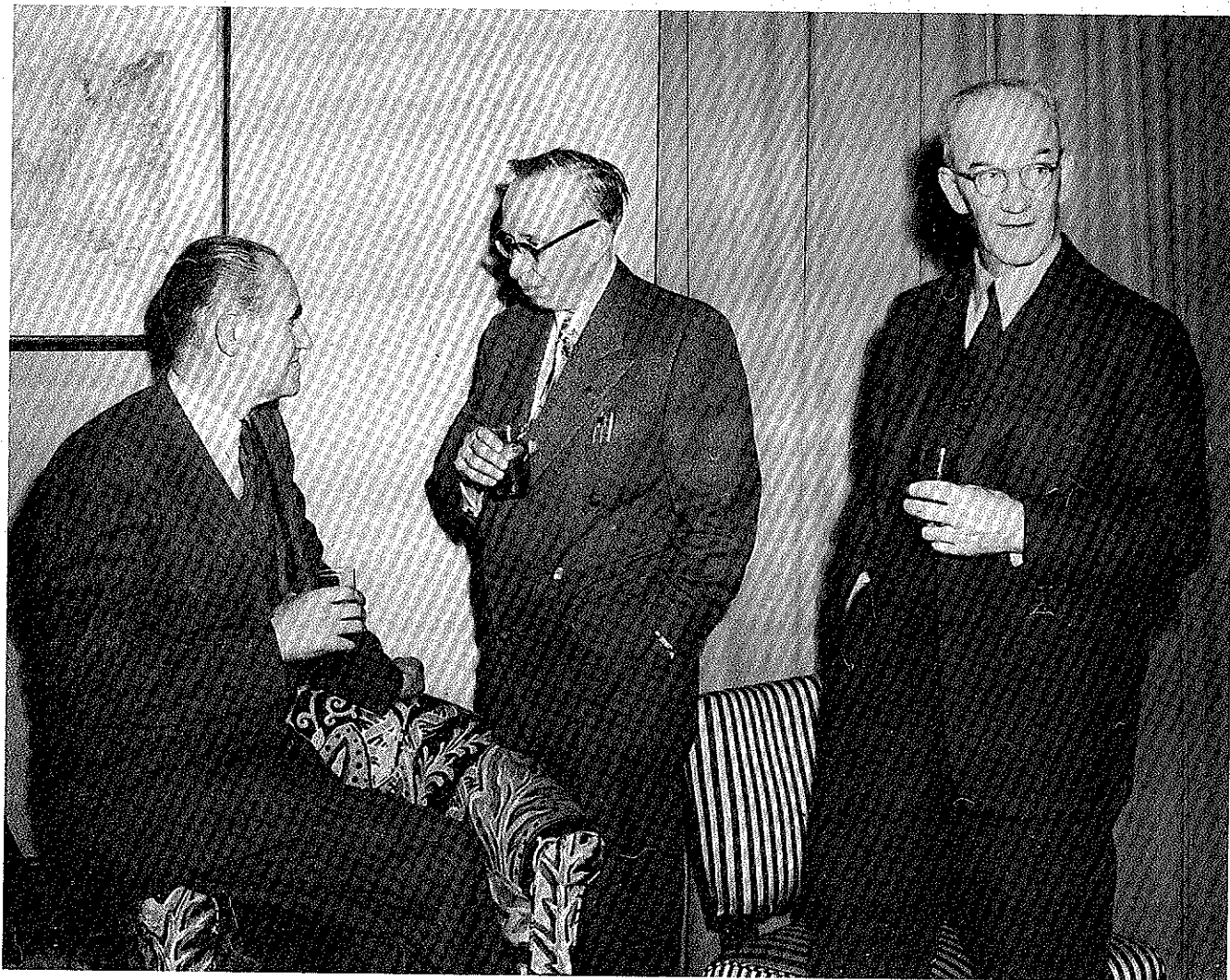
Let them know that we are not giving the forests away, for timber within a forest management licence is appraised in the same manner as in a timber sale, except that a small allowance is made to offset legitimate forestry costs. We can assure them that our sustained-yield policy will provide future generations with a perpetual, annual yield of forest products far in excess of what our forests would produce under the old practice of uncontrolled cutting. There is already in evidence a stabilizing effect in areas where forest management licences have been awarded. This condition will continue to improve as each new forest unit is placed under management.

We are indeed fortunate to be playing a part in this stage of our forest development. We should have no doubts that our ultimate objectives are in the best public interest.

SO LONG, BOB ST. CLAIR

At 5 P.M. on Friday, February 1, the Chief Forester's office was full to overflowing with the friends of R.C. (Bob) St. Clair, for whom, after 34 years of outstanding work on behalf of the Forest Service, retirement had arrived.

In making the presentation to Mr. St. Clair of two beautiful pieces of matched luggage, a wallet with "your power-sander in it", and a corsage to Mrs. St. Clair, Dr. Orchard spoke with feeling of Bob's long, varied, and important career with the Service. The Chief also read a few of the many telegrams and messages of good wishes sent in from all parts of the Province with perhaps the highlight being the one from the District Forester, Nelson, which said, in effect, that they wished Bob luck as he goes into the world of business after 34 years of retirement in the Forest Service.



From left to right:- Ed. Bassett, new Ass't Chief Forester, Administrative Services; Bob St. Clair, retiring Assistant Chief Forester, and Dr. C.D. Orchard, Chief Forester, chatting reminiscently about Bob's 34 years with the Service.

Bob St. Clair graduated from the University of Idaho in 1909 as a Civil Engineer and, in 1912, from the University of Michigan with his degree in Forestry. After a varied career in the United States, and with the C.P.R. and Dominion Forest Service, Bob joined the B.C. Forest Branch in 1918 with his headquarters at Vancouver. In 1921 he was promoted to Management Forester and transferred to Victoria. During 1923, Bob St. Clair was appointed Assistant Chief Forester for the first time. In 1925 he was transferred to Nelson as District Forester in order to re-organize the work of the old Southern Interior District but by the following year was back in Victoria as Assistant Chief where he stayed until April of 1927 when he became District Forester, Vancouver. Eleven years later and he was District Forester, Prince Rupert, until his transfer to become District Forester, Nelson, in 1945. On November 1, 1946, Bob became Assistant Chief Forester for the second and last time.

A small "So Long" dinner was held for Bob St. Clair at the Union Club in Victoria attended by some 35 of his closest associates. It was "So Long" and not "Farewell" as it is understood Bob will be connected with the Industry and will be keeping up many of his contacts with the Service. That, we are all glad to hear! Good luck, Bob, in your activated retirement!

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Bob St. Clair's retirement has brought about the creation of the dual posts of Assistant Chief Forester Technical Services and Assistant Chief Forester Administrative Services. It was announced simultaneously with Mr. St. Clair's retirement that Mr. F.S. McKinnon would head Technical Services and Mr. E.W. Bassett the Administrative wing, both with the title of Assistant Chief Forester. This change has been brought about in order to streamline the machinery of the Service to cope with the tremendous volume of work and multiple policy decisions in the most efficient manner.

So Long, Bob St. Clair (continued)25-Year-Pin Presentation

The "So Long" dinner for retiring Assistant Chief Bob St. Clair provided an excellent opportunity to present, to Eric H. Garman, Silviculturist with the Research Division in Victoria, the Forest Service pin emblematic of 25 years of service to the Service.

The presentation was made by Hon. E.T. Kenney, Minister of Lands and Forests.

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Left - Hon. Mr. Kenney presents 25-year pin to Eric Garman while Chief Forester applauds.

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OUR "COLOMBO PLAN" VISITORS

During the last few months, this Service has been host to two visiting Foresters of the Indian Forest Service who are in Canada under the provisions of the "Colombo Plan For Technical Assistance to the Countries of Southeast Asia." Messrs. Mahalaha and Chaturvedi were in this Province to study the mechanized extraction methods employed in the Coastal forests and the latest in pulping techniques.

The Colombo Plan itself is a result of a meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Commonwealth held at Colombo, Ceylon, in January, 1950. The Plan calls for a capital development programme in Commonwealth countries of Southeast Asia totalling about \$5,000,000,000 over a 6-year period. Canada's share in 1951 amounted to \$25,000,000 and it is expected she will contribute close to \$100,000,000 before the Plan comes to an end.

These monies are being expended in three ways -- (1) training of technical personnel from Southeast Asia; (2) contributions to the United Nations technical-assistance programme; (3) capital expenditures to improve the standard of living in the Asiatic countries.

There are three echelons in the technical training category which is the one with which this Service is primarily concerned, namely, Missions -- to study industrial development; Scholars -- accepted for post-graduate study at our Universities; Fellows -- who come for special fellowship courses.

The first of the Colombo Fellows to visit us, Mr. S.H. Mahalaha, is Deputy Conservator of Forests, Jabalpur, India, a graduate of the Indian Forest School and 31 years of age. Through the efforts of the District Foresters and their staffs and the Public Relations Division in Victoria, Mr. Mahalaha was able to see a great deal of British Columbia and, through the co-operation of various representatives of the Industry, a wide variety of operations both on the Coast and in the Interior.

During December 1951, we were visited by Mr. B.N. Chaturvedi, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Uttar Pradesh, India, who is a graduate of Edinburgh University. Mr. Chaturvedi, or "Chat" as he soon became known, visited Vancouver Island operators, the Truck Loggers' Convention in Vancouver, and some Crown-Zellerbach and Weyerhaeuser operations in the United States.

The Colombo Plan has another four years to run and we will no doubt be having other visiting Fellows with us during that time. As the benefits of such a Plan as this are both mutual and numerous, we should not miss the opportunity to meet these visitors, come to know them personally, discuss their problems with them, and make a point of showing them what will be of interest and use to them in their own countries.

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ANNUAL DANCE

The 1952 edition of the Annual Forest Service Dance in Victoria left nothing to be desired. Approximately 300 guests, including many of the ex-Service personnel on retirement and in Industry, were in attendance at the Club Sirocco on Friday, February 8, to dance to the smooth music of Len Acres orchestra and to renew acquaintances.

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PARKS & RECREATION DIVISION

by: C.P. Lyons

Periodically it is considered our duty to bring to light a historic document or reveal some secret information that might otherwise be missed. The following scoop was scooped by a snooping snoop.

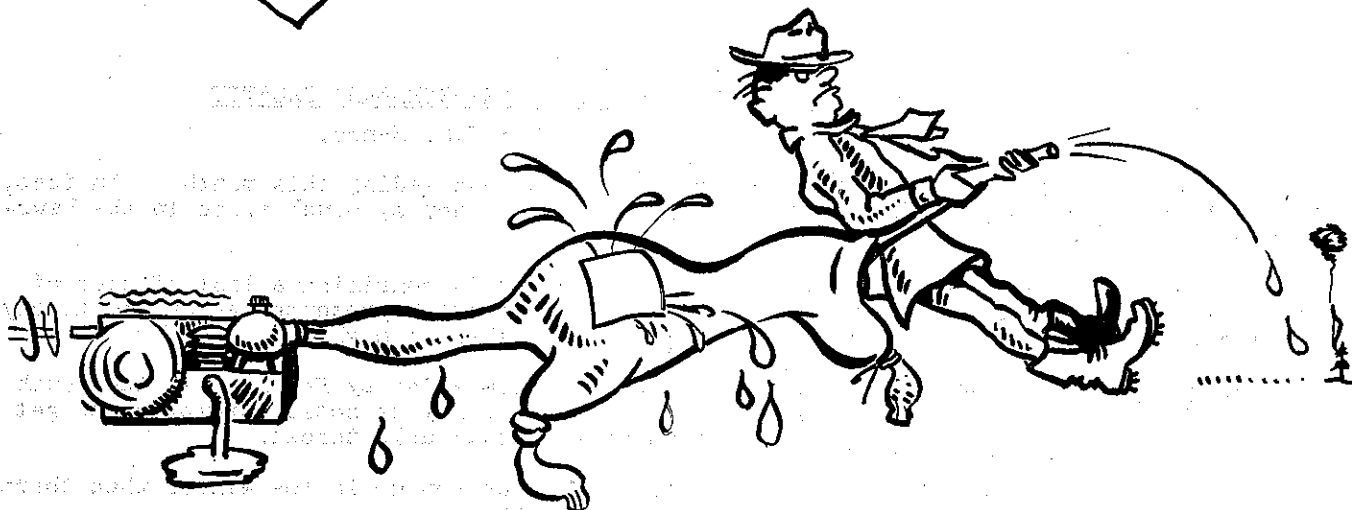
Sirs:

I have the honour to submit the first Annual Report on the activities of the Forest Service Museum.

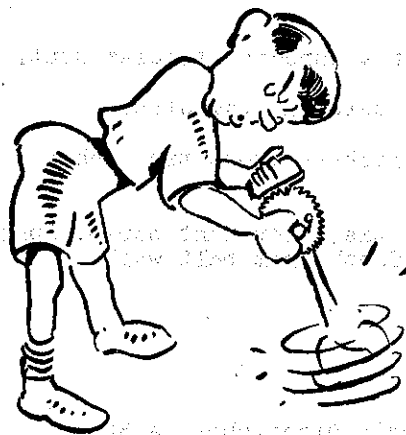
Although the museum was only started this year it has been extremely successful. Forest Service personnel, near and far, have rallied to the cause and given freely of long-cherished momentos. The success of this new venture is assured by the high quality of the donations so far received.

The following items have been outright gifts to the museum:

1. One Shrunken Head with F.S. Hat attached - anonymous donor, Fort George District.
2. One Assistant Chief Forester (34-years-service variety) and One District Forester (Kamloops variety) - promised donations from Civil Service Commission.
3. One Suit of Long, Long Underwear - by Sandy Chisolm. The devastating "Smokestack Fire" of 1920, which threatened the entire Cariboo, was fought to a stand-still by the quick thinking of Sandy who adapted this garment to replace a missing piece of fire hose.



4. One Toy Egg Beater - by W.C. Spouse. By the time the donor was ten years old he could turn the handle either forward or backward. This startling demonstration of mechanical ability started him on the long upward course to his present exalted position.
5. Two Black Suitcases, or Large Boxes, or Something - by Eric Druce. These are believed to be things he wore on his feet when living in the east and through unpardonable ignorance brought to sunny Victoria.
6. A Requisition Without the Words "Confirmatory" or "Emergency" - by Parks and Recreation Division. This prized document was received from R.H. Boyd in Manning Park. Rather than confuse the Purchasing Commission it has been donated to the Museum.



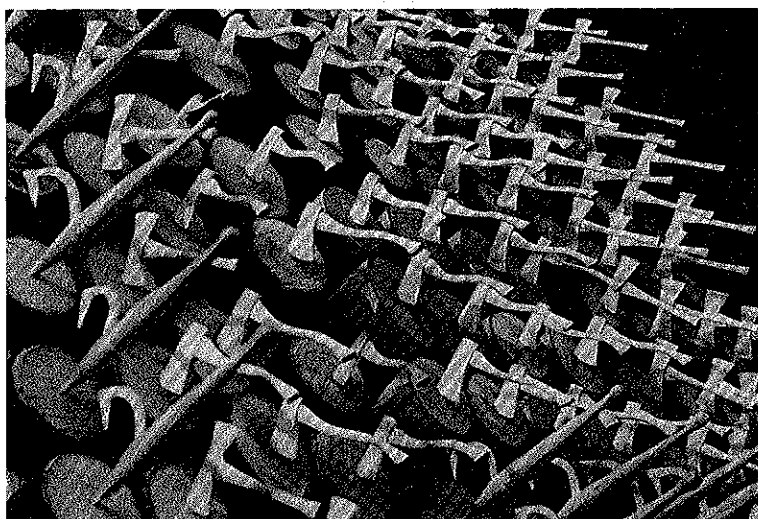
A number of items symbolizing heart-breaking struggles of our pioneers are requested while there is yet a chance of finding them:

1. A pay cheque under \$100.00
2. A hand-cranked adding machine.
3. A jam-can with wire handle (believed once to have been used by savages in Forest Surveys).
4. A car without a heater.
5. A desk chair without a cushion.

Yours most respectfully,

Jon Collons
Honorary Curator, Grade III.

Parks & Recreation Division (continued)



LOGGER'S NIGHTMARE!

A study of a group of wood carvings by Joe. St. Pierre.

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WINTER FILISOFICAL POEM

I sneezed a sneeze into the air,
It fell to earth I know not where
But hard and cold were the looks of those
In whose vicinity I snoze.

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THE HOUSTON HORTICULTURAL REVIEW AND SWINE-BREEDERS' GAZETTE

by: J.M. Munro.

Little to report on Horticulture or Swine-Breeding this month. In fact, little to report on anything; but thought I'd better occupy my usual space in the Newsletter.

The long winter evenings have been spent in compiling a list of some of the more common diseases fieldmen fall heir to and is herewith presented as an aid to any who may be suffering without exactly knowing what his illness might be.

Rangers Rabies: Symptoms - Purple complexion accompanied by frothing at the mouth. In extreme cases victim may be noted attempting to get hands around nearest available throat.

Cause - People asking: "What do you do in the winter when there are no fires to fight?"

Cruiser's Gaposis: Symptoms - Bare posterior peeking out of a shredded trouser seat.

Cause - Underestimating the distance between windfalls.

Pelvic Slip: Symptoms - Trousers worn with belt and pockets about two inches above knees.

Cause - Hanging such items as Abney, Axe, Increment borer, Lunch, Chain, Spare sweater and so forth from belt while cruising.

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Personnel Statistics

Taken on Strength: Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Morgan, Radio Dispatcher, a SON, 8 lbs., on February 1, 1952.

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IS YOUR PLATE SHOWING?

by: A.B. (Bert) Crowe.

Once again comes the time of the year when a strange sound is heard throughout the land. It is a sort of strangling cry that comes from car-owners as they part with their \$20.00 - \$25.00 in exchange for things called licence plates, and that brings us to government cars in general, and Forest Service cars in particular.

Since the advent of that over-burdened man, the Mechanical Inspector, there has been a definite attempt to have all Forest Service vehicles properly equipped with F.S. identification plates. Now this measure is liked by most, tolerated by some and much resented by a few. The "few", of course, are those who wish to kid the public that the car they are driving is actually their own, forgetting that the mere fact of one of us being able to own a car casts suspicion upon our honesty, for how could we ever get one other than by underhand means? (Loud applause from all the other peasants).

Is Your Plate Showing? (continued)

Many dodges (also fords and chevrs!) have been noted in the past for getting around this nasty business of being labelled with a Forest Service plate when using the car for such innocent amusement as going away for a week's holiday, a weekend jaunt, or even a late, night effort of some sort.

The easiest thing, of course, is to just take 'em off and throw them away. This necessitates the use of a screwdriver and pliers or wrench and many people shrink from using such things, though others have no such qualms. The danger and nuisance that some interfering body will want them put back on again is always present. Then again, the more sensitive souls are afraid of the baleful glare of some inspector, either Fire, Mechanical, or Self-Imposed, when he accuses them of deliberately chucking the plates away.

Some clever souls, not deterred by extra work, substitute those patent spring-lock-and-twist affairs for the nut and bolt and take them off and put them back on again as circumstances require.

Then there is the more hesitant but just as unprincipled character who sneaks out in the dead of night and just loosens the screws so they will drop off some time - soon.

In the dim and distant past there were F.S. signs painted or otherwise imprinted on car doors and one operator got himself a spare set of doors for quick removal and replacement according to his needs.

Then there is the game of driving through mud and dust to obscure the plate. One good idea is to look for a good dust wallow and carefully paint the plate with old oil, then drive back and forth through the mud, dust, or hog-wallow until a sufficient degree of obscurity has been obtained.

Offering to push a car with the front bumper is an excellent way to bend the plate backward sometimes and thereafter no one can blame you (can they?) if you bend it back a bit further so it can't be seen at all.

When suddenly surprised by some visiting dignitary, outside a dance hall on Saturday night, about the best thing to do when quick action is needed is to call a couple of friends and sort of form a group around the car, placing the feet on bumper so that the sturdy Forest Service legs cover over the plate. A cheery "Hi! George, see you inside in a minute", will usually suffice to keep the offending visitor (previously referred to as "visiting dignitary") moving away from the scene of the crime.

It has occurred to us that some of the accidents that have happened lately, where cars have driven off the road, dived into the bush, and in some cases attempted to climb trees and poles, may be due in part to an attempt to escape notice when the operator, not on Forest Service business, has observed someone coming in the opposite direction.

There is probably nothing more frustrating than, after hearing the pleasant tinkle of a F.S. plate falling on the road, to have some well-meaning citizen drive up with a hearty, "Say, pal, I think you dropped this" - and hand the thing back to you.

There are some blatantly aggressive characters who, when chided on not having the F.S. plates on - look one straight in the eye and say - "Well - neither do you"

They can't say that any more though --. This chap Maurice Foord here - darned if he hasn't put a set on my car -!

Now am I ever going to be self-righteous about it!

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OUR MASTHEAD STORY

In last month's Newsletter, we said the Masthead on that issue was chosen because (a) it looks nice; (b) it reminds us that when January's here May can't be far behind; and (c) it was the only available photo suitable for the Masthead.

The photographic section of Public Relations was so hideously enraged by this last assertion that they swore they'd bury the Editor of the Newsletter under so many "suitable photographs" he'd cry for help. That was on January 29.

The very interesting Masthead on this issue of the Parliament Buildings at night was taken by Bert Crowe who, besides being Assistant Mechanical Superintendent, is obviously an accomplished photographer. A truly nice shot, Bert!

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