Professional Articles/ Articles professionnels

Historical Highlights 1958-1983 Canadian Institute of Forestry Institut forestier du Canada

by

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Introduction

The December 1958 issue of *The Forestry Chronicle* features an article by J.W.B. Sisam which was written on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Institute; the article was reprinted in the April 1983 issue of the *Chronicle*. Fifty years ago, the Institute was 25 years old and C.D. Howe read a paper at the Annual Meeting held in Montreal in January 1934. The title of the paper was "Twenty-five years in retrospect and some suggestions for the prospect". It seems appropriate that the past 25 years be reviewed at this time.

The Institute grew steadily from its inception in 1908 and by 1958 there were 1,700 members; the President was G.W.I. Creighton, now a fellow member, James J.E. Dosne had just been appointed the first full-time Secretary-Manager, and the Head Office was at 10 Manor Road West, Toronto. A gold medal was annually awarded to a graduate from each of the four university schools of forestry and the Schlich Memorial Fund Award was presented annually. There were 20 sections, with the Kootenay Section having been established in 1958. The largest section was the Southern Ontario Section with 207 members. Six other sections had more than 100 members, Vancouver Island, Vancouver, Northwestern Ontario, Central Ontario, Quebec and Maritimes. In 1958 there were 46 committees; 21 were standing committees, either technical or non-technical and 25 were special committees. In fiscal year 1957-58 total revenues were \$20,000 of which 75% was from dues; expenditures were \$16,000.

Twenty-five years later in early 1984 membership stood at 2,500, the President was Gilbert Paillé, the Executive Director is Robert J. Bouchier and Head Office is at 151 Slater Street, Ottawa. A gold medal is awarded annually to a graduate from each of the six university schools of forestry and the Schlich Memorial Fund Award is presented annually. Silver rings are presented to each graduating forester and each year there are one or more recipients of the Canadian Forestry Achievement Award and the Canadian Forestry Scientific Achievement Award. There are 24 sections, four

more than 1958. There are four new sections in British Columbia, Arrowsmith, Pacific, Skeena and the Cariboo-Chilcotin; in Quebec, the Champlain Section had been formed but the Saguenay Section disbanded. The largest section is Vancouver with over 300 members; Maritime, Rocky Mountain and Southern Ontario Sections all have more than 200 members. There is a National Science and Technology Board, about 17 Technical Working Groups and about 10 committees. In fiscal year 1982-83 total revenues were \$200,000 of which 75% was from dues; expenditures were also \$200,000. The loss for the year was \$161. The Institute is a member of the Canadian Federation of Professional Foresters Associations and the International Union of Societies of Foresters.

Head Office

The location of Head Office has periodically been a controversial issue. At the 1959 Annual Meeting, Directors agreed that the Toronto location was not suitable, and a special committee was appointed to look into a new location. In 1961 a decision was made to move Head Office to Macdonald College. This location was selected because of good mail service, low cost of travel to main centres, convenience to national contacts and most importantly, space provided courtesy of Macdonald College.

Following the move to Macdonald College a Permanent Building Committee was established. This committee was discharged in 1963 after recommending that "since we cannot afford \$1,200 for rental, that the office remain at Macdonald College where we have 3 rooms rent free".

In the late 1970's the Executive Committee suggested that the Head Office should move to Ottawa. This was considered important if the CIF/IFC was to act as a national focus for forestry and was to participate more fully in the growing forestry constituency. The proposal to move to Ottawa was approved at the 1980 Annual Meeting; the actual move occurred in August 1981 when the CIF/IFC Head Office moved to the 8th floor of the Burnside Building at 151 Slater Street. Accommodation in this building is leased from the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

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Organization and Structure

In 1958 the organization of the CIF/IFC included three officers, Past President, President, Vice-President, each occupying their position for a 2-year term. In addition, there were 20 Directors, one from each section. Revised By-laws were approved in 1963 which provided for one-year terms for the officers; at the same time a second Vice-President was named as an officer of the Institute. At this time an Executive Committee was established which included the four officers, President, Past President, First Vice President and Second Vice President.

The composition of the Board of Directors has been a continuing issue, but has nevertheless remained constant for the past 25 years. Each section has a representative on the board and a new section may be established if requested by 20 voting members of the Institute. In December 1959, K. Harris, the editor of *The Forestry Chronicle*, noted that the structure of the Board had weakened the national effort. He was particularly concerned with annual changes in the members, pointing out that the Board had become unwieldy and was badly informed. He said that the problem had been recognized "years ago" and suggested the need for a completely new structure for CIF/IFC leadership, one that would provide strong regional representation, continuity of leadership and the harnessing of section energies for cooperative national projects.

In 1962 President Lowell Besley again emphasized organizational needs, the Board of Directors and National Committee organization. He was particularly concerned about the number of Directors.

In 1982, W.J.B. Devitt was appointed to review the current management structures in the Institute and to recommend options for improvement. In a report to the Board of Directors in 1983 he indicated that there was general agreement that a new management structure is required and that re-organization should involve a change in the Board of Directors to a provincial rather than the current section representation. In addition, the Executive Committee should be augmented by one provincial director appointed on a rotational basis. Following this presentation a CIF/IFC restructuring committee was appointed to work with the Executive Committee to develop a definitive proposal for consideration in 1984.

Secretary-Manager/Executive Director

In 1958 James J.E. Dosne was appointed the first full-time Secretary-Manager, replacing James D. Coats, OFA, who had helped to guide the activities of CIF/IFC Head Office as his time permitted. Mr. Dosne had 10 years of experience in forest industry and was selected from 24 applicants. He resigned in 1963 to join the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations and was succeeded by D. Irvine. In 1967, Art Racey, the third permanent Secretary-Manager was appointed; he remained in the position for approximately 15 years. In 1982, D.R. Redmond, former President of the Institute, served as Acting Secretary-Manager, and in 1983 R.J. Bouchier was appointed to the newly established position of Executive Director.

Scientific and Technical Affairs

Through the late 1950's and early 1960's there were a number of Standing Technical Committees and annually a

special supplement of *The Forestry Chronicle* was published with the reports of the Technical Committees. For example, the March 1958 supplement contained seven reports, education, entomology and Pathology, forest economics, forest fire, reforestation, silviculture and wildlife. Some reports were comprehensive with a series of provincial status reports. The final March supplement was published in 1964 when six committees reported. Subsequent annual reports tended to focus on the non-technical committees, and technical committees became relatively inactive.

In 1974 the Institute initiated its Working Group concept and 17 Technical Groups were established. At that time it was considered unnecessary to have a separate board or council, such as a Forest Sciences Board to administer the group. Activities of the Working Groups were to be coordinated by the Executive Committee with one of the Vice-Presidents assigned responsibility for this coordination. Working Group Chairmen were given a free hand in developing a program which could involve meetings, newsletters, preparation of articles for *The Forestry Chronicle* or other activities. A flexible and informal approach was promoted. In their early years, many Working Groups were active. The Forest Surveys and Inventory, Remote Sensing and Biometrics, Statistics and Computer Science Working Groups organized, in cooperation with University of Toronto, a workshop on Canadian forest inventory methods which was held at Dorset, Ontario, in 1975. The proceedings were subsequently published. In 1975 three Working Group Chairmen wrote editorials for *The Forestry Chronicle* while the Entomology and Pathology and Tree Improvement Working Groups each organized a series of articles for the magazine. In 1977 the Harvesting Working Group organized a two-day field trip following the 1977 Annual Meeting, while the Forest Ecology Working Group organized a symposium on forest classification which preceded the same meeting. In 1977 the Policy and Economics Working Group organized a series of papers on sustained yield for *The Forestry Chronicle* and in the same year the Silviculture and Urban Forestry Working Groups similarly arranged for publication of papers in the journal. In 1977 the Land Use Planning Working Group, working with Economics and Policy and Forest Management commenced work on a revision of the CIF/IFC policy statement that formed the basis for the current policy approved in 1981.

The early enthusiasm soon showed signs of diminishing; by 1976 several working groups were inactive; in 1977 the President reported that consideration was being given to dissolving two groups. In 1981 George Garner, Vice-President responsible for Working Group coordination noted that the past year had not been particularly active; however, during the year he did note that the Entomology and Pathology Working Group was working on a position paper on "Use of Insecticides in Forestry". In 1981 only eight of 16 Working Groups reported, four of which indicated little activity. In 1982 Gilbert Paillé wrote an editorial for *The Forestry Chronicle* entitled "Did you work for your Working Group lately?"; his annual report revealed that virtually all Working Groups had been inactive during the year. However, the Entomology and Pathology and Silviculture Working Groups prepared a policy statement on pesticide use in forestry in 1983.

Faced with this inactivity the Executive Committee, working with sections and Working Groups, developed and approved a new framework for Working Groups. A Forest Science and Technology Board was created, Working Groups were to be strengthened, and Section Forest Science and Technology Committees were to be created. The first meeting

of the Board was held in Sault Ste. Marie in connection with the 1983 Annual Meeting. Working Groups were heavily involved with their Society of American Foresters counterparts in preparing technical sessions for the 1984 Annual Meeting.

Annual Meetings

A major activity of the CIF/IFC since its inception has been the sponsoring of an annual meeting. These are held in various localities across the country and the major responsibility for their organization rests with a Host Annual Meeting Planning Committee (HAMPCO) established by the section responsible for the meeting. Decisions concerning the location are made annually four years in advance by the Board of Directors. Annual meetings constitute a forestry forum, an opportunity to participate in CIF/IFC affairs, a medium of information exchange, an opportunity to broaden personal experience, and the occasion for the annual meeting of the Board of Directors. Annual meetings normally combine the various business meetings, technical sessions, field trips and social events. A list of meeting locations, dates and themes for the period 1958 to 1983 is given in Table 1.

During the last 25-year period, the CIF/IFC has on seven occasions held its meeting in conjunction with other organizations. Three meetings have been held in conjunction with the Society of American Foresters; 1961 in Minneapolis, 1967 in Ottawa in Canada's Centennial Year, and in 1978 in St.

Louis. In 1960 and 1975 the Annual Meeting was held in conjunction with the l'Ordre des Ingénieurs Forestiers du Québec in Quebec City and Montreal, respectively; the 1976 meeting was held in Thunder Bay in cooperation with the Ontario Professional Forestry Association.

In 1984 the Annual Meeting was held in Quebec City jointly with the l'Ordre des Ingénieurs Forestiers du Québec, the Society of American Foresters and the International Union of Societies of Foresters. This was an auspicious occasion, held in conjunction with the 450th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's arrival in Canada.

The Forestry Chronicle

One of the objectives of the Institute is "to publish a professional and scientific forestry journal." Background on the initiation of a regular journal is provided in Dean Sisam's article. The first issue of The Forestry Chronicle was published in mimeographed form in 1925; it contained information on Society affairs, items of a personal nature and general articles. By 1927 The Forestry Chronicle was being issued quarterly as a printed publication, and published all papers given at the annual meetings.

In 1958 The Forestry Chronicle was published quarterly in a green 6 × 9 inch format. The March issue contained 110 pages, with 10 unnumbered pages of advertisements.

Table 1. CIF/IFC Annual Meetings

Year	Date	Location	Theme	President
1958	Oct 7-9	Fredericton	Forestry Commissions in Canada	G.W.I. Creighton
1959	Oct 6-9	Prince George	Spruce Management for the Future	H.J. Hodgkins
1960	Oct 23-27	Quebec City	Forest Education	H.J. Hodgkins
1961	Oct 8-11	Minneapolis	Forestry's Common Frontiers	L. Besley
1962	Oct 21-26	Vancouver	Conflicts in Land Use	L. Besley
1963	Oct 7-10	Halifax	Impact of Modern Technology on Forestry in Canada	R.G. McKee
1964	Oct 5-8	Toronto	The Future of Forests in our Society	K.W. Hearnden
1965	Oct 4-7	Fort William	Forestry Consequences of Changing Operational Techniques	D.V. Love
1966	Oct 2-6	Banff	Forests and Waters	D.I. Crossley
1967	Oct 15-19	Ottawa	Not by Forestry Alone	V.J. Nordin
1968	Sept 22-26	St. John's	New Forests for Old	E.S. Fellows
1969	Oct 6-10	Prince George	The Challenge of Managing Canada's Northern Forests	F. Matte
1970	Oct 5-8	Winnipeg	Land Use Planning and Resource Allocations	F. Matte
1971	Oct 17-21	Victoria	Tomorrow Challenges Pacific Coast Foresters	W.G. Burch
1972	Aug 27-30	Fredericton	Forest Resources in the 70's — The Electronic Age	J.W. Ker
1973	Oct 14-18	Prince Albert	Forestry in Canada — The Changing Scene	J.W. Giles
1974	Oct 6-10	Niagara Falls	Forestry is for People	G.F. Weetman
1975	Sept 28-Oct 3	Montreal	L'Environnement Forestier	W. Young
1976	Aug 22-26	Thunder Bay	Canada's Coniferous Forest — A Growing Challenge	W.S. Moore
1977	Oct 2-6	Vancouver	Canada's Forests, from Seed to Sale	A.B. Anderson
1978	Oct 22-25	St. Louis	North American Forests: Gateway to Opportunity	P.E. Boucher
1979	Sept 30-Oct 4	Jasper	Forest Land Management — Options in Perspective	D.R. Redmond
1980	Oct 5-9	Ottawa	Forestry in Canada: The Role of Governments	J.H.G. Smith
1981	Sept 26-Oct 1	Halifax	Forestry in the 80's, Our Chance of a Life Time Opportunity	W.B.J. Devitt
1982	Sept 26-30	Prince George	Forestry: The Future Shock?	G.J. Garner
1983	Oct 2-6	Sault Ste. Marie	Forestry in Canada: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow	J.H. Cayford

Advertisers included Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Ltd., Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, Watson Jack-Hopkins Ltd., and Welland Vale Manufacturing Co. Ltd. The issue included an editorial by President G.W.I. Creighton entitled "Fifty Years of Forestry" and six articles on wildlife and forestry which had been presented at the 1957 Annual Meeting, plus other articles dealing with spruce budworm effects on radial growth of balsam fir and white spruce, water content variation in white pine heartwood, white pine blister rust and the 7th British Commonwealth Forestry Congress. There were 15 pages of News and Notes which included information on the forthcoming 1958 Annual Meeting, two letters to the editor, an item entitled "Field Notes" written by our present editor, I.C.M. Place, two obituaries and a technical note. There was a Reviews Section with J. Walter Giles as Book Review Coordinator. This section contained five reviews and a listing of over 60 current publications. Finally there was an Institute Affairs Section with news from 15 Sections and lists of new, resigned, deceased and lost members. Basically, The Forestry Chronicle retained this format until 1967. With the March 1958 Forestry Chronicle was a Special Supplement that contained Reports of Standing Committees, 1957. The final March Special Supplement was published in March 1964. The Supplement was replaced by publication of an Annual Report as a supplement to the December issue. The first such published report, the 56th Annual Report, included reports of the past-president (actually his final report as president), secretary-manager, editor, the financial statement, minutes of the 1964 Annual Meeting of members and a number of committee reports. The Annual Report has continued to be published with essentially similar content. From 1965 to 1971 the Annual Report was included within the December issue, while commencing in 1972 it was published as a separate. In 1983 the report was again published within the December issue.

In 1966 a Publication Committee was established with I.C.M. Place as Chairman. In its first year, the committee concluded that the 6 X 9 inch format should be altered to an 8½ X 11½ inch size and that the publication should be issued six times per year. It was also determined that the more technical articles would better be included in a separate scientific forestry journal published by the National Research Council. These recommendations were approved at the 1967 Annual Meeting and the first issue of the new Chronicle was Vol. 44, No. 1, February 1968. It incorporated a cover photo and included an editorial, seven professional and scientific papers, one technical note and several miscellaneous sections — Institute Affairs, Section Affairs, Provincial Professional News, Outer Bark, Forestry in Action, letters, reviews, current publications, membership and advertisers index. The new Chronicle was more attractive and was considered to be a dynamic journal reflecting the growing maturity and vitality of the Institute. The first professional and scientific paper was "Simulation models in forest management and harvesting" by R.M. Newnham.

The Forestry Chronicle has appeared with the same format and similar contents since 1968. Individual editors have tended to develop new sections, for example, Forestry News, For the Sake of Argument, CIF Scene, Forum, President's Column and Viewpoints from 20 and 40 years previously. Coverage of Annual Meetings has varied; in some instances a feature article complete with abstracts of technical papers was published. In some years many Annual Meeting papers were published, in other years none. The December 1969 issue represented a major innovation in that all professional and scientific papers dealt with one topic, tree

breeding and forest genetics. A second theme issue was published in December 1970. This issue dealt with Reforestation in Canada and included 14 papers on reforestation, most of which had been prepared for a forestry seminar sponsored by the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers. In the mid 1970's, a number of issues featured a series of articles prepared by several of the Working Groups. In 1983 three issues were produced in full colour covers, an innovation applauded by the readers.

During the past 25 years there have been seven editors. In 1958 Kingsley F. Harris was editor. He was succeeded in turn by J. Harry G. Smith in 1959, by Gordon Weetman in 1967, by Dave Fayle in 1971, by Dan MacArthur in 1975, by Bruce Denyer in 1981, and lastly by Cam Place in 1984. Walter Giles was Book Review Editor from 1958 to 1970, and since then Roy Sutton has held this responsibility.

Awards

During the past 25 years the Institute has established two major awards, the Canadian Forestry Achievement Award and the Canadian Forestry Scientific Award. The first award recognizes outstanding achievement in forestry. C.D. Orchard, retired Deputy Minister, BC Forest Service was the first recipient of this award in 1967. The second award was initiated in 1980, and the first winner was P.H. Kourtz, Research Scientist, Canadian Forestry Service.

Table 2. Canadian Forestry and Canadian Forestry Scientific Award Winners.

Year	Canadian Forestry Achievement Award	Year	Canadian Forestry Scientific Achievement Award
1967	C.D. Orchard	1980	P.H. Kourtz
1968	M.M. McLean	1981	D.P. Fowler
1969	R. Raynaud	1982	L. Zsuffa
1970	D.I. Crossley	1983	J.T. Basham
1971	F. Boutin	1983	J.A. Fortin
1971	R.G. Williston		
1972	J.S. Rowe		
1973	V.G. Zsilinszky		
1974	H.A. Akesson		
1975	C.R. Silversides		
1976	B. Flieger		
1977	P.H. Pearse		
1978	K.A. Armson		
1979	B.P. Dancik		
1979	J. Walters		
1980	F.L.C. Reed		
1981	W. Young		
1982	G.L. Ainscough		
1983	D. Naysmith		

Special Projects

During the past 25 years the Institute has undertaken a number of special projects. A few of these are highlighted in the following sections.

Salary Survey

From 1957 to 1965 the Institute carried out an annual salary survey of foresters, the results of which were regularly reported in The Forestry Chronicle. In 1958 annual salaries for graduates was slightly under \$4,500, for 10 years experience \$7,000, for 29 years experience \$9,500, and for 30 years experience \$12,500. The survey was discontinued in 1967

because a similar survey was to be undertaken by the federal Department of Labour.

Forest Policy

In 1941 the Institute prepared and published a Statement of Forest Policy. While Sisam (1958) reported that the statement received wide and generally favourable comment, it was decided in 1961 that the project for the year would be the definition of a policy. This proved to be a long task, but in 1964 the Board of Directors had been able to accept a report of the Economics and Policy Committee as an interim statement of policy; in March 1965 an article was published that outlined the responsibilities and intended activities of the CIF/IFC with respect to policies relating to Canada's forests. By February 1971 a final draft of the policy statement was forwarded to all members for ballot vote. Twenty-nine percent of the voting membership responded; 63% approved without reservation, another 30% approved with certain exceptions. The policy was issued at the 1971 Annual Meeting by E.S. Fellows and published in the August 1972 issue. Subsequently the policy was revised by three Working Groups, further revised by the Executive Committee and published under the title "How Should Canada's Forest Lands be Managed?"

Forestry Education

In 1963 the Deans of the four Canadian university forestry schools were requested to form a committee to examine and recommend on a proposed study of forestry education. This Committee recommended that a study be made to define the scope and responsibilities of professional forestry in Canada and to determine the needs and objectives of education and training for the profession over the succeeding 15 to 20 years. It was agreed in 1964 that up to \$10,000 of reserve funds be spent on the study and that the remaining funds be obtained through solicitation. George Garrett, former Dean of the Yale School of Forestry, was recruited to undertake the study and Vidar Nordin was named Chairman of an Advisory Committee to the Director of the Canadian Forestry Education study. A 400-page book "Canadian Forestry Education Study" was published in 1971 by Evergreen Press Ltd., Vancouver. Nearly \$35,000 were raised for the study and, in addition, the Canadian Forestry Service assisted financially in publication of the book. The author reviewed the development of professional education since its inception in 1907, assessed the status of education and associated research, and set goals for professional and technical education for a 15-to 20-year period.

History

A major project commenced in 1966 with the establishment of a committee to explore ways and means of having a CIF/IFC history written. K.G. Fensom, both a past Editor of the Chronicle and a past-president of the Institute was appointed CIF/IFC historian. The results of this work culminated in the publication in 1972 of a 547-page book entitled "Expanding Forestry Horizons — a History of the Canadian Institute of Forestry — Institut Forestier du Canada, 1908-1969". This book, published by Evergreen Press Ltd., Vancouver, includes profiles of seven time periods that constitute the main part of the text. Additionally, the book contains information and data on sections, forest policy, committees, annual meetings, honorary membership, awards, resolutions and The Forestry Chronicle.

In 1983, the 75th year of the Institute, sections were

encouraged to update their histories. Many sections undertook such a project.

Canadian Forest Management Statistics

A major project was carried out in 1966 and '67 by the Forest Management Committee and involved a survey of forest management statistics for Canada. The work was based on a questionnaire distributed to provincial government and industry. Results of the survey, published in 1968 in a comprehensive report, in both English and French, indicated several main problem areas. Regeneration was not being established as extensively as desired, continued development of access roads was required and silvicultural work such as tree breeding, forest fertilization and thinning was barely underway. Following this one survey by the CIF/IFC, it was concluded that the federal government was the appropriate organization to continue the gathering of nation-wide forest management statistical information. This role was assumed by the Canadian Forestry Service but not for more than a decade. Forest management statistics for the period 1975-80 were published in 1982 by the Northern Forest Research Centre in a report entitled "Silviculture Statistics for Canada, 1975-80", while a combined CPPA-CFS survey of forest management expenditures is scheduled for publication by the Great Lakes Forest Research Centre in 1984.

Natural Areas and Forest Cover Types

In 1972 the CIF/IFC published a policy statement dealing with the selection, protection and management of forested natural areas, and in April 1973 several papers dealing with natural areas that had been presented at the 1972 Annual Meeting were published. The role of the CIF/IFC was perceived to include preparing standards to guide the selection, protection and management of representative natural areas, maintaining a national register of CIF/IFC approved natural areas and operation of a national committee. Little success was achieved with the register; by 1977 only 70 areas had been registered, 7 in Saskatchewan and 63 in British Columbia. In 1983 the policy statement was revised to reflect a CIF/IFC role that is basically supportive to the Canadian Council of Ecological Areas, established under the aegis of the federal government. The revised policy was published in the February 1984 Forestry Chronicle.

The Natural Areas Committee was responsible for CIF/IFC input into a 1980 revision of a Society of American Foresters publication "Forest Cover Types of North America" first published in 1920 and more recently revised in 1954. G.F. Weetman coordinated Canadian input into the revised publication "Forest Cover Types of United States and Canada" published by the SAF in 1980.

Public Awareness Activities

In 1978 public awareness activities were stepped up and a contract with an eminent Canadian author, Donald Mackay, culminated in publication of a Reader's Digest article entitled, "The silent emergency in our forest". In 1979 a Public Awareness Committee was established and a Forestry Awareness in Canada Trust (FACT) fund created; the first project was to produce a book on forest management in Canada. The book was to be written in a popular style with the objective of stimulating increased public awareness of the importance of Canada's forest. D. Mackay has been under full-time contract since September 1982 and it is expected that the book will be published in early 1985. More than

\$60,000 has been raised during the past several years and funding is now adequate to publish the book. Once the book project is completed, additional public awareness activities will be initiated.

During the past five years most sections have embarked on a variety of public awareness activities. These run the gamut from operating demonstration forests, to producing displays and exhibits, to maintaining speakers' bureaus.

Brief to Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada

In late 1982 the Prime Minister of Canada established a Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada. The main purposes of the Royal Commission were to assess Canada's economic potential over the longer-term and to recommend national economic goals, and national policies for the attainment of those goals. In March 1983 the Chairman of the Royal Commission asked the Institute to meet with him and other members of the Commission. This occurred in April and in May the Institute was invited to present a written submission to the Commission. In December the CIF/IFC submitted a 29-page brief entitled "A Case for Improved Forest Management in Canada", which was subsequently published as a separate by the Institute and also in the February 1984 issue of *The Forestry Chronicle*. The major recommendations included a doubling of forest management expenditures over 10 years from \$1 billion to \$2 billion, the creation of a federal department of Renewable Natural Resources, the creation of a Canadian Council of Forestry Ministers, a clear definition of federal-provincial forestry roles and a call for increased communication between forestry professionals and Canadians.

Ring Ceremony

Each year, graduating foresters from the six university forestry courses receive a Forester's Ring, a plain silver band, bearing a small embossed tree of the same metal. The ceremony began with the University of British Columbia in 1953, and from then until 1966, UBC graduates bought their own silver rings and held their own ceremonies.

In 1962 the CIF/IFC national body was requested to provide support for the ring ceremonies but declined. However, in 1966 the organization agreed to sponsor the presentation of the rings and the following motion was passed at the Board of Directors Meeting in Banff, October 2, 1966: "Silver rings, as are presently being used by all four Canadian Forestry Schools, shall be presented by CIF to all future forestry graduates at suitable ceremonies, beginning in the spring of 1967. The rings do not necessarily mean that the wearer is a member of the CIF/IFC, but do indicate that the Institute recognizes the vital importance of the young men and women who have worked diligently to attain acceptance in the forestry profession. In 1969, 152 rings were presented at four universities; in 1984 a total of 402 rings were presented at six universities.

Communication, Coordination and Cooperation

For nearly 25 years the CIF/IFC has worked with various forestry associations, and has sought improved coordination within the forestry community. In an editorial in the March 1959 issue of *The Forestry Chronicle*, the Secretary-Manager J. Dosne stressed that there should be more coordination with

the Canadian Forestry Association and with the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. He also proposed more cooperation with the four provincial professional forestry associations whereby the CIF/IFC would act as a national voice for forestry. He emphasized that the CIF/IFC was the only national institution representing the profession of forestry, a situation that still prevails today.

In 1965 a Professional Associations Inter-Relations Committee was established to review the functions, responsibilities and inter-relationships of the CIF with the four provincial professional foresters associations. At the Annual Meeting in 1965, the Committee submitted a report and recommendations. The matter lay dormant until 1970 when terms of reference for this committee as published included an examination of the constitution and by-laws of the CIF/IFC and the four provincial associations to define areas of interest and responsibility, and the development of proposals to establish a strong working relationship in which the CIF/IFC would represent all foresters and the provincial associations in matters of national concern. In 1976 and 1977 resolutions were presented at the Annual Meetings that proposed closer collaboration, coordination of activities, and consideration of the possibility of amalgamation of the provincial professional associations and the Institute. These resolutions were defeated, but the Executive Committee was persuaded in 1978 that the issue would rise again. Accordingly, the formation of an ad-hoc committee on Institute-Provincial Professional Foresters Association Inter-Relations was authorized with K.W. Hearnden as Chairman. The Committee published a preliminary report in the December 1978 *Forestry Chronicle* and its recommendations were published in the December 1980 issue. The main recommendations were that consideration should be given to the possibility of forming 9 or 10 provincial sections, that the Institute should actively encourage and support the formation of professional forester associations in all other provinces, and that this development would serve to clarify and confirm the status of the Institute as a national organization.

Meanwhile, the CIF/IFC Executive Committee held periodic meetings with the professional foresters associations. These sessions were held sporadically in the 60's and 70's, but have been on a regular basis since 1980. They culminated in the establishment in 1982 of a Canadian Federation of Professional Foresters' Associations. The objectives of the association, which was spearheaded by the Association of BC Professional Foresters, are to provide communication between the participating associations, to present position papers on issues of national concern, to participate in the national forest constituency, and to foster the development of professional foresters associations in provinces where they do not exist. In 1983 the Association prepared a brief for the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada, and a brief on the use of herbicides in forest management; in 1984 the Association will develop a status report on forest land alienations. In 1982 the CIF/ABC PF signed a memorandum of understanding concerning cooperation between the two organizations.

In both 1982 and 1983 the CIF/IFC and the Canadian Forestry Association (CFA) organized a meeting to discuss with representatives of industry, labour, professional associations and educators how better to cooperate, coordinate and communicate in forestry matters. The two organizations are currently considering a proposal to sponsor a national forestry congress to be held in 1984 or 1985. Meanwhile the CIF/IFC and the CFA have signed a letter of

understanding concerning general cooperation between the two organizations. In addition, the CIF/IFC strongly supports the CFA in National Forest Week activities.

Federal Forestry

As a national forestry organization it is not surprising that the CIF/IFC has been involved, concerned and interested in the federal forestry role. In the past 25 years the Institute has been speaking as the national professional voice for forestry although the activities have tended to wax and wane over this period. In 1958 president G.W.I. Creighton appeared before the House of Commons Standing Committee on Mines, Forests and Waters to provide information about Canada's forest resources, their administration and use. In 1961 following the establishment of the federal Department of Forestry, the Institute submitted 32 recommendations to the Minister, the Hon. Hugh John Flemming. By 1964 the Department of Forestry had become the Department for Forestry and Rural Development and President R.G. McKee expressed concerns about this reorganization. In 1966 when Finance Minister Sharp announced that the federal government was terminating all financial assistance to provincial forestry programs, President D.I. Crossley wrote to the Prime Minister expressing the concern of the Institute over this decision. Subsequently a resolution dealing with forestry agreements was passed at the 1966 Annual Meeting and forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Federal Minister of Forestry and Finance and to Provincial Premiers. Response from the Prime Minister clearly indicated that recently announced adjustments in fiscal relations between federal and provincial governments dictated a hands off policy on how revenues would be administered. Further correspondence with the Prime Minister was referred to the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development, the Honourable Mr. Sauvé and subsequently a meeting was held between federal officials and the CIF Executive.

By 1968 government reorganization had resulted in a Department of Fisheries and Forestry and at the 1968 Annual Meeting the president, E.S. Fellows, indicated concern over reductions in appropriations to this department. Subsequent to the meeting President Francois Matte sent a telegram to the Hon. Jack Davis, Minister, protesting damaging reductions in staff announced for the CFS. The Minister replied that the reduction was the inevitable result of holding the overall budget of the service at a constant level, at a time when salaries and wages increased substantially.

There was little further activity on the federal scene until 1974 when an Annual Meeting Resolution called for a review by the federal government of its role in Canadian forestry. As a result of this resolution the Executive Committee did meet with the Minister, the first of a series of meetings that have normally been held once a year with the federal minister responsible for forestry. In recent years members of the Executive Committee have maintained a continuing dialogue with the forestry critics of the two opposition parties. In 1978 a significant event occurred when the Executive Committee met with the House of Commons Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry; a

subsequent appearance was made before the Committee in 1984.

The CIF/IFC supports a strong federal presence in forestry. In particular it believes that the current present affiliation of the Canadian Forestry Service with the Department of Environment is not conducive to a strong federal forestry program. The Service should be in a Department with a major economic development thrust. The Institute also believes that there is a need to define more specifically the roles of provincial and federal governments. Specifically it has been suggested that federal roles could include forest research, forest disaster assistance, national strategic forest data, the regeneration backlog, forest product standards and overseas marketing aid and coordination.

Conclusion

During the past 25 years, continuing strides have been made in forest management in Canada. Nevertheless, in spite of the overwhelming economic and social importance of the forests, we are faced with a declining forest land base, an extensive area of productive forest land that supports understocked forests of low quality, an annual accumulation of more than 200,000 hectares of understocked cutover lands each year, and extremely high losses from fire, insects and diseases. Indeed in its brief to the Royal Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada, the CIF/IFC has recommended that funding for forest management in Canada be increased from the current \$1 billion to \$2 billion over ten years to create thousands of new jobs, double forest exports and boost tax revenues.

Canada is a forest nation, but Canadians are not a forest people. Until very recently few Canadians were interested or aware of the importance of our forest land. The forest profession has often been called the "silent profession." However, there are indications that public opinion is changing. Politicians, the media, and the general public are becoming increasingly concerned about forest management programs and are calling for improved programs.

During this same period, the CIF/IFC has made important strides. Its membership has increased by a third, several new sections have been established and section activity has substantially increased, several major projects have been undertaken and the Head Office has moved to Ottawa. The objectives of the organization remain to improve all aspects of forestry in Canada, to foster public understanding of forestry, to advance members in the knowledge of forestry and to cultivate an esprit de corps, to publish a professional and scientific forestry journal, and to cooperate with other organizations having similar objectives. In the coming years it will be particularly vital that the Institute continue to emphasize its public awareness programs and that it continue to cooperate with the variety of forestry organizations that exist in Canada. Our focus must be outward rather than inward, if we are to effectively serve as the national spokesman for professional foresters in Canada.