Summary Remarks

Concluding comments entitled "The Forestry Potlatch" were presented by Paul Aird and Robin Clark and are

included on pages 664 to 665 of this issue and by A. A. Rotherham, President, CIF/IFC. Mr. Rotherham's comments were published under the title

"The Future of Forestry in Canada" on pages 567 and 568 of the October issue of *The Forestry Chronicle*.

J. H. Cayford, R. P. F., Editor

CIF/IFC ANNUAL MEETING 1992, LIST OF POSTERS

Adams, Ralph, Andy Black and Dave Spittlehouse 1992. Trench Microclimate and Forest Injury to Seedlings on Grass Covered Clearcuts.

Applejohn, Andrew and Sandy Smith 1992. Spring Activity of White Pine Weevil *Pissodes strobi* in Northern Ontario Jack Pine Plantations.

Beaudry, P.G. and D.L. Hogan 1992. Hydrology of the Skeena River Floodplains: Implications to Vegetation Management.

Beese, W.J. 1992. Effects of Prescribed Burning on Forest Productivity of Some Coastal BC Sites.

Chanway, Chris P. 1992. Interior Spruce and Douglas-fir Seedling Growth Promoting Bacteria.

Comeau, Phil G. and Sachs, D. 1992. Modelling interaction between red alder and Douglas-fir.

Forest Vegetation Management Research in British Columbia.

Hardwood Management Research in British Columbia.

Elm, Tyler 1992. New Forestry in British Columbia: An Operational Trial.

Goldstein, M.J. and Spittlehouse 1992. Temperature and Moisture Regimes in Mid and High Elevation Clearcuts.

Green, Bob and Brian D'Anjou 1992. Partial Cutting Systems for Regenerating Dry Sites in Coast-Interior Transition.

Guertin, Claude, Jean Cabana and Maximillien Arella 1992. Roles of Insect Feeding Stimulant on the Insecticide Properties of *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* (Btk) used against the spruce budworm.

Hogan, Dan and J.W. Schwab 1992. Floodplain Suitability for Silviculture Investment.

Hudak, John and Steven E. Franklin 1992. Detection and Classification of Forest Pest Damage Using Remote Sensing.

Hudak, John, P.J. McNamee et al. 1992. Decision Support System for the Hemlock Looper in Newfoundland.

Guth, Günter and J.F. Manville 1992. Analysis of the Anti-Sapstain Chemical DDAC in Wood by PY-GC/MS.

Minhas, Dave 1992. Sea-to-Sky Local Resource Use Plan.

McLean, John, László Orbay, Des Lam and Rory McIntosh 1992. Ambrosia Beetle Transportation and Degradation in the Industrial Milieu of Coastal British Columbia.

Parminter, John, Evelyn Hamilton et al. 1992. Fire Ecology Research and Extension Program.

Pollard, Douglas 1992. Forestry Canada Green Plan Ecological Reserves.

Sieben, B.G. and Dave Spittlehouse, 1992. Effect of Climate Change on Spruce Weevil, *Pissodes strobi*, Hazard Assessment in the Prince George Forest Region of BC.

Sullivan, Thomas P. 1992. The Density Decision and Wildlife.

Sutherland, Gary 1992. The Planning Process in Conjunction with Current Mapping Technologies.

Trofymow, J.A. 1992. The Canadian Intersite Decomposition Experiment.

Van Damme, Laird 1992. Resource Management Skills, Confidence in Problem Solving and Personal Networks are Enhanced through the Ontario Advanced Forestry Program.

The Forestry Potlatch

by Paul Aird and Robin Clark

The prophets used much by metaphors to set forth truth. — John Bunyan, 1678.

The comments to conclude this 84th Annual Meeting of L'Institut forestier du Canada/Canadian Institute of Forestry are prefaced with a quotation by John Bunyan, the author of *Pilgrim's Progress*. The quotation is intended to highlight the liberal use of metaphors and symbols presented throughout this annual meeting.

Concluding Address, 84th Annual Meeting, Canadian Institute of Forestry/Institut forestier du Canada, September 24, 1992 by Paul Aird, Professor, Forest Conservation and Policy, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3B3, and Robin Clark, Chairman, CIF Annual Meeting, and Forester, Fletcher Challenge Canada Limited, P.O. Box 10058 Pacific Centre, Vancouver, British Columbia V7Y 1J7.

The theme of the annual meeting has been "Forestry: The Cornerstone of Canadian Society". The word "cornerstone" gives pause for thought — what kind of stone, what shape, what location?

Can a living system be symbolized by a stone? Of course! Some lichens, liverworts and mosses grow on stones, and stones decompose into forest soil.

In the annual meeting's theme, the "cornerstone" stands at a crossroads. We can continue along the road we are on, turn to one side or the other, or stop to enjoy the view of our share of the global farm.

It could be a stimulating exercise to name the crossroads and scapes. Are we travelling along Complacency Street

towards Doomsville, or along Progress Street towards Lotus Land? What are the crossroads called? The Selfish Way? The National Way?

Dr. Jag Maini expanded on the cornerstone symbol. He noted a significant shift in human values from "environmental protection" to "conservation for sustainable development". He emphasized the need to create national guidelines on what is sustainable development, to help sustain our "cornerstone role". Alexander von Elvefeldt added more symbolism with his words advocating the importance of honouring the "generation contract" — to practice forestry and agriculture to sustain both present and future people.

We digress a moment to deplore the use of the metaphors "stakeholder" and "roundtable". A "stake (steak) holder" can be a person holding a post or a person holding a slab of beef. Does this mean that the biggest steakholder has the biggest beef? And a "roundtable" is a square table with the corners removed, so four more people can sit on the decision. Canada, 125 years old, is still delaying the decision to create and implement a national conservation policy.

On the other hand, we embrace the term "stewardship". A "steward" is a vintage term for a person providing provisions on a ship, train or plane. The word "steward" is now a modern term for a person entrusted with the supervision and management of another's property provided, as Stan Rowe suggests, there is "a careful and affectionate attitude to the world". Harry Gairns expressed it well in his words of thanks: "Foresters are responsible for the stewardship of the great forest resources of Canada." The Honourable Frank Oberle expressed it well, too, when he referred to the need "to restore

public consciousness in our stewardship".

Mike Apsey sketched the image that Canada could become the most "environmentally-friendly nation" by the year 2000. If we are to colour and frame Apsey's image, perhaps we should heed Carl Palmer's words: "The challenge is to place conservation in every day's activities." That is, each person has a personal responsibility to embrace forest conservation as a philosophy and practice in every action.

Arden Whidden, Robert Prescott-Allen, Peter Drake, and others referred to the need for a clear vision of the future, the need for a long-term view with clear targets, and the need for twenty-ten far-sighted vision.

The deciding goal in the Team Canada soccer game was kicked by Ted Boswell when he exclaimed: "We are surrounded by governments unwilling to construct a vision." The cheer that rose from the stadium emphasized the point he had just scored.

Permeating the conference, and reinforced in the final session on the

political process, has been the desperate need for knowledge, understanding, openness and trust among the players, coupled with the vision of where to place the goal posts.

This Vancouver meeting has been an excellent opportunity for members and friends of L'Institut forestier du Canada/Canadian Institute of Forestry to join together and share our knowledge, ideas, and concerns for the future. We liken this annual meeting to a forestry potlatch, where we have shared the wealth of knowledge about Canada's forests. Now we must each take the Salish talking stick and spread the word — to never kill an eagle; to respect the past, the present and the future; and to share and sustain the wealth of Canada's forests for the fulfilment of all, including the eagles, the ravens, the bears, the turtles, the salmon, the cedars, and the humans.

We offer our thanks to all for helping to make this a successful potlatch, and to the symbolism, imagination and inspiration evolving from Canada's forests.

The Economic Strength of our Forest Industry A Question of: Process, Pachyderms and Paradigms

by Ted Boswell, President, E.B. Eddy Forest Products Ltd.

Having decided to talk about the 3 P's of Process, Pachyderms and Paradigms as they affect our industry, I was reminded of the book by John S. Roberts on the history of the Mitsui Corporation called "Three Centuries of Japanese Business".

Appropriately for the hard economic times we find ourselves in — at one point in the book he says "In the lean years from 1945-1950 the only ways of getting rich were the three P's: Pachinko (pinball), Pan-Pan (prostitution), and Parupa (pulp)".

I am not sure about the first two; but, I believe that in lean years and good, pulp and other forest products will continue to be the backbone of a sustainable economy. The three P's (Process, Pachyderms and Paradigms) that I want

to talk about will determine the economic success of our industry.

First to the question of Process. Let me be blunt about my obsession. Process is strangling this country and is on a homicidal track in the forest industry. The need for forestry issues to provide for dialogue, consensus building and multi-concern inputs is undeniable in an industry that embraces the sustainable development philosophy the way we do. But to prolong the agony by initiating studies, upon reports, upon green papers, white papers, expert committees, commissions, panels and briefs that are not timely and effective are concepts that in 1992 are dead on arrival. They do nothing but substitute and prolong decisions by government.

A more vivid description of the process morass we are in comes from David Peca of the Canada Consulting Group when he says: "for every 400 Japanese engineers on a per capita

basis, we've got 112. But we've got them beaten on accountants and lawyers. For every 3 Japanese accountants, we've got 43 on the job — and for every one Japanese lawyer, we've got 39".

Now, of course, those are all valuable occupations but when you consider that engineers build, construct and create while accountants and lawyers administer process, I think we are faced with a very serious situation.

We have a sense of community in this country but not governments willing to construct a sense of vision or mission — as they have done in Germany and Japan. That vision must be centred around: (a) infrastructure investment; (b) research and development; and (c) education and skills.

Government cannot be all the things to the market they are trying to be.

Let me give you two examples of processes that are the very essence of my concerns.

Speech To Canadian Institute of Forestry, Vancouver, British Columbia, September 22, 1992