

NEWSLETTER

Summer 1990

#21
Editors' Comments:

As this issue of our Newsletter hopefully illustrates, with the ever widening scope of topics to which soils information can be applied, this is an interesting time to be a soil scientist.

The heightened "public" concern about the environment draws attention to the philosophical and moral dilemma faced by our profession, and to our role as guardians of the soil resource. The initial response is generally a vigorous round of finger pointing at actions whose curtailment would have no direct repercussions for ourselves, until the circle closes and everyone is pointing at everyone else. However, the question remains, what is our responsibility to our "chosen" resource, and how can that be tempered by our responsibility to our employers? Which resources should have priority? Human resources, (farmers, loggers, developers) or natural resources, (soils, forests, wildlife)? Is there enough room for all of us on the higher moral ground, or should we set up a pension for out of work soil scientists who speak their minds? As always if you have any views on this topic, let us know.

Several members of the PRSSS are being honored this year for outstanding contributions to the scientific community. Ron Bertrand was named B.C. Agrologist of the Year for 1990 by the B.C. Institute of Agrologists. Fred Bentley received an Honorary Doctor of Science from the University of Alberta. Gary Runka was nominated for an Agriculture Institute of Canada Fellowship, and Charlie Rowles was named a Fellow of the Canadian Society of Soil Science.

CONGRATULATIONS to Ron, Fred, Gary and Charlie!

B. Price
C. Bulmer

President's Comments:

Let me slow down a bit in the middle of this busy summer to greet all members of the PRSSS and wish you a successful and enjoyable summer. This is my first opportunity, as President of PRSSS, to tell you that we plan, starting in the Fall, to sponsor evening sessions on selected topics of interest to soil scientists. Suggest topics or speakers, or volunteer to speak on your favourite subject by contacting me at 228-3716.

One of the exciting new additions to the soil science community of the Pacific Region is a working group on forest rhizosphere research. The working group's first newsletter, entitled "Forest Underground", was published in June of this year with a call for input from interested persons. The contact people for this group are Rick Trowbridge (847-7434), Chris Chanway (228-6019), Brian Holl (228-6420), and Paige Axelrood (224-4331).

Shannon Berch
Soil Science, UBC

CONFERENCE REPORT

Fire and the Environment -- Ecological and Cultural Perspectives

This international symposium in Knoxville, Tennessee (March 20-25) was co-sponsored by several organizations, including the USDA Forest Service, the US National Park Service, the Society of American Foresters, and the Association of American Geographers.

Approximately 70 papers and posters were presented by researchers from six countries, although most were from the United States. The session themes ranged widely: vegetation effects, soils and nutrient cycling, wildlife, GIS and Remote Sensing, fire management policies and fire history.

The keynote speaker at the opening session, Norman Christensen (Duke University), reviewed the lessons from fire history and management experiences in three very different settings: Yosemite, Yellowstone, and the southeastern pine region. In managing parks and other nature reserves, he stressed that managers must be willing to admit their ignorance, remember the first law of prudent tinkering ("save all the pieces"), and in keeping the public informed, doctrinaire interpretive programs must be avoided.

The role of public information was emphasized most forcefully in a special session on the 1988 Yellowstone fires. A journalism professor presented a thorough critique of media coverage of those fires, citing numerous examples of omission and/or distortion of the facts. Other speakers reviewed the previous fire history of the region and the evolution of National Park Service fire policy, and outlined the early findings of a post-fire survey of insect populations. It appears that after public controversy and rigorous internal and external review, the main elements of the Service's fire policy have been reaffirmed. Specific plans will be prepared for each park, indicating the areas and conditions in which natural ignitions will be allowed to burn without major intervention. The events of 1988 certainly seem to have been pivotal in United States forest fire policy, with speakers in several sessions using the phrases "pre-(or post-) Yellowstone".

On soils-related topics, the presentations emphasized fire effects on nitrogen, although other papers dealt with sulphur, mycorrhizae, and erosion. Carl White (University of New Mexico) presented intriguing evidence for the role of monoterpenes in regulating N mineralization and nitrification in ponderosa pine forest floors. This hypothesis is quite controversial, as shown by a recent exchange of letters between White and J.M. Bremner in the Soil Science Society of America Journal.

To me, the most fascinating session was on fire history and featured presentations on the ample evidence for fire in Paleozoic fossil forests, the fire ecology of Costa Rican paramos, the role of aborigine-set fires in the western Australian desert, and a reappraisal of Indian fire use in the southern Appalachians. The latter was particularly thought-provoking, giving evidence that historians and anthropologists have

seriously underestimated (by up to 10 x !) the aboriginal populations of pre-contact North and South America. Given the wide use of fire by both agricultural and non-agricultural Indians, the implications for interpretations of forest history are enormous.

The final day consisted of field trips into the nearby Great Smokey Mountains National Park, one of the remaining mother-lodes of biodiversity in the temperate hardwood forest biome (1400 + vascular species). We visited a 1986 wildfire in an old Pinus serotina stand and observed the early stages of vegetation succession, noting the importance of hardwood resprouting -- few oaks were actually killed, even in the patches where the fire had crowned. And it was exciting both to see that stump sprouts of American chestnut are still appearing, and to hear of recent efforts to find blight-resistant varieties. (Chestnut had been the dominant hardwood in that region until its almost complete elimination by blight early in this century.) Although we didn't have time to see the higher elevation spruce-fir forests, it was disheartening to hear that red spruce decline is very much in evidence, with air pollution as the prime suspect.

Publication of the proceedings is planned for late 1990 and further details may be obtained by writing: Fire and Environment Symposium, P.O. Box 1071, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37901-1071. I also have a few extra copies of the abstracts booklet and would be happy to distribute them to anyone interested.

Paul Sanborn
Department of Soil Science
University of British Columbia
V6T 2A2

B.C. Mine Reclamation Symposium

The fourteenth annual B.C. Mine Reclamation Symposium was held June 19-21, 1990 in Cranbrook, B.C. The conference was organized by the B.C. Technical and Research Committee on Reclamation and sponsored by the Mining Association of B.C., the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources and the B.C. Ministry of Environment. The theme of the conference was "The economics of environmental control - a mining perspective", a primary focus was on the use of rock drains.

A field tour on the first day included site visits to Fording Coal's operation near Elkford B.C., Crows Nest Resources Line Creek Mine, and Westar Resources Balmer Mine near Sparwood, B.C. Examples of rock drains in the development of valley fill waste rock dumps were examined at both Fording and Line Creek, and vegetation projects at high elevations were admired at Westar.

Technical papers were presented on a range of topics from the design of rock drains and control of acid rock drainage to the complexities of

reclamation bond funding in both B.C. and Alberta. These sessions included some international authors (U.S.A. and Australia) and papers from other Provinces (Ontario and Alberta). Proceedings of these sessions are available from:

Mining Association of B.C.
860 - 1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 3X1

A field tour was held on the final afternoon of the conference at the Queenstake Placer Mine on the Moyie River. Queenstake were the recipient of the 1990 citation for placer mining reclamation. The 1990 Reclamation Award was presented to Westar Resources. Quintette Coal Ltd. received two citations, for coal mine reclamation and for exploration reclamation. The metal mine citation was presented to Total Energold for reclamation at the Erickson Gold Mine.

Carol Jones
Jones and Associates

The Greenfields Project

Delta farmland, one of our most productive areas, is under siege by many different external pressures. These pressures include non-farm uses such as urban sprawls, golf courses, airports and airport expansions, highway, railway, hydro and seaport construction, all of which are continually threatening the farming community as a whole. These pressures are compounded by speculators buying up farmland and seizing upon any opportunities which may exist. Delta farmers are indeed at a crossroad. If development upon these farmlands does not stop now, then the collapse of a vibrant farming community is imminent. The loss of these farmlands can only spell the loss of suitable habitat for a vital migratory bird population. This is the message that must go out and it is time for farmers and environmentalists to pull together on this issue. We hope that the "Greenfields Project" will provide the catalyst for such involvement by farmers and concerned individuals alike.

In cooperation with the Delta Farmers Institute, the project will begin with a large tract of Boundary Bay farmland, approximately 1,000 acres, to be seeded to winter wheat. We hope that such a demonstration project will reduce the winter crop damage caused by migratory birds and also provide incentive and encouragement for Delta farmers to participate in future winter cover crop management programs.

Winter cover crop provides the obvious long-term benefits of a protected soil surface structure, reduced nitrate leaching into ground water and increased soil organic matter and tilth. In addition, the soils are workable earlier in the spring. Winter crop damage caused by migratory birds in Delta does deter many growers from planting winter cash crops. One way of increasing farm profitability and therefore viability is to develop and implement a winter cropping system that involves participation by a large number of growers. This would help prevent crop depredation problems by spreading the waterfowl feeding over a larger area.

Ducks Unlimited and The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) have to date contributed funds to the project. This funding will provide the wages required for technical assistance in studying the effects of grazing by Snow Geese and other waterfowl upon the fall planted cover crops, animal nutrition, crop biomass and for the publication of a report. In addition to the Boundary Bay area, the CWS has agreed to cooperate with us in the planting of winter cover crops and designing of experiments on land which they own and operate on a crop-sharing basis with farmers on Westham Island. The CWS will also provide us with technical assistance required to do daily bird counts or surveys in the area.

Many of our participating growers will contribute their land and machinery and will prepare the land for seeding to winter wheat once the spring crops (i.e., peas, beans, corn, potatoes, spring wheat, etc.) have been harvested. UBC Soil Science Department and the Canadian Wildlife Service will provide technical expertise in their respective fields and cooperate actively with us in performing the required research.

For further information, please contact the Coordinator of the Project, Theresa Duynstee, Soil Science Department, University of British Columbia, 228-6036).

Soil Testing Laboratories in Argentina

(Veronica Allende, from Argentina, visited the Soil Science Department at The University of British Columbia in January, 1990)

In Cordoba, the major city of the Province of Cordoba in Argentina, there is a small soil testing laboratory funded by the Grain Dealer's Association. The laboratory was built as a service for the 270 members of the Association throughout the Province. Actually, this laboratory also works with other producers such as flower, fruit and earthworm growers. It is recognized by the Department of Agriculture, University of Cordoba, INTA (National Agricultural Technology Institute) and CREA (Regional Agricultural Entities Corporation).

In the laboratory, soil testing, water analysis and plant tissue analysis are performed. As our funding is limited, we use traditional methods of analysis, which provide accurate results without using a lot

of high tech instrumentation. The main objective is to offer the best service to the farmers and other growers and to promote soil conservation and proper management.

In Argentina, funding for soil science education and soil conservation is very limited. This is unfortunate since agriculture is one of the main sources of income for the country. More could be accomplished in order to achieve higher profits without degrading the land. There are severe erosion problems, as well as salinity and sodicity in many regions of the country.

Working in a soil testing laboratory has given me the opportunity to communicate with farmers and promote soil conservation practices.

Veronica Allende
Argentina

Dr. C.A. (Charlie) Rowles named as C.S.S.S. Fellow

Charles Arthur Rowles, or as his friends call him, Charlie, was born in Crandall Manitoba. Shortly thereafter he and his family moved to Saskatchewan to a farm near Empress on the Red Deer River. Charlie always wished he had been an Albertan.

Charlie graduated from the University of Saskatchewan with a B.S.A. with distinction and continued his studies at Saskatoon to receive his M.Sc. Thereupon he was accepted at the University of Minnesota, where he obtained his Ph.D. At the University of Minnesota, Charlie was a major investigator on a project concerning sulfur in the atmosphere, precipitation and soils. This was before "acid rain" became fashionable. During his university days Charlie was involved in sports (hockey and football) and student governance.

Upon receiving his Ph.D., he returned to the University of Saskatchewan, Department of Soil Science, in Saskatoon. World War II saw Charlie leave the University to become Chief Chemist and Inspection Officer, Chemicals and Explosives Division - Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada - Defence Industries Ltd., Cordite Factory. This work took him to Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario. After the War, for a short period, he joined the Department of Soil Science at what is known today as the University of Guelph.

From his football days at the University of Saskatchewan, Charlie yearned for the West Coast. This yearning materialized and he joined the University of British Columbia in 1946. From 1956 to 1980 he was the Head of the Department of Soil Science at the University of British Columbia, his adopted alma mater. Upon his retirement in 1980, he was named Professor Emeritus of Soil Science, The University of British Columbia.

Charlie's early years at the University of Saskatchewan and The University of British Columbia were divided between the University during the academic year and the Soil Survey during the summer. He maintained his keen interest in athletics throughout his years at the University.

Charlie had a major impact on Soil Science in British Columbia. He always maintained that British Columbia was an excellent outdoor laboratory for appreciating the soil resource. It was this latter concept that shaped Soil Science in British Columbia to look beyond the traditional role of soil in agriculture to the wider community. Initially forestry became an equal partner to agriculture as an important user of the resource and as time passed, other activities blended into the soil science sphere, such as roadside beautification, reclamation and turfgrass production. Charlie's central focus was the student and the appreciation of the soil resource.

Charlie was very active in what we now term as service to the community. He participated and held office in a number of University, Provincial and Federal organizations. At the University, he maintained his interest in athletics serving on the President's Committee for Physical Education, Athletics and Recreation. His many years of service and leadership won him the Big Block Award (Honorary) in 1966-67. He served on numerous other committees including the Faculty Association, the Senate, The Centennial Committee and the Doukhobor Research and Consultative Committees. He was most active in Provincial affairs. He convened the first British Columbia Soil Science Workshop, was Chair of the B.C. Lime Subsidy Committee, B.C. Soils Advisory Committee (now Lead Committee) and had the impossible task of Chair of the Canada Land Inventory Soil Capability Committee for Agriculture and Forestry for the Province. This pioneering effort gave impetus to climatology, wildlife and recreation programs in the Province and laid the framework for the establishment of the Agricultural Land Commission in British Columbia. At the national level, Charlie was involved in the National Soil Survey Committee (now the Expert Committee on Soil Survey), the National Soil Fertility Committee and several National Research Council Associate Committees. His dedication to Soil Science led him to become the President of the Soils Group (forerunner to the Canadian Society of Soil Science) within the newly formed Agricultural Institute of Canada.

His love for Soil Science and the Cordilleran brought him in contact with the Pacific Science Congress in which he and Dr. D. Laird played important roles. In 1962 he accepted an assignment from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as Technical Advisor to the Government of Venezuela, where he stayed for about 16 months.

The foregoing are a few highlights of C.A. Rowles' contributions to British Columbia, Canada and the International scene. His main love was the University and his adopted Province, British Columbia. His dedication to students will be remembered as will the bridges he developed between Soil Science, Agriculture, Forestry and related activities. He always believed Soil Science had to serve all those constituencies that rely on this important natural resource. His efforts in education were acknowledged by the Alumni of the Department of Soil Sciences. Upon his

retirement, and through the generosity of the Soil Science Alumni, two Awards were established in his name at the University of British Columbia: The C.A. Rowles Alumni Prize (highest standing in Soil Science 200) and The C.A. Rowles Alumni Scholarship. These Awards attest to the fact that, for Charlie, students always came first.

When the Pacific Regional Society of Soil Science was established on December 23, 1982, the Board of Directors named Dr. C.A. Rowles as first President of the Society. The Board recognized that a leader and organizer was needed to launch the new Society. He was the recipient of one of the first Honorary Members of the Pacific Regional Society of Soil Science.

In July 1990, Dr. C.A. Rowles becomes a Fellow of the Canadian Society of Soil Science.

Congratulations Charlie!

GARY RUNKA NOMINATED FOR AIC FELLOWSHIP

The B.C. Institute of Agrologists has nominated Gary Runka for the honour of Fellowship in the Agricultural Institute of Canada, to be awarded at this year's annual AIC meeting in Penticton.

Gary is perhaps best known for his service as General Manager and then Chairman of the Agricultural Land Commission. Since stepping down from the Commission in 1978, he has continued to be one of the leading advocates for the protection of agricultural land in British Columbia. In addition to establishing an active consultancy in the field of land use planning and natural resources management, Gary has served numerous community and professional organizations in a range of capacities.

Most recently, Gary prepared a review of the status of agriculture in the Greater Vancouver Regional District as part of the "Choosing Our Future" planning review. (A summary of this report is provided in the July issue of Country Life -- the first of a series of columns on land issues which Gary will be publishing in that magazine.)

The PRSSS, on behalf of soil scientists in this Province, offers its congratulations to Gary and expresses its gratitude for the example that he has provided of the socially-responsible application of our science.

"AGROLOGIST OF THE YEAR" - Award to Ron Bertrand, P.Ag.

In February, 1990, B.C. Institute of Agrologists' President, Glen Lucas, P.Ag. of Abbotsford, announced the selection of Mr. Ron Bertrand, P.Ag. as the "Agrologist of the Year". The Institute, which provides accreditation for professionals in all aspects of agriculture, each year

recognizes an Agrologist who has made a significant contribution to British Columbia agriculture.

Mr. Bertrand is an outstanding Agrologist having been active within B.C.I.A. in numerous capacities over the years. He has served in various executive positions in the Institute, is currently Chairman of the Ethic Committee, and has been involved in strategy planning for both B.C.I.A. and Agricultural Institute of Canada. Mr. Bertrand is recognized for providing leadership on matters pertaining to agriculture land reserve policy, soil conservation, sustainable agriculture, waste management, professional membership criteria and the Agrologist In Training Program. He is particularly noted for his ongoing input and counsel in the Institute's involvement of land use issues, agriculture student tours, and in the promotion of professional standards within the Institute.

Mr. Bertrand has been instrumental in focusing attention on issues related to animal waste management and environmentally sustainable agriculture. He is providing direction and strong leadership in respect to methods of environmentally sound use of livestock wastes. It is his dedication, leadership and professional integrity in the area of sustainable agriculture and environmentally conscious farming systems that prompted his recognition.

Mr. Bertrand is currently Director of the B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries' Soil and Engineering Branch. He was appointed Director of Soils in 1979 and successfully amalgamated the two broad disciplines of soils and engineering into one complementary, efficient unit in the spring of 1989. He leads a highly specialized group of soil scientists, engineers and technicians, providing timely and well targeted support to the B.C. agriculture industry. He is recognized for his sound administrative and management practices and his ongoing promotion of agrology and the need for professional agriculturists in government.

Mr. Bertrand, P.Ag. is a worthy recipient for the "Agrologist of the Year" Award.

Reprinted from the Canadian Society of Soil Science Newsletter, July, 1990:

News of Members

On June 5, Dr. C.F. (Fred) Bentley received an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science at convocation exercises at the University of Alberta. The bestowing of the degree was a part of the 75th Anniversary exercises by the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry at the U of A.

Dr. Bentley is well known to soil scientist in Canada, particularly at annual meeting time because of the Bentley paper competition for students. He also was Co-Chair of the highly successful ISSS Congress held in Edmonton in 1978. However, most of us do not know the full extent of his activities (does anyone?): the list is very long.

Dr. Bentley has dedicated himself to promoting the importance of agriculture to society throughout the world. He has been extensively involved in international agricultural work with such organizations as the Ford Foundation, CIDA, IDRC and the World Bank. Dr. Bentley has also spent considerable time consulting for governments of numerous developing countries. He was the prime motivator in creating the International Bureau of Soil Research and Management and sat on the board for the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) for nine years.

As the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture (as it was known then) at the University of Alberta from 1957-68, Dr. Bentley

oversaw the Faculty double in size, the addition of the Department of Rural Economy and the evolution of the Department of Dairy Science into the Department of Food Science. He joined the University in 1946 and was appointed Professor Emeritus in 1979.

Dr. Bentley has received numerous other awards; these include: an honorary degree from the University of Guelph, Fellowships in the Canadian Society of Soil Science and American Society of Agronomy, the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal and the Premier's Personal Achievement Award.

Congratulations to Dr. Bentley!

Comment

B.C. Foresters Ponder Their Future

Ron Bronstein, executive director of the Association of B.C. Professional Foresters told a Victoria newspaper last month that professional foresters are not responsible for actual logging and roadbuilding in British Columbia. That may come as a shock to many people. Bronstein was responding to a journalist's question about a perceived inability of the Association to apply ethical standards to its members and its failure to carry out investigations of alleged improper forest practice. (See *FPC* 6:2, p.18)

At first, I assumed Bronstein had been misquoted. How could it be that B.C. foresters, who are required by provincial legislation to approve logging plans, would not carry some responsibility for actual logging and roadbuilding. It didn't seem to make any sense. Bronstein was quoted as saying, "actual logging and road building are beyond the responsibility of the professional (B.C.) forester."

But after receiving a copy of a discussion paper prepared by the ABCPF and dated February 27, 1990, it may all be true — the professional B.C. forester, at least in the view of their Association, admits to having no responsibility for actual logging and road building (what the Association refers to a "forest practices"). Can the public therefore conclude that the broad responsibilities of the professional B.C. forester, as proclaimed in the *Foresters Act* and *Forest Act*, are an illusion?

In the ABCPF discussion paper which asks foresters to chose among four "strategic" options to guide the future actions of their Association (see p. 35 for details), it says that if the future role of the profession includes protecting the public's interests in its forests, "the Association would likely expand its mandate into the area of forest practices but to what degree would depend on what is reasonable, achievable and appropriate." But the public, as the Association's discussion paper correctly points out, may "... choose not to separate the end result (in the form of forest practices) from the prescriptions made."

These and similar statements from the Association's current discussion paper seem to support Mr. Bronstein's contention that the professional B.C. forester indeed

accepts no responsibility for actual logging and road building — no responsibility for actual, on-the-ground forest practices. The job of a B.C. forester, it would seem, is to prepare and sign various forest management plans — full stop. The foresters' Association seems to conclude this to be the limit of current responsibility under the law. But is this really the case? Does the *B.C. Foresters Act* really place such a limit on the practice of forestry by Association members?

Provincial legislation (*Foresters Act*) and the B.C. foresters' code of ethics all describe responsibilities and accountabilities which the foresters' Association should realize link them intimately to what happens in the forests when actual logging and road building occurs.

The interpretation section of the *B.C. Foresters Act* defines the duties of the professional B.C. forester. There, we find that the "practice of professional forestry" means advising, planning, reporting on and supervising any phase of the administration or management of forests or forest land, including the valuation, maintenance, improvement, conservation and protection of forest land and regeneration of forests." Seems clear enough.

In addition, the Association's long-standing Code of Ethics states: 1. Responsibility to the Public (a) The professional forester will, in all aspects of work, regard as his first responsibility the maintenance of the integrity of the forest resource; the protection and enhancement of the productive capacity of the resource; its perpetuation; and the improvement of its utility and value to society. (b) Endeavor to keep well informed in his field of knowledge and will engage in such a field only when his training and ability render him professionally competent. (c) Guard against conditions or practices that endanger the productive capacity of forest land and that reduce its potential utility or value to society and shall promptly bring such conditions or practices to the attention of those who are responsible. However, the Association discussion paper declares that the present Code of Ethics fails to provide "...explicit direction in practical terms."

That the B.C. professional forester lacks practical field accountability and responsibility was suggested as early as 1978 when an ABCPF report noted that the proper role

of the B.C. forester "... will not really be properly addressed until (he or she) can make forestry decisions and be held accountable for them. (emphasis in the 1978 report). Yet as I read the legislation, the power and mandate to supervise any phase of the administration or management of forests or forest land already resides with the professional B.C. forester by virtue of the long-standing *Foresters Act*. Current ABCPF President Norm Godfrey also recognized of the need for change when he spoke before the House of Commons' Standing Committee on Environment, Ottawa, March 6, 1990: "It is becoming increasingly difficult to remain outside of the question of practice. It is obvious from the comments that are being made today that there are serious questions about practice and what position our Association should take."

Perhaps, in the past, the Association didn't feel it had the political support from Victoria necessary to live up to the legislative mandate already given to it by the *Foresters Act*. Perhaps it was too heavily influenced by the major logging corporations whose employees, then and now, comprise a major percentage of membership. To borrow a phrase made famous in B.C. by former Forests Minister Tom Waterland: The Association has been given a mandate by the Legislature through the *Foresters Act* — "Use it, or lose it."

The Association's discussion paper admits to the option of bringing its actions in line with both public expectations and the *Foresters Act* when it says by so doing "... (this) would result in a premier leadership role for the Association and the members, increased stature and credibility, and a secure legal mandate."

But the Association also warns member foresters of the dangers if their "assumed" mandate does not soon become a reality. These dangers include, "the risk of reduced credibility and stature of the profession," and even the possible loss of "the right to practice, as government might look for other ways to ensure the forests are expertly managed and the public's interests protected."

Readers wishing a copy of the full texts referenced above should contact the ABCPF at 440-789 W. Pender St. Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1H2, 687-8027.

Bob Nixon