

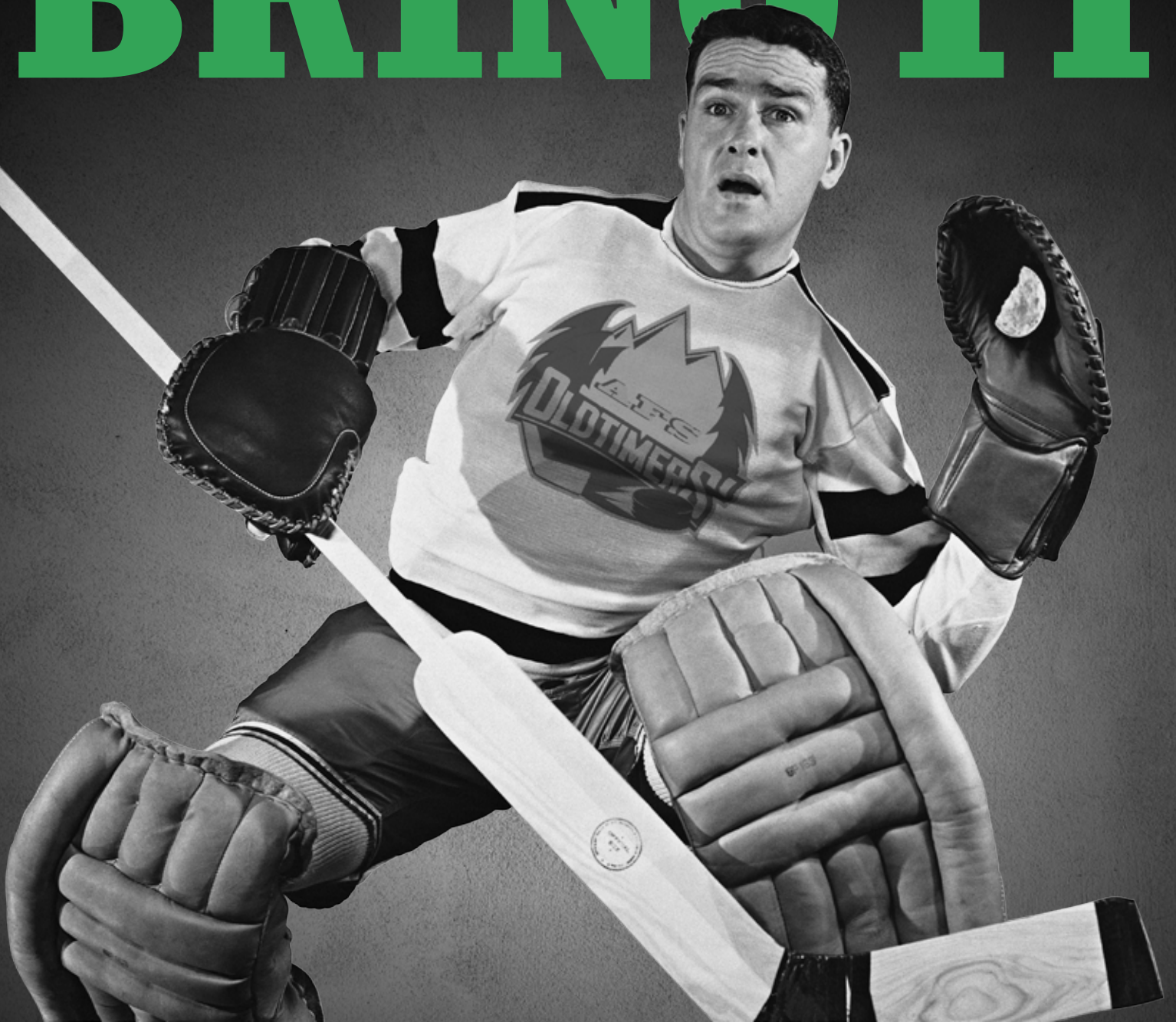
TRAILS & TALES

PUBLICATION OF THE FOREST HISTORY ASSOCIATION OF ALBERTA



JANUARY 2014
ISSUE #13

**DON'T FORGET YOUR TEETH AND
BRING IT**



29TH
ANNUAL

**AFS OLDTIMERS
HOCKEY TOURNAMENT**

FEBRUARY 22-23, 2014

ATHABASCA MULTIPLEX | ATHABASCA, ALBERTA

Contact Charlene Guerin at Charlene.Guerin@gov.ab.ca to register to play hockey and/or help with the tournament (volunteers and referees needed).



08

THE RANGER AS A SPECIALIST



14

THE GROWTH OF RADIO EQUIPMENT



21

SOUTHERN ALBERTA WILDFIRES OF 1910

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 04 9TH ANNUAL AGM
- 08 THE FOREST RANGER AS A SPECIALIST
- 12 MARK YOUR CALENDAR
- 13 FORESTRY FUN FACT
- 14 THE GROWTH OF RADIO EQUIPMENT
- 21 SOUTHERN ALBERTA WILDFIRES OF 1910
- 24 MILLAR WESTERN ANNIVERSARY
- 25 SPRAY LAKE SAWMILLS ANNIVERSARY
- 26 PULP MILLS IN ALBERTA
- 27 FORESTRY FUN FACT
- 28 FOREST CAPITAL OF CANADA
- 30 HOT OFF THE PRESS
- 32 RETIREMENTS
- 45 FORESTRY FUN FACT
- 46 OBITUARIES
- 49 FYI
- 50 PHOTO CORNER
- 59 FORESTRY FUN FACT
- 60 WHO ARE THEY?



2014 MEMBERSHIP: 10
(MEMBERSHIPS TRACKED ON A CALENDAR YEAR BASIS)

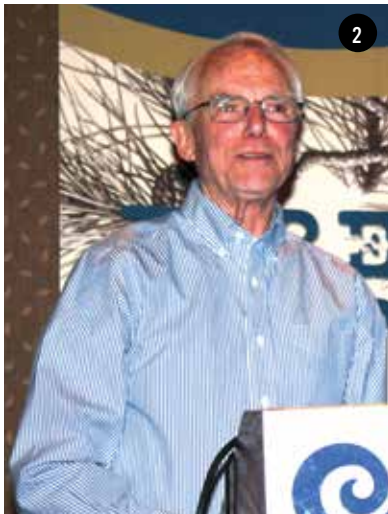


OVER FORTY BRAVE THE WEATHER TO ATTEND AGM

WITH spring only a couple of days old, central Alberta received a foot of snow on March 21, 2013, hampering broader attendance at the 9th annual general meeting. Highways in all directions around Edmonton were closed throughout the day, including a 100 car pile-up north of Leduc on Highway 2. Just over forty were able to attend. President Peter Murphy provided

opening remarks where he focused on the fact that this association was part of a larger forest history group that included the Canadian Forest Service, the Forest History Society in Durham, North Carolina, the Network in Canadian History and Environment (NiCHE) and the other provincial organizations (British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec). Many advantages exist in

“HIGHWAYS IN ALL DIRECTIONS AROUND EDMONTON WERE CLOSED THROUGHOUT THE DAY, INCLUDING A 100 CAR PILE-UP NORTH OF LEDUC ON HIGHWAY 2.”



1. View outside the front door of the Coast Edmonton Plaza prior to the AGM

2. Peter Murphy providing opening remarks for the evening

3. L to R: Andrew Gesner, David Wall, Roger Loberg, Gordon Sanders, Kevin Quintilio Seated: Brett Walker and Jeff Henricks

Dave and Gord have their membership dollars in hand; Roger is digging into his wallet.

4. Secretary Treasurer Bruce Mayer providing an overview of 2012 FHA activities

sharing experiences and resources, and recognizing the depth of a broader forest history organization.

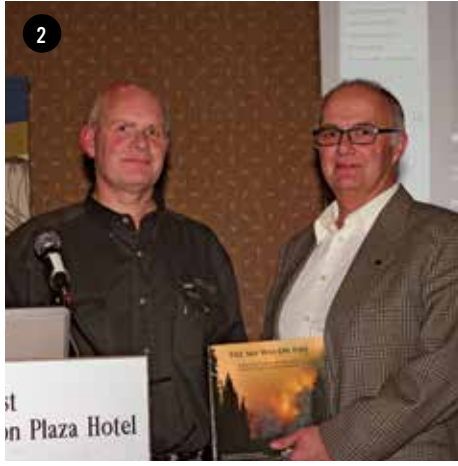
Elections were held for three director positions. Butch Shenfield and Norm Denney were acclaimed and Rob Thorburn was elected replacing Bob Stevenson. Each of the positions are for a three year term. Thanks goes out to Bob Stevenson for his support and involvement in the executive of the FHA over the years. We know that he will continue to be involved however he can.

During the evening Peter Murphy provided a great overview and story of the La Grande Traverse, The Columbia Trail from Jasper House I (north of Brule) to Boat Encampment (big bend of the Columbia River). He began work on this project with local historian and friend Tom Peterson, after completing the book 'A Hard Road to Travel'. Very little has been told about the Columbia Trail despite the fact that it was a major fur trade route through the Rocky Mountains from 1812 to 1853. The impetus of the work came

following a history meeting at the Pine Bungalows in Jasper, where teachers in attendance expressed interest in a product they could use in the classroom to teach about David Thompson, the Columbia Trail and other local history information. The presentation to the Forest History Association of Alberta was essentially a 'report back' on work done to date.

The Land-Use Knowledge Network had a staff member in attendance to video the presentation for future use. The presentation has been separated into five parts and is available at the following link: <http://bit.do/LandUse>.

MARCH 19, 2014
10TH ANNUAL FHA
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
 Days Inn & Suites West Edmonton
 10010 - 179A Street
 Contact Bruce Mayer at
 Bruce.Mayer@gov.ab.ca
 for further information





3



4



6



9

2013 FHAA EXECUTIVE

Peter Murphy,
President

Butch Shenfield,
Vice President

Bruce Mayer,
Secretary Treasurer

Bob Udell, Director
Bob Newstead, Director
Cliff Smith, Director
Norm Denney, Director
Ken Yackimec, Director
Rob Thorburn, Director

1. L to R: FHAA Directors Bob Newstead and Rob Thorburn

2. L to R: Bruce Mayer presenting David Wall with door prize book 'The Sky Was On Fire'

3. L to R: Bob Morton and Peter Murphy, reviewing LiDAR image products of the area northwest of St Albert

4. L to R: John Brewer, Gail Tucker, Darryl Johnson

5. L to R: Con Dermott, Peter Murphy and Greg Branton

6. L to R: Kevin Vander Haeghe and Gordon Sanders

7. Chris Samuelson on hand to video Peter Murphy's presentation on La Grande Traverse

8. L to R: Andrew Gesner and Rory Thompson

9. L to R: Craig Rose and Peter Murphy



THE FOREST RANGER AS A SPECIALIST

BY W.N. MILLAR, TORONTO

Editor's Note: Reprinted from the Illustrated Canadian Forestry Magazine, May, 1921. Willis Millar was Inspector of Forest Reserves for the Dominion Forestry Branch in Alberta in 1911 before moving on to teach at the University of Toronto in 1914.

WHAT A RANGER SHOULD KNOW, AND HOW HE SHOULD BE TRAINED

It is almost platitudinous to say that the success of any administrative organization depends primarily on the character of its personnel. The great fundamental problem in all organizations having a number of employees is the improvement of the standard of these employees. One need only recall the revolution which the efficiency expert has produced in modern industrial plants, the training school for employees maintained by so many of the more complex manufacturing and distributing industries, such as department stores or electrical supply factories, or the naval and military service schools which train the men to greater efficiency in their duties, to realize that everywhere, in all branches of industry, the need of special training is realized and active steps are being taken to provide it. In the work of forest protection and administration this need is in no degree less urgent. In European countries such as Germany, France

and Switzerland, employees in the governmental forest services are required to undergo a long and painstaking course of training and to serve an apprenticeship extending over years. In the British India forest service men are trained for rangers and higher positions at the forest academy established and maintained since 1878 by the Imperial Government at Dehra Dun, where instruction is given both in English and in the vernacular. In the United States all employees of the service below the grade of Associate United States Forester are required to pass a rigid practical examination to qualify for employment and are then employed in a subordinate position on probation and are required to demonstrate their fitness for permanent employment before being accepted by the service. Higher positions are filled only by promotion from lower grades, and promotion and increase in salary are given for merit alone.

THE CANADIAN CUSTOM

In Canada the fact that forest employees require any special qualifications of training has scarcely yet been realized. It might be well to call attention to

the variety of employees in the Dominion service in one district alone. These include twelve distinct classes, as follows: Forest Supervisors, Forest Assistants, Forest Rangers, Fire Guardians, Surveyors, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Carpenters, Cooks, Packers, Teamsters and Labourers. The qualifications for a cook, a surveyor, a stenographer or a carpenter are fairly well defined and can be readily appreciated by anyone.

“THE GREAT FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM IN ALL ORGANIZATIONS HAVING A NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IS THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE STANDARD OF THESE EMPLOYEES.”

1. A bridge constructed over Canyon Creek, early 1920s



So also the forest assistant must have a technical training in forestry which involves a college course in the science as a general rule. But when we come to the forest ranger no such special requirements are realized. There is an almost total failure to appreciate that the work of a forest ranger is a highly specialized employment calling for a physical and mental equipment and training no less susceptible of exact definition than is the profession of the surveyor, the cook or the book-keeper. Present-day methods of fire protection for standing timber are as much advanced over the methods of twenty years back as is the modern motor fire-truck an improvement over a bucket brigade. In similar measure have the requirements for the position of forest ranger advanced, although this has not been generally realized. No longer in those countries where forest fire

protection has been developed along modern scientific and practical lines, is the forest ranger handed an axe and a badge and told to go out into the woods and prevent fires, any more than is the modern soldier given a war-club and told to go out and fight the enemy. The present-day ranger is a unit in a highly perfected organization. Fires are located for him by lookouts stationed on peaks selected with all the care of a topographer choosing triangulation stations, and equipped with range finder, telescope, compass, maps and telephone. He receives his call to action by telephone, telegraph, wireless or heliograph. Instead of rushing out coatless and hatless to wage a single-handed fight with whatever tool is handiest, he considers his carefully drawn fire plan, notes on his topographic map the lie of the land at the fire; decides upon the forces necessary

for its control and the quickest way to get them on the ground, and then by means of his telephone he sends to that fire enough men and horses fully equipped with tools and provisions to smother it in its very incipency in less time than the old-style ranger would have taken to gather together his grub-pile and saddle his horse. This is no idealistic picture, but an actual accomplishment fully developed and regularly employed by government and private owners of timberlands who control more timber several times over in the United States alone than stands in all Canada.

Moreover, fire protection does not by any means exhaust the duties of a ranger on the reserves. It is now generally realized that forest reserves are not created to take out of use but to put it in to use under methods of scientific forest management that will insure its



continuation as a permanent crop instead of permitting it to be exhausted at one cutting. If it is realized that it takes from four to six years of collegiate training to give men the fundamentals of this art of forestry it will be conceded that the forest ranger, upon whom falls the duty of carrying out the plans for scientific forest management, cannot be fitted for these duties unless he has been specially trained for them. It might well be asked, if a forest ranger is not simply a man who can ride a horse and swing an axe, what his qualifications are.

WHAT SHOULD A RANGER KNOW?

Putting aside the fact that rangers in the Canadian service are not infrequently unable to produce even these rudimentary qualifications, it might be answered that a forest ranger should be a man in perfectly sound physical condition, not too old to endure the hardships of wilderness travel – say,

between 20 and 45 – a first-class experienced woodsman, able to pack, cook, establish camps in a sanitary manner, and handle horses and boats. He should be either a practical lumberman acquainted with both the woods and the milling end of the business or a practical stockman, or both. He should have at least a common-school education. He should be able to make all kinds of compass, surveys and prepare simple maps, to cruise timber, to lay out, estimate and construct trails, to erect forest telephone lines, install instruments and maintain them in working order, to plan, estimate and construct ordinary log and frame buildings, to handle crews of men, to deal tactfully with forest reserve users and mountain travellers and sportsmen. He should have some knowledge of elementary silviculture, know the common trees and forage plants of the region,

know something of the habits of the fish and game animals and enough of forest insect and fungous diseases to recognize an infestation on sight. Needless to say, he should have had previous practical experience in fire-fighting before being placed in a responsible position involving the direction of such work. A ranger must also be able to write concise, intelligent reports on all lines of his work, to maintain the necessary office files

1. Bow River Forest staff at Jumping Pound Ranger Station for a lesson in using survey equipment, 1923. Forester Harry Holman at front right

2. This photo of the bridge on the Elbow River was taken in 1917, a few years before the W.M. Millar article was written. Design and construction of the bridge show the considerable skill and knowledge that would have been required by forest rangers in those years.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

and records and must be thoroughly conversant with all the various laws and regulations which he is called upon to enforce and administer; being empowered to arrest without warrant, he must be familiar with the legal machinery of his province and know how to present and handle his case in court, to collect evidence, and establish his charge with competent testimony.

It may well be asked where men with such varied qualifications are to be obtained, and it must be admitted that they cannot be found in Canada today. Yet forestry as it is understood and practiced by almost every civilized and progressive nation in the world, demands that men with these qualifications be secured to form the very foundation of a forest organization. The experience of foreign countries is enlightening. In Germany, and other European states where forestry has been practiced for generations, forest academies conducted to a large extent under government auspices prepare men for the grades that correspond to the forest ranger, and subsequent training at their own expense in government employment completes their preparation. In India, the Philippines and Japan, government training schools have been established. In the United States, training has been supplied to some extent by special ranger schools, of which quite a number exist in connection with state and other universities, and also by the government itself through its ability to select only suitable candidates, as determined by a qualifying civil service examination, and then train these men in its organization, under civil service rules that require a man to show satisfactory results or suffer dismissal.



FEBRUARY 22-23, 2014

29TH ANNUAL AFS OLD TIMERS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Athabasca Multiplex
Athabasca, Alberta

Contact Charlene Guerin at
Charlene.Guerin@gov.ab.ca
for further information



FEBRUARY 22-23, 2014

38TH ANNUAL E.S. HUESTIS BONSPIEL

Athabasca Multiplex
Athabasca, Alberta

Contact Greg Boyachuk at
Greg.Boyachuk@gov.ab.ca
for further information



MARCH 7-9, 2014

58TH ANNUAL LUMBERMAN'S BONSPIEL

Coleman Sportsplex
Crownsnest Pass, Alberta

Contact Marina Irwin at
marinairwin@shaw.ca
for further information



AUGUST 2015

50TH ANNUAL JUNIOR FOREST RANGER CELEBRATION

LOCATION
To be confirmed

Contact Brett Spady at
Brett.Spady@gov.ab.ca
for further information

FORESTRY FUN FACT



The drawing shown above, by artist Glenna Miller, serves to introduce a young conservationist that may soon become a familiar figure to residents of Alberta and readers of *LAND — FOREST — WILDLIFE* in particular. The central character, "Bertie" the beaver was designed by staff of the Walt Disney studios in Hollywood and original drawings are being provided to the Department of Lands and Forests as a gift from Mr. Disney's organization. It is the intention of the Department to depict "Bertie" in a variety of situations, all aimed toward the wise stewardship of Alberta's natural resources. Keep an eye open for his timely messages in future. Miss Miller, whose appealing poster appears above, is an employee of the Technical division of the Department of Lands and Forests.

THE GROWTH OF RADIO EQUIPMENT

AN IN-DEPTH LOOK AT RADIO EQUIPMENT USED PRIMARILY FOR FORESTRY COMMUNICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD JUNE 1938 TO DECEMBER 1958

Editor's Note: The following is a reprint of a paper presented by Anthony (Tony) Earnshaw, Senior Superintendent of Radio, Department of Lands and Forests, 1959.

TWENTY years ago, in June of 1938, there was no radio communication in Alberta's forests. A scanty fire detection system at that time limited to one small area of the forested land in the Province was tied together by a bush telephone line. Communication for suppressive action was mainly by word of mouth and involved long and arduous journeys, usually on horseback. The telephone line was subject to outages caused by weather conditions, wild animals and occasionally the depredations of man himself. It could be said that at that time forestry communications, as such, were practically nonexistent. The idea of using radio in forestry work had been explored prior to this date in various places in North America, but the results had not been too encouraging. The state of the radio communications art was not what it is today, as primary power sources were cumbersome and portable equipment was both bulky and extremely heavy judged by present day standards. Communication circuits were mainly in the medium frequency spectrum and accordingly were subject to fading and static conditions, particularly

during the periods of high fire hazard when they were needed the most. However, the officials of the Alberta Forest Service at that time decided that the answer to their communication problems lay with radio and accordingly proceeded to lay the groundwork for a forestry communications system using radio facilities available at that time. Five lookout towers were built and radio equipment was installed during the summer of 1938, the work of construction and installation being completed just prior to the period of fall fire hazard.

These installations provided reasonably adequate communication facilities for fire detection purposes but additional equipment was required for portable and/or mobile use to provide a tie-in between the fire detection facility and the vital fire suppression action. The Department investigated what were at that time the latest developments in this field, which was equipment produced in the United States under the direction of the U.S. Forest Service. This Service had its own development program in connection with radio equipment for forestry use and had produced pilot models of both portable and mobile equipment. Some of these units were purchased

and placed in service with field staff, thus providing the nucleus of the present system. It is of interest to note that some of this original equipment, somewhat modified, is still in service today but in a fixed station rather than a portable station capacity.

The lookout tower installations at this time consisted of one transmitter, one tunable receiver and one gasoline driven power supply. All operations were on a schedule basis which limited the effectiveness of the detection system to some extent and communication with portable units was limited to three calls a day unless other prior arrangements

**"THE STATE OF
THE RADIO
COMMUNICATIONS
ART WAS NOT WHAT IT
IS TODAY, AS PRIMARY
POWER SOURCES WERE
CUMBERSOME AND
PORTABLE EQUIPMENT
WAS BOTH BULKY AND
EXTREMELY HEAVY..."**

1. Alberta Forest Service radio communications staff, 1930s or 1940s



were made. Obviously from a communications standpoint this arrangement was not satisfactory, so a low drain battery operated receiver was designed and constructed by radio personnel. This receiver was on continuously during daylight hours at each radio equipped lookout, thus enabling

any station to call any other station at any time. Portable station operation had to be, and still is, on a schedule basis, except that a portable or mobile station may call a fixed station at any time. Basically, the tower equipment installation remains the same today, with the addition of certain

refinements in equipment. All radio equipment is usually installed in the living cabin, powered by a gasoline driven alternator which may be started or stopped from the operating points. All the radio equipment may be controlled and operated from either the living quarters or the tower cupola.



1. Buck Mountain Lookout, 1944

“FOLLOWING THIS INITIAL PERIOD A SLOW BUT STEADY INCREASE IN THE NUMBERS OF BOTH FIXED AND PORTABLE STATIONS TOOK PLACE. MORE LOOKOUTS WERE BUILT AND EQUIPPED WITH RADIO AND MORE PORTABLE EQUIPMENT WAS PLACED IN SERVICE.”

Following this initial period a slow but steady increase in the numbers of both fixed and portable stations took place. More lookouts were built and equipped with radio and more portable equipment was placed in service. Late in 1940 it became obvious that the radio circuit “party line” was becoming too crowded; only one day and one night frequency were in use at this time and many communications were on a schedule basis. It was decided, therefore, to split the Province into three zones and provide a separate operating frequency for each zone. In addition, an inter-zone frequency was provided and the necessary changes were made

to existing equipment to permit operation under the new system.

It should be noted that during the war years, due to difficulties in connection with equipment procurement and also as the Provincial government instituted an economy program, expansion of the radio system was slowed down considerably. In fact, the maintenance of existing equipment became a major problem due to shortages of material, and considerable ingenuity on the part of maintenance personnel was required to keep the equipment operating efficiently. At the end of the war, a gradual but steady increase in equipment took place.

The inevitable and sometimes unconscious antagonism that attends the institution of new methods and new ideas had been gradually replaced in the minds of the field staffs with a definite requirement for more and better communications. In addition, the Forest Service was expanding and in its own expansion the requirements for communication facilities were naturally increased.

In 1954, it became evident that a major re-organization program was required insofar as the Service itself was concerned and necessarily a similar re-organization of communication facilities had to take place. Administratively, the

Northern Alberta Fire District, as separate and apart from the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Area, was divided into seven Divisions, each with a Divisional office and a complete Divisional organization. Unfortunately at that time there were not available sufficient frequencies to provide a separate channel for each Division, though this need could be foreseen even at that time.

The available frequencies were therefore divided as advantageously as possible with the Divisions having the most urgent requirement being assigned a separate Divisional channel and others whose requirements were not so urgent sharing a channel with an adjacent division. Commencing in 1949 installation of VHF equipment began in the area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board. This installation was a completely new approach to the problem of forestry

communications and brought into being a radio system unaffected by summer static or fading and which is extremely versatile.

Prior to 1947 it has been generally accepted that the use of frequencies above 50 Mc/s was limited to line-of-sight distances. A communications survey of the Eastern Rockies Area indicated that frequencies in the order of 150 Mc could be used to advantage and on the basis of this survey a complete system was authorized. Such a system has many advantages even when compared to telephone, and is of course vastly superior to medium frequency channels. Several engineering and construction problems had to be overcome, but the initially authorized system was successfully completed and placed in operation. Several additions to this system have been made since then, which brings the present status of the network to a point above that initially

contemplated. The successful application of these frequencies for forestry use is prompting the replacement of medium frequency circuits by VHF circuits in other areas of the province.

At this point it might be well to digress briefly from the main title to indicate what part radio communication plays in the departmental organization. Primarily, its purpose is to provide a rapid and flexible means of communication, to be used for fire detection and fire suppression. As was pointed out earlier, point-to-point communication facilities such as are provided by telephone, do not have the required flexibility of operation

1. Buck Mountain Lookout, 1944
L to R: Lookoutman Don Bruce,
Tony Earnshaw, local farmer Mr.
McKenzie



and in addition require a much different and more difficult form of maintenance. Second, the use of radio facilities in administration speeded up the solutions of many problems, which by ordinary means of communication might have been considerably delayed. Here again the flexibility of the radio system was a distinct advantage. Third, by offering the use of this communication facility to other government departments which could avail themselves of the service, the radio system served a useful purpose in the operation of the government as a whole.

The major portions of the radio system, particularly the lookout stations, are located in the forested areas of the province and, until very recently were well off roads passable by any gasoline driven four wheeled vehicle. Maintenance trips to these points, usually on horseback were arduous and time consuming and brought into being a major problem that is, to some extent, still in effect. In brief, the problem is best expressed in question form, "Is it easier to make a bushman out of a radio technician or vice versa". The technical requirements for radio technicians capable of maintaining a system of this nature are necessarily high, because the man was usually working alone, with the bare minimum of test equipment, tools and spare parts which could be carried on a horse. It has been found quite difficult to secure personnel who combined the necessary radio knowledge and ability with a liking for spending two or three days sitting on a wet saddle and sleeping under a dripping spruce in a soggy bedroll. Fortunately for this phase of the work the building of access roads



and the advent of aircraft has made the procurement and retention of adequate technical assistance much easier. The main requirements however, of knowledge, ability and versatility, are not too often found, together with the above average ruggedness of physique

and ability to "take-it" that the work of radio maintenance requires as does of course most other field work in the department.

Another interesting phase of the work of the Communications Service is the procurement

of suitable equipment and supplies. Up to 1949 there were only a very limited number of suppliers who manufactured, as a standard product, the various specialized types of radio equipment required in such a service. New developments in equipment were usually initiated by the Radio Branch itself and either manufactured by the same branch in small quantities only or handed to a manufacturer who considered the potential sales value in other fields to make the venture financially secure. Several pieces of equipment now in use were developed in this way. Since 1949 the majority of the larger manufacturers of radio equipment in both Canada and the United States have recognized a growing requirement for equipment specifically designed and engineered for forestry and allied communications requirements and are producing suitable equipment as shelf goods.

With the increasing complexity of electronic equipment however, the requirement for an adequate stock of spare and replacement parts rises rapidly. For example, in 1941, considering only spare tubes, our required number of tube types was less than fifty. Today, the required number of different tube types for adequate stock maintenance is over five hundred, with a corresponding increase in all other types of spare parts and stores. A conservative estimate would indicate that the spare parts and stores inventory has quadrupled within the last ten years and, of course, any change in equipment design must necessarily enlarge this inventory still further. It is necessary, therefore, to make exhaustive studies of the technical details of



all new equipment offered by the various manufacturers, compare these with known and projected developments in the particular field concerned, evaluate and project the operational efficiency for at least a ten year period and then decide on the type of equipment most

“THE MAJOR PORTIONS OF THE RADIO SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY THE LOOKOUT STATIONS, ARE LOCATED IN THE FORESTED AREAS OF THE PROVINCE AND, UNTIL VERY RECENTLY WERE WELL OFF ROADS PASSABLE BY ANY GASOLINE DRIVEN FOUR WHEELED VEHICLE.”

1. Portable radio mounted on Alberta Forest Service ranger vehicle, 1949 or 1950

2. Tony Earnshaw with portable radio, Crowsnest Pass, 1949

likely to fill all these requirements in order that public funds may be utilized as advantageously and economically as possible.

In this connection we can safely say that maximum utilization of all equipment is secured. Units which are considered beyond repair following accident are cannibalized for parts for the maintenance of other similar units. Portable and mobile equipment which has become unreliable in portable service due to age is modified and placed in service in fixed locations. Every effort is made to ensure that no units are left lying idle for any appreciable length of time. Maintenance programs are arranged to forestall breakdown rather than on a crash priority basis and while this method of maintenance



requires a much higher degree of skill and knowledge of the equipment by the technician than is normally required the results indicate that a program of this nature is usually more effective when evaluated on the basis of system outage time due to equipment failure. One outstanding example of the effectiveness of preventive maintenance is the fact that service trips for tube replacements were cut by eighty percent upon the initiation of a tube

preconditioning system by means of which tubes are conditioned before being placed in service.

To return to the main subject matter of this paper, the increase in radio inventory, we find a fairly rapid expansion of communication facilities between 1954 and 1958, which follows quite closely the expansion of the Forest Service as a whole. To complete this paper it is perhaps necessary to include some statistical information particularly in

regard to dollars and cents. Capital expenditures for radio equipment as at the end of 1938 amounted to roughly \$8,000.00. By the end of March, 1941, this expenditure had increased to \$26,000.00 in round figures. To date, the total capital expenditure would be in the order of \$300,000.00 including the Eastern Rockies Area system requirements purchased from federal funds.

Last year the system handled over 100,000 messages and well over 2,000,000 words, not including conversations of which no records are kept. The technical and administrative personnel travelled well over 70,000 miles during the year, the major portion of which was by car or truck, but which also included transportation by train, plane, speeder and others. This was a reduction in the mileage from some of the previous years, brought into being by increased maintenance, efficiency and also by increases in staff, permitting more local travel and less from the Edmonton and Calgary service depots.

Future plans for the system as a whole include a gradual change to the VHF spectrum in all areas where such a change is feasible, provision of separate radio circuits on large fires, increased use of airborne radio and many other similar refinements. This form of communication has proved its value in many fields but it is most definitely a "must" in the protection of the timber resources of the Province.

1. Goose Tower, Whitecourt Forest, 1951

SOUTHERN ALBERTA WILDFIRES OF 1910

BY RICK ARTHUR

TRAILS & TALES
JANUARY 2014



IN THE UNITED STATES, THE GREAT FIRES OF 1910 WERE SO SIGNIFICANT THAT THE ENSUING WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT POLICIES PROVIDED CONSIDERABLE DIRECTION NOT ONLY TO BETTER THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE BUT ALSO STATE AGENCIES.

1. Southern Alberta wildfire, 1910, E.A. Daggett Collection, Okotoks Museum and Archives

THE 1910 wildfire events peaked and gained national attention with blowup conditions on August 20th and 21st. During what became known as the “Great Blowup”, multiple wildfires escaped control, joining each other burning millions of board feet of forests and reducing several communities to ashes. Eighty-seven people, mostly firefighters, perished in the conflagration. It proved to be the single deadliest event for firefighters up until the September 11, 2001 attacks a century later.

The resultant policies had significant impacts on land and forest management decisions for the century to follow, not only in the United States, but across the world. Over three million acres burnt across the northwest United States, but the severity of the 1910 fire season was not restricted to the United States. Major wildfire events occurred across Canada in British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. These events were not as well documented, perhaps in part to the early development stages of the Dominion Forestry Branch.

The wildfire events in Alberta were similar to those of the northwest United States, the fire season started early. Unlike the United States, a snow event in early August helped to bring the wildfires under control and avoided the "Great Blowup" that was experienced further south. None the less, just under one million acres burnt in southwestern Alberta.

The 1910 fire season was preceded by a severe drought in the fall of 1909. Little snow fell throughout the winter, and spring came early setting the stage for early wildfires. The early warm spring was a welcomed harbinger and brought promise to the prairies. Initial reports indicated that excellent crops were developing with expectations of record harvests.

But the warm dry spring also provided conditions for wildfires. The fire season started unusually early for southern Alberta, with major wildfire events burning by mid-April. Two large wildfires originating in the Happy Valley and Trout Creek areas burnt much of the Porcupine Hills. North of Waterton, a large wildfire virtually burnt the entire Mill Creek watershed.

A brief respite occurred with green up but the drought continued. The prospect of record crops shrivelled with above normal temperatures and limited precipitation. Most of the crops were declared lost by early July. In mid-July, numerous wildfires were burning out of control along the foothills from the Beaver Mines area north to the Red Deer River. Much of the newly established Crowsnest Forest Reserve was ablaze. Large wildfires were burning both north and south of the Crowsnest Pass. The women and children of the mining community of Lille were evacuated

by rail cars. With extensive efforts from miners and conscripted crews, both the mine site and community miraculously survived, as the wildfires burnt north past the Livingston Gap, all west of the Livingston Range. McLarens sawmill between Coleman and Blairmore was not so fortunate. It was razed to the ground, rebuilt and then burnt again later in 1917.

East of Livingstone Gap along the outer foothills, multiple wildfires burnt almost continuously to just south of the Red Deer River. Willow Creek was ablaze, most of the Pekisko watershed burnt, wildfire swept down the Highwood River valley from its origin at Pickle Jar Creek and much of the Sheep River watershed burnt; including most of the Lineham sawmill timber supply. Some of the wildfires burnt east of the forest reserves with large tracts lost in the Millarville and Priddis areas.

A large percentage of the Elbow watershed burnt in spite of major efforts being made to keep the wildfires out of the Sarcee Indian Reserve and ultimately Calgary. This wildfire burnt through portions of the Jumping Pound nearly to the Bow River. North of the Bow River, wildfires swept across the Ghost, Burnt Timber and Fallen Creek watersheds. These wildfires burnt down the slopes of the mountains into the Stoney Indian Reserve consuming most of the Eau Claire Lumber timber berths.

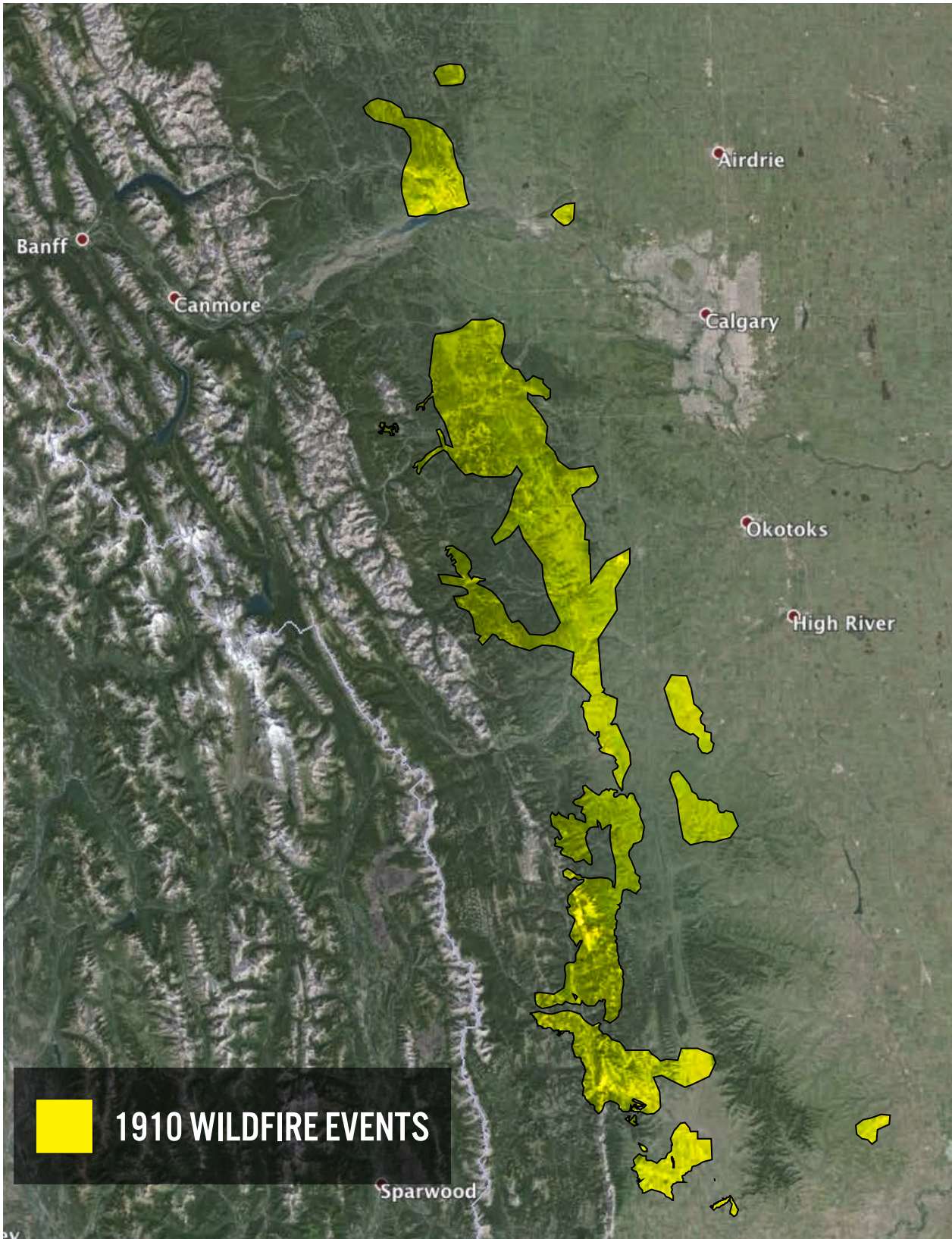
One could assume that wildfire suppression in Alberta at the time was very limited. Alberta, with a population of only 150,000 people had been a province for only 5 years. The forest reserves were still being established and under the management of the federal government. Access was

very restricted with both a lack of roads as well as the means for rapid deployment. Horse and wagon were the common mode of transport. However, the assumption of limited suppression is erroneous. Annual reports demonstrate very active pre-suppression and suppression activities in the Forest Reserves across Alberta and other provinces.

Fire guards were developed by ploughing lines eight furrows wide and then an additional four furrows wide along the forest reserve boundaries. The space between the furrows was maintained by harrowing and discing during the spring or fall. During wildfire suppression operations in 1910, over forty miles of guard was built between Willow Creek and the Highwood River. In addition to ploughed guards, fire was used to burn out guards early in the spring as the snow melted. In 1909 alone, ninety miles of guards were burnt by prescribed fire along the forest reserve boundary, a momentous task even by today's standards.

Railways were identified as being a prime source of ignition of wildfires. To reduce the risk, Fire Rangers were directed to burn off the grass and light brush along the railway right of ways early in the season.

Ironically, during the 1910 wildfires, the Dominion Forestry Branch had sent two foresters from Ottawa to conduct a survey and finalize recommendations for the forest reserve boundaries. These recommended boundaries were adopted through an Order in Council in April 1911. The final report also contained a number of recommendations in respect to forest fires, many of which are relevant today.





MILLAR WESTERN'S SILVER BALE ANNIVERSARY

SILVER anniversaries are meant to be special, and the event held at Millar Western's Pulp Mill in Whitecourt, Alberta on October 16, 2013 was indeed that. Millar Western Forest Products welcomed staff, industry partners and municipal and government leaders to mark their 25th Silver Bale Anniversary. First opened on October 14, 1988 as Alberta's first bleached chemi-thermo-mechanical pulp facility, the mill was designed with a production capacity of 210,000 tonnes of pulp per year. Today the mill produces at a rate of more than 320,000 tonnes per year. Founded in 1906 as a blacksmith and logging operation in North Battleford, Saskatchewan, founder James William Millar expanded into logging and sawmilling in Whitecourt, Alberta in the 1920s. Grandson and Company Co-Chairman MacKenzie Millar said "It's important that we recognize our milestones, because they help remind us all that this pulp mill, our sawmills and the forest product operations across Alberta are sustainable businesses, based on a renewable resource. Our company got its start more than a century ago, and we have been working in Whitecourt's forests for 90 years, now. Our longevity is based on the renewability of the forest resource and the talents and dedication of our people – and that's how I know we'll be around for a long while yet to come".

1. L to R: Associate Minister of Seniors George VanderBurg, Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development Minister Diana McQueen and Millar Western Co-Chairman MacKenzie Millar prepare to cut the anniversary cake



SPRAY LAKE SAWMILLS CELEBRATES 70 YEARS

ON September 19, 2013, Spray Lake Sawmills celebrated their 70th Anniversary. The company was founded in 1943 as Mjolsness Brothers in Sundre, Alberta by Chester Mjolsness. His brother Lloyd partnered in 1946. The company name was changed to Spray Lake Sawmills in 1954 when operations commenced in the Spray Lakes area south of Canmore, Alberta. A permanent mill facility was constructed in Cochrane, Alberta in 1974. Second generation Mjolsness's purchased the company in 1980, with Barry becoming the sole owner in 1989. In 1996, Spray Lake Sawmills opened up their Top Spray operation, a facility that provides a range of mulches and composts for landscaping needs, and in 2005 a post and pole treating plant was added to the operation. Spray Lake Sawmills employs over two-hundred full-time staff, with another fifty seasonal positions. During the anniversary ceremony, Barry focussed first and foremost on the staff recognizing them as family, stating that "people are our strength". Barry then went on to say "Back in those days (referencing the early 1950s), there were no computers, there were no iPhones, there were no iPads. It was like I work, I sweat, I persevere." The family owned company itself has persevered the various economic downturns over the decades and has successfully worked within the eastern slopes, one of the most sensitive landscapes in Alberta.

1. L to R: Member of Legislative Assembly Ron Casey, Alberta Forest Products Association President and CEO Brady Whittaker, Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development Minister Diana McQueen, Lorna Mjolsness, Barry Mjolsness, Woodlands Manager Ed Kulscar



1. Hinton Pulp Mill
(Photo: Provincial Archives of Alberta)

2. The pulp preparation floor at
Northwestern Pulp and Power
Limited Mill, Hinton.
(Photo: Provincial Archives of Alberta)



PULP MILLS IN ALBERTA

Editor's Note: Reprinted from the Illustrated Canadian Forestry Magazine, January, 1922

WHETHER or not a pulp industry can be established in this province, using spruce and poplar timber from the near-north country, will be the aim of a series of experimental tests to be made under the auspices of the Alberta Government's advisory scientific research council. Great stretches of small timber all over the north country and in the western foothills will be turned to profitable account if the experiments work out successfully.

The pulp-making value of poplar timber has never been tried out in a large way, but it is believed that either clear or mixed with spruce it will produce a good marketable article. Much of the wooded area of Northern Alberta is covered with small-growth poplar, which so far has been of no use other than as firewood for the settlers, and if the proposed tests are successful it is likely that pulp mills will be built at one or more points like Fort McMurray and Peace River.

The research council has set out to explore the industrial possibilities of the province in various new directions, one of the most important of which is the utilization of the Athabasca tar sands. To these investigations will now be added the pulp tests, which are to be commenced as soon as arrangements can be made.

FORESTRY FUN FACT

THE GREEN FOREST

When you travel through the forest green ;
Where elk and deer are often seen,

Or climb the crags where bighorn sheep abound ;
And grizzly bear are sometimes found,

Hear a partridge drumming on a log ;
See a bull moose feeding in the bog,

Listen to the coyote's mournful cry ;
Watch an eagle circling in the sky,

Or thrill to the fight of a trout on your line ;
In a stream that is shaded by spruce or pine,

Where the air is clear of city smoke ;
And your only neighbours are forest folk,

Build your fire on rock or gravel clean ;
And KEEP ALBERTA FORESTS GREEN.

HERB HALL.

J.H.H. (Herb) Hall joined the Alberta Forest Service as a Timber Inspector in Edson from the Dominion Forestry Branch during the transfer of resources to Alberta in 1930. He held senior positions throughout his career including Superintendent, Clearwater Forest and Assistant Director of Forestry in charge of Forest Management under Eric Huestis. His poem *The Green Forest* was published as part of the Department of Lands and Forests annual report titled *Alberta's Forests* in 1958.

FOREST CAPITAL OF CANADA



ON May 11, 2013 the Canadian Forestry Association (CFA) and the Canadian Institute of Forestry presented the Town of Whitecourt and Woodlands County with the "Forest Capital of Canada" award for 2013. The ceremony was held at the annual Whitecourt Trade Show. Dave Lemkay, General Manager of the CFA said "The Town of Whitecourt and Woodlands County were selected for this special designation to celebrate their rich forest history and their population's continued dedication to sustainable forest management". He went on to say "Whitecourt and Woodlands County are home to a responsible group of companies including Millar Western, West Fraser-Blue Ridge Lumber, Alberta Newsprint Company, and also the many dedicated forest professionals and practitioners, and their families".



1. Whitecourt Mayor Trevor Thain and Woodlands County Mayor Jim Rennie accepting the 2013 Forest Capital of Canada award
2. Bruce Mayer and George Robertson with Bertie Beaver
3. John Pineau, Canadian Institute of Forestry and Dave Lemkay, Canadian Forestry Association
4. L to R: Doug Krystofiak (CAPF), Dave Lemkay (CFA), John Pineau (CIF), Bertie Beaver (AFS), Shonelle Wilkinson (CAPFT), Mark Kube (ESRD, CIF), Lorne West (RMS/CIF)
5. Woodlands Mayor Jim Rennie, Craig Armstrong, Fox Creek Mayor Leora Mackinnon, MP Rob Merrifield, Whitecourt Mayor Trevor Thain, Minister Diana McQueen, Minister George VandenBurg and MLA Everett McDonald





HOT OFF THE PRESS

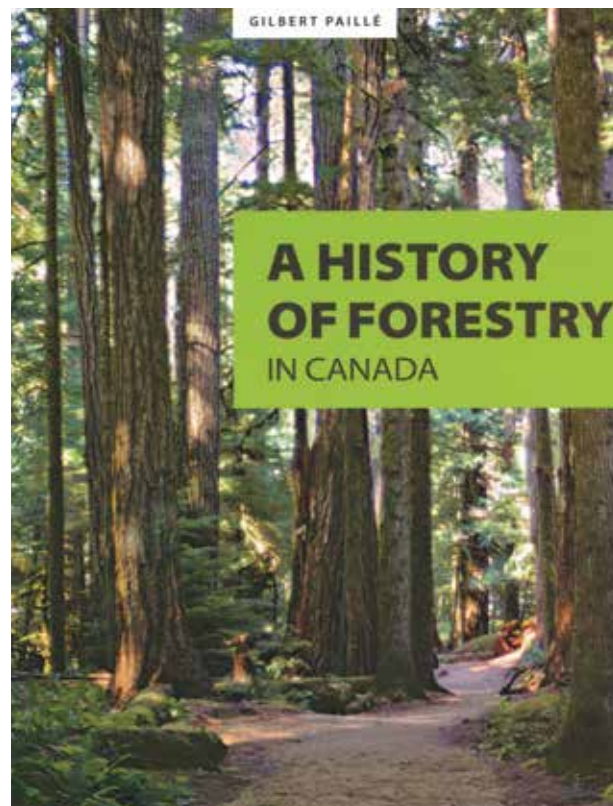
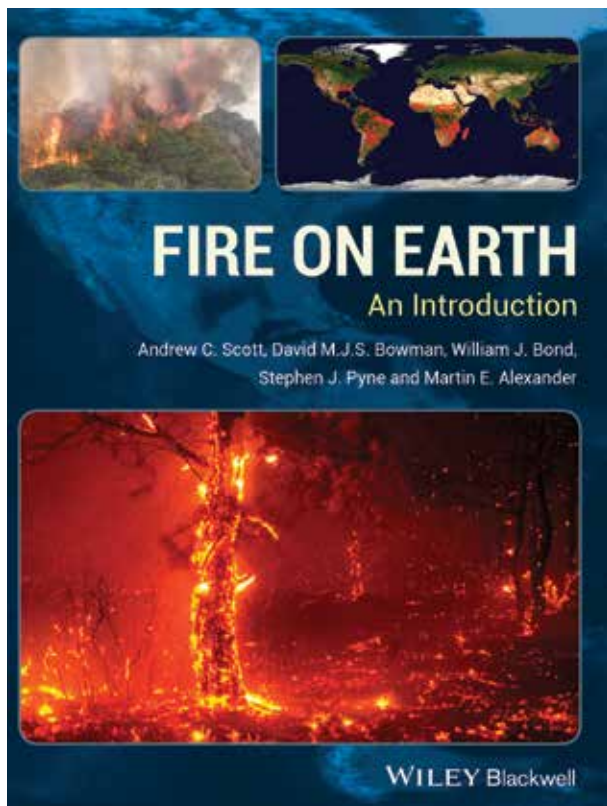
FIRE ON EARTH

Earth is the only planet known to have fire. The reason is both simple and profound: fire exists because Earth is the only planet to possess life as we know it. Fire is an expression of life on Earth and an index of life's history. Few processes are as integral, unique, or ancient. Fire on Earth puts fire in its rightful place as an integral part of the study of geology, biology, human history, physics, and global chemistry. Fire is ubiquitous in various forms throughout Earth, and belongs as part of formal inquiries about our world. In recent years fire literature has multiplied exponentially; dedicated journals exist and half a dozen international conferences are held annually. A host of formal sciences, or programs announcing interdisciplinary intentions, are willing to consider fire. Wildfire also appears routinely in media reporting.

This full-colour text, containing over 250 illustrations of fire in all contexts, is designed to provide a synthesis of contemporary thinking; bringing together the most powerful concepts and disciplinary voices to examine, in an international setting, why planetary fire exists, how it works, and why it looks the way it does today. Students, lecturers, researchers and professionals interested in the

physical, ecological and historical characteristics of fire will find this book, and accompanying web-based material, essential reading for undergraduate and postgraduate courses in all related disciplines, for general interest and for providing an interdisciplinary foundation for further study.

Dr. Marty Alexander, currently an adjunct professor of wildland fire science and management at the University of Alberta and former senior fire behaviour research officer with the Canadian Forest Service, is one of the five co-authors of *Fire on Earth: An Introduction*, a new book released this week by WILEY. *Fire on Earth* consists of four parts, comprising 16 chapters. Dr. Alexander authored "Part Four: The Science and Art of Wildland Fire Behaviour Prediction" which is comprised of three chapters dealing with the fundamentals of wildland fire as a physical process, estimating free-burning wildland fire behaviour, and the practical application of wildland fire behaviour knowledge. The other three parts of *Fire on Earth* deal with fire in the earth system, biology of fire, and anthropogenic fire. For more information, see <http://bit.do/FireOnEarth>.

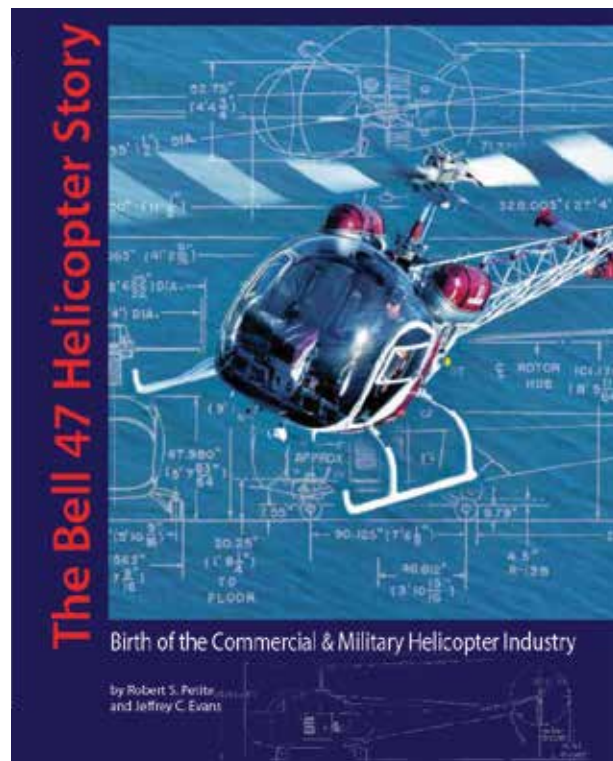


A HISTORY OF FORESTRY IN CANADA
BY GILBERT PAILLE

In the fall of 2013, Gilbert Paille had published his book, *A History of Forestry in Canada*. In the book's forward, Paille says "this work is intended primarily for Canadian forestry students, whom it provides with a wealth of bibliographic references on almost every aspect of political, social, economic and cultural interest related to the forest and forest practices in the last 500 years. It is also intended for students of history, geography, ecology, biology, economics, law, social sciences, civil engineering and environmental protection who are interested in giving a sense of history to their studies and in gaining a better understanding of the fundamental role played by wood and forests in the development of their country."

THE BELL 47 HELICOPTER HISTORY, BIRTH OF THE COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY HELICOPTER INDUSTRY
BY ROBERT S. PETITE, WITH JEFFREY C. EVANS

This book was previewed in the January 2013 FHAA Trails & Tales newsletter and is now available for purchase. Info is available by contacting Bob Petite at <http://bit.do/HelicopterHeritage>.



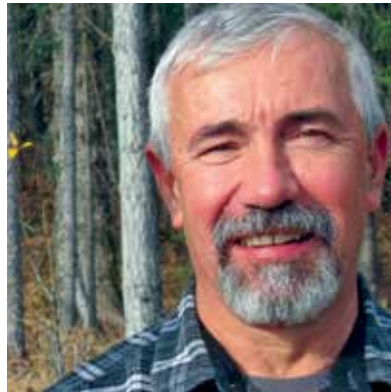
RETIREMENTS



TOM ARCHIBALD

A retirement party was held in Hinton on March 23, 2013 to recognize Tom's 32 years with the Alberta government. A graduate of Sir Sanford College, Tom began with the Alberta Forest Service on January 12, 1981 as a timber auditor in Edmonton working for Howard Morigeau. Tom moved to Rainbow Lake, Footner Lake Forest as a Forest Officer in May, 1983 and then to Spirit River, Grande Prairie Forest in March 1986. Tom was promoted to Forest Officer III moving to High Level, Footner Lake Forest in June 1988. In September 1990, Tom was promoted to Forest Officer IV, Forest Protection Technician (FPT) in Footner Lake. He then transferred as FPT to Peace River Forest Headquarters in April 1994. Tom became the Land and Forest District Manager in the East Peace District in August 1996. Titles were changed to Forest Area Manager in April 1999 and Wildfire Manager in April 2001. In January 2008 Tom accepted a

secondment as General Manager to the Foothills Model Forest, later Foothills Research Institute, a position he held until his retirement in March 2013. Tom and his wife Katherine have four children, three boys and a daughter. They also have three grandchildren, a grandson and granddaughter in Alberta, and a grandson in Tasmania, Australia. They have spent time travelling to Australia to visit family, spending time motorcycling, camping, skiing and being grandparents.



RICK ARTHUR

After 38 years with Environment and Sustainable Resource Development, Rick retired on April 30, 2013. A retirement party was held in Calgary at the Bowness Scout and Lions Hall on April 27th. Rick graduated from NAIT Forest Technology in 1975, and began his career with the Alberta Forest Service in Whitecourt on May 20, 1975. Other graduates in Rick's class included Don Harrison, Rory Thompson, Hugh Boyd, Mike Hancock, Roger

Meyer and Jim Maitland to name a few. From Whitecourt Rick then transferred to Fort Assiniboine, Whitecourt Forest, in May 1977 and was reclassified to a Forest Officer II in June 1977. In March 1980, Rick took a promotion to Peace River as a Forest Officer III in Timber Management. He transferred back to Fort Assiniboine in 1983 as a Forest Officer III on the district. In May 1987, Rick was promoted to Forest Officer IV in Fort McMurray, Athabasca Forest. In July 1989, Rick was promoted to Chief Ranger in the Fort McMurray District. A number of organizational changes occurred in 1999 with a new Waterways Forest Area being created where Rick was the Forest Officer III. During that time, he was on the executive with Partners in Protection for nearly 10 years, serving in a variety of roles including President. With Partners, he was extensively involved in the development of the FireSmart program. Rick moved to Calgary in March 2002 as the Prevention Officer, a position he held until his retirement in 2013. Rick was a strong promoter of the prescribed burn program and while in Calgary had many successes with prescribed burns in Kananaskis Country. Rick also played a large role in documenting fire history in the southern east slopes, including his work with repeat photography through the Mountain Legacy Project. While with Forestry, Rick met and married

his wife Nathene (former radio dispatcher in Whitecourt). They raised 3 girls Jessie, Erin, and Bonnie, all of whom worked in the fire program at one time or another before moving on to their current careers. Rick and Nathene continue to live in semi-retirement in Cochrane, Alberta. She still teaches music in a studio Rick built for her and he keeps busy writing the odd article and consulting.



ANDREW GESNER

Andy graduated from the Maritime Forest Ranger School in 1973 and started his career with the Alberta Forest Service on wages in Beaver Lake on January 10, 1974. In May he moved to the Lac La Biche Headquarters as a Forest Officer I, returning back to the Lac La Biche District (Beaver Lake DL2) in August. In January 1975, Andy was reclassified to a Forest Officer II. In August 1980 Andy moved to Grovedale, Grande Prairie Forest as a Forest Officer II, then promoted to Forest Officer III in Manning (DP3), Peace River Forest in August 1982. In March 1986 Andy returned to Lac La Biche Headquarters as a Forest Officer IV, then promoted to Forest Officer V, Chief Ranger in Nordegg (DR3), Rocky Clearwater Forest in June 1987. During departmental

reorganization in the 1990s, Andy took on the role of Regional Business Officer in Rocky Mountain House for the Land and Forest Service, September 1995. In February 1999 he then took on the role of Wildfire and Air Operations Officer in the Clearwater Wildfire Management Area. On April 1, 2005 Andy was promoted to Fire Manager in Lac La Biche, later Forestry Program Manager. Throughout his career Andy was a true promoter of Aboriginal fire crews. In addition, he was a strong advocate for forestry as a career, from his membership and work with the College of Alberta Forest Technologists, to his work with the department in recruiting as a wildfire course chair. Andy also spent many years as an Incident Commander I, having the honour to tour around Premier Ralph Klein at Lost Creek in 2003. A retirement party was held in Lac La Biche on May 4, 2013 to celebrate Andy's 39+ years with the Alberta Government. Retirement for Andy is a summer off, some fishing, a family reunion, and any chores that Kim may task him with. He is now doing some consulting work in northeast Alberta, supervising logging and clearing of oil and gas dispositions. When asked about his career Andy said "I was fortunate to ride a speeder on the railway, jet boat the Athabasca, conduct horse patrols in the mountains west of Rocky, and travel the Peace River by boat. We fought fires and bugs in the heat, cruised timber and inspected well sites in the cold, but they were always good experiences with stories still being told."



ALASTAIR (BUTCH) SHENFIELD

A retirement party was held on April 5, 2013 to recognize Butch's 37 years with the Alberta Government. Butch began his career with the Alberta Forest Service working initial attack in Robb Ranger District, Edson Forest during the summer of 1976. He graduated from the Forest Technology program at NAIT in 1977, working in Robb for another summer. Other classmates included Russell Stashko, Patti Culp (who Butch married), Bruce Cartwright, Buck Dryer, Rod Houle, Tom Grant, Larry Warren and Darryl Hemery. In January 1978 Butch went to Footner Lake Forest as a compassman, quickly moving to Lac La Biche as a project Forest Officer I, in February 1978. In March 1979, Butch moved to the Calling Lake Ranger District, Lac La Biche Forest as a Forest Officer I. He was then reclassified to a Forest Officer II in Calling Lake in March 1980. In January 1981, Butch transferred to the Robb Ranger District, Edson Forest as a Forest Officer II, and then was promoted to Forest Officer III in Wabasca, Slave Lake Forest in November 1981. In April 1986 Butch and family moved to Grovedale, Grande Prairie Forest, and then he was promoted to Forest Officer IV in Forest Protection and later Land Use in the Edson Forest,

June 1987. Another move transpired with Butch moving to Lodgepole, Rocky Clearwater Forest in December 1989 as Chief Ranger. With departmental reorganization and centralization, Lodgepole and Alder Flats centralized into the Brazeau District (Drayton Valley), Southern East Slopes. Butch moved there as the District Superintendent in September 1995. The last move was made to the Clearwater District, Rocky Mountain House in July 1998 where Butch was the Forest Area Manager. From December 2000 to July 2006, Butch held the role of Land and Forest Manager, and then in 2006 became the Forestry Manager, a position he held until his retirement in March 2013. Butch spent many nights away from the family over the years in his various roles on wildfire incident management teams. He was an Incident Commander I for close to two decades, with the 2011 Richardson wildfire north of Fort McMurray as his last IC role. Butch spent a number of years on various executive roles with the College of Alberta Professional Forest Technologists. Retirement for Butch was becoming a consultant in the oilfield, spending time with his church, wife and grandchildren.



HERMAN STEGEHUIS

A retirement party was held June 1, 2013 to celebrate Herman's 33 years with the Alberta Government. He graduated from the NAIT Forest Technology program in 1981, later going back to school and receiving his Bachelor of Science, Forestry from the University of Alberta in 2000. Other graduates at NAIT with Herman were Steve Otway, Wes Nimco, Jim Witiw and Dave Lind. Herman started his career with the Alberta Forest Service as a Forestry Aide III Cruiser in the Peace River Forest during the summer of 1980. Following graduation in May 1981, Herman moved to the Robb Ranger District, Edson Forest on the initial attack crew. In July, 1981 he became a Project Forest Officer and later a permanent Forest Officer I in December 1981 at the Robb Ranger District, Edson Forest. Herman moved to Fort Mackay, Athabasca Forest in February 1985, and was then promoted to Forest Officer III in November 1987 at Fort Chipewyan, Athabasca Forest. In March 1991, Herman and family moved to Fox Creek, Whitecourt Forest. While Herman went back to university in the late 1990s he worked on various projects in Whitecourt and Edmonton within the wildfire program. In July 2001, Herman was

reclassified to a Wildland Fire Prevention Officer, moving into the Provincial Forest Fire Centre in Edmonton in September 2002 in a newly created Landscape Fire Program section. In July 2005, Herman was reclassified to Senior Manager with the working title changed to Provincial FireSmart Manager in July 2007. In May 2011, Herman was promoted to Director, Wildfire Prevention Section, Wildfire Management Branch, a position he held until his retirement in August 2013. Herman's first adventure in retirement was a motorcycle trip to Alaska and back. He is now a consultant doing various FireSmart related projects.



RICK STRICKLAND

Rick graduated from the NAIT Forest Technology program in 1973, a roommate of Bruce Macmillan. He first started to work for the Alberta Forest Service in the summer of 1972 as a timber cruiser in Fort McMurray, Athabasca Forest. From October 1975 to March 1978 Rick worked in the Legal Survey section of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources drafting legal survey plans. In April 1978, Rick became a Technologist II working for the Resource Evaluation and Planning Division. In April 1980 Rick

transferred to the Provincial Forest Fire Centre, Forest Protection as a Technologist and later Information Officer. In his role as Information Officer, Rick provided support to incident management teams and the wildfire program working with the media. Departmental reorganization in 2006 resulted in Rick moving to Corporate Division's Public Information, Education and Outreach Program. Over the next years Rick also took on the role of Manager, Bow Habitat Visitors Centre and Sustainable Resource Development's Manager of Emergency Preparedness. Rick retired in June 2013.



DAVE LIND

Dave retired from the Alberta Government after 33 years, nearly all of it spent in the Lac La Biche area. Dave started his career with the Alberta Forest Service as a Forest Guardian in Edson during the summer of 1980. He graduated from the NAIT Forest Technology program in the spring of 1981, starting on a timber management crew in Slave Lake. Dave became a Project Forest Officer I in Slave Lake in June 1981, transferring to Beaver Lake, Lac La Biche Forest as a permanent Forest Officer I in November 1981. Dave spent a

majority of his career doing forest management, land use and wildfire until specializing as a land management specialist in the mid 1990s. Dave retired in June 2013. Summarizing his career Dave said "the first years everything north of Lac La Biche all the way to Fort McMurray was fly-in only in the summers and frozen access roads in the winter and all deciduous trees were "weeds" and burnt. Heavy oil was a huge experiment and not profitable in any other extraction method except open pit mining." Things have changed considerably since then with the innovations in technology. Following his retirement Dave embarked in the environmental consulting world.



BRUCE CARTWRIGHT

A retirement party was held at the Buster Creek Hall for Bruce on September 21, 2013 to celebrate almost 40 years of public service with the Alberta Government. Bruce began his career with the Alberta Forest Service in September 1974 as a Maintenance Service Worker in the Slave Lake Forest working on the High Prairie Ranger Station with Carpenter Bill Frith. Bruce's first introduction to a career in forestry was during a discussion with Chief Ranger Mag Steiestol in High Prairie.

Over the course of that year and the summer of 1975 on the suppression crew, a decision was made to go to school. That fall, Bruce enrolled in the Forest Technology program at NAIT, graduating in May 1977. Other graduates included Russell Stashko, Butch Shenfield, Buck Dryer, Rod Houle, Tom Grant, Larry Warren and Darryl Hemery. During the summers of 1976 and 1977, Bruce was a crew member on the High Prairie Initial Attack Crew, Slave Lake Forest. In September 1977, Bruce started as a Compassman on the Timber Management Crew in the Slave Lake Forest, later moving to the Peace River Forest, working in Headquarters and at Hines Creek as a Forestry Aide III Cruiser. In February 1978, Bruce took on the role of project Forest Officer I in Forest Land Use in Edmonton, later becoming a permanent Forest Officer in Land Use, February 1979, Slave Lake Forest. Bruce was reclassified to a Forest Officer II in February 1980, transferring to the Slave Lake District in June 1980. In September 1985, Bruce transferred to the Blairmore Ranger Station, Bow/Crow Forest, as a Forest Officer II. He was then promoted to Forest Officer III in June 1987 at the Sundre Ranger Station, Bow/Crow Forest. In March 1989, Bruce promoted to a Forest Officer IV Land Use Officer in the Edson Forest. In July 1999, Bruce packed the family up and moved to Fort McMurray as the Forest Area Manager, Waterways Forest Area, Northeast Boreal Forest. Following reorganization in 2001, Bruce's role changed to Wildfire Manager, Waterways Wildfire Management Area. In June, 2006, Bruce was promoted to Area Manager, transferring to Rocky Mountain House, Clearwater Area. Prior to his retirement in August,

2013, Bruce worked closely with the reorganization of the operations structure of the new Environment and Sustainable Resource Development. Bruce is planning on perfecting his curling and golf in retirement. He gives thanks and credit to his wife for dropping her career with all the moves, and their two daughters for being adaptive to moves and new communities.



TRACEY COVE

Tracey was interested in Forestry at a young age, with her father working in a logging camp and her mother at the Great Lakes Research Centre. At seventeen, Tracey spent the summer of 1979 as a Junior Forest Ranger at Pickle Lake, Ontario. While attending Sir Sanford Fleming College, Tracey accepted a job with the Alberta Forest Service as a Forestry Aide II Compassman in the Peace River Forest in 1980. That year, while some timber management work was done, most of the crew assisted with wildfire suppression activities. In May 1981, Tracey again moved back to Alberta this time as a Forestry Aide III on the Mountain Pine Beetle crew out of the Blairmore Ranger Station, Bow/Crow Forest. In November 1983, Tracey saw an opportunity and moved to the LaCorey Ranger

Station, Lac La Biche Forest, as a Forest Officer I, and in November 1983, she was reclassified to a Forest Officer II in LaCorey. In June 1986, Tracey transferred to the Elbow District, Bow/Crow Forest as a Forest Officer II. In March 2000, Tracey was promoted to a Forest Officer III in charge of Land Use in the Bow Forest Area, Southern East Slopes. Her role changed to Land Use Approvals and Operations Lead in January 2004, one she held until her retirement in August 2013.

Tracey was known for her ability to collaborate and bring various land use user groups together, a key attribute in an area filled with land use challenges. Over her career, Tracey was a strong promoter of the Alberta Forest Technologists Association, later the College of Alberta Forest Technologists, committing her time on committees and various roles including President. In 2013, Tracey was awarded the Forest Technologist of the Year honour, an award presented to an individual who has demonstrated professionalism in the field of forestry that promotes the principles of the College. A retirement party was held for Tracey at the Cochrane Legion on October 19, 2013.



GORDON NORRIE

Gord moved south to warmer weather in High Level, Upper Hay District, Northwest Boreal, from the Northwest Territories after ten years in Inuvik as Manager of Forests, and two years in Rankin Inlet as a Wildlife Officer. He graduated from Kelsey Institute of Applied Arts and Science in Saskatoon in 1974, then worked eight years in Manitoba as a Natural Resources Officer. Gord joined Alberta Environment, Land and Forest Service in June 1997 as a Forest Protection Technician, a role he held until his retirement in June 2013.



RUSSELL STASHKO

Russ began with the Alberta Forest Service as a lookoutman on Pass Creek Tower, Fox Creek District, Whitecourt Forest, in April 1974. In

September 1974 Russ was a compassman in the Whitecourt Forest before moving to Limestone Lookout in the Rocky Clearwater Forest in April 1975. While attending the NAIT Forest Technology program, Russ worked at Falls Lookout. Following graduation from the NAIT Forest Technology program in 1977, Russ moved to the Beaver Lake District, Lac La Biche Forest as a Forestry Aide III, Timber Cruiser. In February 1978, Russ was appointed a project Forest Officer I at Beaver Lake, later transferring to the Wandering River District, Lac La Biche Forest as a permanent Forest Officer I in March 1979. In February 1980, he was reclassified to Forest Officer II, and then in June 1980 took a lateral transfer to the LaCorey Ranger Station, Lac La Biche Forest. In April 1981, Russ moved to Rainbow Lake, Footner Lake Forest as a Forest Officer II. In October 1981 he was promoted to a Forest Officer III at the Elbow District, Bow Crow Forest. In March 1986, Russ packed up the family and moved to the Red Earth Ranger Station, Slave Lake Forest as a Forest Officer V, Chief Ranger. In September 1989, Russ moved to Cold Creek as the Chief Ranger in the Whitecourt Forest. Following departmental reorganization, Russ moved to Whitecourt as the District Superintendent, Woodlands District, Northern East Slopes. In July 1998, Russ transferred from the Land and Forest Service to Natural Resources Service in Edson as the Manager, Fish and Wildlife Enforcement, Wildlife and Parks. In April 2002, he took on the role of Head, Enforcement and Field Services for Fish and Wildlife, Southwest Region. In July 2006, he took on the same role, but back out of the Woodlands District. In April 2011, the Fish and

Wildlife Enforcement program was transferred from Sustainable Resource Development to Solicitor General. In September 2012, Russ took on the role of Director, Operations, Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Branch, Woodlands. He retired after 37 years with the Alberta Government in February 2013, moving to Kelowna, British Columbia.



BRUCE MACMILLAN

Bruce was a graduate of the NAIT Forest Technology program in 1973, a roommate of Rick Strickland. While going to NAIT, he planted trees for the Alberta Forest Service out of Rocky Mountain House. He held a varied career over the years from highlead layout in Terrace, BC from 1973 to 1974; cruising, block layout, harvest design and planting for Sauze Forestry from 1975-1984; forestry instructor at the Forest Technology School in Hinton from 1984 to 1987. During his years with Sauze, Bruce went to the University of Alberta and obtained his BSc in Forestry in 1979. He worked as a forester in the Whitecourt Forest headquarters from January 1988 to June 1990 for Superintendents Cliff Henderson and Gordon Bisgrove, before resigning and moving on to Weyerhaeuser in 1990. Bruce

retired in the fall of 2013, most recently working as a Strategic Management Forester.

Asked about Bruce, colleague Bob Winship provided the following summary of Bruce's career and impact at Weyerhaeuser. "So the anecdote begins in the 1990/91 operating year after Fred MacDougall became the new VP for Weyerhaeuser in Alberta. One of his first tasks was to assemble his foresters before him and challenge them as to how we planned to accomplish the new reforestation standards, which as you know were a big step-up at that time. We did not do well in the interview, and the result was his direction to hire someone competent to ensure we did a good job in reforestation – and we were fortunate enough to hire Bruce Macmillan!

Simply put, we feel Bruce Macmillan has been instrumental in improving reforestation efforts in Alberta, let alone Weyerhaeuser's operations, through his support in operational silviculture practices and tools, influencing Government policy and direction, tree improvement and research. From his outset with Weyerhaeuser, he has always been in a role that directed and influenced our silviculture efforts from the minor (but important) operational details through to long term growth and yield programs. Bruce has also played an important role for us in strategic matters related to fibre security. In his time with Weyerhaeuser, he had the opportunity to gain much knowledge and perspectives from a company that is a known leader in intensive plantation management, and bring some of that back to Alberta.

Bruce has served Alberta forestry well through participation on numerous Government / industry groups challenged with establishing regulatory reforestation requirements backed by sound science. He has served on a number of standing industry (AFPA Silviculture) and academic / scientific (University of Alberta research Chairs) committees. He has been instrumental in helping to organize many seminars, conferences and field tours for forestry professionals that improve the practice. He has been at the beginning of many ongoing cooperative efforts such as the Mixedwood Management Association and the Foothills Growth and Yield Association. In recent years, Bruce has served as the President of FRIAA (in fact he was on the original group that designed it with Cliff Henderson) and Chairman of the Tree Improvement Association.

In addition to achieving our reforestation and Growth and Yield success, Bruce has been a strong mentor and coach to many aspiring foresters – myself included. He has been a relentless champion of mixedwood management, not an easy task in the early years with a peer group focused on white spruce exclusively! He pioneered many new directions in reforestation for us, but always backed by sound science – Bruce really knew how the forest grew. He encouraged innovation and experimentation, and was a strong supporter of good research (often through the U of A), but understood well that we and our contractors operated businesses. He has left his mark on Alberta's forests, Alberta's policies and practices, and the foresters who follow."



BERNHARD (BERNIE) EDINGER

A retirement celebration was held for Bernie on April 13, 2013 at the Hinton Training Centre, the location he spent the last 24 years. Bernie started as a cook on wages in February 1998 at what was then called the Forest Technology School, becoming permanent in August 1989. Bernie brought with him innovation and imagination in the kitchen as head chef, adapting to the changing environment of food preferences of the adult learners staying at the training facility. Bernie retired on February 28, 2013. Plans for the future included more sailing, a passion of Bernie's.



BRIAN WALLACH

Raised with farming and logging in his blood, Brian earned a Bachelor of Science in Forestry from the

University of Alberta in spring 1975, which was the University's second graduating forestry class. He spent his entire forestry career with the Government of Alberta. He worked seasonally on timber inventory crews in the summers of 1973 and 1974. Following graduation he became a Forester I on wages with the Alberta Forest Service where he was stationed in Whitecourt. In December 1975 he moved to the Slave Lake Forest as a Forester on project. In April 1976, Brian transferred to Edmonton to become a permanent Forester I in the Silviculture Section, Timber Management Branch. In spring 1977 he was reclassified to a Forester II and transferred to the newly created Reforestation and Reclamation Branch where he served as a Provincial Headquarters silviculture forester, a liaison dealing with the Edson, Slave Lake and Whitecourt Forests. Approximately two years later in June 1979 he relocated to Edson where his duties for the Forest largely involved administering and supervising the Crown's reforestation program and monitoring forest industry planning and harvesting operations. In January 1988, after nearly nine very enjoyable years in the Edson Forest, he transferred to Whitecourt to be the woods operations forester with prime responsibilities centering on Annual Operating Plan reviews and woods inspections of several different companies. He served in this capacity until July 1990 when he was appointed in charge of the Forest's silviculture subsection. In this position he oversaw both the Crown's silviculture program as well as monitored company silviculture activities. With restructuring and downsizing in 1995 the subsection was dissolved and his

responsibilities primarily shifted to delivery of the reforestation program. In spring 2000 with the divestiture of these responsibilities to the Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta, he was assigned new duties including co-coordinating review of two detailed forest management plans submitted by Millar Western, participating in development of regional operating ground rules, reviewing and approving company operational harvesting and silviculture plans, and inspecting and monitoring company operations for compliance with legislation and policy. On May 31, 2013, Brian after almost twenty six years in Whitecourt and approximately 38 years of employment in total, retired from the Alberta Government. Throughout his forestry career, Brian kept close ties to farming, helping out on the family farm near Athabasca. For now this occupies much of his time but he does plan to engage in far more interesting activities and hobbies in the future. The most memorable part of his career to him are the 'people', the individuals he met and worked with along the way - his supervisors, coworkers and other colleagues. The relationships he forged with them, the day to day interactions with them, and the camaraderie he shared with them are what especially stand out. The aspect of his career which provided him the most gratification or sense of individual accomplishment was in seeing the many harvested cutblocks that he helped to scarify, plant, seed and/or tend successfully restock with new regeneration. This was real physical or tangible evidence that he had contributed to the maintenance of Alberta's invaluable, irreplaceable forests.

According to Brian, 'this desire to protect and perpetuate these ecosystems was one of the primary reasons he chose to pursue an education and occupation in natural resources management'.



STEVE SIMSER

Steve started work in a Special Projects position as a Photogrammetrist (Technologist II) with the Department of Energy and Natural Resources, Resource Evaluation and Planning Division in April 1979. In January 1980, he accepted a permanent position as a Photogrammetrist with Alberta Transportation and in March 1982, back to Energy and Natural Resources as an Infrared Operator. Between the years 1982 and 2000, Steve provided infrared services to the Department and worked on the Visible Area Mapping program aiding our lookouts in the detection of wildfires. Steve returned to school and attended Sir Sandford Fleming College in 2000 where he obtained his second diploma - Advanced Geographic Information Systems – Applications Specialist and the Lawrence Nesbitt Memorial Award. While Steve was at school, he was promoted to GIS technologist (Technologist III) within the Provincial Forest Fire Centre. On

his return in 2001, Steve was asked to develop and lead the Provincial ICS GIS Wildfire Mapping Program. In April 2004, Steve was requested to develop the Thermal Infrared Program for the Department and in 2007 his classification title changed to Technologist 6 to reflect the new role and work he was doing. As part of his commitment to his position, he acquired his Thermal Infrared Certification Level II in 2009. He retired as the Provincial Thermal Infrared Coordinator/ GIS Specialist on May 3, 2013.

Steve was instrumental in pursuing thermal infrared technology in the now Wildfire Management Branch, starting with the handheld Thermovision scanners in the mid 1980s, to the various fixed and rotor wing thermal infrared scanning and mapping programs, including the Cache Percotte GRID Evaluation Program. Steve developed solid relationships with all IR contractors and national/international government agencies. He now spends his endless retirement energy with his wife of 38 years enjoying their home, trailer at the lake and his family including two grandchildren. Any additional spare time is consumed by his passions in his new endeavour Simser Enterprises: Contracting Handyman and IR Consulting.



DAVE COOK

Like most people who pursued forestry, Dave enjoyed the outdoors and spent a lot of time in the forests both in New Brunswick and Alberta, hanging out in the trees and enjoying nature. Following high school, Dave obtained a BSc in Forestry from the University of Alberta in 1978. Other graduates included Neil Miller, Jan Schlif, Evelynne Wrangler, Tom Lakusta, Marty O'Byrne, Dave Patterson, Stan Kavalinas, Jim McCammon, and many others. His first forestry job was as a consultant with partner Tom Lakusta doing work for the First Nation's in Alberta. Although fun, it was not very profitable. Dave applied and was hired on as a Forester with Swanson Lumber in High Level working with Ted Hasselfield, Brian Carnell, Bob Anderson and Norm Denney. He left Swanson Lumber in 1980 and moved to Grande Prairie and married his University sweetheart Angie Genovese. After 33 years, Dave and Angie are still going strong with two children, Adrienne and Anthony.

After a short stint in Grande Prairie, Dave moved to Kinuso to pursue a Forester position with the Alberta Forest Service and after

a few months ended up in Slave Lake as a project silviculturist. Dave recalls that in Slave Lake "we had a great team lead by Superintendent Carson MacDonald with Gordon Bisgrove, Dennis Cox, Wayne Bowles, Dave Blackmore, Rick Keller and Keith Branter. I had many good experiences and memories from my two year stint in Slave Lake". In 1984 the Cook's moved back to Grande Prairie where Dave became the forester responsible planning approvals and regulation compliance for both the Procter and Gamble and Canfor operations. There he worked with Superintendent Mort Timanson, Chuck Ratliff, Bill Wuth, Grant Williamson, Craig Quintilio, Don Law, Don Cousins and Terry Turner. Dave left Grande Prairie in 1987 to work as the Chief Forester in Peace River. He spent eight years in Peace River and was involved with the Daishowa pulp mill, the Manning Diversified sawmill project and the planning for the Grande Alberta Paper venture. There the team consisted of Superintendent Carl Leary, Paul King, Bob Mazurik, Marty O'Byrne, Don Brewer and Ken McCrae.

Dave left Peace River and the Alberta Forest Service in 1994 for an opportunity to be the General Manager of Ainsworth's Alberta woodlands program in Grande Prairie. Ainsworth had been successful in a competition for a Deciduous Timber Allocation near Grande Prairie with plans to construct a \$150 million OSB mill, their first venture outside of British Columbia. Dave recalls "going out to the site and observing the foundations being poured for the mill and feeling somewhat overwhelmed by the size of the facility and it was now

my responsibility to deliver the fibre". Support was provided from Ainsworth's Vice President at the time Roy Bickell (former president of Canadian Forest Products) and Ainsworth's Chief Forester Tim Ryan. With their support and guidance he hired his Woodlands staff (Grant Williamson, Rod Blades, Dave Beck, Noel Roberts and Mike Macdonald) and together built a very successful program. As an industrial forester Dave learned quickly the importance of cash flow and managing the program around the cyclical nature of markets, while never compromising on the environment or safety values. While at Ainsworth, Dave was involved in a few other exciting projects including the start-up of the High Level mill and the expansion of the existing mill in Grande Prairie. Dave remarked that "with our markets turning around in 2013 after five challenging years I took a long walk on the beaches in Mexico with my wife and decided it was time for me to retire from Ainsworth and to hand over the reins to someone who can correct my mistakes and enjoy the good times ahead for the forest industry. So what does the future hold for me? In the short term for a couple of months, I plan to do very little, lose some weight and go fishing with my son. After that who knows what". Dave was a strong promoter of community and forest industry and it showed through his work as Chair of the Grande Prairie Chamber of Commerce. This community support continued in 2013 with Dave filling the role of Acting Executive Director of the Alberta Northwest United Way Campaign.



BRIAN DAVIES

Brian retired at the end of July, 2013 after 36 years with Blue Ridge Lumber. Brian grew up west of Grande Prairie on a farm near Wembley, Alberta, and after high school began his forestry career working for Canadian Forest Products cruising timber. The crew lived in tent camps and transportation was on horseback. Brian was inspired to gain a higher education and in 1973 enrolled at the Grande Prairie Regional College. He then transferred to the University of Alberta in 1975 where he obtained his Bachelor of Science in Forestry in 1977. Immediately after graduation Brian was hired by Simpson Timber (later to become Blue Ridge Lumber) as a summer student in the silviculture department. By the end of the summer Brian was hired on permanently as a logging contract supervisor. Brian married Donna in 1978, with daughter Kristy arriving in 1982. In 1984 Brian was promoted to Operations Forester in charge of the operations for the western part of Blue Ridge Lumber tenures. In 1986, he was promoted to Operations Superintendent. In 1997, Brian was promoted to Woodlands Manager, a position he held until his retirement. Brian led

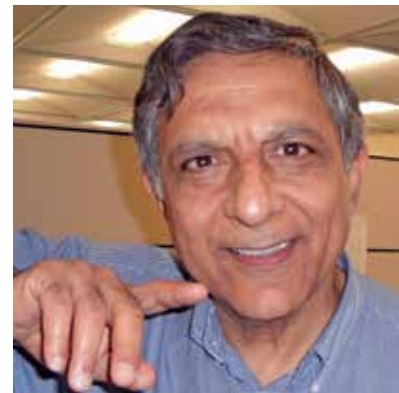
the evolution of Blue Ridge's harvesting system from chain saws and line skidders to a fully mechanized logging system with feller bunchers, grapple skidders and log processors. He was also instrumental in converting the company's contract system from a 'phased approach' to a 'stump to dump approach', where a single contractor became responsible for all phases of getting logs to the mill. Brian has been very active in sports over the years participating in curling, hockey, fastball, slow pitch, flag football and golf. In his retirement, Brian and Donna will continue to call Whitecourt home. They plan to spend a good portion of their winters where it is warmer and there is no snow to shovel. Additionally they plan to spend time travelling, golfing, hunting, fishing and gardening.



NOOR ASIFF

A long-time resident of Lac La Biche, Noor began working for the Alberta Forest Service in May 1979 in an administrative role. With the many reorganizations, Noor was the constant for more than 34 years, working in the Lac La Biche Forest Headquarters, Northeast Boreal Region Headquarters, Lac La Biche Fire Centre, etc. Many remember

the call from Noor each year stating only that she was participating again in the Terry Fox Run; people knew then it was time to donate to the worthwhile cause. A retirement party was held in Lac La Biche on September 5, 2013.



HID KANJI

After some 35+ years of service with the Alberta government, September 30, 2013 marked Hid's last day before retirement. Hid started his career with the government on September 18, 1978 with the then Department of Energy and Natural Resources as a Chief Internal Auditor responsible for auditing Energy and University of Alberta grants, and all of the field offices for Forestry, Fish and Wildlife, Public Lands as well as headquarters in Edmonton. Over his career Hid saw almost every government office in every location in the Province, either through his role in the department, or as an internal auditor during his stint as the Chief Auditor. In June 1995, Hid transferred back to the Land and Forest Service to assist in management of 1993-94 Auditor General recommendations on improving financial control over revenue accounting systems and year end accruals. Hid's last role was Senior Financial Advisor with

the Timber Disposition and Revenue Unit, Forest Management Branch.



CHRISTINE CARTER

Christine retired at the end of September 2013 with twenty four years with the Alberta government. The first ten were spent as the Administrative Support at the Smith Ranger Station, Slave Lake Forest. The last fourteen were at the Athabasca Provincial Building with the lands, forests and wildfire folks, following centralization and the closure of the Smith office. In Christine's farewell note she made reference to the "fond memories of the big clunky typewriters, carbon paper, and globs of whiteout". Christine plans to spend more time with her family, grandson, horses and dogs.



WALLY PETERS

Wally retired on January 3, 2014 after 36 years with the Alberta Government. He started his career during the summer of 1977 as a Forestry Aide II Compassman in Fort McMurray. Wally graduated from the NAIT Forest Technology program in the spring, 1978. Other graduates included Bob Mazurik, Dan Walton, Aaron Doepel, Connie Down, Howard Herman and Kevin Freehill. He then worked as a Forestry Aide III Cruiser in the Bow Crow Forest during the summer and winter 1978 and 1979. Wally then spent the summer and fall of 1979 as a Forest Guardian out of the Elbow District, Bow Crow Forest until he became project in January 1980 and then a permanent Forest Guardian in April 1981. He then moved to the Canmore District as a Forest Officer I in May 1981 and was reclassified to a Forest Officer II in May 1983. In June 1986, Wally transferred to the Calling Lake District, Lac La Biche Forest, remaining there until moving to the Beaver Lake District in May 1993. In April 1999, Wally's role changed to focus in land use, a role he maintained in the northeast part of the province out of Lac La Biche until his retirement on January 3, 2014.



SUNIL RANASINGHE

Dr. Sunil Ranasinghe earned a BSc degree specializing in zoology from Peradeniya University in Sri Lanka, a MSc in entomology from Brigham Young in Utah, and a PhD degree in forest entomology from the University of Florida. Following his graduation with the BSc degree he worked for four years as a Research Assistant in Entomology and Nematology at the Tea Research Institute of Sri Lanka. After his PhD degree he worked as a university academic staff member for eight years before immigrating to Canada. Taking an opportunity to move his family from what was becoming war torn Sri Lanka, Sunil took a wage job in forest health with Forest Protection at the Provincial Forest Fire Centre in September, 1989. In April 1990, Sunil was granted a permanent position as Forest Entomologist in the Insect and Disease section. In December 1999, Sunil was reclassified to Senior Forester. In September 2000, the Forest Health Section moved from the Forest Protection Branch to the Forest Management Branch. Sunil will retire on March 31, 2014 after almost 25 years with the Alberta government. Sunil was instrumental in researching and developing a spruce budworm control program in

Alberta in the early 1990s, a program still in use today. The response was a spray program based on the ecology of the budworm and white spruce. At the peak in 1995, over 120,000 hectares of spruce forest were sprayed.



BOB MAZURIK

Bob started working for the Alberta Forest Service in May 1977 as a Forestry Aide II Compassman for Forest Management Branch, working on the Phase III inventory in the Rocky Clearwater Forest, while attending the Forest Technology program at NAIT. Following graduation in May 1978, Bob worked as a Compassman in the Slave Lake Forest. Other graduates that year included Kevin Freehill, Roger Oneski, Dave Kmet, Johanna Bush, Howard Herman, Ken Scullion, Wally Peters, and Bruce Saunders. In September 1978, Bob moved to High Level to work as Forestry Aide III Cruiser in the Footner Lake Forest. In June 1979, Bob earned a project Forest Officer I role in the newly created Maintaining our Forests afforestation program (MOF) in the Footner Lake Forest, then becoming a permanent Forest Officer in the High Level District a year later in February 1980. He was reclassified

to a Forest Officer II in June 1981 and then transferred to the Kinuso District, Slave Lake Forest in September 1982. Bob was promoted to Forest Officer III in the East Peace District, Peace River Forest in June 1986. Bob was promoted to Forest Officer IV Timber Management Technician, Peace River Headquarters in July 1988. In November 1990 he moved back to the East Peace District when he was promoted to Forest Officer V Chief Ranger. In May 1996 as part of the Forest Service regionalization Bob became the Regional Forest Protection Officer, Northwest Boreal Region which included the busy 1998 and 1999 fire seasons. In May 2003 Bob changed roles to Forest Protection Technician in the Peace Forest Area, a role he had until January 2008 when he took on the Provincial Fire Behaviour Specialist position until his retirement. Bob is officially retiring March 31, 2014 after 36 years with the Alberta government. Bob will continue to live in Peace River after he retires focusing on visiting his children, grandchildren and travelling.



DAN WILKINSON

At the end of February 2014, Dan is retiring from the Alberta government after a remarkable 40 plus years.

Dan's first job was with the Alberta Forest Service as a Compassman in the Grande Prairie Forest on May 2, 1973. In 1974, Dan got his first taste of firefighting with International Forest Fire Systems of Richmond, BC. He was joined in his firefighting role by Don Law and Don Cousins. He served on the fireline on export duty many summers between 1979 and 1995. During the summers of 1975 and 1976, Dan worked for the Canadian Forest Service on the Marmot Basin watershed project. After graduating from University of Alberta with a BSc Forest Science with Distinction in the spring of 1977, he took a wage job as a Technologist in the Forestry Research Branch working for Joe Soos on a biogeoclimatic survey of Alberta, later becoming the eco-regions of Alberta delineation. Other graduates in the 1977 class were Margarete Hee, Doug Walker, Craig Rose, Jim McCammon and Gordon Brown. In January 1978 he obtained a Project Forester job working for Rod Simpson in the Forest Land Use Branch overseeing field crews, collecting data for sub-regional Integrated Resource Plans in the southern east slopes. In August 1979, Dan moved to Grande Prairie Forest Headquarters as a Watershed Forester, first reporting to Craig Quintilio, later Forest Superintendent Cliff Smith when Dan took over the Land Use section. Other foresters there were Darby Paver, Rick Keller and Rod Simpson. In January 1980 he was reclassified to a Forester II. Dan moved back to Edmonton in the Land Use Branch in April 1984 as Acting Section Head, Forest Recreation reporting to John Benson. He then transferred to the Timber Management Branch in April 1986 working for Evelynne

Wrangler. Con Dermott was the Director, other foresters were Don Gelinas, Gerry Roppelt, Doug Schultz and Jean Lussier. Many of the large deciduous allocations were done during that time, Diashowa-Marubeni and Alberta Pacific. In August 1989, Dan moved to the Edson Forest as a Forester II in Timber Management and Reforestation reporting to Tony Sikora. A return trip to Edmonton in 1990 had Dan working in Woods Operations for Steve Ferdinand. A move to Peace River Forest was next with a promotion to Chief Forester in September 1995, working for Superintendent Howard Gray. In July 1996, Dan moved to Edmonton as the Senior Manager, Landscape Planning reporting to Dennis Quintilio. In June 1998, Dan transferred to Woodlands District, Northern East Slopes as the District Manager in Whitecourt, a move short lived. He was then promoted to Regional Director, Northwest Boreal Region in Peace River in October 1998. The reorganization and a transfer took Dan back to Edmonton in February, 2001 as a Senior Manager, Strategic Forestry Initiatives (SFI), housed at Alberta Energy's Renewable Resources. SFI was transferred back to the new Sustainable Resource Development in April 2001, with Dan taking the Executive Director role in April 2002 under Howard Gray. In 2003, Dan took on the role looking after field operations in the new Public Lands and Forests Division working for Craig Quintilio. In October 2005, Dan accepted an Executive Mobility transfer to Health and Wellness at AADAC working on legislation and family court processes. He then returned back to Sustainable Resource Development as Executive Director of the newly named Forest

Economics Branch in June 2006. Dan remained in this role, with a name change to Forest Industry Development Branch, until his retirement on February 28, 2014. Over the course of the last dozen or so years, Dan has been a strong promoter of forest industry within government, working with forest industry, academia and other partners to strengthen forest industry competitiveness, product and market access. His work building relationships with Asian partners has been particularly successful. In retirement Dan will be taking on a Director of Marketing role with the Alberta Forest Products Association and other things in the future. Dan's hobbies include history, gardening, and fishing. Dan and his wife Katie like to do family history research, golf and travel together. Dan plans to improve on his golf game, downhill skiing and foreign language skills in the future.



BRADY WHITTAKER

Brady Whittaker began his working life cruising timber for McCorkel Lumber in the forests south of Fox Creek as a 15 year old. He went on to a long career in the resource sector, working for many years in the oilpatch as an operator for PetroFina and an inspector for the Energy

Resources Conservation Board. In the early 1990's, Brady and a small group of entrepreneurs owned and operated Aerial Recon Surveys in Whitecourt. The company did a significant amount of work with Alberta's resource industries, including energy and forestry. Aerial Recon grew to be one of the largest employers in the Whitecourt area, with approximately 150 people working for the company. After over 10 years in operation, Brady and his partners sold the company. Brady has always been motivated by a desire to improve life in his community and help his province continue to be an international leader. After the sale of his company, he served as the Mayor of Whitecourt. Brady oversaw the development of many economic initiatives in Whitecourt and fostered a strong partnership with the community of Yubestu, Japan. In 2005, Premier Klein asked Brady to serve on the board of the Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB). Brady ultimately took the helm of the organization, serving as Chair and Chief Operating Officer, and leading the development and implementation of a complete regulatory regime for confined feeding operations and non-energy industrial development. After four years with the NRCB, Brady enjoyed another brief retirement. He was then lured back to working life by the Alberta Forest Products Association (AFPA) and served as President and Chief Executive Officer six years. He oversaw the creation of the WorkWild program, integrated Alberta Wood WORKS! into the AFPA structure, and helped facilitate access in developing markets for the industry. Brady will be retiring on February 28, 2014.

FORESTRY FUN FACT



This 'Foil the Fiery Fingers' wildfire prevention message was believed to have been a placemat used in restaurants in the Calgary area in the 1950s. The nine 'Forests' of the day, represented by the lookout towers were: Peace River (later Peace River and Footner Lake), Lac La Biche (later Lac La Biche and Athabasca (Fort McMurray)), Grande Prairie, Slave Lake, Whitecourt, Edson, Rocky-Clearwater, Bow River and Crowsnest.

OBITUARIES

PAT HENDRIGAN

Patrick "Pat" Hendrigan of Rimbey, Alberta passed away quietly at the Rimbey Hospital and Care Centre, Rimbey on Thursday, March 21, 2013 at the age of 75 years. Patrick Ian James was born on July 17, 1937, the fourth child of six born to Louis and Muriel Hendrigan, and was raised on the family homestead near Winfield. His work with the Royal Canadian Signal Corp. (SK101424) took Patrick across Canada and, as a United Nations Peace Keeper, a year each in the Sinai Peninsula (UNEF 1) and the Congo (previously Belgian Congo) (ONUC). Patrick was then a sailor with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans out of Nanaimo; a hunting guide on the Spatsizi Plateau; a fire lookout in the Rocky and Peace River Forest Districts; and then a Forest Ranger with Alberta Forest Service. Patrick completed his Advanced Ranger training in 1974, was a Forest Officer in Peace River and Rocky/Clearwater Forests, finishing his last 12 years as the Forest Officer III at the Smith Ranger Station, Slave Lake Forest. In total, he worked 31 years in dedicated service towards environmental protection, retiring in August, 1993. Patrick then moved to Rimbey where he and his wife, Leigh (1943-1998) found a home. He lived among the wonderfully friendly and warm people for 20 years until he passed away from cancer. He loved the wilderness and has returned to it.

VINCE FLEMING

Born on February 14, 1965 in France, Vince passed away on May 2, 2013 after a courageous battle with cancer at 48 years of age. Vince started his career with the Alberta Forest Service on a student fire crew in 1986. He graduated the NAIT Forest Technology program in 1987 with Mark Mill, Darren Britton, Ferenc Scobie, Ross Spence, Quentin Spila and Mike Sparks to name a few. From 1987 to 2000, he worked through the province on various helitack and rapattack crews, becoming the Provincial Rappel Coordinator in 2000. Vince was loyal, dedicated and passionate about his job, and often saw the potential in people that others didn't. As part of the rappel training each spring in Hinton, Vince organized an Alberta Wildland Firefighter run, and as of 2013 had raised \$6,000 for charity.

DARRYL HOLDNER

On July 21, 2013 Darryl passed away at the age of 59 years. Darryl graduated from the NAIT Forest Technology program in 1975 and worked as a Forest Officer with the Alberta Forest Service before resigning and moving on to new pursuits. Classmates included Hugh Boyd, Rory Thompson, John McGarva, Rick Arthur, Jim Maitland, Don Thompson, etc. Prior to his passing he was the General Sales Manager at Michener Allen Auctions.

DON DAWSON

Born on April 25, 1943 in Sidney, B.C., Don passed away on August 29, 2013 at the age of 70 years. He began his career with the Alberta Forest Service as a lookoutman on Junction Mountain, Bow River Forest in May 1962. He spent three years on Junction before becoming a Forest Officer in District 23B, Edson Forest in November 1964. Don took his Basic Ranger Course at the Forestry Training School in Hinton in 1965, and followed up with his Advanced Ranger training in 1972. He was reclassified to Forest Officer II at the Grande Cache Ranger Station, Edson Forest in December 1973. He was promoted to Forest Officer III at Grande Cache in May 1974, then transferred to Alder Flats in 1983 as the Forest Officer III in charge, retiring on May 16, 1997 after 35 years with the Alberta government. As part of centralization, Don's last role was closing the Alder Flats Ranger Station. Butch Shenfield commented that 'Don was one of those all-encompassing rangers who served in timber, fire, range, land use, and anything that came up in the community that could use assistance or support. He will be remembered as being very meticulous and thoughtful, and highly organized in all his office and field work'. He was a member of Pioneer Acres, where he kept his beloved antique tractor.

DENNIS HAWKSWORTH

Born July 18, 1948, Dennis passed away on August 30, 2013. He was an enthusiastic supporter of forestry and forest management in Alberta. His enthusiasm and high spirits made him many friends within and outside the forestry profession in Alberta and British Columbia. Dennis was raised in Kelowna, in the Okanagan area of British Columbia. His best friend's father owned a sawmill so they spent a lot of time together around the logs and sawdust, the smell of which he came to love and that set the direction of his interest in forestry. His father convinced him to go to university and he began his studies in 1966. During the summers he worked with industry in the Prince George area. After graduating from UBC with a degree in Forestry in 1972, he went to work for Netherlands Overseas Sawmills in both woods operations and sawmilling. During his four years there, their operations grew from 200,000 to 700,000 units of annual production. In 1976 Dennis was recruited by Weldwood to help construct a new sawmill at Burns Lake, and also to serve as a roving project manager. He was promoted to general manager of Weldwood's Babine Forest Products in 1983. Then, when the expansion projects began at Hinton, he was asked to visit in 1987 to advise on the design of the proposed new sawmill, and moved to Hinton in 1988 as project manager to build it. Upon the retirement of Don Laishley from Hinton, Dennis took over responsibility of both Forest Resources and the Hi-Atha Sawmill. In 1997 he was appointed Vice-President of Hinton Forest and Wood Products. During his time in Hinton, besides the successful sawmill development, he also

organized an integration of woods operations with the sawmill needs, oversaw the acquisition of Sunpine operations and achieved ForestCare certification for all their facilities. Dennis was also a member of Canada's Softwood Lumber Agreement negotiating team that same year, in 1999. Dennis was active on a number of industry and government committees both provincially and nationally. He served as president of the Alberta Forest Products Association in 1996 and was also active on the Board and several committees. He was Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Lumber Standards National Lumber Grading Association and Vice-Chairman of the Softwood Lumber Committee for the province of Alberta. In 1999 he served as a member of Canada's Softwood Lumber Agreement negotiating team. In 2000 he was appointed to an interim committee led by MLA Ivan Strang to design a new Alberta Forestry Research Institute under the Alberta Science, Research and Technology Amendment Act. Perhaps one of his favourite contributions was being on the Board of the (now) Foothills Research Institute from 1996 until 2004 where he was both an innovative leader and strong supporter. Upon retirement from Weldwood/West Fraser in 2005, Dennis joined the Alberta Government as Director of Forest Products in the fall of 2008 before finally retiring for good in March 2012. Away from the job, few could resist the "Hawk's" enthusiasm and *joi de vivre*. He was a keen outdoorsman, skier and had an encyclopaedic knowledge of roots, rock and roll musicians and music, with an extensive collection of both. He was a keen family man and although

his job often drew him away from spending the time he would wish with them, he made sure to make vacation time an experience by taking his family to many parts of the world for enjoyment and education. A committed father Dennis could be found on the ski hill with his two children early Saturday and Sunday mornings.

GEORGE ALFRED (ALF) LONGWORTH

Alf Longworth was born in Lambton Mills, Ontario on September 28th, 1920. He passed away on September 24, 2013 at 92 years of age. Alf attended Grade school in Ontario then entered the armed forces in 1943 where he spent three years as an Instructor at Camp Borden, Ontario. He retired from the force in 1946 and registered in the Forestry program at University of B.C. in 1947. He married his sweetheart, Kathleen Lawrence (Anderson) on September 9th, 1949 and graduated with a BSc in Forestry from UBC in 1952. For the next 25 years Alf saw a lot of the B.C. and Alberta forests and during those years he was Superintendent of Forests at Rocky Mountain House (1959-1963), Blairmore (1964-1972) and Peace River (1972-1977). He loved to fish; golf; umpire and play ball; play, coach and referee hockey and curl. He also loved nature and spent many hours tending his beautiful flower garden. Alf retired in 1977 and he and Kathleen travelled to a number of places including Hawaii, Australia and England where he researched his roots and wrote a book about his family tree and life experiences... a legacy that his family will hold dear.

YASUYUKI HIRATSUKA

Born December 27, 1933, Yasu passed away on October 13, 2013 just shy of 80 years of age. Yasu was an incredibly kind and compassionate man who had a profound impact on everyone he met. A globally recognized expert in Mycology, Yasu was a passionate scientist who, at almost 80 years of age, still made significant contributions to his field and maintained collaborations around the world. Peter Murphy remembers him as "an eminent forest mycologist/pathologist with the Canadian Forest Service, who supported students at the University of Alberta and was often a participant at Rocky Mountain Section Canadian Institute of Forestry meetings". Yasu was very active in the Japanese community, as well as with his church and was generous with his time helping those in need.

DIAN REDDEKOPP

Dian was born on September 16, 1939 and passed away on October 18, 2013 at 73 years of age. She started working at the Provincial Forest Fire Centre as an administrative support and branch receptionist from February 1990 to February 2007. She was initially hired for a two week photocopying job, and was quickly recognized for her gracious, friendly, cheery, and helpful disposition and offered a full-time position.

DAVE FOURNIER

Dave passed away on November 3, 2013 at 64 years of age. Dave was a graduate of the NAIT Forest Technology program Class of 1968. He joined the NAIT instructional team in 1988 providing many classroom and field training experiences

in GIS, GPS, harvesting, forest engineering as well as drafting to students. Dave retired in 2005 and travelled to many destinations over the next few years.

BOB CALTRELL

Born in Laglace, Alberta on September 27, 1939, Robert Caltrell passed away on November 7, 2013 at 74 years of age. He started working for the Alberta Forest Service in 1958 on an initial attack crew in Grande Prairie Forest. He was then on Snuff Tower as a lookoutman in 1960 and 1961. When Bob retired from the Canadian Forest Service as a Forest Insect and Disease Survey Ranger, he and his wife Vera were on Smoky Tower from 1984 to 2004. Bob worked with Dennis Quintilio and Dave Kiil doing fuel sampling plots in 1965 on the Hinton Northwest Pulp and Power Forest Management Agreement.

JOBST (JO) RAINER RICKERT

Jo was born on March 17, 1919 and passed away at Trout Lake, BC on November 6, 2013 at 94 years of age. Jo began working as a Forest Officer for the Alberta Forest Service in 1959 at Slave Lake. In 1961 he transferred to the Faust Ranger Station, Slave Lake Forest. He completed his Basic Ranger course at the Forestry Training School in Hinton in 1961, before moving to the Fox Creek District, Whitecourt Forest as a Forest Officer II in 1961. In 1964 Jo became an instructor with George Ontkean at the new Forest Technology program at NAIT. Jo often referred to the 1968 graduating class (45th class reunion picture included in the newsletter) as "his boys", attending a reunion when he could.

KEN WHEAT

Born on January 12, 1926, Ken was raised on the farm in Carbon, Alberta. He passed away on December 14, 2013 at 86 years of age. He joined the Calgary Highlanders at sixteen years old, serving overseas in the Second World War. He returned in 1945 and went to Mercoal for work, forever becoming a "Coal Brancher". There he met and married Doreen Stafford on July 11, 1948. Ken worked underground at the McLeod River Collieries, and became a Fire Boss. In 1959 he joined the Alberta Forest Service, serving for over 27 years. He was in the first graduation class at the new Forestry Training School in Hinton in 1960. He retired as Chief Ranger of the Robb Ranger District, Edson Forest, in 1987. Ken built their retirement log home in Robb, which gave him a great sense of pride and accomplishment. In his retirement years, Ken enjoyed his time as a Director for the Yellowhead Gas Co-op. He also enjoyed fishing, quadding, baking, picking berries, making jams and jellies, and socializing with family and friends. On hearing of his passing, Herman Stegehuis said "He knew his district more than any Ranger I have met. He treated the forests of Robb Ranger District as though they were his own. He was a top Fireboss of his era, great family man and big into black powder firearms. Ken supported his staff and gave us all lots of freedom to achieve results." Bob Udell said "Ken was a great guy, ran the AFS Ranger Station in the old way, where he was the go-to person for whatever was going on in the District. I think Ken built the last "Fab-alog" log home ever when he retired. Dick Corser had a residual supply of the specially notched logs designed using Des Crossly's

patented system, and Ken bought them up to build his house in Robb.

JEROME PLAMONDON

Jerome passed away on December 26, 2013 at 72 years of age. Jerome started work with the Alberta Forest Service as a seasonal warehouseman and patrolman in the Wandering River District, Lac La Biche Forest in the spring of 1981. He worked there until the fall of 1989 when he became the permanent warehouseman at the Lac La Biche Forest Headquarters. Jerome held that job until he retired in the fall, 2001.

WOLF STROEBEL

Born in Edmonton on May 9, 1962, Wolf passed away in Lac La Biche on January 10, 2014 at the age of 51 years of age. Wolf worked for Environment and Sustainable Resource Development for many years as a GIS Technician. Forestry runs in the family as both his father Ernie and brother Len were Forest Officers.

SARGE (EUGENE) BISSELL

On January 15, 2014, Sarge Bissell of Wabasca passed away at the age of 91 years. He is survived by his wife of 66 years, Jean; two daughters, three sons, 15 grandchildren and numbers great-grandchildren. Con Dermott provided the following of Sarge's history to the best of his recollection. "The Bissell brothers father started in the sawmill industry in the Town of Athabasca. As mentioned to me by one of the brothers, Ken Bissell, the sawmill was located right in the Town next to the Athabasca River, which is now the Town's recreation campground. The Bissell's house was in the Town of Athabasca and I understand has been set aside as a historical site. There were many brothers in the

family and John and Ken started their operations in Enilda, where their planer mill was established, and later their centralized sawmill. John and Ken operated a bush mill in the Whitefish, Salt Prairie and Red Earth area, and Sarge Bissell operated a Bissell sawmill in Wabasca on Sander Lake, in the old S8 Forest Management Unit. Sarge was an oldtime sawmill operator, who ran the mill and looked after the harvesting. Sarge was a real character who always chewed snoose and at time had most of it on his chin, but was a very honest individual and always ready for a debate. His sawmill was located on an abandoned radar site which was part of the Mid-Canada or Pinetree Line, part of the early warning system. In approximately 1970, Sarge got out of the sawmill business and worked for Highways operating a grader. In those days the road to Wabasca was not much and I always used to give him a rough time about only using one grader blade per year. In addition, to operating the grader, Sarge operated and maintained the utilities site plant for Wabasca as there was no power connection. Sarge Bissell was married to Frank Crawfords sister, which kept him in the know of forest industry happenings, giving me a rough time of things I had done or was involved with. Sarge was a great guy, always ready for a good debate, and very honest. Ken's wife, Jean still lives in Enilda, as does John Bissell. Sarge's wife, Jean lives in Wabasca."

FYI

FORESTS WITHOUT BORDERS

The Rocky Mountain Section (RMS) of the Canadian Institute of Forestry (CIF) recently created an Alberta Caucus for Forests without Borders, a registered charity in Canada, set up by CIF members both nationally and internationally. Forests without Borders' goal is to improve people's lives in developing countries through restoring or improving their forests to provide fuel wood, food, fodder, and overall environmental benefits. Further information can be obtained by contacting Chair Pat Wearmouth at wearmo@telus.net or visiting the website at <http://bit.do/FWB>.

WORLD WAR II DAMBUSTERS

Retired Forest Superintendent Fred Sutherland was recently interviewed about his experiences in the Second World War as part of the famous Dambusters aircrew. Following the war, Fred obtained his BSc in Forestry from the University of British Columbia and went to work for the British Columbia Forest Service. In 1964, he accepted a role of Forest Superintendent of the Rocky/Clearwater Forest in Rocky Mountain House. The following links outline the history of the Dambusters and Fred's role.

<http://bit.do/VintageWings>

<http://bit.do/Dambusters>

FOREST HISTORY PHOTO CORNER





1. Harvested timber being loaded on wagons to haul to mill, McLaren Lumber Company

2. Fire salvaged timber cut and decked at the foot of Crowsnest Mountain, McLaren Lumber Company, Blairmore, after 1910

3. Northwest Pulp and Power Forestry Team at the McLeod River Campground, circa 1963

Back Row (L to R): Steve Ferdinand, Bill Hanington, Ray Ranger, Jack Wright and Des Crossley. Front Row (L to R): Eric Marrison, Phil Appleby and Hank Somers

4. Keg River Firefighting Squad, winners of the Provincial Firefighting competition, 1976

The firefighters were Frank Ghostkeeper, Kelly and Bill Ducharme, Ralph and Ron Wanuch, Leslie House, Gerald Hamelin and Straw Boss Fred Wanuch. Forest Officer Ross Graham was joined by Lieutenant Governor Ralph Steinhauer for the award presentation.

5. Gordon Smart (R), Administrator of the new Land Use Section, 1965, with Senior Assistant Chuck Geale

6. Timber being hauled on wagons behind a tracked dozer, McLaren Lumber Company

7. L to R: Frank Platt, Ted Hammer, Tony Earnshaw and George Hopping at a Canadian Forestry Institute, Rocky Mountain Section meeting 1950s



1. Steve Otway and Herman Stegehuis (both NAIT Class of 1981) at Tom Archibald's retirement party

2. Cliff Henderson and Lorne Goff at Butch Shenfield's retirement party

3. Hugh Boyd and Bev Wilson at Rick Arthur's retirement party

4. L to R: Rick and Norma Bonar and Katherine and Tom Archibald at Bernie Edinger's retirement party

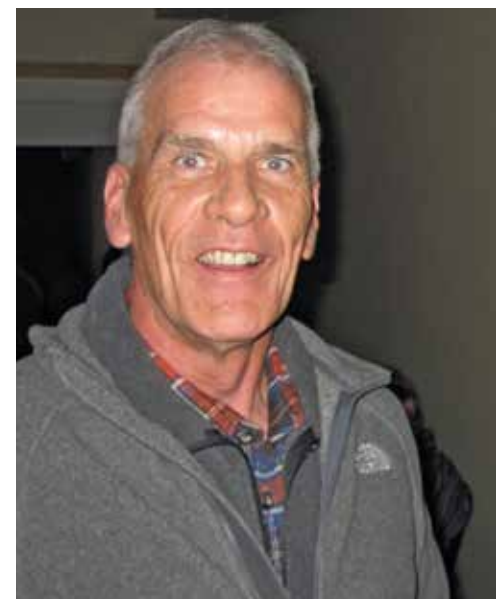
5. L to R: Rob Thorburn, Jim Lunn, Rob Manwaring and John Brewer at Tom Archibald's retirement party

6. Dennis Quintilio and Bernie Edinger at Bernie's retirement party

7. Noor Asiff presenting Kim Gesner with Bertie Beaver at Andy's retirement party

8. Paul King and Butch Shenfield at Butch's retirement party

9. Bruce MacGregor, Dennis and Leanne Quintilio at Butch Shenfield's retirement party









1. L to R: Ted Seraphim, Craig Armstrong, Hank Ketchum, Anne Giardini, Minister Diana McQueen, Brad Thorlakson, Howard Ewashko and Al Ward; May 10, 2013

2. Keith Branting and Greg Buchanan, Buchanan Lumber; July 18, 2013

3. Wayne Bowles and Andy Gesner at Andy's retirement party

4. L to R: Tony Sikora, Pam Alford, Brian Wallach, Jim McCammon, George Robertson and Jurgen Moll at Brian's retirement party

5. L to R: Craig Armstrong, President and CEO; Stefan Demharter, Vice President – Wood Products and Mac Millar, Millar Western Co-Chairman at opening of Millar Western's Fox Creek Division sawmill

6. Old Alberta Forest Service Bertie Beaver fire hazard sign, Cold Creek Staging Camp

7. Old sawmilling and road building equipment outside of the Buchanan Lumber office building

8. Jim Witiw and Hugh Boyd at the EMEND site, June 13, 2013

9. Robert Stokes (R) presenting Andy Gesner with a marquetry plaque at Andy's retirement party

1. Bruce Mayer (R) presenting Noor Asiff a marquetry plaque at Noor's retirement party

2. L to R: Tracey Cove, Art Peter and Bruce Mayer at Tracey's retirement party

3. Jan Schilf modelling an Alberta Forest Service dress uniform, August 20, 2013

4. L to R: Nick Nimchuk, Andrea Strickland and Rick Strickland at Rick's retirement party

5. L to R: Dennis Driscoll, Herman Stegehuis and Rob Thorburn at Herman's retirement party

6. L to R: Bob Lenton, Bruce Cartwright, Dennis Cox and Gary Smith at Bruce Cartwright's retirement party

7. EMEND Research Tour, Peace River August 26, 2013

L to R: Bruce Mayer (Assistant Deputy Minister, Forestry and Emergency Response Division, Environment and Sustainable Resource Development); Tom Rosser (Assistant Deputy Minister, Canadian Forest Service, NRCan - Ottawa); Kelvin Hirsch (Director Climate Change and Forests Research Program, Northern Forestry Centre, Canadian Forest Service, NRCan); Javier Gracia-Garza (Director General, National Capital Region, Science and Program Branch, Canadian Forest Service, NRCan - Ottawa); Dave Langor (Entomologist, Biodiversity and Pest Management, Northern Forestry Centre, Canadian Forest Service, NRCan); Tim Sheldon (Director General, Northern Forestry Centre, Canadian Forest Service, NRCan); John Stadt (Forest Ecologist, Forest Management Branch, Environment and Sustainable Resource Development)

8. NAIT Class of 1968, 45 years later, Everdell Hall, south of Rocky Mountain House, August 17 and 18, 2013

Back Row (L to R): Bob Glover, Floyd Adlem, Bruce Wakeford, Ed Picota, Bryan Allan, Rick Bambrick, Brydon Ward, Kelly O'Shea, Harvey Richert, Walter Hochacka, Gerald Arychuck

Front Row (L to R): Dennis Anderson, Brian Aaberg, Larry Lafleur, Conn Brown, Ryerson Christie, Harold Evenson

Missing: Ian Brace, Bob Erickson, Dave Fauville, Ken South, Dave Fournier, Doug Johnson, Morris Walters, Thor Knapp, Don Law, Bob Lewis, Norm Olson, Ray Pettiplace
Deceased: Bob Gordon, Jim McDermid, Ken Mulak, Bob Web, Bob Roswell







1. L to R: Bruce Mayer, Ross Spence and Morgan Kehr with Crowsnest Mountain in the background



2. L to R: Company founder Chester Mjolsness, Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development Minister Diana McQueen, Retired Woodlands Manager Dean Marshall and Owner Barry Mjolsness at Spray Lake Sawmill's 70th anniversary

3. L to R: Jim Maitland, Brent Schleppe and Bill McDonald at Bruce Cartwright's retirement party

4. L to R: Bruce Mayer, Bob Udell, Bob Newstead, Ken Yackimec, Peter Murphy and Cliff Smith; Forest History Association of Alberta Directors, December 2013



FORESTRY FUN FACT



This hand drawn sign was at the south entrance of the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve near Coleman. Travellers on the Forestry Trunk Road were to protect the forests and ensure they put their fires out. This sign was donated by Kelly O'Shea.



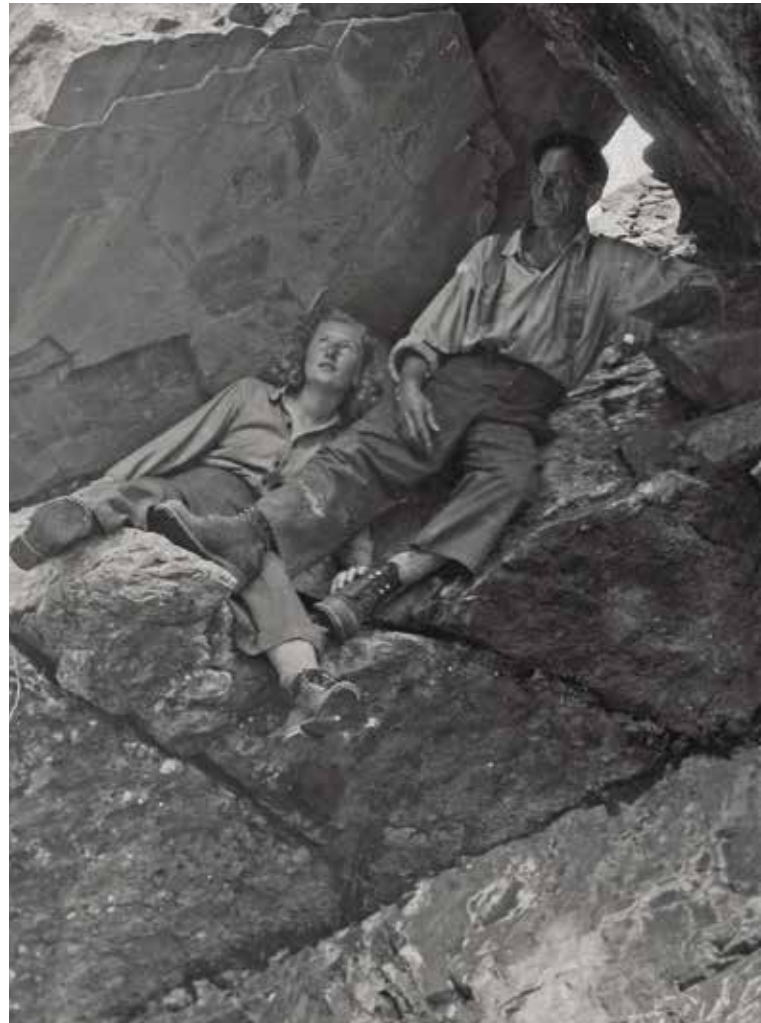
DO YOU KNOW WHO THESE PEOPLE ARE?

THE FOLLOWING EIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS ARE FROM A PHOTO ALBUM PURCHASED AT A GARAGE SALE AND VIEWED BY STAFF IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE. THE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE BELIEVED TO BE TAKEN OR BELONGED TO A C. SAWYER WHO WAS LISTED IN ALBERTA GOVERNMENT STAFF RECORDS AS A SEASONAL RANGER IN THE CLEARWATER FOREST AND WHO MOVED FROM THE DOMINION FORESTRY BRANCH TO THE ALBERTA FOREST SERVICE IN 1930. WE ARE LOOKING FOR ANYONE THAT MIGHT HAVE INFORMATION TO HELP VALIDATE THE PICTURES, THE PEOPLE, OR C. SAWYER.

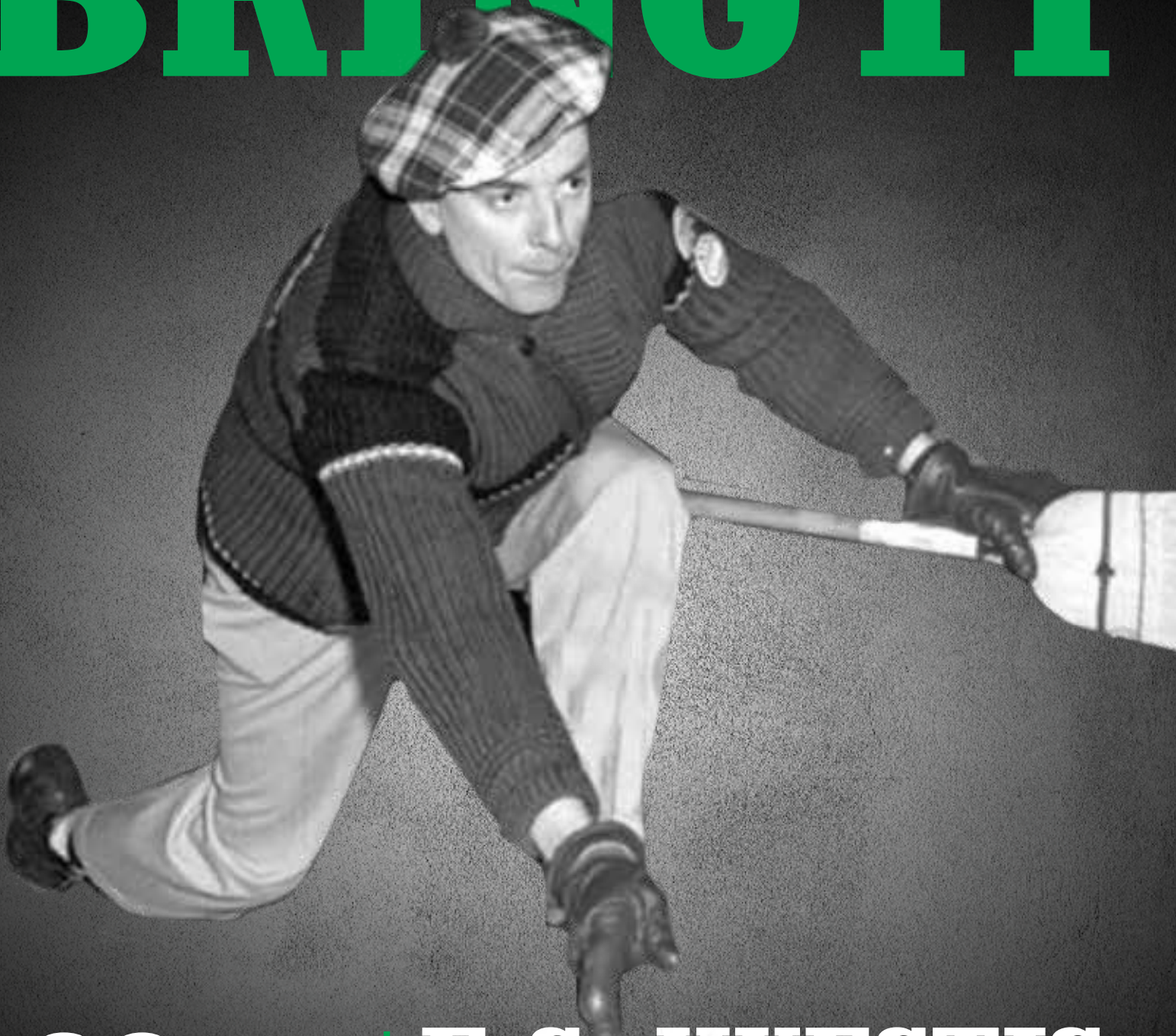




Who Are They?



**DON'T FORGET YOUR STONES AND
BRING IT**



38TH
ANNUAL

E.S. HUESTIS
CURLING BONSPIEL

FEBRUARY 22-23, 2014

ATHABASCA MULTIPLEX | ATHABASCA, ALBERTA

Contact Greg Boyachuk at Greg.Boyachuk@gov.ab.ca for further information.

TRAILS & TALES

Published by:
Forest History Association of Alberta

Design and Layout by:
Sheldon Belanger

Please send story ideas to:
Bruce Mayer
(780) 644-4656 or
Bruce.Mayer@gov.ab.ca

Mailing address:
22 Hutchinson Place
St Albert, Alberta T8N 6R3