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It is National Forest Products Week

British Columbia's most important industry, which provides 50 cents of every dollar earned in the province, will be observing National Forest Products Week, October 15 to 21.

Part of the observance of National Forest Products Week every year are inspection tours arranged by various pulp, paper and sawmill industries throughout British Columbia.

In keeping with this practice, Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited, which now makes a major contribution to the economy of Prince Rupert, is opening its doors to any groups or organizations which wish to familiarize themselves with its forest product, pulp for textiles. Tours can be arranged by getting in touch with the CCC industrial relations department at Watson Island.

It has been estimated that the forest industry, with its annual income of $675,000,000 in 1960, means $440 of purchasing power for every man, woman and child in B.C. For workers in the industry the returns are substantial and compare favorably with any in Canada. The B.C. forest industries employ 73,300 people in logging, sawmilling, pulp and paper, plywood manufacturing and related industries. The net value of forest production last year ($675,000,000) equals approximately 40 per cent of all goods produced in the province and about one-eighth of all Canada's commodity exports. Last year also, forest industries invested $110,700,000 in new construction equipment, maintenance and repairs to ensure growth and keep competitive.

Such an industry warrants the support of every man, woman, child and firm in British Columbia. What is good for the province is good for them.

. . . and Co-Op Week

Some 1,600,000 Canadians who believe in and practice the modern trend of togetherness, are this week celebrating National Co-Op and Credit Union Week. Among them are 6,000 members of the Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-Operative association and its affiliated credit unions.

While the principles of the co-operative movement have been followed in Canada since 1909 when the Co-Op Union was formed, it was in the early 1930s that Prince Rupert fishermen banded together to protect their own interests and work for themselves. Since that time the growth of the Fishermen's Co-Op here has been little short of phenomenal. From the original co-operative to help fishermen obtain a better price for their fish, it grew to include a consumer division, a bakery, a hardware store and a credit union.

As the years went by, the Co-Op plant at Fairview prospered, the fishermen, with the aid of the Co-Op, became owners of some of the finest and biggest fishing boats on the Pacific Coast. The Co-Op Centre brought all the individual departments under one roof along with its own credit union and several others. On Wednesday, the Co-Op will stage Open House at its expanded Fairview plant so that the public may see its modernized reduction plant and new crab processing plant.

An organization formed of a few persons banded together for the common good has grown into a giant enterprise doing $49,000,000 of business a year and which has become a powerful force in the community.

The Co-Op is a credit to its directors, members and the city.

. . . and also Business Women's Week

The role of women is becoming increasingly important in the overall economy of Canada says Miss Una MacLean in a message for Business Women's Week, October 16 to 22.

Miss MacLean then goes on to point out that the 7,000 members of the 170 Business and Professional Women's clubs throughout the Dominion, are busy with several new projects "to help Canadian women to discharge their growing responsibilities more effectively."

Here in Prince Rupert the small but effective Business and Professional Women's club joins the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs in marking a week to point up the work being done on behalf of the working girl whether she be 18 or 80.

Right now the BPWCs of Canada are studying the inheritance laws as they affect the status of women. There is also underway a three-part study of employment conditions, including equal pay, career preview programs and elimination of differentials paid men and women under minimum wage laws in provinces where discrepancies still exist.

There are few industries, professions or fields of endeavor where women are not found playing a key role. The Business and Professional Women's clubs of Canada are working to ensure that these women are given the fair treatment they deserve. The BPWC is too modern and polished to adopt a slogan such as "Women Workers of the World Arise," but they could and should. The local club has a membership of 15, which could be quadrupled. Why not join and see that the BPWC can do for you and you for it.

Canada loses standard-of-living title

A lot of printer's ink is going to be spilled before Canadians hear the last of Sweden overtaking us as the nation with the second highest standard of living in the world.

This "second highest" position is one that Canadians have enjoyed throughout the post-war period. Now the average man in Sweden either earns more money or gets more for his total income than his counterpart in Canada.

The only public outcry so far has come from Liberal Leader Lester Pearson, who said that Canada's drop to third place shows the country has been drifting aimlessly for the past four years and a general election is needed now.

This won't be the last Mr. Pearson will have to say on the subject. Out of this single piece of information the Liberals could fashion their next federal election campaign attack on the Conservative government — provided they can put across a constructive program to the voters.

This matter, however, goes deeper than party politics. The standard of living — difficult to measure and intangible though it may be — has become a matter of national pride. Canadians have said they don't mind second place because it is the price we pay for not becoming Americans.

This attitude is no longer valid. We can't very well become Swedes, nor for that matter, West Germans, who are likely to overtake us for third place in the next year or two.

The most hopeful sign is that the economy is beginning to move again. Devaluation of the Canadian dollar may help to produce the first export-import balance this country has seen for seven years. Business investment and consumer spending are picking up. The high post-war rise in costs and prices has been slowed down, and if costs stay down, productivity in industry may get a chance to lead to some real gains in national income.

— The Vancouver Province

A Bible Thought for Today

Why are you troubled, and why do thoughts arise in your hearts? — Luke 24:38.

"...BUMPED INTO A DUTCH DOOR..."

All Aboard . . .

with G.E. Mortimer

Sweden and Norway are harvesting twice the amount of lumber that British Columbia does—from the same area of land. Their land is of lower productive quality than British Columbia's. They are doing it by strict forest management.

British Columbia has made progress in replanting techniques. Loggers of this province also are wasting less wood than they used to do.

However, says Roderick Haig-Brown in his book, "The Living Land," B. C. coast forests are being cut faster than they are growing, to provide quick cash return. This policy goes against the advice of all the experts.

In the interior, growth is ahead of cut.

But in both regions, great amounts of wood are being lost through wasteful logging methods.

"Some 20 per cent of the sound wood volume of a mature forest is left behind as logging waste; up to 40 per cent of young mature forest also becomes waste. In other words, one tree in five of a mature forest and two trees in five of a young forest are lost.

"This loss is in the shape of small trees up to 12 inches in diameter, broken saw logs, broken chunks, inferior logs and trees and high stumps."

The province needs more pulp mills and portable waste-recovery plants.

It needs more research; more earnest efforts toward a sustained-yield policy.

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More than 94 per cent of British Columbia's forest land is publicly owned. A large amount of it is farmed and leased out to private concerns under sustained-yield and forest management agreements.

However, less than 16 per cent of the forest land, containing 27 per cent of wood that can be used, is under sustained-yield operation.

British Columbia's valuable forest industry is not as well managed as it should be. "So far the province has attempted to control forest operations largely by manipulating terms of private tenure, nearly always with unsatisfactory results," Mr. Haig-Brown says.

What is the alternative? Mr. Haig-Brown talks about "sufficiently flexible terms of tenure and taxation." Between the lines, one can read the possibility of stricter government control of lumbering.

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Although Mr. Haig-Brown does not spell out this idea, it seems to fit the philosophy of his book—a philosophy of resource planning.

Resource planning demands some sacrifice of individual liberty and short-term self-interest, for the general good, and for the good of future generations.

Pollution control and preservation of farm land may be costly, but they will be worthwhile in the long run. Salt-water sport fishing licences may be irksome but (Mr. Haig-Brown thinks) they may soon be necessary. He also urges a development of an integrated electric power network, which will fit in hydro, thermal and nuclear power so that current flows where and when it is needed. This may mean an increase in government control, but cheaper living.

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On the other hand, material efficiency may not be the only goal. Some 55 per cent of B.C. farms are small part-time operations that average $650 a year in produce. Many "full-time farms" are small and inefficient. But they produce good citizens who are a stable element in the nation.

"A sound and prosperous farm population is just as important for its human yield of valuable citizens as it is for its more commonly recognized yield of milk or potatoes or grain."

The middle way of "vertical" co-operatives may allow the farmer to preserve his independence, but gain some of the advantages of large-scale farming.

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We tolerate some wasteful resource uses with open eyes. North America's huge fleets of gas-eating private cars are a wasteful use of petroleum. But we like private cars. And perhaps a new energy source will be found.

Other kinds of waste appear more serious—the loss of farm land, the fouling of rivers, the waste of human resources for lack of adequate welfare and rehabilitation machinery.

Will the people "grow up" soon, and yield more of their short-term self-interest for the general good? Mr. Haig-Brown seems confident that they will. Other observers may no be so optimistic.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Signed articles and editorials credited to other newspapers do not necessarily reflect the views of The Daily News.

GERARD M. COLEMAN, 41, has been appointed manager of sales for Canadian National Hotels. Mr. Coleman, who will be in charge of sales promotional efforts for all CN hotels, has been in the hotel industry for 21 years. He entered the field as night manager of the Admiral Beatty Hotel, Sani Saint John and was later employed at both the Windsor and the Mount Royal in Montreal.

SHORT SERMONS

A hero is no braver than an ordinary man, but he is brave five minutes longer.

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When we can't make light of our troubles it is better to keep them dark.

gems of thought

Charity is injurious unless it helps the recipient to become independent of it.

—John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The Packsack of Gregory Clark

Copyright: Canada Wide

There is something very mysterious about life, and hunters are the most familiar with it. When you are deer hunting, crafty searching the bush over hill and dale, you jump as many as a dozen ruffled grouse a day, and never lay eyes on a buck. After three or four days of this, you decide to leave the rifle at camp and go grouse shooting with your shotgun. At least you will have some birds to show for your labors.

And all day you never see a single grouse, but maybe five deer will jump, half an hour apart, and all of them within 50 yards and perfect targets for a rifle.

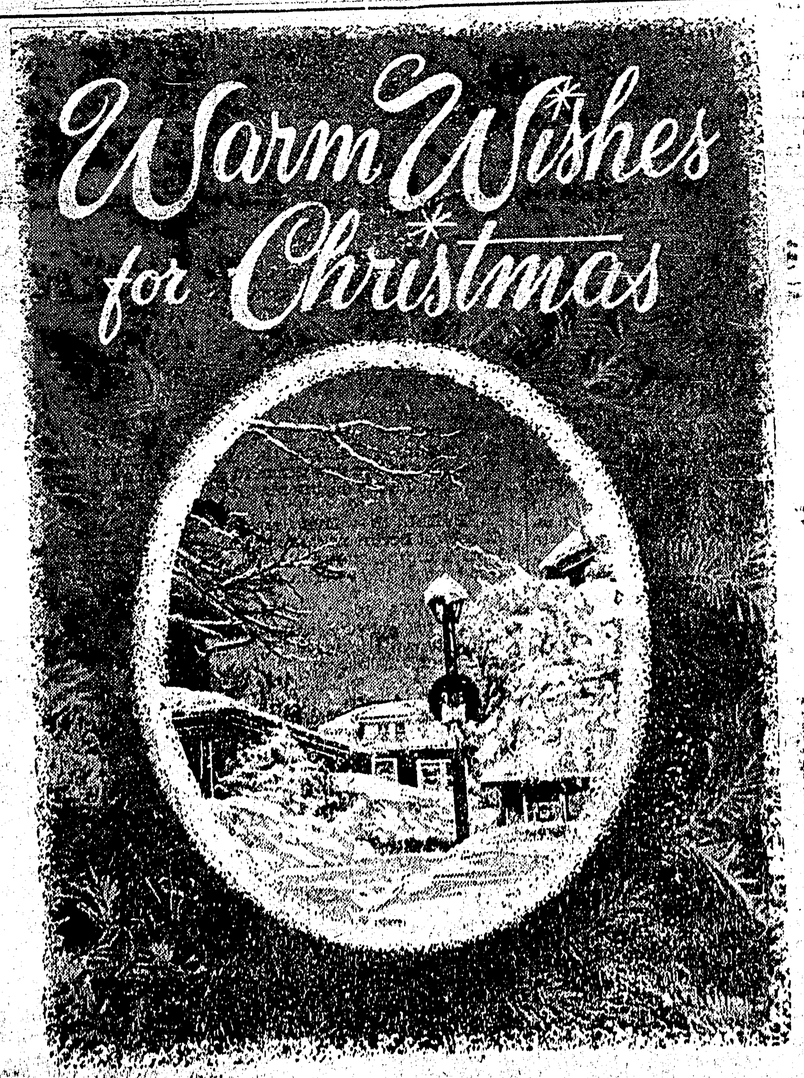
There is no explaining this. It is comparable to the classic experience of fishermen expressed in the saying: "What is the best day for fishing? The day before you come, and the day after you leave."

But if hunting and fishing were a sure thing, the ranks of sportsmen would be reduced by more than half. It is the challenge of the uncertain that attracts the adventurous spirit. Nothing is more humdrum than certainty.

Not coincidental

From The Economist, London

The increase of nearly one-quarter in wages costs per unit of manufactured output during the past ten years and the heavy falls in employment in such important sectors as automotive and electrical production cannot be merely coincidental.



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