BY E. H. ROBERTS

Director of Forests, Saskatchewan

Mr. Macdonald's remarks were to the point on this subject wherein he outlined three classes of persons who should be taken care of in any post-war rehabilitation plans. Of first consideration and most deserving are the returned men from all branches of service who are not immediately able to be absorbed in their former employment or secure other positions suitable to their training and experience. Second come the munitions and war industry workers released from wartime employment and casting about for gainful work in peacetime industry. Thirdly, but not unimportant, are youths who were too young or not qualified through no fault of their own for war service of any kind. These boys past the compulsory school age who have no desire, aptitude or financial resources to continue their education, will be under a handicap when applying for jobs. The two former classes, of ex-service and war workers, will be first absorbed and have preference for all job vacancies. It is essential, therefore, that the teen-age youth be provided for in any post-war rehabilitation plans in order that we do not again create a condition of unemployment and shiftlessness in these age classes as existed prior to the present conflict.

Referring to Mr. Fred Morrell's article in the January issue of *American Forests* it is apparent that C.C.C. (or N.F.P.) program should be a "permanent institution of government that can be organized and fitted into the general scheme of things with regularity and precision." . . . "Experience seems to indicate that the original concept of C.C.C. (N.F.P.) as a conservation work relief training agency is sound and should be continued. The Corps should continue to offer employment to out of school boys in the conservation of natural resources."

BY HENRI KIEFFER

Director, Forest Protection Service, Quebec.

I think that the first question to consider in connection with post-war rehabilitation planning is the formation of good committees. It is most important that these committees be composed of good men. These committees should be small because, as you all know, usually only two or three of the members do all of the work. The remaining members simply criticise and approve. Only practical and experienced men familiar with forest labour should be appointed.

I believe that this Society, which has Forest Engineers in all spheres of forest activities could be a great help in directing a forest rehabilitation organization. As you know, such an organization has not yet been set up in Canada.

The big problem, I believe, will be the proper selection of forest workers. They will have to be grouped according to their mentality, education, disposition and other qualities of adaptability. It is common knowledge that when men are grouped in accordance with their particular abilities, they do a good job.

In the province of Quebec, it is appalling to see forest workers spending so much of their time in travelling from one region to another and in having to go back home so frequently. I have formed the opinion that if welfare committees were organized to look after their families, as in the army, the men would stay much longer on their jobs. Why shouldn't the moral and social welfare of the forest workers' families be looked after by improving their living conditions?

As to the post-war rehabilitation program as it would apply to the forest, it could be revised by the provincial or regional committees. The main duty of foresters is to advise the members of the different committees so that they may visualize the exact situation when the program is submitted to them.

BY ELLWOOD WILSON
Consulting Forester, Knowlton, P.Q.

After the war, soldiers, munitions workers and young people reaching an age when they must earn their own livings are going to ask: "How is it that you could give us work and take care of us in wartime and now you tell us that we can find work for ourselves or starve." They are just not going to be put off with some nonsense about the law of supply and demand or with any academic theories of economics. They are going to demand a new deal or know the reason why, and they are going to refuse to go through the hell of the last depression. It is all very well to talk about individual initiative and the hardy pioneers. Society has grown far too complex, industry has become a matter of huge corporations, and the opportunities for a man to go into business for himself have practically vanished.

If we can tax ourselves to win a war, how much more can we afford to tax ourselves to fight against unemployment, undernourishment, slum housing, and lack of educational facilities. We already tax ourselves huge sums to take care of paupers and criminals caused by such conditions.

We must plan now for these problems, and not wait until the soldiers are returning on the transports and the munition workers are being fired.

What can the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers do?

One of the greatest contributions President Roosevelt has made is his establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, in which about 300,000 young men, unemployed, have each year been taken off the streets and given an education and wholesome outdoor work. They have been shown how to live decently, how to take care of their health and how to work in co-operation. They have been taught elementary school subjects, when necessary, and trained in forestry, mechanics, plumbing, radio technique, automobile repairing, carpentry, clerical and other office work, stenography and type-writing. They have been trained to build roads, trails, bridges, telephone lines, to do improvement work in the woods, to prevent and check erosion, to plant trees for windbreaks and in plantations, to fight forest fires and many other things.

The housing and discipline have been taken care of by the Army, without military drill, and the work has been directed by the U.S. Forest Service. These are the two most honest of the government departments and there has been not even the suspicion of political graft or patronage in this work.