

The New Brunswick Forest Authority, 1973-1980: An Experiment in Government- Managed Forests

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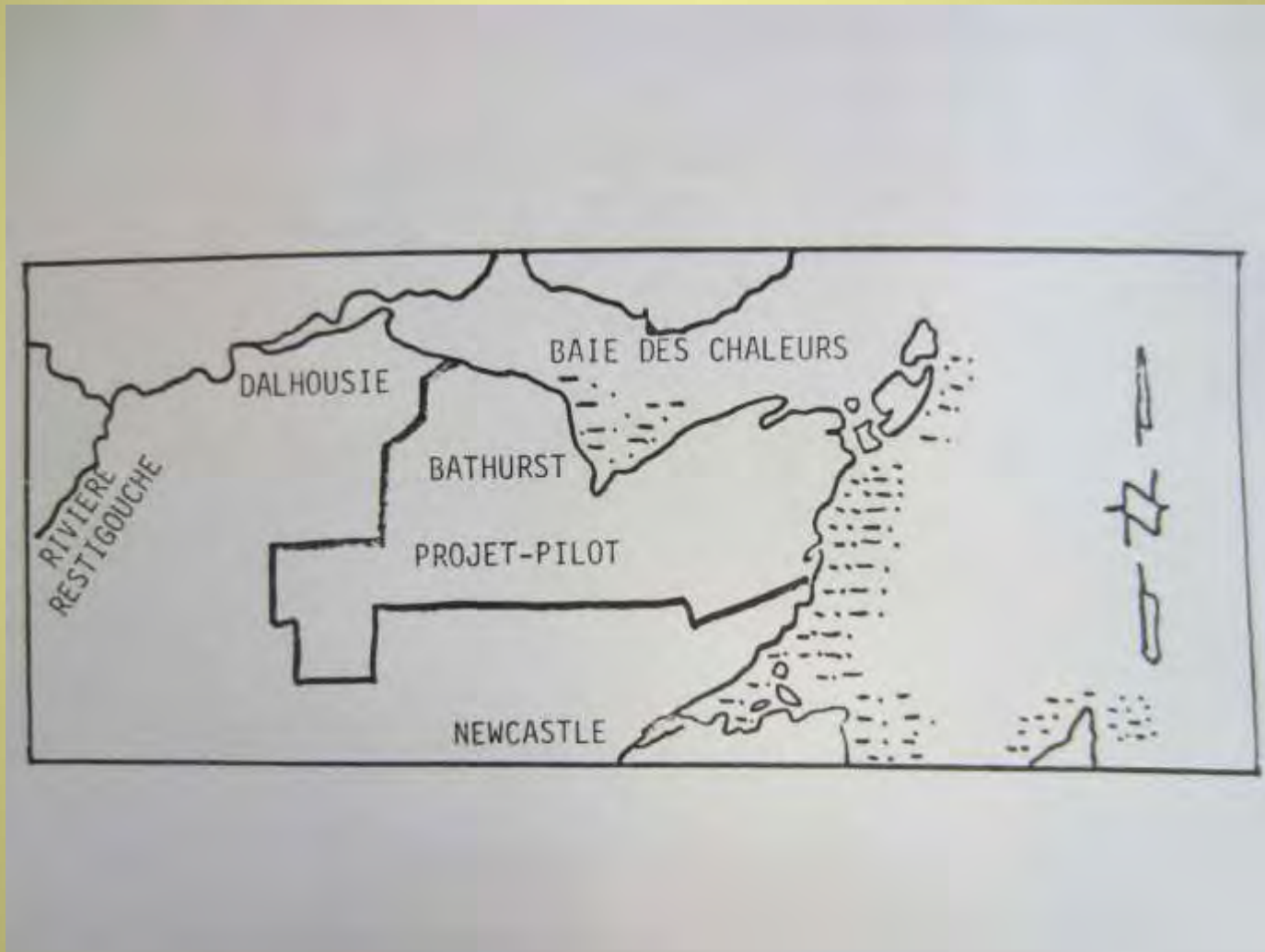
Fraser Cos. Mill in Edmundston, NB, c. 1950s



Progressive Conservative Premier Richard Hatfield, 1975



The Bathurst Pilot Project Area



Ray Williston, 1972

Consultant Hired To Deal With Report

The provincial government has hired Ray Williston of Victoria, B.C., as a consultant to deal with the recommendations of the recently-released Clark commission report on New Brunswick's pulp and paper industry.

Mr. Williston is the former minister of mines, forests and water in B.C.

"While in New Brunswick," says a government release, "he will work closely with both the forest industry and the provincial government in initiating changes in the forest industry."

"As the British Columbia minister responsible for development of that province's forest industry," the release says, "he initiated the first application on a province-wide basis for close - utilization and sustained - yield procedures."

Mr. Williston was chairman of the B.C. negotiating committee responsible for the Columbia River Water Treaty, a director of the British Columbia Railway, an organizer of the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers and or-



RAY WILLISTON

ganizer of the B.C. Pollution Control Board.

The announcement of his New Brunswick appointment was made from the office of Economic Growth Minister Paul Creaghan.

JANUARY, 1974

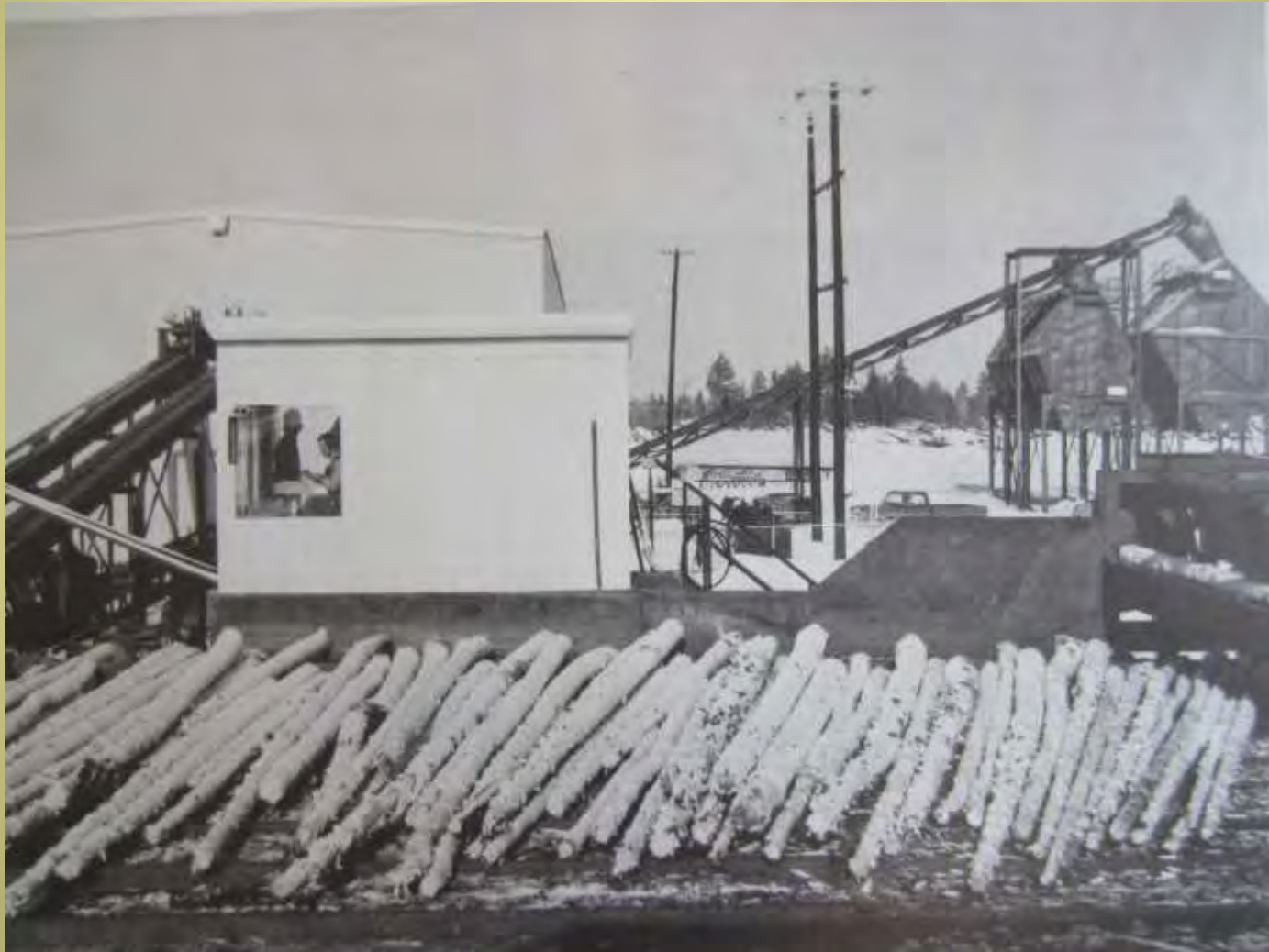
Preparation of Log Storage Yard, 1973



Forest Authority Experiment: Tree-Length, Clear-Cut Harvesting



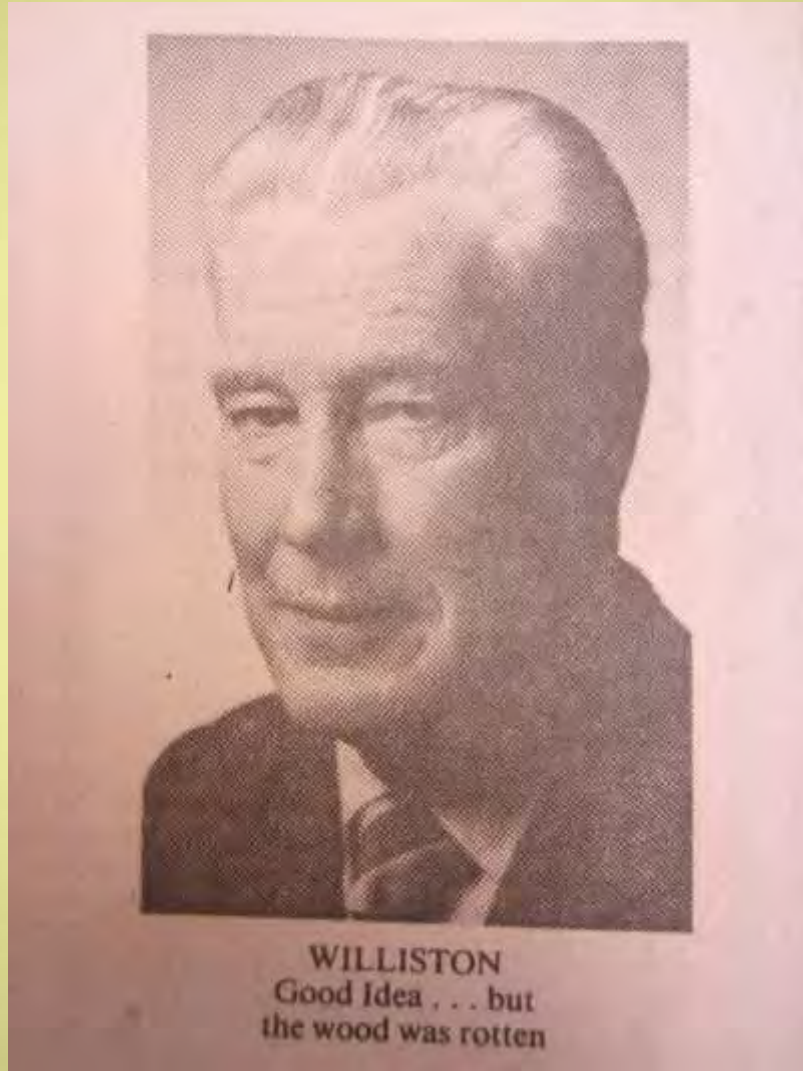
Log Deck, Brunswick Mills Ltd.



Full Storage Yard, 1975



Williston as Sacrificial Lamb



The Telegraph Journal, 1 October 1977

Alan Graham, Liberal MLA for Kent County in 1970s



Thank you for listening.

Progressive Forest Legislation in New Brunswick, 1906-1908

Dr. Bill Parenteau Professor of History
University of New Brunswick

Looking Back, Looking Forward: The Ongoing History of Canada's Forests

Canadian Institute of Forestry, National Electronic Lecture Series

20 June 2012

Timeline for Progressive Forest Reform in NB

- 1900 – Formation of the Canadian Forestry Association
- 1906 Public Domain Act
- 1908 Opening of the New Brunswick Forestry School
- 1909 Federal Commission of Conservation

Timeline (cont)

- 1910 Annual Meeting of the CFA in Fredericton
- 1914 Flemming Crown Land Scandal
- 1916 Beginning of the NB Forest Survey
- 1918 Modern NB Forest and Forest Fires Acts



Gilbert Prince, 1888-1952

Figure I: The Achievements of Gilbert Prince, 1917-1952

A. Professional Distinctions:

Director, New Brunswick Forest Survey, 1917

Chief Forester, New Brunswick, 1918

New Brunswick Forest Advisory Committee, 1918

Provincial Fire Inspector, Board of Railway Commissioners

Chairman, Board of Examiners, New Brunswick Forest Service

Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, 1924-1952

Member, Committee on Lumber, Imperial Economic Conference, 1934

Member, Eastern Canadian Lumber Trade Promotion Committee, 1934-38

Delegate, Dominion-Provincial Conferences, 1935, 1946

Member, Natural Products Control Board, 1937

Chairman, New Brunswick Pulpwood Advisory Committee, 1941-45

Member, Regional Committee of Military District No. 7, 1943-1946

B. Civic Contributions and Honours

Director, Boys Scouts of Canada, Fredericton District

President, Fredericton Science Club

Director, Canadian Forestry Association, 1922-34, 1936-1938

Vice President, Canadian Society of Forest Engineers

Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935

Coronation Medal, 1937

Member, University Senate, 1938-42

Executive Committee, Diocesan Synod of Fredericton (Anglican)

Member, Board of Governors, Rothesay Collegiate School, 1945

President, University of New Brunswick Alumni Association, 1946-47

Gilbert Prince on the Qualities of the Ideal Forester (from Manual of General Instructions, NB Forest Service, 1919)

Integrity: This is not only the most important but the most common trait of the Forest Service man. It means plain honesty, reliability, truthfulness and clean habits.

Indifference, no matter how well veneered with ability and culture have never gotten very far for long. A Forest Ranger must be honourable in all his dealings, whether with the public, his superior officers, or his fellow Rangers. A Forest Ranger is out of place in the great and important work in which the Forest Service of the province is engaged unless he can command the respect of those with whom he comes in contact.

Gilbert Prince on the Qualities of the Ideal Forester (from Manual of General Instructions, NB Forest Service, 1919)

Loyalty: Loyalty is the spirit which puts the organization and its ideals above the man, that recognizes the absolute need for co-operation and discipline, but which will not hesitate to incur disfavour if clearly necessary for the vital good of the service.

Constructive criticism is the chief method of building up the service, and this is a fact recognized by all progressive leaders.

Gilbert Prince on the Qualities of the Ideal Forester **(from Manual of General Instructions, NB Forest Service, 1919)**

Hardiness: The work of a Ranger demands a rugged physique and enjoyment of physical hardship.

Courage: A timid man can accomplish little, but an overbearing and officious Ranger can do more harm than good .

Public Service: The strength of the service lies wholly in the fact that its ideals are to give the greatest possible service, regardless of personal inconvenience or hardship. To do this men of high moral character must be secured and retained.