Labour/Le Travailleur

Bus Griffiths' *Now You're Logging*: A Graphic Novel about British Columbia Coastal Logging in the 1930s

Gordon Hak

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Now You’re Logging: A Graphic Novel about British Columbia Coastal Logging in the 1930s

Gordon Hak

A COMIC BOOK is an unlikely entrée into the history of logging in coastal British Columbia, but Bus Griffiths’ 1978 graphic novel Now You’re Logging provides an intriguing window onto work in the woods in the 1930s. Griffiths worked for years as a logger on the coast, experiencing the camps of the 1930s directly. One of his prime aims was authenticity: he was tired of reading books on logging by people who had never spent any time in the woods.¹ Now You’re Logging tells a story, replete with characters— who are, well, cartoonish — and romance, but it also takes the reader into the workplace, where skill, teamwork, and danger shape the daily lives of the men. Like Griffiths’ other logging art, the book is an important historical document. The introduction to the first edition of the 119-page book was written by Daniel T. Gallacher, curator at the Provincial Museum of British Columbia: “It is not an overstatement to say that Bus Griffiths’ works— both paintings and drawings— have become our most important resources for details on logging technol-


THANKS FOR GETTING ME UP HERE WITH YOU AL.

HELL...IT COULDN'T BE ANY GOOD WITHOUT YOU RED!

YOU MUST'VE FIGURED A WAY TO GET THE DONKEY ACROSS THE RIVER?

I'VE GOT A FEW IDEAS...I JUST HOPE THEY WORK...I'LL TELL YOU ABOUT EM LATER...BUT I'VE GOT TO SEE THOSE FALLERS!

I'VE BLAZED A LINE TO THE RIVER...THINK WE CAN WIGGLE BETWEEN THE TREES...THERE'S ONLY ONE "WINDFALL" TO CUT, BUT THERE TWO CEDARS I'VE MARKED JUST ABOVE THE RIVER...FALL 'EM AND BUCK A 48 FOOT COT OFF THE BUTT OF EACH OF 'EM!

AL!

RED, WILL YOU TAKE THE SMALL BLOCK AND TUG ON IT AND HANG IT ON THAT JIB ROPE BEHIND THE BIG FIR...I'LL PULL OUT THE MOVIN' BLOCK ON THE FIR FOR OUR FIRST PULL!

WE'RE READY TO MOVE OUT! HEY DAVE...I'LL DO THE SHOORE, AND YOU FALLERS, PUT ONE OF THE LUGS ON THE BACK OF THE SLEIGH!

JEAN AL, SET AL!

OKAY SNOOZE...GO AHEAD ON HER!


Logging Terms

- Windfall - a tree toppled by wind
- Shackle - to protect with a shackle or clevis
- Note - Fallers select the best fir on the place, cut it into the stuff and restrict their movements. A lot of them were Stavefield Co., they had the lumber in the outer wood outside of the parts. The outer wood was bought sometimes too large, then reduced in water containing linsed oil of the same upset and thickener like a blanket under the oil. The little outer resilience - on a wet day the fallers could occasionally lower out the short tail and if it became soaked, could raise the stump, cut it off, and wring it out.
ogy, activities, nomenclature and slang-terms — the knowledge of which is vital for a firm understanding of the forest industry in its formative years.  

Griffiths was born in Moose Jaw in 1913, moving with his family to the BC coast in 1922. By the 1930s he had given up office work and chosen to work in the forests. He kept logging until 1961, when he began commercial fishing out of Fanny Bay on Vancouver Island. At a young age he dreamed of becoming a cartoonist but local newspapers were not interested in his drawings. In the 1940s he conceived of recording logging history and telling logging stories in comic-book form, and a few of his works were published by Maple Leaf Publishing, a Vancouver firm. In the early 1970s he again took up the idea and the result was Now You’re Logging.

The book captures a particular time and place in West Coast logging. The depression of the early 1930s, coupled with the American Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930, which largely shut Canadian lumber out of the US market, devastated the industry. However, recovery was around the corner. While the overall impact on the Canadian economy of the trade agreements reached in Ottawa at the Imperial Economic Conference in 1932 may have been “pathetically small,” there was a dramatic impact on the British Columbia coastal lumber industry. The deal allowed Canadian lumber into the British market on favourable terms, and soon coastal operations were running full tilt servicing new customers.

The story is set in the coastal forests of BC, and here, as in the American Pacific Northwest, because of the massive trees and the topography, logging procedures were different from those found elsewhere. The ocean, too, was important in structuring the industry. Sawmills were concentrated in the Vancouver area and a few points on Vancouver Island. Logging was done up the mainland coast from Vancouver and on Vancouver Island. Tug boats pulled large rafts or booms of logs from the isolated camps to the mills. During the 1920s and 1930s Vancouver Island was increasingly emerging as a focal centre for the coastal industry. H.R. MacMillan, a forest industry tycoon, extended his operations to the island in 1936 when he purchased standing timber and a mill in the Alberni Valley. Bus Griffiths’ life reflected this trend. He began as a logger in the Fraser Valley and up the Mainland coast, but by World War II he was living and logging on Vancouver Island.


There's a spliced eye in one end of the rope, and we use a "cat's paw" hitch to tie the other end to the eye... like this!... it's fast and safe, and it's easy to adjust the slack in your rope.

When you're climbin', don't try to hug the tree... it's not a girl! Give yourself enough slack an' lean back on your rope — this rope has a steel core, an' you don't have to worry about the sonofabitch breaking!

One bit on your axe is stubbed off for choppin' knots. The other is for choppin' off the top and it's razor sharp — it can cut thru that rope with one swipe — so don't you forget...

Now we're gonna climb up an' knock off the limbs, an' then we'll top her! Just take your time an' don't get excited!

Well, let's go! We'll climb up together.

Just take your time — you're doin' fine!
Technologically, Griffiths also captures a particular time. In the 1930s trucks were replacing trains for transporting logs over long distances in the woods, usually to the seaside. Developments in engine and tire technology, as well as modifications by local operators, made it possible for trucks to carry the large, heavy coastal logs. The Griffiths story is set in a truck logging camp, and one of the characters relates the history:

A FEW YEARS AGO A LOT OF THE GUYS SAID TRUCKS WERE NO GOOD IN THE WOODS—THEY FIGURED TRAINS WAS THE ONLY THINGS .... A LOT OF OUTFITS TRIED TRUCKS, BUT THEY WASN'T GETTIN' ANYWHERE—THEY THOUGHT THEY COST TOO MUCH, BROKE TOO EASY, AN' WOULDN'T PACK ENOUGH WOOD—but they was all foolin' around with single-axle jobs—then some old farmer from the Fraser Valley started hauling logs off Vedder Mountain with trucks, an' he showed everybody how to use 'em—I guess he was a mechanic, an' a good one—anyway, he made six-wheeler out of his trucks an' that was the answer! (p. 26)

As Griffiths notes, the Fraser Valley has long been cited as the birthplace of truck logging in British Columbia.\(^5\) As well as allowing access to new areas of the forest and higher terrain up steeper grades, the improvement of truck technology allowed smaller, less capitalized operators to play a role because truck logging did not demand the construction of a costly logging railway network in the woods. So-called truck logging came to refer not only to a type of logging but also the size of an outfit. There were truck loggers — small operators organized in the Truck Loggers Association in the early 1940s — and there were the majors, big operators such as Bloedel, Stewart & Welch, and the H.R. MacMillan Export Company. While major coastal operators used railways through the 1950s, by the 1940s large and small operators were increasingly relying on trucks to transport logs. The other major technological change of the era was the advent of power saws. If trucks were relatively new in the mid-1930s, power saws had still not arrived. Successful experiments with power saws in British Columbia began in 1937 at a Bloedel, Stewart & Welch’s Franklin River camp near Port Alberni.\(^6\)


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YOU NEEDN'T BOther, PULL in the MACHINE, I CHECKED HER, AN' SHE'S ORAY. YOu CAN GO AHEAD AN' THREAD RESATIVE'S THE END OF THE SPAR TREE.-

SHEDDING HIS BELT AND SPURS, AL TAKes THE END OF THE STRAULINE, SITS IN THE PASS CHAIN, AND IS PULLED BACK UP THE SPAR TREE.-

THE STRAULINE IS THREADED THRU THE HIGH-LEAD, OR BILL BLOCK, FROM THE MACHINE SIDE. THEN DOWN THRU THE HAULBACK BLOCK FROM THE OPPOSITE SIDE. -

AL MAKES THE END OF THE LINE FAST TO THE SHELL OF THE BLOCK, THEN PULLS SLACK ON THE BIGHT OF THE LINE BETWEEN THE BLOCKS.-

PUT THE BIGHT OF THIS LINE IN THAT BLOCK, AN' THEN PULL LOTS OF SLACK SO AL CAN COME DOWN WITH THE END OF THE LINE.-


THE STRAULINE IS UNHOOKED, AND THE EYE OF THE HAULBACK IS FASTENED TO THE EYE OF THE MAINLINE WITH A SMALL SNAKLE. THEN THE HOOK CLIMBS BE-TWEEN THE DRUMS ON THE CHUTE AND SIGHTS FROM THE UNDERSIDE, ALONG THE FLANGE OF THE DRUM TO THE BLOCK IN THE TREE. TO MAKE SURE THE LINES WILL SPOOL PROPERLY IF THE MACHINE IS NOT IN LEAD, THE NOSE OF THE SLEIGH IS MOVED TO ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER TO MAKE THE "DONKEY." ENGINEER "PUNCHER." A SLEIGH-MOUNTED MACHINE WITH DRUMS FOR SPOOLING CABLE. POWERED BY STEAM, GAS, AND LATER, BY DIESEL.-

The High Rigger at Work, p. 20.
logging process are also covered with care and pride. The account of hauling the logs from where they are felled in the woods to the road where they are loaded onto the trucks introduces us to the work of the hooktender, whistle punk, chokerman, donkey puncher, and chaser. The rhythm, sounds, and violence of the process are captured in the prose:


Special attention is given to the jobs of hand falling and bucking timber (bucking is the process of cutting the tree into log lengths after it has been felled). The coming of power saws after 1937 made hand falling and bucking of particular historical interest; Griffiths breaks the narrative of the story to describe the process in great detail. The poetry of the faller’s life was not lost on him, as is seen in the introduction to this segment:

TIM-BER-R-R-R!! THE CRY ECHOES THRU THE WOODS ... THE SOUND OF STEEL WEDGES DRIVEN WITH A HEAVY HAMMER, FOLLOWED BY THE “ZIP-ZIP” OF A FAST-PULLED FALLING SAW!... THEN THE CRY GOES UP AGAIN, “TIM-BER ...BACK IN THE WOODS”! THE SOUND ROLLS THRU THE WOODS LIKE THE DEEP HOWL OF A WOLF —

WOOD FIBRES TEAR APART, & AN ALMOST HUMAN CRY SEEMS TO COME FROM THE DOOMED TREE AS IT LEAPS FROM THE STUMP & CRASHES TO THE EARTH, ENDING A LIFE-SPAN OF HUNDREDS OF YEARS! ... THE HAND FALLERS ARE AT WORK! (p. 91, emphasis in original)

The following six illustrated pages outline the details of falling and bucking by hand. With such large trees the process is tricky and dangerous, and the clarity of Griffiths’ account is remarkable.
The Bucker——

His job was to cut the felled timber and make it ready for the saw. This required skill and patience. The bucker had to be able to judge the length of the tree accurately. He would make a notch on one side and then cut along the line of the notch until the tree fell. This was called "undercutting." When the tree was cut, it would fall into the notch and be ready for the saw.

When the tree was clear of the ground, the bucker would make the cut. The cut would usually be started or finished by "undercutting." First, the bucker would make a notch on one side of the tree. Then, he would make a cut along the line of the notch. This was called "undercutting." The bucker would then make a cut on the opposite side of the tree. This would cause the tree to fall into the notch and be ready for the saw.

The Bucker had a sledge hammer and a hanging wedge. These were used to drive wedges under the tree to help it fall. The hanging wedge was used to hold the tree steady while the bucker worked on it. The wedge was driven into the tree until it was firm. Then, the bucker would make a cut along the line of the wedge. This would cause the tree to fall into the notch and be ready for the saw.

The Saw Used by the Bucker was specially made for the job. It was a lot deeper from back to point of tooth than a felling saw. It was used on eight foot lengths were most commonly used.

It was a two-man saw, and it was necessary to have two men to work the saw. The bucker would make the cuts, and his partner would hold the saw. The saw would then be moved to the position where the bucker would make the next cut. This process would be repeated until the tree was cut into sections that could be hauled away.

The Bucker wore a special type of clothing to protect himself from the falling timber. He would wear a heavy coat and pants, as well as a hat to protect his head. He would also wear steel-toed boots to protect his feet.

The Bucker was a valuable member of the logging crew. He was responsible for cutting the tree into sections that could be hauled away. Without the bucker, the logging operation would come to a halt. The bucker was a skilled and important member of the logging crew.

The Bucker, p. 92.
The book notes the seasonal rhythm of camp life. Heavy winter snow made logging impossible, so in most years there was a break over Christmas for a few weeks. The men left camp, most heading to the city, downtown Vancouver, the centre of social and cultural activity for unmarried loggers from all over the coastal region. But some, such as Griffiths, were connected to small communities near the logging sites where they worked. They constituted the "homeguard" and were often linked to a piece of land and a family. There was also usually a break from logging in the heat of the summer, when the fire hazard was acute.

Danger in the woods was and is part of logging. The many things that could go wrong while falling and bucking trees; manipulating massive, heavy logs over rough terrain; and using power machinery, pulleys, and cables meant that injury and even death were an ever-present threat on the job. In the 1930s logging was recognized as one of the most dangerous occupations in the province, and the death toll per thousand board feet of logs taken out of the woods was rising. As a member of the provincial Workmen’s Compensation Board noted in 1932: “At one time the average used to be one [man] killed for every 50 million board feet of logs hauled, now this has increased to one killed for every 47 million feet.” Workers, the provincial compensation board, union organizers, and companies all recognized the growing problem. Union organizers blamed speed-up, the increased pace of work in the woods, while the companies targeted worker error, launching safety campaigns to educate workers about the dangers in the woods.

There are three incidents in the book that cause injury, but none occurs during the very dangerous activities of falling, bucking, and yarding. In one case, a worker checking out a new logging area slips in the ice and snow and falls over a canyon cliff. He is saved by the book’s hero. A second injury is a twisted ankle that happens while a character is hunting. The most interesting incident involves an overloaded logging truck that loses control coming down a hill after the brakes give out, and then, after swerving to avoid a group of workers, crashes into the truck shed, causing an explosion. A number of men are injured. Why was the truck overloaded with logs? Before the crash, the camp foreman berates the loader for putting too many logs on the truck, arguing that the heavy loads are hard on the trucks. The loader responds by saying that the foremen were “always bellyachin’ for more bloody logs,” and that the extra log allowed them to finish up for the day, thus giving the men more time off. After the accident, the loader was fired (p. 32).

Overall, in *Now You’re Logging* danger is accepted as part of the job, and this daily concern, as well as the heroic responses of workers to save their comrades af-

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HOW COME YOU CUT HALF WAY THROUGH THE BUTT? LOG BUT DIED STAYS IN IT AND NOW YOU'RE LEAVIN' IT?

WELL I CAN'T GET UNDERNEATH TO UNDERBUCK AN' IF I SAWS ANY MORE THE LOGS WOULD SPLIT?

WHY DIDN'T YOU MAKE ONE OF THE OTHER CUTS FIRST?

YOU HAVE TO SIZE UP THE WHOLE TREE, HARV. AN' IF WHAT IS GONNA HAPPEN WHEN YOU TAKE OFF EACH CUT?

THE WAY THE TREE LAYS, THERE'S A SLIGHT HUMP IN IT—THAT MEANS THE BUTT CUT WILL BE OPENING... BUT LIKE I SAID, YOU CAN'T CUT IT MORE THAN HALF WAY OR IT WILL SPLIT... BUT IF YOU MAKE ONE OF THE OTHER CUTS FIRST, THE BUTT CHUNK WILL DROP AND THAT WILL MAKE THE BUTT CUT BEND!


YOU BOYS BETTER GO OVER TO THE CABIN AND GET YOUR SUPPER BEFORE IT GETS COLD!

I HOPE IT'S NOT ONE OF YOUR RELIGIOUS MEALS, SIS... YOU KNOW BURNT OFFERINGS... HAH HAH THAT'S NOT NICE!

Contemplating a Cut, p. 96.
ter a tragic event, enshrines the loggers as a breed apart. This is very different from Roderick Haig-Brown’s logging novel *Timber*, set in coastal British Columbia in the same time period, which offers proper unionism as the way to prevent injuries and lower the high death rate on the job.10

Yet, as Griffiths shows, danger is not all that there was to work in the woods. The skills of the fallers and the buckers, the teamwork needed in the crews, especially in the yarding process, and the constant creative challenges were also integral to logging. Much of the story involves the efforts of Al learning the complex intricacies of logging. This notion of skill is further wrapped up in a package of masculinity. The loggers are tough, skilled, independent, and proud. The drawings reinforce a stereotypical masculine image. Big men with bulging muscles work in the coastal camps. Their rough work clothing distinguishes the loggers from supposedly effete urban men, and when the loggers prepare to go to town they look strange in their city clothes. The men are tough and so is the camp foreman, who blusters and bullies as he prods his workers into getting out more logs. If, as Richard Rajala has noted, “machine pacing, the essence of the factory system, had come to coastal logging,” the push system of foreman rule still had a role.11

Loggers were largely white, and this is reflected in the story, but Griffiths adds a wrinkle. Race is a crucial issue in the history of British Columbia, where workers of Asian descent played an important role in many industries. Periodically, in the last half of the 19th century and the early decades of the 20th century, politicians and labour leaders whipped up anti-Asian sentiment, often at times of economic distress, forcing the imposition of restrictive policies.12 There were significant numbers of workers of Japanese, East Indian, and Chinese descent in the shingle, saw, pulp, and paper mills.13 But some Asians, though relatively small in number,

WELL, THAT CROSSING PLACE LOOKS GOOD FROM THIS SIDE, TOO—THE BANK IS A BIT HIGH, BUT I CAN PULL OUT OF THE WATER ONTO THAT ROCK SHELF, AND THEN MAYBE ROLL A LOG DOWN OFF THE BANK FOR THE DONKEY TO CLIMB ON.

GUESS I'LL BETTER HEAD BACK—I'LL PICK UP MY AXE AND BLAZE A LINE FROM THE CROSSING SPOT BACK TO THE DONKEY.

DAMMIT—I STILL HAVEN'T FIGURED HOW I'LL GET A LINE FROM THE DONKEY ACROSS THE RIVER.

DRIVING BACK TO CAMP IN THE PICKUP TRUCK, AL RACKS HIS BRAINS TO TRY AND FIGURE A WAY TO GET ONE OF THE DONKEY'S LINES ACROSS THE RIVER.

IT'S NO USE! I'M AFRAID I'VE GOT ME BEAT!

THAT NIGHT AL TOSSES RESTLESSLY—I SURE HATE TO TELL ART, I CAN'T MAKE IT? THAT RIVER MUST BE NEARLY 200 FEET ACROSS, AND I CAN'T EVEN FIGURE HOW TO GET A LINE OVER TO THE OTHER SIDE. I MIGHT JUST AS WELL TRY TO THROW THE MACHINE ACROSS.

SAY! JUST A MINUTE! I'M GETTING AN IDEA! THROW IT! THROW IT! BY GOD, THAT MIGHT BE THE ANSWER!
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Okay, you dudes—throw your gear in Jim's pickup an' climb aboard the choppers. My let's get the hell out of here. We ain't got all day.

Who's he gonna roll out in the woods after we've all gone to town?

He'll likely be holding with the ravens or hollering with the wolves—just to keep his voice in shape.

Kinda sorry to see 'em goin' art?

Who... me?... Yeah—I guess they're a pretty good lot. A few knotholes, but mostly good. Hope we see post of 'em back.

Later—!

You guys sure look like a bunch of dudes—all dressed up in them 'stone' bought clothes?

You're just jealous 'cause you ain't goin' to town with us.... Better come along, Al!

You're forgettin' that Al is goin' up the sound to see his little gal.... He says he's goin' up to do some loggin' but I ain't done yesterday!

Take care, you guys. I'm have a real good holiday. I want all of you back on my crew in the spring—on you better be in good shape—We got logs to take out!

You're beginnin' to sound just like art!

Well, so long, Al—good luck with your loggin' and lovin' up the sound—Keep an eye on him, Red!

I almost wish we were goin' with 'im—Red. They're a good bunch of guys!

Yeah—It'd be fun, but I'm lookin' forward to goin' up the sound an' loggin' on our own—ain't I know you are, too!
Chinese Workers and a White Teamster in a Shingle Bolt Camp, p. 41.
also worked in the woods, not just as cookhouse workers, and Griffiths draws this out. A four-page detour from the narrative allows a character to reminisce about a crew of Chinese woods workers who once logged and prepared shingle bolts near his home (p. 39-42). It was a large camp of some 200 Chinese workers. They felled the trees and then cut them into 56-inch-long bolts, which were transported to the ocean shore via a flume. The bolts were then loaded onto cribs and towed to shingle mills along the Fraser River. There was a racial division of labour in the camp; white workers were the bosses and better-paid teamsters. Griffiths is sympathetic to the plight of the Asian men, noting that while they were poorly paid, they were also industrious and ingenious on the job. His brief account of the Chinese camp tweaks the common logger image, reminding us that skill, hardiness, and coping with danger cannot be associated solely with the white logger of myth.

*Now You're Logging* plays with a number of stereotypes. In popular culture loggers are renowned for drunken ribaldry in the haunts of the city during their time away from camp, but Griffiths’ two main characters stay near the camp and become associated with a family that, unsurprisingly, has a daughter of marriageable age. There is, then, a family side to the “timber beasts.” Domestic life in the story is very traditional. Marriage, child rearing, and household management are at the core of the lives of the two women, mother and daughter, who make an appearance in the story. This portrayal of women and family life, though superficial, challenges popular understandings of loggers. Woods workers of the past are often remembered as just being single, with women only appearing in the role of prostitutes.

Similarly, Griffiths’ presentation of leisure does not fit the typical image of the logger. During their time off, the main male characters in the story enjoy the great outdoors. They go hunting and fishing, where they again demonstrate skill and face danger. Indeed, we get long accounts of both hunting and fishing expeditions. The best-known aspects of logger leisure culture — drunkenness, gambling, fighting, and visiting prostitutes — are not stressed here. Showing the loggers at ease in nature also allows Griffiths to engage another stereotype. Writing in the 1970s, Griffiths is confronting the emerging environmental movement, which depicted logging companies and working loggers as industrial pillagers. Griffiths is sensitive to the devastation of logging, at one point referring to a logged-off site as the “STARK RAPE OF THE LAND,” (p. 25) but he bristles at the notion that loggers were uncaring wood butchers. As he says about the loggers, “EVEN AMONG THE

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14 According to an industry tabulation, in 1935, 5.3 per cent of workers in the logging industry were of Asian descent, 15.3 per cent in saw and planning mills, 30.5 per cent in shingle mills, and 22 per cent in pulp and paper mills. “Number of Orientals in comparison with other nationalities employed in British Columbia lumber industry years 1929 to 1935 inclusive,” (sic), University of British Columbia, the Library, Special Collections Division, Council of Forest Industries Papers, v.66, f.9.
Girl Meets Boy, p. 38.
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CRUDEST, MEANEST, AND TOUGHEST, THERE WAS A GENTLER SIDE, AND A GREAT LOVE OF NATURE AND THE OUTDOORS—" (p. ix). Recently Maureen G. Reed has interrogated the simple, interconnected binaries of environmentalist-logger, male-female, and rural-urban in her study of a small Vancouver Island logging community in the 1990s. Griffiths’ work raises the same types of questions. Most importantly, in engaging the storied view of the loggers’ way of life, he draws out complexity: loggers were independent and settled, carefree and responsible, forest destroyers and nature lovers, tough and sensitive, individualistic and part of the logging team.

Griffiths’ representation of loggers, though, is still part of a tradition that celebrates these workers’ uniqueness. They had a particular work jargon, a fascinating work environment, an unchallenged toughness, and their own culture, both on the job and off. Celebrated in poems and stories, loggers were exceptional. Maureen Reed, too, echoes this portrayal, noting that like logger-poet Pete Trower, she remains “convinced that logging is ‘larger than life.’” Others, such as Richard Rajala and myself, have suggested that logging was more similar to other industrial activities than is often thought. There is, of course, a rich culture associated with loggers and logging that is not shared by other industries and occupations, but the construction of this cultural representation of woods workers and woods work needs more critical analysis. The portrayal of loggers as heroic, carefree, manly, tough, and independent, working at a calling rather than a job, served employers well in battles against unionism. Did real men need a union? Moreover, consumers of this representation, which was celebrated in industry trade journals, were often owners, managers, and accountants (male, urban office workers) who enjoyed being linked vicariously to rough-and-ready, masculine, wilderness workers. The complex logger myth incorporates constructions involving race, skill, masculinity, urban anxieties and longings, rural self-definitions, and conceptions of nature. However, this should not obscure loggers’ membership in the industrial working class.

In line with much of the heroic tradition, Griffiths’ characters are rather oblivious to the larger political economy. We meet the owner of the logging operation and there is a vague sense that big timber owners reside elsewhere, but the characters largely live in a narrowly circumscribed mental and physical geography. The main character, who questions his life as a worker, is finally offered the job of foreman at a big logging operation. His skills and capabilities have been recognized and he now has the security to settle down and marry his sweetheart. Not all workers in


16Maureen G. Reed, *Taking Stands: Gender and the Sustainability of Rural Communities* (Vancouver 2003).
The Whistle Punk, p. 22.
the 1930s, however, achieved salvation through social mobility. Unions were active in the woods during the period, and organizers, many of whom were communist, led notable strikes by Vancouver Island loggers in 1934 and 1936. The BC District of the International Woodworkers of America was established in 1937. Unionism is not mentioned in the book.

Now You're Logging offers a particular version of the loggers’ life, but it still captures many aspects of work in the coastal forests of the 1930s, and does so in an accessible manner. There are many popular histories of British Columbia coastal logging, chock full of photographs, but Griffiths offers black-and-white drawings, and, as birdwatchers inspecting field guides know, drawings often provide a more effective way of presentation. As a work of fiction it stands comfortably with other narratives, such as Haig-Brown's Timber and Martin Allerdale Grainger’s Woodsmen of the West, in giving helpful perspectives on the history of the loggers’ world.

Andy Parnaby suggested the idea for this segment and Bryan Palmer offered constructive advice. I thank them both.

19Beyond books listed in the above notes, helpful pictorial histories include Ed Gould, Logging: British Columbia’s Logging History (British Columbia 1975); Wilmer Gold, Logging As It Was: A Pictorial History of Logging on Vancouver Island (Victoria 1985); Robert D. Turner, Logging By Rail: The British Columbia Story (Victoria 1990). For the earlier period, see Mary Shakespeare and Rodney H. Pain, West Coast Logging, 1840-1910, National Museum of Man Series, History Division, Paper No. 22 (Ottawa 1977).
20Martin Allerdale Grainger, Woodsmen of the West (Toronto 1964), original in 1908.

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