

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



Appendix
TO
INTERIM REPORT
OF THE POST-WAR
REHABILITATION
COUNCIL



HON. H. G. T. PERRY, Chairman
Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia

JANUARY, 1943

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT Cont'd.

Sub-heading	Nature of Proposal	From
(172) Fishing Industry -	Recommends construction of wharves and sheds for fishermen and clearing of passages to spawning grounds.	Brief presented by Surrey Municipal Coun., J.T. Brown, Reeve, Cloverdale, B.C. August 8, 1942. File 3-2-2
(196) -ditto-	Recommends that no fishing licenses be granted to Japanese and that returned men be encouraged to engage in fishing.	Brief presented by Peachland Local of B.C.F.G.A., Peachland, B.C. Sept. 23, 1942. File 3-7-6
(174) Food Industries - Fruit Canneries	Recommends establishment of community canning centres.	Brief presented by Surrey Municipal Coun., J.T. Brown, Reeve, Cloverdale, B.C. August 8, 1942. File 3-2-2
(193) -ditto-	Salmon Arm needs canning factory or dehydrating plant for processing soft fruits grown in area.	Brief presented by City of Salmon Arm, Salmon Arm, B.C. Sept. 22, 1942. File 3-2-1
(205) -ditto-	Recommend establishment of small canneries in suitable area. Would use surplus fruit and create employment.	Brief presented by Board of Trade, Canadian Legion, Municipal Council and Women's Institute, at Penticton, B.C. Sept. 24, 1942. File 3-8-2 A
(222) -ditto-	Recommend establishment of dehydrating plants and extension of research into agricultural by-products.	Brief presented by Vernon Branch, Canadian Legion, Vernon, B.C. Sept. 23, 1942. File 3-4-1
(242) -ditto-	Suggests possibilities of small canning and dehydration plant in Kootenay area.	Brief presented by Mr. Eric Ramsden, Nelson, B.C. Sept. 26, 1942. File 3-11-1

INDUSTRIAL

Sub-head

(246) Food Industries - Fruit Canning

(250) -ditto-

(203) Food Industries - Fruit Processing

(248) Food Industries - Vegetable Dehydrating Plant.

(221) Freight Rates -

(175) General -

(188) -ditto-

(220) -ditto-

AGRICULTURE AND LAND SETTLEMENT (Cont'd.)

Sub-heading	Nature of Proposals	From
(53) Fraser Valley	Further submission re settlement of unoccupied land in Fraser Valley; use of Japanese labour, co-ordinating work of B.C. Security Commission with F.W.R.C. projects; establish small farm holdings where farmer is also engaged in adjacent industry; recommends same policy to be adopted throughout Canada.	J. F. Noble, 3777 Quesnelle Drive, Vancouver, June 9, 1942. File 3-11-1
(17) General Policy	Advocates expropriation of idle public and private land for post-war settlement; appointment of a competent land settlement commission; recommends use of Japanese labour in clearing land.	Committee of the Co-tenant Partnership Club, Vancouver, April 7, 1942. File 3-8-1
(18) -ditto-	Suggests that land settlement schemes should be under jurisdiction of Dominion Lands Act; 50 acres to be cleared and house and barn erected and equipment supplied beforehand.	W. Sharp, Dawson Creek Branch, Canadian Legion, Dawson Creek April 15, 1942. File 3-4-1
(19) -ditto-	Advocates community farming; wants expert supervision; wants co-operative marketing.	Reeve S. Mussallam, District of Maple Ridge, Haney, B. C. April 30, 1942. File 3-2-2
(20) -ditto-	Recommends: (1) Only good land to be utilized in any settlement scheme. (2) Warns of the futility of placing inexperienced men on the land. (3) Suggests that settlement schemes should be discussed with practical men in the projected area.	S. Leslie Brice, Clerk, Corporation of the District of Chilliwack, May 6, 1942. File 3-2-2

Sub-heading	Nature of Proposals
(21) General Policy (Cont'd.)	Suggests idle land locations adequate suggestions
(22) -ditto-	Oppose scheme of national communication
(23) -ditto-	Mr. T. of Col. persons migration Northern Rehabilitation Parlow Forestry
(24) -ditto-	Fundamental in success management. Suggested: (1) Suit (2) Comm (3) Adeq (4) Stor faci (5) Prox (6) Educ (7) Rest men ing (8) Orga (9) Cont and m
(25) -ditto-	(1) Advoc be po struc roads (2) Retail and re

Sub-heading	Nature of Proposals	From
(99) General Policy (Cont'd.)	<p>Resolution re land settlement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Government of B. C. to launch immediately a land settlement scheme--open to veterans of last Great War also. (2) The scheme to include small holdings, one acre or so, near industrial centres, and to include low cost housing accommodation. (3) Suggests acquisition of former Japanese properties in Coast areas for scheme. (4) That Dominion Government demobilize men at points of enlistment, and restrict influx to this Province. (5) Regrets absence of appointed delegate on P.W.R.C. from the two major Veterans organizations. 	<p>H. E. Warburton, Sect'y., B. C. Provincial Command, Army & Navy Veterans in Canada, Vancouver, B. C. July 31, 1942. File 3-4-1</p>
(102) -ditto-	<p>Re-establishment of men on the land is impossible until farm prices are brought into line with other industrial prices.</p>	<p>Letter from W. E. Mantle, Courtenay, B. C. July 31, 1942. File 3-11-1</p>
(104) -ditto-	<p>The Soldier Settler's Committee of Courtenay Branch #17 of the Canadian Legion Proposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) All appointments to the Soldier Settlement Board should be non-political. (2) Knowledge of and sympathy with settler's problems necessary in Director of Soldier Settlement and Supervisors. Supervisor should know if settler can make payments, and his recommendations should be accepted. Letters demanding payment which have caused settlers to leave in the past should not be sent if Supervisor reports settler unable to pay. (3) Accounting should be done directly with Ottawa, and Supervisors work under Head Office, eliminating Provincial Offices. 	<p>Brief submitted by Soldier Settlers' Committee of the Courtenay Branch, No. 17 of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. Courtenay, B. C. July 31, 1942. File 3-4-1</p>

Sub-heading	(4) I
(104) Cont'd. General Policy (Cont'd.)	<p>(4) I t p me of So by on Ag ev to me Dad ALL IN to tiz (6) Sug for all bli (7) Arc sel mar (8) Gov equ pos pric the for shou way. (9) Sugg Boar blance past back (10) Prop sett tween porti stead full (11) STABI Minim and p sprca price price (12) Right Court Agrcem celled</p>

From

Sub-heading

Nature of Proposals

From

W. Savory,
Director, British
Imperial Comrades
Association, Dominion
Headquarters,
Vancouver, B. C.
August 5, 1942.

File 3-8-1

Brief presented by
Arthur Savage,
6 Harewood Road,
Vancouver, B. C.
July 30, 1942.

File 3-11-1

-ditto-

Brief presented by
Vancouver Club of
Vancouver,
Vancouver, B. C.
July 30, 1942.

File 3-8-1

Brief presented by
Vancouver Central
General Association,
Vancouver, B. C.
July 30, 1942.

File 3-8-1

(119)
General Policy
(Cont'd.)

A well-prepared and critical
statement on the land settlement
policy enunciated by the Domin-
ion Government. Discussing the
weaknesses in the farmer Soldier
Settlement plan, the brief points
out that now only 7,699 settlers
out of 25,000 actually retain an
equity of more than 10% in their
property. Emphasizing that it
would not be possible for British
Columbia to build up a prosperous
agriculture, if agriculture is
depressed on the Prairies, the
Legion Branch calls for a national
approach to the problems of agri-
culture.

H. W. Ellis, Chairman,
Soldier Settlement
Comm. Branch No. 4,
Canadian Legion
B.E.S.L., Chilliwack,
B. C.
August 7, 1942.

File 3-4-1

(120) -ditto-

Letter advocating transfer of cane
and beet sugar industries to
government control; suggests using
this industry as a means to pro-
vide a market for small farms
settled by returned men.

F. E. Pitts,
Alberni, B. C.
August 5, 1942.

File 3-11-1

(123) -ditto-

Recommend farms left vacant by
Japanese be made available for
settlement of returned men.

Brief presented by
New Westminster Board
of Trade,
New Westminster, B. C.
August 4, 1942.

File 3-8-2

(126) -ditto-

Recommends that drainage projects
be undertaken before men are
settled in low lying areas.

Brief presented by
District "E" Farmers'
Institutes,
New Westminster, B. C.
August 4, 1942.

File 3-7-4

(127) -ditto-

District "E" Farmers' Inst. re-
commend:
(1) Only men with farm experience
be placed on the land.
(2) Logged off land be surveyed to
determine if it is suitable
for agriculture.

-ditto-

Sub-heading	Nature of Proposals	From
(160) General Policy (Cont'd.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Returned men should not pay interest on money borrowed. Men who value the farms should be experienced soldier farmers. In each Municipality a farmer's son should be trained as a lawyer to protect farmers' interests. Men of proven integrity only should be chosen as supervisors. Farmer soldiers should be provided with new machinery. 	<p>Brief presented by Cecil Gibson, Sunshine side, Mt. Lehman, B. C. August 6, 1942. File 3-11-1</p>
(163) -ditto-	Suggests diversified farming opens a wide field for post-war rehabilitation.	<p>Letter from District of Matsqui, (J. Simpson, Reeve, May 7, 1942. File 3-2-2</p>
(52) Gibson's Landing	Refers to adverse trends in agriculture in this district; farmers dependent on casual labour to meet expenses; cultivated acreage said to be declining.	<p>J. H. Drummond, Sect'y, Gibson's Landing & District Liberal Association, May 28, 1942. File 3-8-1</p>
(38) Irrigation - Similkameen Valley	Irrigation scheme proposed for Similkameen Valley near Cawston, B. C. - draws attention to sections in B. C. Land Settlement and Development Act of interest to returned soldiers.	<p>Land Settlement Board, Department of Lands, W. Turnbull, Chairman, Victoria, B. C. April 11, 1942. File 3-9-1</p>
(39) -ditto-	Irrigation scheme proposed for Similkameen Valley near Cawston, using Japanese labour and fabricating own cement pipe.	<p>B. C. Webber, M.L.A. Osyoos, B. C. April 7, 1942. File 3-1-3</p>

Sub-heading	Nature of Proposals
(107) Land Use Survey	<p>Letter enclosed prepared by D. G. Laird, Agronomy, land use survey, Columbia settlement <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Assembly analysis Critical data. Study where Study deficit settle Assembly terms. Interpreting collec </p>
(63) Lardeau-Duncan (North Kootenay Lake)	Describes miles wide north end containing farm that this road 10 mi open up a settlement P.W.R.C. entities.
(36) Maple Ridge	Drawing attached land in Maple Ridge use of mill
(96) Metchosin District	Letter suggesting rehabilitation Metchosin area land now owned by Government (extension) the 1

AGRICULTURE AND LAND SETTLEMENT (Cont'd)

(1942) (1942)

From

Sub-heading

Nature of Proposals

From

AGRICULTURE (Cont'd)

(1942) (1942)

Brief presented by Mr. B. G. Webber, Osoyoos, at Penticton, B. C. Sept. 24, 1942

File 3-9-1

(235)

Herbs

Recommends investigation of possibility of growing herbs in Okanagan Valley to use land unsuitable for orchards or vegetables.

Brief submitted by Gyro Club, Kelowna, B. C. Sept. 23, 1942

File 3-8-1

- ditto -

(234)

Insect Control

In view of food laws restricting spray residue on fruit, recommends investigation of natural parasite culture.

Brief submitted by Gyro Club, Kelowna, B. C. Sept. 23, 1942

File 3-8-1

Brief presented by Mr. O.B. Appleton, Nelson, B. C. Sept. 26, 1942

File 3-11-1

(240)

Land Ownership

Urge that land held by companies and "absentee owners" be expropriated and made available for settlers; and that the sale of farms to aliens be restricted.

Brief presented by Rutland Local, B.C.F.G.A., Kelowna, B. C. Sept. 23, 1942

File 3-7-6

Brief presented by Armstrong and Spallumcheen Board of Trade, Vernon, Sept. 23, 1942

File 3-8-2

(263)

Live Stock

Recommend immediate plan of financial assistance to stock breeders to prevent shortage of good breeding stock.

Brief presented by Board of Trade, Canadian Legion, Municipal Council & Women's Institute, Summerland, at Penticton, B. C. Sept. 24, 1942

File 3-8-2 A

- ditto -

(274)

- ditto -

Recommend continuation of work of Dominion Range Experimental Station at Tranquille.

Brief presented by Penticton Branch, Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L. 40, at Penticton, B. C. Sept. 23, 1942

File 3-4-1

Brief presented by Kamloops Rotary at Vernon, B. C. Sept. 23, 1942

File 3-8-1

(279)

- ditto -

Recommend inquiry into Beef Act in interests of small producer.

Brief presented by Midway Farmers' I., Grand Forks, B. C. Sept. 25, 1942

File 3-7-4

Brief presented by Farmers' Institute, Revelstoke, B. C. Sept. 30, 1942

File 3-7-4

May 31, 1941 is \$102,620.00. This included not only a Junior-Senior High School building but a three room Elementary School in the Belmont-Glenwood area; also repairs and alterations to the present High School building.

This project would call for both skilled and unskilled labor.

In addition to the above, extensive alterations and repairs are required to a number of the present Elementary Schools throughout the Municipality. This work could readily be spent over a period of four or five years.

The requirements are urgent that the pupils of this Municipality may be given the same educational advantages as those in other Municipalities of the Fraser Valley.

Respectfully submitted,

"F.G. Calvert"

F.G. Calvert,
Official Trustee,
Langley School District.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF MAPLE RIDGE

Haney, B. C.

April 30, 1942

Hon. H.G.T. Perry,
Chairman,
Post-war Rehabilitation Board,
Victoria, B. C.

Sir:-

Maple Ridge is an agricultural district, lumbering being now practically at an end. There is a brick and tile plant at Haney, but the chief occupation is agriculture.

In this connection I would like to say that the human race was born on the land, and a return to the land should be considered in any rehabilitation scheme.

By no means, however, do I recommend any such return to the land as was done after the last war, when soldiers quite unqualified to farm and often physically incapable of doing the hard work of the farm were placed on properties on which no farmer could make a living, and hounded to pay back exorbitant payments on capital charges which were ridiculous in the first place. Farms were valued at high inflation prices, not on what they could produce, but on what the owners thought they could get the government to pay. The whole scheme was radically wrong, and every municipality can tell of soldiers who died heartbroken and ruined in health.

No unqualified man, soldier or civilian, should go on the land, present day farming being a science and a profession in which knowledge of agriculture, with ability to study marketing problems, is essential.

We have in Maple Ridge several thousands of acres of land that can be cleared and made into good farms under given conditions. If it were possible to clear these lands by soldiers still under military control and discipline and expert technical supervision, the groundwork for a real habilitation might be laid.

Once the land is cleared a community type of farming might well be started, the government erecting central barns, dairies, and machinery depots

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for general use of a given area. A co-operative store might form part of the area. All produce would be collected at the central point and go to market from there. This would do away with ramshackle barns on every few acres, unnecessary separate machinery, and would enable the small producer, who might, for example, have a few fruit trees, to add his quota to what his neighbours were producing, and share in a marketable amount. On the small farm there is always the difficulty of selling small quantities, especially when there is no market close at hand. The cost of transport is often greater than the price guarantees.

This plan has proved highly successful in Europe, I understand, and while it will be an innovation here, rehabilitation provides the proper opportunity for bringing in a system that has many advantages.

Expert supervision would be necessary, and while there is no question as to the excellent work being done by district agriculturists, they are already overworked. In this community plan, everyone in the area would have a fair chance to learn and be kept up to the mark by what his neighbours accomplished.

Working on a co-operative basis very largely, Japanese farmers in Maple Ridge have done well with hundreds of acres of strawberries, shipping crates to prairie points, processing berries for Great Britain, supplying British Columbia cities, and providing berries for the canneries. They have also grown quantities of asparagus, other varieties of berries, and even hot-house tomatoes and flowers in season. The shipping, in particular, necessitated co-operative action and there was community effort at picking time. Whether white men can tackle the problem remains to be seen, but possibly with the importation of instructors in the most profitable methods from Europe, it might be possible for them to do so.

At this point may I say that the people of Maple Ridge will not consent to the return of the Japanese to the district after the war on any conditions whatsoever.

This district, too, can grow bulbs as good as any grown in Holland, but again instruction is necessary, and collection of small quantities of given varieties must be made to meet demands of wholesale houses. It is quite useless for anyone to make a living without a co-operative movement backed by the government, assisting him in marketing his small quantities. An area could be set aside for bulb-growing.

There are many possibilities, such as canneries that could develop in a co-operative movement on areas, but you will have got the general idea by now.

It may be asked how can the money be found to clear the land? If this war finishes in 1942, 43 or 48, the money will be found to carry on, and there seems no valid reason why it can not be assumed that the war for rehabilitation purposes carries on for a year or two after its termination. Money advanced on the land could, of course, be reclaimed over a long term of years, but I think you will admit that it should be actual rehabilitation and not a loan towards rehabilitation.

In conclusion, I would like to stress the necessity of studying agricultural marketing by your board, as the success of rehabilitated men on the land largely depends upon their ability to dispose of produce at a reasonable price.

Yours faithfully,

"S. Mussallem"

Reeve of Maple Ridge.

CORPORATION OF VILLAGE MUNICIPALITY OF GIBSON'S LANDING
Gibson's Landing, B.C.

399.

Hon. H.C.T. Perry,
Chairman,
Post-war Rehabilitation Council,
VICTORIA, B.C.

July 29, 1942.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of July 17th, which has now been studied by our Board of Commissioners. In reply I am instructed to forward to you a copy of the following Resolution:

"WHEREAS the people of this Province, by plebescite vote, recorded themselves as strongly in favor of a scheme of Health Insurance; and

WHEREAS at the close of the present war it is likely there will be a large number of doctors and nurses, with long experience in public service at fixed salary, who will be unemployed, and anxious to become established in the work they know;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That in the opinion of this Board it is advisable that the work of planning be immediately undertaken with the object that, at the close of the war, or earlier, a comprehensive scheme of Health Insurance, on a nation-wide scale, be adopted; and that if opposition from the Medical Association should develop, threatening to block the scheme, then, under a form of State Medicine, the doctors and nurses who have been serving the armed forces shall be employed to protect the health of the people of this nation."

Yours very truly,

CLERK.

Corporation of Village Municipality of
Gibson's Landing.

THE CORPORATION OF THE VILLAGE OF MISSION

Mission City, B.C.

September, 1942.

To
The Hon'ble H.G. Perry,
Chairman,
Post-war Rehabilitation Committee,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:

Re:- The correspondence ending with your letter dated 17th August 1942.

The Commissioners have directed me to submit the following projects for your consideration:-

- (1) Sewerage System Village of Mission.
- (2) Parks System " " "

- (3) Waterworks System Village of Mission.
- (4) Box and barrel factory, combined
with sash and door, and window
frame fittings " " "
- (5) Tannery " " "
- (6) Davis Lake Park (40 acres) Village and District
of Mission.
- (7) Roads on North Side of Fraser
River. Particularly the connecting
link between Haig and Agassiz.

In connection with the Davis Lake Park area, (40 acres) - This land was set aside for use as a Park for the use by residents of both the Village and the District of Mission many years ago, but nothing whatever has been done to develop it for this purpose. For years, the Commissioners have applied to have the road leading into this property located, but without any success. The only means of entry is through private property, which to say the least, is not a very satisfactory arrangement.

In so far as the Japanese farms are concerned, it is suggested that urgent steps be taken to see that these farms are kept in good condition. This is a very large industry, with an annual turnover of One Million Dollars, and it is essential that this ready made business should be preserved. May we point out one very serious feature in connection with this industry. We understand that the people who are now leasing these properties, have only been granted a lease to the end of February 1943. Between this date and the month of May, a lot of spade work is necessary, such as hoeing, fertilizing, cane cutting, replanting strawberries, and it can hardly be expected that the present lessees will do any more work than they are actually obliged to do, when they know that all their efforts might be lost under the present insecurity of tenure.

We have been informed that these leases are now under consideration by the Settlement Board, but the matter is one of some urgency and should not be allowed to drag along for months, as was the case during the present season, before any steps are taken to settle the leases for the next crop.

Yours truly,

"H. W. Marsh"
Clerk,

Municipality of the Village of Mission.

MINING DEVELOPMENT AND POST-WAR REHABILITATION

A Submission by the Corporation of the Village of Stewart, B. C.

As a post-war rehabilitation measure careful study should be given to the possibilities of the mining industry with reference to both precious and base metals. This matter might well be approached from two angles, namely:

1. Encouragement and financial assistance of prospecting, both in new fields and in the older fields where prospecting is known to have been superficial and incomplete.

2. Encouragement and financial assistance to operation of properties where adequate financial resources are not available to owners and/or operators. This assistance should include technical aid by competent engineers and metallurgists as well as financial aid, where the property gives reasonable indication of justifying such aid. In this connection marketing aid (such as is now provided by the Sampling Plant at Prince Rupert) should be continued and possibly extended.

Aid to prospecting outfitting or grubstaking, advice and aid in assaying and, if feasible, the assistance of field.

Prospecting should not be the boom periods of mining, actual practical development of stock-exchange side of mining, be hard of access. Older districts geological and other data now Departments of Mines should en attention to areas only superficial and more extensive investigation

Properties which have not been or recorded, should be carefully compiled, checked and made available in many cases the former owners have could be obtained in addition to the

The prospector must be able to get something out of it. Selling the property much in postwar rehabilitation would be incomplete and a total disposal of the property by the district

Many men who will be attracted therefor follows that he must be The average prospector will not communication must be provided to be introduced to each other. This is a genus which through a combination nearly extinct. If the discovery is likely be interested, but a char agency should have the power and during negotiations. Knowledge prospecting. In the past too much public and not enough to protect large enough to interest the big outfit should be interested - on pose. The assistance would then heading "Operating".

Where the prospector who is a practical miner and desires to operate made for his assistance in doing

Limited experience in the operation of the nineteen-thirties show companies had not considered workable operated in a small way on lease.

Forty or fifty years ago the district - had a large number of small operations are a handful of large, powerful mining operations. While it is, of course, ad