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GEORGE COLLINS

1942 - 1944

DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR



CANADA

Ottawa, November 3, 1944.

Mr. J. F. Lister,
B.C. Security Commission,
360 Homer Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Several drafts of Orders-in-Council outlining Government policy are being submitted to the various departments concerned relative to Japanese. However, they may or may not be approved before I get back to Lethbridge, but I think they will be sufficiently far advanced that we will be in a position to give the Japanese Committee some fairly definite indication of what the Government policy will be.

Kindly advise me by Airmail so that it will reach Mr. Trueman's office in Toronto by Tuesday whether or not you would like to meet me in Lethbridge or Winnipeg somewhere around the 15th of the month. Personally, I think it might be advisable for me to return direct to the Coast as there are some rather important plans to be laid for the Interior Housing also due to the fact that Mr. Eastwood will be leaving on the 15th, and you should be there at that time when Simmons and I are still away. However, let me know in Toronto what you think would be the best thing for me to do in regard to the Lethbridge Committee.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George Collins".

George Collins,
Commissioner,
B.C. Security Commission.

RANDUM

Date September 24th, 1943

of Mrs. C. V. Booth

To Mr. George Collins, Commissioner,
c/o Dept. of Labour, O T T A W A

Subject:

Relocation

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I thought you might be interested to know that seventy-five Japanese have already gone East this month. I have about ten more waiting to get into Toronto and I hope Mr. Trueman will be able to lift the ban soon.

Three families destined to leave for Montreal have refused to proceed unless living accommodation guaranteed.

I was in Tasime yesterday and the Committee is going to make more trouble about Okuda (ex-school principal).

The Supervisor states only single men employed are essential, but the Assistant Supervisor is of a different opinion.

We are having lovely Summer weather again and I hope you are equally fortunate, - and that you are not too busy to enjoy it.

Sincerely,

CVB:ew


C. V. Booth

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September 22nd, 1943.

Geo. Collins, Esq.,
Commissioner,
B.C. Security Comm.,
Customs Bldg., Box 41,
PORT ARTHUR, Ontario.

Dear George:

You will recall a letter sent to you dated September 10th, from Mr. MacNamara, dealing with our instructions in respect to elimination of married men with less than five children for maintenance and also treatment to be meted out to single men in our Interior Housings. The fourth paragraph of that letter reads:

"The other steps recommended, viz., cutting married men with less than five children off maintenance, and prohibiting use of single men on fuelwood cutting projects, should also serve to get men moving eastward. I presume you are also having a survey made by someone from Head Office of single men and women, and married men without children, employed by the Commission in various towns, so that they may be replaced immediately if not absolutely essential to the efficient operation of the towns."

We now have a letter from Mr. MacNamara, dictated by Pammett enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Allan M. Mitchell, Director of E.S. and U.I. to Mr. McKinstry, Vancouver, copy of which is attached.

The writer and Desbrisay waited on McKinstry yesterday afternoon. He had just returned from Ottawa and had not read his mail and had no knowledge of instructions given him by Mr. Mitchell in respect to enforcement regulations of Japanese presently located in British Columbia and so on our arrival we read over this letter again with him. He endorsed the policy and gave us to understand that it was a definite order and that Japanese henceforth would be under the enforcement regulations similar to Occidentals in this Province. He was not in a position to go into detail and establish a programme and wished to think the matter over for a few days. Mr. DesBrisay, however, had planned to go into the Interior Housings and set up a definite placement programme under the direction of the Supervisor or the Asst. Supervisor in line with Mr. Pammett's suggestion when he was out in British Columbia in August.

DesBrisay's programme will be to first of all analyse maintenance lists and payroll lists and submit to Head Office a list of all employable single boys, National Canadian-born and Naturalized and all married men with four or less children. Instructions will be given to all Supervisors that the single men who come in this category will be immediately cut off maintenance and married men will be presented with placement opportunities and when they refuse to accept these placements, they too will be cut off maintenance. We feel that at least a fifteen day notice should be given and DesBrisay's instructions are to give them this notice to forewarn them of what would follow. This program we had tentatively set up, not knowing what Mr. McKinstry's views would be on this same question. However, when we checked with him it seemed to meet his approval although the enforcement policy of Selective Service varied in some respects to that which we were anticipating putting in ourselves and which primarily had to do with maintenance and Commission employment.

This list which DesBrisay will prepare can still serve the purpose of the Selective Service programme but this latter programme deals only with single employable men, Canadian-born and Naturalized and presumably between the ages of 18 and 60.

Our suggested programme to McKinstry was that when placement opportunities for Japanese were cleared through Mr. Coles, Selective Service Officer, Vancouver, from, shall we say their office at Kamloops, he would immediately contact DesBrisay in this office to ascertain first of all whether Japanese could be employed in the Kamloops area and when this point was cleared, DesBrisay would give him a list of Japanese who could take on this particular type of employment and who were located in our Interior Housings. This list including the names and registration numbers, would be sent through to the Selective Service office at Nelson by Mr. Coles and the Nelson office would prepare the Unemployment Insurance Commission Warrant form # 765 and send it through to our Supervisor at Lemon Creek or Slocan wherever the Japanese referred to were living.

The Supervisor would have an R.C.M.P. Travel Permit prepared and deliver this permit along with the U.I.C. transportation warrant order to the Japanese and then it would be left to see what the Japanese would do. The Japanese would be allowed seven days to proceed and take up his new placement. If he refuses the Supervisor would advise the Nelson Selective Service Officer and the usual Civil action would be taken against him. The penalty for refusing to move is the same penalty that would apply for Occidentals namely, \$500.00 Fine or Twelve Months in Gaol or both.

In the event that a Japanese proceeds to shall we say, Pondsosa Pine Lumber Company at Monte Lake, and after he is there for a few days and does not like the employment and decides to quit and makes himself objectionable to that point where the Mill Operator, in this case, Mr. Hanbury discharges him, then we asked Mr. McKinstry where he could be sent or what should be done with him. McKinstry of course says that the Japanese would have to remain at Monte Lake until such time as he received another placement, living at Monte Lake at his own expense. We advised Mr. McKinstry of our difficulties when a Japanese in similar circumstances in the past would head back to his home in our Interior Housing to make conditions embarrassing for us in trying to get out other placements.

Mr. McKinstry thought the proper place for such a man would be in their camps in this Province known as Alternative Service Camps where they place Conscientious Objectors.

The real object of this letter, George, is to have you find out while in Ottawa what stand the External Affairs would take along with the R.C.M.P. in Japanese going into these Alternative Service Camps. We know the stand they took when we suggested setting up Road Camps for Malingerers and in the writer's opinion, they might take the same stand in this case. Then again, there is the action of removing Japanese from the Department of Mines and Resources Road Camps and where the door closes behind them. What will happen to these Japanese if they are discharged and have no place to which to go other than back into our Interior Housings. The logical place would be to send them to such a Camp as referred to namely, Alternative Service Camps.

Page 3.

We told Mr. McKinstry that after DesBrisay had made his trip around which by the way will take him about three weeks spending two or three days in each place setting up a programme, that we would go into a conference again with him and he will have had more information and have had an opportunity to think over the whole matter and we will be in a better position to let him know of reactions from the contacts made in the Interior. DesBrisay was told not to give any orders or commit himself too definitely but rather to proceed with his programme of listing such employable Japanese and making inference only and to get the reaction of the Japanese as to whether they would act voluntarily and to bring these observations into Vancouver office and we could better see how to proceed.

To be quite frank I am personally very pleased to see that teeth are at last being put into these Japanese orders to take placements and I am satisfied that we will get some real action. I am just a little afraid however, of what will happen to Japanese if they are discharged and have no place to go as referred to above.

If you have any instructions in line with the above prior to returning to Vancouver will you please send them forward and I will be able to catch DesBrisay somewhere in the Interior before he returns.

Kind Regards,

File
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360 Homer Street,

AIRMAIL.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

17th September 1943.

Mr. George Collins, WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

With reference to Mr. MacNamara's letter of September 10th regarding Reallocation of Japanese, copy of which was forwarded to you on September 15th, this letter carries Mr. MacNamara's signature but it is the writer's opinion that it was possibly written by Mr. Pammett. The letter is self-explanatory.

I do not know that there are any suggestions that I could make other than those that are already known to you. I have had Mrs. Booth and Mr. DesBrisay in this-morning and we discussed this whole situation very thoroughly. Both Mrs. Booth and Mr. DesBrisay feel that placements from now on until early next year will be very few and far between, and that it will be very difficult to reach a quota of one hundred persons per month moving East of the Rockies. The Prairie Provinces and their sugar beet activities will be at a stand-still until early next spring. However, placements in north-western Ontario around Port Arthur might be accelerated and we will put forth every effort to encourage these.

Insofar as south-western Ontario and Quebec are concerned, Mrs. Booth has at least one hundred applicants now from the interior housings who are willing to proceed to the East. These applications are in the hands of Mr. Trueman at Toronto but jobs have not been found for them. It may be that the Japanese applicants have been rather exacting in the type of work that they would take on, and that the single men are willing to stay in the interior housings without Maintenance and without Commission jobs until such time as satisfactory placements can be found for them.

I think that the difficulty in accelerating placements to Ontario is not in our interior housings, nor in the manner in which we are handling our placement programme in B.C., but rather is due to the inactivity of our Toronto office, and possibly the Montreal office, in providing suitable placements.

As previously stated to you, I think that we would be well advised to replace Trueman with somebody like Graham Pipher and work through industry rather than through the Churches. I am quite frank in stating that I feel we are on the wrong track when we try to use Trueman's technique in finding openings for not only Japanese men, but also Japanese women, in Ontario and Quebec.

It would appear from this letter from Mr. MacNamara that Mr. Pammett carried away with him a wrong

impression of our placement activities in our interior towns, and we feel that in all fairness to our Supervisors in the interior and to officers of the Commission in Vancouver, this impression should be corrected.

Mr. DesBrisay is leaving Vancouver Sunday night and going through the interior housings to follow through on your instructions of August 19th in setting up a placement programme in each housing. His instructions are to analyse very carefully with the Supervisor the current payrolls and current Maintenance lists, and he will send into this office recommendations as to who should be laid off payrolls for reasons that he will state, and also eliminate from the Maintenance lists individuals who could be encouraged to take outside placements if we were to make conditions less comfortable for them. We feel that the provision of Maintenance is one of the chief offending factors in making certain individuals too comfortable.

WAE/EG

W.A. EASTWOOD.

P.S. In the first paragraph of the above I mention that in my opinion Mr. MacNamara's letter was written by Mr. Pammett. However, there is no indication that this is so, and the letter carries Mr. MacNamara's own signature.



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CCL ENDORSES CCF

"Whereas it is becoming increasingly apparent that organized labor, if it is to play its part in improving the welfare and economic status of the workers, must take political as well as economic action, due to the inevitable and ever enlarging control that governments are exercising over all aspects of economic life and industry in this country; and

"Whereas in the opinion of this Congress, the policy and program of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation more adequately expresses the viewpoint of organized labor than any other party;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention of the Canadian Congress of Labour endorses the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation as the political arm of labor in Canada, and recommends to all affiliated and chartered unions that they affiliate with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation."

Resolution Passed Sept. 15, 1943.

—Fourth Annual Convention Canadian Congress of Labour, Montreal.

THE JAPANESE IN CANADA TODAY

Some months after Pearl Harbor the relocation of members of the Japanese race in the protected area of B.C. was well under way. Various steps had been taken. Suspects had been interned, curfew imposed on all, whether Canadian citizens or not. Since the middle of 1942 the various government bodies concerned have housed them and cared for them, chiefly in interior housing projects in B.C. seeking to utilize their manpower in different parts of Canada as effectively as possible.

DISPOSITION OF MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE RACE IN CANADA

	On Dec. 31 1942	On July 31, 1943
British Columbia	16,447	16,492
Alberta	3,044	3,424
Saskatchewan	123	181
Manitoba	1,153	1,109
Ontario	1,623	2,016
Quebec	111	207
Maritimes	2	1
Yukon and N.W.T.	29	29
Total	24,037	23,459

The preceding figures give an idea where they have gone since 1942. (On Dec. 31, 1941, there were about 950 of the Japanese race registered as resident east of the Rockies.)

The following points in the above figures should be noted. (1) Though figures for Japanese enemy aliens and Canadian citizens of Japanese extraction are available, to all intents and purposes no fundamental distinction is made between them. Canadian citizenship does not save a new Canadian who may not be able to read, write or speak Japanese from being docketed as Japanese wherever he goes in Canada, and subject to the series of discriminatory Orders-in-Council which deal with members of the Japanese race in Canada. Now that the scare after Pearl Harbor has subsided, is it not time to listen to the anthropologists, to the ample evidence regarding the loyal behaviour of Japanese in Hawaii, and to commonsense, which demonstrate the falsity of the "once a Jap always a Jap" viewpoint?

members of the Japanese race in Canada. Now that the scare after Pearl Harbor has subsided, is it not time to listen to the anthropologists, to the ample evidence regarding the loyal behaviour of Japanese in Hawaii, and to commonsense, which demonstrate the falsity of the "once a Jap always a Jap always a Jap" viewpoint?

The report issued by the B.C. Security Commission on "The Removal of Japanese from the Protected Areas", says: "Their apparent slowness to become assimilated into community life has been, quite probably, due to the existing colour prejudice and the Provincial denial of the right to vote."

(2) Allowance must be made in the above figures for children under 16. These are not registered, and apparently they are sometimes included in, sometimes excluded from, figures issued by the BCSC. The figures, however, are adequate to indicate trends, since most of those who have crossed the Rockies in search of work are single young men and women or young married couples.

(3) Of the Japanese in the three prairie provinces, roughly 90% or more are engaged in agricultural work, chiefly in the sugar-beet fields. Probably half of those in Ontario are engaged in urban work—in factories, offices, domestic employment, hospitals, or schools. The 207 in Quebec are almost altogether urban workers, resident chiefly in Montreal.

DISPERSION FAVORED

Almost everyone who is not violently prejudiced about the Japanese-in-Canada problem, whether he be an official or a private citizen informed on the matter, agrees that the solution lies in their dispersion in small numbers throughout Canada. This would avoid concentration in industries and localities with its consequent anti-Japanese feeling, and it would also facilitate Canadianization. The above figures show that in the first 7 months of 1943, only 929 Japanese, mostly Japanese Canadians, crossed the Rockies. Now, while there is a crying demand for manpower, is the time these people should be placed. One reason for the slowness of movement is that, whereas a year ago 50 or 100 Japanese were sent east in a group to manning centres, now individuals are transferred to positions awaiting them, for which they are qualified. Even allowing for this, the rate of relocation is discouragingly slow. Why are they not moving faster?

The reasons are to be found in

the attitudes towards and measures against the Japanese since Pearl Harbor, and the effect of these on this minority group. Certain municipalities east of the Rockies still prohibit their entrance though there is plenty of evidence that most of them have fitted well into communities in eastern Canada which never saw them before.

OLD PROMISES

Before the Canadian government moved the Japanese, it weakly promised the provinces that they would be there only for the duration. On the one hand, therefore, the people of B.C. fear they will be dumped back there at the end of the war, and on the other it adds to the feeling of insecurity of the Japanese. Some Orders-in-Council make permanent settlement by Japanese in new localities difficult for other reasons. They cannot, for instance, buy or lease house or land anywhere in the Dominion except by permission of the Minister of Justice at Ottawa. In this, as in so many other measures, colour prejudice is evident. Members of the Italian and German races in Canada have suffered nothing comparable.

The cumulative effects of all this on the Japanese have been disastrous. Put yourself in the place of one of them. Shortly after Pearl Harbour you are evacuated from your domicile in the protected area, and you go because there is a war on, somewhat comforted because you have been told that it is an emergency measure and that your home will be there for you when the war ends. A year later an Order-in-Council providing for the forced sale of Japanese real estate in the protected area is passed, and the sales proceed. (To date between 700 and 800 pieces of Japanese property and property of Canadian citizens, chiefly in and around Vancouver, have been sold. Though the Japanese have raised a fund to contest the legality of this, an injunction against the sale of the property has not yet been procured.) In the stress and suspense of evacuation that home, maybe a farm in the Fraser Valley which you had carved out from virgin bush and cultivated to a high state of productivity was a symbol to you of security, and of the honour of the Canadian government. Now that property has been sold. You can draw the money, but who will sell you a farm? Meanwhile political parties, municipalities and societies pass resolutions to "repatriate" you to Japan when the war is over. Could you trust anything the Canadian government said to you? What was

decreed today was cancelled tomorrow. ("Repatriation", to Japan by the way, would be exile for many Japanese-Canadians. Many have never been there, and others who have visited Japan have nearly always disliked it.) Did the pattern of the Orders-in-Council presage the future? If it did, it meant that the only condition that you could stay in Canada would be as a sugar-beet worker, or a low-paid labourer of some sort, unable to own your own home.

A white citizen who works among the Japanese said: "If there had not been so many changes of policy concerning their treatment, and if they believed they would not be exploited in the East, a thousand of them would leave X and go east tomorrow."

WASTED MANPOWER

The result of all this is that 12,000 of the 16,000 Japanese in B.C. today exist in Interior Housing Projects under the supervision of the BCSC. What do they do here? An example of occupations for one of the projects, taken from the Report on the Removal will illustrate. "There are no large work projects in this area, but employment is created by wood-cutting, land-clearing, community gardening and general maintenance crews, together with work obtained from the local townspeople and surrounding gardeners." (This happens to be Greenwood, where, we are told "A white population of 150 and many empty buildings are what remain of a typical boom town . . . In the surrounding country there is some farming carried on by about 15 white farmers. "Japanese population, 1,177.") One Japanese-Canadian has noted a "certain shabbiness of spirit" that characterizes some residents in these towns. Cut off from the wider contacts they previously had with whites, imperfect as they may have been, driven in upon themselves, Japanese nationalism is bound to grow stronger in these communities, and Canadianization increasingly difficult.

The other 4,000 Japanese in B.C. are in road-camps or special industries, in self-supporting communities that elected with the permission of the BCSC, to go out by themselves, or were resident in parts of B.C. outside the Protected area prior to Pearl Harbor.

THANKS TO MANY

Tribute must be paid to those officials who have regarded these unfortunate people, innocent, according to the R.C.M.P. of any act of sabotage against Canada, as human beings, and not as "damn Japs", as well

1943 COUCHICING INSTITUTE

The program of the 1943 Couchicing Institute was built around the theme "The United Nations Today and Tomorrow". Its leadership was outstanding, its attendance good, its discussions lively. All in all it was an excellent session of what is fast becoming an outstanding institution of Canadian life.

Two conditions, against which the Institute was set this year gave added meaning to all its sessions: 1. The certainty of Victory for the Allied Armies and the necessity, therefore, of planning for the Peace to follow. 2. The Electoral swing to the left as evidenced by the recent Ontario elections, the Canadian bye Elections and the victory of Labour in Australia.

The great question which was paramount in every session and in every discussion, formal and informal—was: "What must be done to ensure a reasonably prosperous, a stable, and a peaceful world when this conflict is finished?"

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Alvin H. Hansen, New Deal Expert, opened the Institute by asserting that the world of the future must be one in which "full employment" is everywhere realized. By full employment Mr. Hansen meant a full utilization of all our resources, material and human with a national income equal to the present one and constantly rising with technological advance.

It was fairly well agreed that Governments must have the final responsibility for maintaining full employment since so-called "Private Enterprise" can no longer be depended upon to do it. Mr. Hansen contended that Private Enterprise will continue to be the chief actor in the Economic system of the United States while leaving others to assert that this must be equally true of Canada. Government will step into the investment field to supplement Private Enterprise when the latter fails to maintain full levels of employment. Governments, of course, would continue to spend large amounts in such fields as Education, bust must, if depression threatens—(1) Step in with large Capital funds—particularly into non-profit areas such as River Valley development, Housing, etc. (2) Lower taxation on low income groups and thus release a flood of extra purchasing power when it is most needed.

From indications at the Institute at least one of our old political parties will be presenting this program to the electorate at the next federal election.

Socialists, in the group, of course, held that this scheme meant that the real solution to the problem of unemployment would only be postponed and a still worse depression generated for the future. They maintained,

SO!

"Far-seeing people are suddenly realizing we have a Senate, and that it can veto legislation. There are no CCF'ers in the Upper Chamber."

—Canadian Business, Sept., 1943.

TLC FAVORS POLITICAL ACTION

Departing from its traditional stand of non-partisanship in politics, the convention of The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada held in Quebec early in September adopted a resolution favouring independent working class political action. The resolution urged all affiliated unions to take steps to organize political action committees in order "to enable the trade unions to play a more direct and more appropriate role in influencing and shaping the great movement for independent political action, and thereby secure trade union representation on all governing bodies."

LABOR POLICY CRITICIZED

The convention was strongly critical of the government's labor policy and a resolution was adopted demanding the withdrawal of Mr. Humphrey Mitchell as Minister of Labour. Support was given to Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., in his stand concerning the National War Labour Board and the demand was made that the Government make public the reports on industrial relations which have been handed in by a majority of the Board and by Mr. Cohen as a result of the inquiry which the Board conducted. An address by Finance Minister Ilsley in which he linked wage increases with inflation failed to impress the delegates and strong criticisms were levelled at Mr. Donald Gordon, WPTB chairman, for his efforts to prevent upward wage movements.

The convention reiterated its stand of full support to Canada's war effort. At the same time, however, it pointed out that labor was hardly represented

moreover, that "Private Enterprise" would manage to manipulate this investment technique of the Government to their own advantage after the manner of Shipshaw, and that human welfare would continue to be secondary to Corporation profits. Only socialization of the main productive equipment plus a comprehensive plan for its effective use could ensure the goal of full employment, they thought.

FULL EMPLOYMENT

In spite of divergence of opinion as to its fulfillment, full employment was recognized by all as number one MUST on the Post-War Agenda.

The second great need of the post-war world lies in the realm of International Organization. Various speakers were heard and much heated argument took place as to details of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX)

TRENDS AROUND THE WORLD

As the cracks are widening in the wall of Festung Europa, indications come from all sides that the fortress of reaction is being carefully buttressed and strengthened against the attacks which will be made upon it by those who sincerely believe that this is a fight for democracy and economic liberation. One of the evils of war is that it makes democratic consultation on international affairs physically difficult; in consequence such vital matters as the administration of conquered areas is left in the hands of "leaders", such as in the case of Italy Mr. Churchill and Mr. Cordell Hull, who has prepared for eventualities by getting rid of Sumner Welles at the precise moment when that gentleman began to show some glimmerings of political sanity. Our Governments are making it very clear that the "Hosanna shouters" are out, and the hard-headed business men are in control. It is already being rumored that certain American Catholics, in good odor with the Vatican, and Italo-Americans who in the past have supported Mussolini, are being groomed for negotiation and administration in Italy. The inclusion of Lord Rennell of Rodd, Director of the Bank of International Settlements, a pro-fascist who supported the infamous deal with Germany on the Czech gold, as a member of Amgot, is an indication of the kind of deal we may expect. Only strongly-voiced public opinion can halt the sell-out.

WAR NOT WON YET

We have by no means conquered Italy yet; the Germans are only retreating to more strategic lines, and

they have proved their toughness by their rearguard fight in Sicily. The Italian people can be of considerable assistance to us in overcoming the enemy, but it is hardly likely that they will be inspired to endure the horrors of civilian resistance, if they have nothing to look forward to but repression of their revolutionary impulses by the Allied armies and the Vatican, instead of the fascism they know. The Vatican has conceded that we must get rid of the fascist big shots, but wants to retain the local prefects and other small fascist heelers, in the interests of law and order. We must get it into our heads, that a repressive dictatorship cannot be disposed of by completely orderly methods, and that if we ask for civilian insurrection against the Germans, there will have to be insurrection against the exploiting economic group, which maintained fascism in order to operate without hindrance.

AID FOR CHRISTIAN GENERAL?

Ambassador Carlton Hayes surely constituted himself the devil's advocate, when he gave his blessing to Franco's request to be supplied with arms and gasoline by the American Government. Franco, who has been praised for his "moderate fascism" and the "vigorous economic renaissance of Spain" by the Ambassador, has recently reinforced his Blue Division, fighting with the Germans on the Russian front. Sir Samuel Hoare, the high priest of foul deals in the name of expediency, has also been preparing for a rapprochement with Franco. The argument is that we might persuade Franco to stop the flow of materials into Germany; it is reminiscent of all the old appeasement arrangements in which the democratic cause has invariably been the loser.

WHAT HOPE FOR FRENCH

We wonder what comfort the French people are deriving in their present and future sufferings from the kind of recognition our governments gave the French Committee of National Liberation. The American State Department, convinced against its will by public pressure, but of the same opinion still, is backed up by President Roosevelt, whose attitude to France will not be lightly forgotten by that country. The argument that the French Committee cannot be recognized as a government in exile because it was not elected by the people, hardly holds water, when we think

BRITAIN REVERSED HITLER'S METHODS

"Hitler and the Nazi bosses made the greatest mistake of their lives when they destroyed the Trade Unions and Co-operative Societies and every voluntary organization, and established a regime where nothing sprang from the bottom and everything was ordered from the top."

"I therefore determined to build the whole organization of Britain's manpower on the basis of strengthening the voluntary movement, and securing its wholehearted support. Far-reaching compulsory powers have been passed by Parliament, and if they had been operated on any other basis than they are being, we might have lost the war."

—Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service, August, 3, 1943.

of the composition of Polish and Yugoslavian governments in exile, which have not the remotest connection with the people they are supposed to represent.

FREE GERMAN COMMITTEE

It is becoming quite clear that Stalin, the arch-realist, is determined to have a post-war Germany which will support him. The members of the Free German group are by no means all Communist. One of the remarkable features is the inclusion of several former Nazis and German army leaders, who are evidently destined to lead that strong German army which Stalin has declared must be maintained after the war. Stalin is evidently looking to a future, which may hold a war between the Soviet Union and the Western democracies. Are we then to be presented with another Soviet-German Pact, with distinctly fascist elements on the German side? The evils of non-co-operation between the Allies may well stretch further than many would care to contemplate.

L-M COMMITTEES EXPAND IN U.S.A.

The September 13th issue of *Labor-Management News*, published by the U.S. War Production Board, reports a total of 2,400 labor-management committees by that date. The committees embrace more than 5,000,000 workers. The War Production Board is actively encouraging the formation of such committees in order to spur production and is conducting a drive to establish 5,000 by the end of the year.

CCF AND THE COMMUNISTS

The CCF National Council meeting in Calgary, Alberta, September 5th and 6th, 1943, carefully considered and rejected the application of the Labor-Progressive Party for affiliation. The following is the resolution and statement adopted:

RESOLUTION

That this Council reaffirms the decisions of previous national conventions in refusing to affiliate in any way with the Communist Party in Canada;

That in view of the fact that the newly-organized Labor-Progressive Party is only the Canadian Communist Party under a new name, we reject the application of the Labor-Progressive Party for affiliation to the CCF;

That we urge and invite all those truly interested in labor unity to join the CCF;

And, finally, that this Council prepare and issue a statement explaining our position in this matter.

STATEMENT

In past conventions the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation made clear its relationship to the Communist Party. It has refused to accept the Communist Party into affiliation or to have any collaboration with it. The new Labor-Progressive Party is the old Communist Party under a new name. Every one of the sixteen members of its national Executive is a recognized Communist leader in Canada and the same is substantially true of its larger national committee. The new party does not represent any part of the Canadian people not previously represented in the Communist Party or Communist-controlled organizations.

Why a New Party

Why have the Communists formed this new party? If they have rejected the doctrines and methods of the Communist Party and accepted the need to establish a co-operative commonwealth by democratic methods, there is no need for a new party; if, on the other hand, they still believe in those doctrines and methods there are fundamental differences which make collaboration impossible.

Basic Differences

The basic reason why the CCF has refused to collaborate with the Communist Party in the past—and why it rejects the application for affiliation now—is that the CCF believes in democracy and democratic methods at every stage of social change. We believe in democratic organization and control within the party; every section and every individual in the party has the opportunity to share in the making of policy. The CCF believes in following our democratic political procedure in obtaining power—and, further, the CCF is determined to maintain and extend democracy after power is achieved. By contrast, the Communist Party does not believe in democratic methods. It has con-

stantly demonstrated its complete disbelief in the parliamentary and democratic process and its belief in the use of violent methods as a means of achieving power. Once it has taken power by these means, it believes in the establishment of dictatorship by the elimination of all other political parties. Its policies have always been controlled and its leadership appointed from the top.

Besides these basic differences in philosophy and methods of social change, there are further reasons why the CCF has found collaboration with the Communist Party impossible in the past. The experience of all who have attempted to co-operate with it on the political or economic front, has been disastrous. Such attempts have invariably ended in conflict and chaos. The belief of the Communists that the end always justifies the means, leads them invariably to use these opportunities to sabotage and destroy democratic organizations in order to increase their own power.

Disruptive Role of C.P.

Furthermore, unity is possible only on a basis of agreement on fundamental policy. Over a period years the CCF has followed the principles set out in the Regina Manifesto. The Communist Party, on the other hand, has repeatedly changed its policies on fundamental issues. For example, until 1935, the Communist Party endeavored to destroy existing trade unions and to build its own Communist-controlled unions under the Workers' Unity League. The Farmers' Unity League played the same disruptive role among farm organizations. During that period the Communists labelled every democratic socialist party as "Social Fascist", and in Canada did everything possible to destroy the CCF.

In 1935, the Communist policy changed overnight. They attempted to establish a United Front with the

CCF and trade unions at home, and collaboration with democratic powers abroad. They created a series of Communist-controlled organizations through which this new policy was carried out.

From the Record

When the war broke out the Communist Party in Canada, like the same party in other countries, was fervent in its support of the war—for the first three weeks. Then the whole character of the war instantly changed in their eyes, and Communist parties in all countries became violently anti-war. Thus the Communist Party in Canada, France, Great Britain and elsewhere, did its utmost to slow down production, sabotage the war effort and press for a negotiated peace with Hitler.

During this time the CCF leaders were denounced once again as "imperialistic lickspittles" and "war mongers". In June, 1941, the Communists in Canada made another somersault and become violently pro-war. Since this new change of policy the Communist support of the war has included the denunciation of every demand for eliminating war profits, monopoly control and other injustices. Only recently has this almost complete neglect of the home front been somewhat modified. They have also collaborated with reactionary forces without hesitation, as, for example, with Mitchell Hepburn in Canada, and the Communists of the U.S. with pro-fascists like Mayor Hague of Jersey City.

Abrupt Reversals Continue

This record of abrupt reversals of policy proves the Communist Party to lack any sense of responsibility to the people of Canada. There is, therefore, every reason to doubt the permanency of the latest political move of the Communists and every reason to believe that this new party line will change again without regard to the interests of the Canadian people.

Now once again the picture changes with the formation of the Labor-Progressive Party. If this party honestly desires the unity of the working people of Canada why is it starting out to duplicate the organization and work of the CCF at the precise moment when the CCF is on the threshold of power? This is a denial of the very thing which the Communists themselves have described as being essential to the achievement of socialism in Canada. They state in their new party program that what is needed is "a single, unified, working class party, and a united trade union movement". In spite of this statement the Communists are attempting to create a dual party at the very time they stress the need for a single unified party. Such action can only be described as an attempt to split the

(Continued on Page Six)

MEETING FOOD PRODUCTION GOALS

How Program Progresses

	1942 objective change from 1942 %	Actual change 1943 to date %
Meat Animals:		
Hogs	+28	+1
Cattle	+9	-3
Calves	-2	-14
Sheep & Lambs	+12	+12
Dairy Products:		
Cheese (Factory)	—42	—
Butter (Creamery)	+15	+22
Evaporated Milk	+5	-3
Condensed Milk	-27	-23
Powdered Milk	-41	-47
Field Crops:		
Wheat	-18	-21
Oats	+12	+13
Barley	+11	+16
Mixed Grains	+1	+1
Rye	-31	-40
Flaxseed	+67	+69

—from Financial Post, Aug. 14, 1943

1943 COUCHICHIING INSTITUTE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE)

such organization, but agreement was universal that "national sovereignty" must become a thing of the past and some form of effective International co-operation and co-ordination take its place. Nationalism must be relegated to the cultural realm and the world organized around Economic Regions with World Federation of some type the ultimate goal. Already the pattern set by the United Nations in co-operation for war demonstrates what can be accomplished in this direction and is laying the foundation for the future. Agreement among the United Nations as to specific future plans is urgent and cannot wait the coming of peace.

PLANNING ASSUMED

Throughout the whole Institute one was struck by the way in which planning for the future was taken for granted by all from Government politicians to extreme left wingers. With possibly one or two exceptions there was little tendency to say as in the past—"Let Governments step aside and Private Enterprise will do the job!" Perhaps the rugged individualists were not there although the roster of names included some fairly tough monopolists! In the world of the future, it was recognized, Governments must take responsibility for their people and plan their welfare, no longer can we trust "Economic laws" and "Individual Initiative" to usher in the best possible kind of a world. City Planning, National Planning, International Planning—these things must come as the only alternative to chaos. This was illustrated forcibly in the discussion which centered around Post-War Rehabilitation of Europe. Plans are already well in hand to feed the liberated countries but it was pointed out that already our failure to plan Canada's agriculture is resulting in acute food shortages here. How then without a national food plan today can we hope to play our part in the international relief scheme tomorrow?

MUST GET DOWN TO EARTH

Then too, the type of institutions we set up or support in the liberated nations will determine the pattern for the future there, and we can use food as a powerful weapon in this regard. We have announced that we will countenance no Fascist regimes in Europe—but have given no intimation of how

we will react if the world trend to the left in Politics expresses itself in European post-war life. The feeling was expressed at Couchiching that while planning is taken for granted and while we plan on a cosmic scale, we are not planning in sufficient detail to make our grand schemes workable. Or if we are, then the public has not yet been made aware of it. The suspicion was voiced in many a midnight talk fest that the first concern of many of our planners is to preserve the place of "Private Enterprise" in national and world schemes and that done the next concern is human welfare. The question many of them are really asking is—"With Private Enterprise guaranteed, how can we have full employment and an effective world Organization?"

They then search diligently for a solution, shake their heads wisely and say: "The solution is very involved and very difficult". To which the socialist replies: "Not so difficult at all—simply remove the first four words from your question and the problem is much simpler—much!"

HOUSING FACTS

In a recent study, based on the 1941 Housing Census, it was shown that 92.3% of Montreal's low-income families, and 93.1% of Toronto's low-income families, pay in excess of 20% of their total family income for shelter accommodation. Similarly, 48.7% of Montreal's medium income families, and 63.3% of Toronto's pay more than the generally accepted 20% "safe" maximum for rental costs. In Montreal, a total of 84,000 households in the low and medium income group, and a total of 52,000 in Toronto, are paying rents disproportionate to their come for shelter accommodation, which, for the most part, is below modern standards of acceptance.

Income vs. Rents

The unsatisfactory housing conditions of the lowest third of the nation is further reected by the 1941 Family Income figures and rentals paid. In Montreal, one-third of the wage-earning population earned less than \$1,000 annually, with the mean average of the group at \$610. In Toronto, the average annual family income in the same sector (lowest third), amounted to \$822, the upper level being \$1,300. Translating these income figures into the appropriate rent ranges, would mean that these families, according to their income, could afford rents ranging from \$10 to \$16.50 monthly in Montreal; and from \$13.50 to \$21.50 in Toronto; with a good proportion of them not able to afford even these low rents.

GEO. S. MOONEY

—In Canadian Welfare, July 15, 1943.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO)

as to the representatives from the Normal School who sacrificed half their Summer holidays to give a smattering of educational principles to young Japanese-Canadians. With no normal training the latter have been struggling this past year in difficult conditions to educate their younger brothers and sisters. It is gratifying also, that in Canada a civilian agency carried out the evacuation, that bloodshed was avoided then and subsequently in the relocation centers, and that it cost \$173 per head for removal and care for 12 months, as against \$650 in the U.S. However definite encouragement should now be given new Canadians who have been as loyal to Canada as we would permit them to be. Certain legislation needs to be amended, but more than that there needs to be a change of attitude on the part of white Canadians. 23,000 people of Japanese origin, half of them born in Canada, should not constitute an insoluble problem in a country of 12,000,000. None will be kept here who do not want to stay when the war is over, but those who do should have the same opportunities as the rest of us.

CCF AND COMMUNISTS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)
forces of the common people in order to bring more of them under Communist control than would otherwise be possible.

The CCF is not prepared to change its policy toward the Communist Party in Canada and therefore rejects the application of the Labor-Progressive Party for affiliation with the CCF. To all those who desire the unity of the Canadian people, the CCF extends an invitation to join with it in building a true democracy in Canada, based on co-operation, social justice and economic security for all. The CCF is the party through which this can be brought about. It unites labour, farmer, and all other groups into a democratic people's movement. Its ranks are always open to all who wish to see fundamental social change brought about by democratic means. It appeals to all Canadians to reject this latest attempt of the Communists to split and disrupt the forces of progress in Canada which are solidly uniting within the CCF. The unity which is needed at this critical hour to carry this war to a military victory and to a secure and lasting peace is being built through the CCF.

"In our nation-building plenty of good material lies ready to hand. We need the wise master-builder who, understanding the value of each class of material, can fit each piece into its place in the ever enlarging structure."

—J. S. Woodsworth

SWEDEN'S ROLE IN THE WAR

Even if the establishment of direct diplomatic relations between Sweden and Canada had been contemplated before the war started the decision of the Swedish parliament to open a legation in Ottawa now comes somewhat as a surprise. Immediately afterwards the Swedish government stopped the movement of German exchange troops to and from Norway which has gone on since the fall of Norway in June, 1940.

Both acts are significant in so far as they demonstrate the strength of Sweden on one side and the weakened position of Germany on the other.

CRITICISM AND QUESTIONS

Sweden's attitude during this war has been criticised repeatedly in the allied countries while at the same time it has been under constant attack from Germany by press, radio and military demonstration which remained only short of actual aggression. The questions often raised have been why did Hitler not occupy Sweden in 1940 when he swept into Norway and Denmark? and what price Sweden had to pay Germany for being spared the fate of her neighbours? There has been a certain tendency in the Allied countries—a tendency which, by the way, was not shared by the governments in London and Washington—to suspect the motives of Sweden's neutrality and to distrust her public statements as to the extent of the concessions made to Germany. The impression of Germany's influence upon Swedish public opinion and government have been grossly overrated as events have proved. Naturally Sweden has been saved from the fate of Norway by the coincidence of international political factors, her geographic position but also by her vigilance, increasing military preponderance and last but not least very clever diplomacy.

SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY

It is a paradox that the unpopularity of Sweden in the Allied countries up to a very recent time was derived largely from the impression public opinion in the democratic camp got from Sweden's policy during the Finnish-Russian winter war of 1939-40. One may reserve one's opinion about the moral justification or military expediency of the Russian policy against Finland but cannot avoid seeing that if Sweden would then have permitted a British and French expeditionary corps to cross her territory against Russia

the democratic nations would have been involved in a military and political adventure of catastrophic consequences. At present there is no need to argue this point further. It may, however, be necessary to remember the role which the German-Russian pact played during the initial stage of the German attack upon Norway. Russia then not only announced that she regarded Great Britain and France as the real aggressors in Norway but declared in a common German-Russian statement that Russia as well as Germany regarded

A WORKER WRITES

"News Comments
National C.C.F. Publication
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sirs:—

I have been a constant reader of News Comment for the past five months and have found the criticism very good and it is my ambition to have as many workers acquainted with it so they may be more informed.

The subscribers I am sending you all work at the Motor Co. and I also persuaded them to contribute as much in the last election. I suggest that the same thing be done in other factories throughout Canada so that the working man may be more informed as to what is actually taking place in this country then they will not be so ready to accept anything that is published their local news papers.

Facts such as is published in News Comment must reach, as many people as possible before the coming election, but in order to do so I suggest that your organized representatives in every village, town, and city, the need of this work is very urgent so please send me credentials or a letter authorizing me to sell it to strangers.

I remain very truly your humble servant."

News Comment editors say thanks. This is the spirit that wins and should be emulated in hundreds of places across Canada. Together we can build News Comment circulation to what it should be. Send in your subs.

the Swedish neutrality as in the interests of both powers. Certainly if Russia is excused for her policy towards Germany by reason of her military preparations the same is valid for little Sweden who also used her time well enough to build up one of the strongest armies a small country ever possessed, a navy which today is the strongest in the Baltic and an air force which has become a respectable factor for the Germans. Whatever may be the outward appearance of

the Russian policy, in regard to Sweden it was far more realistic in protecting Sweden's neutrality than was the outcry that Sweden had betrayed Norway which then was in vogue in so-called democratic circles.

HISTORIC COMPARISON

It is difficult to understand what advantage would have accrued to the cause of the democracies if there had been one more free government in London and one of the richest industrial countries of Europe free for complete plunder by the Germans. Anyway, Germany preparing her offensive against the West did not dare to estrange Russia because of Sweden whose strategic position was of no importance to Germany at that stage of the war. Sweden's policy towards Russia on the other hand followed and still follows in striking resemblance the policy devised by Marshal Bernadette (the late King Karl XIV Johann of Sweden) during the later stages of the Napoleonic wars, i.e. a policy of the best possible relations with Russia in spite of this countries policy towards Finland (occupied by Russia in 1809).

Just as in the Napoleonic wars Sweden had to make certain concessions by the way far greater ones than now—towards Napoleon, it also had to make concessions towards Germany. Soon after the German attack upon Russia the Swedish government started slowly but surely restricting these concessions. The Swedish government was perhaps the only one in the world which never underestimated the power of Russia and did not fall into the trap of the Russian misconduct of the war in Finland in its initial stage during the months from June to November, 1941, when the Nazi already thought they had won the war against the Soviets. The Swedish government resisted fiercely all German attempts to force Sweden into the war against Russia "with carrot and whip" as Churchill described such a policy. The Swedish government prohibited all recruiting for a "Swedish legion" against Bolshevism. It prevented also the recruiting of Swedish labor for Germany. It declined to make any political treaty with Germany and it severely restricted credits to Germany last year. The recent step taken to stop the only important concession ever made, the transit traffic to Norway was in this way only one further step in a policy prosecuted for some time past. Therefore in fairness it cannot be judged as an opportunist move of the

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT)

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Swedish government after the tide of the war has turned against the Nazis.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY

In its international policy the Swedish government also showed a very good hand. Shortly after the outbreak of war the social-democratic premier Per Albin Hansson remodelled his party cabinet for a national union government. This was done not so much because he had anything to fear in its internal policy but because he wanted all major parties to share the responsibility for the external policy of the country. That he in this respect had judged the mood of his people well enough became clear when the Swedes elected, in the fall of 1940—after the occupation of Norway and Denmark—a substantial socialist majority to the Riksoas. The greatest difficulties

arose from his price stabilization policy as the prices of industrial goods went up in consequence of the rise of prices of imported materials. This led to dissatisfaction in farming circles which clamoured for higher food prices as the government was ready to concede. First the point of view of both the strongest parties—Social Democrats and Conservative—was that if labour by not adjusting wages to the full increase of the cost of living and industry by heavy taxation took their share of sacrifice, agriculture had to do the same. The majority of the farmers—especially the smaller ones—understood the situation well enough. In later provincial elections the Farmers' Federation made some minor gains. In external policy there was complete unity except that groups inside the Farmers' Federation seemed to have clamoured for a some-

what more conciliatory policy towards Germany. It is significant that the termination of the transit to Norway was followed by the resignation of the Minister of Justice, Westmann, who has been for years bitterly attacked in the Swedish press because of his weakness towards the Nazis for curbing the Swedish press.

SUCCESSFUL LABOR POLICY

Entirely successful was the labor policy of the Swedish government. Before the war it had been its policy to interfere as little as possible in labor-management relations leaving it in the hands of the great labor and management federations to settle disputes for themselves. This system of direct labor-management settlement has operated so successfully that not one major disturbance is recorded since the outbreak of the war.



THE BOOKSHELF



EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRATIC SURVIVAL

BY WALTER MYER AND CLAY COSS.
CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C.
264 PP., \$2.00

Why are we in the present mess? Why is there a war on? Why are the democracies fighting for survival? Because we didn't learn anything either from the last war or since the last; because "we didn't know how to organize and maintain peace; didn't know how to handle our own domestic problems, how to maintain stable industry in a land of plenty. The trouble was that the levels of political enlightenment were not high enough".

Will we be any different after this war as we face the problems (only more complicated now) that we failed to solve last time? We will not—unless we engage now in a gigantic program of civic education in the issues of war, peace, and reconstruction. We are on the road back to the Dark Ages, as sure as God made little apples, unless we raise the standards of political education and raise them quickly.

That is the thesis of the authors of this book. And, they say, the place to start the political education is in the schools. Messrs. Myer and Coss plead for an emergency educational program to be instituted at once in every high school and college in the land. The young people of America must spend at least two hours a day, five days a week, studying the outstanding problems of war and reconstruction, or democracy will not survive. The authors explain how the school curriculum is to be "converted"

to make room for this imperative study, and outline a twelve-unit course which includes such subjects as "Background of the War", "Problems of Continental Europe", "Asiatic Problems", "Planning Our Resources", "Post-War Agriculture", and "World Trends".

The first part of the book is an argument for and description of this program of political enlightenment. The last hundred pages tell us "Where to Go for Facts and Ideas". They include very full lists of sources of material in newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, films, and radio programs. It is an excellent bibliographical job.

APPEASEMENT'S CHILD

BY THOMAS J. HAMILTON (RYERSON)
327 PP., \$3.75

This is a study of the Franco Regime in Spain by the correspondent of the *New York Times* who spent two years after August 1939 in the unhappy country. Here, says, Mr. Hamilton, is the bitter fruit of the so-called non-intervention policy pursued by England, France, and the United States in regard to the Civil War in Spain. The western democracies were responsible for the defeat of the Spanish Republic: behold what they have done.

It is a thoroughly depressing picture. The author gives first an account of the Spanish fascist ideology and a description of the country as it was at the end of the Civil War which cost Spain a million lives. Then in the next part, "Awakening to Reality", he describes the domestic front: policies, personalities, and conditions as he observed them in 1940 and 1941. In the third part he deals with foreign affairs, Franco's relations with Germany, Britain, the United States, and Latin America.

Things have gone from bad to worse in Spain since the Civil War. The death rate in 1941 was double that of pre-Civil War days; black markets operate on a scale unknown in any other country; and the cruellest poverty, unequalled save in Greece, stalks the land. "In few countries of the world is there such grinding, soul-destroying hunger and such luxury for the favored of fortune", writes Mr. Hamilton. The privileged classes were given back everything they had before the Republic, and then to the misery of the old oppression was added the "superb inefficiency" of the Franco regime. The people detest the Government and in smouldering wrath await their chance to overthrow it.

The author is very critical of the U.S. and British Governments for their attempts to woo Franco's favor in the last two years. Rather they should organize a Spanish Republican government-in-exile, encourage the underground opposition in Spain, and make plans to rebuild the Republic when the time is ripe.

THE CANADIAN FORUM
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BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

New Denver, B. C.
August 24th, 1943.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Collins, Commissioner, Vancouver, B. C.

I have to thank you for forwarding to me the Department's Report in connection with a letter written by Tanaka. Unfortunately, I think that the wrong second sheet has been attached to this file, so that I could not get the gist of the last paragraph.

The difficulty, I think, with this bird Uchibori, has been cleaned up to some extent, by his being interrogated by the Mounted Police. We have not had any difficulty with him lately. However, he is a man who needs watching.



(E. L. BOULTBEE)

General Manager, Interior Housing.

ELB:AG



10

BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

New Denver, B. C.
August 20th, 1943.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Mr. George Collins, Commissioner, Vancouver, B. C.

Your Ref. No. 416-4.

I have to thank you for your letter of August 17th with reference to the above. I think that the question of High School education and the suggested set-up as to the spheres in which the various denominations might operate, would work out quite satisfactorily.

Alex and I went to Lemon Creek this morning, but before I left I had a long conversation with a Miss Hamilton, who is the United Church representative in Lemon Creek and she broached the subject and was rather fearful that the Roman Catholics might be encroaching on her territory. However, as I had previously discussed this matter with Alex, I told her that I didn't think she had to worry.

The Roman Catholics seem to be well entrenched. They have bought a house in New Denver, also one in Slocan and seem to be spreading their influence to Kaslo.

The whole school situation at Lemon Creek was taken up by Alex and myself with the Committee this afternoon and he will be discussing the matter with you on his return. They are most anxious to have additional school facilities and were willing to supply the labour if we would supply the material. They presented a bill of materials which is equivalent to two carloads of lumber. However, I feel that we should not provide any further facilities but make them get along with what they have.

While there is perhaps a little overcrowding in some of the houses, the removal of twenty-five or thirty families from Lemon Creek would very materially ease the situation and we suggested to the Committee that they might have some families who might like to move to New Denver where we have a few houses available. We left the whole matter up to them for solution.

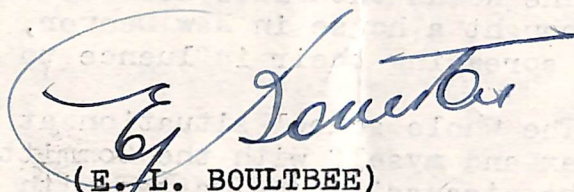
P.T.O.

2.

I have always felt that we should bring these Canadian born Japanese under the scope of the Selective Service. While there might be some balking to start with, I think in the end it might solve some of our problems and at the same time I think they would have considerably more respect for us.

Everything is going along fairly smoothly. The wood will be beginning to move in considerable volume and the only worry I have at the moment on this score is rail transportation. Unfortunately, the boat which tows the barge on Slocan Lake, is off and will be probably all next month. They have substituted a small Diesel on Slocan Lake but it can only handle one barge of eight cars. The balance of the freight has to go through Kaslo. The wood that is now coming out is of a better grade and there should be no complaint as to its quality.

I got your telegram with reference to Mr. Smith and will be glad to meet him tomorrow morning and will show him all there is to see.



(E. L. BOULTBEE)

General Manager, Interior Housing.

ELB:AG

Our ref. No. 416-4

360 Homer Street,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

CONFIDENTIAL.

17th August 1943.

Mr. E.L. Boulton, NEW DENVER, B.C.

I have your letter of August 10th relative to conditions at Lemon Creek, and I think that you are right in that you had no alternative but to dispense with Mr. Naysmith's services. However, Alex is quite familiar with this and will no doubt discuss it with you.

I have already replied to your letter relative to school facilities at Popoff, and you will find the same policy in all interior housings, that we are not going to provide any additional school facilities as we think that the relocation programme has definitely been hindered by the attitude of the Japanese themselves and that the inadequacy of school facilities is a matter which they have largely brought upon themselves.

In regard to High School education, it has definitely been decided that the Church groups will not be given a grant to carry on this work. I have been in touch with Archbishop Duke of the Catholic Church and Mrs. Muldrew of the United Church and they are adamant that they are going ahead as a Church activity. At the moment I think I have their spheres of influence limited to the following:

<u>UNITED CHURCH</u>	Tashme, Lemon Creek and New Denver.
<u>CATHOLIC CHURCH</u>	Greenwood, New Denver and Sandon.
<u>ANGLICAN CHURCH</u>	Slocan City.

You will note that there is duplication between the Protestants and the Catholics at New Denver and Slocan City. You will appreciate that these are what can be called 'open' towns and we cannot prohibit their going into them the same as we can do in the case of Tashme or Lemon Creek, where we have complete jurisdiction within the boundaries.

I understand the Catholics have purchased a building in New Denver and already own a mother house in Slocan. They intend to offer what facilities they can to High School education.

I agree with what you say in regard to furnishing High School facilities, and have so indicated to Ottawa. However, it would appear that while they do not propose

to give them any financial assistance the only restriction they will place upon the Church activities is that they do not supply High School facilities to young Japanese over the age of seventeen years.

There is another matter which is giving the Department at Ottawa some concern and that is whether or not we think it is advisable to bring the Japanese under the regulations of the National Selective Service. Under these regulations the National Selective Service officer may designate the employer for whom any person may work. If this involves transfer to another locality in Canada he may require the worker to move to that area from his present location. The penalties provided for failure to comply with this regulation are a fine of \$500.00 or one year in prison.

In following this matter through, I find that so far as this judicial district is concerned, no prosecutions have been entered for failure to comply with these regulations, and I have advised Ottawa that if and when they are prepared to enforce the regulations insofar as Occidentals are concerned, Japanese should be immediately made subject to the same regulations. These regulations would, of course, only apply to Canadian born or Canadian naturalised Japanese subjects.

I would appreciate if you would let me know what you think of this last suggestion.

GC/EG

GEORGE COLLINS,
Commissioner.



BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

New Denver, B. C.
August 10th, 1943.

"CONFIDENTIAL"

Mr. George Collins, Commissioner, Vancouver, B. C.

Re Lemon Creek.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 30th addressed to Mr. T. Watanabe, Japanese Committee, Lemon Creek, together with a copy of their petition of July 8th. On my return to New Denver this morning I find a further letter dated July 21st.

On Monday of this week I met the Japanese Committee in Lemon Creek to discuss their petition of July 8th. Last Fall they approached me with the question of more accommodation for Kindergartens. At that time they agreed to supply the labour if we would supply the lumber for one more house. This I agreed to and the lumber is available, but the labour is not forthcoming.

There is definitely going to be a shortage of school accommodation in Lemon Creek, but this whole question of schools is, I think, defeating the purpose of getting these people out of these towns. Had we not set up the school facilities we now have, I am quite certain many of these families would have gone elsewhere where the school facilities are available. Every move we make to improve these facilities makes it just that much tougher on the Supervisor in getting these families moved elsewhere. Take the question of a Summer School, forgetting for the moment the cost to the Government for this, it just eliminates 140 men and women who are attending the school from seeking employment elsewhere in Canada, and it also encourages their families to remain with them because these young people

P.T.O.



BRITISH COLUMBIA SECURITY COMMISSION

3.

this end of the program. We have had our hands full with Hunter's Siding, Lemon Creek and Kaslo.

There has been certain friction right along between Nasmyth and Burns and as I told Mr. Eastwood some days ago I thought in the interests of harmony we could do without Nasmyth. I am quite certain that this whole unrest in Lemon Creek is brought about by the attitude he takes with the Japanese in insinuating to them that Burns is making it tough for them and that he could do much better if he were in Burns' position. That is quite evident by the petition of July 21st, which has only reached me this morning. I understood from Mr. Eastwood that Mr. Nasmyth had tendered his resignation, and I strongly recommend that it be accepted.

This business of petitions is just following along the line of the usual Japanese technique. If they get somebody they think isn't giving them all they want they agitate for a change. At the meeting with the Committee the other day, at which Mr. Burns was present, we had no difficulties and the meeting was very harmonious.

A cursive signature that reads "E. L. Boultbée".

E. L. BOULTBEE
General Manager, Interior Housing.

ELB:AG

are employed and are contributing something to their support and at the same time it is a means of educating their children, which is of paramount importance to every Japanese family.

Every Camp is now harping on the question of Highschool education and if we are going to give these people higher education, we might just as well face the fact now that we are defeating our own end..

COMMUNITY HALL.

They have a school building for a Community Hall, which to my mind is adequate for their needs. If we are going to put it in shape for the use of Moving Pictures, then we have to put in brick chimnies and fire escapes to meet the wishes of the Fire Marshall. If it is your wish that this be done, will you please advise me.

HOUSING.

The houses in Lemon Creek are of no different construction or different condition than any of the other Camps. There are a few houses that have shrunk perhaps more than others and we will make a survey and see that they are attended to, but if you agree to their request to cover these houses with tar paper, then you might as well face the fact that we will have to do it on all the nine hundred houses in the various settlements.

ELECTRICITY.

This needs no comment.

FIRE PROTECTION.

As you know we have had request in for fire pails since early in March and I have some hose here which I am sending down to Lemon Creek and we will do the best we can for them.

WOODCUTTING.

There are about 250 men in Lemon Creek which could be employed in woodcutting and we are at the moment organizing



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H O U S E D I G E S T

Third and fourth reports on Committee on Agriculture and colonization - tabled.

A motion for adjournment to discuss a matter of urgent public importance was moved by MR. COLDWELL.

CARTIER BY-ELECTION:Charges
Voters List
in Cartier
Padded

MR. COLDWELL: Grave irregularities have been discovered in the compiling of the voters list in the Cartier division of Montreal, where by-election is to be held on August 9. A check of 15 polls showed that, out of 2,000 names, 650 were found to be false or improperly on the list. Mr. Coldwell said he had several affidavits to support this charge. A baby of seven weeks old is listed as a book-keeper. If a complete check were made of the 42,000 names on the list, he believed at least 10,000 would prove to have been placed improperly on the list. He suggested - (1) that an assistant returning officer should be selected by one of the other candidates: (2) there should be an immediate re-enumeration of the constituency, and (3) the government or proper minister or officer should issue instructions requiring each voter to show his registration card at the poll.

THE PRIME MINISTER: Every member in the House would disapprove of practises which Mr. Coldwell charged were used in a constituency of Montreal. He was not in a position to say to what extent the representations might or might not be correct but Mr. Coldwell had made it clear that the matter was one that must be fully and carefully investigated. Mr. Coldwell had said that if an election were stolen, it was as bad as having no election at all. It is worse, as it encourages a form of wrongdoing that cannot be too quickly stamped out if we are to have representative institutions respected in Canada. He would immediately take the matter up with other members of the government so that steps will be taken to see that the election is made as fair and square as it can possibly be. If any man lends himself to practices that are wrong, whatever his politics, he will be dealt with summarily. The Prime Minister said, "I shall be happy to assist in any way in my power towards seeing that, not only this election, but all elections are conducted in a fair and honourable way."

B. CLAXTON (L - St. Lawrence-St. George): (Mr. Coldwell had referred to allegations made some years ago by Mr. Cahan, former member for St. Lawrence-St. George constituency in Montreal.) Mr. Cahan had complained consistently about the condition of affairs in that constituency, and was consistently elected. In the last election, Mr. Cahan was defeated by a fairly large majority and the expense of the election on both sides was lower than at any time in the history of the division. No election could have been cleaner.

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MR. GRAYDON: This discussion, he believed, had served a very useful purpose. Every member of the House, as well as every citizen of Canada, should be and is interested in seeing that we have honesty in our elections. This goes to the very roots of democracy.

MR. COLDWELL withdrew his motion.

E. G. HANSELL (SC - Macleod) The matter is so serious as to justify postponing the by-election until the whole matter is investigated. Penalties must be imposed. If our democratic system is to be preserved, our electoral system must be safeguarded in every way so that corrupt electoral practices will become practically unknown.

MR. St. LAURENT: All the facilities of the Department of Justice will be at the disposal of the chief electoral officer, to see that prompt and appropriate penalties are meted out to anybody who may have violated the provisions of the act.

GENERAL LaFLECHE: Associated himself without any reserve with what had been said by the Prime Minister. Elections, if we are to be a free and independent democracy, must be honest. Whether the allegations are correct remains to be seen. He said he represented the honest and proud county of Outremont, which is within a cluster of honest and proud constituencies. He had never had any knowledge of the practice termed "telegraphing", nor had he heard the slightest suggestion that it had been carried on.

ON ORDERS OF THE DAY:

Q: MR. GRAYDON

COLONEL RALSTON: The Defence Department communicated with Mayor Lewis, Chief Electoral Officer, to see what arrangements were made for the voting in the provincial election of members of the reserve army who may be in camp on the day of the election. No reply had been received as yet. Officers will co-operate in every way possible. The matter is one for those in charge of the election machinery to arrange.

Q. MR. GRAYDON

Strike at MR. MITCHELL: There is a strike at Marine Industries Ltd.
Marine In- at Sorel, which has taken place against the advice of the
dustries, men's leaders. It is connected with the application of
Sorel. the cost-of-living bonus. One of the senior industrial-
relations officers of the department was despatched to Sorel, and the minister hoped men would be back at work in a short time.

Grain
Transport

J. G. DIEFENBAKER (C - Lake Centre): What is being done to assure an equitable and fair allocation of cars to the Western farmer, and in particular, is preference being given to those areas which were unable to sell their wheat last fall because of the lateness of the threshing season?

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MR. MACKINNON: The situation is causing concern. The first difficulty was caused by shortage in transportation. There are 4,500 cars at Fort William waiting to be emptied. In addition, some 13,000 in the West loaded with 18-million bushels. Recently, it has been a question of labour. The government has been giving it serious consideration, and the labour situation looks as if it may reach an early solution. Available elevator space in some sections comes into the picture.

Q: J. G. ROSS (L - Moose Jaw)

MR. MACKINNON gave assurance that where the difficulty does not arise from a farmer's negligence, arrangements have been made to accept the undelivered portion of the 1942 quota after the close of the crop year (1st August).

Canadian
Civilians
in Japan-
ese Occupied
Territory

THE PRIME MINISTER (answering question of Mr. G. Stirling (C - Yale) a week ago): Of 1,000 Canadian civilians in Japan and Japanese occupied territory, 163 are known to be interned. Others are detained in certain areas and the remainder are at liberty. Definite information on restrictions on Canadian nationals has not been obtained. As far as known, no Canadian civilians have been forced to work. The International Red Cross has sent a number of reports.

FARMERS' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT:

M. J. EDWARDS (L - Calgary W.): This kind of legislation interferes with contractual rights and obligations, respect for which go to the roots of our economic system in the English-speaking world. This is essentially class legislation and should be regarded, not for the effect on the 10 or 15 percent of the farmers who will benefit, but from the effect on the rest of the farmers and upon our citizens as a whole. Confidence is the basis of all credit. People who invest in life insurance are dependent on mortgage interest and principal on Western farms being paid. Many people who would buy farms cannot do this because of this legislation - they cannot get the credit. He commended the legislation for its limiting clauses. With the prosperity in Western Canada, and with the reduction of debt, in another three or four years the legislation will go into the discard and confidence of the investing public will be restored.

E. G. HANSELL (SC - Macleod): If, in Canada, there could be an agricultural policy which would keep agriculture solvent, investors would have confidence in the West. We have no quarrel with the lending institutions. They are well and good in their place. Our quarrel is with a bad financial policy. There can be no sanctity of contract that does not also recognize the sanctity of human life and homes. He asked why the recommendations of the Saskatchewan debt conference were ignored.

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T. L. CHURCH (C - Broadview): The government should adopt a truly national policy of debt-adjustment to protect not only farmers, but fishermen, lumberman and those engaged in the industrial life of Canada.

G. E. WOOD (L - Brant) spoke of the harm done by legislation of this kind to the credit of farmers who may need credit in the post-war period. The present bill, however, has removed some of the vices in the original act, which brought discredit on agriculture.

G. H. ROSS (L - Calgary E.) complimented the Minister on the excellence of the Act. Many farmers who are discouraged by the burden of debt, if they can get relief from some of it, will be able to carry on. It will improve the morale of the farming community.

Q: T. C. DOUGLAS (CCF - Weyburn): Why were important suggestions of the Saskatchewan debt conference omitted from the legislation?

MR. ILSLEY: The conference suggested a new type of legislation never attempted by the Dominion or, he believed, by any country. Instead of recognizing the emergency aspect of the debt situation in Western Canada, it proposed that the boards to be set up would continue to function through the years and would deal with debts of past and future. The fundamental point of difference is this: is farm credit worth preserving or not? No one in the debate suggested that farmers should be deprived of their credit standing. If boards were set up with power of reducing debts at their discretion, regardless of security taken and of ability of farmer to pay, no one would ever lend money to farmers. The minister believed people should pay their debts if they could. All classes in the country's economy have rights. The present bill is emergency legislation. There was some inconsistency in the treatment of individual farmers by the boards of review. The courts are a better forum than the boards.

MR. BLACKMORE was not in favour of mortgage companies losing their money, but what are we going to do? Obviously the sensible thing is not to let the farmer be ruined on the land. Ultimately Canada will have to step in as a nation and absorb the shock - through adopting a systematic, comprehensive scheme of scaling down debts. Interest rates should not be over 3%. Prices of farm products must be guaranteed from year to year. The price of wheat should be between \$1.25 and \$1.50 a bushel.

(A discussion arose on whether the word 'farmer' in the bill should include ranchers.)

MR. ILSLEY: 'A farmer' means a person whose principal occupation consists in farming or the tillage of the soil. That is what it meant in the Act. He agreed to give consideration to the suggestions made by several members that ranchers should be included in the operation of the Act.

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J. G. DIEFENBAKER urged the importance of the judge, who is appointed as an appeal court, being one who has a complete grasp of the debt situation in the western provinces and who is therefore in a position to establish jurisprudence, fair alike to the farmer and the creditor - always having in mind that the primary consideration of this legislation must be the keeping of efficient and honest farmers on the farms.

MR. ILSLEY mentioned that proposals for adjustment of debt might be drafted in such a way that if there is a crop failure, payments could be suspended.

V. QUELCH (SC - Acadia) suggested that counsel should be provided for farmers with cases before the Appeal Court. Otherwise costs would be too heavy.

Department of Public Works

CANADA

DISTRICT RESIDENT ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

Victoria, B.C., April 10th, 19 43



G. Collins, Esq.,
General Supervisor,
B.C. Security Commission,
Marine Building,
Vancouver, B.C.

Re: Proposed Accommodation - Bower Building -
Vancouver, B.C.

I am enclosing a plan of the Bower Building, Vancouver, B.C., on which I have marked in Yellow where I thought the counter should be. This wall could be left in and a wicket cut through there, and the telephone booth in the corner.

I have shown the wall around the stairs and hatched out the partitions, which I thought you wanted taken out.

If there are any other alterations required, you might mark them on this plan.

I do not know what you want done with Rooms 11-12-13-14 and 15, but knew what you wanted with the rooms on the front on Granville Street.

I would like you to check this plan over and mark up any alterations and then return the plan to me as soon as possible.

Also, you might mark up what alterations you require on the 2nd Floor for the police and files.

C.F. Dawson
Dist. Res. Architect

CFD/LM
encs.

EXCERPTS FROM E. W. HAWKINS' LETTER OF MARCH 3, 1943,
WRITTEN WHILE IN OTTAWA.

In connection with Japanese Bank Accounts, this matter I have discussed very thoroughly with Mr. Brown, and he is taking up with the Department of External Affairs the matter of scrutiny of Japanese Bank Accounts, but as there is an international situation to be contended with, we will have to wait for word from Mr. Brown later.

With regard to letters of probate, the decision I have been given that this was the duty of the Commission to obtain, but Mr. MacPherson, the custodian of enemy property, will be visiting Vancouver shortly, and will discuss the matter with Mr. Collins. He is favourably inclined, however, particularly to the transmission to Treasury of the B.C.S.C. of cheques issued from his local office in Vancouver.

Censorship of Mail

It is suggested that Mr. Collins write to Mr. Brown for permission to have the necessary authority obtained that we be informed of the financial contents of any censored letter, or that authority be obtained by the Commission permitting the censor to pass such letters containing money or its equivalent to us for scrutiny and transmission to the parties concerned. //

Purchasing of Stationery

With regard to purchases of stationery, it is suggested that Mr. Collins write to Mr. Brown pointing out the difficulties that we are experiencing by being limited to \$25 per month. It was suggested that as we are paying less in Vancouver for stationery than the Printing Bureau is charging us, that this be used as a leverage to obtain authority to purchase merchandise locally with the idea that the accounts would be submitted to the Department of Printing and Stationery for taxation before payment is made. \$

Purchase of Stoves and Heaters for sale to self-supporting Japanese.

It was the intention before I left Vancouver, to carry this out, and I questioned the legality of it. Mr. Brown is of the opinion that such may be done in emergency cases only.

December 21, 1942.

Mr. P. A. Curry,
Representative for the Oil Controller,
215 Hastings St. West,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Curry:

Now that the evacuation of all Japanese from the coastal area is complete, the Department of Labour is taking over the British Columbia Security Commission as a department under their direct supervision. So as to relieve some of those responsible during the period of evacuation, a General Supervisor has been appointed by the Department of Labour, Mr. George Collins.

Accordingly, I request that Mr. Collins be added to the names of those responsible to you for signing applications for gasoline ration coupon books.

On this letter is a specimen of Mr. Collins' signature.

Yours very truly,

Austin C. Taylor
Chairman.

Signature of Mr. George Collins

ACT:GT