"M" Miscellaneous

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Premier

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June 23

C. Willmott Maddison, Esq.,
"The Parashooter",
1025 Haro Street,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of June 21 and would like to thank you for the views expressed therein regarding financial matters.

Yours faithfully,

Premier.

"The Parashooter" under the auspices of "The Mounted Services Association," a member Association of "The Co-ordinated Veterans' Association" and "The Greater Vancouver Flying Column."

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C. WILLMOTT MADDISON
MANAGING EDITOR

D. A. BIELBY
OFFICE & CIRCULATION MANAGER

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1943
PREMIER'S OFFICE

"The Parashooter"

1025 HARO STREET
VANCOUVER. B. C.

June 21st, 1943

Hon John Hart, M.L.A.
Premier of British olumbia
British olumbia, anada.

Dear Sir,

Various explanations are being made for the election results at Kamloops by both the Government supporters and by the Opposition, but whatever is said this seat, for years a Liberal strong hold, has now become another demonstration of the what can happen when the voice of the people is put to constitutional test. The small majority for the Opposition will in no way lessen the power of the vote by the duly elected member, and like the Salmon Arm constituency, which so long supported my old friend Hon Rolf Bruhn, must be considered as hostile to both the old line parties strategy.

Personally I am not interested so much parties as I am in seeing men in the House who will do everything to forward the interest of the people of Canada, and here in B.C. we have just wonderful opportunities that if only we use plain horse sense we can have prosperity for the next twenty-five years.

From over forty years residence in Canada, on and off, some years in many other parts of the British Empire, I may be excused if I say that unless we insist upon our Governments at Ottawa using our National Credit instead of borrowing money at interest we shall still remain what some people term a vassal state of both Britain and the U.S.A., and in the meantime trying to serve two masters.

Hon Mr Ilsley has had to admit that when the Government made a straight gift of one billion dollars to Britain, it was made in Canadian dollars placed in the Bank of Canada to the account of Britain, and not one cent of such billion has migrated out of Canada, and has, as everyone knows, brought much prosperity to Canadians by putting them to work producing Canadian goods and providing Canadian services.

Apparently Hon Mr Ilsley, in spite of his continued warnings against inflation in the value of goods and services, has agreed that there has arisen no depreciation of the Canadian dollar in its purchasing value brought about by the producing a billion dollars, so to speak, out of a silk hat. Incidentally also any increase in value of goods in Canada, at this time, has not come about by the sudden emergence of this large increased purchasing power put at the disposal of Canadians.

You will perhaps agree with me that we have had demonstrated to us just what can be done in respect to harnessing brains, man and woman power to our natural resources when money is made available to pay

workers decent wages. This lesson is doing more to awaken citizens of Canada to the true function of money than all the ravings from public platforms could ever expect to accomplish.

I am in constant touch with such Members of the House of Commons as John R.Macnicol, Ronald McKiven, James Marshall, H.J.Sissons and several other members of the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Committee, all of whom agree with me that the time is opportune to have the Government explain where the large sum of money is to come from which will be necessary to carry out the many plans already presented to such ommittee. It is already evident that this money will be too large to borrow, and it is also evident according to Hon Stuart Garson, Premier of Manitoba, that the Provinces will not be able to find the necessary money.

It has always been my contention that on account of the Provinces owning their natural resources, such provinces own all sufficient assets to warrant the Government at Ottawa loaning them sufficient money to carry out very expansive plans, all of which would ultimately result in the production of much real new wealth, and upon which in course of time taxation can be imposed.
Unquestionably the various Provincial Governments know exactly what could and should be done to provide permanent employment continously for citizens of Canada living in their respective provinces.
Here in British Columbia I do not hesitate to say that One Billion dollars can be sarely invested during the next twenty five years so that continous development can be undertaken in connection with all our various industries.
I would like to mention only two or three potential industries which will assuredly bring increased wealth into creation in this part of the Dominion.

Large wood fabricated air transportplanes. The tourist industry in all its many phases. A certain type of marine freighter capable of accomadating both passengers and freight and constructed of both steel and laminated woods. Much increased exploration and development of our gold and silver Cordillera, particularly silver in my humble opinion. Development of our fruit industry and the processing of same in hydration plants to meet the needs of tropical and semi-tropical countries who will require such food stuffs from Canada after this war.
The opening up of all that great Central North area laying beteen 52 and 57 degree north latitude right across the province and in which fully one million more selected citizens can be permanently and profitably established during the next decade.
One billion dollars placed at the disposal of the Government of B.C., without interest charges, could eventually all be redeemed through intelligent taxation imposed as soon as such development commenced to provide citizens with a purchasing power through wages and production of commodities.
In my humble opinion the world nations are going to need more gold and silver, and for monetary needs, therefore both these precious metals will be of invaluable service to 2,000,000,000 world people. The development which will take place in all those areas where fully 1,6000,000 colored people inhabit will be similar to the development which commenced in Canada and Australasia over fifty years ago. These millions of people will require hard money due to atmospheric and other conditions uncommon in the older Civilized areas of the world. These millions of people, if only their daily wages were raised to the equivalent of 50 cents per day in Canadian Currency, will require billions in purchasing money.

The internal development which will take place in many of these tropical and sub-tropical countries after this war will be such as never previously contemplated with the result such unsophisticated millions will acquire a purchasing power for Canadian and other Empire goods.
In my humble opinion all reconstruction and rehabilitation plans in Canada must eventually be corelated with similar plans undertaken by all the other portions of our great Empire with the result cooperative trade will spring up profitable to all sections. Can you tell me why one country in the Empire should be able to purchase other Empire goods at a large discount?
I am convinced that both Gold and silver will more and more be used to advantage for monetary purposes, and that the present talk about Unitas or Bancor is so much propaganda devised for an obvious purpose.
The millions in India, China, Malay States and other portions of the world, where modern banking practices do not provide sufficient credit facilities, will require to make use of both precious metals to stabilize their purchasing media, which will be hard money. I have travelled widely in some of those countries and traded in those countries, and I know what can be accomplished once a real attempt is made to open their vast hinterlands through the construction of modern highways, modern bridges, and construction of modern air-fields so that modern air-freighters(made in British Columbia) can land and take off with pay-loads.
Everyone says there must be no repetition of 1930-1937 throughout the world, if this is the common opinion of most world people then the only manner whereby it can be counteracted is for all parts of the British Empire to enter into a period of expansion development of the natural resources now available because the airplane can go anywhere providing suitable landings are constructed.
Here in British Columbia we can usefully invest One Billion dollars to this end, and Mr Ilsley has no need to fear that bogey which he speaks about styled Inflation.
Hon Warrener Eccles of the Federal Reserve Bank of the U.S.A. said recently that it would be difficult to explain when Inflation really was present. He even went on to say that the present production of billions of dollars required to provide credits for Allied Nations could not be styled inflation of money, and it certainly could not be said that there was at present, throughout the world, too many goods above the demand.
It may well be said at the present time that there is certainly no exceptionally inflated prices attached to either goods or services in this Dominion. However, there are plenty of people who already are saying that wages as now present paid throughout Canada must come down as soon as the present war ceases. I do not hold with this contention because I believe we are now witnessing a most stable period of value as between goods and services. The fact that the Federal Government is disposing of all the real estate interests of Japanese citizens in Canada is a factor to the good in this Dominion because that race of people have had a good deal to do with keeping wages down in this part of the Dominion, hence influencing the standard of living of all white residents, downwards.

Men with as little knowledge of the world and ethnology as the Leader of the Opposition at Victoria, are not competent to discuss the pros and cons of giving the vote to persons of the Asiatic racesnot having witnessed the disabilities which present themselves to Eurasians or to those who traditionally find European ideals objectionable to their way of life, and it very easy to promise extreme reforms but another thing work them out to a practical entity.

The British Empire has been a long time in its development and even at present is only in a partially developed stage therefore, what is most needed at present is for portions of sections of the Empire, such as this rich and fertile province to undertake practical expansion of its ri h resources as will give a fuller life for the people at present inhabiting such area.
To do this we require capital and that capital can be National Credit created by oursalves,and which we do not have to obligate ourselves to anyone, neither do we need to erect toll gates for the purpose of collect- interest on the money invested.

Perhaps you will recall there was a British expert in respect to war financing who came to Canada during the last war to expidite munitions, and he very bluntly told the authorities that if only Canadians would realize their ability to become a creditor nation instead of,as then, a debtor nation, they could in a very few years increase their population by three times;in other words he suggested that the Government of Canada should use its own credit based on its almost unlimited undeveloped resources.
One of the things which go to the credit of General Christian Jan Smuts, and I was associated with his policies for some years, is that he made use of the national credit of South Africa with the result the gold mining industry was used to finance the agricultural possibilities throughout the Union.The gold industry in doing so forged ahead and so the financing actually did not cost the country one cent. In the early days those closely connected with the early development of the gold mining industry refused to tax the industry during its infant stage, the result is now well known, and the country is producing fully 74 per cent of all the gold produced in the world, and it was the gold mining industry which made possible the development of hundreds of small munitions plants which supplied most of armies requirements in North Africa, and there are not more than two million white people in South Africa. South Africa's currency is the most stable.
Here in British Columbia we are most fortunately placed of any British territory(styled overseas) we have nearly everything necessary for the production of real concrete wealth, it only requires internal credit to enable us to become(truly) the second richest nation within the Empire.
Right now we should be laying plans to better organize our man and woman power so that when peace time arrives instead of citizens finding themselves out of a job, there should be more and more jobs available.The world at large is capable of keeping both men and women at work, in spite of advanced modern machinery and appliances. The solution lies in our being able to adapt money to its proper function, which when all is said and done is to act as a social instrument as a media for the exchange of goods and services, and bring about the necessary distribution of same.

Respectfully submitted
Yours truly,
" The Parashooter "

C. Willmott Maddison.

M-1-G

1 9 4 3
Feb. 10

Thiselton Mark, Esq.,
2804 West 1st Avenue,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 8 and to assure you that your representations will be given the fullest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Secretary.

From Honolulu, where (as in notable schools in Vancouver, Seattle, Los Angeles & elsewhere) schools have made a feature of cultivating an international spirit, comes news that 1500 Jap-Americans have joined the U.S. army. (Vancouver Sun, Jan 29)

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RECEIVED
FEB 1943
PREMIER'S OFFICE

2804, West 1st Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.
February 8th, 1943

House of Legislature,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:

Will you graciously permit approach to you from a private citizen, who, with help from many in America and Britain, has been making a close study of the way to permanent world unity after the war?

British Columbia is being asked to take a step which is regarded by many as pointing in the direction of the total exclusion of Japanese.

Briefly, the war is not yet won. Is it not vitally important to maintain unity both in spirit and in detail amongst the Allied Nations? May not any single-handed action, sectional or otherwise, on the part of any of the United Nations, especially action in any degree foreclosing peace terms, tend to put a strain upon the unity now existing between them? Action by Canada, in whole or in part, without consulting with, say, China, Russia, India, as well as other countries, cannot be a matter of indifference to these countries, considering Japan's keen search for outlets. Does not serious risk attach to the appearance of any people playing for its own hand? Nor can we forget the 'gentlemen's agreement' assenting to the presence of the Japanese who since 1928 have settled amongst us.

We speak of winning the peace. But is not that impossible in any lasting way unless we win the peoples? A discontented Japan, especially if so with any show of justice, would be a permanent menace to the world's peace.

It has been my happy experience to collect for publication proofs of the power of the school in promoting in the hearts of the young the spirit of international fellowship; notable instances coming from Vancouver, Seattle, Los Angeles, and elsewhere in different parts of the world.

Canada's tradition is far too noble for it to be congenial to the mind and heart of any of us to think otherwise than in terms of ultimate world fellowship: especially in our attitude towards the young. More than forty years ago in a report to the English Board of Education (Special Reports on Educational Subjects) I quoted words from an address to Canadian teachers by the then President of the Winnipeg Normal School. "Would you hear your country's call?...I bring you those who differ in race and in language...Can you in recognising to yourself distinctions of every kind, so order your work that these will not be a source of separation and contention, but the very elements of strength in a nation in which the idea of brotherhood prevails?"

In Canada (as well as in America) these elements of strength have been a crown of glory in our Western school life. Indelible memories have been created, memories which are pregnant with possibilities for the future of mankind, and out of which may grow more swiftly and fruitfully than, perhaps, in any other way the fulfilling of the aims under which the United Nations are ranged, namely, those of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms - which are for "all nations", and for "all men everywhere".

Pardon my putting these questions. Apart from higher considerations, we cannot, for posterity's sake, afford, least of all British Columbia which would be on the battle front, to make a permanent enemy of one of the most resolute, and certain to be one of the strongest, peoples of the world.

Much warmly felt good will has been shown in this Province and in the Western States of America. Would it be other than a human loss to do anything to neutralize this?

Yours, with deference and respect,

Thiselton Mark

Thiselton Mark.

This approach is made to you personally, as too much goes into print for public safety. As I have passed my eightieth birthday, I have nothing personal at stake in pleading for our children and children's children.

TM/CIL