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COMMONS

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Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): It would be very convenient.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I see no reason why they should not be included in the *Votes and Proceedings* if the house is agreeable. The clerk might be so instructed.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): If I appreciated aright what the Prime Minister said, that this order in council, which was passed on February 24, probably at the time we were in secret session yesterday—

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: No, it was passed before the session.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Well, I am just suggesting that we did observe three cabinet ministers hurry to leave the chamber last night and come back again, and I have a right to draw some conclusions.

Mr. CRERAR: Three cabinet ministers cannot pass an order in council.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Well, I may be wrong in my deduction. If I apprehended aright what the Prime Minister said, the order is not mandatory on the Minister of Justice; it is merely enabling, is it not?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If it were made mandatory in its broad terms, I am afraid the Minister of Justice would have a very large order because it gives him power over any person in a protected area to take any step that the security of the people of British Columbia would seem to necessitate.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): The answer is, it is merely enabling.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Well, it is an all-enabling order.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Well, that is a good way to put it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Perhaps I should give to the house a statement I gave to the press this morning. I would have made it to the house first but I thought it was in the interest of law and order out on the Pacific coast that this communication should reach British Columbia without delay.

The statement was to the effect that power had been given to the Minister of Justice (Mr. St. Laurent) to exclude any or all persons, regardless of their citizenship, from protected areas as defined under the defence of Canada regulations.

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

The new regulation corresponds very closely to the proclamation issued by the President of the United States on Friday.

Under the amended order the Minister of Justice may require any or all persons, whether British subjects or not, to leave a protected area. He is further authorized to impose such restrictions as he may specify in respect of their employment, business, movements or places of residence. He can prohibit or restrict the possession or use by any or all persons in the protected area of any specified articles and can require the delivery of such articles to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In short, the defence of Canada regulations as now amended give the Minister of Justice full power to take any required security measure within the protected area with regard to any person within that area.

The protected area in British Columbia in which the new order will apply has been defined by the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Ralston) as the coastal belt between the Cascade mountains and the sea, including all the islands off the coast of British Columbia.

It is the policy of the government to use the powers of this order to take all necessary security measures to safeguard the defences of the Pacific coast of Canada.

QUESTIONS

(Questions answered orally are indicated by an asterisk).

COASTAL MOTOR BOATS

Mr. BRUCE:

1. How many coastal motor boats have been ordered?
2. How many were completed by October 31, 1941?
3. What was the total cost?
4. How many of these boats reached Halifax before the close of navigation?
5. How many of these boats are now in commission?
6. In what state of completion are the balance of the boats?
7. At what points are any boats, which did not reach Halifax before the close of navigation, tied up?

Mr. MACDONALD (Kingston City): This question was brought up the other day, and I answered it to my hon. friend privately. I hope he will be ready to drop it from the order paper.

Mr. BRUCE: That is satisfactory to me, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SPEAKER: Dropped.

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FEBRUARY 25, 1942

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JAPANESE NATIONALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Mr. NEILL:

1. Did the government, on January 14, last, issue a statement of policy regarding Japanese in British Columbia?
2. Did one of the items state that Japanese nationals will be forbidden to possess or use shore wave radio receiving sets, radio transmitters and cameras?
3. Was such prohibition enforced by order in council, and, if so, what was the number of such order?
4. Were instructions given to any military or police authorities to enforce the said order in council?
5. If so, when and to whom?
6. How many of the receiving sets, transmitters and cameras have been surrendered or seized up to date?
7. Why was the restriction confined to Japanese nationals and not extended to those born in Japan and since 1922 naturalized in Canada?

Mr. ST. LAURENT:

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. Order-in-council P.C. 365 January 15, 1942, gives the minister the power to make such prohibition from time to time, and he has made an order dated February 5, 1942.
4. Yes.
5. February 5, 1942. Commissioner, R.C.M. Police.
6. No information as yet.
7. The restriction is not now confined to Japanese nationals.

PENITENTIARIES COMMISSION

Mr. CHURCH:

1. When was the royal commission on prisons appointed, and who were its members?
2. What was the total cost of this commission, including fees, salaries, travelling expenses and all other emoluments?
3. When was the report received?
4. Have any of its recommendations been carried out?
5. When will the penitentiary commission be appointed?
6. What is the reason for the delay?
7. Who are the present chief heads operating this branch of the service, and what training have they for work of this nature?
8. Will consideration be given to giving effect to the Borstal system?

Mr. ST. LAURENT:

1. February 27, 1936. Hon. Mr. Justice Joseph Archambault, R. W. Craig, K.C., J. C. McRuer, K.C.
2. \$108,719.70.
3. Tabled June 14, 1938.
4. Yes.
5. This involves a question of policy.
6. See answer to question 5.

7. (a) P. M. Anderson, K.C., senior advisory counsel, acting for the deputy minister of justice with respect to penitentiary matters. Mr. Anderson has been so acting for the last four years.

(b) Acting Superintendent G. L. Sauvant, Bachelor of Arts, university of Montreal; translator and proof reader, 1915, clerk of the crown in chancery; war service with French forces, graduate of St. Cyr Military Academy, wounded, 1917, served as interpreter during convalescence, instructor in bayonet fighting and grenade throwing; appointed second lieutenant in March, 1919; decorations, Croix de Guerre, Verdun medal; agent for Dominion Publishing Company; contributor to *Revue Jeanne d'Arc* of Ottawa; appointed instructor in French at Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, 1924; appointed librarian school teacher, St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, March 5, 1928, to November 19, 1929; promoted warden's clerk, 1st August, 1929; promoted inspector of penitentiaries, July 16, 1934; sent to St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary as acting warden, October 1, 1937; appointed acting superintendent of penitentiaries, July 27, 1938; (Coronation medal).

(c) Inspector E. L. O'Leary, O.A.S.: education received at Richibucto, N.B., and St. Dunstan's college, Charlottetown (commercial course); 1910-13, Royal Bank of Canada; 1914, bookkeeper, R. Sullivan & Co., St. John, N.B.; 1914-19, with C.E.F. and R.A.F.; granted commission C.F.A., 1916, awarded military cross, 1918; 1920-23, with Soldier Settlement Board in Edmonton; 1923-27, accountant with Abitibi Power and Paper Co.; 1927, assistant paymaster with Lake St. John Power and Paper Co. Ltd.; 1928, office manager, power plant, with P. Lyall and Sons Construction Co. Ltd.; 1930-32, chief accountant, Seigneur Club, Quebec; 1933, accountant, Watson Jack & Co. Ltd.; 1934, accountant, Benzolene Corp. Ltd.; 1935, appointed inspector of penitentiaries; 1940, granted leave of absence, without pay, for purpose of enlistment in Royal Canadian Air Force.

(d) Inspector G. E. Shortt: Bachelor of Arts (Queen's); B.L.S. (McGill); Ph.D. (university of Michigan, Ann Arbor); 1915-17, service with C.E.F. conducting officer, troop transports, north Atlantic; 1917-18 English civil service (seed oat control, England and Wales); three years business administration, including two years as executive General Motors Acceptance Corporation; five and one-half years; investigator under Combines Investigation Act; one year with royal commission to investigate the penal system of