

*British Columbia Industrial and Scientific Research Council.*—When organized, this Council, which is under the chairmanship of the Minister of Trade and Industry and Mines, will act as a clearing house to: (1) co-ordinate the work of existing and prospective research units and avoid danger of duplication; (2) initiate and generate new research work in all fields of particular interest to British Columbia; (3) relate research work to other problems of industrial rehabilitation in the post-war period; (4) apply the results of research to the creation of new industries and trade expansion programs, and relate the work of laboratories and field units to industrial expansion and the extension of markets.

An initial grant of \$50,000 to assist in the co-ordinated program is to be made by the Provincial Government.

## **PART II.—THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR THE REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL\***

### **Section 1.—The Growth of the Administrative Organization for the Care of Ex-Service Personnel**

The Department of Pensions and National Health was established in 1928, through the amalgamation of the former Department of Health with the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment, set up in February, 1918, to take over the work of the Military Hospitals Commission and all matters affecting the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen of the First World War.

**Basis of Organization After the War of 1914-18.**—At the conclusion of the War of 1914-18, there was considerable decentralization of this work for the ex-servicemen. The general machinery for reception and after-care was directed by a Cabinet Committee, known as the Repatriation Committee, established by Order in Council in November, 1918. In addition, Returned Soldiers Commissions were organized by each Provincial Government. Local organizations were set up in urban centres throughout the Dominion. The actual work of demobilization was in the hands of the Department of Militia and Defence, although the Department of Immigration and Colonization did a great deal to assist in this work and also took charge of the transportation of soldiers' dependants. Employment offices were created under the Department of Labour and, under the Department of the Interior, the Soldier Settlement Board began to function. It had as its policy the placing of ex-servicemen on the land. The Department of Public Information conducted a publicity campaign to interest employers in providing work for ex-servicemen, while the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Knights of Columbus, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Salvation Army, the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and a number of other voluntary organizations, turned from war work to deal with the ex-soldiers' problems. To take care of those ex-servicemen who were suffering from disabilities attributable to war service, the Board of Pension Commissioners had been organized as early as 1916.

**The Principal Problems of the First World War and How They were Met.**—At the conclusion of the First World War, conditions were materially different from those that already have been found among men discharged from the Services in the present war. The Canadian Expeditionary Force in the First World War was, in the main, a land army, and there was far from the variety of employment

\* Prepared under the direction of Walter S. Woods, Associate Deputy Minister, Department of Pensions and National Health.