

the protected area, and in other provinces at prevailing rates of pay to protect labour standards, and under conditions enabling them to re-settle with their families. This will substantially relieve the present man-power shortage and mitigate against any future concentration on the coast in British Columbia. In this connection attention is directed to the fact that a similar policy is being carried out in the United States, to the point where loyal Japanese-Americans are being enrolled in combatant units of the American army.

In the United States they are taken into war industry, and into all forms of production.

The statement continues:

2. That transfer of investments held by Japanese in British Columbia to other sections of the dominion be facilitated.

3. That education of the Japanese children be conducted in strict conformity with Canadian standards and under qualified Canadian teachers.

At the present time the Japanese who have been moved from the Pacific coast have no teachers other than Japanese. An attempt was made to shut them off altogether from the education facilities of the province, but there was so much objection to any policy of that kind, that it was not gone through with. But the fact remains that while we object to their national schools, we put them in a position where they can get no teachers other than those of their own race.

Then the statement continues:

4. That responsibility for the satisfactory resettlement of Japanese across Canada be fixed now with the dominion government.

I wish to draw that point particularly to the attention of the Minister of Labour. This situation is definitely now the problem of the dominion government. It must deal with this question in a national way; in a way which will be satisfactory to the people of British Columbia and the people of Canada as a whole. We should deal with it, not on a basis of racial prejudice, not on a basis of our present feelings in a time of war, but on the basis that we should extend our hatred to those who have earned it. In this case it would be to the leaders in Japan, to the ruling class in that country. But the innocent should not have our hatred; they should have our assistance and our protection.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: I am sure the committee will agree that this is a matter in which there is great interest. This is the first time, since I have been a member of the house, that there has been any inducement or encouragement to look toward the staff sitting in front of the minister. We have talked all round the globe. We have made a

global trip, touching upon Russia, China and India. I understood we were discussing the Japanese.

We have had quotations from the Winnipeg platform, and now the hon. member for Vancouver East gives us the platform of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation. I understand the hon. member has definitely stated that his party is still in favour of giving the vote to the Japanese.

Mr. MacINNIS: And to the Chinese; do not forget that.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Mr. Chairman, I believe in taking one subject up at a time, not covering the whole globe all at once.

Mr. MacINNIS: The hon. member is very careful about the subjects he takes.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: And I am not afraid to say what I am going to say now either in or out of my riding. The hon. member for Vancouver East has said definitely that he is in favour of giving the Japanese the vote. Now, I must say I understand why this item appeared in the Japanese Press.

Mr. MacINNIS: The hon. member understands something, then.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: I would be a very clever man if I could understand the hon. member for Vancouver East. This article is headed:

Jap paper congratulates C.C.F. on Revelstoke win.

Then we find these words:

"New Canadian," an independent weekly for Canadians of Japanese origin, now published at Kaslo, has congratulated the C.C.F. on its "victory in hectic Revelstoke by-election."

The Japanese paper adds:

"To Japanese Canadians who have been agreeably surprised in the past by the democratic and forthright stand of the C.C.F. party regarding racial minorities, the election results defeating the repatriation advocates was a pleasant omen."

I can understand that, after my hon. friend has definitely stated where his party stands.

I do not wish to go into details which have been mentioned by other hon. members and which I have discussed before. The reason why hon. members from British Columbia continue to bring our points of view before the people from the east is that we must do so, or we shall get no action after the war. There were exactly six or seven British Columbia members who secured the removal of the Japanese from the Pacific coast area. Mark that, either six or seven were in battle, day

[Mr. MacInnis.]