

they get back there, I for one will press for assistance to come from this country to help them to live—if it is necessary, as long as they live.

I think that is the Christian way of looking at the matter. I know there are quite a number of Canadian citizens among those people, and I do not want to see them mistreated or treated in a non-Christian way. But I do say that my observation of the problem leads me to the conclusion that they can never be happy as long as they are a minority among white people.

I think that is about all I wish to say on that subject. I appreciate the position in which the minister is placed. So far as I am concerned—and I believe I can speak for this group—we are very happy to be able to help him in trying to find a solution. But we in turn would like to have some assurance on the question of where Alberta will be when this situation is cleared up.

Now, in conclusion, I have a question to ask. When the British Columbia security commission moved those Japanese out of the coastal area, some 3,000 were brought to Alberta. We received them, and did everything we could to treat them decently. There is no race prejudice out there in any part of the province. But, as I said, we did insist upon that clause being written into the contract, that they would be resettled elsewhere after the war. I would ask the minister to make a note of this, and when he speaks to give us an answer: Since British Columbia has determined quite definitely that it will not receive them again—and quite rightly so; I must admit that I agree with them—and since the Prime Minister on August 4, 1944, suggested that in his opinion they should not be allowed once more to concentrate in British Columbia—and this was quoted last night by the minister—then referring to those Japanese who under the announced policy of the department prefer to stay in Canada, and who will be allowed to stay in Canada, will the minister please tell us where he will take them?

Mr. FRASER: That is the \$64 question.

Mr. LOW: I do not know what the position is in Saskatchewan, but from what I have heard to-night I would suggest that that is where they should be put. I will just leave that question with the minister.

An hon. MEMBER: They will drive out the C.C.F.

Mr. LOW: There is another matter I should like to refer to just briefly.

Mr. MITCHELL: That is not the \$64 question; that is the jackpot.

Mr. LOW: I should like to speak for a moment or two on the general labour situation in order to clarify the position which my group takes regarding labour problems. Last night I sat in this committee and listened with great interest to the hon. member for Calgary West. I deeply appreciated the splendid spirit in which he gave his address. As I said, he ought to be made a judge because of that speech.

Mr. MacNICOL: That would be too much of a loss to parliament.

Mr. LOW: It would be, but eventually that should happen. He does not have to pay me a commission for getting him that judgeship. Speaking seriously, however, he made a great contribution to this debate. The minister also made a real contribution when he laid this whole report before us as the basis of this discussion. As I listened to the debate on the technical questions of union security and the check-off and about the negotiations between labour and employer, I wondered if we were not skating around and around the real core of the problem and trying to keep as far away from it as we could.

I quite agree with hon. members who have spoken that eventually we must find a solution to this demand on the part of labour for union security. We must give them every opportunity to bargain collectively, and we must see to it that every protection is given them in their great fight. I have sympathy for them, and I want the members of the committee to understand that this group stands ready to help labour in all these matters. I am not so sure exactly what is the solution of the whole problem of union security, careful as I have been in listening to the hon. member for Calgary West and other hon. members. But there is one phase I should like to discuss briefly.

Labour unrest in this country is not concentrated entirely around union security; it is not concentrated entirely around the check-off or collective bargaining. In my judgment there are two things which are causing labour unrest more than anything else. First, of course, is agitation. Everybody knows there is plenty of that and everybody knows pretty well where it is coming from. I am satisfied that there are some members who are perhaps within sound of my voice who may know more about that than I do.

It seems to me that of all people in our country, labour is the most realistic. Labouring people are realistic, because they have to go out day after day and get right down at the root of things and grub out a living with their hands. They know what it means to face difficulties. They know the problems of