

Mr. MACKENZIE: Hear, hear.

Mr. GREEN: We do not intend again to see the Japanese gain a foothold on the Pacific coast shoreline of Canada.

I suggest that some attention should be paid to what is said by those lads who have returned from Hong Kong. I have here a dispatch which puts on record the attitude of ten of those men who returned on October 4. They said:

"Don't let any Japanese settle in Canada. Their mental processes are different from ours and they will never adjust to the occidental way of life."

That's the unanimous indictment of the ten Canadian repats from Manila who arrived here yesterday on the United States transport *General Longfitt*."

I suggest these steps to the minister: First, the protected zone in British Columbia should be extended from the point 100 miles from the coast, right to the eastern boundary of the province. This should be maintained into the peace-time period, at least for a sufficient number of years to enable what Japanese remain in Canada to be properly settled elsewhere.

That was the policy of the Progressive Conservative party during the election, and for years prior thereto. The hon. member for Kootenay West said that we had no policy. Well, I think he was so busy quarreling with his C.C.F. friends that he did not have time to check up on a good many policies.

Mr. MacINNIS: Do not worry; before the next election you and the Liberals will have the same policy.

Mr. GREEN: In the second place I suggest that the government should send back those who have so requested. The minister spoke last night as though he might be allowing a whole lot who were not Japanese nationals to change their minds. There may be some cases where injustices have been done, and those people should be given a further chance. But the vast majority knew what they were doing when they signed for repatriation, and the government should not be weak enough now to allow them to make any change.

Those who are found disloyal by the commission which is to be set up should be sent back. I think there is agreement on that point, on all sides of the house. However, that will still leave those who are not acceptable to the other provinces. And, by the way, this policy of making the whole of British Columbia a protected zone is the policy not only of the Progressive Conservative party but also of the Minister of Veterans

[Mr. Green.]

Affairs. A meeting on June 6, 1944, of the dominion convention of the Canadian Legion is reported as follows:

If the Japanese come back to British Columbia after the war, Hon. Ian Mackenzie will quit politics. That is by his own word.

Then, he said this at the time he was nominated—and I give him credit, because I think he meant it; a report of September 19, 1944, when he was nominated, credits him with this statement:

Not a single Japanese from the Rockies to the sea. I ask my fellow citizens of Vancouver Centre, and of British Columbia as a whole, to range themselves beside me on this issue and to serve notice on the rest of Canada that we will not have Japanese in this fair province.

Mr. MACKENZIE: Hear, hear.

Mr. GREEN: Then, as I have said, there would still be those who are not acceptable in other provinces. I suggest to the minister that consideration be given to making the request that, in the peace treaty with Japan, arrangements be made for resettling these Japanese in the Pacific, with adequate financial compensation and, if necessary, under united nations trusteeship. There will have to be many shifts in population provided for in the peace treaties. I believe that already the Chinese are sending all the Japanese out of China, and that the British have done the same in Singapore. Population shifts will have to be made in many parts of the world, and I suggest that this is a proposal which should be given serious consideration by the government.

For fifty years, half a century, the voice of British Columbia has not been listened to on this question, although British Columbians were the Canadians directly affected. And now, from this new parliament, I ask that we be given a final solution of the problem.

Mr. ROSE: I can think of no more urgent problem which could be discussed in this chamber than that of the estimates of the Department of Labour; and when I refer to an urgent problem I am not referring to the Japanese issue, which has received such lengthy debate. It is unfortunate, in fact, that the matter of the Japanese who reside in Canada comes under the Department of Labour, because surely there is sufficient to discuss in the field of labour-management relations in Canada, and especially at this time when we are in a state of reconversion from war to peace.

During the years of war all members of this house and all Canadians recognized that labour did a very fine job. Men and women worked on day shifts and night shifts; women and young girls left the small towns, the villages