

YEAS

Messrs:

Barber	Massey
Bennett	Mitchell
Black (Yukon)	Neill
Blackmore	O'Neill
Brooks	Pelletier
Casselman	Perley
Edwards	Reid
Elliott (Kindersley)	Ross (St. Paul's)
Esling	Rowe (Athabaska)
Ferguson	Rowe (Dufferin-Simcoe)
Graydon	Senn
Green	Spence
Hanson	Stevens
Hayhurst	Stewart
Hyndman	Stirling
Kennedy	Taylor (Nanaimo)
Lawson	Thompson
McGregor	Tustin
MacInnis	Ward
MacNeil	Wermentlinger
Macphail	Woodsworth—42.

NAYS

Messrs:

Beaubien	Lapointe
Bertrand (Prescott)	(Quebec East)
Bertrand (Laurier)	Leclerc
Black (Chateauguay-Huntingdon)	Leduc
Blair	McAvity
Blanchette	McCann
Bonnier	McCulloch
Bouchard	Macdonald
Brasset	(Brantford City)
Cameron	McDonald (Pontiac)
Cardin	McDonald (Souris)
Chevrier	McKenzie
Clark (York-Sunbury)	(Lambton-Kent)
Cleaver	Mackenzie
Deslauriers	(Vancouver Centre)
Dubois	MacKinnon
Dubuc	(Edmonton West)
Duffus	McKinnon (Kenora-
Dunning	Rainy River)
Dupuis	MacLean (Cape Breton
Dussault	North-Victoria)
Farquhar	McLean (Melfort)
Ferron	MacLennan
Finn	McNiven
Fournier (Maison-neuve-Rosemount)	(Regina City)
Furniss	McPhee
Gardiner	MacRae
Girouard	Malette
Golding	Martin
Gosselin	Michaud
Goulet	Motherwell
Gray	Mullins
Hill	Pottier
Howden	Purdy
Howe	Rhéaume
Hurtubise	Rinfret
Ilsley	Ross (Moose Jaw)
Isnor	Sanderson
Jean	Taylor (Norfolk)
King, Mackenzie	Telford
Kinley	Thauvette
Kirk	Thorson
Lalonde	Turgeon
	Weir—79.

IMMIGRATION ACT

AMENDMENT OF PROVISION RESPECTING
PROHIBITED CLASSES

Mr. A. W. NEILL (Comox-Alberni) moved the second reading of Bill No. 112, to amend the Immigration Act.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this is Bill No. 112, and it is really a revival of Bill No. 38. As I spoke fully on Bill No. 38, I shall not detain the house by talking for another forty minutes as the silly rules would allow me to do.

However, for a few moments, for the benefit of those who were not here on that occasion, I shall go over it briefly. The former discussion is to be found on Hansard at page 2735 and following. For many years in the Dominion of Canada we have had an immigration law which prohibits the entrance into Canada of people able to see but unable to read the English or French language, or any other language or dialect. That has been our established law for many years. I am amplifying that law to the further extent that the other language in addition to English or French must be one commonly spoken in some portion of Europe. Whatever may have been said against the previous bill does not arise in connection with this one. It is not aimed directly or indirectly against any one nation. It applies to 74 per cent of the world's population, and does not name any one nation. It merely applies the educational test, one which has been in effect in New Zealand and Australia for twenty years or more. This provides for about the same test, only in Australia it is somewhat more drastic. That is the only difference.

This is a way out which would meet the situation, be a stepping-stone to peace in British Columbia, and yet avoid any suggestion of international complications. The British Columbia government voiced their views before the Rowell commission and asked for something much more drastic. I might say that the word "exclusion" is not used, nor indeed is exclusion effected except by virtue of an educational test. It does not say that this or that nation shall be excluded; it provides merely that an educational test shall be applied. This test would apply equally to our own vast sister dominion of India; it would apply also to Australia, to New Zealand, to China, to South America, to the Malay peninsula and to those countries neighbouring thereon. There is no suggestion of an attempt to discriminate against Japan or any other nation, either directly or indirectly. The law is of general application and is