

in which we are treating them? I am satisfied that if we treat the Japanese and our other oriental citizens aright, we shall get their loyalty, because they are no longer orientals in the accepted sense of that term. They would feel as much out of place in Japan as we would. I know them, speak to them; I visit them and have them in my home, and I have not the slightest doubt that what I say is correct. If we are to avoid the troubles that other countries have had with racial minorities, then we must take a realistic view of the situation in British Columbia and attempt to make these people feel at home among us. We will secure their loyalty by fairness and kindness and by the practice of those other attributes which we exercise in our relations with other people. Otherwise we shall have trouble. I appreciate most sincerely what the Prime Minister said on the occasion to which reference was made.

Mr. REID: In view of the turn the discussion has taken, I think I should express my views on the question, because it agitates the minds of the people of British Columbia. I do not altogether agree with the last speaker when he places those of Japanese origin in the same category as other nationals who have come to Canada or whose children were born here. I differ from the Japanese in that my first allegiance is to Canada. Therein lies the crux of the entire question, because no person can owe allegiance to two countries at the same time. I warned the house of this, before the committee that sat here dealing with the Japanese vote. In answer to a question of mine it was admitted by Japanese that they owed allegiance first to Japan, and so long as every Japanese born here is registered in Japan and is looked upon as a Japanese national he cannot be truly a Canadian. Hence my objection to them as a class. They are not an assimilable race and are different in their outlook from any other nationals in Canada.

Mr. GREEN: I do not wish to take up the time of the committee discussing this question, but I would point out to the Prime Minister in all seriousness that the quickest and the only way in which he will ever get the Japanese problem in British Columbia started on its way to a solution will be to prevent further immigration. I hear the hon. member for Vancouver East (Mr. MacInnis) say "Hear, hear". He agrees with me, and every member from British Columbia knows that the moment further immigration is stopped we can begin to solve the question. Not only would that benefit the white people in British Columbia but it would also be to the advantage of the Japan-

[Mr. MacInnis.]

ese who are living there. I suggest to the Prime Minister that under war conditions such as we have at the present time no nation could object to an order in council being put through under the Immigration Act to stop further immigration. Immigration is not extensive at the moment anyway. I make that suggestion as the quickest way to get this problem started on the way to a solution. Furthermore, the present is the time to do it. If the Prime Minister will take that step, I think he will find there will be a rapid abatement of the ill feeling between the white population and the Japanese in British Columbia.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What my hon. friend proposes is an exclusion act.

Mr. GREEN: No.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: That is what it is. My hon. friend knows that there is possibly nothing in this world that the Japanese as a nation would resent more strongly than that. If he wanted to precipitate serious difficulty with Japan, the thing to do would be to introduce an exclusion act and try to have it passed. I agree about limiting the numbers, and the fact is that they have been limited to something under one hundred a year.

Mr. GREEN: One hundred and fifty.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The specified possible total may be one hundred and fifty, but the actual numbers that have been coming in have been under one hundred. The number has been down to something like sixty. It is due to the Japanese to say frankly that they have lived up to the undertaking which they gave with respect to limiting the number. It will be said, "How do we know that some men have not got in surreptitiously?" No one can say definitely that some people have not come in surreptitiously, but the purpose of the registration is to discover persons of that kind.

The hon. member for Comox-Alberni (Mr. Neill) asks how we can make perfectly sure that we have discovered every man. It seems to me, really without giving substantial reasons for the statement, it is like chasing one's self round a tree to look for some means of creating the impression that there are many Japanese in the country whom no one can discover. I may be wrong, but I cannot see how the standing committee supplementing the work of the commission who have already inquired into the matter, and who are free to make any suggestions they like, should not be able to follow up effectively the purpose for which the commission was created. My