

against the Japanese in 1898, which I have done ever since I was elected to the house in British Columbia in that year. But the British Columbia government to-day has passed a resolution against the Japanese and so have city councils and the union of British Columbia municipalities. Here is what the union of municipalities said:

That the provincial government be asked to demand that upon cessation of hostilities, all Japanese, both alien, naturalized or native born, be repatriated to Japan. . . .

And so on. I have resolutions from different Conservative associations—"Tories" they are called in some cases—demanding the calling of a special session of the British Columbia legislature if necessary to emphasize their view. "The Native Sons demand deportation"; "Tories ask ban on Japs," and boards of trade and similar associations pass resolutions to the same effect. I have had many letters on the subject, and I received only one opposed to my point of view and accusing me of being un-Christian and pandering to the mob for the sake of getting votes. But the writer gives the show away when he talks like that, because if I am simply engaged in pandering for votes, it must be assumed that I would pander for the most votes. If the population of British Columbia is divided into two groups, those for and those against, and I am just a vote-catching panderer, having some sense I would pander to the side which has the biggest majority; and in this very statement it is implied that the majority of the people in British Columbia want the Japanese repatriated. That argument works both ways. One can go back thirty-five years and find the same kind of record for the whole period.

I should like to endorse the statement made by the hon. member for New Westminster in connection with this man Trueman. Something ought to be done about that. Trueman has been appointed by this government on the British Columbia placement commission, and he had not well got there—I do not know that he had got there—when he made the statement:

The reason for the mass evacuation of Japanese from Pacific coastal areas was not because of the Japanese, but because of the white residents. The problem was one of mass hysteria and race prejudice.

I say that any government that will allow a man to stay in office after making such a gross prostitution of his duties and obligations is unworthy of support in this or any other house. Here we have an appointee, a placement officer who is expected to try to carry on things smoothly, and he comes out and

makes a statement like that. He could not possibly know what he was talking about. I think the next best punishment would be to turn him loose in British Columbia, but I am afraid he would have a hard time.

The last time I spoke I used these words, and I use them again: "It is not often in the lifetime of a nation that we get a chance to turn back the pages of history and start again." This is a chance that we have never had before and we shall never have again. If we do not use it now, we are sunk.

I should like to speak one word to my eastern friends the French Canadians, courtly sons of a courtly race. I say to them that I feel we have the same situation in British Columbia as they have, only our population is much smaller. We, too, are a minority, but our numbers are much smaller than theirs. We solicit their support, and if they help us we will not fail them when they want help from us. If you fail us to-day, it will be your turn to-morrow, because the Jap influx will spread over Canada; an invasion of the east would be just as ruthless and merciless as it would be in British Columbia.

A word to the politicians, who are supposed to be very bad people and have an eye on the next election. I say with all the emphasis of the experience I have that that man and that party that will pledge themselves to the two movements I have suggested will have my earnest and undivided support in the next election, and I am certain that the same applies to the great mass of the people of British Columbia, and possibly beyond that province, because the thing is beginning to spread. Alberta knows what is going on. So that I beg the government, before it is too late, and not, according to their habit too often, just after it is too late, to grapple with the situation and meet it before it gets out of our hand. As the hon. member for Vancouver South said, we cannot expatriate British subjects, even if they are only imitation British subjects, after the war, except in individual cases. We know that we can thus deal with people guilty of crimes connected with the traffic in narcotics, but I do not know if expatriation can be done on a large scale unless it is part of the terms of the treaty. That is for the government to decide. But I want to emphasize this, if it is the last thing I say in a lifetime: British Columbia and western Canada want stopped totally immigration of Japanese into British Columbia, and we want the repatriation at the end of the war of every individual of Japanese origin.