

common scandal in British Columbia. I notice that two people wrote to the newspaper asking how it was that we in British Columbia allowed a man who expressed openly the views that this man does, who is so particularly one-sided, to be employed in one of our public institutions. His remarks and his attitude at all times are so absolutely pro-Japanese that I suggest it was as unwise, undesirable and unfair to put him on a committee which would deal with anything of this kind as, to be quite frank, it would be to put on that committee one who holds such strong views on the other side as I do. I did not seek that position, nor was I put on the committee; but it seems to me that to give twenty-five per cent of the representation to one so entirely biased that his attitude has become almost a scandal, was a most unfortunate proceeding.

With regard to the Prime Minister's remark as to what has occurred since the views which were expressed in the early part of the session, I cannot recall anything which happened since then which would lead me to change my opinion. I have seen things happen. I have seen the opening of the Burma road, which certainly was not a friendly action towards Japan; yet I have not noticed any particular reaction on that account against the interests of the empire on the part of Japan. We have seen the United States take a drastic stand in a certain matter, but it also has not met with any undesirable repercussions; in fact, it seems to have had a good effect in the east, because it showed that the white man was going to be on the job.

Mr. ROWE: And what happened in the British house to-day.

Mr. NEILL: We see the same thing going on in Great Britain. Britain's action in opening the Burma road is about as good an illustration as one can have on that point. I am firmly of opinion—it is only my poor opinion, but it is founded on long experience—that, in the words of Kipling:

You cannot breed a white man in a brown or yellow hide.

And you cannot let the brown man boss you. The white man must be dominant; his word should go. If you adopt an attitude of complaisance or anything which is suggestive of subservience to the brown man, he thinks you are afraid of him. The countries of the world have not been won for the white race by adopting an attitude like that. I still think that we should have taken a firm hand with the Japanese and all the native races, and, as a consequence, they respect you.

Mr. MacINNIS: I rise for two purposes. First, I would not like the committee to sup-

pose that the hon. member for Comox-Alberni is expressing the attitude of the whole of British Columbia in connection with the matter under discussion. Second, I want to say that I listened to the statement referred to which was made by the Prime Minister earlier in the session, and it is not often I have heard him say anything which has pleased me so much.

In my opinion, the attitude which a few—a very few—people in British Columbia have adopted towards orientals is a disgrace to Canada. I have said that this attitude is that of only a very few; maybe I am wrong, but if many hold it, I have not met them.

About two years ago the city of Vancouver, because of the same kind of agitation, which has been going on for quite a number of years, and particularly since the war with China began, asked the provincial legislature for amendments to the city's charter to allow the city to discriminate against orientals in the matter of trade licences. When these proposals came before the municipal committee, Mr. Perry, the provincial member for Prince George, told the Vancouver city delegation that if they would substitute "Jew" for "Japanese" or "oriental", there would be no difference between what they were asking for and what the nazis had already done in Germany and were doing in the various countries over which she had got control.

There is one thing of which we lose sight. The Japanese and the other orientals are here. They are in British Columbia, and it is impossible to deport them. They are no longer Japanese or foreigners; they are Canadians, and we cannot ship them off somewhere else; whether we like it or not, they are here. The obvious thing to do, in my opinion, is to seek ways to make loyal Canadians out of them. The hon. member for Comox-Alberni says "Once a Japanese always a Japanese". My friend and I are of Scottish descent, and I may say with equal truth, "Once a Scotsman always a Scotsman". The Japanese are no different from ourselves in their reaction to life and to the things around them.

Mr. FRASER (Northumberland, Ont.): The hon. member is an optimist.

Mr. MacINNIS: If we are to have harmonious and friendly relations between the oriental population and the rest of our British Columbia citizens, we must stop discriminating against and abusing the orientals. We must find some common ground on which we can work, and I think it can be found. Is there any reason, if we should get into difficulties with Japan on the Pacific coast, why the Japanese in British Columbia should be interested in helping Canada. after the way