

will solve nothing. What is needed is bolder action by this government, and, particularly by the Department of Labour, and I hope that such action will be taken in order to avoid strikes. Nobody wants strikes if matters can be settled otherwise.

I was not going to say anything about the Japanese problem, but I feel that some remarks on my part will be in order at this time. It is always dangerous when you start "picking against" one group. When it is suggested that some one group is different, and that the people of that group just cannot become Canadians, the next thing we may expect will be attacks upon another group, and then upon another. Maybe the next time it will be the Italians, or perhaps the Jews. It so happens that I am unable to see what is supposed to make these people so terribly different. I cannot understand why they should be discriminated against as compared with Germans or Italians. Why are the Germans treated differently from the Japanese? Surely the Germans in this country, or at any rate some of them, were as active on behalf of nazi Germany as were the Japanese on behalf of Japan, yet nobody would suggest that the Germans should be deported. Is it because of a difference in colour? It is dangerous to start differentiating against any race because of its colour. That is exactly the ideology against which we fought in this war. Speaking on this matter last year, I pointed out, and I want to repeat it to-day, that if we wish to make sure that the Japanese will constitute no problem, no threat to this country, let us eradicate militarism and shintoism, and everything which is rotten in Japan. Let them stand up and say that they do not want the emperor to remain on his job. Let them say that they want to break up the feudal system and take away the land from the wealthy landowners, those who plotted the war, and give it to the people. Give them a real taste of democracy. Let them uproot what is rotten in Japanese life, and the Japanese people here will constitute no problem. It is always bad to treat a problem superficially. That is true of the Japanese question and it is also true of labour relations: we have to get down to the basic issues confronting the people here and elsewhere. Only then shall we be in a position to make solutions which will be in the best interests of the people.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: I have some difficulty in following the previous speaker. He has an advantage over me: he is the whip, the leader and the critic of his party. But I suggest that possibly he should have stayed with the subject upon which he started at

[Mr. Rose.]

first, because he may know something about that, and certainly he knows nothing about the Japanese problem.

Mr. ROSE: May I tell the hon. member that I went out in 1938 to Vancouver to give information to the people of that city about Japanese espionage, but I could not get it over the air because the Japanese consul had so much power in Vancouver.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: The hon. member might be able to give the people of Vancouver some information, but as to the rest of us in British Columbia, I do not think he can give us information on the Japanese. Upon one point I quite agree with him; that is, when he says that we should assist Japan to get rid of her present system; and if he will come up to my district when he is again in our province, I will see that he gets half an hour on the radio free. When he says that some things could be done to solve the problem by educating Japan, I certainly agree with him. If we want to wipe out imperialism and shintoism I agree that the best way to do so is to educate them. I say to the hon. member for Cartier and to the members of the group immediately opposite me that I think Canadians have done very well in the past in sending missionaries to all these countries which practice cannibalism and every other kind of ism, to try to convert them to democratic ideas. But I also say to my hon. friends across the way, would they tell me any way which would be easier, quicker and cheaper to get 29,000 missionaries to teach Canada's democratic way of life than by sending the Japanese back to Japan to tell their friends about it? I do not think there is any better way. I do not believe that the members of the Liberal and Conservative parties generally wanted to get into this debate, and certainly I had no intention of doing so until I heard what in my opinion was one of the most racial speeches ever delivered in this house since I have been here. That speech was delivered by the hon. member for Vancouver East. I should think any party that claims to have the interests of labour at heart, especially under present conditions, when we read the headlines in the newspapers and think of the struggle that is going on among the ranks of labour, would have addressed itself to the problems of labour instead of discussing the subject that has been brought up. But so far only two members of that party have tried to contribute anything to the welfare of labour, at least as far as I can see. One of them is the hon. member