

dissatisfaction in India. I forget the exact method we adopted in order to stop them, but I remember that fire hose figured considerably. After a good deal of discussion the boat did go back to India, and no doubt the purpose intended by the people who instigated the affair was served, that is to say, of causing a great deal of discontent in the Indian population.

That evil was foreseen as was also a recurrence of it, and we wondered what we could do about it. We again used that subtle, indirect method which the Minister of Justice says we must not use—we made an addition. We said that not only must the native of India come in a boat directly from the country of origin but he must also obtain a ticket direct from the country of origin to Vancouver. I do not know how we managed it, but I assume it was by arrangement with the consular agents. At any rate, we saw to it he could not get a ticket right through. If that is not an indirect way of doing something which we cannot do directly, I do not know what is. And that is with our own nationals in our own country. But there are a great number of other instances that could be given.

I go back to the suggestion emphasized by the Minister of National Defence, that they would be entering in hordes. May I point out that you cannot teach a horde of orientals English in a short time. It is true that in Australia it was provided that they might use some language—

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver): Specified.

Mr. NEILL:—some language specified by the government. The government took care to specify some language which the man seeking entry into Australia could not read or write, and if they found that he could write one language they tried him with another. As I told the house on a previous occasion, some inspired Scot tried an unhappy Chinaman with Gaelic. The Chinaman took the matter to the courts, and it was decided in the higher courts of Australia that the Gaelic language was not a language of Europe. And then the trouble broke out. The wigs were on the green; kilts were donned; the pipes were played; the claymores were in evidence, and there was very nearly a revolution. The government hastily got the cabinet together, capitulated, and agreed that at the next session of the legislature they would bring in legislation to do away with the provision for specifying a language of Europe and would simply provide that any language might be specified. The result is that now Gaelic may be specified as a test. In New Zealand there was not a similar incident, so that the provision

there still is that a language of Europe may be specified. An attempt was made by a Japanese in Australia to establish the claim that he could specify the language and that also was taken to the higher courts, but it was decided that the government alone had the power of specifying. I do not know whether that was not taken to the privy council. Then a rule was passed that until there was legislation which defined the language, the immigration officer in question had the right to do the specifying.

If there is anything at all about this bill which the Minister of National Defence does not like, all he had to do was simply express his desire in the committee and we would have amended it. It would have been easy to put in words similar to those used in Australia if he so desired. He says that he will not be satisfied, that British Columbia will not be satisfied, until this matter is settled on a right basis. I agree with him. Then, why not let us do something about it? Why should we simply talk about it? The other day we had an illustration in British Columbia of what happens when there is too much talk; there was too much talk about the labour situation and it resulted in an unfortunate occurrence.

I am not at all pessimistic, but the feeling in British Columbia in this matter is becoming intense. There are two things more than anything else for which a man will fight; that is, the protection of his wife and family and his home; and if he thinks that his wife and family and his home are in peril, and he believes that a government three thousand miles away is indifferent or is not showing that concern for his welfare that it should, while a menace is threatening him across the ocean, he is more than likely to take steps to protect himself. That would be very lamentable in this case, something that might lead to riots and to far more international trouble than anyone might anticipate from Bill No. 11. Of course, it is too late to go back and revise our opinion about that, but even now the government could bring in a measure sufficiently different from my bill to conform to the rules of the house.

I do plead with the government to do something. I am not going to quarrel with them about the nature of it, the means they take, so long as they do something to meet the situation. Simply sending a delegation of three people to British Columbia to investigate the activities of officials will not placate the people of that province. As the minister knows, they are not in their childhood; they are not lacking in intelligence, and they will resent any suggestion that they can be pla-