

to be wholly blamed for that. You cannot argue with a tiger. You cannot blame him for being insensible to the ordinary decencies because it is not in him, and even when they are educated and cultured they still remain savages. In a way they might not be held to blame for this. We ought to take steps to see that such things do not happen to us any more. There are at least a million reasons why we should not give them a stranglehold on our civilization. What do we want immigration to Canada for? We want more people to make us a more prosperous and successful Canada, I suppose. Is that the way to get it, to allow an influx of people whose loyalty to their own land and their own race and their own religion is so intense? Is it a crime to seek to prevent the entry of such people into our land? If it is a crime, and I have heard myself accused of it, write me down in letters of red, in letters of blood if you like, as being such a criminal; because the time has come when we are no longer to be sloughed off with remarks about what we are going to be and what the Japanese will do by way of gentlemen's agreements, and so on. Those in the thralldom—I use that word rather than a coarser one—of Japan, directly or indirectly, tell us that the Japs born here are all right. If that is the case, why did the British Columbia security commission have to give a written guarantee, signed and witnessed and everything else, to our brothers of Alberta and Ontario and in a modified form to Manitoba that they would take the Japs back after the war if the other provinces would let them come in now. Here it is:

The commission agrees to remove or to have removed from the province, upon the termination of the state of war now existing between Canada and Japan, the Japanese temporarily placed or maintained within the province pursuant to the terms of this agreement, as requested so to do by the province.

I do not think that is legal. I ask any lawyer, has the government power to delegate such large powers to a commission? But suppose it has, why was not British Columbia given a guarantee too when these Japs were moved away from our province to Alberta and Ontario? Where are they to be sent when the war is over? We do not want them. We want them still less than the other provinces, because their objections to the Japs are second-hand, but we know them. Why not give us in British Columbia a pledge that you will remove the Japanese from our province? But no, they are to be unloaded on us, against our known and deliberately and earnestly expressed opposition.

Mr. BLAIR: What would you do with them?

[Mr. Neill.]

Mr. NEILL: Send them back to Japan. Anything you like. I won't bother, whatever you do with them. But they are not coming back to British Columbia, and that is the voice of British Columbia. You may say: We will send them to the United States. Not if they know anything about it. I have here a clipping that the senate of Oregon has passed a resolution demanding that the Japanese be expatriated. It says:

The Oregon senate voted to-day to ask congress to send all persons of Japanese blood back to Japan after the war and to bar all Japanese from serving in the armed forces.

So that it is not that we are cranks in British Columbia. Oregon thinks the same way. And so it goes. Here is an extract from a speech by the Hon. Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, in the house of representatives, on February 23, 1943:

Mr. Jackson: Mr. Speaker, I have to-day introduced a resolution asking that a special committee of the house be set up to investigate Japanese activities in the United States and its possessions. I have requested that this committee direct an investigation into any and all activities of the Japanese in the United States, its territories, and possessions. . . .

And so on. He says further:

After my study of this question, I wish to assure the members of this house that there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that the Japanese consul, taking his orders directly from Tokyo, ruled the Japanese colonies in our country with an iron and dictatorial hand; thus there was a society within a society and a race within a race. Every two years the Japanese consul in the large Pacific coast cities was changed and a new consul came in, bearing direct orders from the "Son of Heaven" in Tokyo. He directed the establishment of Japanese language schools; he managed the complicated Japanese financial system through the Japanese banks, owned and controlled in the land of the Samurai. The consulate office was the fountain-head from which flowed all directives to Japanese residents, both alien and native to this country, and was also the centre of espionage and propaganda activity.

And so on.

A committee is to be formed, and he or some of his friends suggested that we should take similar action here and have a joint committee to bring out the facts.

To come back to Canada, if the Japs get the vote here, millions of these fellows will rush in. We are holding them up by a restrictive quota now, which they often abuse, but once give them the power they ask and seek, they will have to have the vote, and they will come in by thousands, by millions, and take possession—infiltration is the nice word for it.

How are we doing without the Japs in our fishing? We are doing better than we did with them. It was not so popular to speak