

the problem without persecution. To revoke Canadian citizenship of Japanese who were born here is probably unthinkable to many and, perhaps, too drastic a step. We should, however, require them to prove themselves worthy of Canadian citizenship.

The first step in any sound and permanent solution of the problem must be taken by the Japanese themselves. That is a very important point, and one lost sight of by pro-Japanese writers and others who have written articles and books on this subject, because they nearly always place the blame on the white Canadians who urge that something further should be done. But, I repeat, the first step to any sound and permanent solution of the problem must be taken by the Japanese themselves. They must cut themselves completely aloof from the control and authority of Japan and its emperor. If the Canadian government is not prepared to send them back to Japan, it should and must be prepared to protect loyal Canadian Japanese in their renunciation of dual citizenship and alien control. Despite the inquiry which was held under Judge Cameron, it is my belief that the Japanese who are loyal to this country or who would like to be loyal Canadians live under the threat of fascistic elements controlled and dictated by Tokyo. Let me in substantiation of this show what happened in Los Angeles a short time ago:

Eight hooded Japanese beat members of their own race before a tumultuous five-day strike began at camp No. 1 of the Poston, Ariz., relocation centre last November, says Norris Edward James, former head of the camp's receiving centre for evacuees. The Japanese who were beaten had been aiding the camp administration . . . the former camp executive said that beginning then "a definite attempt was made to destroy the Americanism of the American-born Japanese" in the relocation centre with its population of 10,000.

It is true that a writer in the *Standard* says that no acts of sabotage have been committed by Japanese. Very true, but perhaps the time is not ripe. When he says that all Japanese are loyal, let me tell the committee this. When the Swiss consul, or one acting on behalf of the Swiss government, visited the camp at Hastings park on behalf of the Japanese government to find out how Canada was treating the Japanese interned in that camp, there was one Jap in that camp who was determined to interview the consul. On being refused, he told the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in charge, "I am making no bones about being a Japanese citizen. I was sent here from Japan five years ago. I am a Jap and will always be a Japanese citizen."

It is assumed that he wanted to send some special message back to Japan, but was prevented.

Second, Mr. Chairman, we must expose and tear out the whole web of Japanese influence, propaganda and intrigue and prevent, if possible, tight, deliverable blocks of votes which can always be used to pander to certain politicians.

Third, we must make it impossible for Tokyo directed and controlled enterprises again to achieve control over essential activities in our Canadian economy.

Fourth, we must never allow again unsupervised Japanese schools conducted in Canada, which were carried on for the sole purpose of keeping the Japanese as Japanese, and I believe indoctrinated the creed of dual citizenship.

Fifth, Japan-controlled firms and institutions must break their connections with the Japanese government.

Steps must be undertaken along the lines suggested if we are to solve this problem and with a new awareness and a determination that never again shall we allow dual citizenship to prosper and flourish in this country.

I have spoken many times about their being an unassimilable race and about the dual citizenship. The dual citizenship charge has never been denied by the Japanese themselves, and I am one who has taken the view all through the years, and take it still, and reiterate it to-night, that no man should owe allegiance to two countries at one and the same time. As I pointed out, the first step must be taken by the Japanese to cut themselves aloof from the country of Japan. But so far not one of them has seen fit to take that step, and I repeat it is my belief that they are afraid that their lives would be endangered were they to do so.

There are, it is realized, certain schools of thought which differ entirely from the views I have expressed tonight. I was one of those who was abused; I will not say castigated, although it came very near to that, when we in 1934 opposed the granting of the franchise to the Japanese, and I say this without rancour. I was very sorry indeed that the matter entered the realm of politics in British Columbia after 1933. It was intimated by the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation that if they were elected to power, the franchise would be granted to the Japanese. I am not accusing the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation of intimating such a policy to those who support them, but it was very strange to me that many whose views were similar to mine, but who did support the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, changed their