

ambitions and the goal toward which they are working, are not in harmony with those of the province. They are looking forward to the day when those Japanese will be taken away.

I suggest that this policy will be unworkable. They should all be repatriated. If you are going to do it in a partial way, then you can do it in a complete way. The Prime Minister has suggested setting up a commission to find out those who are disloyal. I presume this will mean that each man will be asked to take an oath of allegiance to the king. I predict that that will be taken by ninety-nine and a half per cent of them just as glibly and as unconcernedly as we would take an extra cup of tea if our host pressed us to have one. The occidental oath means nothing to the oriental. He has his own ideas about what is binding. I believe they tried a similar thing in the United States, and a surprising number of those who had been born in the United States refused to take a false oath. Some of them said that they were neutral and others said that they stood by their emperor whose country they had never seen. I should like to quote what Kipling said:

The stranger within my gate,
He may be true or kind
But he does not talk my talk—
I cannot feel his mind.
I see the face and the eyes and the mouth,
But not the soul behind.

Another verse reads:

The stranger within my gate,
He may be evil or good,
But I cannot tell what powers control—
What reasons sway his mood;
Nor when the gods of his far-off land
Shall repossess his blood.

That was said by an able man who knew what he was talking about. The Prime Minister and everyone who has studied this question knows that the oriental is not capable of being assimilated with the white race. That is the answer to those who say, "Why do you treat the Japs differently from the Germans or Italians?" They do not assimilate. They simply look forward to the day when all countries and races from Hawaii to Alaska will be governed by their emperor. I have seen that in translations of some of their propaganda. Intermarriage is the only way you can assimilate, and the records show how very few cases there have been of intermarriage, and how unsuccessful they have been. There is some difference between oriental and occidental blood which will not permit them to mix. At any rate they do not want to mix with us.

Once the Prime Minister has admitted, as he has to-day, the salient fact that British

[Mr. Neill.]

Columbia will have none of them after sixty years experience and after sixty years has proved that they cannot and do not want to marry with our race, then I submit that there is no other logical course open to him than to go the whole length—the opportunity will never happen again—and get rid of them. History records cases where such repatriation has been highly successful. When the Turks defeated the Greeks in 1921 all the Greeks in Asia Minor were sent into Greece, and Turks were moved into Asia Minor. Something like 400,000 people were moved, and we are talking of repatriating only 22,000. That repatriation of 400,000 worked very well. The families of some of those Greeks had lived in Asia Minor for a thousand years, but they were sent away.

At six o'clock the committee took recess.

After Recess

The committee resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. NEILL: At six o'clock I was referring to the precedent of removing people in large bodies. I cited the incidents of the Turks and the Greeks, totalling something like four hundred thousand, who were exchanged over a wide area. For some of them the district had been their ancestral home for a thousand years; yet circumstances justified the policy of removal, and it worked. I suggest that it might also be worked out in the case of removing Japanese in Canada. If four hundred thousand people can be successfully transferred in another part of the world we do not need to make a fuss about removing twenty-five thousand, especially as most of them are not beyond the second generation or, in a very few instances, the third generation.

An attempt has been made to play up the fact that the Japanese have not been convicted of sabotage. No, they have not, to any extent; but if the Japanese army had landed in British Columbia, what would the story have been then? I notice that advocates of the Japanese in dealing with this subject always talk about them as "Japs". But they are not Japs; they are British subjects; that is the argument, at any rate. These advocates never talk about "British subjects" not getting a square deal; they always talk about "the Japs" as not getting a square deal, thus recognizing that they are not British subjects. It may have been noticed that when a deputation of them came here to ask for the vote, as they did before a parliamentary committee some years ago, they did not ask that it be