

We who have been taking this stand realize that it is particularly directed against the Japanese, but I do not know of any other race of people who are sitting in this country holding two citizenships. I have challenged all those who have come out in opposition to my views in regard to this matter. Last year the Japanese newspaper printed the remarks I made in this house; they made the statement, "Mr. Reid says we have dual citizenship and are non-assimilable", but they did not attempt to contradict my statement. Why? Not one of the 22,000 Japanese has said, "We have nothing to do with Japan. I am a Canadian citizen." Many of us who have carried on this fight all the way through have been unjustly accused of having an attitude of racial hatred, but we have simply taken the stand that no person in this country should be allowed to possess Canadian citizenship if he holds allegiance to some other country, be it Japan or any other. That is our fight, and in this bill we want to see something done about that class of citizen, whether he comes from Japan, Yugoslavia, Russia, Germany or any other country.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall the section carry?

Mr. GREEN: The minister has not answered my question.

Mr. MARTIN: In the case to which the hon. gentleman has referred, that young man went back and took military service under the government of Japan.

Mr. GREEN: In peace time.

Mr. MARTIN: Yes. If, by doing so, he acquired Japanese nationality, under this section he is out.

Mr. GREEN: Would it not be wise to put that right in our bill, that if a man serves in the armed forces of any other country he loses his Canadian citizenship? What is the objection to putting that in the section?

Mr. MARTIN: You cannot cover cases like that. It would include service, for instance, in the forces of the United States and other countries. If you start to draw lines in that way you get into tremendous difficulties. In that case, if by going to Japan and serving in the military forces of the Japanese government that man thereby acquired Japanese nationality, he ceases to be a Canadian citizen.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Vancouver North): Just to follow that thought, section 401 of the United States act, which the hon. member for New Westminster is talking about, expressly states that American citizens who

[Mr. Reid.]

serve in the armies of foreign countries are going to lose their American citizenship, whether they are natural-born or naturalized. A little further down they have another interesting provision, that any man who deserts the military or naval service of the United States in time of war shall also lose his American citizenship, something which certainly should be in our bill. Then the hon. member for Vancouver East suggested that if a man served in the Japanese military forces he should be tried as a traitor if he returned to Canada. But these Japanese, with dual citizenship, cannot be loyal to both Canada and Japan when the two countries are at war. How could you legally try a man who has dual citizenship for being disloyal to either country when at the same time he was loyal to the other? That is the whole nub of the case of the British Columbia members, other than the C.C.F. members, against the Japanese. They are dual citizens; they are not, cannot be and do not want to be Canadians.

Mr. MacINNIS: But that is not the case. Japanese Canadians by the hundred wanted to demonstrate their citizenship by service in the Canadian army, and they were not allowed to do so until Great Britain made application for their services. That application was turned down but later it was accepted, under some compulsion or another.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Vancouver North): Nonsense.

Mr. MacINNIS: The way to allow people to show their citizenship is first to give them full citizenship and then let them discharge all the duties and obligations that go with it.

Mr. SINCLAIR (Vancouver North): To both countries?

Mr. MacINNIS: No. The statement was made by the hon. member for New Westminster that all the 22,000 Canadian-born persons of Japanese origin in Canada had dual citizenship. I say that that is not correct. I know of dozens of them who revoked their citizenship in Japan, or it was done by their parents. They were given no encouragement to do that. As some one has said, the nub of the question is their loyalty, and the nub of their loyalty is their willingness to serve in the Canadian armed forces. They served in the armed forces of the United States, and their record in Italy is that their section of the army was the most decorated section in the United States army. There is no doubt that if they had been given the same opportunity to serve in the Canadian