

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, but there is a record of every person coming in?

Hon. Miss LAMARSH: Yes. If there were not then nobody would be able to apply for citizenship.

Mr. W. R. MARTIN: But, there is no record of people going out.

Senator BROOKS: I was going to ask about deportations. Have we any record of the number of deportations?

Mr. W. R. MARTIN: I cannot speak with authority, but I think again in the Immigration Department they keep a record of deportations.

Hon. Miss LAMARSH: I know that they do keep a record of the people who are deported by ordinary action, and the people who appeal to the Appeal Board.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you have that figure?

Mr. W. R. MARTIN: The Immigration Department has it.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you wish it, senator?

Senator BROOKS: No. Perhaps we can get that when the immigration bill that we are expecting comes before us.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions of a general nature?

Senator PEARSON: I would like an explanation of the clause I mentioned in the house the other day. It is at the top of page 2 of the bill. I would ask the Minister for a full explanation.

Hon. Miss LAMARSH: Is this section 2?

The CHAIRMAN: It is at the top of page 2.

Hon. Miss LAMARSH: Yes, the amendment to section 10(1) of the Act. Well, this, I am informed, is consequential—are you referring to paragraphs (d) and (e)?

Senator PEARSON: Yes.

Hon. Miss LAMARSH: This is consequential upon the removal of the concept of Canadian domicile from the previous section, because when someone is under an order of deportation he is not a person who is able to obtain Canadian domicile. Domicile, you will appreciate, has to have in it a very strong element of intent, and sometimes you can only get evidence of that intent from the things that a person does afterwards. It does not matter what kind of intent you have if you are under some sort of coercion. If you are under an order to be deported then it does not matter what your intent is because you cannot acquire a Canadian domicile. It was thought to be inappropriate to give citizenship to a person who is under an order of deportation, and that is why this phrase is here.

The CHAIRMAN: It deals with who is eligible.

Hon. Miss LAMARSH: Yes, paragraph (e) is something that I think is most important because in my experience as a lawyer and a parliamentarian one of the most frequent complaints received is that elderly people can never obtain citizenship. I am thinking of special cases in the Italian groups where the wives stay in the Italian community and never learn the language. This provides that if you come to Canada and you are over 40 years of age and you reside here for 10 years then you do not need to have a knowledge of either English or French. So that a 50-year old immigrant may attain citizenship without the language requirement of this country.

Senator PEARSON: Provided such immigrant has ten years' residence?

Hon. Miss LAMARSH: Yes, up to this time. Of course, as you know, one now has to be here for 20 years to do away with the language requirement. That will continue to apply for anyone who came in under 40. The amendment means also that the spouses, widows or widowers of Canadians, may come in and may escape the language requirement.