

would be the last in the world to suggest that we should say to a British subject, "Here is a certificate of citizenship, but if you do any one of the things provided for by the Immigration Act you can be deported in five years." To use his own words, I think that would be monstrous; it would be contrary to the whole spirit of what we call British institutions. I know that he for one would not want to subscribe to that.

There is another reason which I mentioned at the outset. Many British subjects come to this country or to Australia from outside. I am not saying that these people are not as good, because I do not believe in the superiority of races, but many who come to this country as British subjects were not born in the commonwealth. They go to England, become citizens of the United Kingdom, and then come to us later on as British subjects. Are we going to create a situation that would not only make deportation provocative but would at the same time render a man stateless? That is one of the things we have to try to avoid. There is nothing worse than a stateless individual. Unfortunately there are many of them in the world and a lot of them in this country. We hope we can rectify that.

When we come to section 21 I propose to suggest an amendment which I think will prove consistent with what I have just said. This would provide that the revocation of certificates of citizenship would be based on the strictest grounds. This should apply to all people. I have listened to this debate and I should like to say that I do not think that people who come from outside, British subjects, regard themselves as members of a superior race.

What we should try to do is to have all potential Canadian citizens on the same plane. Let them feel that if they are good enough for citizenship in this great country they should be prepared to regard themselves as being on the same level. I think that is the only way we can build up the country. I mentioned being present the other day at a ceremony in Toronto. The hon. gentleman was kind enough to commend me publicly for having gone to it. It was a ceremony at which thirty-five individuals became Canadian citizens, and I should like to give hon. members a picture of what happened. Two of them who took part in the ceremony are among the outstanding men in the medical world. One was born in Czechoslovakia. He is a graduate of Oxford university, of the university of Czechoslovakia and of Columbia university. He is one of the outstanding medical men of this country. When he became a citizen of Canada he took

[Mr. Martin.]

his place alongside thirty-four other people who also became Canadian citizens. The ceremony did not take place in a courtroom—the ceremonies we propose to hold will not take place in courtrooms—but rather in a room which was conducive to giving the applicants an impression of the kind of responsibilities and opportunities they are acquiring. That man was an eminent scientist, one of the world's eminent people who had come to this country.

Mr. MacNICOL: That is the kind we want to come here.

Mr. MARTIN: Yes. I do not think there was anything belittling in that man taking his place with the others. It was an impressive thing. They were all doing the same thing, they were all taking part in the same ceremony. I should think that is preferable to encouraging the suggestion that there should be discrimination between one national group and another. That is the purpose we had behind this measure. I know when it becomes law and we are given a chance to administer it, it will do a great deal to make all potential citizens happier and perhaps more responsive to and more impressed by the opportunities and responsibilities to be found in this country.

Mr. MacNICOL: May I ask two more questions?

The CHAIRMAN: May I remind the committee that we are now considering an amendment to section 10, subsection (c). It occurred to me that it might be well to try to dispose of that amendment before continuing a general discussion on the whole section.

Mr. HACKETT: I intended to ask the minister—

The CHAIRMAN: It might expedite the proceedings of the committee if we could dispose of the amendment before continuing a general discussion on the whole section.

Mr. MacNICOL: I have two questions.

Mr. FLEMING: I take it that the point you have just raised, Mr. Chairman, is a point of order. I have the strongest possible exception to the suggestion that this amendment ought to be disposed of without discussion. The essence of the amendment is to avoid the position created by the section as it now stands, which to all intents and purposes puts the British subject from another part of the commonwealth in precisely the same position as an alien coming here and applying for citizenship. This discussion is