

minority interests and provincial rights. In other words: the Senate has the particular duty of guarding the constitution as it applies to all sections of Canada, and making certain that the relationship established by the British North America Act between the provinces and the dominion is respected. While not representative in an elective sense, the Senate is as much a chamber of the people as is the House of Commons. Its members are drawn from all ranks and classes of the people and have popular sympathies and popular interests at heart. The Senate has the same power as the House of Commons to originate public and private bills, except such as have to do with taxation or create a charge on the treasury. Commons bills may be, and frequently are, amended in the Senate, and no bill of any nature can become law until it has been passed by both houses of parliament. The ninety-six men and women comprising the Senate are appointed for life by the crown, on the advice of the government of the day, on the following basis of territorial representation: Ontario 24; Quebec 24; the maritime provinces 24; the western provinces 24. A senator must be a British subject of the full age of thirty years and must reside and possess a substantial stake in the province which he or she represents.

Mr. DUPUIS: I do not see any member of the C.C.F. here. I do not think they would swallow that.

Senator PATERSON: You do not think so? Well, I submit it. Now, this is the oath of allegiance:—

The Oath of Allegiance, which the applicant is required to take, is on a prescribed form which he must sign and swear in the presence of an authorized official. The form of oath is as follows:—

I, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and will bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George VI, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God.

British Allegiance is a term meaning the Loyalty, Devotion and Duty which every British subject owes, and is bound to pay, to the British Monarch as the representative of Law, Order and Authority in the land.

He has gone to considerable trouble to get this out, and it is quite exhaustive. If you have the time to go into this, we will submit it.

The CHAIRMAN: We will read it paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. HAZEN: What is the title of that book?

Senator PATERSON: "Naturalization in Canada, Procedure and Significance," by Judge Dysart, dated January, 1943.

Mr. DUPUIS: How many pages are included?

Senator PATERSON: Thirty-three pages.

Mr. DUPUIS: I think, Mr. Chairman, that each member of the committee should have a copy of this pamphlet.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it the desire of the committee to have this booklet published as an appendix to to-day's evidence?

Mr. DUPUIS: I would so move.

(Agreed.)

(Booklet "Naturalization in Canada—Procedure and Significance" appears as Appendix A of this volume.)

The CHAIRMAN: Have you anything else to add, Senator Paterson?

Senator PATERSON: That is all I have to say.

The CHAIRMAN: Has Mrs. Wheeler anything to add?