

Immigration Act

fully conscious of the fact that it affects the citizenship act because the two are inseparable and so interwoven that it affects both. Therefore I want to talk mainly about the citizenship part of the amendment.

For some years now I have been rather dissatisfied with both the regulations and the attitude of some of the new Canadians who have come here from time to time. I appreciate that this country is really a land of immigrants. Many of us in the house today are immigrants ourselves, and in the great majority of cases our parents or our grandparents were immigrants who came to this country. I should like to put on the record a summary of the number of immigrants who have come to Canada since the war years. These are round figures, and are as follows:

Year	Number
1946	71,000
1947	64,000
1948	125,000
1949	95,000
1950	73,000
1951	194,000
1952	164,000
1953	168,000
1954	154,000
1955	109,000

In the ten years from 1946 to 1955 a total of 1,222,319 immigrants have come to the shores of Canada. I should also like to put on the record comparative figures of immigration and naturalization. New Canadians are required to live here five years before they can apply for citizenship papers. I have taken the five years from 1946 to 1950 and then the five years from 1951 to 1955. In 1956 71,719 immigrants came to this country and five years later, when they were eligible to take out citizenship papers, 12,553 obtained their papers. In 1947 there were 64,000 immigrants and in 1952, five years later, 10,000 obtained their papers.

During the five years from 1946 to 1950 some 430,000 immigrants came to Canada, and in the period from 1951 to 1955 116,375 took out their papers. Less than one-third of the immigrants who came to Canada from 1946 to 1950 took out papers in order to become naturalized Canadian citizens. With your permission I should like to put these two tables on *Hansard*, because I have not given them in detail. They are quite short and I do not think anyone will object.

Mr. Green: May I ask the hon. member a question. Do these figures of the number of immigrants who came to Canada include immigrants who are British subjects?

Mr. MacKenzie: Certainly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order. Has the hon. gentleman leave to place these tables on *Hansard*?

Mr. Fulton: Could I ask him the source of the figures? Are they from the bureau of statistics?

Mr. MacKenzie: No, I got the figures from the department of citizenship, and I assume they are correct. They are for the calendar year and not the fiscal year.

Mr. Fulton: I have no objection. I just wanted to know the source.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Is it agreed?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Mr. MacKenzie: The tables are as follows:

Post-War Immigration to Canada by Calendar Year

1946	71,719
1947	64,127
1948	125,414
1949	95,217
1950	73,912
1951	194,391
1952	164,498
1953	168,868
1954	154,227
1955	109,946
Total	1,222,319

Comparative Figures—Immigration-Naturalization
Immigration (Calendar year)

1946	71,719
1947	64,127
1948	125,414
1949	95,217
1950	73,912
Total	430,389

Naturalization (Calendar year)
Five years later

1951	12,553
1952	10,749
1953	13,528
1954	19,545
1955	60,000
Total	116,375

That is probably not a true picture. It cannot be said it is an accurate picture, because we do not know how many of the immigrants who came to Canada went to the United States or some other country, and did not remain here long enough to take out naturalization papers. However, there is a trend there revealing a situation that in my opinion should not exist. I wondered if it was the fault of Canadian citizens, or should we revise our immigration regulations to make them more elastic, more strict, or at least to make the immigrants who come here more citizenship conscious.

The process of taking out citizenship papers is not in itself very difficult. Again, in case someone asks me, I got these regulations from the citizenship department. The Canadian citizenship certificate grants specific rights and privileges such as freedom of