

knowledge and understanding of the principles of Canadian citizenship, based on the text book and sufficient to establish that he has a reasonable grasp of these matters.

*Comment*—Members of our club interested in naturalization have personal knowledge of many individuals having received naturalization who were completely uninformed on the duties and responsibilities of the citizenship status thus acquired, although they were probably aware of the right to vote and the right to an old age pension.

#### 4. CEREMONY

##### *Recommendations*

- (a) That the granting of naturalization by the judge be in open court and that judges be requested to make this an impressive act befitting its importance.
- (b) That the Canadian Clubs co-operate with the judiciary in arranging some form of ceremony, open to the public, to mark the granting of naturalization. An elaborate ceremony is not our thought, but something simple and impressive, attended by representative citizens. Part of the ceremony should be a short recital of the duties and responsibilities of the new citizen, emphasizing these rather than the rights and privileges.
- (c) That these naturalization proceedings be held only a relatively few times each year, preferably close to some holiday such as Dominion Day. This would permit of grouping several applicants at one time and provide encouragement for interested organizations to make each ceremony a worthwhile event.

Judge Dysart has prepared quite a lengthy body of information on the Dominion of Canada and its institutions. I was remarking on one particular clause which interested me and might interest the House of Commons. I am referring to clause 43. I did not like the way he talked about the Senate, so I prepared an amendment. He did not say anything wrong about the Senate, but he did not say enough. I should like to read a short section of my amendment.

Mr. DUPUIS: Is this your amendment?

Senator PATERSON: Yes. First I shall read section 43 of this booklet, and then I shall read my amendment:—

43. The Senate consists of ninety-six members appointed for life by the government of Canada on a basis of provincial representation as follows:

Ontario 24; Quebec 24; The Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) 24; the western provinces (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan) 24.

Women and men are equally eligible for appointment. A senator must be a British subject, of the full age of thirty years; must possess at least \$4,000 worth of real and personal property in the province which he or she represents and must reside in that province. Owing to appointment for life, senators need have no fear of politics. Their judgment is a steady influence on the deliberations of parliament, and in past years has been able to save the country many millions of dollars and prevented the country from entering into unwise acts.

Now, this is the amended version:—

In common with practically all self-governing countries, Canada's parliament consists of two chambers, the Senate and the House of Commons. In establishing the upper chamber as a nominative body the fathers of confederation placed upon the Senate the responsibility of safeguarding