

received in this chamber and the Prime Minister stood very close to her. I can hear him say:

Our country is honoured today by the presence in its capital of a gracious lady who is one of the great personages of the world.

To Madame Chiang Kai-shek I extend the sincerest of welcomes on behalf of the government, the parliament and the people of Canada. We welcome Madame Chiang for what she is in herself. We welcome her as the devoted wife of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the great leader of the republic of China. And we welcome her as the interpreter of the needs and the virtues of the patient and heroic people of China, the first great power to resist axis aggression.

Then further along:

Madame Chiang speaks today, as it has been given to few individuals in all history to speak. She speaks for the struggles and sufferings, and equally for the highest aspirations, of an ancient race. She speaks for an immemorial culture. Combining with dignity and grace, great spiritual courage, she stands in our midst fully mindful of the toil and sacrifice which, over many cruel years, she has shared with China's valiant defenders. No recital of the noble qualities of her mind and heart could add to the respect and admiration with which we receive her in our halls of parliament today.

And then further down.

We should like you to tell the men and women of China how unbounded is our admiration of their unswerving fortitude.

I must quote also from the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Speaker who occupied the chair which you are now so honourably occupying. I can hear him say:

Madame Chiang Kai-shek: In these war days this parliament has in its deliberations and affairs created many precedents, and today we are making further progress. Never before in our history have we heard the voice of a woman, not a member, address us from the floor of the House of Commons. The occasion which provides so unique an event must have attributes and meanings so outstanding and so deep as to render this gathering appropriate and most befitting.

In all grave crises in national and international affairs we have seen great figures and great personalities arise who seem to embody in themselves the issues to be decided. History abounds with such figures. In the record of this present struggle, to the generic term "mankind" must be specifically attached the term "womanhood." Certainly in no other war of magnitude has the power and service of women been so universally employed, and inevitably there have arisen women leaders and world figures who by precept and example have set the standard of devotion, duty and sacrifice—

And every one of us, at least in that corner of the house, were thrilled when the then Speaker said:

Her very presence with us today is an illustration of the spirit which has sustained her through those years which the locusts have eaten, the triumph of mind o'er the ills of the body.

Honourable members of both houses of parliament, it is with modest pride that I, a mere mortal, present one of the immortals, Madame Chiang Kai-shek.

Why do we condemn the Chinese? Why do we not want them? Is it not because of their outward appearance? I had a Chinese class. When I looked across at this class and compare it with those on the opposite side, let me say that hon. members over there would take second place to them for handsomeness. What is it that makes a man? What is it that makes a real lady? Is it her outward appearance, or is it the spirit that is enthroned within the temple of the body? "Man looketh at the outward appearance but God looketh at the heart." I can say that the Chinese whom I have known have been kind; they have been courteous; they have been courageous. A Chinese citizen passed away in west Fort William before I came to Ottawa this session. There were few people who had passed away who were treated more generously than he because of his own generosity and kindness of heart. I do not think the government will be guilty of hypocrisy. They are not going to welcome dignified Chinese citizens today and then tell them that they must go somewhere else. If we are going to create within Canada a citizenship bill based on good will and Christian charity we will not look at the outward appearance but at the spirit and self-sacrifice of human beings.

Mr. J. A. ROSS (Souris): Like many others who have spoken on this bill today, I must say that I am disappointed that the minister has introduced a measure such as this at this time. I also believe that it is time the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) made a bold announcement to this country of the immigration policy of the government of the day. What I really rose in my place to do was to support the remarks of the hon. member for Lake Centre (Mr. Diefenbaker) and to take issue with the remarks of the Minister of Labour (Mr. Mitchell) with respect to the medical examination that took place when the Poles were admitted to this country last fall. I am certain that there was an inefficient examination. It may well be that they are fine immigrants who rendered good service during the last war. Some of these chaps were located in my own constituency. I received, from the parents of very young families where these chaps were sent out to work on farms, letters which almost made my blood curdle. These people, chaps who were suffering from syphilis and tuberculosis were living amongst the younger members of the families. When they went to the hospital for examination an eminent doctor told me that some of these chaps had been suffering from those diseases for many months, despite the fact that they had been only some weeks in