

of this bill, of the right to call himself a citizen, and we have it from the minister that that man is a citizen to-day. That is what this bill takes away from him.

Mr. MACKENZIE: What is it?

Mr. FLEMING: The right to call himself a citizen of Canada. Do I have to repeat it?

Mr. MACKENZIE: How?

Mr. FLEMING: If the minister cannot see it on reading the bill I shall go over it again. There is, for this purpose, the citizen under the bill; there is the alien coming to this land, and there is the British subject from other parts of the commonwealth coming here. During the five-year period which must elapse while he enjoys the franchise under the elections act as it is at present, and has the right, we are told, to stand for election to parliament, nevertheless he is not under this bill a Canadian citizen; and that is the status which this bill, if adopted, takes from him. If we are at one in the professed desire of the ministry to preserve the present status of citizenship of the British subject from other parts of the commonwealth acquired either immediately, as the Minister of Agriculture said this afternoon, or at the end of the one-year period—which is the test under the elections act—then the only way to express it is to adopt the amendment proposed.

Mr. MacNICOL: This afternoon I had intended to ask two further questions when I was interrogating the minister, but I did not get a chance to finish. I should therefore like to ask now two short questions. Section 10, subsection 1 (c) reads, at line 23: . . . except where the applicant has served outside of Canada in the armed forces of Canada during time of war . . .

If, say a Polish citizen, one of the many races whose refugees fled to England after war broke out, joined while there a Canadian regiment and served on the continent of Europe, if he comes to Canada and remains here one year, will he then be able to qualify?

Mr. MARTIN: If he fought for Canada, yes.

Mr. MacNICOL: If a United States citizen came to Canada to train in any of our camps, remained here a year, proceeded overseas with some unit of our forces and returns to Canada, would he be eligible for Canadian citizenship in one year?

Mr. MARTIN: Yes, if he fought for Canada outside Canada.

Mr. MacNICOL: What I have been wondering is this. Take the case of a non-British

citizen from Europe who served in a Canadian regiment. He marches into Holland alongside a British regiment, because our battalions and the British battalions were together under General Sir Bernard Montgomery. Would the British soldier who fought alongside the Polish soldier, if he came to Canada, have to be here for five years before he has full citizenship? I was just wondering if the minister had taken that distinction into consideration.

Mr. MARTIN: The soldier in that case is identified with the country. The point is that he served in the armed forces of Canada and fought with the Canadian forces overseas, and that gives him citizenship.

Mr. MacNICOL: The non-British soldier would get citizenship in one year, but the British soldier fighting alongside of him would not get it under five years?

Mr. MARTIN: If he came in he would, of course, have the right to vote and do everything as a British subject. He is a British subject. He could come to Canada and have the privileges of Canadian citizenship.

Mr. MacNICOL: But he would not get his full citizenship until five years had expired?

Mr. MARTIN: He would not get his certificate.

Mr. MacNICOL: The other day the hon. member for High Park asked the minister a question. He took a hypothetical case. He asked: Assume that the bill comes into force on June 1 and suppose that on June 2 a Canadian soldier overseas marries an English girl; would she become a Canadian citizen? The minister answered that she would not be a Canadian citizen.

Mr. MARTIN: Under this bill all war brides will automatically become Canadian citizens. But in the case put to me, it was the day after this bill comes into force. In that case that British subject woman would have to wait for one year.

Mr. MacNICOL: She would have to wait for only one year?

Mr. BENTLEY: This afternoon I was discussing some parts of the British world not likely to come within the scope of the requirements as suggested by the amendment. The amendment is predicated on people from certain parts of Britain, the self-governing colonies or dominions, or nations as described in section 28. I wish, however, to mention another country, which I did not refer to this afternoon, more for courtesy's sake than for any other reason. If we want to put some