

Canada from another part of the British commonwealth should depend upon whether, after entering this country and being here for a certain period of time, he intended to maintain domicile here and become a citizen of Canada. In that case I do not think he should necessarily have to wait for five years before being accepted into full citizenship.

Another point I wish to make is that I do not believe in the revocation of naturalization certificates. I think that when we give Canadian citizenship he or she should remain a Canadian citizen for keeps. If he breaks the law he should be treated as any other Canadian citizen who breaks the law and should be punished just as any other Canadian would be punished. To revoke his citizenship and send him back to where he came from is not the proper thing to do, in my opinion, in this enlightened age. We are here trying to create a Canadian citizenship, and I am all for that. I think the minister is to be commended for bringing in this measure so soon after taking office. I would much rather, when I visit other countries, that I visit them as a Canadian than as a British subject. Let me say again that I am casting no reflections on those who are British subjects. We should try to build up reciprocal relations between ourselves and the other parts of the British commonwealth. There are certain rights and privileges which British subjects have in Canada and which Canadians have in other parts of the commonwealth, I do not want to see them curtailed in any respect whatsoever.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Mr. Golding): We have an amendment to section 10 (1):

That section 10 (1) (c) be amended by inserting after the word "war" in line 25, the following words:

"or is a British subject within the meaning of section 28."

Mr. GRAYDON: I desire to ask the minister some questions, and I am rather surprised, Mr. Chairman, that you are reading the amendment, because I do not think the debate is quite concluded. Unfortunately I have not been able to be here all the afternoon, and perhaps the Minister of Mines and Resources has carried out the undertaking he gave me the day before yesterday to place upon *Hansard* for each year the immigration figures from the United Kingdom to Canada. Would he mind doing that now if he has the information available?

Mr. GLEN: The hon. member for Peel asked me the other day if I could state the number of admissions during the fifteen years

which I quoted, and the number of deportations during that period. I have here the statistics of immigration to Canada of British subjects from April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1945:

Immigration to Canada of British Subjects, from April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1945.

Fiscal year	From overseas	From U.S.A.	Totals
1930-31	28,144	2,938	31,082
1931-32	7,332	1,815	9,147
1932-33	3,283	1,806	5,089
1933-34	2,454	1,032	3,486
1934-35	2,408	769	3,177
1935-36	2,264	709	2,973
1936-37	2,521	742	3,263
1937-38	3,351	852	4,203
1938-39	3,831	917	4,748
1939-40	3,962	1,234	5,196
1940-41	3,428	2,064	5,492
1941-42	2,353	1,180	3,533
1942-43	2,524	1,344	3,868
1943-44	4,519	1,101	5,620
1944-45	10,564	907	11,471
Totals	82,938	19,410	102,348

Mr. GRAYDON: That is the period in which the fourteen thousand were deported?

Mr. GLEN: Yes. May I add a few remarks while I am on my feet? When I was listening to the hon. member for Calgary West, I was struck of course with the manner of his presentation; as a matter of fact, with the manner in which all hon. members have presented their views; but it also seemed to me that, in dealing with the subject from the immigration point of view, the committee has not exactly appreciated what would happen if this period of five years were abolished. Suppose it happened that an immigrant from the British isles, having all the requisite qualifications to enable him to come to this country, was admitted, and stayed for a year; if the amendment moved by the hon. member for Eglinton became the law of the land this man would be entitled to a certificate of permanent landing and citizenship. Suppose that later on, say in another two or three years, it was found that he was a criminal or otherwise came within the prohibitions of the Immigration Act and therefore liable to deportation, and suppose that then the immigration officials proposed to deport him and took the necessary proceedings; he would be able to claim, in view of the citizenship law as amended by the motion of the hon. member for Eglinton, that he could not be deported because by the latest act of the parliament of Canada he had the right of citizenship one year or so after his arrival, and that he had received his certificate, and the immigration authorities would be deprived of the power of deportation which is now contained in the Immigration Act. I think the committee will realize that in such an event a certificate of citizenship, given at