

as those under the Dominion Elections Act. Consequently, naturalization papers are not required to be produced, but of course the right to challenge at the poll is still left open.

Mr. MacNICOL: There are quite a number of people in my riding who are of non-British origin but are naturalized Canadians. Many of them have sons in the army, in the air force and on the sea, and I am glad to hear that they are not going to be annoyed. I think it is imperative that every effort should be made to preserve harmony among those who go to make up the people of Canada. Nothing should be done to annoy those who are naturalized but not of British birth when they are visited by the enumerators. They will know whether they have a right to put down their names.

Mr. HANSELL: Has the minister considered those who were naturalized some years ago but who, since the readjustment of the naturalization laws, have had to take out further papers? I think the minister knows to what I have reference. Supposing a man cannot produce a naturalization certificate although he was naturalized years ago; will he have difficulty at the polls? There are quite a number of citizens in that position. They are not fully aware of the new regulations and they would have to get further papers. I have had a few inquiries recently along this line, not with respect to voting but with respect to naturalization.

Mr. McLARTY: The provisions under the regulations as to naturalization are the same as under the elections act. I know what the hon. member has in mind. If a man has lost his naturalization papers, or if he is affected by the amendment to the Naturalization Act of 1915, it would not be a difficult matter for him to obtain new naturalization papers.

Mr. HANSELL: It would be too late when he goes to vote to get new naturalization papers.

Mr. McLARTY: Every voter will have to take some precaution to see that his status as a voter is maintained. That is the duty of every citizen. But there will be no difficulty placed in his way in doing that.

Mr. HANSELL: If a man does not have the new papers, will he be eligible to vote?

Mr. McLARTY: Under section 7, undoubtedly he would. The same provision applies as applies under the elections act.

Mr. COLDWELL: I have often wondered why our citizens are always described as British subjects by birth or naturalization. Under the terminology of our statutes we have Canadian nationals or Canadian citizens.

I have wondered why the terminology found in this bill is invariably used elsewhere. I think it is wise to preserve the terminology of British subjects, but I think our people in Canada should become more and more conscious of the fact that they are citizens of Canada, whether they have been born in this country or have come here and become domiciled or naturalized. It seems to me that the time has come when we should endeavour to teach our people that they are Canadian citizens. For example, during this debate I have felt that we have not had the consciousness of national unity that we ought to have. Until we teach our boys and girls in our schools, until we teach our men and women that we are not only subjects of His Majesty the King of Canada but Canadian citizens as well, we shall not achieve that Canadian unity we ought to have.

Mr. REID: What about those with dual citizenship?

Mr. MacINNIS: They are only the Japanese.

Mr. REID: Do not fly off so quickly; there are others with dual citizenship besides the Japanese.

Mr. COLDWELL: As far as dual citizenship is concerned, you will find they are naturalized British citizens, although the naturalization may not be recognized by their former country. I am speaking of British subjects who are domiciled in Canada. Our statutes, such as the Immigration Act and the Canadian Nationals Act, which provides also for the renunciation of Canadian citizenship, use the terminology to which I have referred. Why not use it in our other statutes? Why not use it in our elections act on voters' lists and so on? We would thus inculcate in our people the idea that they are citizens of this country. When we were travelling in Great Britain last autumn invariably we signed ourselves as British citizens; there was no distinction as to what part of the British commonwealth we had come from.

I want to preserve my British connection; but, speaking as one who became a citizen of this country by domicile, I think it is time that our children and our people were taught that there is a loyalty due to the Dominion of Canada as such. One way to do that is to write into our statutes and our regulations the terminology that will bring that fact forcibly before them. I am not going to move an amendment tonight; I am simply bringing this before the committee at this time. I do not want to prolong a discussion which has been too long already. This plebiscite was discussed for four weeks on the address, and the present