

became a citizen within one year. Surely Canada has the right to say what class of immigrant shall come here. In these days surely Canada has the right to say what type of citizen shall be admitted, and surely Canada has the right to say that those admitted shall have a sound body and a sound mind. Would the hon. gentleman say that one year would be a sufficient length of time within which to determine the character and physical fitness of the immigrant?

Mr. FLEMING: If that is a question my answer is no.

Mr. GLEN: The answer is no. But if the amendment of the hon. member were accepted the restrictions in the Immigration Act would be wiped out. The hon. gentleman did say in the course of his speech that there should be a careful medical inspection of immigrants entering this country and that the regulations should not be relaxed. It is an extraordinary position for him to take because, if his amendment were accepted and the immigrant obtained citizenship at the end of one year, the immigrant could not be deported on the grounds set forth in the Immigration Act. If the hon. member does not take that position, then he takes this, that citizenship having been granted, with all that that means, the citizenship can be revoked.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): The minister does not think that this repeals the Immigration Act? Yet it must if what he says is correct. But of course it does not do that.

Mr. GLEN: I am sure that the committee will agree with me that what I have said is the law of the land to-day.

Mr. FLEMING: And still will be if this bill is carried.

Mr. GLEN: We have heard a good deal in recent years of citizens of this country of Japanese origin who were losing their rights of citizenship, and we have all heard the protests that were made, that after the granting of citizenship these citizens were entitled to stay in Canada. I say definitely and surely that if the amendment of the hon. gentleman were carried it would mean that we would have to revoke the citizenship granted by this country to those immigrants who had been resident for one year in this country.

Mr. SMITH (Calgary West): You have already revoked the citizenship of the Japanese by order in council.

Mr. GLEN: I have said that that was done, but it has not yet been carried into effect, and we all know the outcry that was made over the revocation of their citizenship.

I have had a report prepared by the officers of the immigration branch with regard to the causes for deportations on the grounds of ill health and for other causes. There was a fifteen-year check made of people deported, and it shows that 14,367 British subjects were deported in the fifteen-year period from April 1, 1930, to March 31, 1945.

In those fifteen years 1,740 were deported following convictions for criminal offences after arrival in Canada.

In the same period 560 were deported on account of mental troubles, and the remaining 12,067 were deported for other reasons. The other causes for deportation are: becoming a public charge, entering Canada in violation of the Immigration Act or becoming incapacitated through tuberculosis or other disability. Entering in violation of the Immigration Act would include entry by stealth, entry without examination, entry by misrepresentation.

The department has studied all the criminal cases and all the mental cases occurring in British subjects deported over a ten-year period from April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1939. There were 845 criminal cases actually deported in ten years from 1930 to 1939, as follows:

	Persons deported	Per cent
First year	133	15.5
Second year ...	178	36.8
Third year	217	62.5
Fourth year ..	169	82.5
Fifth year	148	100
Total	845	

There were also 272 mental cases deported in the ten years 1930 to 1939, as follows:

	Persons deported	Per cent
First year	42	15.4
Second year ...	40	30.1
Third year	50	48.5
Fourth year ...	71	74.6
Fifth year	69	100
Total	272	

I asked the officers of the department to give me further particulars, and they state:

It has not been possible to make a thorough study of the situation but we have up to the moment examined forty-seven cases of British subjects deported following convictions for criminal offences after arrival in Canada, with the following results: