

Mr. COLDWELL: We have nothing on the Pacific coast of the United States around Los Angeles and San Francisco?

The WITNESS: No. Diplomatic missions: The embassies are in the Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Greece, Mexico and Peru. The legations are in Cuba, Netherlands and Norway. I left out the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. in connection with the last list—two of the most important of the embassies.

Mr. GRAYDON: I do not know whether this is the right time to ask this question; it may be that you would want someone else to deal with it. We have a new citizenship in Canada, and I would like to ask if the British consular services in various parts of the world will give service in the same way now to Canadian citizens as they would in ordinary times to British subjects? The situation is changed now and it may be that you do not want to answer that question at the moment. I think it is a matter which is giving some concern as to our position in connection with the consular services, because prior to this we were all lumped under the term "British subject". Now we have adopted a Canadian citizenship. What I would like to know is whether the British consular service will give now the service to Canadian citizens that it did to Canadian-British subjects in previous times?

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, there is a prophetic element in that, but I have no doubt myself whatsoever that they will.

Mr. COLDWELL: Under section 26 of the new Act a Canadian citizen is a British subject.

Mr. GRAYDON: That is so. The only thing is that we have not got the right in Canada by simply putting in our statute that a Canadian citizen is a British subject to say that the British consular service shall do so and so except by agreement between this country and the British.

Mr. COLDWELL: That is why some of us thought we should define a Canadian national as a subject of the King.

Mr. FRASER: Mr. Read answered that question last year.

The WITNESS: There is no suggestion from any British experience that there will be any change in the situation. I am quite positive that it will continue.

Mr. GRAYDON: A rather keen student of international affairs wrote to me in that regard.

The WITNESS: I think you can say that if the British government had chosen to change its entire policy it could instruct its consular offices not to do this, but I think there is no chance of them doing it.

Mr. JAKUES: May I ask whether it has been the custom for the American consular officials in England to fingerprint Canadian citizens returning from England to Canada through New York?

Mr. COLDWELL: Is that done?

Mr. JAKUES: I am asking Mr. Wrong.

The WITNESS: I cannot give you a definite answer. I think the answer is—but I must say that I do not know—that the American visa requirements do now impose a regulation of fingerprinting before the issuance of a visa. That is their own general rule. They require a fingerprinted visa for someone returning from overseas to Canada via an American port. The transit visa has been in force for a long time. The fingerprint was a wartime measure.

Mr. COLDWELL: It was not effective in 1941 because we came from England and we were not fingerprinted.

The WITNESS: It started after Pearl Harbour when they were checking more closely.