

learn something I did not know before, that in Saskatchewan, where we have a C.C.F. government, that policy has prevailed and we have two outstanding young Canadians of Japanese origin, one a doctor and the other a lawyer, serving that province in their professional capacities.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Will the hon. member permit a question?

Mr. COLDWELL: I am always glad to answer a question.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Then can the hon. member tell me why the premier of Saskatchewan and his C.C.F. government are going against the very principle which the hon. member for Vancouver East and I have preached, that if you are a Canadian citizen you should have every right of the country. Why does the premier of Saskatchewan say he will take only a certain number of Japanese in his province? Does he not believe in Canadian rights?

Mr. COLDWELL: That is not the case.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: But that is what he said.

Mr. COLDWELL: I am not going to try to answer for the premier of Saskatchewan. I know him pretty well, and I know his view, which is that Saskatchewan is prepared to take Japanese citizens—

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Up to 1,200.

Mr. COLDWELL: No, not up to a limited number; that it is prepared to take citizens, not Japanese citizens, which is a different matter, but Canadians of Japanese origin.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: That is not what he said.

Mr. COLDWELL: That is what he said.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: Pardon me, but it is not.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Mr. Golding): This discussion is not relevant to this section. I hope hon. members will confine their remarks to the section with which we are dealing.

Mr. REID: Following what has been said by the leader of the C.C.F., may I say that my objection to the section is that it does not give equal status. The minister has admitted that it does not. That was my objection last night, and I still object. We talk too glibly about equal status. Yet the minister admits it does not give that. What status does it give the naturalized citizen? It does not give equal status with the natural-

born, and I am objecting on this ground. If we are to give them equal status, then let us say so. But do not be fooled by it; do not say one thing and think another. Make no mistake about it; it does not give equal status to the man who is naturalized.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Mr. Golding): Shall the section carry?

Mr. REID: No.

Mr. GREEN: The situation is just not as simple as the hon. member for Rosetown-Biggart seems to think. Last December, through the Prime Minister, the government announced its policy with respect to Japanese in Canada.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Mr. Golding): I think the hon. member is out of order when he discusses that matter on this section.

Mr. GREEN: I think you will find in a minute or two, Mr. Chairman, that I am very much in order. Other hon. members have been allowed to discuss it.

Mr. CASSELMAN: And he is not reading his speech, either.

Mr. MacINNIS: On a point of order, I was ruled out of order last night when I tried to speak to another section. If the debate is open on this section, then I have a long deferred speech I should like to make.

Mr. CRUICKSHANK: We will answer it.

The ACTING CHAIRMAN (Mr. Golding): The hon. member for Vancouver East was ruled out of order because it was decided that sections 16 and 17 should stand. I think he should have had an opportunity to speak, but the committee decided to let those sections stand. There will still be an opportunity for the hon. member.

Mr. MacINNIS: It is open now.

Mr. MARTIN: No.

Mr. GREEN: I wish to deal with section 27 of the bill. As I said a minute ago, the government announced a policy on December 15 of last year.

Mr. MARTIN: On what subject?

Mr. GREEN: The Japanese problem.

Mr. MARTIN: On a point of order, this section deals simply with the proposition that naturalized Canadian citizens will have the same rights as natural-born Canadians, subject to the provisions of the bill. As the hon. member for Rosetown-Biggart has said, surely that is the only issue involved.