

Canadian Government Immigration Missions are located at Karlsruhe, Germany, and Salzburg, Austria, and from them itinerant immigration teams have been operating since March 1947. Prospective immigrants among the Displaced Persons are assembled and given preliminary medical examinations by the International Refugee Organization, after which they are examined by the immigration teams.

Facilities Elsewhere

While by far the greater number of immigrants from overseas come from the British Isles and the Continent of Europe, they also come to Canada from many other countries. To deal with such persons, immigration inspection facilities are available at the offices of the Canadian High Commissioners in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, and at Canadian Posts in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, and Venezuela. Immigrants from the Far East are examined at the Immigration Office in Hong Kong.

Admissible Classes

Regulations governing the entry of immigrants were broadened considerably by Order in Council P.C. 2856, which went into effect on July 1, 1950.

Certain classes were not affected by the Order in Council. These are British subjects born or naturalized in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, or the Union of South Africa; citizens of Ireland who have become citizens of the United Kingdom by registration under the British Nationalist Act, 1948; citizens of Ireland, United States citizens, and citizens of France having sufficient funds to maintain themselves until established. These classes are admissible subject to their being mentally and physically fit and of good character. Persons who, having entered Canada as non-immigrants, enlisted in the Canadian Armed Forces and having served in such Forces, have been honourably discharged, are also admissible as heretofore.

Under the new Order in Council, certain restrictive classes were abolished, and the admission of all other immigrants was placed in the hands of the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. These persons must satisfy the Minister, whose decision shall be final, that:

- (a) they are suitable immigrants having regard to the climatic, social, educational, industrial, labour, or other conditions or requirements of Canada; and
- (b) they are not undesirable owing to their peculiar customs, habits, modes of life, methods of holding property, or because of their probable inability to become readily adapted and integrated into the life of a Canadian community and to assume the duties of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time after their entry.