(b) is not undesirable owing to his peculiar customs, habits, modes of life, methods of holding property, or because of his 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 his entry.

5. A person who, having entered Canada as a non-immigrant, enlisted in the Canadian armed forces and having served in such forces, has been honourably discharged.

Provided that the provisions hereinabove set out shall not apply to immigrants of any Asiatic race.

An hon. Member: Who was the minister.

Mrs. Fairclough: It does not say.

Mr. Pearson: When was that order revoked?

Mrs. Fairclough: It will be noted that in this order in council there is no reference whatsoever to the admission of any classes of close relatives. In fact, this order in council revoked the previous order in council which provided for the admission of close relatives. From July, 1950 to May, 1956 there were no provisions as such in the regulations then in force for the admission of close relatives. Of course this does not mean that close relatives were not admitted any more than the recent amendment means that relatives such as brothers and sisters will be prevented from being admitted to this country. The difference between what happened in 1950, what happened in 1956 and what is being done today is that the admission of relatives under the former regulations was controlled administratively, which means that the department itself established the admissible classes of close relatives, while by the recent amendment this was done by regulation as provided in the Immigration Act.

It is interesting to note how the Liberal government curtailed the immigration of certain close relatives. In 1952, despite the fact that the administrative regulations provided for the entry of a fairly broad range of close relatives from most countries in Europe, the government of that day curtailed the entry of close relatives from Italy to such relatives as husband, wife, unmarried children under 21 years of age, father and mother. Because this change was accomplished administratively without a formal order in council there was relatively little publicity.

Judging from the sequence of events which occurred in 1956, I believe that one can properly conclude that if it had not been for the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the Brent case the regulations which had been in force from July 15, 1950 would not have been changed and admission of close relatives would not have been provided for by the order in council of May, 1956 and the then government would have continued its secret policy of discrimination, "cruel, inhuman and stupid" though it was, to quote the hon. gentleman.

I come now to the next order in council and with the permission of the house I should like to have it inserted in *Hansard* at this point.

Mr. Pickersgill: Would the hon. lady read it too, please.

An hon. Member: A waste of time.

Mr. Hellyer: We lose the context otherwise.

Mrs. Fairclough: This is P.C.-785 of May 24, 1956. Since the hon. member is determined to have me use up my time by reading orders in council, I will read only the amendment to section 20 which has created the controversy. Section 20, which was then amended by this order in council, reads:

20. Landing in Canada of any person is prohibited except where the person falls within one of the following classes of persons who may be landed in Canada if such person meets the requirements of the act and of these regulations:

(a) a person who is a British subject by birth or by naturalization in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, or the Union of South Africa, a citizen of Ireland, a citizen of France born or naturalized in France or in St. Pierre and Miquelon islands, or a citizen of the United States of America if such person has sufficient means to maintain himself in Canada until he has secured employment therein;

(b) a person who is a citizen by birth or by naturalization of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden or Switzerland or who is a refugee from a country of Europe, if such person undertakes to come to Canada for placement under the auspices of the department or, if the department has given its approval thereto, for establishment in a business, trade or profession or in agriculture;

(c) a person who is a citizen by birth or by naturalization of Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, or of any country of Europe or of a country of North America, Central America or South America if such person is the husband, wife, son, daughter, brother, sister, as well as the husband or wife and the unmarried children under 21 years of age of any such son, daughter, brother or sister, as the case may be, the father, the mother, the grandparent, the unmarried orphan nephew or niece under 21 years of age, the fiance or fiancee, of a Canadian citizen or of a person legally admitted to Canada for permanent residence who is residing in Canada and who has applied for any such person and is in a position to receive and care for any such person; or

(d) a person who is a citizen of a country other than a country referred to in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) or in section 21, if such person is the husband, the wife or the unmarried child under 21 years of age, the father where he is over 65 years of age, or the mother where she is over 60 years of age, of a Canadian citizen residing in Canada who has applied for and is in a position to receive and care for any such person, but no such child shall be landed in Canada unless his father or his mother, as the case may be, is landed in Canada concurrently with him.