

many difficulties were encountered. Teams were hampered by lack of transportation. This was overcome by sending Canadian automobiles to Germany. For a time, members of teams had to carry their personal effects and equipment from camp to camp, preparing documents and making reports as opportunity offered on the move. Hotel or office accommodation was simply non-existent. This situation was corrected by the establishment of a Canadian Government Immigration Mission Headquarters at Karlsruhe with clerical staff and rest billets for members of the teams. With the organization in Germany and Austria now in operation and the transportation gradually improving, the movement of approved displaced persons has been substantially accelerated.

The existing facilities for the examination of immigrants in Continental Europe are more extensive than those which existed before the war. This development is due to stricter frontier control as well as to the fact that prospective immigrants cannot obtain transit privileges as in pre-war days unless in possession of documentary evidence of admissibility to Canada. Thus, if Canada desired immigrants from countries other than those where actual embarkation took place, additional inspectional service had to be provided.

While by far the greater number of immigrants from overseas come from the British Isles and the Continent of Europe, immigrants do come to Canada from many other countries. To deal with these, immigration inspectional facilities are available at the offices of the Canadian High Commissioners in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, and at Canadian Missions in other countries. The Immigration office at Hong Kong to examine immigrants from the Far East, has also been re-opened.

#### CATEGORIES OF IMMIGRANTS

The following classes of immigrants are admissible, subject to being mentally and physically fit and of good character: British subjects born or naturalized in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, or the Union of South Africa; citizens of France\* and United States citizens coming from the United States, having sufficient funds to maintain themselves until established; first degree relatives of residents of Canada where the latter can receive and care for them; agriculturists with funds to farm, or joining relatives farming in Canada who can assist in their establishment on a farm; farm labourers and persons experienced in mining, lumbering, or logging coming to take assured employment; persons entering Canada for marriage; and persons who have obtained an honourable discharge from the Canadian armed forces. The admission of immigrants of Asiatic races is restricted to the wife and minor children of Canadian citizens.

Immigrants who are still enemy aliens are prohibited from admission to Canada unless it is established they were opposed to any enemy government.

Medical examinations are so arranged that practically all overseas immigrants obtain medical clearance before proceeding to Canada. In view of the prevalence of tuberculosis in many areas due to war conditions, Canada now requires that immigrants coming from countries where the death rate from tuberculosis is higher than in Canada, must produce a clear x-ray film of the chest.

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\* On September 9, at a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Immigration Policy it was decided to recommend to the Government that citizens of France should be admitted to Canada on the same conditions as now apply to citizens of the United States and British subjects from the United Kingdom, Australia, Ireland, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. This recommendation was accepted and the new policy brought into immediate effect by Order-in-Council.