MEMORANDUM BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

We were invited by the Cabinet on 17th February to verify by reference to the other Commonwealth Governments concerned, whether the draft White Paper containing a Summary of the Restrictions on the entry of British Subjects into British Territories overseas and the Irish Republic (annexed to C. (55) 34) was accurate (C.C. (55) 15th Conclusions, Minute 4). As a result of this verification the draft White Paper has undergone some amendment of detail, and we attach a revision which is accepted by the other Governments as an accurate summary of the position in their countries at the present time.

H.
A. L.-B.

10th June, 1955.
Summary of Restrictions on the entry of British Subjects into Commonwealth Countries and the Irish Republic
PART I

RESTRICTIONS ON THE ENTRY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS INTO SELF-GOVERNING COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

The following is a summary of the principal relevant regulations in each country at the present time:

CANADA

The Immigration Act, 1952, empowers the Government of Canada to regulate the admission into that country of all persons other than (a) Canadian citizens and (b) persons who have had a place of domicile in Canada for five years, after having been granted admission therein as an immigrant, and who have not relinquished the status of "Canadian domicile" thereby gained through departure from Canada for other than a mere special or temporary purpose.

The following classes of persons are (among others) deemed to be prohibited, and persons found to be in those classes may not enter Canada:

Mentally defective and diseased persons and physically defective persons who are likely to become a public charge; criminals, prostitutes, homosexuals and procurers; professional beggars or vagrants; chronic alcoholics, drug addicts or traffickers; persons who are members of or are suspected of being members of subversive organisations; and the dependents of persons in these classes.

Certain classes of persons are allowed to enter and remain in Canada for limited periods as non-immigrants. These include:

Tourists, visitors, clergymen or priests, students, dramatic, artistic and athletic groups, and persons wishing to enter Canada for the temporary exercise of their trade or calling.

(Persons who enter Canada as non-immigrants and who subsequently do not wish to belong to that class, are bound under Statute to report the fact to the nearest Immigration Officer and present themselves for examination as may be directed and such persons are treated as persons seeking admission to Canada as immigrants.)

The Governor-General-in-Council is empowered to make such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act, including the prohibition or limitation of admission of any persons by reason of nationality, citizenship, ethnic group, occupation, class or geographical area of origin, and the criteria contained in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph 6 below.

The Immigration Regulations, 1954, provide, inter alia, the following "norms of admissibility":

(a) British subjects by birth, or naturalisation, in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa, and citizens of the Irish Republic, may be admitted if they have sufficient means to maintain themselves until they have secured employment.
(b) The admission of any Asian is limited to the wife, husband or unmarried children, under 21 years of age, of any Canadian citizen resident in Canada who is in a position to receive and care for them as dependents.
(c) The landing in Canada of any immigrant is limited to the nationals of a country with which the Canadian Government has entered into an agreement or convention respecting immigration or in regard to which there is in operation an agreement or convention.

(d) The admission into Canada of any person is prohibited when, in the opinion of a Special Inquiry Officer, that person should not be admitted by reason of:

(i) the peculiar customs, habits, modes of life or methods of holding property in his country of birth, citizenship or prior residence;

(ii) his unsuitability, having regard to the economic, social, industrial, educational, labour, health, or other conditions or requirements existing temporarily or otherwise in Canada, or the area or country from or through which he comes;

(iii) his probable inability to become readily assimilated to or assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time.

No immigrant is to be admitted to Canada without a medical certificate showing that he has undergone medical examination sufficient to establish that he does not fall within the relevant clauses of persons prohibited by the Immigration Act. This provision does not, however, apply in the case of persons who are British subjects by birth, or by naturalisation, in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, or the Union of South Africa, or citizens of the Republic of Ireland, though such persons may, as a measure of facilitation, equip themselves with a medical certificate. It also does not apply to persons coming directly from the United States of America or Alaska. However, all immigrants are subject to medical examination before being admitted.

British subjects seeking to enter Canada must be in possession of an unexpired passport issued by the country of which such person is a subject or citizen, except those born or naturalised in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa.

**AUSTRALIA**

The entry into Australia of all persons other than those whose permanent home is in Australia is regulated by the provisions of the Immigration Act. 1901–1949.

The Immigration Act applies only to the mainland of Australia and Tasmania.

The Act specifies that the following persons are prohibited immigrants and that their entry is forbidden unless they are possessed of a certificate of exemption issued by or with the authority of the Minister for Immigration: persons who if required to pass a dictation test in any European language fail to pass that test; persons suffering from mental or prescribed physical diseases; prostitutes, procurers or persons living on the prostitution of others; persons who are considered likely by reason of infirmity or other disability to become a charge on the public; persons who advocate revolutionary or subversive practices; persons who have been convicted of a crime and sentenced to imprisonment for a year or more; persons who have been deported from Australia and are not authorised to return; persons declared by the Minister as a result of information received from another Government to be undesirable inhabitants or visitors; and persons over 16 years of age who are unable on demand to produce a passport or similar document and authority for entry into Australia.
In practice British subjects of European race who do not come within the above-mentioned classes are admitted freely as visitors or permanent residents and do not require any special authority to enter Australia. It is the practice, however, to demand the production of a valid passport in order to establish that they are British subjects.

The dictation test and the power to demand production of a passport and authority for entry into Australia are two means by which the Minister may prohibit the entry of persons who are regarded as undesirable residents or visitors but whose entry is not specifically prohibited by Statute; while the power given to the Minister to admit persons under certificate of exemption enables him to allow prohibited immigrants to enter lawfully where there are special reasons why they should be exempted.

Non-European British subjects who are not prohibited immigrants by Statute are generally admitted quite freely as visitors or for specified purposes of temporary duration such as education, medical treatment and the conduct of overseas trade between Australia and their own countries. They are not generally admitted for permanent residence and are required to be in possession of valid travel documents and authority to enter Australia. If they are unable to produce such documents they may be prohibited from landing.

**NEW ZEALAND**

Immigration into New Zealand is controlled by the Immigration Restriction Acts, 1908–1951.

The following classes of persons are deemed to be prohibited immigrants:

- Idiots or imbeciles, persons suffering from a loathsome or contagious disease, persons who have within two years of arrival been released from imprisonment imposed for serious criminal offences.

All persons subject to infirmity of any kind require special permission to enter. The Attorney-General may prohibit the entry of any person not permanently resident in New Zealand whose presence might be injurious to the peace, order and good government of the country.

Persons not of British birth and parentage are required to be in possession of a valid permit. To be of “British birth and parentage” a person must be a natural-born British subject born of parents of European stock who were themselves British by birth. The term “British birth and parentage” expressly excludes persons who, or either of whose parents, are naturalised or persons who are, or are descended from, aboriginal natives of any Dominion other than the Dominion of New Zealand, or of any British Colonial territory. Any British subject arriving without a permit but proving to the satisfaction of the Minister of Immigration that he desires to enter New Zealand as a visitor for not more than six months for business, pleasure or health, may be granted a temporary permit.

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The entry of all persons other than South African citizens is controlled by the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, as amended, which specifies certain classes of prohibited immigrants, viz:—

- Persons who on economic grounds or on account of standards or habits of life are deemed unsuited to the requirements of the Union or any particular province thereof (including South-West Africa);
- persons unable by reason of deficient education to read or write any European language;
- persons likely to become a public charge by reason
of infirmity or lack of means; persons who from information received from any Government are deemed to be undesirable inhabitants of or visitors to the Union; criminals, idiots, seriously diseased persons, consumptives, prostitutes, procurers and persons convicted of serious crimes.

Persons not of pure European descent must obtain prior permission to enter the Union.

British subjects who fall within the Aliens Act, 1937, i.e., those who are not natural-born British subjects, citizens of South Africa, or lawfully domiciled in the Union, are required to obtain permits to enter the Union for the purpose of permanent residence.

All natural-born British subjects who do not fall within the prohibited categories are free to enter the Union.

In terms of section 8 (1) of the South Africa Citizenship Act, 1949, a British Subject may only apply for registration as a South African citizen after five years' continuous and unrestricted residence in the Union within the period of six years immediately preceding the date of application.

INDIA

The Indian Passport Act, 1920, empowers the Government of India to make rules to require persons entering India to be in possession of passports and for matters ancillary to that purpose. The Indian Passport Rules, 1950, provide that British subjects (with minor exceptions) proceeding from any place outside India and seeking to enter India must be in possession of a valid passport endorsed as valid for entry into India.

An amendment to the Indian Passport Rules, 1950, made in 1952 provides that Pakistanis must be in possession of a visa for entry into India. Ceylonese also require visas.

The Reciprocity Act, 1943, provided that persons not being of Indian origin domiciled in a British Possession should be entitled only to such rights and privileges as regards, inter alia, travel and residence as were accorded by such Possession to persons of Indian origin. In 1944 the Government of India applied these powers to persons not of Indian origin domiciled in the Union of South Africa, who accordingly require permits for entry into and residence in India.

PAKISTAN

The Indian Passport Act, 1920, empowers the Government of Pakistan to make rules to require persons entering Pakistan to be in possession of passports and for matters ancillary to that purpose. Rules made by the Government of Pakistan under that Act provide that no person proceeding from any place outside Pakistan shall enter Pakistan unless he is in possession of a valid passport. Members of Her Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces entering Pakistan on duty and members of the family of such persons when accompanying such persons to Pakistan on a Government transport are exempt from this requirement. According to these rules British subjects can enter Pakistan only on passports issued and specifically endorsed as valid for entry into Pakistan.

The Pakistan (Control of Entry) Act, 1952, requires Indian citizens entering Pakistan to be in possession of valid passports duly visaed for entry into Pakistan.

The Indian Reciprocity Act, 1943, provided that persons not being of Indian origin domiciled in a British Possession should be entitled only to such rights and privileges as regards, inter alia, travel and residence as were accorded by such Possession to persons of Indian origin. In 1944 the
Government of India applied these powers to persons not of Indian origin domiciled in the Union of South Africa, who accordingly require permits for entry into and residence in India. These provisions remain in force in respect of entry into and residence in Pakistan.

**CEYLON**

The Immigrants and Emigrants Act of 1948 and the regulations made thereunder give powers to the Government of Ceylon to control the entry and stay of all persons, other than citizens of Ceylon, and the departure of all persons. All persons other than citizens of Ceylon, unless they have been specifically exempted, require a visa or residence permit for purposes of entry into and stay in Ceylon.

Normally permission to enter Ceylon will be refused to: persons who are unlikely to be able to support themselves and their dependants; mentally defective persons or persons with communicable diseases; prostitutes and procurers; stowaways; persons who have been sentenced for extraditable offences; and persons deemed to be undesirable or dangerous to the peace and good order of Ceylon.

In practice, citizens of Commonwealth countries, other than India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, who wish to enter Ceylon as bona fide tourists for short periods can obtain the necessary entry facilities at port of entry. Citizens of India, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are, however, required to be in possession of a visa before seeking to enter Ceylon. The maximum period of a stay permitted by a visa is six months. Statutory provision also exists whereby the Controller of Immigration can, if he considers necessary, take a security deposit not exceeding 500 rupees before granting a visa.

Permanent residence permits may be issued to—

(a) the spouse or dependent child of a citizen of Ceylon;
(b) any other dependant of a citizen of Ceylon if his maintenance is assured;
(c) any person of good character who has or is likely to acquire a permanent and abiding interest in Ceylon;
(d) the spouse or minor child of the holder of a permanent residence permit, if the Controller is satisfied that adequate means will be available for the maintenance of such spouse or child.

Note.—The issue of permanent residence permits has now been suspended indefinitely.

Temporary residence permits may be issued to—

(a) any person to whom a permanent residence permit would have been granted if he had applied for one;
(b) British subjects who were ordinarily resident in Ceylon for a period of at least five years immediately preceding 1st November, 1949;
(c) a person of good character having adequate means for his maintenance, if the Controller is satisfied that such person is—

(i) a person for whom a place has been reserved in an approved educational institution, or
(ii) an apprentice or trainee in an approved firm or business undertaking, or a person serving a period of apprenticeship with a view to qualifying himself for admission to a profession, or
(iii) a person who wishes to spend a holiday in Ceylon, or


(iv) a person desirous of conducting an approved trade or business, provided the Controller is satisfied that the person has the necessary aptitude and means to conduct such trade or business with reasonable prospects of success and his conduct of such trade or business will not be prejudicial to the interests of the permanent inhabitants of Ceylon, or

(v) a person having definite prospects of securing remunerative employment in an approved trade or business, provided the Controller is satisfied that such person has the necessary aptitude so to be employed and his employment in such trade or business will not be prejudicial to the interests of the permanent inhabitants of Ceylon.

Note.—Legislation is about to be introduced to substitute visas of short or long duration for all residence permits.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

The entry of all persons into the Federation is controlled by the provisions of the Immigration Act, 1954, and the Regulations made thereunder. The following classes of persons are prohibited immigrants:

(a) any person or class of persons deemed on economic grounds or on account of standard or habits of life to be undesirable inhabitants or to be unsuited to the requirements of the Federation;
(b) persons, other than Africans, who are unable, by reason of deficient education, to read and write a European language;
(c) persons likely to become a public charge by reason of infirmity or lack of means;
(d) persons (with certain exceptions) physically afflicted, or suffering from mental or prescribed physical diseases;
(e) persons convicted of serious criminal offences, or deported from the Federation;
(f) prostitutes, homosexuals or procurers;
(g) any person who, from information received from any Government, is deemed to be an undesirable inhabitant or visitor;
(h) persons not in possession of a valid passport.

The Governor-General is also empowered to make regulations for further controlling, restricting or prohibiting the entry of persons into the Federation, and such regulations may, inter alia, provide for requirements as to—

(1) education, training and experience;
(2) capital or income;
(3) the obtaining of employment in the Federation before arrival and for such period as may be prescribed;
(4) the setting up of Boards or other authorities for the selection of immigrants.

Such regulations may prescribe different requirements for different classes of persons or for persons of different occupations, and limit the number of persons from any specified country or group of countries which may be permitted to enter the Federation during any specified period.

The Immigration (Selection) Regulations, 1954, made under these powers prescribed that no European visitor to the Federation shall take up employment in the Federation or remain longer than 12 months, unless he has been granted a residence permit. Residence permits are to be granted by the British Immigrant Selection Boards set up in London and Salisbury, in accordance with quotas prescribed for countries or groups of countries, to persons of
good character likely to be efficient in the occupation to be undertaken in the Federation, in possession of sufficient capital or income, or likely to earn sufficient means for the maintenance of themselves and their families.

A temporary permit may be issued to any immigrant prohibited other than on the grounds specified in (a) and (g) in paragraph 2 above.

PART II

RESTRICTIONS ON THE ENTRY OF BRITISH SUBJECTS INTO THE DEPENDENT OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

General

Every oversea territory has its own immigration legislation to govern the entry of persons other than those defined in the law as “natives of” or “belonging to” the territory. Few territories have separate legislation for British subjects and the conditions governing entry are, as a rule, applicable for both British subjects and aliens.

The legislation varies from territory to territory, but it generally defines those who are exempted from its operation and those whose entry is prohibited. In many territories the Governor has absolute discretion to prohibit the entry of any person not regarded as belonging to the territory. The particular categories of exempted and prohibited immigrants again vary from territory to territory, but they usually include some or all of the following categories.

Prohibited classes:

(a) any person who is unable to show that he has the means of supporting himself and his dependants, or that he has definite employment awaiting him, or he is likely to become a pauper, or a charge on public funds;
(b) anyone who is suffering from mental disorder or is a mental defective;
(c) any person suffering from an infectious, contagious or communicable disease;
(d) prostitutes;
(e) vagrants and habitual beggars;
(f) any person whose presence is considered to be harmful to good order and government;
(g) any person who in consequence of information received from any source deemed to be reliable is deemed to be undesirable;
(h) any person previously repatriated or deported from the territory;
(i) any person who has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, and has not received a free pardon;
(k) any person who may be deemed by the Governor to be an undesirable immigrant.

The exempted classes normally include—

(a) those deemed to be “natives of” or “belonging to” the territory as defined in the law,
(b) those in the service of the Government of the territory or in approved employment,
(c) Members of Her Majesty’s regular armed forces.

For those not in either the “prohibited” or “exempted” classes the conditions of entry vary as to whether the person is a visitor or intends to become a resident.
The requirements of the individual territories are as follows:

**ADEN COLONY**

The Governor may, in his absolute discretion, prohibit the entry of any person, not being a British subject, born in Aden, provided that no subject of Her Majesty shall on grounds of religion, place of birth, colour, descent, or any of them, be prohibited on such grounds from entering the Colony.

Intending residents must obtain a permit from the Principal Immigration Officer, and permission will be granted only to persons taking up employment in an approved occupation.

Visitors are granted permits on arrival, valid for three months, provided they are properly documented, have sufficient funds to reach their destination or an onward passage ticket.

A deposit, in cash or by bond, of up to £100 may be required by the Immigration Officer, of anyone entering the Colony.

**ADEN PROTECTORATE**

Entry into the Protectorate is prohibited without prior permission. Intending visitors or immigrants must apply to the Chief Secretary, Aden Government, setting out their reasons for wishing to enter the Protectorate. If entering via the Aden Colony, the colony immigration regulations apply.

**BAHAMAS**

Immigrants i.e., any person not a native of the Colony and a British subject, or his wife or child under 16, must produce medical and character certificates, and a deposit of £20 or sureties. *Bona fide* visitors, persons in transit or with return tickets, persons in an official position in the Colony, and persons who have resided for 5 years or more and who have not been absent more than 2 years are not treated as immigrants. Immigrants may be required to leave or be deported if they receive a prison sentence, or become an inmate in a lunatic asylum, or pauper, or if they are considered undesirable. No separate provision exists for the treatment of British subjects not natives of the Colony. Intending residents must obtain permission from the Immigration Officer which will be granted only to those taking up employment in an approved occupation or who are in a financial position to maintain themselves without taking up employment in the Colony.

Visitors are granted permits on arrival valid for 8 months, provided they are properly documented, have passage tickets out of the Colony, and sufficient funds for their destination. The holder of a visitor's permit may not take employment without the permission of the Immigration Officer.

The Immigration Officer may, at his discretion, require anyone entering the Colony, to make a deposit in cash, or by bond, to cover repatriation expenses.

**BARBADOS**

See under West Indies.

**BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND**

These territories form the High Commission Territories and their requirements are as follows:

British subjects who are not prohibited immigrants may enter the territories for a temporary purpose without prior permission.
For this purpose the term prohibited immigrant includes any person or class of persons deemed on economic grounds, or on account of standards or habits of life to be potentially undesirable inhabitants; it also includes idiots, epileptics, persons suffering from certain diseases and persons with serious criminal records.

For more than purely temporary residence, official permission is required under the legislation in force in each territory.

**BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE**

See under Basutoland.

**BERMUDA**

British subjects not Bermudians by birth must have 7 (temporarily 8) years' residence in the Colony before acquiring domicile, which confers the right to carry on any trade, profession or business, to enter into employment, and be exempt from liability of deportation. Permission for undomiciled persons to enter employment is conferred in respect of a few approved forms of occupation or by special permission only. Domicile is lost if the person concerned has resided in another part of Her Majesty's dominions for 7 years or more. No difficulties are placed in the way of bona fide visitors and persons of independent means wishing to take up residence. The implementation of legislation is in the hands of a statutory Board of Immigration which works more or less autonomously and interprets the law strictly.

New legislation, now passing through the Bermuda Legislature, provides for the acquisition of "Bermudian Status" for which the qualifying period of residence will be 7 years, as previously in the case of domicile. The acquisition of Bermudian Status after the qualifying period is, however, not to be automatic but at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council. For those not of Bermudian birth, Bermudian status will be lost after 5 years unless the period is extended up to 7 years by the Governor-in-Council.

**BRITISH GUIANA**

Prohibited and exempted classes are as in the “General” section above, but dependants of exempted persons also qualify for exemption.

Generally, permission to enter the Colony for permanent residence is granted to British subjects on condition that they furnish satisfactory evidence that they are in a position to support themselves for an indefinite period, i.e., they must either hold a guarantee of employment from a reputable firm or organisation established locally, or be in possession of adequate financial means. British subjects wishing to enter the Colony for permanent residence are advised also to apply in advance to Chief Immigration Officer of British Guiana for an entry permit. In addition they are required to make a deposit varying from (B.W.I.) $96 (£20) to (B.W.I.) $2,000 (£417) according to country of origin. For temporary residents the only requirement is a deposit or, alternatively, possession of a ticket for a return passage or, if in transit, for a passage to next destination.

**BRITISH HONDURAS**

The Immigration Ordinance does not discriminate between British subjects and those of other territories.

Visitors who are properly documented must be in possession of sufficient funds to defray the cost of their stay. They must have onward or return
passage tickets or adequate funds for securing the same. They may be asked to furnish security in the form of a cash deposit or a bond to cover the cost of a return fare to their country of origin.

Intending residents should obtain a permit from the Chief Immigration Officer. Such permits are issued only to certain classes of persons, the most outstanding being:

(a) persons possessing professional or specialist qualifications which would enable them to earn their living without prejudicing the interests of the people already resident who hold the same qualifications;
(b) persons who are skilled artisans whose entry will be in the economic interest of the country and whose trade or occupation is undermanned;
(c) farmers and planters who have sufficient funds (minimum £500) to establish themselves as such in the country;
(d) persons who are employees of established firms;
(e) persons who satisfy the immigration authorities that they have an assured income, will not become a charge on public funds and that their entry is not contrary to the public interest;
(f) any other person whose admission would in the opinion of the immigration authorities be in the interest of the country.

Such persons are required to make an immigration deposit depending on their country of origin and varying from $10 (U.S.) to $1,000 (U.S.). At the discretion of the Chief Immigration Officer a bond in lieu may be accepted. They may also be required to produce a character certificate.

**BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE**

Intending residents must obtain a permit from the Principal Immigration Officer, and permission will be granted only to those taking up employment in an approved occupation. Visitors may enter and remain for a period of 4 months, subject to their being properly documented, having onward passage tickets or sufficient funds to reach their onward destination.

The Principal Immigration Officer may, at his discretion, require anyone entering the Protectorate to make a deposit in cash, or by bond, of a sum covering the cost of either air or steamship passage from the Protectorate to the person’s country of domicile.

**BRUNEI, NORTH BORNEO AND SARAWAK**

In all three territories any person, including a British subject, can be refused entry for permanent residence if he is not sponsored or has no definite employment waiting for him, unless he is a person born in the territory who has not subsequently become an alien. Entry can also be refused to any person declared undesirable.

The Governor of Sarawak also has power to prohibit or limit entry into the Colony of any person or class of persons in the interest of public security, or by reason of any economic, industrial, social, educational or other conditions in the Colony.

The Governor of North Borneo has power to prohibit the entry of any person or class of person whose entry is considered to be to the prejudice of the inhabitants of the Colony, and may prescribe any class of persons as prohibited immigrants.

Intending residents for Brunei State must obtain a permit from the Senior Immigration Officer, and permission will be granted only to those taking up employment in an approved occupation.
For Sarawak permission is issued only for a limited category of employment. For North Borneo permission is only granted for limited categories of employment. British subjects who have not obtained permission to enter before sailing for the Colony are liable only to be granted visitor’s permit for not more than three months’ stay. Entry from Hong Kong or China is prohibited except under special permit.

Anyone entering Sarawak or North Borneo may be required to make a deposit in cash or by bond, while for Brunei there is a stipulated amount of money which an immigrant must have in his possession on arrival.

**CYPRUS**

British subjects who are not prohibited immigrants may enter the Colony without formality. The Chief Immigration Officer may, however, impose such conditions, limitations or restrictions, as he may think fit, on their residence.

**EAST AFRICA**

Immigration legislation common to the three mainland territories (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika), applying both to British subjects and aliens, was enacted in 1948 and broadly maintains the same form at present. Similar legislation was enacted in Zanzibar, but in 1954 it was amended to control the entry of East Africans from the mainland.

Under the provisions of the legislation no one may enter any of the East African territories who is not in possession of a valid entry permit or pass, except serving members of Her Majesty’s Forces and their families and the accredited Diplomatic and Consular representatives of other countries and certain categories of exempted persons.

An intending immigrant who wishes to remain in a territory for longer than 4 years (i.e., to become a “permanent resident”) must apply to the authorities for one of eight classes of Entry Permits. The application is considered either by the Principal Immigration Officer or by an Immigration Control Board appointed by the appropriate Governor-in-Council (or by the British Resident in Zanzibar), but the Principal Immigration Officer must in all cases be satisfied that the applicant belongs to the class in respect of which application is made. Once having satisfied the Principal Immigration Officer, and the Board where necessary, a person (other than a prohibited immigrant) is entitled to the issue of an Entry Permit. Appeals against decisions of the Control Boards are heard by Immigration Appeal Tribunals, also appointed by the territorial Governors-in-Council (or by the British Resident in Zanzibar).

The eight classes of Entry Permits cover: (a) permanent residents and Government servants, (b) farmers, (c) prospectors, (d) traders and merchants, (e) manufacturers, (f) members of certain prescribed professions (e.g., medical, dental, legal, and veterinary), (g) persons who have been offered and have accepted employment (other than temporary employment) in a territory, and (h) persons of independent means. Where an immigrant is to be self-employed, he is required to have sufficient capital to set up in business.

Provision is made in the regulations for the issue of Temporary Employment Passes to cover employment in a territory for a period not exceeding 4 years. These Passes are issued at the discretion of the Principal Immigration Officer in each territory.

Certain categories of persons may be declared prohibited immigrants, in one category the Governor of the territory must be satisfied that the person is an undesirable immigrant; in the remaining categories, the Principal
Immigration Officer is the authority to be satisfied, save that in one instance his decision is subject to confirmation by the Governor-in-Council of the territory concerned (or by the British Resident in Zanzibar). These categories include destitute persons; mental defectives; those who fail to submit to a medical examination, or who are certified to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease which would make their presence in a territory dangerous to the community; convicted murderers and others who have served prison sentences; prostitutes or any person who may have received or lived on immoral earnings; anyone who enters a territory illegally. The Governors may make orders for the deportation of any persons who have been declared prohibited immigrants.

Any person, other than a permanent resident, entering the East African territories may be required to make a deposit to cover the cost of possible repatriation.

Visitors' passes for tourists or business men, valid in the first instance for 3 months and extendable to 12 months, are issued in Uganda at the discretion of the Principal Immigration Officer in Uganda.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Governor may prohibit any person landing in the Colony and may require any person entering the Colony, who appears to be a prohibited immigrant, to make a deposit in cash, or by bond, of £100 pending production of a certificate that he is a fit and proper person to be received as an immigrant.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA AND SINGAPORE

Both territories have in general terms the same regulations and movement between them is unrestricted except under the Emergency Regulations.

In the Federation of Malaya, apart from the Emergency Regulations, restrictions on the entry of British subjects are imposed by the Immigration (Prohibition of Entry) Order, 1953. Its object is to ensure that nobody is admitted whose entry is not of benefit to Malaya. With certain exceptions, of which the most important provides for the entry of wives and children of residents in Malaya, the Order allows a British subject to enter Malaya only if he falls within one of the following categories:

(a) he possesses professional or specialist qualifications which would enable him to earn his living in Malaya without prejudicing the interests of people already resident who hold the same qualifications; or
(b) he is an employee of an established firm and holds a Contract of Service providing for his employment on such terms and conditions as to minimum period of engagement and minimum remuneration as may from time to time be laid down. (At present the minimum period is 2 years and the minimum remuneration is $500 per month); or
(c) he is a skilled artisan whose entry will be in the economic interests of Malaya and whose trade or occupation is undermanned; or
(d) he is any other person whose admission would, in the opinion of the competent authorities be in the economic interests of Malaya.

These restrictions do not, however, apply to a British subject who is also a citizen of the Federation, or who was born in Malaya or has lived there for 7 of the last 10 years, or becomes a British subject by local naturalisation. These have a right of entry at any time. Nor do they apply to a temporary visit pass issued on condition that its holder does not take up any employment without consent of the Government.
Other restrictions imposed under the Emergency Regulations provide that any British subject who wishes to enter the Federation must hold an entry permit, unless he is either a citizen of the Federation, or a British subject born in Malaya and ordinarily resident there who has not travelled on a foreign passport, or a serving member of Her Majesty's armed forces, or the wife and child of such a member.

Similar restrictions, with very much the same exceptions, are imposed in Singapore.

Entry permits both to the Federation and Singapore may be refused at the discretion of the Departments of Immigration, and security deposits may be required against the issue of Visit Passes.

**FIJI**

No person (other than persons who belong to Fiji, members of British and Allied armed forces, and persons employed by Commonwealth Governments) may enter the colony for a stay of more than 4 months without a permit.

Permits to reside for a period less than 4 years may be issued to persons under short-term contracts of employment with local undertakings, and such persons as skilled tradesmen, apprentices and miners.

Permits to reside permanently in the Colony will, save in very exceptional circumstances, be issued only to certain classes of persons, the most important being:

(a) Professional men and women with recognised qualifications who intend to practice their profession in the Colony.
(b) Persons who satisfy the immigration authorities that they have an assured income, will not become a charge on public funds, and that their entry is not contrary to the public interest.
(c) Farmers and planters who have already acquired a property in the Colony of not less than 100 acres, three-quarters of which is productive land.

Visitors must be in possession of adequate funds and have onward or return passage tickets. They may be asked to furnish security in the form of a cash deposit or a bond to cover the cost of a return fare to their country of origin.

**GAMBIA**

Persons wishing to enter for permanent residence or employment must make prior application. Such persons are subject to conditions as to duration and place of residence, occupation or business, security to be furnished, and any other conditions as the Immigration Officer may impose. Permission to enter to take up employment in any occupation which is adequately catered for, or which can be undertaken by Africans will not, as a rule, be granted.

Visitors who are properly documented and have sufficient funds for their return journey may be granted permits on arrival valid for any period up to one month.

The Immigration Office may require any person entering the Gambia to make a deposit in cash, or by bond, of a sum sufficient to cover cost of repatriation.
GIBRALTAR

Entry of all persons who are not natives of Gibraltar, other than Her Majesty's Forces, is prohibited except on a temporary permit for which prior application has to be made if the visit is to last more than one month and which can be revoked at any time by the Governor. Persons are allowed to take up employment in Gibraltar only in exceptional circumstances, and then only when an application made in advance by the prospective employer has been approved.

The Commissioner of Police has the right to refuse entry into Gibraltar to any person without assigning any reason.

GILBERT AND ELlice ISLANDS COLONY

Intending residents must obtain a permit from the Principal Immigration Officer, and permission will be granted only to those taking up employment in an approved occupation. Visitors may enter and remain for a period of four months, subject to their being properly documented, having onward passage tickets or sufficient funds to reach their onward destination.

The Principal Immigration Officer may, at his discretion, require anyone entering the Colony to make a deposit in cash, or by bond, of a sum covering the cost of either air or steamship passage from the Colony to the person's country of domicile.

GOLD COAST

British subjects seeking to enter the Gold Coast either as residents or visitors are not required by law to be in possession of entry permits, but they are advised to obtain them prior to entry in order to ensure that they will be permitted entry under the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance.

No person other than a native of West Africa (as defined) is permitted, without the permission of the Principal Immigration Officer, to accept any paid or unpaid employment in the Gold Coast, change employment or establish or enter into partnership in any firm established in the Gold Coast or form or take part in forming a company under the Companies Ordinance or accept any directorship paid or unpaid in any such company. Applications for permission to establish businesses must be submitted to the Commissioner of Commerce. A person wishing to establish a business in the Gold Coast is required to have a minimum capital of £5,000 except in the case of a professional practice where a capital of £1,500 is required.

The Immigration Officer may, at his discretion, require any one entering the Gold Coast to make a deposit in cash or by bond of the cost of the return fare to the country of domicile of the traveller plus 25 per cent.

Visitors who have not obtained prior approval to enter are granted permits on arrival for a period of 14 days subject to extension at the discretion of the Principal Immigration Officer. They are required to be fully documented and have a return passage ticket or produce evidence of sufficient funds to reach their destination.

The Governor, notwithstanding anything in the Immigration Ordinance, has power to prohibit the entry of any person or class of persons.

HONG KONG

All British subjects not born in the Colony require an entry permit granted by the Immigration Officer, who has power to refuse entry to undesirable immigrants, including persons without the means of subsistence or a reasonable prospect of employment.
JAMAICA
See under West Indies.

KENYA
See under East Africa.

LEEWARD ISLANDS
See under West Indies.

MALTA
British subjects (excluding members of Her Majesty's Forces) are not allowed to enter the Island except on a temporary permit from the Immigration Officer unless—

(a) they “belong” to Malta (i.e., born in Malta, or born of Maltese-born parents, or resident for more than 7 years in Malta); and

(b) they are provided with suitable accommodation (this latter provision is temporary, due to housing shortage, and is renewable annually).

Any immigrant may be required to make a deposit of £50 if from Europe, and £100 if he belongs elsewhere.

MAURITIUS
The Governor in Executive Council may, by proclamation, prohibit the landing of any class or category of persons.

Persons who wish to immigrate into the Colony must obtain a provisional entry permit from the Immigration Officer prior to leaving the country where they reside. Permission will not be granted to a person likely to prejudice the inhabitants, generally, of the Colony, by engaging in certain businesses, trades, arts or callings.

Visitors are allowed to land for a stay not exceeding 6 months, provided they are properly documented and have a return passage ticket.

The Immigration Office may refuse a landing permit to any visitor who prior to leaving the country where he last resided failed to obtain a provisional permit to enter the Colony.

A cash deposit of Rs. 1,000 (£75) is required from any person entering the Colony except Government officials, persons deemed to belong to the Colony, visitors and persons in transit.

NIGERIA
Immigration into Nigeria is a subject within the exclusive legislative competence of the Federal Government.

Holders of British Passports who wish to enter Nigeria and remain for a period in excess of a short visit are required to make prior application to the Principal Immigration Officer, Lagos.

A deposit or bond equivalent to the cost of repatriation to the country of origin and a further sum of 25 per cent. may be required, and entry is subject also to conditions as to duration and place of residence and occupation or business. No change of the occupation or employment thus authorised may subsequently take place without the consent of the Principal Immigration Officer. Persons whose parents were members of a tribe or tribes indigenous to Africa are not subject to the imposition of these conditions of entry.

The Governor-General has absolute discretion to prohibit the entry of any person who is not a native of Nigeria.
NORTH BORNEO
See under Brunei.

PITCAIRN ISLAND
Prior permission to enter must be obtained from the Governor of Fiji.

ST. HELENA, ASCENSION AND TRISTAN DA CUNHA
No one may enter St. Helena for residence or employment without a permit from the Immigration Officer, but visitors may obtain one on arrival.

No person is allowed to land on Ascension Island and remain on the Island beyond the period of the vessel’s stay unless he has received a special permit signed by the Governor of St. Helena, or in case of emergency by the Resident Magistrate on Ascension. (Members of Her Majesty’s Naval, Military and Civil Services and members of the staff and employees of Cable and Wireless Company Limited, their families and servants are exempt from this requirement.)

The same restrictions on leave to land apply to Tristan da Cunha as for Ascension Island.

SARAWAK
See under Brunei.

SEYCHELLES
Intending permanent residents must obtain permission and produce proof of an annual income of Rs. 3,000 (£225).

Employment Passes may be issued by the Principal Immigration Officer on application. The person must show that he is suitably qualified to undertake employment of a particular class and permits will only be issued if no suitably qualified residents in the Colony are for the time being available for employment of such class. Permits will not exceed 4 years.

The Immigration Officer may, at his discretion, require anyone entering the Colony to make a deposit, or by bond, of up to Rs. 2,000 (£150). Visitors must also have sufficient funds to maintain themselves whilst in the Colony.

SIERRA LEONE
Persons who wish to reside in Sierra Leone must obtain prior permission from the Principal Immigration Officer, and permission will be granted only to persons taking up employment in an approved occupation and with an approved firm or organisation. Permits for permanent residence are issued, at the discretion of the Principal Immigration Officer, for a maximum period of 2 years in the first instance and a deposit or bond should be made by the immigrant or his employer. The intending immigrant is issued with an employment and occupational permit and cannot change his employment without permission of the Principal Immigration Officer.

Residential permits do not apply to natives of Sierra Leone or any person employed in the service of the Sierra Leone Government, which includes the wives and children of such officials.

Visitors on arrival are granted permits valid for a period of 3 months, provided they are properly documented, have onward passage tickets and sufficient funds to maintain themselves while in the Colony. These permits may be extended monthly up to a maximum period of 6 months.

The Governor notwithstanding anything in the Immigration Ordinance has power to prohibit the entry of any person or class of person.
The Principal Immigration Officer may, at his discretion, require any person entering the Colony to make a deposit in cash or by bond in the sum of up to £200.

SINGAPORE
See Federation of Malaya.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE
Persons wishing to enter the Protectorate must obtain a permit in writing from the Principal Immigration Officer. Somaliland Immigration laws prohibit British subjects who are idiots, lunatics or prostitutes from entering the Protectorate. The authorities may also exclude others who are or are likely to become paupers; who are undesirable on the grounds that they have been convicted and imprisoned in any country; who are deemed undesirable on the grounds of information officially received by the Governor; or who are shown to the Governor's satisfaction to be likely to endanger peace and security. Further, any person who has entered into an agreement to labour for hire in the Protectorate or whose passage has been paid on his behalf with a view to his entering into such an agreement must obtain a permit from the Governor before being allowed to enter into the Protectorate. And any person intending to undertake missionary or educational work in the territory must obtain permission from Her Majesty's Government in writing before being allowed to enter. Excluded from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinance are members of the Somaliland Government Service and of Her Majesty's Forces, members of the Diplomatic Corps and natives of the Protectorate who have not become British subjects.

SWAZILAND
See under Basutoland.

TANGANYKA
See East Africa.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
See West Indies.

UGANDA
See East Africa.

WEST INDIES
The territories in the West Indies group are Barbados, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and Windward Islands.

Restrictions on British subjects wishing to enter any of these territories are normally imposed under general immigration laws, but Jamaica has a specific law dealing with British subjects only. A person is held to belong to a territory if he was born there or if his parents at the time of his birth were domiciled or ordinarily resident there; if he has been domiciled there for 2 years; or if he has been resident for at least 7 years.

British subjects not belonging to the territory concerned are only prohibited immigrants, or can be classed as such, if they come within certain categories or classes of persons.
In addition in all territories the Governor-in-Council has power to declare a British subject a prohibited immigrant if he is deemed undesirable either individually or as one of a class on economic grounds. There is no appeal for persons made the subject of a particular order. In some territories the Governor has absolute discretion to prohibit the entry of any British subject who does not belong there. In Trinidad the occupations which persons who enter may be allowed to pursue are restricted. In Barbados, as a general rule, British subjects desirous of residing and working in the Island are permitted to do so provided that they satisfy the Chief Immigration Officer that they will be unlikely to become a public charge.

Visitors' temporary permits may be granted for short periods, but some form of security may be required. In Jamaica visitors are normally only required to be in possession of a return or onward journey ticket, but a person entering Jamaica for an indefinite stay may be required to furnish a security deposit of an amount varying from £30 to £100, depending upon circumstances, and to satisfy the Immigration Authorities that he has access to sufficient funds to maintain himself while in the country. In Barbados visitors' temporary permits may be granted for periods up to 3 years. Security ranging from $96 to $1,500, depending on the country to which the immigrant belongs, may be required.

British subjects held to be prohibited immigrants may have to have their fingerprints taken. All British subjects not belonging to the island concerned may have to be examined by a health officer and may have to produce their passports or certificates of entry on demand.

WINDWARD ISLANDS
See West Indies.

ZANZIBAR
See East Africa.

PART III
THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Control over persons entering the Irish Republic is exercised under the provisions of the Aliens Act, 1935. Broadly speaking, however, British subjects are exempted from the application of the Act by virtue of an Order made in 1935 under Section 10 (1) of the Act.