

5850-3-526

part 3

FILE NO. 5850-3-526 Vol. 3.

VOLUME FROM DE TO A

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION
MINISTÈRE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

SECRET

SELECTION & PROCESSING
GENERAL SERIES
IMMIGRATION FROM CHINA

SUBJECT
SUJET

SELECTION & PROCESSING
GENERAL SERIES
IMMIGRATION FROM CHINA

TO À	FROM DE	DATE	P.A. OR T. CLASSER OU TRANSMETTRE	FROM DE	DATE	B.F. RECORD REVOYER LE DOSSIER	
						TO - À	DATE
JDS	SA	13/5/76	PA	JDS	14.5.76		
KRD	DL	6-12-76	PA	KRD	6/12/76		
AH	n.w	5/1/77	T				
AFL	AH	5.1.77	PA	AFL	5/1/77		
RES ²³	n.w	18/2/77	P.A	RES	2/2/77		
A Homestead	AL	4/3/77	PA	AH	8.3.77		
SH	AL	7/4/77	PA	SH	4/7/77		
JGW	n.w	4/8/77	PA	JGW	4/8/77		
W.R. Burton	AL	14-1-80	PA	W.R.B.	14/1/80		
JGW	RK	18/9/81	PA	JGW	21/10/81		

FILE NO. 5850-3-526 Vol. 3.

SECRET

VOLUME FROM DE

IMPORTANT - IF THIS FILE IS ROUTED TO ANOTHER OFFICE OR PERSON, COMPLETE TRANSFER SLIP AND SEND TO YOUR RECORDS UNIT.
SI CE DOSSIER EST ADRESSÉ À UN AUTRE BUREAU OU UNE AUTRE PERSONNE, REMPLISSEZ UNE FICHE DE TRANSFERT ET ENVOYEZ-LA À LA SECTION DES DOSSIERS.

FILE USERS

RECORDS MANAGEMENT is established to serve you and satisfactory service is largely dependent upon your prompt return of this file. This file is charged to you and you are responsible for its return, unless you notify your **RECORDS UNIT** to transfer the file to another branch or person, the file remains charged to you until it is returned.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF FILE COVER

- Column 1** – To indicate where file is to be routed.
- Column 2** – To indicate where file is routed from.
- Column 3** – To indicate date file routed.
- Column 4** – To indicate P.A. or Transfer of file.
- Column 5** – For user, initials or designation to show action complete.
- Column 6** – To indicate date file returned to Records.
- Column 7** – To indicate user requesting file B.F. at later date.
- Column 8** – To indicate date file to be brought forward.

REMINDERS

- DON'T** – retain file longer than is absolutely necessary.
- DON'T** – hide files in your desk or in filing cabinets in your office where in your absence, they may be inaccessible.
- DON'T** – place correspondence dealing with more than one subject on a file unless extra copies have been made for relevant files.
- DON'T** – leave files on the floor, window sills or waste baskets – this practice often results in loss or damage.
- DON'T** – change file caption or in any way mutilate file jackets.
- DON'T** – overload "GENERAL FILES". It is difficult to find previous correspondence on a general file.
- DON'T** – remove correspondence from this file without consulting your Records Unit.

AUX USAGERS DU DOSSIER

LA GESTION DES DOSSIERS existe pour vous servir et elle s'acquitte bien de cette fonction dans la mesure où vous renvoyez promptement le dossier. Ce dossier vous est confié et il vous appartient de le renvoyer à son expéditeur, à moins que vous ne donniez instruction à votre **SECTION DES DOSSIERS** de le transmettre à une autre Direction ou une autre personne; sans cela, le dossier demeure sous votre responsabilité jusqu'à son retour à l'expéditeur.

EXPLICATIONS RELATIVES AUX INDICATIONS À PORTER SUR LA CHEMISE

- Colonne 1** – nom du destinataire
- Colonne 2** – nom de l'expéditeur
- Colonne 3** – date de l'envoi
- Colonne 4** – indication de classer le dossier ou de le transmettre à une autre personne
- Colonne 5** – initiales de l'utilisateur du dossier ou indication que les mesures voulues ont été prises
- Colonne 6** – date de renvoi du dossier
- Colonne 7** – demande de renvoi du dossier à l'utilisateur à une date indiquée
- Colonne 8** – date où le dossier doit être renvoyé

RAPPELS

- NE PAS** – retenir le dossier plus longtemps que nécessaire;
- NE PAS** – mettre les dossiers hors de vue dans votre bureau ou dans vos classeurs s'il y a ris que qu'on ne puisse les trouver en votre absence;
- NE PAS** – mettre la correspondance sur plus d'un sujet dans un seul dossier à moins d'avoir fait faire des copies supplémentaires pour les dossiers en question;
- NE PAS** – laisser les dossiers sur le parquet, les appuis de fenêtre, ou les corbeilles à papiers; une telle pratique entraîne souvent la perte ou l'endommagement des dossiers;
- NE PAS** – changer l'intulé du dossier ni mutiler la chemise de quelque façon;
- NE PAS** – surcharger les "dossier généraux"; il est difficile de trouver la correspondance antérieure dans un dossier général;
- NE PAS** – enlever de correspondance du dossier sans consulter la Section des dossiers.

AL
4/2/77

CROSS REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES CROISÉES
5855-1-526 Processing of Applications DRC
FS. 5850-3-526

FILE SCHEDULE HISTOIRE DU DOSSIER	YEARS ANNEES
ACTIVE ACTIF	
STORAGE EN ENTREPOSAGE	
SCREENING AU TRI	
COMPLETE DESTRUCTION ENTIÈREMENT DÉTRUIT	
TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES REC- ORDS CENTRE - ENVOYÉ AU CENTRE DES ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES.	
AUTHORITY - T.B. - TRANSMIS AU CONSEIL DU TRÉSOR	

**CLOSED
VOLUME**



**VOLUME
COMPLET**

DATED FROM
À COMPTER DU

TO
JUSQU' AU

AFFIX TO TOP OF FILE — À METTRE SUR LE DOSSIER

DO NOT ADD ANY MORE PAPERS — NE PAS AJOUTER DE DOCUMENTS

FOR SUBSEQUENT CORRESPONDENCE SEE — POUR CORRESPONDANCE ULTÉRIEURE VOIR

FILE NO — DOSSIER N°

VOLUME

DATE... *4/2/77*

FILE. *FS. 5850-3-526* HAS BEEN CREATED IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE REGION REGISTRY

WITH CORRESPONDENCE STARTING.. *January 1974* PLEASE DO NOT PUT

ANY FOREIGN SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE ON THIS FILE

AL LANDE

~~B-249A~~ *B942*

000007

5855-1-526

UNIFICATION OF FAMILIES
ON
PROCESSING OF
APPLICATIONS

PRC

5855-1-526

Classification of families:

Red Cross

5005-2

Case files by country

Ap

Subject Records files:

General

5850-3-573

U.S.S.R.

5850-3-635

Poland

5850-3-612

Czechoslovakia

5850-3-531

Bulgaria

5850-3-521

Hungary

5850-3-565

Roumania

5850-3-615

East Germany (GDR)

5850-3-714

China

5850-1-526

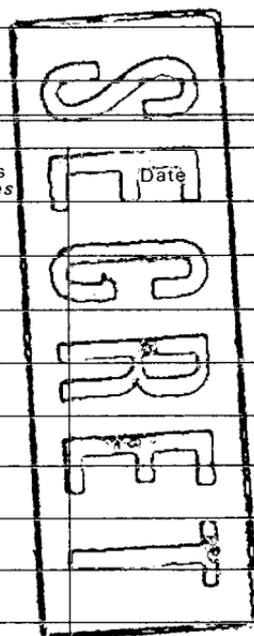
RECORDS MANAGEMENT
CHARGE OUT CARD

GESTION DES DOCUMENTS
FICHE DES EMPRUNTS

FILE NO.
RÉFÉRENCE
SUBJECT
SUJET

SELECTION & PROCESSING - GENERAL SERIES

IMMIGRATION FROM CHINA



To - À	Initials Initiales	Date	Initials Initiales	Date
DSC	R/AB	4-10-73		
H.C.	R/LL	15-11-73		
H.C.	Bom	4-2-74		
HC	R/LL	6-2-74		
GDK	Bom	15-3-74		
H.C.	Bom	10-4-74		
BAB	R/LL	12-6-74		
KWB	R/LL	13/6/74		
KWB	R/LL	17/6/74		
T. Boding	GH	7.8.74		
T. Boding	GH	22.8.74		
T.B	R/LL	26/8/74		
CEB	R/AB	9-10-74		
GHS	GH	10/10/74		
TB	GH	11/12/74		
JSA	GH	6/1/75		
JSA	GH	7/5/75		
AFL	SG	12/4/76		
T.D.S	GH	13/5/76		
KRD	GH	6-12-76		
AH	n.a	5-1-77		
RFS	n.a	18/2/77		
A. Hometree	AL	7/3/77		
SH	AL	4/7/77		
OGW	n.a	4/8/77		
W.R. Bawden	AL	14-1-80		
F.S.				
J.W.	RR	18/9/81		
M. Hays	RR	28/12/83		

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Deputy Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Sous-ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

EXPRESS TO MINISTER

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PA

July 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

HJ

Subject: Chinese Family Reunification Program



You have requested a report on certain questions raised by Mr. Stollery and Mr. Lee concerning the Chinese Family Reunification Program.

Minister's Record
File No. 5830-3-524

This is a matter to which Mrs. Edmonds has been giving her personal attention because of an earlier mishandling of this situation. As a result, our procedures (referred to in our memoranda to you of April 24 and May 8, copies attached) were rigorously examined and several flaws were discovered. All processing activities were halted while the necessary reassessment was taking place as we did not want to create any false expectations or confusion within the Chinese community in Canada. From this reassessment has emerged a system which will enable us to determine if the potential immigrant can meet our selection criteria before being asked to apply for an exit visa from the Chinese. (Our memorandum of June 13, copy attached, refers.) A detailed explanation is attached which indicates the means by which we intend to protect both sponsored and nominated applicants from the possibility of refusal by us once they have indicated their desire to immigrate to PRC officials.

In spite of our efforts to ensure this new approach was not launched until all potential problems had been resolved, the plan presented to you, and Mr. Stollery informed, our office in Hong Kong prematurely wrote to some Canadian sponsors and nominators, instructing them that they should contact their CIC to complete a new application form. The sponsors and nominators were naturally distressed when the CIC's were not able to provide meaningful advice.

This error in Hong Kong occurred while our Officer-in-Charge was away dealing with the Vietnamese Refugee situation. A junior officer responding to the personal representations of Mr. Stollery, who was in Hong Kong at the time, began issuing copies of a draft letter which had not yet been approved. When the Officer-in-Charge returned, he immediately stopped this action, but about 200 letters had already gone out, approximately 140 to persons in Vancouver and 60 to people in Toronto. He immediately notified us and we advised our offices as to the correct response to make but as indicated, some confusion did result.

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The new system we now have is simpler and offers greater protection to the persons concerned. Although we cannot be certain until it is functioning, we also expect that another positive result will be the faster arrival in Canada of the family members involved. But the system has taken a good deal of time to develop, for it required protracted and delicate negotiations with PRC officials as well as numerous consultations with Regional offices in Canada. This week, we had reached the last steps in the process which were the preparation and vetting with our Information Services people of a summary which will serve as an explanation of the new system for MP's, the press, and interested members of the public, and a reply to Mr. Stollery explaining the system and the way in which it meets the concerns he has expressed. Both the summary and the letter have now been completed and are attached. Mr. Erb will be handling the distribution of the summary and we will be advising you further on this point later today.

I deeply regret the problems which have occurred because of the length of time it has taken to put this new system in place and that we did not keep you better informed through more frequent progress reports. But I believe that the results the new system will produce will meet your objectives.

Looked at from another level, this incident highlights a more fundamental problem which the Immigration Division has faced and which has been the root cause of some other problem issues which have arisen. The different elements of Immigration policy and operations have been too diffuse, too uncoordinated. In this instance, Mr. Stollery was able to put the Foreign operation out of step with the work taking place at Headquarters and in the Regions in Canada. At other times, other people have created a split in approach as between other parts of the organization. We have been working very hard on the rebuilding of the Immigration Division organization over the last few months. Perhaps at times it may have seemed that we were spending too much time on it. But it is only by drawing together the various elements of each of the missions (Recruitment and Selection, Settlement, Facilitation, Enforcement and Control) spread out as they are, both geographically and in terms of respective roles, that we can turn what has been a series of rather independent parallel functions into the smooth continuum we require.



J.L. Manion,
Acting Deputy Minister.

Encs.

SUMMARY OF PROCEDURE FOR
RELATIVES IN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Since the family reunification agreement was signed with the People's Republic of China in October 1973, there is a backlog of applications that have not been returned by the Chinese authorities to Hong Kong for processing. In order to expedite the processing of PRC cases, a new formal understanding has been signed between Canada and the PRC. In essence, it states that the Overseas China Travel Service will no longer be responsible for arranging for completion of OS8's by the prospective immigrants in China. The Chinese insist that all Canadian forms in connection with the application be completed in Canada by the sponsor or nominator. The procedure outlined below for applying for the exit permit and proof of relationship document has been approved by the PRC. The issuance of the relationship document will be proof that the prospective immigrant's application for exit permit has been approved and that the permit will be granted when Canadian Immigrant visa has been issued. The new procedure will substantially reduce the workload by the Chinese authorities on our behalf and it should be evident to all that any delays will not be attributable to Canadian Immigration.

The backlog of applications being held in Hong Kong will now be processed under the new procedures relating to completion of OS8's, exit permits and proof of relationship documents.

In the light of the above, the following procedures are effective immediately.

For all new applications:

SPONSORED DEPENDANTS

The sponsor is given an IMM 1009 and an OS8 in English or French for each family member 18 years of age or over to complete on behalf of relative(s) in China. He is told not to send the OS8(s) to his relative for completion but if additional information is required, he is to write to his relative for details. The OS8 applications are to be completed by the sponsor in English or French and all names and addresses of his relatives in China must also be completed in Chinese characters. The sponsor is not to sign the OS8(s).

The completed IMM 1009 and OS8(s) are returned to the C.I.C. The OS8(s) are to be checked to see if they have been properly completed and if so will be forwarded with the approved IMM 1009 to Hong Kong where they will be retained.

At the same time the sponsor will be informed that he must write to his relative in China and obtain an exit permit and proof of family relationship. This will be confirmed to the applicant in writing as per sample letter hereunder:

"This is with reference to your application for the admission to Canada of (names of prospective immigrants) residing in the People's Republic of China.

An understanding has been reached between Canada and the People's Republic of China designed to expedite the processing of applications for persons residing in the People's Republic of China. Please follow these instructions carefully to ensure your application will be processed as quickly as possible. Please request your relative in China to apply for an exit permit. An application for an exit permit is normally made to the Public Security Authorities through the work unit in which your relative is employed. If your relative is unemployed, the application is made through the administrative unit in which your relative resides. Once the exit permit is approved by the Chinese authorities, your relative is to obtain documentary proof of his/her relationship to you from the People's Court or Notary Public. This documentary proof of relationship must contain the following information:

1. Your relative(s) relationship to you.
2. The names of his/her parents.
3. The names of his/her unmarried children under 21 years of age.
4. The names of his/her spouse and the date of their marriage.
5. The names of the parents of his/her spouse.
6. The places and dates of birth for himself/herself, spouse, and their unmarried children under 21 years of age.

When you receive the documentary proof of relationship from your relative in China please send it to this office. This office will then forward it to the Commission for Canada in Hong Kong. The commission will make arrangements through the Chinese authorities for interview and processing.

I must emphasize that it will not be possible to take any further action on your application until

such time as the above mentioned documentary proof of relationship has been received at this office. In the event we do not receive the family relationship document within the next two years, your application will be subject to review.

The relative in China sends the documentary proof of relationship to the sponsor who in turn forwards it to the C.I.C.

The C.I.C. verifies settlement arrangements and sends the relationship document to Hong Kong. (There could be a considerable time lapse between the approval of an IMM 1009 application and the receipt of the relationship documents).

Hong Kong will arrange the interview and medical examinations through the facilities of the Chinese authorities. (Interviews in sponsored cases normally are waived for all but fiance(é) (s).

NOMINATED RELATIVES

The nominator is given an IMM 1010 and an OS8 in English or French for each family member 18 years of age or over to complete on behalf of his relative(s) in China. He is told not to send the OS8(s) to his relative for completion but if additional information is required, he is to write to his relative for the details. The OS8 applications are to be completed by the nominator in English or French and all names and address of his relatives in China must also be completed in Chinese characters. The nominator is not to sign the OS8(s).

The completed IMM 1010 and OS8(s) and "Confirmation* of Offer of Employment" if obtainable, are returned to the C.I.C. The OS(s) are to be checked to see if they have been properly completed and if so will be forwarded with the approved Imm 1010 and employment offer to Hong Kong for paper screening. These documents will be retained by Hong Kong.

Hong Kong will notify the nominator with a copy to the C.I.C. in cases refused on paper screening.

When a case has been accepted on paper screening, Hong Kong advises the C.I.C. to inform the nominator to have his relative in China apply for an exit permit and obtain documentary proof of relationship. The C.I.C. will send a letter to the nominator identical to the letter in sponsored cases.

*(Form Man 1234)

The relative in China sends the documentary proof of relationship to the nominator who in turn forwards it to the C.I.C.

The C.I.C. verifies settlement arrangements and sends the relationship document to Hong Kong. (There could be a considerable time lapse between approval of an IMM 1010 and the receipt of the relationship document.)

Hong Kong will arrange the interview and medical examinations through the facilities of the Chinese authorities.

Old Applications

For the backlog at present in Hong Kong, that office will write directly to the sponsors and nominators a letter as outlined hereunder:

"This refers to your application for the admission to Canada of (names or prospective immigrants) residing in the People's Republic of China.

We regret to inform you that the immigrant application forms which were sent to your relative(s) in the People's Republic of China have not been returned to us for completion of processing.

We have recently concluded an agreement with the authorities in China to institute a new procedure designed to expedite the processing of applications. All applications will be dealt with under the Immigration Regulations in effect at the time they were originally approved by the Canadian Immigration Centre in Canada.*

Please follow the instruction listed below very carefully.

1. (a) Write to your relative in the People's Republic of China and advise him/her to apply for an exit permit from the Public Security Authorities through the work unit in which he/she is employed. If your relative is unemployed, the application for the exit permit is made through the administrative unit in the area which he/she resides.
- (b) Advise your relative to obtain documentary proof of family relationship from the People's Courts. The document(s) must include the following information:

*That is prior to Feb. 22/74 or Oct. 22/74 when amendments to Regulations took place.

1. Your relative's relationship to you.
2. The names of his/her parents.
3. The names of his/her unmarried children under 21 years of age.
4. The name of his/her spouse and the date of their marriage.

- 5 -

5. The names of the parents of his/her spouse.
 6. The places and dates of birth for himself/herself, spouse, and their unmarried children under 21 years of age.
- (c) Advise your relative to send the document to you at your address in Canada.
2. Complete the attached Application(s) For Permanent Residence in Canada on behalf of your relative(s) but do not sign them.
 3. When you receive the documentary proof of relationship from your relative in China, take it and the Application For Permanent Residence In Canada and this letter to the Canadian Immigration Centre. The Canadian Immigration Centre, after verifying that all documents are in order, will immediately send them to the Commission for Canada in Hong Kong for processing and final decision.

NOTE: Please do not send any documents to our office in Hong Kong. If you have any problems please contact your Canadian Immigration Centre.

Again we remind you that this procedure is designed to expedite your outstanding application and has been sanctioned by the Chinese authorities."

In these backlog cases, the 1009's and 1010's will be retained by Hong Kong. Copies of Hong Kong letters to sponsors and nominators will be sent to the C.I.C. As there will have been no pre-screening in the nominated cases in this backlog, Hong Kong is encouraged to react positively when any exit permit is approved and the prospective immigrant does not meet normal selection criteria.



Deputy Minister Sous-ministre
Manpower and Immigration Main-d'œuvre et Immigration



April 24, 1975.

MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

Subject: Immigration from the People's
Republic of China

It was reported in my memorandum to you dated April 11, 1975 that Manpower and Immigration officials from Hong Kong met with Chinese authorities in Peking in mid-March to discuss procedural changes aimed at streamlining the existing mechanisms. Hong Kong reported that an agreement had been reached and all that remained to be done was to amend instructions to the C.I.C.'s in order to effect the new procedures.

The Canadian Embassy in Peking informed Manpower and Immigration, Hong Kong on April 21 that the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking are now in the process of drafting an aide-memoire to be submitted to the Embassy on the procedural changes discussed during the meeting with Manpower and Immigration officials. They implied that the document would be submitted shortly but mentioned no specific time frame.

There are 6000-odd outstanding O.S.8.'s which have been submitted to the Overseas Chinese Travel Service and which the Chinese authorities say they will not return since they expect the cases to be processed under the proposed new procedure. Until the procedural changes have been accepted by the Chinese there will inevitably be a moratorium on case processing from the P.R.C. Applications accepted in Canada in the interim will be held in abeyance in Hong Kong.

It has been alleged by some persons in Canada that processing delays are caused by this department. In fact, any delays are created by the Chinese authorities who do not return the O.S.8.'s or provide names of applicants who have been refused exit permits. The proposed new system provides for the issuance of the exit permit by the Chinese prior to our acceptance of the application in Canada. When it is in effect it will be evident to all that we are not responsible for delays in processing P.R.C. applications.

A. E. Gotlieb

A.E. Gotlieb.

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Deputy Minister Sous-ministre
Manpower and Immigration Main-d'œuvre et Immigration



Karen
News at 8

*How can we ensure
knowledge of his amongst
Canadian Chinese?
press organizations etc?*



May 8, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

Zoumy

Subject: Immigration from the People's
Republic of China

This will bring you up to date on the present state of
the immigration program in the People's Republic of China.

Cumulative statistics up to April 30 are as follows:

Applications received	7231
Cases submitted to Overseas Chinese Travel Service	7178
Completed O.S.8.s returned by Overseas Chinese Travel Service	911
Cases Refused on	
Paper Screening	102)
Interviews Waived	437)
Interviews Conducted	299)
Awaiting interview - Canton	72)
" - Peking	1)
	911)
	_____)
Cases refused on interview	59
Visas issued	632

It was reported in my memorandum dated April 24, 1975 that
the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking was
drafting an aide-memoire on the procedural changes discussed during the meeting
with Manpower and Immigration officials in mid March. This aide-memoire has
now been submitted to the Canadian Embassy in Peking and Mr. C.F. Rogers in
Hong Kong has advised the Embassy to formally accept the Chinese proposals.

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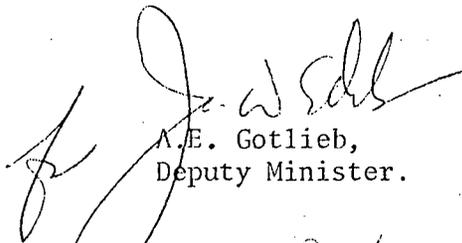
- 2 -

The new procedures, which are to be implemented on May 16, 1975, provide for Chinese approval of exit permits for prospective immigrants before applications for them are formally approved by the C.I.C.'s in Canada. It becomes the responsibility of the sponsor/nominator in Canada to advise his relative in China to apply for an exit permit and also to complete application form O.S.8. on his behalf when the exit permit has been issued. Up to now, the Chinese authorities have delivered O.S.8. application forms to prospective immigrants in China whose emigration has been approved; they have also accepted responsibility for their completion and return to Manpower and Immigration in Hong Kong. This has resulted in the accumulation of more than 6,000 applications in the hands of the authorities.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking has also consented to direct communication between our officials in Hong Kong and the Kwangtung Travel Service for Overseas Chinese in Canton. In the past it has been necessary to communicate with the Travel Service through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It has never been determined whether the Chinese authorities lacked the facilities and manpower to process the applications or whether they were not prepared to approve exit permits for the prospective immigrants. Under the new procedures their workload on our behalf will be substantially reduced and it should be evident to all that any delays are caused by the Chinese in their processing of exit permits.

Instructions for processing Chinese applications under the new procedure are being drafted and will be sent to all C.I.C.'s shortly. Since the Overseas Chinese Travel Service will not act upon the 6,267 applications still outstanding they will be returned by Hong Kong to C.I.C.'s for re-processing under the new procedure.


A.E. Gotlieb,
Deputy Minister.

Note: I have asked the Director of Information to reword the letter to be sent to the sponsor/nominators advising them of the new procedure and to ensure that we are in a position to explain clearly the intent of the new procedures, both to the sponsor/nominators and to the public and press. A further memorandum will be prepared for you on this aspect. JWG.

000021

June 13, 1975.

MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

Subject: Immigration from the People's Republic
of China

This is to bring you up to date on the present state of
the immigration program in the People's Republic of China.

Cumulative statistics up to May 31, 1975 are as
follows:

Applications Received	7231
Cases submitted to Overseas Chinese Travel Service	7178
Completed O.S.8.'s returned by Overseas Travel Service	974
Interviews conducted	378
Applicants Refused on Paper Screening	119
Interviews waived	450
Awaiting Interview - Canton	23
Peking	4
	<u>974</u>
Cases refused on interview	69
Visas issued	717

The formal understanding between Canada and the People's
Republic of China for processing applications has been signed and
instructions reflecting the new procedures have been sent to the Regional
Directors General.

Up to now we have relied on the Chinese authorities to
distribute the O.S.8. applications to the prospective immigrants in China
and these applications were only returned when the persons had been

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authorized to leave China. Under the new procedure sponsors and nominators in Canada will be responsible to complete the O.S.8. applications on behalf of their relatives. Sponsors will be advised to have their relatives in China apply for an exit permit at the time their application is approved by the C.I.C. In nominated cases the completed O.S.8.'s will be sent to Hong Kong for paper screening before the nominator is advised to have his relative apply for an exit permit. The incidence of a refusal after an exit permit has been authorized by the Chinese authorities should be minimal. The new procedure will substantially reduce the workload by the Chinese authorities on our behalf and it should be evident to all that any delays will not be attributable to Canadian Immigration.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
A. E. GOTLIEB
A SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL
A.E. Gotlieb,
Deputy Minister.

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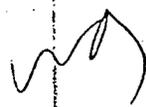
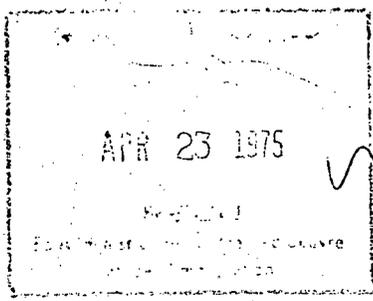
Mr. Andras has original

R STOLLERY, M.P.
TORONTO-SPADINA



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

138 HURON STREET
TORONTO, M5T 2B2
TEL. - 863-0652
(Kindly address
correspondence to
House of Commons,
Ottawa)



Ottawa,
April 17th, 1975.

The Honourable Robert Andras,
Minister of Manpower and Immigration,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Bob:

I have two important matters regarding
immigration that I would like to bring to your attention.

NUMBER 1

Chinese Immigration - Family Reunification Program

I would like to thank you for the reply
from Mr. Button of March 4th, 1975 responding on your behalf
to my letter of February 12th concerning the reunification
of families from the People's Republic of China. I must
confess that it leaves me confused.

I do not understand your feeling that the
admission of family members from China should be "on the
same basis as nominators or sponsors of relatives residing
in any other part of the world". It makes no sense whatever
to me. This Chinese family reunification program is a
special program. It is so special that it had to be
initiated by the Prime Minister himself when he visited
China in October 1973. The system of facilities that we
are using with the People's Republic of China is unique.
The nominated relatives are not contacted by the officials
of the Canadian Government, but are contacted by one of the
two travel agencies entrusted by the Government of China to
conduct the program. They go through a process which is
unique. They are screened by the Office of Public Security
and other local officials.

- 2 -

To give an example of one major complication, we have no idea what the effects are of the historical differences between the capital in North China and the four counties of Canton Province of South China where most of our program is taking place. The differences are well documented and quite unique. For example, although there are 49 million Cantonese speaking their own language, there is no Cantonese representative on the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Practically all Sinologists agree that documents travelling between Canton Province and the capital Peking, or vice versa, often have a habit of taking an unusually long time.

I would also like to point out the well-documented prejudices within China and within Canton Province against the 10 million Overseas Chinese who live in China and who are the people we are dealing with in this program. Any Chinese with relatives living outside of China is considered by the authorities, even though they themselves live in China, a member of the Overseas Chinese community. These people have been the subject of all kinds of discriminatory laws at different times over the past twenty-five years. The policy of the Central Government towards them has varied from favouring them specially, because of remittances sent into China from their own relatives abroad, to adopting a tightly restrictive attitude, particularly during the time of the cultural revolution. I point these facts out to you, Bob, in order to show just how unique our Chinese program is and what a unique country we are dealing with when we deal with China.

I would like to make myself clear. As far as I am concerned, we should not apply the point system to nominated relatives from within the People's Republic of China. I have given this a great deal of thought. We are talking about some six or seven thousand people, probably less because many of the applications are for sponsored dependents which, of course, do not require points. In the future, maybe we should try to devise a system of assessing the points in Canada when the relative applies to one of our offices to bring a relative from within China. The application could be accepted or denied before the relative in China makes a commitment to leave. The present system is completely unsatisfactory and will surely get us into a great deal of trouble.

Not only are we dealing with a totalitarian Communist government, we are dealing with all kinds of local prejudices and difficulties. The fact that a person

- 3 -

may be disliked by the local commune security may be used against him or the fact that the person may be involved in petty animosities and jealousies at village levels can have a strong effect on the chances of his name being put forward to our officer. I have personally heard of a case, which I intend to investigate, where a person has lost her food ration coupons and is forced to buy all her food on the black market because she was nominated to come to Canada by a relative. This person has now been turned down by us and her future is very unclear. She can no longer participate in important community functions and is obliged, as I said, to buy all her food on the black market. This sort of situation concerns me greatly and affects us politically.

I notice that immigration through Hong Kong seems not to be increasing at as great a rate as it is from Indo-Pakistan and I don't like that. The Chinese community has faithfully supported the Liberal Party for many years in Metro Toronto and across Ontario.

As an example of what I see as increasing obstacles put up by our office in Hong Kong, I bring to your attention the case of Mr. Kow Chuen Tse (Pse) who is trying to bring his son-in-law and family, Chak Suen Kwan, to Canada. Apparently, Mr. and Mrs. Kwan were interviewed on the 18th of February 1974 at which time Mrs. Kwan advised the interviewing officer that she was attending a watch repair course and she wanted to complete it. She was told she should contact the Immigration Office again four months before her proposed departure. She wrote on August 1st, 1974 about her intention to leave for Canada. She also attended three times at the Hong Kong Immigration Office and was finally told that a new application must be made.

NUMBER 2

Portuguese Refugees from Southern Africa

It is time the Government made a decision on what to do with the refugees from former Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola.

On Saturday, at my constituency office, Father H. Ferreira of St. Agnes Portuguese Church, brought in a man, Mr. Antonio de Jesus Dos Santos of 122 Beatrice Street, Toronto. Mr. Dos Santos has lived for twenty-one years in Beira, Mozambique and has been forced out of his job because of the political situation. His job has been taken over by an African. He has had to leave the country.

He is Portuguese, but, of course, he has no connection with metropolitan Portugal, a country that is, as we know, now in a confused state facing a real prospect of civil war.

I would like to point out that in a similar situation following Algerian independence in 1962, quite a number of Algerian-Europeans came to Canada. I brought a person in myself and had the case processed in forty-eight hours in 1962 through the good offices of Senator David Walker.

Article 1 of the United Nations Convention relating to the status of refugees defines the term refugee:

"A. For the purpose of the present Convention, the term 'refugee' shall apply to any person who:

(1) Has been considered a refugee under the Arrangements of 12 May 1926 (1) and 30 June 1928 (2) or under the Conventions of 28 October 1933 (3) and 10 February 1938 (4), the Protocol of 14 September 1939 (5) or the Constitution of the International Refugee Organization; (6)

Decisions of non-eligibility taken by the International Refugee Organization during the period of its activities shall not prevent the status of refugee being accorded to persons who fulfil the conditions of paragraph 2 of this section;

(2) As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

- 5 -

In the case of a person who has more than one nationality, the term 'the country of his nationality' shall mean each of the countries of which he is a national, and a person shall not be deemed to be lacking the protection of the country of his nationality if, without any valid reason based on well-founded fear, he has not availed himself of the protection of one of the countries of which he is a national."

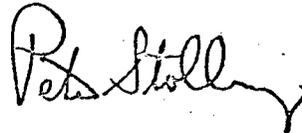
Apparently, Canada uses the above definition together with the 1967 Protocol updating the 1951 Convention to assess a person's eligibility as a political refugee.

As far as I am concerned, Mr. Dos Santos is a political refugee. He is here at the moment perfectly in order and I would certainly hope that there will not be some type of special inquiry started. I have recommended to him that he apply as a political refugee.

But, of course, Mr. Dos Santos is only one example. Many of these people have relatives in Canada. Portuguese-Canadians have a right to expect that the Canadian Government will take some positive steps to assist their relatives in difficulty because of political events. I believe our Liberal Government owes it to them to enunciate a policy so that they can know what to expect.

Once again, thank you for your reply via Mr. Button of March 4th.

Yours very sincerely,



Peter Stollery, M.P.
Toronto Spadina

c.c. Minister's Office File
c.c. Minister's Diary file
c.c. DM's Office File

July 10, 1975.

Mr. Peter Stollery, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

DEPUTY MINISTER'S RECORDS
File No. 5850-3-526
Indexed by _____

Dear Peter:

Please accept my apology for this late reply to your letter of April 17, 1975 in which you expressed concern about certain aspects of our Chinese immigration procedures as well as a problem relating to Portuguese nationals in southern Africa. I wanted to be certain that my reply covered all the aspects of your specific concerns and this involved several detailed reports from our Hong Kong and other offices - some of which were unavoidably delayed when the Vietnam situation developed.

Before going into the policy area, I would like to reassure you about Mr. dos Santos who does not appear to have been in touch with the Department as yet. In any event, our offices have been instructed not to take any adverse action without consulting our Regional Headquarters in Toronto, to whom the circumstances you have described have been made known. I can make no statement as to the outcome of his case but if, as you suggest, he is a refugee within the accepted definition of the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, he will be accorded the appropriate consideration.

In the case of Chak Suen Kwan there has been unfortunately, some confusion in that the actual nominator is Tse Wai Fong rather than Tse (Pse) Kew Chuen as had been originally indicated. We are now following this up and will be in touch with you as soon as possible to let you know what has developed.

As a background to the specific policy matter you raised, I must remind you that one of the most important elements of Canada's present immigration policy is the universal, non-discriminatory, selection system. That is, an applicant from any country of residence can be dealt with in any country in the world on the basis of the same selection criteria. The only variation is between the basic classes sponsored (close relatives), nominated (or distant relatives), and independents. It is to preserve this important principle of universality and non-discrimination that we must avoid introducing to our system

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- 2 -

anything that could be construed as special selection criteria for applicants from particular countries.

Of course, the application of Canada's immigration policy in particular countries is affected by the host country's willingness to permit the examination of prospective immigrants and to allow its citizens to immigrate. Canada operates in any country with the permission of the host, and must respect any conditions the host may advance. For example, some countries will not allow the recruiting of professionals.

The situation is particularly delicate in countries that keep a strict control over the exit of their citizens. All sovereign states take a serious view of their right to issue travel documents such as passports, and those who also issue exit visas are very sensitive to what they regard as interference in domestic affairs by countries prepared to accept applications from prospective immigrants. Some countries, as you know, still allow no immigration processing and will issue no exit or travel documents to their citizens. In other cases, representations have resulted in agreement on the part of host countries that Canadian immigration officers may at least deal with applicants who were sponsored or nominated relatives of Canadian residents.

In two cases, the agreement was initiated on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister of Canada to the head of a state which had previously refused to allow even family reunification. The first as you will recall, was the Soviet Union, where former Prime Minister Pearson discussed family reunification with Mr. Krushchev. The latest is the agreement with the People's Republic of China following Prime Minister Trudeau's visit. The intervention at the head of state level made both these situations "special" - and in both cases, special administrative details have had to be worked out in a country not accustomed to facilitating the lawful emigration of its citizens. But in neither case were special selection criteria established which were not available to similar classes of people from other countries.

However, while I cannot agree that we should not apply the relevant regulations to prospective immigrants from China, I do agree that the administrative arrangements for dealing with applications should take account of the conditions faced by any prospective immigrant in the country of his residence, and you draw attention to a number of practical matters which I asked my officials to review with great care.

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- 3 -

As you know, we have recently reviewed with the Chinese ministry of foreign affairs the procedures originally set in place to deal with the Chinese family reunification program. The existing procedures rely heavily on speedy action by the appropriate authorities in the People's Republic of China. This gave rise to delays and to some impression that the Canadian procedures were functioning too slowly. We reviewed the procedures with the Chinese government to see what could be done to expedite the handling of applications from residents of the P.R.C. Subsequently, we made appropriate changes in our own procedures. On receipt of your letter, these new procedures were reviewed to make sure that none of the problems raised in your letter would be likely to occur. Before the procedures were put in final form, some of your constructive suggestions were adopted. Finally, the whole process was reviewed once again with the appropriate authorities in China to be sure that no misunderstandings were to arise as a result of any changes.

I am attaching a summary of these procedures for your information, but in brief, future applications will no longer have to be channelled through the overseas China Travel Organization. Instead, the sponsor or nominator in Canada is given the application form, which is normally completed by the prospective immigrant, and is asked to complete it on behalf of his relative. Any details requested on the form which the applicant does not have concerning the prospective immigrant should be obtained by personal correspondence with his relative. When the application is completed by the sponsor or nominator it is returned to the appropriate Canada Immigration Centre for onward transmission to our officials accredited to the People's Republic of China. As Sponsored Dependents are not required to comply with the selection criteria, the sponsors are instructed, at the time the applications are sent to Hong Kong, to have their relatives in China apply for exit permits and Proof of Relationship documents. When Proof of Relationship documents are received and forwarded to our Hong Kong officials, via the Canadian Immigration Centre, immigration medical examinations will be arranged through the Chinese authorities and, if satisfactory, visas will be issued. In Nominated Relative cases the same procedure will prevail but the nominator will not be instructed to have his relative approach the P.R.C. officials for an exit permit and Proof of Relationship until a preliminary assessment of the application is made by our officials ~~in Hong Kong~~ on the basis of the information provided on this application form. Only in these cases where the preliminary assessment indicates that the prospective immigrant would be successful in meeting the selection criteria is the nominator in Canada asked to have his relatives attempt to obtain an exit permit. This procedure will reduce substantially the likelihood of refusal of applications on the ground of selection requirements after the prospective immigrants have obtained exit permits.

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- 4 -

Those applications that were sent to China under the former arrangement whereby the Overseas China Travel Organization was involved will be processed under the new procedures with the exception that nominated relative applications will not receive preliminary screening at Hong Kong. In view of this our officers who will be interviewing these people in China are being encouraged to exercise discretion positively in cases where the prospective immigrants have obtained exit permits and are then found to be unable to meet the selection criteria.

I wish to assure you that we will continue to search for ways to improve procedures without prejudicing our operations in China and to ease the restrictions under which we must operate. If you wish to have a senior officer explain the details of the procedure and discuss on the spot any questions you may have in mind, I will gladly have one made available for that purpose at your convenience.

I am sure you are aware that the Chinese family reunification program has yielded very positive results even during the period when there were necessary adjustment and development of appropriate procedures between ourselves and the P.R.C. The attached table shows the results of the program to date. I believe the new procedures will make the program even more effective, and I would like to thank you once again for the helpful suggestions which you made in your letter.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
SIGNATURE SUR L'ORIGINAL
ROBERT ANDRAS

Robert Andras.

Encs.

IMFOR/CUNLIFE/VC

COPY original on 5003-1-410
COPIE original sur

- c.c. Minister's Office
- c.c. Deputy Minister's Office
- c.c. Special File to Deputy Minister
- c.c. Minister's Circulation File
- c.c. Assistant Deputy Minister, Immigration
- c.c. Executive Assistant to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Immigration
- c.c. Director General, Foreign Service
- c.c. Director General, Home Branch

RESTRICTED

- c.c. Director, Programs & Procedures Branch

Copies on:

→ 5850-3-526
5855-1-526

March 13, 1974.

MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

Subject: Visit to the People's Republic of China by Premier Barrett and Resources Minister Williams of B.C.

You may, as a matter of information, wish to know that the Chinese have extended an invitation to Messrs. Barrett and Williams to visit China in the Fall.

This apparently came about as a result of a courtesy call the Chinese Ambassador made earlier to the Premier. It was not possible for the Chinese to meet Mr. Barrett's preference for a visit in April, when he will be visiting Tokyo and Hong Kong.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
A. E. GOTLIEB
A. SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL

A.E. Gotlieb.

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
MAR 19 1974
C. R.

h
h
2/2/74

c.c. Director General, Foreign Service
RR 14-3-74.

MEMORANDUM



TO
A

Assistant Deputy Minister
(Immigration)

FROM
De

Authorities Officer
Authorities Secretariat

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

New Immigration Program with
the Peoples Republic of China

CLASSIFICATION	
FOR ORIGINAL SEE	
File No.	326
YOUR FILE No. Votre dossier	
OUR FILE No. Notre dossier	
DATE	March 12, 1974
13 III 1974	
copy on file	
5850-3-526	

Attached is a copy of Treasury Board Minute 724529 approving the Department's request to include \$26,000 and 1 man-year for the new Immigration Program with the Peoples Republic of China in the 1973-74 Supplementary Estimates B.

Gilles J. Charron
Gilles J. Charron

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
APR 1 1974
C.R./BM

Encl.

- c.c. Deputy Minister
- c.c. A/Director, Finance and Administration
- c.c. Head, Financial Analysis, Allotment & Budget Control Section
- c.c. Chief, Accounting and Audit Services

*noted
J.C.*



CANADA

Deputy Minister of Manpower
and Immigration
MAR 1974
Supplementary Estimate B

T.B. 724529

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R5
February 28, 1974

948

Mr. A.E. Ritchie,
Under-Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Lester B. Pearson Building,
125 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1A 0G2

Dear Mr. Ritchie:

Your Department's joint submission with the Department of Manpower and Immigration concerning the new Immigration Program with the Peoples Republic of China was approved on February 21, 1974, under T.B. 724529.

The Department of Manpower and Immigration's request to include \$26,000 and 1 man-year for this program in 1973-74 Supplementary Estimates B was approved. While approving in principle the provision by External Affairs of the necessary support services for this new program, the Treasury Board requested that the Department absorb the costs from existing 1973-74 resource allocations. I understand that your officials have agreed that a Supplementary Estimate is not required in respect of this item.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
B. A. MacDONALD
Bruce A. MacDonald,
Assistant Secretary.

John Charon

c.c. 5855-1-526
c.c. Director General, Foreign Service
c.c. Director General, Home Branch
c.c. Director, Programs and Procedures
c.c. Director, Information Service
c.c. Manager, Secretariat

c.c. The Commission for Canada,
HONG KONG, M&I Section.

A.E. Gottlieb,
Deputy Minister.

RESTRICTED WITH
ATTACHMENT

P.A. TO FILE

5850-3-526
5855-1-526

copy on:

February 25, 1974.

for Jean W. Edmonds,
Assistant Deputy Minister, Immigration.

Immigration from the People's Republic
of China

1. No doubt you will wish to give the Minister a situation report before the House of Commons re-convenes and the attached memo has been prepared for that purpose.

Attach.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
T. B. Sheehan
A SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
MAR 4 1974
C.R. [Signature]

JW
CC

- c.c. Minister's Office
- c.c. Deputy Minister's Office
- c.c. Special File to Deputy Minister
- c.c. Minister's Circulation File
- c.c. Assistant Deputy Minister, Immigration
- c.c. Exec. Assistant to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Immigration
- c.c. Director General, Foreign Service
- c.c. Director General, Home Branch
- c.c. Director, Programs and Procedures
- c.c. Director, Information Service
- c.c. Manager, Secretariat
- c.c. The Commission for Canada, HONG KONG, M&I Section
- c.c. 5855-1-526

RESTRICTED

5850-3-526

February 26, 1974.

MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

Subject: Immigration from the People's
Republic of China

We have not reported to you on this for some time, for the reason that the developments which have occurred subsequent to the family reunion understanding primarily concern the internal administrative measures required for this new program.

In brief, the Hong Kong office was able to start sending the first application forms to the Canadian Embassy at Peking late in December. These were then sent to the Overseas Chinese Travel Service (O.C.T.S.) at Canton by the Embassy for transmission to the prospective applicants and completion. None have yet been returned but this could hardly be expected within the time frame, the newness of the concept of emigration for family reunion in Canada, and the necessity for the Chinese to develop their own particular working arrangements.

The Embassy have been maintaining contact with the Chinese consular officials responsible for the arrangements. Their impression seems to be that while the Peking ministry may not be altogether fully aware of action and progress at Canton, there is yet no reason to doubt the general goodwill and co-operation of the Chinese towards the arrangements. No doubt you have seen some of the articles on the current internal ideological campaign in China; there are no signs to date that this will affect external relations or substantially comprise movement abroad. However, exit permits are within the purview of each commune or work unit public security bureau; there could obviously be differences of interpretation in individual cases.

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- 2 -

The cases on hand at Hong Kong have grown substantially since the understanding was publicized. As of February 14, Hong Kong held a total of 4,459 applications, 1,229 sponsored and 3,250 nominated. Of these, 585 sponsored and 125 nominated applications have been referred to Peking for forwarding to the Overseas Chinese Travel Service at Canton. (This is more of a feat by the hard pressed Hong Kong office than perhaps might appear; Treasury Board approved the additional staffing required only last week and ad hoc arrangements from present resources have been necessary). The nominated cases were included as they involved family members accompanying sponsored dependents. The priority for the latter category will, however, normally be maintained and it is expected that all the sponsored cases on hand will have been referred to the Chinese by the end of March.

The department is anxious to spare you the representation and inquiry which can be expected to develop if some concrete results are not achieved reasonably soon. Taking advantage of the proximity of the Hong Kong conference, the Assistant Deputy Minister, Immigration and the Director General, Foreign Service will visit the P.R.C. in mid-March. Both the Embassy and External Affairs here in Ottawa are in agreement that a further expression of interest in the progress of the family reunion arrangements by senior Canadian officials to the Department of Foreign Affairs at Peking will be of value. In addition, Mr. Clark and Mr. Cameron (who arrived at Hong Kong on January 2nd, and is now accredited to the P.R.C.) will also endeavour to assess the situation at the Overseas Chinese Travel office in Canton.

I am having your House of Commons material on this subject reviewed and up-dated. Because of sensitivities in the P.R.C. respecting "immigration" and "Hong Kong", it is suggested that public references to the arrangements be phrased as "family reunion" and "Canadian Embassy at Peking".

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
T. B. Sheehan
A SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL



A.E. Gotlieb.



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

GOVERNEMENT DU CANADA

FILE NO.—DOSSIER No

DATE

TO—À

Health Collins - Ch. Admissions

FROM—DE

PLEASE CALL
PRIÈRE D'APPELER

TEL. NO.—No TEL.

EXTENSION—POSTE

WANTS TO SEE YOU
DÉSIRE VOUS VOIR

DATE

TIME—HEURE

WILL CALL AGAIN
DOIT RAPPELER

18.1.74

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APPROBATION

COMMENTS
COMMENTAIRES

DRAFT REPLY
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

MAKE
FAIRECOPIES

NOTE AND FILE
NOTER ET CLASSER

NOTE & RETURN
NOTER ET RETOURNER

NOTE & FORWARD
NOTER ET FAIRE SUIVRE

R.B.M.

*We spoke re possibility
of this general subject as an
item for Agenda*

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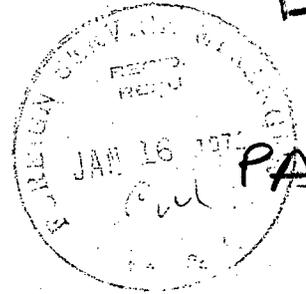
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P.A. TO FILE

FOR ORIGINAL SEE
5855-1-526
File

Commission for Canada, HONG KONG
Manpower and Immigration Section.

5855-3-410



Copy on:

5850-3-926

for Director General, Foreign Service

16 Jan. 1974

Documentation in the People's Republic of China

1. We found your memorandum of January 2 submitted by Miss Tebbutt of very great interest.

2. With reference to the responsibility of the "group leader" in the housing unit of five families, there is already an indication that some individuals in the Chinese community in Canada seek to discredit the validity of the P.R.C. system of vital statistics. It is represented that on the basis of a grudge or personal difficulties between individuals, the documents prepared for emigration purposes can be used to reflect such bias. You might wish to keep this in mind and provide comment at a later date.

3. As you will appreciate, every development of procedure in the processing arrangements in the P.R.C. can be expected to receive attention. At a later date we would also like to have a report on your experience in screening nominated cases in the light of the information you have provided on the P.R.C. system of education.

4. Many thanks again.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
H. Cunliffe
X SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL

H. Cunliffe,
Area Chief, Asia and Pacific.

c.c. Director of Operations, Foreign Service
c.c. Director General, Foreign Service

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
FEB 21 1974
C.R. PL

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION
CONFIDENTIAL



TO
A Director General, Foreign Service, Ottawa, Ont.
Attn: Asia and Pacific Desk.

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No. 5855-3-410
Notre dossier

DATE 2 Jan., 1974.

FROM
De Commission for Canada, Hong Kong.
Manpower & Immigration Section.

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet Documentation in the People's Republic of China.

Distribution:

EXT OTT
GPE, PSI,
SRB,

Canadian
Embassy
Peking.

This report is a preliminary summary of documents relating to civil data, education and employment that are in current use in the P.R.C. We are attempting to develop a file of the format of these documents, their respective issuing authorities, and the background to the information contained on the particular document.

The information in this report is based on:

1. documents produced and questions asked during interviews with recent arrivals from the P.R.C., who are applying for immigration to Canada.
2. unofficial talks with China Travel Service guides in Shanghai and Hangchow.
3. unofficial talks with members of a residential district revolutionary committee and with the staff of a suburban "Children's Palace" in Shanghai.

CIVIL DATA

In urban areas the lowest level of governmental administration is the district revolutionary committee. This committee is responsible for provisions of services (clinics, kindergartens, canteen); workshop type activities such as repairs, laundry, small assembly work; and for maintaining civil records through the registration of births, deaths and marriages.

This registration is essential for the individual because the allotment of housing is based on such registration. Ration cards for rice, cloth and coal are issued by the "work unit" for factory workers, or by the district revolutionary committee for those in committee-run workshops and services and for the retired.

According to the committee in Shanghai standardized forms are provided to them for the registration of civil data.

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As each "district" is subdivided into "lanes", each of which has its own medical clinic, the fact of a birth or death not being officially noted would be unlikely in the urban area.

Marriage registration is compulsory. Most single workers live either with their parents, or in dormitories attached to their factory. Dormitory accommodation is for those whose work unit is in a different locality than their family home or whose family's accommodation is already full. A man and woman who wish to live together as a couple must attend a brief ceremony before the district revolutionary committee, register as married, and then are assigned suitable accommodation.

Divorce is difficult, especially when there are children. The couple must thoroughly discuss their problems with the help of revolutionary committee officials. In the event of no reconciliation, the spouse with the greatest financial assets would normally be responsible for the financial support of the children. If there is only one child, he/she would be entrusted to the mother, but numerous children would be divided between parents.

To ensure compliance with the registration requirements, each group in a housing unit (approximately 5 families) has a "group leader", chosen by them. To the degree that this group leader acts responsibly in checking up on registration, the civil records will be accurate.

EDUCATION

Education documents and records are provided and kept by the school itself.

Primary schools are provided in the urban environment for each "lane". The majority of children in an advanced area such as Shanghai are able to complete senior middle school (i.e. 5 years primary school, 2 years junior middle school, 2 years senior middle school). In rural areas, completion of primary school is normal but not all finish middle school.

There would appear to be specialization from the time of Primary Four for some children. This was indicated by the young girl who accompanied us in one of the Shanghai Children's Palaces. Both she and a young boy who was also acting as an escort attended school in the Foreign Language Institute. Living at the school except on weekends, they were given intensive training in English through BBC tapes

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and written lessons. Other children in the school were learning French, Russian, Spanish, Japanese, etc. This was in addition to the normal primary school curriculum of Chinese, use of the abacus, and politics (essentially a mixture of elementary history, sociology, economics and moral training).

Extracurricular activities in the Children's Palace stimulate specialized training. Those children whose teachers recommend them(*) may attend three to four month courses in dance, vocal or instrumental music, herbal medicine, carpentry and elementary mechanical assembly work, and various scientific fields with emphasis on practical applications. Those who show promise and share the knowledge gained when back in the regular school may continue training. The Children's Palace also provide for mass activities such as games, sports, libraries and performances by other children.

Upon graduation from middle school, the student may complete a form indicating which field of work he/she would like to enter. This preference will be followed to the degree that it accords with the school's recommendations, with the needs of the economy and with current government policy priorities.

In any case, the "down to the countryside" movement has become fairly well institutionalized for all urban middle school graduates. The methods involved, however, are changing. Whereas previously students would be sent on their own to live with a peasant family and work on an agricultural commune, now groups of approximately 100 students from the same middle school will go together with one of their teachers to a commune. There they may each live with a family, but the commune members will be encouraged to "be easy" on the students. The students should be allowed time to read and keep up their studies while they provide stimuli to use and knowledge of agricultural machinery. (This is part of the current campaign to mechanize agriculture). The students would also be directed into the teaching field and into the role of "animateurs culturels".

Again depending on the young person's interests, the recommendations of the commune's revolutionary committee, and the state's needs, after a period of 2-3 years on the commune, a young person may be assigned to a factory or to further specialized training in one of the institutes (art, music, foreign language, scientific-technical). In these institutes, students specialize to a high degree with courses in their field only, and in politics. Other sources indicate that an 8-year program of down to the countryside assignments of indefinite length is being implemented.

EMPLOYMENT

A working person in the PRC may be identified as "worker", "technician", or "cadre". Within each of these 3 categories, there are 8 levels of competence with corresponding salary scales. In December 1973 these would range from 30 RMB (*2) for level 1 (apprentice) to 150 RMB for level 8 (a senior, highly skilled worker).

An apprentice automatic lathe operator, for example, would spend 6 months working under a "master" operator, before becoming a qualified worker. In about 3 years the person could him/herself become a "master" capable of training apprentices.

Besides this upward mobility through levels of competence, there appears to be little possibility of changes in profession, trade or work place. Only if there is a need does the "Party call" a person to change his/her occupation. An example of this would be our interpreter-guide from the Hangchow branch of China Travel Service who had been called from his work as a normal school teacher in Fukien to help fill the great lack of English-speaking interpreters.

Within the "cadre" level, there is a constant "re-education" program. Depending on the locality, the cadre would be sent to a "May 7th commune" either for one year in every five or for one to two months in each year. The time spent on the commune would be divided about 50:50 between:

- i. manual labour and demonstrating use of machinery to members of neighbouring communes, and
- ii. systematic study of the more difficult works of Marx, Lenin, Mao, etc.

This re-education program of course entails a larger staff to provide for the rotational absences.

A person's work unit becomes a centre for his/her life. The work unit issues a work card: a small heavy cardboard folded document bearing the person's photo, work unit and work title. Each work unit has a Public Security Bureau (*3) to which a person would apply for a request to travel, or for an exit permit. The work unit issues salaries, and ration tickets for its members as well as providing dormitories and canteens for single workers.

Encl.

Attached are photocopies of sample documents for schooling, birth, marriage, divorce and work unit.

5.

- * 1 - Some sources indicate that the family background of the children must also be "correct".
- * 2. - 1 RMB = C\$0.50.
- * 3. - The Public Security Bureau is administered by the Municipal Revolutionary Committee and its members remain within their municipality. This Bureau is responsible for the registration of foreign as they enter and leave a municipality.

M. Tebbutt

CONFIDENTIAL

Jean W. Edmonds,
Assistant Deputy Minister, Immigration

H. S. Johnson
PYP

5850-3-526

G.M. Mitchell,
A/Director General, Foreign Service.

January 10, 1974

Immigration from the People's Republic of China

copy of
5850-1-526

1. The paper attached on the P.R.C. does not reflect an initiative taken on December 7th to notify other departments with programs abroad of our interest in the establishment of a Canadian Consulate General at Canton.
2. This is on the basis of the confidentiality of the situation at this stage and the long process of consideration that will be required inter-departmentally before even a decision in principle is reached. Industry, Trade and Commerce are, of course, more interested in Shanghai. So far as External Affairs is concerned, the question of location is premature at the moment; complex factors such as the ceilings on each country's numerical representation will require a great deal of study. One of the reasons they are not inclined to move quickly is in our departmental interest; they wish to have an opportunity to gauge the results of the present arrangements through Hong Kong so that a projection on workload volume can be developed.
3. If the Minister receives a question on the establishment of a Canadian Consulate at Canton I would suggest he simply indicate that the present arrangements are being kept under close review.

Attach.

[Handwritten signature]

c.c. Area Chief, Asia and Pacific



Interdepartmental Committee on External Relations
Comité interministeriel sur les Relations extérieures
Lester B. Pearson Building, 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa K1A 0G2

December 12, 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORD OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL GROUP MEETING
ON OPENING OF NEW POSTS, December 7, 1973

Present: Mr. G.A. Rau, Chairman, ICER Secretary
Mr. R.D. Jackson, PDMI, External Affairs
Mr. A. Couvrette, GAM, External Affairs
Mr. J.M. Touchette, GEO, External Affairs
Mr. L.P. Tardif, GAF, External Affairs
Mr. J. MacNaught, TCS, Industry Trade & Commerce
Mr. R.M. Dawson, Pacific, Asia & Africa Bureau, Industry Trade & Commerce
Mr. B. Schumacher, TCS, Industry Trade & Commerce
Mr. G.M. Mitchell, Foreign Branch, Manpower & Immigration
Mr. R.G. MacDougall, Foreign Branch, Manpower & Immigration
Mr. W.B. Walton, Foreign Branch, Manpower & Immigration
Mr. J. Guerin, CIDA
Mr. R.K. Plowman, Treasury Board Secretariat
Mr. G.E. Blackstock, ICER Secretariat
Mr. M.A. Schellenberger, ICER Secretariat

The interdepartmental group which was directed by the ICER to consider proposals and priorities for the opening of new posts, agreed on the following recommendations to be made to the ICER:

... /2

- 2 -

- for 1974/75: Jeddah
- for 1975/76: Munich, Strasbourg, Niamey
- for 1976/77: Bucharest, Martinique/Guadeloupe, Baghdad
- for priority consideration at a later date: Santo Domingo
- that announcement of the above openings be made simultaneously if possible (of particular concern with respect to Jeddah and Baghdad).
- decisions on posts in the GDR (East Berlin) and the PRC (Canton) would have to await agreement being reached with their respective governments of a basis which would permit such posts to be opened. When these situations were clarified, the two posts could be the subject of special submissions.

It was agreed that a draft submission would be prepared by External Affairs. Mr. Jackson asked that departments and agencies concerned review existing resources and advise where reallocations could be made with respect to these proposed new posts. It was also agreed that the Chairman of the Group would check with the Chairman of ICER whether the recommendations can be submitted for approval to individual ICER members, without waiting for the next ICER meeting.

c.c. Circulation Copy (Room 1016)

IMM - P&P
ANDERSON/st

BY HAND

Assistant Deputy Minister
Strategic Planning and Research

Attention: Mr. Keohane

5850-3-526

January 8, 1974

Assistant Deputy Minister
Immigration

Advisory Board on the Adjustment of
Immigrants - Paper by Mr. Harry Con

1. Mr. Anderson of my staff spoke to Mr. Keohane recently in regard to the above.
2. You will recall that the Immigration response to Mr. Con's Paper was originally scheduled for consideration at the October 24 and 25th meeting of the Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants. As you will see from the penned notes of the Deputy Minister and myself, it was decided to revise certain sections of the Paper.
3. On the basis of the October meeting it was assumed that the Immigration Division paper was not required in view of the decision reached at the meeting, that the Department would communicate directly with the persons whose cases are referred to in Mr. Con's paper. We are in the process of reviewing these cases, and copies of our exchange of letters with Mr. Con are attached.
4. It appears, however, that our response will be required at the January 15th meeting of the Board. In the circumstances, I am attaching a revised version of our earlier Paper. It is significant to note that the problem of identification, which is one of Mr. Con's main concerns has been minimized with the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, coupled with opening of our embassy in Peking.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
Jean W. Edmonds
A SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL

1MM-110ME
BROWN/bb

CH-1-202

Mr. Harry Con,
Interpreter and Translation
Services,
103 East Pender Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

OTTAWA, K1A 0J9
December 18, 1973.

Dear Mr. Con:

This refers to your letter of November 26 concerning the proposed review of the several cases in your survey report.

With regard to your proposal for non-immigrant entry of the relatives in these cases, I regret that it is not possible to give favourable consideration to your request. As you know, the regulations which became effective on October 1, 1967 contained a section (section 34) which permitted non-immigrants in Canada to apply for permanent residence under certain conditions. Because of the influx of non-immigrants who later sought permanent admission to Canada, large numbers of whom would have been unable to meet the immigration requirements had they applied from outside the country, it became necessary to withdraw this privilege by cancellation of that particular section of the Immigration Regulations.

As a result of the above, there is no longer provision whereby persons may enter Canada as non-immigrants, later applying for landed immigrant status. It will therefore be necessary for the prospective immigrants to await a review of their individual cases and a decision as to whether any further action can be taken to process the applications for their admission.

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
G. E. WHITE

F.D. Collins,
Chief,
Admissions Division,
Canada Immigration Division.

CMB
18.12.73

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INTERPRETER AND TRANSLATION SERVICES
接 理 翻 譯 中 西 文 件 · 入 籍 法 術 傳 譯 事 務 ·

HARRY CON

103 E. PENDER ST.,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Phone 683-1724

November 26, 1973

Mr. F. D. Collins
Chief Admissions Division
Home Branch
Canada Immigration Division
Ottawa, C.J. 9

CH 11202

Dear Mr. Collins:

Thank you for your letter dated, Nov. 16, 1973. I am happy to learn that your department is undertaking a complete and painstaking review of all the cases in my survey report, with regard to all the Chinese Canadians who have been in Canada since(1900-1924). I appreciate your department's action in helping to solve this group of elderly citizens' immigration problems. I sincerely feel that these people deserve our help.

I would like to propose, in order to help your department solve some of the problems, that relatives be allowed to come to Canada on non-immigrant status, under a work permit, renewable each year, for a period of two or three years. If the relatives during the two or three year period can prove themselves to be good immigrants, then they can apply for landed immigrant status. Otherwise, they will have to return to where they came from at their own expense.

I feel this will simplify the procedure and will keep the immigrants on their toes when they arrive in our country. This will also ensure that the nominator, or the sponsor will fulfill their responsibilities as guardians over their own relatives in regards to employment and welfare.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Yours truly,

Harry Con

Harry Con
Member of the Advisory Board
on the Adjustment of Immigrants

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
NOV 30 1973
C. K. *AP*

CH-1-202

Mr. Harry Con,
Interpreter and Translation Services,
103 East Pender Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

OTTAWA, K1A 0J9
November 16, 1973.

Dear Mr. Con:

This concerns a number of Chinese immigration cases in which you are interested and which you discussed with Mr. Johnson of this department while you were attending the meeting in Toronto of the Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants.

At this point I wish merely to confirm that we propose to undertake a complete and painstaking review of all these cases. However, due to their number, it will be possible only to study them individually as time permits during the processing of current applications. Results of the reviews will therefore become available periodically and the persons concerned will be contacted directly on an individual basis.

Yours sincerely,



F.D. Collins,
Chief,
Admissions Division,
Home Branch,
Canada Immigration Division.

*cmds
9.11.73
as x 2.*

Chinese Immigration - Mr. Con's report to the
Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants

It would be less than honest to say that the Chinese, who are one of the oldest ethnic groups in Canada, have not suffered under past immigration and citizenship legislation. We are in agreement, therefore with Mr. Con's views regarding the restrictions and difficulties associated with past Chinese immigration. Fortunately, as Mr. Con points out, since 1947 the laws have been progressively eased and for more than six years now Chinese have been on an equal footing with everybody else with respect to their eligibility for admission to Canada. Also because of past difficulties in obtaining identification documents, Chinese have been given substantial concessions in regard to questions of identity.

Regarding the Adjustment Statement Program of the 1960's the attached statements of policy might be of interest from an historical viewpoint. It will be seen that the abuse in Chinese immigration, mainly by illegal "immigration agents", resulted in serious and disturbing problems in the past. Not only did it tarnish the reputation of Chinese Canadians as good citizens, but it added greatly to their problems when they applied for the admission of relatives.

Because the individual immigrants were not considered to be the principal offenders, the basic objective of the investigation was not to detect and punish them, but rather to secure the evidence necessary to expose and prosecute the "agents" and others engaged in organizing illegal entries. It was against this background that the government in 1960 announced an amnesty for all Chinese who entered Canada illegally, but who had not profited through the illegal admission of others, if they would come forward so that their status could be adjusted. The amnesty and subsequent adjustment

statement program enabled some 12,500 persons to establish themselves as properly landed immigrants and exposed many of the so called agents.

Family Reunion

A cardinal principle in Canadian immigration policy is the reunification of families. In this there is recognition that reunification not only strengthens the working resolve of those already here, it contributes as well to happiness and prosperity through the sharing of tasks of parents and dependants and by providing psychological and financial security in times of personal crisis. The Immigration Regulations of 1967 recognized this by giving greatly increased recognition to family relationships. Indeed the sponsorship and nomination provisions of Canadian Immigration Regulations are perhaps the most generous of any immigrant receiving country.

Mr. Con refers to Regulation 31(1)(h) in his comments on humanitarian immigration. The intent of this provision is to allow a person who is all alone in Canada and who has no relatives of the degree of relationship mentioned in paragraphs (c) to (f) of section 31(1) (i.e. no father, mother, son, daughter, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, nephew, niece, grandson or granddaughter) to sponsor some person from among his more distant relatives. It is significant to note that this provision, which represents an extension of family migration, has been used extensively by Chinese and others as a means of bringing a relative to Canada as a companion or heir, or to provide aid and comfort.

Problems of Identification

In the past, the greatest problem faced in examining immigrants from mainland China was the difficulty in verifying their identities. Immigrants arrived in Hong Kong with virtually no identifying documents and until recently there was no access to official records which could be used to verify the

- 3 -

statements of the individuals. The Chinese people are probably the most documented people in the world even though in the past all records were kept within the clan or village. The Chinese, particularly those of the older generation, believe in ancestral worship and a prominent feature in most Chinese homes is what is commonly known as their "Three Generation Papers". Registration of vital statistics in China became compulsory in 1952, and records from 1930 onward, previously maintained by the Municipal officials or village elders have been collated and incorporated into official records. The government of China is willing to co-operate in making these statistics available to us, and reports from our officers indicate that there is no intimidation practised against those seeking such documents. The obtaining of such documents was made easier with the establishment of diplomatic relations with China and the opening of our Embassy in Peking. Thus, the longtime problem of verifying identities as described by Mr. Con has been minimized by these developments.

Formation of a "Citizen's Tribunal"

Early in 1972, the Minister approved the establishment, on an experimental basis, of the "Admissions Review Committee", whose main objective would be to set up satisfactory machinery for determining identity and/or relationship problems in sponsored and nominated cases. The Committee was composed of senior officers experienced in Chinese Immigration problems who would meet, in the field to decide whether to hear direct representations from the Chinese community with respect to cases, or meet with members of the Chinese community to discuss Chinese immigration problems in general.

Shortly after the formation of the Committee, it was ascertained that the records available in the People's Republic of China were reliable and had

reduced identity and relationship problem cases to a mere handful. Because of the marked change in the nature of the problem, the Committee did not become operational.

There appears to be very little justification, therefore for a "Citizen's Tribunal" as envisaged by Mr. Con. Before it is refused, an application for a sponsored dependent is reviewed at senior levels in the Immigration Division. Sponsors who are Canadian citizens have the right to appeal a refusal by the Department to the independent Immigration Appeal Board and Federal court of Canada. The board hears appeals in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver; the Federal Court has regional courts in all major cities across Canada.

The assistance and legal recourses available to those who wish to bring relatives to Canada, coupled with the very small number of problem cases, as a result of the availability of authentic identity documents, obviates the need for yet another review level.

Nominated Relatives - Page 8 of Mr. Con's Report

Mr. Con suggests that a nominator be required to prove he can support the nominee with employment and welfare for five years by posting a bond with the government. To nominate a relative residents must, among other things, demonstrate that they have sufficient means to guarantee that the nominees and their families will not become public charges for five years after their arrival, else they cannot nominate (Section 33(4) (a) of the Regulations). While this is not clear from his Paper it appears that Mr. Con would like to see an increase in the requirements for nominators. For example what is intended by the phrase "that during the five year period, the immigrant cannot apply for any social welfare from the government," Presumably this would

- 5 -

not include such things as acquired unemployment insurance and other social benefits available to all Canadian residents. While there is no monitoring of what nominators do once their relatives arrive (and this could not be done without interfering unduly in their private lives) there is general agreement that nominators, as a rule, live up to their obligations. There are a number of valid reasons, of course, why a nominator may become unable to honour his undertaking - death, illness, bankruptcy, etc. In the few cases of deliberate fraud the only available sanction, i.e., deportation of the relative, would penalize the wrong party. Perhaps a fairer and more workable recommendation might be the withdrawal of further nomination privileges from nominators who "wilfully malingering with respect to their obligations".

Nevertheless, we agree that the nomination, like other provisions of the Regulations, warrant re-examination. This is the reasoning behind government's decision to undertake a review of the whole field of immigration policy. It goes without saying that proposals from organizations and private individuals will be appreciated and taken into account during the review.

In the meantime the Immigration Division is undertaking a complete review of the cases presented by Mr. Con in connection with his Paper. In view of the number involved; it will be possible only to study them individually as time permits during the processing of current applications. Results of the reviews will, therefore, become available periodically and the individuals will be contacted directly on an individual basis.



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF
CANADA TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

IT OUTLINES THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY FOR CHINESE PERSONS
WHO HAVE ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY
SHOULD READ IT CAREFULLY.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY *

IT IS NOT THE INTENTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE CURRENT INVESTIGATION TO PROSECUTE OR DEPORT FROM THE COUNTRY ANY CHINESE PRESENTLY IN CANADA WHO HAVE NOT THEMSELVES ENGAGED IN ASSISTING OTHER CHINESE, APART FROM THEIR OWN RELATIVES, TO ENTER CANADA ILLEGALLY.

THIS APPLIES TO CHINESE WHO HAVE THEMSELVES ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY ON THE BASIS OF HAVING GIVEN INCORRECT INFORMATION AS TO THEIR TRUE IDENTITY, AGE, MARITAL STATUS, RELATIVES AND SIMILAR FACTS RELATING TO THEIR FAMILY STATUS.

HOWEVER, THESE PEOPLE CAN ONLY BE HELPED TO ESTABLISH THE TRUE FACTS ON WHICH TO REGULARIZE THEIR STATUS IN CANADA IF THEY COME FORWARD ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE AND GIVE THE DEPARTMENT CORRECT INFORMATION ABOUT THEMSELVES. IF THIS IS NOT DONE, THEN THE INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED WILL ALWAYS BE LEFT IN A STATE OF UNCERTAINTY AND INSECURITY, BECAUSE NOTHING I CAN SAY AS MINISTER CAN GIVE THEM THE COMPLETE ASSURANCE THEY REQUIRE AND NEED UNLESS AND UNTIL THEY COME FORWARD AND ACTUALLY ESTABLISH THEMSELVES, ON THE BASIS OF THE CORRECT FACTS, AS PROPERLY LANDED IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

* BASED ON A STATEMENT BY THE HON. ELLEN FAIRCLOUGH, MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON JUNE 9, 1960.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY *

WE HAVE EVIDENCE THAT CONFIRMS WHAT WAS A FIRMLY HELD SUSPICION, NAMELY THAT THERE WAS AN EXTENSIVE RACKET IN THE ILLEGAL ENTRY OF CHINESE INTO CANADA, AND THAT IT WAS AN ORGANIZED RACKET.

GUILTY PERSONS WILL BE CHARGED AND PROSECUTED
I REFER NOW TO PERSONS WHO ARE GUILTY OF OPERATING AN ILLEGAL RACKET. I AM SATISFIED THAT WHEN THAT IS ESTABLISHED AND THE CHINESE COMMUNITY KNOW THAT SO FAR AS WE CAN WE WILL GET THESE RACKETEERS OFF THEIR BACKS, THEN THE FEELING OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY WILL BE ONE OF RELIEF AND SATISFACTION.

WHEN CHARGES ARE LAID AND WHEN IT BECOMES EVIDENT IN THE clearest MANNER POSSIBLE THAT OUR INTENTION IS TO CONVICT RACKETEERS AND NOT TO PROSECUTE OR HARASS PEOPLE WHO HAVE, IN MANY CASES, COMMITTED NO MORE THAN A TECHNICAL OFFENCE MANY YEARS AGO, I BELIEVE WE SHALL RECEIVE INCREASINGLY THE CO-OPERATION OF THE BEST ELEMENTS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY SO WE CAN CLEAR UP THIS RACKET AND DISPOSE OF IT ONCE AND FOR ALL.

I WANT TO LEAVE NO POSSIBILITY OF MISUNDERSTANDING AS TO OUR INTENTION TO CONTINUE THIS INVESTIGATION AND PRESS IT TO THE LIMIT OF EVERY RESOURCE AT OUR DISPOSAL, AND TO PROSECUTE THOSE WHO ARE THUS EXPOSED. I WANT TO MAKE THAT VERY CLEAR SO THE RACKETEERS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO TELL THE INNOCENT CHINESE, 'YOU HAD BETTER KEEP QUIET, BECAUSE NOTHING IS GOING TO COME OF THIS'. I WANT ALSO TO ASSURE THE CHINESE COMMUNITY THAT SOMETHING IS GOING TO COME OF THIS, BECAUSE TO THE BEST OF OUR ABILITY WE WANT TO GET THESE RACKETEERS OFF THEIR BACKS. I WANT TO ASSURE THE CHINESE COMMUNITY OF OUR DEEP SYMPATHY THAT THEY SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN THIS SITUATION, AND OF OUR DESIRE TO CLEAR IT UP SO THEY CAN GO ABOUT THEIR LIVES WITHOUT FEAR OR WORRY.

* BASED ON A STATEMENT BY THE HON. DAVIE FULTON, MINISTER OF JUSTICE, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON JULY 6, 1950.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY IS CLEARLY OUTLINED IN THE PRECEDING STATEMENTS. ALL RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY MUST BE RELIEVED TO KNOW THAT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO PUT AN END TO THE "PAPER FAMILY" SYSTEM, AND AT THE SAME TIME TAKE A HUMANE AND CONSIDERATE APPROACH TOWARDS THE LITTLE PEOPLE WHO ARE THE VICTIMS OF THE IMMIGRATION RACKET.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED PERSONS WHO HAVE ILLEGALLY ENTERED CANADA TO GO TO THEIR LOCAL IMMIGRATION OR R.C.M.P. OFFICE AND GIVE TRUTHFUL STATEMENTS ABOUT THEIR TRUE IDENTITY AND METHOD OF ENTRY, SO THAT THEIR LANDINGS CAN BE ADJUSTED. MANY PEOPLE WOULD LIKE TO DO THIS, BUT THEY ARE AFRAID THAT THEY WILL BE IN TROUBLE WITH THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BROKERS, AND THEY HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY DEPORT THEM IN SPITE OF ITS PROMISES. THIS STORY HAS PROBABLY BEEN STARTED BY THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BROKERS WHO HAVE NO REAL INTEREST IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN CANADA, AND WHO WISH TO PREVENT PROPER CO-OPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT THEMSELVES. THEY KNOW THAT SUCH A COURSE MAY CAST A BLACK SHADOW OVER THE CHINESE IN CANADA, BUT THEY SEEM TO BE DETERMINED TO PUT SELF-INTEREST BEFORE THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

THE "PAPER FAMILY" SYSTEM IS WELL KNOWN TO THE GOVERNMENT. MANY PERSONS WHO HAVE VISITED CHINA REGULARLY IN PAST YEARS CLAIM ONE OR MORE CHILDREN BORN OR CONCEIVED DURING EACH VISIT. THE PAPERS FOR THESE 'SLOTS' CAN THEN BE SOLD TO PERSONS WHO WISH TO ENTER CANADA BUT WHO ARE INELIGIBLE UNDER CANADIAN LAW. SOME UNFORTUNATE CHINESE IN CANADA HAVE BEEN FORCED BY THE BROKERS TO GIVE THEIR PAPERS TO IMPOSTORS WHILE THEIR OWN CHILDREN REMAINED IN CHINA. MANY OF THESE PEOPLE ORIGINALLY ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY AND WERE THREATENED WITH EXPOSURE AND DEPORTATION IF THEY DID NOT CO-OPERATE. THE SYSTEM IS UNDER THE CONTROL OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BROKERS AND RACKETEERS IN CANADA AND CHINA, AND THESE UNSCRUPULOUS PEOPLE EXTORT LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY FOR THEIR SERVICES.

THEY STATE THAT PART OF THE MONEY IS USED TO BRIBE IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN CANADA AND HONG KONG, AND THAT BECAUSE OF THEIR INFLUENCE ON SENIOR IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS THEY WILL STOP THE INVESTIGATION. THE INVESTIGATION WILL NOT BE STOPPED UNTIL IT IS COMPLETED. IT SHOULD BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THESE BROKERS HAVE NO INFLUENCE IN THE IMMIGRATION BRANCH, AND THEIR STATEMENTS ABOUT BRIBING IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS ARE DESIGNED TO EXTORT EVEN MORE MONEY FOR THEMSELVES. THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO BRING THE IMMIGRATION BROKERS AND THE RACKETEERS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM TO JUSTICE, AND YOU CAN BE CERTAIN THAT THIS IS THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

MOST NEWCOMERS FROM CHINA SEEK A FREE LIFE WHERE THEY CAN REUNITE THEIR FAMILIES AND LIVE IN PEACE AND HARMONY AS EQUAL

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Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

PARTNERS WITH THEIR NEIGHBOURS. YOU CANNOT EXPECT TO ENJOY ITS PRIVILEGES WITHOUT ACCEPTING THE RESPONSIBILITIES THAT GO WITH IT. OUR LAWS ARE THE FRAMEWORK OF OUR SOCIETY, AND IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY PERSON LIVING IN CANADA TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT IN PREVENTING VIOLATIONS. ANY RESPONSIBLE CHINESE WHO HAS ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY AND WHO DELIBERATELY WITHHOLDS THIS INFORMATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT IS PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE ILLEGAL BROKERS AND IS NOT ASSUMING HIS RESPONSIBILITIES AS A RESIDENT OF CANADA. IF HE FOLLOWS SUCH A COURSE HE MAY NOT ONLY JEOPARDIZE HIS OWN POSITION, BUT MAY EVENTUALLY HURT HIS FAMILY AND THE ENTIRE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS FAMILY FOR CORRECTING HIS IMMIGRATION LANDING, AND HE CAN NOW DO THIS BY MAKING A TRUTHFUL STATEMENT. IF HE FAILS TO HAVE HIS STATUS ADJUSTED, HE WILL PREVENT HIS CHILDREN FROM USING THEIR PROPER FAMILY NAME, AND IF HE SHOULD DIE UNDER HIS ASSUMED IDENTITY, HE WILL HAVE FAILED IN HIS DUTY AS A FATHER BY PLACING HIS CHILDREN IN AN INTOLERABLE POSITION.

THE SPONSOR WHO HAS BEEN FORCED TO PROVIDE HIS PAPERS FOR THE ENTRY OF AN IMPOSTOR IS IN AN EQUALLY SERIOUS POSITION. IF HE FAILS TO TELL THE TRUTH AND HIS TRUE FAMILY IS NOT RECORDED IN THE IMMIGRATION RECORDS BEFORE HE DIES, THE IMPOSTOR WILL BE IN A POSITION TO CLAIM THAT HE IS THE LEGAL HEIR AND THAT HE IS ENTITLED, UNDER CANADIAN LAW, TO INHERIT A SHARE OF THE ESTATE. UNLESS THE TRUE FACTS ARE KNOWN, HIS OWN CHILDREN MAY GET NOTHING.

YOU ARE THEREFORE URGED TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT BY ADVISING ANY PERSON WHO HAS ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY TO GO TO THE LOCAL IMMIGRATION OR R.C.M.P. OFFICE AND MAKE A COMPLETE AND TRUTHFUL STATEMENT ABOUT HIS TRUE IDENTITY AND HIS METHOD OF ENTRY. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLEARING UP THIS SITUATION RESTS SQUARELY WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY IN CANADA AND, IN SPITE OF THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BROKERS' EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE CHINESE FROM DEMONSTRATING THEIR LOYALTY TO CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT IS SATISFIED THAT IT WILL OBTAIN THE FULL CO-OPERATION OF ALL CONCERNED. BY OFFERING YOUR FULL CO-OPERATION TO THE GOVERNMENT IN THIS WAY YOU WILL CLEARLY DEMONSTRATE TO THE COUNTRY AT LARGE THAT THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN CANADA ARE PREPARED TO ASSUME THEIR FULL RESPONSIBILITIES AS EQUAL PARTNERS IN OUR CANADIAN SOCIETY.

AUGUST

OCTOBER

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AOUT

OCTOBRE

MEMORANDA / AIDE-MEMOIRE

ASA

We need an expurgated version of the Con paper, in line with the notes hereunder, suitable for distribution to the Board members. The original document should remain on file for reference purposes.

Since it is now too late for this week's meeting of the Board, this is not a priority job, but should not be left too long.

You had better let Keohane know what is going on, since he seems to have been bypassed.

Julian 2248
Julienne

SEPTEMBER

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DIMANCHE

Julian 2247
Julienne

MEMO

OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY MINISTER

CABINET DU
SOUS-MINISTRE

D.M. ✓
— TBS

pls discuss this report with the new members. should we clean-up our own records if it is relevant to them?

The report prepared by the Immigration Division is complete and accurate. But it is not at all flattering to Chinese Canadians. If we are going to send it to Jaskula, shouldn't the letter to him emphasize the confidential nature of the information?

000065

TBS.



Manpower and Immigration

Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

Assistant Deputy Minister

Sous-ministre adjoint

Immigration

R. & P.

See DM's note
And ~~F.A.~~ J.S.'s
expansion on it.

I think our comments
sound too defensive.
The report is informative
and thorough, but it is
more than we need to
deal with Mr. Conn's
point. Can it be
re-written please?
(Shorter & more
detailed).

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION



TO
A

Mr. A.E. Gotlieb
Deputy Minister

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

DATE October 5, 1973.

FROM
De

Duncan R. Campbell,
Assistant Deputy Minister
(Strategic Planning and Research)

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants
- Paper by Mr. Harry Con

I am attaching a reply prepared by the Immigration Division, with which I am in agreement, to a paper prepared by Mr. Harry Con, a member of the Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants on "Chinese Immigration" on which the Department was asked to comment.

s.19(1)

Mr. Con [redacted]

[redacted] makes a number of statements in his paper, a copy of which is attached, relating to allegedly discriminatory practices by the Canadian Government in the past, in the matter of Chinese immigration and puts forward some proposals for changes in existing procedures.

The Departmental response comments on the points raised by Mr. Con and sets the record straight in areas where Mr. Con's version does not conform to the facts of the situation.

If you are in agreement, you may wish to send the departmental response forward for the Minister's signature if he approves.

D. R. Campbell

Not deal. See observations by D.M and ADM (Immigration)

[Signature]



Minister
Manpower
and Immigration

Ministre
Main-d'œuvre
et Immigration

October 8, 1973.

Dear Mr. Jaskula:

I am attaching for the information of the members of the Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants, a commentary by the Department on the paper entitled "A Report to the Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants on Chinese Immigration Problems" which was presented to the Board by Mr. Harry Con at its 12th Meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Andras

attach.

Mr. John Jaskula,
Acting Chairman,
Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants
Room 218,
Bourque Memorial Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

305 Rideau Street
Ottawa K1A 0J9

305, rue rideau
Ottawa K1A 0J9

Chinese Immigration - Mr. Con's report to the
Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants

It would be less than honest to say that the Chinese, who are one of the oldest ethnic groups in Canada, have not suffered under past immigration and citizenship legislation. We are in substantial agreement with Mr. Con's views regarding the restrictions and difficulties associated with past Chinese immigration. As Mr. Con acknowledges, however, since 1947, the laws were progressively eased. For six years now Chinese have been on an equal footing with everybody else with respect to their eligibility for admission to Canada. Also, and perhaps to offset earlier discrimination, Chinese have been given substantial concessions especially in regard to questions of identity.

Having said this, however, we cannot accept without reservation, some of the observations in Mr. Con's paper. It is not entirely accurate to say, for example, that the Chinese resorted to the use of illegal means to get their dependants to Canada, primarily to compensate for discriminatory legislation. We will not dwell unduly on the historical background, but it is important that the implications of Mr. Con's remarks concerning the 1960 amnesty and the subsequent Adjustment Statement Program be placed in proper perspective. The 1960 investigation into illegal Chinese immigration was launched in the face of concrete evidence that massive fraud on an organized scale had existed for years. Illegal admissions were arranged by syndicates or individuals who made a business of arranging for the admission of inadmissible persons into Canada from Hong Kong. Contrary to popular belief, a large number of these illegal immigrants were not close relatives of Canadian residents, rather,

-2-

they were brought to Canada solely for profit of illegal immigration agents. Our investigations showed that frequently relatives and friends, no doubt largely influenced by ties of blood and sympathy, were parties to such illegal entries. By far the greatest number of immigration frauds were perpetrated through the use of the 'paper family' and 'slots'. Simply stated, this was a method by which fictitious relatives were included in the family composition. For example, a man might claim to have four sons, whereas in reality, he had only two. The other two 'slots' could then be sold, often for a considerable price, to impostors wishing to immigrate to Canada. This gave rise to extensive abuse in Chinese immigration with which present and past governments have attempted to cope.

The Chinese immigration agent was the broker who brought buyers and sellers of 'slots' together. Some unfortunate Chinese were forced to give their papers to impostors while their own children remained in China. This naturally added greatly to their problems when they sought to bring their true relatives to Canada. Possessing sufficient influence to protect his anonymity outside the Chinese community, the agent promoted and extended his operation into the largest scale racket with which we have ever dealt. The persons who entered Canada by misrepresentation were not considered to be the principal offenders and the basic objective of the investigation started in 1960 was not to detect and punish them but rather to halt the 'slot' traffic and to secure the evidence necessary to expose and prosecute the agent and others engaged in organizing these illegal entries.

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The government in 1960, therefore, announced amnesty for all those Chinese who entered Canada illegally, but who had not profited through the illegal admission of others, if they would come forward so that their status could be adjusted. At that time, it was estimated that approximately 21,000 persons of Chinese race had entered Canada by misrepresentation. The amnesty and subsequent adjustment statement program enabled some 12,500 of these persons to establish themselves as properly landed immigrants and exposed many of the so called agents. (See attached statements of government policy concerning these programs).

Family Reunion

A cardinal principle in Canadian immigration policy is the reunification of families. In this there is recognition that reunification not only strengthens the working resolve of those already here, it contributes as well to happiness and prosperity through the sharing of tasks of parents and dependants and by providing psychological and financial security in times of personal crisis. As a result the sponsorship and nomination provisions of Canadian Immigration Regulations are perhaps the most generous of any immigrant receiving country.

Mr. Con has suggested extension of the family reunion principles (in the case of Chinese) through greater use of section 31(1)(h) of the Regulations. It might be observed here that the granting of unique privileges to particular groups is, in fact, a form of discrimination (in this instance discrimination in favour of Chinese).

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Discrimination for or against any group is contrary to the principles of universality inherent in our Regulations.

Section 31(1)(h) has proven to be the most troublesome of the clauses pertaining to sponsorship. Its original intent was to make provision for a person who was all alone in Canada and who had no relatives of the degree of relationship mentioned in paragraphs (c) to (f) of section 31(1) (i.e. no father, mother, son, daughter, grandfather, grandmother, brother, sister, nephew, niece, grandson or granddaughter) to sponsor, once in a lifetime, some person from among his more distant relatives to be with him to give him aid and comfort here. This provision has been badly abused, particularly by the Chinese, since its inception in 1967. Often relatives in Canada who are eligible to nominate relatives but who are unable to provide adequate settlement arrangements, attempt to submit an application under section 31(1)(h), thus transferring the intending immigrant to the sponsored categories and avoiding the financial safeguards imposed by the nominated relative Regulation. Also relatives in Canada endeavor to sponsor under Section 31 (1)(h) persons who failed to qualify as nominated relatives. On reviewing the various files involved, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that these nominators are more interested in effecting the admission of nominated relatives who are unable to achieve a modest 20 units of assessment than they are in a proper utilization of section 31(1)(h). Surely a relative cannot be dependent on a person in Canada if the sponsor cannot even provide minimum settlement arrangements as required under the nominated category. Also it is difficult to

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appreciate that there are compassionate reasons for the admission of a "refused nominated relative" unless valid reasons come from the sponsor and not the relative's inability to meet the selection criteria. In the majority of cases reviewed, many of the applications cannot be seen as meeting the intent of the Minister's 1967 statement to the Parliamentary Committee.

Problems of Identification

In the past, the greatest problem faced in examining immigrants from mainland China was the difficulty in verifying their identities. Immigrants arrived in Hong Kong with virtually no identifying documents and until recently, there was no access to official records which could be used to verify the statements of the individuals. In recent years, family heads applying in Hong Kong have been required to make statutory declarations giving particulars of the composition of their immediate families remaining on the mainland. It would seem reasonable to assume that family heads who make such solemn declarations when applying for admission to Canada should not be permitted, at a later date, to come to our offices and present a whole new family history complete with new relatives. However, all too frequently this is the case. Persons who falsely describe their families in such circumstances should have to face the consequences of their action.

The Chinese people are probably the most documented people in the world even though in the past all records were kept within the clan or village. A prominent feature in many Chinese homes is what is

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commonly known as their "Three Generation Papers". They are, naturally, reluctant to produce these documents but some which we had an opportunity to view have provided complete family history as far back as 1650.

Registration of vital statistics in China became compulsory in 1952, and records from 1930 onward, previously maintained by the Municipal officials or village elders have been collated and incorporated into official records. As a result it is possible to obtain documents from the Peoples Republic of China relating to the composition of a family, thus making it possible to verify statements by family heads. To date, reports indicate that there is no intimidation practised against those seeking such documents, and the obtaining of such documents is made easier with the establishment of diplomatic relations with China and the opening of our Embassy in Peking.

The procedure for obtaining these documents is relatively simple. All that is required is that the person concerned, whether resident in Canada, Hong Kong or the People's Republic of China, request a clan relative or friend residing in the People's Republic of China to submit a statement concerning identity, relationship or composition of the family, whichever facet is involved. This is sworn to before a Notary Public of the People's Court in the Commune of residence and then authenticated at provincial level. It is then forwarded to the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China for verification and onward transmission to our Embassy in Peking.

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Formation of a "Citizen's Tribunal"

Early in 1972, the Minister approved the establishment, on an experimental basis, of the "Admissions Review Committee", whose main objective would be to set up satisfactory machinery for determining identity and/or relationship problems in sponsored and nominated cases. The Committee was composed of senior officers experienced in Chinese Immigration problems who would meet, in the field to decide whether to hear direct representations from the Chinese community with respect to cases, or meet with members of the Chinese community to discuss Chinese immigration problems in general.

Shortly after the formation of the Committee, it was ascertained that the records available in the People's Republic of China were reliable and had reduced identity and relationship problem cases to a mere handful. Because of the marked change in the nature of the problem, the existence of the Committee was not publicized, nor were meetings held with the Chinese community. In fact, the Committee has not met for quite some time now and the need for its existence has diminished.

Justification for a "Citizen's Tribunal" as suggested by Mr. Con, is not evident. Before it is refused, an application for a sponsored dependent is reviewed at senior levels in the Immigration Division. Sponsors who are Canadian citizens have the right to appeal a refusal by the Department to the independent Immigration Appeal Board and Federal Court of Canada. The board hears appeals in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver; the Federal Court has regional courts in all major cities across Canada.

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The assistance and legal recourses available to those who wish to bring relatives to Canada, coupled with the very small number of problem cases, would appear to obviate the need for yet another review level. Moreover, insofar as verification of relationship is concerned, as stated earlier, it is now possible, with the establishment of diplomatic relations with China, and the opening of our embassy in Peking, to obtain documents to verify that they do have the relationship claims to the sponsor or nominator in Canada.

Nominated Relatives - Page 8 of Mr. Con's Report

Mr. Con suggests that a nominator be required to prove he can support the nominee with employment and welfare for five years by posting a bond with the government. As Mr. Con is no doubt aware, to nominate a relative residents must, among other things, demonstrate that they have sufficient means to guarantee that the nominees and their families will not become public charges for five years after their arrival (section 33(4)(a) of the Regulations). While there is no monitoring of what nominators actually do once their relatives arrive, (and this could not be done without interfering unduly in their private lives), it is agreed that nominators, as a rule, do live up to their obligations. Although this is not what Mr. Con would want, there is a danger that enforcement of his proposals could result in charges of inequity that the well-to-do can nominate while others of moderate means are unable to do so. The nomination provisions of the Regulations do warrant some re-examination in order to judge their usefulness, their meaning for the people

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involved, and their impact on our larger immigration objectives. Indeed, the relevant sections of the Regulations are now being reviewed against the experience of the past 5½ years. No doubt adjustments will result from this comprehensive re-examination. It goes without saying, that submissions we have received from organizations and private individuals will be taken into account during the review.

In the meantime, on being provided with a list of the cases referred to in Mr. Con's paper, we will examine the circumstances of these cases, insofar as this is possible.



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF
CANADA TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

IT OUTLINES THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY FOR CHINESE PERSONS
WHO HAVE ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY AND EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY
SHOULD READ IT CAREFULLY.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY *

IT IS NOT THE INTENTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE CURRENT INVESTIGATION TO PROSECUTE OR DEPORT FROM THE COUNTRY ANY CHINESE PRESENTLY IN CANADA WHO HAVE NOT THEMSELVES ENGAGED IN ASSISTING OTHER CHINESE, APART FROM THEIR OWN RELATIVES, TO ENTER CANADA ILLEGALLY.

THIS APPLIES TO CHINESE WHO HAVE THEMSELVES ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY ON THE BASIS OF HAVING GIVEN INCORRECT INFORMATION AS TO THEIR TRUE IDENTITY, AGE, MARITAL STATUS, RELATIVES AND SIMILAR FACTS RELATING TO THEIR FAMILY STATUS.

HOWEVER, THESE PEOPLE CAN ONLY BE HELPED TO ESTABLISH THE TRUE FACTS ON WHICH TO REGULARIZE THEIR STATUS IN CANADA IF THEY COME FORWARD ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE AND GIVE THE DEPARTMENT CORRECT INFORMATION ABOUT THEMSELVES. IF THIS IS NOT DONE, THEN THE INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED WILL ALWAYS BE LEFT IN A STATE OF UNCERTAINTY AND INSECURITY, BECAUSE NOTHING I CAN SAY AS MINISTER CAN GIVE THEM THE COMPLETE ASSURANCE THEY REQUIRE AND NEED UNLESS AND UNTIL THEY COME FORWARD AND ACTUALLY ESTABLISH THEMSELVES, ON THE BASIS OF THE CORRECT FACTS, AS PROPERLY LANDED IMMIGRANTS IN CANADA.

* BASED ON A STATEMENT BY THE HON. ELLEN FAIRCLOUGH, MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON JUNE 9, 1960.

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STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY *

WE HAVE EVIDENCE THAT CONFIRMS WHAT WAS A FIRMLY HELD SUSPICION, NAMELY THAT THERE WAS AN EXTENSIVE RACKET IN THE ILLEGAL ENTRY OF CHINESE INTO CANADA, AND THAT IT WAS AN ORGANIZED RACKET.

GUILTY PERSONS WILL BE CHARGED AND PROSECUTED
I REFER NOW TO PERSONS WHO ARE GUILTY OF OPERATING AN ILLEGAL RACKET. I AM SATISFIED THAT WHEN THAT IS ESTABLISHED AND THE CHINESE COMMUNITY KNOW THAT SO FAR AS WE CAN WE WILL GET THESE RACKETEERS OFF THEIR BACKS, THEN THE FEELING OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY WILL BE ONE OF RELIEF AND SATISFACTION.

WHEN CHARGES ARE LAID AND WHEN IT BECOMES EVIDENT IN THE clearest MANNER POSSIBLE THAT OUR INTENTION IS TO CONVICT RACKETEERS AND NOT TO PROSECUTE OR HARASS PEOPLE WHO HAVE, IN MANY CASES, COMMITTED NO MORE THAN A TECHNICAL OFFENCE MANY YEARS AGO, I BELIEVE WE SHALL RECEIVE INCREASINGLY THE CO-OPERATION OF THE BEST ELEMENTS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY SO WE CAN CLEAR UP THIS RACKET AND DISPOSE OF IT ONCE AND FOR ALL.

I WANT TO LEAVE NO POSSIBILITY OF MISUNDERSTANDING AS TO OUR INTENTION TO CONTINUE THIS INVESTIGATION AND PRESS IT TO THE LIMIT OF EVERY RESOURCE AT OUR DISPOSAL, AND TO PROSECUTE THOSE WHO ARE THUS EXPOSED. I WANT TO MAKE THAT VERY CLEAR SO THE RACKETEERS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO TELL THE INNOCENT CHINESE, 'YOU HAD BETTER KEEP QUIET, BECAUSE NOTHING IS GOING TO COME OF THIS'. I WANT ALSO TO ASSURE THE CHINESE COMMUNITY THAT SOMETHING IS GOING TO COME OF THIS, BECAUSE TO THE BEST OF OUR ABILITY WE WANT TO GET THESE RACKETEERS OFF THEIR BACKS. I WANT TO ASSURE THE CHINESE COMMUNITY OF OUR DEEP SYMPATHY THAT THEY SHOULD BE INVOLVED IN THIS SITUATION, AND OF OUR DESIRE TO CLEAR IT UP SO THEY CAN GO ABOUT THEIR LIVES WITHOUT FEAR OR WORRY.

* BASED ON A STATEMENT BY THE HON. DAVIE FULTON, MINISTER OF JUSTICE, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON JULY 6, 1950.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY IS CLEARLY OUTLINED IN THE PRECEDING STATEMENTS. ALL RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY MUST BE RELIEVED TO KNOW THAT THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO PUT AN END TO THE "PAPER FAMILY" SYSTEM, AND AT THE SAME TIME TAKE A HUMANE AND CONSIDERATE APPROACH TOWARDS THE LITTLE PEOPLE WHO ARE THE VICTIMS OF THE IMMIGRATION RACKET.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ASKED PERSONS WHO HAVE ILLEGALLY ENTERED CANADA TO GO TO THEIR LOCAL IMMIGRATION OR R.C.M.P. OFFICE AND GIVE TRUTHFUL STATEMENTS ABOUT THEIR TRUE IDENTITY AND METHOD OF ENTRY, SO THAT THEIR LANDINGS CAN BE ADJUSTED. MANY PEOPLE WOULD LIKE TO DO THIS, BUT THEY ARE AFRAID THAT THEY WILL BE IN TROUBLE WITH THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BROKERS, AND THEY HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY DEPORT THEM IN SPITE OF ITS PROMISES. THIS STORY HAS PROBABLY BEEN STARTED BY THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BROKERS WHO HAVE NO REAL INTEREST IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN CANADA, AND WHO WISH TO PREVENT PROPER CO-OPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT THEMSELVES. THEY KNOW THAT SUCH A COURSE MAY CAST A BLACK SHADOW OVER THE CHINESE IN CANADA, BUT THEY SEEM TO BE DETERMINED TO PUT SELF-INTEREST BEFORE THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

THE "PAPER FAMILY" SYSTEM IS WELL KNOWN TO THE GOVERNMENT. MANY PERSONS WHO HAVE VISITED CHINA REGULARLY IN PAST YEARS CLAIM ONE OR MORE CHILDREN BORN OR CONCEIVED DURING EACH VISIT. THE PAPERS FOR THESE 'SLOTS' CAN THEN BE SOLD TO PERSONS WHO WISH TO ENTER CANADA BUT WHO ARE INELIGIBLE UNDER CANADIAN LAW. SOME UNFORTUNATE CHINESE IN CANADA HAVE BEEN FORCED BY THE BROKERS TO GIVE THEIR PAPERS TO IMPOSTORS WHILE THEIR OWN CHILDREN REMAINED IN CHINA. MANY OF THESE PEOPLE ORIGINALLY ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY AND WERE THREATENED WITH EXPOSURE AND DEPORTATION IF THEY DID NOT CO-OPERATE. THE SYSTEM IS UNDER THE CONTROL OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BROKERS AND RACKETEERS IN CANADA AND CHINA, AND THESE UNSCRUPULOUS PEOPLE EXTORT LARGE AMOUNTS OF MONEY FOR THEIR SERVICES.

THEY STATE THAT PART OF THE MONEY IS USED TO BRIBE IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS IN CANADA AND HONG KONG, AND THAT BECAUSE OF THEIR INFLUENCE ON SENIOR IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS THEY WILL STOP THE INVESTIGATION. THE INVESTIGATION WILL NOT BE STOPPED UNTIL IT IS COMPLETED. IT SHOULD BE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT THESE BROKERS HAVE NO INFLUENCE IN THE IMMIGRATION BRANCH, AND THEIR STATEMENTS ABOUT BRIBING IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS ARE DESIGNED TO EXTORT EVEN MORE MONEY FOR THEMSELVES. THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO BRING THE IMMIGRATION BROKERS AND THE RACKETEERS ASSOCIATED WITH THEM TO JUSTICE, AND YOU CAN BE CERTAIN THAT THIS IS THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

MOST NEWCOMERS FROM CHINA SEEK A FREE LIFE WHERE THEY CAN REUNITE THEIR FAMILIES AND LIVE IN PEACE AND HARMONY AS EQUAL

CANNOT EXPECT TO ENJOY ITS PRIVILEGES WITHOUT ACCEPTING THE RESPONSIBILITIES THAT GO WITH IT. OUR LAWS ARE THE FRAMEWORK OF OUR SOCIETY, AND IT IS THE DUTY OF EVERY PERSON LIVING IN CANADA TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT IN PREVENTING VIOLATIONS. ANY RESPONSIBLE CHINESE WHO HAS ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY AND WHO DELIBERATELY WITHHOLDS THIS INFORMATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT IS PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE ILLEGAL BROKERS AND IS NOT ASSUMING HIS RESPONSIBILITIES AS A RESIDENT OF CANADA. IF HE FOLLOWS SUCH A COURSE HE MAY NOT ONLY JEOPARDIZE HIS OWN POSITION, BUT MAY EVENTUALLY HURT HIS FAMILY AND THE ENTIRE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

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THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO HIS FAMILY FOR CORRECTING HIS IMMIGRATION LANDING, AND HE CAN NOW DO THIS BY MAKING A TRUTHFUL STATEMENT. IF HE FAILS TO HAVE HIS STATUS ADJUSTED, HE WILL PREVENT HIS CHILDREN FROM USING THEIR PROPER FAMILY NAME, AND IF HE SHOULD DIE UNDER HIS ASSUMED IDENTITY, HE WILL HAVE FAILED IN HIS DUTY AS A FATHER BY PLACING HIS CHILDREN IN AN INTOLERABLE POSITION.

THE SPONSOR WHO HAS BEEN FORCED TO PROVIDE HIS PAPERS FOR THE ENTRY OF AN IMPOSTOR IS IN AN EQUALLY SERIOUS POSITION. IF HE FAILS TO TELL THE TRUTH AND HIS TRUE FAMILY IS NOT RECORDED IN THE IMMIGRATION RECORDS BEFORE HE DIES, THE IMPOSTOR WILL BE IN A POSITION TO CLAIM THAT HE IS THE LEGAL HEIR AND THAT HE IS ENTITLED, UNDER CANADIAN LAW, TO INHERIT A SHARE OF THE ESTATE. UNLESS THE TRUE FACTS ARE KNOWN, HIS OWN CHILDREN MAY GET NOTHING.

YOU ARE THEREFORE URGED TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT BY ADVISING ANY PERSON WHO HAS ENTERED CANADA ILLEGALLY TO GO TO THE LOCAL IMMIGRATION OR R.C.M.P. OFFICE AND MAKE A COMPLETE AND TRUTHFUL STATEMENT ABOUT HIS TRUE IDENTITY AND HIS METHOD OF ENTRY. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLEARING UP THIS SITUATION RESTS SQUARELY WITH THE MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE COMMUNITY IN CANADA AND, IN SPITE OF THE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION BROKERS' EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE CHINESE FROM DEMONSTRATING THEIR LOYALTY TO CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT IS SATISFIED THAT IT WILL OBTAIN THE FULL CO-OPERATION OF ALL CONCERNED. BY OFFERING YOUR FULL CO-OPERATION TO THE GOVERNMENT IN THIS WAY YOU WILL CLEARLY DEMONSTRATE TO THE COUNTRY AT LARGE THAT THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN CANADA ARE PREPARED TO ASSUME THEIR FULL RESPONSIBILITIES AS EQUAL PARTNERS IN OUR CANADIAN SOCIETY.

A REPORT TO THE
ADVISORY BOARD ON THE ADJUSTMENT OF IMMIGRANTS
ON CHINESE IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS

Submitted by:

Harry Con

December 29, 1973

On behalf of the Chinese community in Canada, I would like to present their immigration problems to our board with the sincere hope that our board will assist to make recommendations to the Minister to implement some of the proposals in this report. This action will not only help solve the Chinese Canadians' problems, but also other ethnic groups with similar types of problems.

My report to the board today is based on the brief that the Chinese community in Vancouver presented to the Honourable Otto Lang, Minister of Immigration and Manpower when he visited Vancouver Chinatown with the Vancouver Centre M.P., the Honourable Ron Basford, the Minister of State for Urban Affairs on October 8th, 1971.

I remember the words of our Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Trudeau in his campaign in Vancouver, B. C. during the last election. He spoke at the Pacific National Exhibition to multi-racial ethnic groups and said, "Our government cares for her people, cares for the young and cares for the old." It is with this in mind that I begin this presentation.

In order for you to understand some of the Chinese immigration problems, the why and how we worked, struggled and fought, it is necessary for me to review with you a capsule history of the Chinese in Canada. For what happened to us in Canada's first one hundred years is unfortunately not only a part of us, part of our children, but also part of Canada.

As early as 1858, the Chinese were in British Columbia

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working along the Fraser River and in Barkerville, as miners, fishermen and farmers. In 1863, it was reported that there were 2,500 Chinese in Canada.

In 1884, there were 15,000 - 18,000 reported in Canada. They were here to help build the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was not until the completion of the railway and the assurance of Confederation that discriminatory laws were passed against the Chinese. In 1886, the Canadian government passed immigration laws to slow down Chinese entry into Canada by first passing a head tax of \$50.00, then in 1900, the tax was increased to \$100.00 and in 1903, to \$500.00.

In 1907 - 1923, there were 42,910 persons of Chinese extraction in Canada, most of them living in British Columbia. In the year 1923, the immigration door slammed tight. From 1923 - 1945, the immigration department only allowed forty-four Chinese into Canada as immigrants.

This period was the dark period for the Chinese. They were prohibited by law in some provinces to vote, to enter into the professions like law, medicine, pharmacy, even though they did get into university. They were restricted to live in certain areas of the city, the families were separated with the men here in Canada and the women and children in China.

The Chinese people are a hard working and basically a law-abiding group. They tried their best to learn how to survive in a foreign land. They accepted the discrimination, the hardships, the prejudices. Perhaps it is because of these conditions that they knew that Canada would not be their

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permanent home. This was basically the thinking of the Chinese from 1888 to 1945. There is a saying among the Chinese, "a tree can grow to a thousand feet tall, but the leaves will fall back to the ground." For the people, this type of thinking is changing.

In the Second World War, the Chinese who were lucky enough to be Canadians by birth, did not enjoy the same rights as other non-Chinese Canadians. In spite of this, sons and daughters of the early immigrants joined and served in the war in many ways.

In 1947, the Canadian immigration laws were slowly changing and a new Citizenship Act was passed. This enabled the Chinese to apply for citizenship and to bring their families together. Thus, the forced lonely life of many a Chinese bachelor who had been separated from his loved ones for over ten years ended.

The most important change was the fact that Chinese would become Canadian citizens, thus having the right to vote and the right to take part in the democratic process that they fought for.

Yet all was not well. The immigration laws were still unfair against the Chinese, many of them were still separated from their families and many of the Chinese felt that the government did lose their "mandate from heaven" because of the unjust laws. Therefore, the Chinese circumvented the immigration laws. Rightly or wrongly, this is what the people felt. They

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did what they felt was morally right, that is, the family should stay together and that there had been too long of an unjust separation. They felt that Canada was the place to be and Canada would be their permanent home. At that time, many Chinese people because of the unfair discriminatory laws were forced by social pressure to bring their families over to Canada, illegally. Thus in 1960, the Chinese community like many other ethnic communities, was investigated by the Canadian government of the illegal entry of Chinese into Canada.

Unfortunately, the government went about the investigation like a bull in a China shop. Instead of appealing to the sense of justice and righteousness of the Chinese community, admitting to the unfairness of the immigration laws, making known to the community that they were seeking the exploiters of the unfortunate situation, the government chose to hire police from Hong Kong. However, these outside police had no understanding of the Chinese Canadian people and went about the wrong way. It seems the government can not be trusted and the government was again picking out the Chinese Community for harrassment. The Chinese community knew that they were not the only group that indulged in circumventing the unjust immigration laws of Canada.

The Chinese people were afraid and it took three years before the Chinese community began to change its attitude. In 1963, amnesty for the Chinese people came into effect and it was not until then that the people of the community who entered into Canada illegally began one by one to come forward to adjust their status voluntarily.

- 5 -

In 1967, the Canadian government once again revised the immigration laws. Now the policy is based on a point system. This seems to be a fairer kind of discrimination. At present, though many of the families are reunited, there are still problems that have been carried over from the injustices of the 20's and 30's.

Today, the Chinese immigration problems are really not so much a "Chinese" problem as they are a "human" problem, a problem that has to do with man's natural instinct of wanting his family and kin together. I am certain that one can find similar cases with other groups. The difference with this group is that they are victims of history. In China they have lived through a history of their terrible civil war, a history of World War II, and in Canada, they have faced a history of unfair and discriminatory laws.

The question is not who is wrong, but what can we do now for the Canadian citizens of Chinese ancestry. The people for whom we are concerned gave us a foundation in Canada, a vision that inspite of discriminatory laws, of prejudice, provided a future for all in Canada regardless of race and religion. Now during these twilight years, all they are asking for is to be reunited with their families.

It is my understanding that there have been many refusals of applications of this type by the immigration office in Hong Kong. The reasons seem to be that of establishing relationship and family identity. This is hard enough in a Canadian culture under normal circumstances with people who keep family records.

- 6 -

But it is extremely difficult to ask this of the Chinese for certainly one must consider the civil war in China as well as the unfair and unjust immigration laws in Canada at the time.

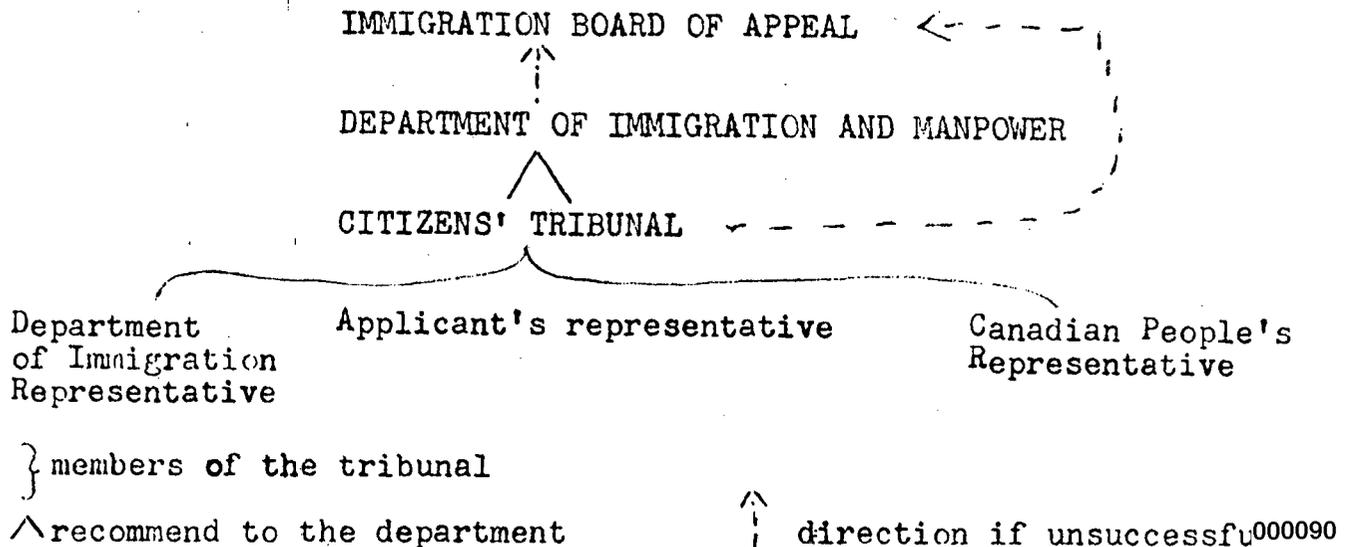
We know that this is a complicated problem, but let us be just in our demands. Let us give just dues to the men and women whose sweat and toil helped us to be where we are. To have been Chinese in Canada during the "twenties" was not an easy thing. Yet one can see what these pioneers did for us and for this country.

I would like to request our board to recommend to the Minister, based upon a just social and humanitarian immigration policy, to allow this type of Senior Chinese Canadian Citizens sponsor their relatives to come to Canada to join them in their remaining years. I would like to suggest that the immigration department allow this type of citizen to apply under the present immigration regulations "31-1H", provided that the applicant will sign a statement with the immigration department that this is his or her whole intention.

I would also like to make a suggestion in regard to the family relationship problems. I would like to request our board to recommend to the Minister to set up a "Citizens' Tribunal" to assist in settling the problems of relationship instead of letting the case stop at Hong Kong. The reason behind this suggestion is the fact that we feel that the decision should be made ^{by} an applicant's fellow Canadian, not a civil servant sitting in judgment in a Hong Kong office. The concept is that the "Citizens' Tribunal" should be set up with a representative from

- 7 -

the department, from the applicant, and another one that is neutral to hear all the facts of the case. The department will have a chance to say why they do not believe the applicant, or why the applicant does not meet the regulations. Then the applicant can state his facts, either by himself or by a representative, and his witnesses. Then, under the chairmanship of a representative of a person from the people at large who will also hear, ask questions, look at proofs offered against and for the case, the "Tribunal" can then make a recommendation to the department with either a majority report, or a minority report on the situation. Thus, we feel the department can make a fairer and more just decision, a decision that will be made and arrived at in the open, and in fairness. If the applicant still wishes to contest the recommendation of the Tribunal, then the applicant can appeal to the Board, and the Tribunal can forward its findings to the Appeal Board for the final decision. This we feel is a fairer way, and in the long run will solve more cases. It is more efficient, not to mention more economical for the government as well as the applicant. We see it as follows:



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We further recommend that if the applicant is willing to submit to a lie detector test and/or make a sworn statement under Canadian law, then the department should accept this as proof. If the person makes a false statement, then he deserves the penalty for making a false statement.

This then is my case for the elderly Chinese pioneers of the country.

In regards to the nominated immigrant, if the applicant in Canada is applying for his relative as a nominated immigrant, I would suggest that this type of relative should be allowed to come under the following terms and conditions.

1. That the applicant must prove he can support the nominee with employment and welfare for a period of five years by posting a bond with the government.

2. That during the five year period, the immigrant can not apply for any social welfare from the government.

3. That after the five year period, if the nominated immigrant has proved himself a good immigrant and has lived up to the terms and conditions set by the government, then the bond will be returned to the applicant. However, during the five year period, the government has the right to send the nominated immigrant back to his homeland at the applicant's expense if the above conditions are violated.

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For the care of the young, and by this, I mean new immigrants who have arrived in our land, I would like to refer you to pages 7, 8 and 9 in the brief.

On page 7, I use the findings of A.H. Maslow, a noted psychologist, in his book Motivation and Personality. He gives us a psychological model that fits the new immigrant very well. As I continue, I am certain that you will see the connection, but first, I would like to define several terms so that we can understand one another.

1. Self-actualization - by this we mean that a man is free to be himself, he can share his culture, his skills, and can accept the culture of his newly adopted country. He is then free to move out of the "ghetto" both psychologically as well as physically if he so desires.

2. Esteem needs - these are the needs that will enable the immigrant to openly accept the culture and the norms of his adopted country. He is no longer defensive or feeling guilty of leaving, or is afraid of his own culture disappearing, therefore, he is not afraid to accept the new norms that exist in a new land.

3. Love, Affection and Belonging needs - these needs have to do with love, affection and belonging to his new environment, community and country. Once he has this assured, then he can share his values, his culture; he can take part in the community and its organizations, eg., in the P.T.A., the Church etc.

- 10 -

4. Safety needs - by this we mean his psychological safety. This covers a) language, can he communicate, verbally as well as in writing; b) is his environment open to him; c) is he subject to treatment as a second class citizen; d) is he treated as a person by his employer, neighbours.

5. Survival needs - these have to do with basic survival, eg., a house to live in, food, heat, clothing etc.

These concepts imply that if a new landed immigrant is going to fulfil his potential as a contributing Canadian citizen, he must be helped to fulfil these basic needs. With this in mind, we humbly suggest the following concerning the Manpower program of the newly landed immigrant.

1. There should be an intensified orientation program for all landed immigrants, regardless of their knowledge of spoken or written English.

2. This orientation program should be administered by the local community that the immigrant lives in, for the community members know better than the public servant, who more than likely, cannot speak the native language of the immigrant and who does not live in the community, he is not likely to be aware of the issues that are facing the new immigrant.

3. That there is a need for Advanced English Courses for the skilled and professional immigrants especially those who have to pass examinations in the trades or professions.

4. Basically while the existing programs are fair,

- 11 -

they do not really meet the needs of the people. These programs are presently very inadequate. More money must be allotted to these programs in order to provide the necessary staff and more spaces for eligible applicants so that they will not be forced to wait several months to get into the programs.

Mr. Chairman, this has been my presentation on the Chinese Canadian Immigration problems. I sincerely hope that our board can help solve these problems so that in turn, we can help others. If there are any questions, I will try my best to answer them. Thank you.

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---PRC-HKONG BORDER MOVEMENT

Noted JPA
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IN OUR REFLET ON SUBJ WHICH YOU WILL NOT/NOT YET HAVE RECEIVED, WE NOTED THERE IS CONSIDERABLE VARIATION AMONG ESTIMATES OF NUMBERS OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS ENTERING HKONG FROM PRC IN 1973. GOV MACLEHOSE RECENTLY TOLD AMBASSADOR SMALL ILLEGALS COMING IN AT RATE OF QUOTE SEVERAL THOUSAND PER MONTH UNQUOTE (PEKIN TEL 2802 NOV13); DIR HKONG INNATL RESCUE CTE ESTIMATES 19000 IN 1973, WHILE DIR HKONG IMMIG ESTIMATES ONLY ABOUT 10000 IN 1973.

2. JR FREEMAN YESTERDAY TALKED TO ANDREW CHAPMAN ACTING COMMISSIONER OF REGISTERED PERSONS OFFICE WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ISSUANCE HKONG ID CARDS WHO STATED APROX 30000 ILLEGALS HAVE ALREADY ENTERED HKONG IN 1973. CHAPMAN ESTIMATES TOTAL OF LEGALS AND ILLEGALS PROBABLY WILL REACH 80-90000 BY END 73. YOU WILL NOTE CHAPMANS FIGURES ON ILLEGALS TEND TO SUPPORT ONES GIVEN BY GOV ALTHOUGH IT APPEARS GOVS ESTIMATE OF 120,000 LEGAL IMMIGRANTS BY END 73 WOULD HAVE BEEN FAR TOO HIGH EVEN IF CHINESE HAD NOT/NOT TAKEN STEPS TO CUT BACK RATE OF EMIGRATION EFFECTIVE NOV13. IT WOULD NOW APPEAR APROX 56-57000 WILL HAVE EMIGRATED LEGALLY FROM PRC TO HKONG IN 73 IF CURRENT RATE OF ABOUT 100 DAILY IS MAINTAINED UNTIL END DEC.

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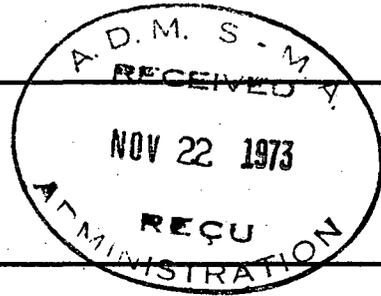
Office of the Minister
Manpower and Immigration

Cabinet du ministre
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration

For Release

Pour publication

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Date
Subject

November 21, 1973.
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Date
Sujet

21-11-73

For information: 992-9230

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J.P.S.

Administrative arrangements have been worked out and the processing of immigration applications from Chinese residents sponsored or nominated by their relatives in Canada is now under way, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras announced today.

The agreement between Canada and the People's Republic of China to facilitate the reunion of families was signed on October 24. The first applications are now being examined after consultations among the Canadian Embassy in Peking, the Chinese authorities and two Canadian immigration officers to establish the necessary mechanisms. These consultations began two days after the official signing of the agreement negotiated during Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to China.

"The first task will be the processing of some 3,000 applications, covering approximately 6,000 relatives, submitted since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and the People's Republic of China," said Mr. Andras.

"Priority will be given to applications for immediate family members. We are confident that the co-operation of the Chinese authorities will allow the rapid and efficient processing of the applications and the happy reunion of many families."

- 2 -

However, such factors as the place of residence of immigrants in China, the accuracy of their addresses, their distance from points where interviews or medical examinations can be held, and even the time required for mail to reach them and be returned to the Canadian Embassy in Peking make it very difficult to make a useful estimate of the time required to complete their processing.

Mr. Andras said that any person in Canada who is either a Canadian citizen or who has been legally admitted to Canada for permanent residence may sponsor or nominate relatives residing in the People's Republic of China on the same basis as nominators or sponsors of relatives residing in any other part of the world. Details concerning these applications can be obtained from any Canada Immigration Centre.

The Chinese ethnic group was one of the first established in Canada and it now totals more than 50,000; some studies show the first Chinese came to Canada more than 115 years ago as miners and settled in the West. Many also came under contract to help build the western line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thus making a major contribution to the development of this part of Canada. Most of the Chinese workers remained in British Columbia when this project was completed, while others made their way to the Prairie provinces and eastern Canada.

Chinese immigration slowed down by the turn of the century, but changes made in Canada's immigration policy in 1962 and 1967 stimulated an upswing in the movement. More than half of all the immigrants received from China were admitted during the last ten years.

... 3

- 3 -

They brought with them an invaluable cultural heritage, characterized by a high degree of mutual help which may be seen in the way they assist one another in time of sickness or unemployment. Chinese organizations in Canada are also active in promoting a better understanding among Chinese and other ethnic groups in the country.

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO
A Under-Secretary of State for
External Affairs, OTTAWA GPE

FROM
De Commission for Canada, HONG KONG

REFERENCE
Référence Our Tel 4527 Nov. 12; Peking Tel 2764 Nov. 6

SUBJECT
Sujet PRC-Hong Kong Border Movement

Acco 455

SECURITY
Sécurité **CONFIDENTIAL**
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DATE November 12, 1973

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If the situation continues to exist much longer whereby emigrants from the People's Republic of China flow into Hong Kong at the rate of over 400 a day, Prime Minister Heath might have to cut back somewhat on the tourist aspects of his visit to China this coming January, as we suspect that discussions on the subject of "family reunion" would not be carried on in the same harmonious atmosphere which characterized those held between Chinese and Canadian officials during Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to the PRC. As you are aware, from press reports and Peking's telegram under reference, the British authorities are deeply concerned about the fact that emigration to Hong Kong from the PRC has risen sharply in recent months. If the present pace continues until the end of December, Hong Kong will have received over 60,000 emigrants in this calendar year as compared to about 10,000 in 1972 and only several hundred in 1971.

2. Approaches were made this September initially by the Hong Kong Government to the quasi-official Chinese representatives in Hong Kong, the New China News Agency, and then by the British Embassy in Peking to the Chinese MFA, to request a slackening of the flood of Chinese emigrants to Hong Kong. These overtures and the further approach made by the British Embassy in late October on which our Embassy reported, appear to have had no impact, except possibly to speed up the pace of Chinese emigration to Hong Kong, which in early September had amounted to approximately 230 a day.

3. On each occasion when the matter was discussed with the Chinese, according to Mr. Collard, the Director of Immigration for the Hong Kong Government, upon whom we called to enquire into this matter, the Chinese made no response except to state that they could not agree to the placing of restrictions by the Hong Kong Government on the "freedom of

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MANPOWER & IMMIGRATION
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movement" between China and Hong Kong, noting that Hong Kong was an integral part of China. No reference was made to the freedom of movement in the opposite direction. As we informed you in our telegram under reference, Mr. Collard also told us in confidence that the British Government has become so concerned over the rapid increase in Chinese emigration, which has already set back the Hong Kong Government's ten year public housing program by eighteen months and threatens a total disruption of the social welfare services program in Hong Kong, that for the first time the matter is being discussed officially in London. The Chinese Ambassador has been asked to call on the FCO on November 12 at which time he will receive a "stiff protest" over the flood of Chinese emigrants to Hong Kong.

4. In separate discussions on this subject, both Mr. Collard and Mr. George, the Assistant Political Advisor to the Governor, expressed considerable doubt that the Chinese would agree officially to allow the Hong Kong authorities to close the border to Chinese as of November 15, with the exception of those possessing Hong Kong entry visas or visas valid for onward travel to third countries. Neither Collard nor George, however, could be drawn into speculation as to the course of action that the British and Hong Kong authorities would be likely to adopt were the Chinese to ignore or reject this solution while allowing emigration to continue at its present pace.

5. It might be useful before proceeding further to give a brief background history of Chinese emigration to Hong Kong "since the liberation". Press reports to the contrary, the Governments of Hong Kong and the PRC have never entered into an agreement regulating emigration from China to Hong Kong. In late 1949 or early 1950, however, the then Police Commissioner of Hong Kong adopted as a purely administrative measure a daily quota of 50 to be applied to emigration from the province of Kuangtung to Hong Kong. The Chinese were advised informally of the existence of this quota and, although the quota was never officially acknowledged by the PRC, nor was it exceeded by them until August, 1972, with one notable exception.

6. That exception occurred during a three week period in May, 1962, when 170,000 persons poured across the border from Kuangtung into Hong Kong. The Hong Kong authorities, in retrospect, ascribe this massive influx to a temporary breakdown in local control in the province of Kuangtung, which occurred at a time of considerable internal turmoil in the PRC during the "three hard years" following the failure of the Great Leap Forward. At that time, the British authorities made strong

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representations in both London and Peking, where they warned the Chinese that Hong Kong could not possibly absorb this level of immigration and that China's image overseas would suffer badly unless the Chinese Governments took immediate steps to resolve the situation. Although the Chinese authorities apparently saw the logic of this argument and agreed to accept the return of many of these emigrants, Hong Kong Government officials estimate that as many as 60,000 of the 170,000 remained in Hong Kong.

7. In the period from May 1962 to August 1972, the numbers of Chinese emigrating to Hong Kong remained below the unofficial quota assigned to Kuangtung residents and, in fact, emigration fell off steadily from almost 7,000 in 1965-66 to an annual low of 263 in 1970-71. Mr. Collard informed us that on the few occasions when more than 50 Chinese did attempt to cross the border on a given day, the excess numbers were simply turned back, and the Chinese authorities indicated their implicit recognition of the quota as no protest was ever registered over the turning back of would-be emigrants to whom the Chinese had issued exit visas. At the end of 1970, although the numbers of Chinese emigrants to Hong Kong did not increase significantly, the composition of this emigration began to change as, for the first time, Chinese residents of provinces other than Kuangtung and overseas Chinese began to constitute a noticeable proportion of the emigrées. This trend has continued until the present, and the recent flood of emigrants is now divided almost equally among Kuangtung residents, residents of other provinces, and overseas Chinese. ?

8. As Peking has reported, it appears that a conscious policy decision has been taken recently by the PRC authorities to facilitate the departure from China of "bad elements" who are unwilling or unable to make a positive contribution to the Chinese state. It is also evident that the Chinese are not in the least concerned that the vast majority of those travelling to Hong Kong on PRC exit visas will, of necessity, remain in Hong Kong as, in the case of the overseas Chinese, it is probably that very few will be given permission to return to their countries of original residence. This is particularly applicable in the case of overseas Chinese who emigrated originally to China from countries such as Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia and the Philippines whose governments have made it clear that they regard these overseas Chinese as "foreigners" who will not be welcomed home to the fold.

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9. As illustration, we cite the case of a 37 year old "overseas Chinese" who recently contacted our Commission to apply for a visa to Canada after he had arrived in Hong Kong bearing an exit visa from the PRC listing his destination as "all countries of South East Asia". This individual had emigrated to China from Singapore in 1954 in order to continue his university studies in Chinese at Peking University. After completion of his university studies, he worked as an assistant lecturer at a normal school from 1960 to 1963 and then as an electronics technologist at the research institute of the Ministry of Communications in Peking until September, 1973.

10. In November, 1972, he wrote to the Security Section of the Ministry of Communications indicating that he wished to rejoin his parents in Singapore. He was given an initial interview by members of the local Public Security Bureau, but he did not receive application forms for an exit permit until May, 1973. In July, 1973, he and his wife (who had made a separate application with the Security Section of the middle school where she taught) received their exit permits and were then given a "formal" interview by Public Security Bureau members. During the interview, whose main focus concerned their reasons for wishing to leave the PRC, they were asked to keep the fact of the interview confidential and enjoined not to discuss the domestic political situation in China after their departure, or, specifically the unequal treatment of overseas Chinese in the Peking area (where the applicant had lived continuously since 1954). Although this individual had been told to produce letters from his parents in Singapore asking him to rejoin them, it was evident that his exit permit had been granted to him without any consideration being given to the likelihood of his readmissibility to Singapore. While, because of his age and educational background, this individual is not typical of the mass of Chinese immigrants now arriving in Hong Kong, a high proportion of whom either are aged and infirm or are children of school age (20%) who will create a further drain on Hong Kong's already overtaxed public education facilities, his case does indicate the fact that PRC authorities are quite willing to use Hong Kong as a dumping ground for people who will, in all likelihood, become stateless citizens resident in Hong Kong.

11. We are concluding this letter in mid-stream to meet the bag and will comment further in a separate letter on what appear to be the most likely Chinese motives for opening the floodgates into Hong Kong; the impact on Hong Kong itself; and the possible ramifications for Canada's family reunion program vis-à-vis the PRC.

B. P. S. BRADY

The Commission

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HK headache as Chinese flock here

China is permitting an increasing number of overseas Chinese to leave the country — and Hongkong is being stuck with the problem of absorbing them.

So far this year, 46,000 people have been allowed to leave China.

In October alone, about 7,000 arrived across the border bridge at Lowu.

Virtually all of them have stayed in Hongkong — and the flood of legal arrivals from China is posing the Government a big headache that threatens to get a lot worse before it gets better.

It is believed the Government has contacted authorities in Kwangtung and has expressed concern over the increasing number of people arriving from China.

But Government officials refused to confirm this. The only official comment they had was that the matter was still under consideration and no statement could be made "at this time."

However, it is known that the big increase in the number of

those permitted to leave China has been the subject of an exchange of cables between Hongkong and Whitehall.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been kept informed of the situation and has obviously treated the matter as one of considerable concern.

A large percentage of those permitted to leave China are overseas Chinese, many of them from Indonesia. Others returned to China in the 1960s from Cambodia, South Vietnam and Malaysia following a call from Peking for overseas Chinese to return to help rebuild the motherland.

Now they are disillusioned and wish to leave China — and, for reasons which nobody can fully explain, China is agreeing to allow them to depart.

They are issued with exit visas which allow them to leave China — but once they walk over the Lowu bridge, the documents are worthless.

They are out of China with nowhere to go. Their former homelands do not want them back and no other country will accept them — so Hongkong must absorb them.

The large number of people lining up at the immigration counters at Lowu is a comparatively recent development.

For years, there has been an informal understanding between the Colony and Canton authorities that Hongkong would accept up to

50 legal arrivals a day.

These people were almost invariably Cantonese.

In 1971, the number of people who legally arrived in the Colony averaged about 30 to 45 a month.

Last year, they averaged about 800 a month, still well under the 50-a-day limit.

It was not until June this year that the quota started to be regularly exceeded — but last month's flood of 7,000 arrivals was by far the largest number.

About a third of the arrivals are Cantonese, it is believed. Another third are overseas Chinese and the remainder are from provinces other than Kwangtung.

Many of the "legal refugees" are middle-aged or elderly and have no relatives in Hongkong.

Part of the concern being felt in the Government is based on the surmise that the trend will accelerate, and that the Colony will have to house, feed and employ even larger numbers in the future, at an obvious cost to the community.

As well as the "legal refugees," the Colony also has to absorb a continuing flow of illegal immigrants. Last month, 614 young refugees, most of them freedom swimmers, successfully made it to Hongkong and were arrested by police.

But about three times this number are believed to have arrived and melted into the community without being arrested.

HONGKONG STANDARD November 4, 1973

China unfair to HK visitors

By PETER STEWART

PEOPLE from Hongkong visiting China are finding themselves treated as "second-class guests".

The policy appears to be breeding resentment among some young Hongkong-Chinese.

Just how differently they are treated compared to other overseas Chinese — particularly American-Chinese — was highlighted by the experiences of two recent visitors.

Both were born in Hongkong and travelled on Hongkong documents and both happened to be journalists, though they were in the country in private capacities.

The difference between them was that one of the two now lives in America and also has American travel documents, though he did not use them to enter the country.

He was Mr Frank Ching who works for the New York Times.

Mr Ching claims he was afforded special privileges denied both to the people of China and to Chinese from Hongkong and Macao.

"I used Hongkong credentials to enter China and was told by a hotel clerk in Canton that the hotel was full," he said.

"After producing American identification, explaining that I was an overseas Chinese from New York, I was suddenly told that a selection of rooms was available. The best room for \$10 a night, had a bathroom, telephone and electric fan."

This was despite the fact that the establishment, the Hotel for Overseas Chinese, was so full that folding beds had been set up in the lounges.

"In another instance, a friend and I, assigned a room in Peking without a bath, asked for a better room. The hotel clerk asked if we were from the United States and, on getting an affirmative reply, told us that there was, after all, a room with bath available."

His experience is in stark contrast to the other visitor, a

SEE PAGE 16

China unfair to Hongkong visitors

FROM PAGE 1

Hongkong-Chinese who works on a newspaper in the Colony but asked not to be identified.

When he went, separately, to the same hotel, in the Kwongchau district of Canton, he was told it was full and in any case did not provide accommodation for people from Hongkong and Macao.

It was only when he explained that he was travelling with a cousin who was an Indonesian subject that the receptionist agreed to provide a bed.

But there was no room with bath, telephone and fan.

Along with another 100 overseas Chinese they were taken to an annexe in Samyuen Lane. The establishment was principally used, they were told, for overseas Chinese who go to

China for medical treatment.

"We were accommodated in wards, each furnished with six hospital beds. The lavatory and bathroom were shared by about 25 people and the restaurant was dirty and fly-ridden," he told the Hongkong Standard.

"More than half of the people living there were sick and waiting for treatment."

He said he would not want to go back to China. "I always admired Mao Tse-tung. But I do not admire the people he has working for him. There is no equality in China."

The reason given to both him and Mr Ching for the difference in treatment was that Hongkong and Macao are considered Chinese territory by Peking.

China exodus a burden on HK resources

BY KENNETH KO

Most of the people arriving by their hundreds every day from China are illiterate, unskilled, unemployable, elderly or a combination of all four.

Yesterday, I spoke to dozens of them on a train down from Lowu to Tsimshatsui.

It seems obvious they will find great difficulties in fitting in to Hongkong society, a life very different from that they have known in the communes of Kwangtung and Fukien.

The flood of humanity into the Colony from China continued yesterday. There were no official figures, but estimates as to the numbers of the "legal refugees" ran from 400 to 600 for the day.

So far this year, there have been about 48,000 of them.

Their entry into the Colony is causing rising concern in both Hongkong and Whitehall. But it is believed that representations made to the Canton authorities have so far produced little results.

Indeed, there is no evident slackening of the steady stream of humanity pouring across the border bridge at Lowu and down the railway line to Kowloon.

The inundation from China poses threats to many of the Government's plans in the fields of housing, education and social welfare.

Although many of the travellers who arrived yesterday hold bright hopes of moving on quickly from Hongkong to former homelands in Indonesia or the Philippines, not many of them stand much chance of being allowed to return.

None of them—I spoke to yesterday has any industrial skills. Many cannot speak Cantonese.

A large minority are illiterate. Most are elderly.

There is concern in many quarters that these aged,

illiterate, unemployed newcomers to Hongkong will throw a heavy burden on the social welfare resources of the Colony.

For those without relatives, accommodation will in many cases also have to be found.

(Full story on Page 8).

China's legal migrants speak



'I can see no future for us here'

EVERYDAY between 50 and 80 Indonesian-Chinese are pouring into Hongkong from China to swell the number of a new breed of refugee.

There are now about 40,000 of them pining to return to their homeland — but Indonesia no longer recognises or wants them.

As their numbers rise day-by-day, so does the social problem of absorbing them.

Over the last few days, I have interviewed several of the newcomers to find out exactly who and what they are.

Mr Chan was sitting on a stool with his back leaning against the wall. Opposite him sat his two room-mates on the lower bed of bunk which took up half the dimly-fit,

By BILL WONG

windowless 10-foot by 10-foot cubicle in a flat in a multi-storey building in Kuntong. The only other furniture was a stool and a folding table which served as both a dining table and writing desk. Several cases, containing their best clothes and a few valuables, lay loosely on the floor beneath the bunk.

"We are not satisfied with life here...but we are nevertheless happy to be here," Mr Chan murmured.

He is an Indonesian-Chinese who fled the Southeast Asian country to further his studies in China in the late 1950s but eventually came to Hongkong a few months ago. His views reflect the thinking of most of the tens of thousands of overseas-Chinese who are stranded in Hongkong after leaving China with official

permission during the last 18 months.

There is no official estimate of how many of these people are now in Hongkong.

But a conservative estimate suggested the number is as high as 30,000 to 40,000 with Indonesian topping the list. The others are from Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Burma and South Vietnam. Since all these governments have refused to take them back, they have to make their "home" here.

Because of their different educational and social backgrounds, they have formed themselves into national groups with an invisible barrier between them and other residents of Kuntong, Tsuenwan and North Point where most of them now live.

It is not difficult to understand this self-imposed "isolation".

"Unless we get support from our parents in Indonesia, it is difficult for us to compete with local people," he said, adding that even that was difficult because of tight financial controls by the Indonesian government there.

Another Surubaja-born Chinese living in Tsuenwan, who declined to reveal his surname, painted an even greyer picture of the future for his fellow newcomers.

"I simply see no future for us here unless we can go back to our families," he said.

A significant point in all the interviews is that they refused to answer any question on political issues in China or their countries of birth.

A former pharmaceutical plant technician made this point: "We have no grudge towards any of these countries and we are tired of talking politics."

The reasons seem to be:
● THE LACK of understanding of Hongkong society: They have been staying in China since either the late 1950s or early 1960s and the newcomers are naturally afraid of all the "mysteries" which they have not encountered in the last 10 to 15 years.

● THE LACK of communication with local residents: Although some of them speak Cantonese, find themselves unable to talk with their neighbours because of the different terms used and different interest. Most only speak Mandarin and find themselves "deaf and dumb" here.

● THE LACK of social recognition: Despite the fact that many of the newcomers were teachers, interpreters, doctors or engineers in China, very few can find themselves jobs in similar lines but have had to switch to odd-jobs in plasticware, metalware and garment factories or in construction sites.

● THE DIFFERENCE in hobby and interests: The newcomers' hobbies are much less worldly than their local friends. They enjoy sports, reading and philosophical discussions.

● FINANCIAL hardships: Most of them are facing difficulties because of unsteady employment — often being dismissed by employers for not working hard enough or because of language problems. They feel unhappy with the long working hours and poor working conditions. Many send money to support their wife and children in China.

Mr Chan came to Hongkong last summer from Tientsin, where he worked as a doctor in a leading hospital. Because he has "settled down" in Kuntong for nearly 16 months, he is regarded as a guardian by those who came to Hongkong afterwards.

"Hongkong is not as good as most of us thought. But still we are happy to be here," he said.

But Mr Chan admitted that the opportunities for people like him in Hongkong are very

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST November 5, 1973

Another big surge in China exodus

The flood of people being allowed to leave China and enter Hongkong — already running at the highest rate since 1949 — has soared again in recent days.

Working from the numbers who have arrived in the past six days, the "legal refugees" are now coming across the Lowu border bridge at the rate of 14,000 a month.

Last month, there were 7,000.

The exodus from China is causing grave concern among Government officials, particularly those involved in housing, social welfare and health.

As reported in the S.C.M. Post on Saturday, the Government is believed to have been in touch with the authorities in Kwangtung about the increasing number of people who are being allowed to leave China.

They depart with travel documents and

visas which allow them to enter Hongkong — but can then travel no further.

In the six days up to yesterday, the following numbers of arrivals from China entered the Colony:

October 31	604
November 1	433
November 2	276
November 3	484
November 4	622
November 5	376

Up to 1970, fewer people were allowed to leave China every year than those who now arrive daily in the Colony.

Many of them are Overseas Chinese. Others are from Kwangtung, while about a third are from other provinces.

Asked for comment yesterday about the flood of arrivals from China, a Government spokesman said: "The matter is still under consideration and no comment can be made at this stage."

Hongkong and Whitehall have been in close touch about the increased flow of arrivals, it is believed.

Wide on the hopes

expected to be able to walk into the Philippine Consulate in Hongkong and get travel documents — just like that.

I asked if I could see their travel documents.

They pretended not to understand. Then they ignored requests in Fukienese.

I believe they had no documents except for the scrap of paper which allowed them out of China into Hongkong — and no further.

Asked what work they would do if they could not go to the Philippines, they shrugged.

Of those who arrived yesterday, none that I spoke to had any plans to work in Hongkong.

An Indonesian Chinese who was travelling from Fukien had been in China for a relatively short period — five years.

Like the others, Mr Lam Hak-shing, 27, had no trouble getting an exit visa.

And he expected no trouble in getting permission from the Consulate here to return to Indonesia.

I told him Indonesia was not particularly keen about taking back Overseas Chinese who had repudiated Indonesia and had gone to live in China.

He did not seem to care. He just shrugged.

Most of the people on the train were older than those I interviewed. But the older they were, the more reluctant they seemed to be to talk.

For Mr Wu Hon-keung, his wife and three children, yesterday's trip from the border was the result of 13 years' trying to leave China.

Mr Wu is from Kwangtung — as are about a third of the thousands of arrivals in recent months — and has never before been out of China.

He said he had relatives here and expected no difficulties about settling in Hongkong.

Where were the relatives?

Kowloon, he said.

Where in Kowloon?

Kowloon.

He seemed to think Kowloon

was a tiny village and did not visualise any trouble finding a man called Wu there.

At Fanling, Mr Wu said: "Is this Kowloon?"

I told him it was not. Kowloon was a lot bigger, I said. Mr Wu, from a small village in Kwangtung, smiled disbelievingly.

Not one of those I spoke to yesterday had any skills, apart from working in the fields.

None of them, in my opinion, would fit into a highly-disciplined factory workforce.

For the many who could not speak Cantonese and were illiterate, the chances of any job seemed remote.

As the train pulled into Tsimshatsui station a few relatives were there to meet, I estimated, about 15 per cent of those on the train.

For the rest of the 200 or so passengers on the train, there was nothing, nobody.

For a while, they wandered around the station. Then, clutching their ragged clothing, their preserved food and their clay pots, they wandered off.

The first glimpse of Hongkong for many of them was the large China Products shop in Star House.

Although every person I spoke to on the train claimed to have relatives in Hongkong, it was obvious that many did not know a soul in the Colony.

The old Hakka lady, I was happy and relieved to see, was one of the few who were met.

In the station, a middle-aged woman — her daughter, I thought — stood holding a tiny, frayed photograph of the old woman, obviously taken about 20 years ago.

The Hongkong woman looked at the photograph and at the old lady. Then they embraced and clung to each other for a few minutes before walking away to a taxi.

Today, more trains from Lowu will bring more of China's unwanted people to Hongkong.

How many, I wonder, can we take?



REFUGEES POURING ON BOARD THE 2.25 PM TRAIN AT LOWU.



A CHINA ARRIVAL READING HIS FIRST NON-COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER.



LAM HAK-SHING THINKS HE CAN GO BACK TO INDONESIA.

Pictures by



Above: The face of anxiety . . . a woman waits anxiously at Tsimshatsui station yesterday. She holds a tiny, frayed photograph of a woman she loves, the mother she has not seen for many years.

Below: The face of happiness . . . now she is beaming! The face in the train window had many more wrinkles, but the daughter recognised it. Arm in arm, the mother and daughter walk away. The old lady was lucky. Only about 15 per cent of the "legal refugees" who arrived yesterday were met by friends or relatives.



My 60-minute train of empty

BY KENNETH KO

THE 2.25 pm train from Lowu pulled out of the Yaumati tunnel and into the concrete canyons of Kowloon, and an old Hakka woman who had never before left her tiny village in Fukien gasped in amazement.

She was a typical passenger on one of yesterday's trains which poured into the Colony several hundred more unwanted people.

China does not want them; the former countries in which they lived do not want them; and Hongkong is unable to absorb them.

But still they keep coming.

Like yesterday: grandmothers with no relatives in the Colony; illiterate commune workers; unskilled and unemployable middle-aged men who can't speak a word of Cantonese.

People, in brief, that China does not need and Hongkong cannot handle.

Coming down with them on the 2.25 pm from Lowu was a moving experience.

How, I wondered, were these simple peasants going to adjust to life in the Colony?

Many of those to whom I talked in Mandarin or Cantonese seemed to be living in an optimistic dreamworld.

Those who went back to China from Overseas Chinese communities in Indonesia, the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries held the simple belief that they would be able to return.

They are completely out of touch with world developments; they do not know their former homelands do not want them.

For them — although they do not realise it — Tsimshatsui railway station is the end of the line.

And they are poor, poorer than the poorest squatter in Hongkong.

They carried their entire worldly goods with them on the train . . . a few old clothes that would not fetch a dollar in the Poor Man's Market; preserved vegetables; some old pots. Nothing else.

From what they told me on the trip down from the border, there is a new relaxation in China's policy towards those who want to leave the country. There is little formality and red tape. They are quickly allowed to go.

Mr Chan Shing-fa, 33, who was taken back to Fukien from the Philippines by his parents 20 years ago, was one of the passengers.

He had spent his life working on a commune in Fukien. He can't speak Cantonese, and only knows a smattering of Mandarin. He can hardly read or write.

He and his brother, Mr Shing-kwan, 31, who was also on yesterday's train, had been applying for a permit to leave China for about seven years. The applications had always been ignored or refused.

But when they put in their last application, five months ago, their papers came through quickly.

"It was unexpectedly easy," they told me through an interpreter.

They wouldn't say what their assets were or how much money they had, but judging from their meagre possessions, life here for them will not be easy.

Another former Filipino Chinese, Mr Ng Chung-kong, 34, said he applied for an exit visa three months ago and got it with no trouble.

Like the Chan brothers, he

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST November 8, 1973

SCMP 11/8/73

Human flotsam from the refugee flood

BY KENNETH KO

Two lonely old women were the centre of a human drama at Tsimshatsui railway station yesterday afternoon.

They had just arrived from Canton — and no relatives were at the station to meet them.

Clutching their few precious possessions — ragged clothing, preserved vegetables and clay pots — the old women wandered round for two hours looking for their relatives — but in vain.

People — station staff, lookers-on and pak pai drivers — gathered round with offers of help.

But all overtures were rejected. The old women's wrinkled faces showed nothing but stubborn distrust of everyone who approached.

Any goodwill gesture was brushed aside. Canteen foks who tried to help were told: "Our relatives are coming — and we have no money to give you."

The two women, both in their seventies, were among an estimated 500 "legal refugees" who crossed into Hongkong from China yesterday.

Both said they were expecting relatives to pick them up — but for two hours they waited in vain.

One of the women, Mrs Leung Mui — who came from a village in Shui Tau, Nam Hoi county — claimed she had a relative living in Lei Muk Shu estate, Tsun Wan. Rejecting one man's offer to drive her there, she told him: "I have no money, I will walk."

Foks offered her free meals at the station canteen; but she refused. . . "I have to stay here to look after my luggage."

Her travelling companion, a farmwoman from Canton, took even less interest in the offers of help. She simply ignored them.

And, after waiting for two hours, the lonely old women simply picked up their bundles and wandered out into the crowded streets of Tsimshatsui.

Another refugee who found himself "lost" yesterday was a middle-aged man who said he came from Canton. He was still waiting for a relative to "claim him" long after the two old women had wandered away.

So far this year, 46,000 people have been allowed to leave China — and most of them have stayed in Hongkong.

Many had gone back to China from Overseas Chinese communities, and were now leaving China with the intention of going back to their homelands in the Philippines, Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries.

But an Indonesian Consulate spokesman said yesterday no applications for visas had been received from people in China.

And it would be "very hard indeed" to grant a visa.

"We have a law which says that when one gives up his citizenship he will be regarded as a foreigner — and it is very hard for them to be accepted again," he said.

A spokesman for the Philippines Consulate also said no applications for visas had been received from China.

"And the application is not a simple procedure — we very carefully study whether the applicant is one of us before we make a decision," he added.

HONGKONG STANDARD November 8, 1973

Hongkong shock for refugee from China

A 25-YEAR-OLD mainland Chinese hawker who made a rugged 18-day journey from Swatow, in Fukien province, arrived in Hongkong last week as an illegal immigrant to try and find relatives.

But it looks as though the 200-mile journey of fear was made for nothing. The address he was given proved to be useless because the building has been pulled down and the area redeveloped.

The idea of the journey was born about six months ago when Chan Tai-wo, who had been prevented from working at his trade, decided that he had to get to relatives in Hongkong or starve in China.

by
William Cheung

He made his plans and 18 days ago set out for the Colony.

He hid by day and travelled by night, living all the entire time in fear of discovery. If he had been caught by Chinese militiamen or the People's Liberation Army he would have got a beating before being sent to a reform camp for three months.

After that escape would be virtually impossible as he would be under constant watch.

Starting from his home in Swatow, Chan slowly made his way across the mountains and through acres of paddy fields

until he got to Pingshan, a small town about 70 miles northwest of Hongkong.

He now entered the most dangerous stage of his flight.

Hiding in bushes during the day and travelling cautiously and slowly in the night to avoid guards and dogs, he eventually reached Mirs Bay.

LAST LAP

All he had to guide him was a home-made compass. For food he had a kind of cake made from flour. He depended on streams for his water. By the time he reached Mirs Bay his heel was badly swollen.

At Mirs Bay he rested up for two days and then set out on the last lap across the sea. Three-and-a-half hours later he reached the Hongkong side somewhere in the Shataukok area.

"I was picked up by the police who sent me to Yuenlong police station. I stayed there for three days before they set me free," he said.

SURPRISE

Still looking fit despite his ordeal, Chan said yesterday: "I managed to trace the address of my relatives but the building had been demolished and the area redeveloped. Now I don't know where to start looking," he said.

He went to the International Social Service and social workers there took him to the Immigration Office.

He is now at a hostel run by the International Rescue Committee and will live there until he finds a job and a place to live.

"I was unable to get a job in China. I tried hawking but that was stopped and I could not make enough money to support my parents and two younger brothers," he said.

He said that he had learnt from friends in Swatow that there was an acute shortage of manpower in Hongkong and that it was easy for anyone from the mainland to find a job.

CHINA AND BRITAIN OPEN TALKS

From Page 1

one-and-a-half years for permission to leave China.

One attractive 18-year-old girl whose face was full of smiles, had come from Canton. She said that it had only taken her one month to get permission to come to the Colony.

Asked if she had paid any money to leave China, she said: "Not that I know of."

A 62-year-old grandmother, Mrs Kung, from Fukien, said she had been waiting for almost two years, and yesterday she met her daughter, for the first time in 20 years and saw her grandchildren for the first time.

A young man also from Fukien, said that he had been working as a farmer in a commune on the mainland overlooking Taiwan.

"About two thirds of my friends at the commune have come to Hongkong in the last two years," he said. "Now I have come to join them."

Amid the hustle and bustle of the reunions there was one that stood out above all others.

A blind husband and wife of about 60 years stood quietly near the entrance to the platform.

Unable to see, they had to reply on instinct and hearing to understand what was going on.

They had left a six-year-old daughter with a grandmother when they fled to Hongkong 20 years ago.

Turning their heads in all directions, they tried to pick up a familiar sound that would tell them the person they were waiting for had arrived.

An extremely pretty young woman walked slowly towards them studying a photograph and comparing it with their faces.

She stood in front of them without saying a word.

Suddenly she leaned forward, took the couple by the arms and whispered: "Have you been waiting long?"

FILES 7.11.78/P
CLP

Tearful reunions as immigrants keep pouring in

Britain, China open crucial talks

CRUCIAL talks between British and Chinese diplomats began in Peking yesterday as another 500 immigrants crossed the Lowu Bridge into Hongkong.

The urgency of the talks has been highlighted during the past week by one of the largest influxes of immigrants into the Colony since the Communists came to power in 1949.

Last week's immigrant total surpassed the entire number for 1971 - by 40 per cent - and the rate seems to be still rising.

Figures up to yesterday show that there has been an influx of 3,330 immigrants into Hongkong since October 31, while the total for the entire year in 1971 was only 2,269.

What form the discussions between the officials will take is not known, but it is believed that the present sudden influx which will strain Hongkong housing and social services to the utmost, will be foremost in the talks as a valid reason for curbs on immigration from the mainland.

Meanwhile, Tsimshatsui railway station remains the scene of many tearful reunions as the immigrants are met by friends and relatives that many of them have not seen for years.

For many of the immigrants it is the materialisation of a dream and a turning point in their lives.

At 12.30 pm yesterday as the train from Lowu came to a stop at Tsimshatsui station, the first of the 500 immigrants to arrive yesterday were met by hundreds of relatives and friends, all desperately searching for a familiar face or trying to recognise someone through photographs, which in some cases were many years old.

Most of the immigrants said that they had waited up to



A HAPPY reunion for two at Kowloon railway station yesterday. Picture by Rystick Chiu

Turn to Page 16

Leftists threaten refugees in HK

TEMPERS flared at Tsimshatsui railway station yesterday when leftists used stand-over tactics and threats to prevent a Standard reporter from interviewing Chinese refugees.

While Standard reporters and photographers were mingling with the arriving families from Canton, one leftist warned a refugee family not to talk to anyone, and on noticing several photographers nearby, threatened to smash their cameras.

The leftist told the woman in the family not to say anything to anyone and said: "Just keep your mouth shut and ignore them (the reporters). They are all bad characters."

At the moment, he wheeled around and began to hurl abuse at the photographers, ordering them to keep their distance.

The warning to the family group apparently worked — from that point, none of them would talk to reporters.

Meanwhile the steady stream of refugees continues to pour across the Chinese border, although numbers yesterday were down compared with earlier days of the week. Up to Friday, more than 3,700 Chinese arrived at the railway station since November 1.

On Thursday, the

Immigration Department recorded 461 new additions to Hongkong while on Friday 310 crossed the border into the Colony.

Most of the legal immigrants are former overseas Chinese who originally returned to China in the early 1960s, forming the biggest single exodus from the mainland since 1962.

DESPONDENT

Although some of the refugee passengers were greeted by relatives as the trains arrived at Tsimshatsui yesterday, most looked despondent, lonely and slightly confused.

Among the lucky percentage to be received by relatives was 28-year-old Chan Tai-mui. She said that she had been separated from her husband nearly six years ago and for the past two years had suffered several

nervous breakdowns. Because of her need for special care and because she had relatives in the Colony, Chinese authorities granted her permission to leave her county, Poon Yue. It took only six months for this permission to be processed.

She was typical of yesterday's refugees, searching for relatives and looking for a better life.

On the second train, most of the refugees were young farmers who had relatives in Southeast Asia or were originally overseas Chinese. They said that their applications to come to the Colony had not taken long to gain approval, some being granted after only a couple of months.

None of them had any special training in particular skills or trades, and had no long-range plans. Some said they were simply passing through Hongkong on their way to

Indonesia and Malaysia, while others intended to remain in the Colony and take up work in a factory.

One explanation for the sudden upsurge in the number of immigrants was given by a Mrs Kwan, a 61-year-old mother of a middle class family in Tsimshatsui. She had arrived from Canton where she had no relatives.

"I put in my application three years ago claiming that I had no relatives in Canton and that my life relied solely on the support of my daughter. I heard nothing of my application until recently when we heard that authorities would relieve China of 100,000 old and weak people."

It is expected that the immigration influx will continue for the rest of November as thousands of former overseas Chinese take advantage of the immigration relaxation to leave China.

PRESSMEN ABUSED

AT TSIMSHATSUI

RAILWAY STATION

Peking is using HK as a litter bin, says Ma

CHINA and Hongkong both came under fire yesterday as the stream of overseas Chinese kept flooding into Hongkong.

Mr Ma Man-fai, secretary of the Hongkong branch of the United Nations Association, blasted China for using the Colony as a "litter bin".

"Hongkong has always been a litter bin, right on China's doorstep," he said. "Anyone they don't want they just dump here."

"This is always the case, with men, materials products and everything else. Anything they can't use they just dump in Hongkong."

And he blasted the Hongkong Government for failing to meet its obligations as an international refugee centre.

"At least let them say that these are refugees and not immigrants and that they are therefore eligible for refugee status and the issue of Nansen passports."

These passports he explained are recognised by all the world's non-Communist countries and allow a refugee to take up residence in another country with the assurance that they could always come back to the country where they were issued with the passport.

Then these overseas Chinese wouldn't have to wait to go back to Indonesia or Malaysia. They could go to Australia on a probationary period and if they turned out to be unsatisfactory could always be repatriated back to Hongkong.

"Hongkong has nothing to lose. At the very least you get rid of them for a few years".

Mr Ma has been campaigning for years for all escapers from China to be considered as refugees but claims the situation with the overseas Chinese is particularly serious.

"This time the question is very acute because ten to 000117 these people will not be easily assimilable. But some of them — very good technicians and would be welcome in other countries."

SCMP
Nov. 10

They offer new dreams for old

BY KENNETH KO

Six days a week, officials of a voluntary agency in Causeway Bay blithely shatter the dreams of hopeful Chinese immigrants.

But the volunteers who run the International Social Service are no stony-hearted Scrooges... to replace the shards of one broken dream they offer something new, perhaps something better.

Hundreds of "legal immigrants" who are now pouring into Hongkong every day fully intend to return to Overseas Chinese communities in the Southeast Asian countries from which they originally came.

Hopefully, they call at the office of the ISS — an agency well-known to Chinese immigrants for the free services it renders to the needy.

Their dreams fade when the staff tells them that the country to which they wish to return — usually Indonesia or the Philippines — do not want them.

But a new hope can be born when they are asked if they want to go elsewhere; or to be integrated into the local community.

"We have been quite busy in the last couple of months," said ISS's Director, Miss Patricia Nye, yesterday.

The Registration of Persons Office is another body that has felt the strain of the unabated influx.

Every day, an average of 250 "legal" new arrivals from China converge on the office to apply for identity cards.

Up to October this year, 44,000 immigrants from China had applied for ID cards.

"There are, at present, 6,202 applications on the waiting list — and about 90 per cent are legal arrivals from China," a spokesman said.

"It is expected that these applications will all be cleared

(Cont'd on Back Page Col 3)

They offer new dreams for old

(Cont'd from Page 1)

by the middle of December, provided no further applications are received — which is quite unlikely," he said.

Arrivals from China so far this month have numbered:

November 1 — 433; 2 — 276; 3 — 284; 4 — 622; 5 — 376; 6 — 534; 7 — 406; 8 — 461.

Yesterday's total was not immediately available — but the official count had already exceeded 300 by 3.30 pm.

Although the Government is reluctant to comment on the influx, it is understood "grave concern" has been expressed within all departments.

The Government's housing chiefs already admit that, if the present flood of legal immigrants goes on at its present rate, it could seriously affect the Colony's housing plans.

But, although they have a "close watch" on the situation, no drastic measures have yet been decided upon.

One senior housing official last night commented: "In my view if this continues it will have some bearing on the whole housing programme. That is quite clear."

He said his department had, as yet, "no idea" where the immigrants were going once they arrived in Hongkong — although he felt many had contacts with whom they were living.

"It is very difficult to plan while the situation is so open-ended and it would certainly affect the housing programme — although the programme itself is flexible enough to take a population increase."

Heath may have talks in Peking on China office

FROM PAGE 1

influx was probably being used as a lever towards opening the representative office, considered that the man the Chinese wanted to head it was the present Deputy Director of NCNA, Mr Li Chu-seng.

As first reported by the Hongkong Standard in August, Mr Li, despite being termed Deputy Director, is in fact running the NCNA operation in Hongkong and is the highest-ranking diplomat ever posted here, being a former charge d'affaires at the Indonesian Embassy.

A further possibility investigated by the Standard was that the apparent delay in the starting of BOAC flights through Hongkong to Peking was a result of London's unwillingness to agree to the setting up of the office.

A spokesman for British

Airways in London however denied that there had been any delay. He claimed the airline had consistently said the agreement would come about this year but probably would not be finalised until next year.

His comments are puzzling in view of the fact that they contradict the statement made by British Assistant Under-Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr George Rogers, who was in Peking to draw up the draft agreement in June and afterwards told reporters in Hongkong that "hopefully" flights would start in October.

And on August 10, Mr Henry Marking, Managing Director of British Airways, said the flights should start in November.

Now the flights are said to be going to start early next year, but the final agreement has not been signed.

London to Peking: 'Stop the exodus'

BY WILLIAM LEE

LONDON has asked the Chinese Government to restrict the number of people allowed to come to Hongkong.

The British Government message expressed the growing concern both here and in London at the present exodus from China.

It is understood from reliable sources that the cautiously-phrased British message raised several points.

One was that Overseas Chinese now leaving China - about a third of the thousands of "legal refugees" currently pouring over the border bridge every day - should not be allowed to leave until they have definite permission to return to their former homelands.

The British message is understood to say that Hongkong will find it

impossible to continue absorbing the flood at the present level.

So far this month, more than 3,500 people have arrived from China. Many of them have friends or relatives here, but a large number do not and are liable to require social welfare assistance.

About 48,000 Chinese from the mainland have entered the Colony so far this year.

Britain's plea to Peking comes amid growing reports that Government might set up resite areas in the New Territories for the "legal immigrants" crossing the border daily.

Quoting a reliable source, the rightwing daily, the Kung Sheung Daily News reported that immigrants might even be accommodated on Lantao Island.

(Continued on P.2 Col. 9)

'Stop the exodus'

(From Page 1)

However, a Government spokesman denied there were such plans, adding that the situation was being closely watched.

The newspaper said plans being considered were similar to those made by the Government to deal with the influx in 1949.

It added: "The Government will set up the resite areas if no understanding on the sudden influx is reached in the near future between Peking and Whitehall."

"The Government will then carry out a survey to discover who have friends or relatives overseas. These immigrants will be allowed to stay in the resite areas until they leave the Colony.

"Those who have no places to go or have no friends or relatives in Hongkong will be allowed to stay. The Government hopes to send these people to Lantao Island to develop it."

One faint ray of hope in this crisis emerged yesterday when it became known in Hongkong that Canada had accepted in principle that immigrants could go directly from China to Canada - if they had relatives there.

This will not significantly reduce the number of those who remain in Hongkong.

During the past few months, the Chinese Government has granted several hundred exit permit to those who apply to immigrate to Canada to unite with their relatives.

However, no definite date has been set for their departure and final approval for the applications rests with the Canadian Embassy in Peking.

Arrangements have yet to be made by the Chinese authorities for interviews and medical examinations for the applicants.

This was disclosed by the Counsellor, Commission for Canada (Manpower and Immigration), Mr L. J. Freeman, who returned this week after a week-long visit to China.

"My visit there was to discuss procedures and other details where approved applicants in China can immigrate to Canada.

"There are a few minor things which we have not yet reached agreement. No doubt these differences will be solved at a later date," said Mr Freeman.

"However, we are pleased and the Chinese Government has been very co-operative."

The family reunion programme is an understanding reached during the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Trudeau's recent visit to China.

This is further made possible by the Chinese Government agreeing to give the Canadian Embassy in Canada the authority to issue immigration visas.

Before, people in China who wished to immigrate to Canada had to come to Hongkong to apply.

Last year, the Canadian government received more than 3,000 applications from residents and citizens in Canada wishing to apply for their relatives to join them in Canada.

Following Mr Trudeau's visit, a decision has now been made that the applicants will fly directly to Canada from China.

Mr Freeman added that the problem of transporting the China applicants had been discussed but no concrete plan had been made.

Air Canada has signed an agreement with China where their planes can either land at Peking or Shanghai airports.

"We hope to have some agreement with the Chinese Government so that we can transport more of these people from their different provinces."

Mr Freeman said the large number of applicants from China might affect immigration in Hongkong, but he gave an assurance that they would do their best to prevent this.

He stressed that there would still be no quota restriction on the number of Hongkong people going to Canada.

SCM
NOV 2

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P.A. TO FILE EX

INFO ONLY Nov 13/ 2 02 PM '73

CONFIDENTIAL CDN EYES ONLY

FM PEKIN 2802 NOV13/73

TO EXTOTT GPE

INFO TT LDN WSHDC OTMP/INSP I TAYLOR ITCOTT/PETRIE HKONG DE OTT

MANDIOTT/CUNLIFFE DE OTT

DISTR CRO GPP PDG

REF HKONG TEL 4527 NOV12

---PRC-HKONG BORDER MOVEMENT

IN FURTHER CONVERSATION WITH BRIT HERE OVER WEEKEND, WE WERE

TOLD THAT ALTHOUGH THERE WAS SOME DOUBT ABOUT PRECISE FIGURES,

THE ONE THEY HAD USED WITH CHINESE WAS THAT QUOTED IN OURTEL

2764, NAMELY 7,000 PERSONS A MONTH. BRIT ALSO REMARKED THAT IN

RESPONSE TO THEIR DEMARCHE CHINESE HAD TAKEN A VIEW THAT

CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF PERSONS INTO HKONG WAS NOT/NOT A MATTER

FOR BRIT BUT FOR THEMSELVES. THEY MADE IT CLEAR THEY WOULD NOT/

NOT WELCOME HKONG BORDER CONTROLS AND WOULD REGULATE MATTER

THEMSELVES.

2. WE RECEIVED IMPRESSION THAT BRIT ARE NOT/NOT ENTIRELY

DISCOURAGED BY REPLY BUT WANT MORE PARTICULAR ASSURANCES

THAT CHINESE WILL LIMIT CROSS BORDER FLOW AND THAT THEY WILL

DO SO SOON. IT IS PRESUMABLY WITH THIS IN MIND THAT FCO

CALLED IN PRC AMBASSADOR LDN. AMERICAN INFORMANT SEES TROUBLE

AHEAD FOR HKONG AUTHORITIES FROM WITHIN HKONG IF IT PROVES

...2

PA on 5850-3-526
Dg
15-11-73

*During 2 weeks I was
in HK none of these approached
exit permit holders approached
our office*
COPY ON:
5450-2-564
~~5450-1-526~~

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
NOV 15 1973
C.R. [Signature]

PAGE TWO 2802 CONF. CDN EYES ONLY

NECESSARY FOR THEM TO IMPOSE BORDER RESTRICTIONS. SAME INFORMANT
WONDERS IF CHINESE ARE USING OCCASION TO REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS
FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF FORMAL PRC REPRESENTATION IN HKONG.

3. DURING LUNCH WITH HKONG GOVERNOR LAST WEEK, MACLEHOSE TOLD
ME AT CURRENT RATE LEGAL ENTRANTS TO HKONG WOULD APPROXIMATE
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND THIS YEAR, WITHOUT INCLUDING ILLEGAL
SWIMMERS WHO WERE ENTERING AT RATE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND PER
MONTH. LATTER HE DESCRIBED AS QUOTE DROPOUTS FROM THE CULTURAL
REV. UNQUOTE WHILE PRESENT FLOW OF LEGAL ENTRANTS INCLUDED
LARGE NUMBER OF OVERSEAS CHINESE WHO HAD RETURNED YEARS AGO
TO SETTLE IN CHINA BUT NOW WANTED OUT, AS WELL AS RELATIVES OF
CHINESE LIVING IN HKONG AND ELSEWHERE ABROAD. FOR THEIR OWN
REASONS CHINESE AUTHORITIES WERE NOW PREPARED TO LET THESE
CATEGORIES GO, APPARENTLY BECAUSE THEY WERE MORE OF AN
EMBARRASSMENT IN CHINA THAN OUT.

4. CURRENT OUTWARD MOVEMENT OF OVERSEAS CHINESE WHO HAD RETURNED
TO SETTLE IN CHINA AND OF RELATIVES OF OVERSEAS CHINESE FITS
INTO PATTERN OF PRC READINESS TO FACILITATE MOVEMENT OF RELATIVES
TO CDA AS REFLECTED IN EASE OF NEGOTIATIONS, DURING PMS VISIT AND
SINCE, ON ARRANGEMENTS TO HANDLE THIS TRAFFIC. MEXICAN AMBASSADOR
HAS TOLD ME CHINESE-MEXICANS WHO SETTLED HERE IN 1920S AND
1930S (AND THEIR OFFSPRING) ARE ALSO ANXIOUS TO LEAVE AND CHINESE
GOVT IS READY TO FACILITATE THEIR DEPARTURE

SMALL

130241Z 450

000122

5850-3-526

MEMORANDUM
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



NOTE DE SERVICE
GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA

FROM
DE

Commission for Canada, Hong Kong
Manpower and Immigration Section

TO
À

Director General, Foreign Service
Attn: Director of Operations

SUBJECT
SUJET

Movement of Persons from the
People's Republic of China to Hong Kong

OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE
5855-1-410
YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE
DATE
8 November 1973
REFER REPLY TO ENVOYER LA RÉPONSE À
TEL. NO. TÉL.

Copies on:

5450 - 2 - 564

5450 - 1 - 526

1. Attached are recent newspaper clippings on the large influx of people from the P.R.C. to Hong Kong in the past month.
2. There has been no indication that large numbers of these persons have applied for admission to Canada.
3. The post political officer is preparing a report on this subject, a copy of which will be sent to you.

L.J. Freeman
L.J. Freeman
Counsellor

Enclosures

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
NOV 15 1973
T C.R. *rc*

Noted + PA
DB
16-1-73

SCMP Nov. 6/73

Another big surge in China exodus

The flood of people being allowed to leave China and enter Hongkong — already running at the highest rate since 1949 — has soared again in recent days.

Working from the numbers who have arrived in the past six days, the "legal refugees" are now coming across the Lowu border bridge at the rate of 14,000 a month.

Last month, there were 7,000.

The exodus from China is causing grave concern among Government officials, particularly those involved in housing, social welfare and health.

As reported in the S.C.M. Post on Saturday, the Government is believed to have been in touch with the authorities in Kwangtung about the increasing number of people who are being allowed to leave China.

They depart with travel documents and

visas which allow them to enter Hongkong — but can then travel no further.

In the six days up to yesterday, the following numbers of arrivals from China entered the Colony:

October 31	604
November 1	433
November 2	276
November 3	484
November 4	622
November 5	376

Up to 1970, fewer people were allowed to leave China every year than those who now arrive daily in the Colony.

Many of them are Overseas Chinese. Others are from Kwangtung, while about a third are from other provinces.

Asked for comment yesterday about the flood of arrivals from China, a Government spokesman said: "The matter is still under consideration and no comment can be made at this stage."

Hongkong and Whitehall have been in close touch about the increased flow of arrivals, it is believed.

My 60-minute ride on the train of empty hopes

BY KENNETH KO

THE 2.25 pm train from Lowu pulled out of the Yaumatei tunnel and into the concrete canyons of Kowloon, and an old Hakka woman who had never before left her tiny village in Fukien gasped in amazement.

She was a typical passenger on one of yesterday's trains which poured into the Colony several hundred more unwanted people.

China does not want them; the former countries in which they lived do not want them; and Hongkong is unable to absorb them.

But still they keep coming. Like yesterday's grandmothers with no relatives in the Colony; illiterate commune workers; unskilled and unemployable middle-aged men who can't speak a word of Cantonese.

People, in brief, that China does not need and Hongkong cannot handle.

Coming down with them on the 2.25 pm from Lowu was a moving experience.

How, I wondered, were these simple peasants going to adjust to life in the Colony?

Many of those to whom I talked in Mandarin or Cantonese seemed to be living in an optimistic dreamworld.

Those who went back to China from Overseas Chinese communities in Indonesia, the Philippines and other Southeast Asian countries held the simple belief that they would be able to return.

They are completely out of touch with world developments; they do not know their former homelands do not want them.

For them — although they do not realise it — Tsimshatsui railway station is the end of the line.

And they are poor, poorer than the poorest squatter in Hongkong.

They carried their entire worldly goods with them on the train... a few old clothes that would not fetch a dollar in the Poor Man's Market; preserved vegetables; some old pots. Nothing else.

From what they told me on the trip down from the border, there is a new relaxation in China's policy towards those who want to leave the country. There is little formality and red tape. They are quickly allowed to go.

Mr Chan Shing-fa, 33, who was taken back to Fukien from the Philippines by his parents 20 years ago, was one of the passengers.

He had spent his life working on a commune in Fukien. He can't speak Cantonese, and only knows a smattering of Mandarin. He can hardly read or write.

He and his brother, Mr Shing-kwan, 31, who was also on yesterday's train, had been applying for a permit to leave China for about seven years. The applications had always been ignored or refused.

But when they put in their last application, five months ago, their papers came through quickly.

"It was unexpectedly easy," they told me through an interpreter.

They wouldn't say what their assets were or how much money they had, but judging from their meagre possessions, life here for them will not be easy.

Another former Filipino Chinese, Mr Ng Chung-kong, 34, said he applied for an exit visa three months ago and got it with no trouble.

Like the Chan brothers, he

expected to be able to walk into the Philippine Consulate in Hongkong and get travel documents — just like that.

I asked if I could see their travel documents.

They pretended not to understand. Then they ignored requests in Fukienese.

I believe they had no documents except for the scrap of paper which allowed them out of China into Hongkong — and no further.

Asked what work they would do if they could not go to the Philippines, they shrugged.

Of those who arrived yesterday, none that I spoke to had any plans to work in Hongkong.

An Indonesian Chinese who was travelling from Fukien had been in China for a relatively short period — five years.

Like the others, Mr Lam Hak-shing, 27, had no trouble getting an exit visa.

And he expected no trouble in getting permission from the Consulate here to return to Indonesia.

I told him Indonesia was not particularly keen about taking back Overseas Chinese who had repudiated Indonesia and had gone to live in China.

He did not seem to care. He just shrugged.

Most of the people on the train were older than those I interviewed. But the older they were, the more reluctant they seemed to be to talk.

For Mr Wu Hon-keung, his wife and three children, yesterday's trip from the border was the result of 13 years' trying to leave China.

Mr Wu is from Kwangtung — as are about a third of the thousands of arrivals in recent months — and has never before been out of China.

He said he had relatives here and expected no difficulties about settling in Hongkong.

Where were the relatives?

Kowloon, he said.

Where in Kowloon?

Kowloon.

He seemed to think Kowloon

was a tiny village and did not visualise any trouble finding a man called Wu there.

At Fanling, Mr Wu said: "Is this Kowloon?"

I told him it was not. Kowloon was a lot bigger, I said. Mr Wu, from a small village in Kwangtung, smiled disbelievingly.

Not one of those I spoke to yesterday had any skills, apart from working in the fields.

None of them, in my opinion, would fit into a highly-disciplined factory workforce.

For the many who could not speak Cantonese and were illiterate, the chances of any job seemed remote.

As the train pulled into Tsimshatsui station a few relatives were there to meet, I estimated, about 15 per cent of those on the train.

For the rest of the 200 or so passengers on the train, there was nothing, nobody.

For a while, they wandered around the station. Then, clutching their ragged clothing, their preserved food and their clay pots, they wandered off.

The first glimpse of Hongkong for many of them was the large China Products shop in Star House.

Although every person I spoke to on the train claimed to have relatives in Hongkong, it was obvious that many did not know a soul in the Colony.

The old Hakka lady, I was happy and relieved to see, was one of the few who were met.

In the station, a middle-aged woman — her daughter, I thought — stood holding a tiny, frayed photograph of the old woman, obviously taken about 20 years ago.

The Hongkong woman looked at the photograph and at the old lady. Then they embraced and clung to each other for a few minutes before walking away to a taxi.

Today, more trains from Lowu will bring more of China's unwanted people to Hongkong.

How many, I wonder, can we take?

AITA
for n

Page 2 EDITORIALS, FEATURES

South China Morning Post

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1973

The influx from China

A feeling of widespread concern verging on serious disquiet has been aroused by reports of the disturbingly large influx of people from the Chinese mainland.

It is not, to be sure, an entirely new phenomenon but it has been steadily increasing from a figure of about 2,500 in 1971 to more than 20,000 last year to more than 46,000 in the first ten months of this year.

If it continues unchecked at this rate the year's total may well exceed 60,000 and in Hongkong's present overcrowded conditions there is no need to stress that this is an indigestible figure.

If they were coming here only temporarily pending migration overseas there would be less concern but in the current frigid climate of feeling about emigration of Chinese people to Southeast Asia, there is no hope of many, if any, of them leaving.

Hongkong, in other words, is the end of the line. Add to this the fact that they are predominantly middle-aged, many illiterate, and more unemployed than employable, and it will be seen that they represent a serious burden to the Colony when we are struggling to expand and improve our social services, to build new homes for 1.8 million residents, provide 184,000 more secondary school places and greatly increased medical facilities.

Indeed if the figure of illegal immigrants is added—5,500 have been apprehended so far this year—there is good reason for general concern about the build-up in new arrivals from China.

Hongkong has, of course, been accepting immigrants, mainly illegal on and off ever since the end of World War II and today's population is a reflection of it.

The massive expenditures Hongkong has had to make to house, educate and care for these people has been a heavy burden.

But all our projections for the future will be turned upside down if we are expected to continue to absorb immigrants at the present rate.

Of even greater concern is that about a third are Cantonese-speaking, while about one third are non-Cantonese and another third overseas Chinese.

The latter group would seem to be misfits who have failed not only to integrate into their original country of residence, but to settle down in China, and are almost certain to be problem people in Hongkong.

Even labour-hungry employers can derive no satisfaction from these new arrivals for the experience of many industrialists has been that the illegal immigrant is difficult to integrate with the Cantonese-speaking staff; he often tends to be a loner and a generally unsatisfactory worker.

There is an urgent need to impress upon the Chinese authorities at all levels that Hongkong cannot continue to absorb any more immigrants without seriously jeopardising Hongkong's plans for the future.

Co-operation is needed by both sides in settling this, and it is to be hoped that this human flow is stopped as soon as possible.

SCMP Nov. 7/73

China exodus a burden on HK resources

BY KENNETH KO

Most of the people arriving by their hundreds every day from China are illiterate, unskilled, unemployable, elderly or a combination of all four.

Yesterday, I spoke to dozens of them on a train down from Lowu to Tsimshatsui.

It seems obvious they will find great difficulties in fitting in to Hongkong society, a life very different from that they have known in the communes of Kwangtung and Fukien.

The flood of humanity into the Colony from China continued yesterday. There were no official figures, but estimates as to the numbers of the "legal refugees" ran from 400 to 600 for the day.

So far this year, there have been about 48,000 of them.

Their entry into the Colony is causing rising concern in both Hongkong and Whitehall. But it is believed that representations made to the Canton authorities have so far produced little results.

Indeed, there is no evident slackening of the steady stream of humanity pouring across the border bridge at Lowu and down the railway line to Kowloon.

The inundation from China poses threats to many of the Government's plans in the fields of housing, education and social welfare.

Although many of the travellers who arrived yesterday hold bright hopes of moving on quickly from Hongkong to former homelands in Indonesia or the Philippines, not many of them stand much chance of being allowed to return.

None of them I spoke to yesterday has any industrial skills. Many cannot speak Cantonese.

A large minority are illiterate. Most are elderly.

There is concern in many quarters that these aged,

illiterate, unemployed newcomers to Hongkong will throw a heavy burden on the social welfare resources of the Colony.

For those without relatives, accommodation will in many cases also have to be found.

(Full story on Page 8).

c.c. SPR files
D.R. Campbell
T.J. Keohane
Official files

SPR/KEOHANE/ah

Mr. A.E. Gotlieb
Deputy Minister

Duncan R. Campbell,
Assistant Deputy Minister
(Strategic Planning and Research)

5850-3-526
(see also 27-7-73)
JMS. October 5, 1973.

Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants
- Paper by Mr. Harry Con

I am attaching a reply prepared by the Immigration Division with which I am in agreement to a paper prepared by Mr. Harry Con, a member of the Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants on "Chinese Immigration" on which the Department was asked to comment.

Mr. Con, who is not considered one of the stronger members of the Advisory Board, makes a number of statements in his paper, a copy of which is attached, relating to allegedly discriminatory practices by the Canadian Government in the past, in the matter of Chinese immigration and puts forward some proposals for changes in existing procedures.

The Departmental response comments on the points raised by Mr. Con and sets the record straight in areas where Mr. Con's version does not conform to the facts of the situation.

If you are in agreement, you may wish to send the departmental response forward for the Minister's signature if he approves.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
Duncan R. Campbell
ORIGINAL SIGNATURE

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
OCT 19 1973
C.R. PL

INFO

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION
CONFIDENTIAL



TO
A

Jean W. Edmonds,
Assistant Deputy Minister
(Immigration)

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier 5850-3-526

FROM
De

M.G. Clark,
Director General,
Foreign Service

DATE 1 October 1973

FOLD

SUBJECT
Sujet

Immigration Facilities in the People's Republic of China

1. I am attaching copies of the two telegrams on this subject received this morning from Peking. Also attached is a copy of Mr. Gottlieb's June 6 memorandum to the Minister in which he outlined the proposals we had made to the Chinese.

2. In conjunction with Programs and Procedures we are providing the Consular Operations and East Asia Divisions of External Affairs with our position on the Chinese response and on the draft note to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. I will keep you informed of further developments as they occur.

M. G. Clark

Encls.

Mrs. Edmonds

J.S. are preparing memo for your signature to DM Memo to Min not necessary pending imminent developments (since he is away this week).

Office of the Assistant
Deputy Minister - Immigration
1 X 1973
C. J. ...
ad. int - Immigration

GS

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5850-3-526 Ref

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TO EXTCTO GPE DELIVER BY 290907

INFO RYCOTT/HEAD MANDIOTT/HAMILTON CIMP ITCOTT/PETRIE HKONG

DISTE PDM PDS GPP FPR FLA CRO CRR

DEF CURTEL 2155 SEP20

---REUNIFICATION OF FAMILIES

WE WERE CALLED IN THIS MORNING BY DEPUTY HEAD, CONSULAR DEPT TO DISCUSS THIS SUBJ. IN BRIEF CHINESE HAVE AGREED TO FOLLOWING: (A) AN OFFICER IN HKONG BE PLACED ON PEKIN DIPLO LIST WITH DESIGNATION THIRD SECTY, SECOND SECTY, ETC AS APPROPRIATE; (B) HE MAKE TRIPS TO CHINA AS REQUIRED; (C) HIS VISA APPLICATIONS BE MADE THROUGH CDN EMB PEKIN; (D) FUNCTION WOULD BE TO COMPLETE PROCEDURES REQUIRED BEFORE VISA ISSUED; (E) WHEN IMMIG APPLICATIONS FINALLY APPROVED, VISAS BE ISSUED BY EMB IN PEKIN.

2. A FURTHER MTG IS SCHEDULED FOR NEXT WEEK TO WORK OUT OTHER DETAILS. CHINESE PROPOSED THAT UNDERSTANDING IN THIS MATTER MIGHT BE SET OUT IN EXCHANGE OF NOTES AND WE AGREED. AT THEIR REQUEST WE ARE TO SUBMIT DRAFT NOTE SOONEST FOR DISCUSSION AT NEXT WEEKS MTG. PROPOSED DRAFT SET OUT IN IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TEL ON WHICH YOUR COMMENTS ARE REQUIRED TO REACH HERE NOT/NOT LATER THAN OCT3 REPEAT 3.

290706Z 160

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PUT ON FILE
OCT 1973
C.R.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

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MANPOWER MIGRATION
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INFO HKONG OTMP PMOOTT/HEAD MANDICOTT/HAMILTON ITCOTT/PETRIE

DISTR GPE GPP PDM PDG CRR FPF FLA

REF CUBTEL 2225 SEP29

---DRAFT NOTE ON REUNIFICATION OF FAMILIES

FOLLOWING IS ONE SUGGESTED TEXT OF DRAFT NOTE EMBODYING
AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE ACHIEVED IN SEP29 MTG(SEE REFTEL). QUOTE CDN
EMB PRESENTS COMPLIMENTS TO CONSULAR DEPT, MFA AND HAS HONOUR
TO REFER TO DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES CONCERNING THE
REUNIFICATION OF FAMILIES DIVIDED BETWEEN CDA AND CHINA.

2. RECOGNIZING THE DESIRE OF BOTH SIDES TO FACILITATE SUCH
REUNIFICATION, IT IS PROPOSED (1) THAT A CDN OFFICIAL ON STAFF
OF COMMISSION FOR CDA IN HKONG BE ACCREDITED IN PEKIN AND
PLACED ON PEKIN DIPLO LIST, (2) THAT THIS OFFICIAL, AS CIRCUMSTANCES
REQUIRE AND AFTER FULFILLING CHINESE VISA REQUIREMENTS, MAKE
PERIODIC VISITS TO A LOCATION OR LOCATIONS IN CHINA, (3) THAT
THE PURPOSE OF SUCH VISITS BE TO COMPLETE CDN PROCEDURES FOR
THE GRANTING OF VISAS TO THOSE SEEKING REUNIFICATION WITH
MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES IN CDA AND (4) THAT, WHEN ALL NECESSARY
PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND VISAS HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED,
THE VISAS BE ISSUED BY THE CDN EMB IN PEKIN UNQUOTE.

290706Z 250

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
OCT 1973
C.R.

IMPOR/CANADON/VC



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5855-1-926

June 6, 1973.

MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

Subject: Immigration from the People's Republic of China

Although procedures have existed for some time for the processing of applications made by Canadian residents for their relatives in the PRC, they have been unsatisfactory. The prospective immigrant was required to appear at the Commission for Canada in Hong Kong before any processing could be done. This meant that he would go through the time consuming (and often fruitless) process of applying for an exit permit from China without having any idea if he was admissible to Canada. Prior to the establishment of the Canadian Embassy in Peking in early 1971 many such applicants found it impossible to obtain exit permits and departed illegally for Hong Kong.

Following Mr. Sharp's visit to China last year, Chinese officials expressed an interest in promoting a program to reunite families "in the interests of friendship". Mr. Sharp did not have a policy paper on this subject but apparently suggested that the program would be a good idea.

The Chinese raised the subject again in November, 1972, during discussions with the Ambassador in Peking concerning the negotiation of the consular agreement with China. External Affairs did not inform us that these discussions were taking place and it was only by chance that we became aware of them. When we did so Mr. Deschênes wrote to the USIA requesting information on what commitments had been made to the Chinese. This letter has not been answered but a dialogue on the subject has been opened with External Affairs.

...2

- 1 -

In February the Area Chief, Asia and Pacific, of the Foreign Service arranged a meeting with External Affairs, the A.C.B.F., and Program and Procedures Branch, as a result of which we have been consulted before any proposals have been made to the Chinese. The last of these were sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the Ambassador in April. It was proposed that:

- 1) Correspondence between prospective immigrants in the FIC and the Commission in Hong Kong be routed through the Embassy in Peking;
- 2) prospective immigrants be medically examined under criteria established by MIW and that these reports be sent by the Embassy to Hong Kong for review;
- 3) one of our officers in Hong Kong be accredited to the FIC but remain resident in Hong Kong from where he would make periodic trips to Canton and possibly Peking and/or Shanghai;
- 4) the officer be accompanied on these trips by a locally engaged Cantonese speaking interpreter from the Commission in Hong Kong.

The Chinese welcomed our proposals and more or less agreed in principle to proposals 1 and 2 but would not commit themselves to 3 and 4. Since the ball is now back on the Chinese side of the table we must wait for them to re-open discussions. I will keep you informed of developments as they occur.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
A. E. GOTLIEB
A SIGNÉ L'ORIGINAL

A.E. Gottlieb.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER
CABINET DU SOUS-MINISTRE

DATE: 26-9-73

ORIGINAL on

5855-1-526

TO - AU:

- Deputy Minister - Sous-ministre
- A.D.M. (Administration) - S.-M. adjoint (Administration)
- A.D.M. (Immigration) - S.-M. adjoint (Immigration)
- A.D.M. (Manpower) - S.-M. adjoint (Main-d'œuvre)
- A.D.M. (Operations) - S.-M. adjoint (Opérations)
- A.D.M. (Strategic Planning and Research) - S.-M. adjoint (Planification stratégique et recherche)
- Legal Adviser - Conseiller juridique
- Assistant to Minister
- L'adjoint au ministre
-

For - pour Mr. Clark

copy FTR

ACTION - SUITE A DONNER:

- For action - Donner suite
- For direct reply - Répondre directement
- For reply and signature on D.M.'s behalf - Répondre et signer au nom du Sous-ministre
- For preparation of reply for signature by - Préparer la réponse et la faire signer par
 - Minister - Ministre
 - Assistant to Minister
 - L'adjoint au Ministre
 - Deputy Minister - Le Sous-ministre
 - Assistant to Deputy Minister
 - L'adjoint au Sous-ministre
- For report or comments - Rapport ou observations
- For information - Information
- To note and return - Noter et retourner
- Approval - Approbation
- Your request - À votre demande

5850-3-526

BF 2-10-73 TBS

REMARKS - OBSERVATIONS

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
SEP 28 1973
C.R.L.

U.O. 5850-3-526

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
CABINET DU MINISTRE

DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION
MINISTÈRE DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

DATE Sept 25/73

TO: ✓ DEPUTY MINISTER
AU: ✓ SOUS-MINISTRE

552-1-3-26

FOR: A.D.M. (IMMIGRATION)
POUR: S.-M. ADJOINT (IMMIGRATION)

[Handwritten signature]

A.D.M. (MANPOWER)
 S.-M. ADJOINT (MAIN-D'OEUVRE)

A.D.M. (PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SERVICE)
 S.-M. ADJOINT (SERVICE D'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES PROGRAMMES)

A.D.M. (OPERATIONS)
 S.-M. ADJOINT (OPÉRATIONS)

A.D.M. (ADMINISTRATION)
 S.-M. ADJOINT (ADMINISTRATION)

DIRECTOR, PERSONNEL SERVICE
 DIRECTEUR, SERVICE DU PERSONNEL

DIRECTOR, INFORMATION SERVICE
 DIRECTEUR, SERVICE D'INFORMATION

Deputy Minister of Manpower
and Immigration.
REC'D.
SEP 26 1973
REÇU
Sous-ministre de la Main-d'œuvre
et de l'immigration

ACTION - SUITE À DONNER

PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF:
 RÉDIGER UNE RÉPONSE POUR LA SIGNATURE:

- MINISTER DU MINISTRE *to P.M.*
- EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DU CHEF DE CABINET DU MINISTRE
- SPECIAL ASSISTANT DE L'ADJOINT SPÉCIAL
- PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY DU SECRÉTAIRE PARLEMENTAIRE
- ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT DE L'ADJOINT D'ADMINISTRATION

THIS ATTACHMENT
PUT ON FILE
SEP 26 1973
C.R. HBM

FOR DIRECT REPLY
 RÉPONDRE DIRECTEMENT

FOR PERUSAL AND NECESSARY ACTION
 PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE ET DONNER SUITE

REMARKS - OBSERVATIONS

- IF FULL REPLY NOT IMMEDIATELY POSSIBLE,
PRÉPARE INTERIM LETTER WITHOUT DELAY
SI UNE RÉPONSE COMPLÈTE N'EST PAS POSSIBLE IMMÉDIATEMENT,
RÉDIGER UNE LETTRE INTÉRIMAIRE SANS DÉLAI
- COPY OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ATTACHED
COPIE DE L'ACCUSÉ DE RÉCEPTION, EN ANNEXE
- THIS LETTER HAS NOT BEEN ACKNOWLEDGED
NOUS N'AVONS PAS ACCUSÉ RÉCEPTION DE CETTE LETTRE

[Handwritten signature]
SIGNATURE

簡 平 用 箋

INTERPRETER AND TRANSLATION SERVICES
接理翻譯中西文件，入籍法衙傳譯事務。

HARRY CON

103 E. PENDER ST.,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Phone 683-1724

September 15, 1973

The Rt. Hon. P. E. Trudeau
Prime Minister of Canada
House of Parliament
Ottawa, Ontario

COPY
SEP 21 1973
5850-3-520
MINISTER

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

As a Canadian of Chinese origin, I have the honour of serving my country by being appointed to the Advisory Board on the Adjustment of Immigrants. As a member of that committee, many of my fellow Canadians in the Chinese Community in Canada have approached me for help and advice. Unfortunately, I neither have the power nor resources to be of real help to them, hence I am appealing to your good office.

I know that you will be going to the People's Republic of China in October, while there, would you or your office inquire into an issue that is troubling many Canadians in the Chinese Community. Many of our Canadians have applied to the Immigration Department in Canada for their family in the People's Republic of China to immigrate to Canada. The problem as I understand it is that the government of the People's Republic of China sends the relative's passport directly to our embassy in Peking, instead of allowing the family to go to Hong Kong with the Chinese passport, where our Immigration Office is located. As I understand it again, our embassy in Peking does not have any immigration staff to handle immigration matters and that many passports are sitting in our embassy at Peking without any action. According to the Chinese Government explanation, if the Canadian Government is willing to accept the overseas Chinese family to Canada, then the Canadian embassy should be able to issue the visa. Why then should the family have to go to Hong Kong for the interview and examination? All this sounds reasonable, but no one knows for certain just what is the issue. I am appealing to you and your office for clarification on the matter, because it is causing untold hardship and anguish on the Canadians of Chinese origin and their families.

Many of the people who have approached and have

- 2 -

written me are not new immigrants but are Canadians who have helped to build our nation, who have suffered under unfair discriminatory immigration legislation, not to mention provincial statutes. Being a Canadian who has served in World War II and in continuing to serve my country, I feel that this pioneer generation of Canadians deserves service and consideration.

I hope that you and your office can help.
Bon voyage.

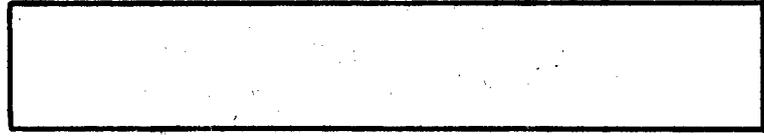
Yours sincerely,

H. Con

cc. Hon. Mitchell Sharp - Minister of External Affairs
cc. Hon. Robert Andras - Minister of Manpower and Immigration
cc. Hon. Ron Basford - Minister of Urban Affairs, M. P. of
Vancouver Centre

DSC	PA	4-10-73	T		
JDM	HC	16/10/73	PA	JDM	19/10/73
H. Curville	R/KL	15-11-73	PA	Une	28.11.73
A. G. L.	JAN 74		T		
H. J.	JAN 74		T		
WKB	HS	21/74	T		
WKB	ADP	1/174	T		
ADA	GR	10/1/74	T		
H. G.	JAN 74	11/1/74	PA	INC	16-1-74
HC	com	4-2-74	PA		
HC	R/KL	6-2-74	PA	ISP	7-2-74
EDK	com	15-3-74	PA	net	15-3
BAB	R/KL	12-6-74	PA	BMB	13/6
WKB		13/6/74	P.A.	KWB	14/6/74
KWB		17/6/74	P.A.	KWB	17/6/74
T. Harding	GH	7-8-74	PA	TB	14/8
T. Harding	GH	22.8.74	PA	GWS	23/8/74
TB		26/8/74	PA		26/8
CEB	R/KL	1-10-74	PA	CEB	11/10/74
CHS	GH	11/10/74	PA	GWS	21/10
TB	GH	11/12/74	PA	Jen	16/12/74
JSA	GH	6/1/75	T		
GW	JSA	6/5/75	PA	GW	6/5/75
JSA		7/5/75	PA	GW	6/6/75
ATL		12/4/76	T		
FDC	AFL				
WKB	JFL	13/4	T		
JFL	JFL	14/4	T		
WKB	JFL	20/4	T		
WKB	WKB	21-4-76	T		

IMPORTANT - IF THIS FILE IS ROUTED TO ANOTHER OFFICE OR PERSON, COMPLETE TRANSFER SLIP AND SEND TO YOUR RECORDS UNIT.
 SI CE DOSSIER EST ADRESSÉ À UN AUTRE BUREAU OU UNE AUTRE PERSONNE, REMPLISSEZ UNE FICHE DE TRANSFERT ET ENVOYEZ-LA A LA SECTION DES DOSSIERS.



- T - leave files on the floor, window sills or waste baskets - this practice often results in loss or damage.
- T - change file caption or in any way mutilate file jackets.
- T - overload "GENERAL FILES". It is difficult to find previous correspondence on a general file.
- T - remove correspondence from this file without consulting your Records Unit.

AUX USAGERS DU DOSSIER

LA GESTION DES DOSSIERS existe pour vous servir et elle s'acquitte bien de cette fonction dans la mesure où vous renvoyez promptement le dossier. Ce dossier vous est confié et il vous appartient de le renvoyer à son expéditeur, à moins que vous ne donniez instruction à votre SECTION DES DOSSIERS de le transmettre à une autre Direction ou une autre personne; sans cela, le dossier demeure sous votre responsabilité jusqu'à son retour à l'expéditeur.

EXPLICATIONS RELATIVES AUX INDICATIONS À PORTER SUR LA CHEMISE

- Colonne 1 - nom du destinataire
- Colonne 2 - nom de l'expéditeur
- Colonne 3 - date de l'envoi
- Colonne 4 - indication de classer le dossier ou de le transmettre à une autre personne
- Colonne 5 - initiales de l'usager du dossier ou indication que les mesures voulues ont été prises
- Colonne 6 - date de renvoi du dossier
- Colonne 7 - demande de renvoi du dossier à l'usager à une date indiquée
- Colonne 8 - date où le dossier doit être renvoyé

RAPPELS

- NE PAS** - retenir le dossier plus longtemps que nécessaire;
- NE PAS** - mettre les dossiers hors de vue dans votre bureau ou dans vos classeurs s'il y a ris que qu'on ne puisse les trouver en votre absence;
- NE PAS** - mettre la correspondance sur plus d'un sujet dans un seul dossier à moins d'avoir fait faire des copies supplémentaires pour les dossiers en question;
- NE PAS** - laisser les dossiers sur le parquet, les appuis de fenêtre, ou les corbeilles à papiers; une telle pratique entraîne souvent la perte ou l'endommagement des dossiers;
- NE PAS** - changer l'intulé du dossier ni mutiler la chemise de quelque façon;
- NE PAS** - surcharger les "dossier généraux"; il est difficile de trouver la correspondance antérieure dans un dossier général;
- NE PAS** - enlever de correspondance du dossier sans consulter la Section des dossiers.