

209-5-4

1

19-3-74

TO
A

MINISTÈRE DE LA MAIN-D'ŒUVRE ET DE L'IMMIGRATION

INTELLIGENCE

SECTION

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA (MAINLAND CHINA)

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIEL

M. & I. 1452 (8-76)

REV - INTER

17/7/75

CONFIDENTIAL

FILE NO. - DOSSIER NO.

209-5-4

VOLUME

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DE

19-3-74

000141

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.

7530-21-029-3723
M. & I. 257 IMM. (10-68)

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.

| CROSS REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES CROISÉES |
|---|
| <p>1H600-1177</p> <p>CH-1-29738-TS01 Chia Chi</p> |
| |

| 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 | |

IH FILES RE: CHINESE

13 SEPT/78

IH209-5 - ILL.IMM.-CHINA;
IH209-5-1 - ILL.IMM.-CHINESE STUDENTS - HONG KONG;
IH209-5-2 - ILL.IMM.-TAIWAN (FORMOSA);
IH209-5-3 - ILL.IMM.- HONG KONG;
IH209-5-4 - ILL.IMM.-PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA (MAINLAND CHINA);
IH209-5-5 - ILL.IMM.-HONG KONG GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES;
IH207-5 - TRAVEL AGENCIES & IMM. AGENTS (CHINESE) - HONG KONG, CANADA, USA;
IH207-6 - TRAVEL AGENCIES - RICHARD W.Y. YUE;
IH255-11 - CHINESE GANGS;
IH256-Q-5 - CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AMONG PEOPLE OF CHINESE ORIGIN;
IH261-3-1 - CHINESE ALIEN SMUGGLING RINGS - CANADA/USA;
IH289-1 - TRIAD;
IH289-1-1 - KUNG LOK SOCIETY;
IH289-1-2 - GHOST SHADOWS;
IH295-25 - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BY SYMPATHIZERS OF PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA;
IH295-29 - SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - TAIWAN SYMPATHIZERS (KOUINTANG)(KMT);
IH600-677 - PU Chao-min (Chinese Journalist);
[REDACTED];
IH600-803 - CON, Harry;
[REDACTED];
IH600-854 - L & W INVESTMENTS CO. LTD.;
[REDACTED] - WONDVIEW OPTICAL [REDACTED] -previsouly:KINGSLAND CHINESE RESTAURANT;
[REDACTED];
[REDACTED] - GOLDEN AUTUMN FRIENDSHIP TOUR ([REDACTED] WONG Chin Yi @ CHEUNG Tin C.);
[REDACTED];
[REDACTED];
[REDACTED];
IH600-1021 - GOLDEN CROWN RESTAURANT;
IH600-1056 - NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHINESE CANADIANS;
[REDACTED];
IH600-1087 - FORMER HONG KONG POLICEMEN;
IH600-1087-1 - ADMISSION RECORDS CHILDREN OF RHKP IN CANADA AS IMMIGRANTS;
IH600-1087-2 - ADMISSION OF RHKP VISITORS 1997's; s.19(1)
IH600-1087-3 - LANDING RECORDS - RHKP IN CANADA;
IH600-1087-4 - ADMISSION RECORDS - CHILDREN OF RHKP IN CANADA AS N.I.s;
IH600-1087-5 - RHKP TASK FORCE - IMM/RCMP;
[REDACTED];
IH600-1142 - ASIAN MONEY FLOW;
[REDACTED];
IH600-1177 - REAL EVERGREEN INTERNATIONAL INC., NEW YORK, N.Y.;
[REDACTED] - MANBRO LAND (CHINA COURT) LTD.- [REDACTED];
IH600-1182 - FIVE DRAGONS - PUBLIC ENQUIRIES;
IH600-1190 - "CONNECTIONS" CBC PROGRAM - ORGANIZED CRIME IN CANADA;
[REDACTED];
IH600-1205 - I.C.A.C. REFERRAL SLIPS RE: RHKP AND OTHER HONG KONG GOVT. OFFICIALS;
IH600-1205"A"- R.H.K.P. - NO ADVERSE INFORMATION;
IH600-1205"B"- R.H.K.P. - ADVERSE INFORMATION;
IH600-1205"C"- OTHER H.K. GOVT. OFFICIALS - NO ADVERSE INFORMATION;
IH600-1205"D"- OTHER H.K. GOVT. OFFICIALS - ADVERSE INFORMATION;
IH600-1205"E"- CASE DISPOSITION INDEX FOR RHKP - NO ADVERSE INFORMATION;
IH600-1205"F"- CASE DISPOSITION INDEX FOR OTHER H.K. GOVT. OFFICIALS - NO ADVERSE INFORMATION;
IH600-1214 - CHEN Chin Chung -and- HSU Li-hua;
IH600-1226 - POON Oi Lin aka LOK Ping;

GESTION DES DOCUMENTS

FICHE DES EMPRUNTS

RÉFÉRENCE

SUJET

000147

CLOSED
VOLUME



VOLUME
COMPLET

DATED FROM
À COMPTER DU

march 74

TO
JUSQU' AU

nov 74

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°

FOR NEW CORRESPONDENCE — CREATE OR SEE FILES UNDER NEW SYSTEM —

VOLUME
8410-1202
SERIES

Hona.

Please make a new file 1H 209-5-4 for
Illegal Immigration Patterns - Peoples Republic
of China (Mainland China).

Remove all relevant material from current volume
of 1H 209-5 and place in new file. (1974 only).

Also if possible could this same volume be
checked for correspondence to go on the other new
Chinese files recently opened.

If too many complications please let me know.

JEP

5-11-74

OTTAWA JOURNAL

OCT 30 1974

China to open consulate in Vancouver

By JOHN BURNS

Special to The Journal

PEKING — One of the projects China has pressed hardest since establishing diplomatic relations with Canada four years ago — the opening of an official presence on the West Coast — will come to fruition next month with the

arrival in Vancouver of a Chinese consulgeneral.

The veteran diplomat nominated to the post, Chen Liang, will be leaving Peking next week for briefings in Ottawa. He will continue on to Vancouver in mid-November, setting up a temporary office in a downtown hotel until permanent premises are found.

Mr. Chen will be accompanied to Canada by his wife and four staff members assigned to the Vancouver office. His English-speaking second in command, Chen Szu-chua, who will have the rank of consul, will also be accompanied by his wife.

By agreement with Ottawa the consulate will have an initial staff of about ten, some of them cross-posted from the Chinese embassy in the capital. Its functions will include liaison with Vancouver's large Chinese population, which is believed to number more than 50,000, trade promotion and assistance to Chinese seamen who dock in Vancouver aboard Chinese ships.

The focus of the mission's work is reflected in the appointment of Mr. Chen, who has worked for many years as an official of the Peking government's agency for liaison

with the estimated 18 million Chinese who live abroad, the China travel service for overseas Chinese. His work with the agency was interrupted briefly in the late 1960s when he was appointed counselor at the Chinese embassy in North Vietnam, the only previous foreign posting

he has held. Nor is any coincidence that the consulgeneral and his deputy are both natives of Kwangtung province, whence most of Canada's Chinese population originates. The advantage of this is that both of them—and several other members of the mission besides—speak Can-

tonese as distinct from Mandarin, the official language of China.

No language bar

Being able to speak to West Coast Chinese in their mother tongue should greatly facilitate the consulate's work, since an unstated objective will surely be to proselytize the Chinese community on Peking's behalf—in blunter terms, to swing the balance of sentiment away from Taiwan, which still enjoys strong support in some sectors of the Chinese Canadian community.

The drive to weaken support for the island regime is part of a wider effort to develop a sense of association between overseas Chinese and the Peking government. This effort, as old as the Communist regime itself, has been largely independent of the parallel drive to win diplomatic recognition from foreign governments. Typically, Chinese Canadians were visiting the mainland—individually and in groups—for years before the recognition agreement in 1970. These visits continue, on a scale that only the Peking government itself knows and in a manner that underscores the special relationship that it aspires to foster.

Despite official acknowledgements that a Chinese who has adopted another country owes his first allegiance to it, most Chinese visiting the mainland undergo special immigration procedures at the border, stay in special hotels and travel on special itineraries, often visiting cities that are off limits to other visitors.

These and other attempts to foster a sense of common identity have been a cause of concern in southeast Asian nations where the majority of overseas Chinese live, especially to government that face a Chinese-led insurgency, and Peking has taken pains in recent years—notably in its recognition talks with Malaysia earlier this year—to stress that it makes no claim on the loyalties of their Chinese citizens.

By contrast the consulate in Vancouver is likely to find that it spends as much time in its initial period dealing with inquiries from Chinese Canadians anxious to get their relatives out of China as it does handling requests from those seeking to visit the homeland.

Last year, in the same vein that produced the agreement on the Vancouver consulate, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau won Premier Chou En-lai's assent to a program under which Chinese could leave to join their relatives in Canada. With Vancouver the largest centre of Chinese population in the country, the consulate is likely to be kept busy with requests for information and assistance from affected families.

So far Chinese Canadians have filed applications on behalf of about 15,000 relatives. The processing procedures are slow and cumbersome, but the Chinese authorities have already agreed to allow several hundred go and Ottawa has issued more than 200 visas. Several dozen visa holders have already left for Canada and more are leaving daily, leading officials at the Canadian embassy here to speak confidently of the goodwill and co-operation displayed by Peking.

Some applications have been refused by the Chinese, a common reason being that the individual concerned does not wish to leave. There is a certain symmetry in this, however, as Ottawa is turning back a number of potential migrants who have Peking's permission to leave.

COPY PLACED ON: IH201-1 Supp.(1) (2-10-74 IL)
IH209-5-1
IH209-5Government
of CanadaGouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
ADirector, Intelligence & Security Division,
Home Services Branch, Ottawa.Attn: N. S. FontanneFROM
DERegional Intelligence Officer,
Vancouver Regional Office.SUBJECT
OBJETHIGHLIGHTS - SEPTEMBER 1974Ship Deserters (IH201-1 Supp.(1))

1. The number of ship deserters declined from 20 during the previous period to eight during the current period. Of the eight, six were Greek and two were Pakistanis. One of the two Pakistanis was apprehended on September 16, 1974 after having been at large for twelve days. In addition, one Greek, who deserted on August 13, 1974 surrendered on September 6, 1974. The two Pakistanis, both students, joined their ship at Pireaus, Greece, on July 20, 1974 and deserted upon their arrival in Canada. Their desertion suggests that the reported Greek/East Indian illegal immigration ring in existence now, is recruiting not only Sikhs but also Pakistanis.

2. A Chinese ship deserter, [REDACTED] aged 61, deserted his ship the Eastern Treasure at Houston, Texas on August 30, 1974. Among his belongings was an address of his daughter, [REDACTED] of 7695 - 6th Street, Burnaby, B.C. His daughter has been identified as [REDACTED] in Hong Kong, who entered Canada as a student on January 27, 1974 for a period to expire on December 31, 1974. When interviewed on September 12, 1974 she maintained that she does not know of the present whereabouts of her father.

s.19(1)

Fraudulent Use of Canadian Immigration Form Letter

3. On May 3, 1972, [REDACTED] a 68 year old Chinese female who was landed on November 18, 1965, submitted a sponsored application for her husband and a nominated application for her two daughters. The prospective immigrants reside in the People's Republic of China. Subsequently, C.I.C. Victoria received a memorandum dated July 22, 1974, together with enclosures comprising of letters received by the Canadian Embassy in Peking, from our Hong Kong Office. One of the enclosures was a copy of a letter, purported to have been originated by one P.R. Brown of C.I.C. Victoria, in which C.I.C., Victoria informed the Canadian Embassy in Peking that visas have been authorized for the prospective immigrants. As there is no Immigration Officer named P.R. BROWN in Victoria, B.C., the letter was obviously a forged one. A subsequent investigation revealed that the originator was [REDACTED] of Victoria, B.C.

..... 2

COPY FOR: [REDACTED]

- 2 -

September 23, 1974.

4. [REDACTED] admitted that she used a Canadian Immigration form letterhead, the one her mother previously received from C.I.C. Victoria in which it acknowledged the receipts of her application, and covered the original text with one of her own and had the letter copied. The copy was then sent to her father for onward transmission to the Canadian Embassy in Peking. Her intent or what she had hoped to accomplish by this letter is not known. This letter was possibly submitted in the hope that the Canadian Embassy would pressure the Chinese Travel Service into expediting the issuance of exit permits to the prospective immigrants. In any event, her action is regarded as a criminal act which could result in embarrassment to the governments of Canada and the People's Republic of China. The local Immigration and Passport Section of the R.C.M. Police is conducting a further investigation for the purpose of determining whether prosecution is warranted.

s.19(1)

Pimps and Prostitutes (IH226-1; IH228-1)

5. The Pacific National Exhibition appeared to have attracted a number of American prostitutes and pimps from the States of Washington and Oregon. During the time that the P.N.E. was on three Caucasian females and three negroresses as well as a negro pimp were arrested. Two other Caucasian prostitutes were given check-out letters. In addition, three other Caucasian females departed Canada before any action could be taken against them.

Prohibited Persons [REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED] alias [REDACTED] alias [REDACTED] a United States citizen by birth on November 23, 1947 at Willard, Ohio, entered Canada as a visitor on June 15, 1968 at Niagara Falls, Ontario. He subsequently applied for permanent residence under Project 97 on September 24, 1973 and was landed on November 11, 1973. On August 30, 1974 the R.C.M. Police, Ottawa advised that he was charged and indicted in Columbus, Ohio for the murder of his mother, father and maternal grandmother. The report also indicated that in June 1967 a jury trial returned a verdict of not guilty on one count and the other two counts were not proceeded with as a lunacy affidavit was issued. Because of his background, he is being investigated as being one of the suspects of many unsolved murders in British Columbia. Enforcement, C.I.C. Vancouver has requested the Columbus Police Department to provide documentary evidence for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is an escapee from a mental institution. If so, Inquiry proceedings will be initiated. Meanwhile he resides at 317 Blundell Road, Richmond, B.C. He has been employed as a shipper since October 1972 by Akhurst Machinery Limited, 215 West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver 10, B.C.

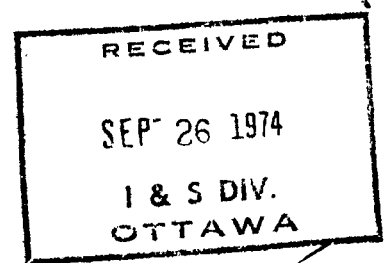
Possible Exploitation of Non-Immigrants

Philcan Personnel Consultants Limited (IH212-1; IH209-9; IH209-41)

7. Some interesting observations involving non-immigrants destined to the above mentioned firm have been made. It is understood that Canada Manpower has recently approved 14 domestics, all of whom listed Philcan as their employer. On September 9, 1974, Toronto International Airport reported the arrival of one female domestic from the West Indies. She was destined to Philcan as were three others who preceded her arrival. Prior to this Philcan

..... 3

USINS INTELLIGENCE REPORT -- 16 SEPT/74



12709-5

Reports from persons who have recently sought visitor's visas at the U. S. Consul in Vancouver, B. C. show that applicants can not at present enjoy the same day service heretofore enjoyed by applicants for the B-2 visa. Questioned as to the nationality of those waiting in long lines for visas, unanimous response is "Chinese". With the large number of Chinese entering Canada from Hong Kong - many of them refugees from main land China - such applicants at border ports throughout the Northwest Region should be scrutinized closely to determine that they are bona fide visitors. (Sumas, Washington Port of Entry)

*noted
DAM
21/10/74*

INTER-OFFICE MEMOGRAM

COPY PLACED ON: CH-1-18558

MESSAGE INTERBUREAUX

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| TO/A Chief, Intelligence and Security Division, H Services Branch, Ottawa, Ontario | FROM/DE District Intelligence Officer, IM-VI District, Vancouver, B.C. | FILE NO. - ORIGINATOR REF. - EXPÉDITEUR FILE NO. - ADDRESSEE REF. - DESTINATAIRE 1 H 209-5 |
|--|---|--|

SUBJECT
SUJET [REDACTED] - Fraudulent Use of Canadian Immigration Form Letter

MESSAGE

This refers to my report dated 23 August, 1974.

On 26 August, 1974, [REDACTED] 63 Humbolt Street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone: 384-3912, daughter of [REDACTED] called the District Intelligence Officer by long distance telephone and admitted that she was the one who wrote the letter which she sent to her father. She stated that she used the Canadian Immigration letterhead from a letter which she previously received from CIC Victoria and wrote the text including the signature of a non-existent P.R. BROWN and have it copied by a photostatic machine in the Public Library.

A R.C.M. Police officer from the Immigration and Passport Section, Vancouver, will proceed to Victoria, B.C. some time next week for the purpose of interviewing [REDACTED] and determining whether there are grounds for prosecution.

s.19(1)

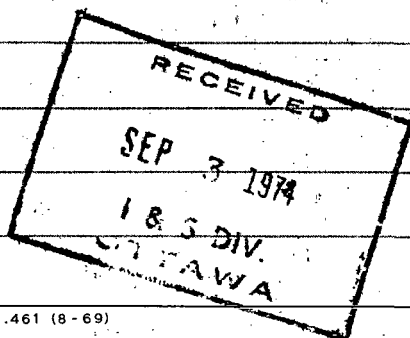
DATE: 28 August, 1974 SIGNATURE: [Signature]

REPLY/RÉPONSE

c.c. Regional Intelligence Officer, Pacific

OIC CIC Victoria, B.C. Your 5219-CH-38201. The RCMP police officers will call on you before making contact with subjects.

M&I Hong Kong. Ref. your C087126 dated 22 July, 1974.



DATE:

SIGNATURE:

ADDRESSEE

DESTINATAIRE

COPY PLACED ON: CH-1-18558 (27-8-74 IL)

MEMORANDUM

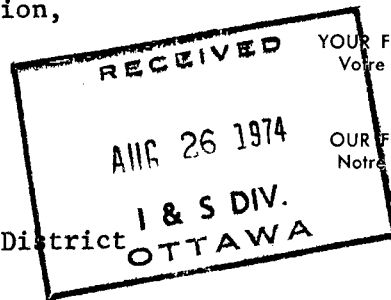
CLASSIFICATION



TO
A

Chief, Intelligence & Security Division,
Home Services Branch,
Ottawa.

CONFIDENTIAL



YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

DATE 23 August, 1974

FROM
De

District Intelligence Officer, LM-VI District

SUBJECT
Sujet

Fraudulent Use of Canadian Immigration Form Letter

1. The above-noted subject, a citizen of China by birth on 10 May, 1916 in Toishan, Kwangtung, was admitted into Canada as a landed immigrant at Vancouver International Airport on 18 November, 1965 ex United Airlines Flight #876. She was destined to her children residing at 1327 Bay Street, Victoria, B.C. She now operates the J & J Food Market located at 300, Beckley Street, Victoria, B.C.

s.19(1)

2. On 3 May, 1972, she submitted a sponsored application for the admission of her husband, [REDACTED] born 21 August, 1905 in Toishan, Kwangtung. At the same time, she submitted a nominated application for the admission of her two daughters, [REDACTED] born 23 December, 1945 in Toishan and [REDACTED] born 20 June, 1951 in Canton. The aforementioned prospective immigrants reside in Canton City, Kwangtung.

3. Meanwhile, her daughter [REDACTED] was married to [REDACTED] born 20 January, 1942 in Sun Wai, Kwangtung. Consequently, subject filed new applications on 17 December, 1973 for all the aforementioned subjects (CIC Victoria file: 5219-CH-38201 refers).

4. Subsequently, CIC Victoria received a memorandum dated 22 July, 1974 from Hong Kong together with enclosure comprising letters received by the Canadian Embassy in Peking. Copies of both the memorandum and enclosures are attached hereto. Accordingly, subject's son was called in and he was interviewed on 29 July, 1974 when he reported that his father has received a clearance from the Government of the People's Republic of China to proceed to Canada, but that his father has not as yet received OS.8 form from M. & I. in Hong Kong. He further reported that his sisters and brother-in-law have not as yet received clearances from the Government in Mainland China. CIC Victoria advised him that they will write to Hong Kong and ensure that form IMM. OS.8's have been sent to the prospective immigrants.

5. On 29 July, 1974, CIC Victoria advised Hong Kong that there has never been a P.R. BROWN in the Victoria office and that the said form letter was not one that originated in the Victoria office. CIC Victoria subsequently sent the file to the District Intelligence Officer for investigation.

CH-1-9660

.....2.....

Cardinal
29-8-74

ASM
28-8-74

C O N F I D E N T I A L

6. The District Intelligence Officer proceeded to Victoria, B.C. on 20 August, 1974 and interviewed [REDACTED]. She stated that a former neighbour from Hong Kong named [REDACTED] visited Victoria, B.C. some time in late March, 1973 or early April, 1973. [REDACTED] allegedly was staying with an unidentified friend for several weeks, located Mrs. [REDACTED] and inquired as to the progress of her applications. He offered to help her by providing her with a form letter for transmission to the Canadian Embassy in Peking in the hope, that upon receipt, the Canadians will expedite the issuance of visas. [REDACTED] queried him as to the legality of such a letter. [REDACTED] advised her that he had previously enjoyed some success with others to whom he had given form letters in Hong Kong. [REDACTED] did not ask for financial remuneration except to say that she would have to buy him a dinner should her husband be issued a visa. She then gave him the photographs which her daughter [REDACTED] had previously sent to her. Within five days, [REDACTED] visited her again and handed the form letter over to her. She sent it to her husband, who in turn forwarded it to the Canadian Embassy in Peking.

s.19(1)

7. Mrs. [REDACTED] has not heard of or seen [REDACTED] since that time. He is described as about 35 years old, a native of Toishan, whom she first met in 1954 when he was occupying a neighbouring unit in the Second Floor, 118 Ching Shan (phonetic) (Clear Mountain) Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

8. She was advised that we do not believe she has told us the truth. She was given a week to think it over. She was requested to contact the District Office should she decide to tell all. Meanwhile, she has been warned of the consequences for being an accessory to the fraudulent use of a Canadian Immigration form letter.

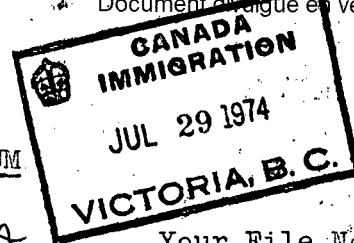
COMMENT

This is definitely a fraudulent practice by the sponsor in that she has engaged the assistance of an illegal Immigration agent ~~and~~ who appears to be well versed in Immigration procedures.

[REDACTED] was very evasive throughout the interview. Her lack of knowledge of [REDACTED] suggests he is a fictitious person. The culprit is possibly a local person who resides in Victoria, B.C. [REDACTED] is a local insurance agency.



KLDS/lmb



MEMORANDUM

To: Officer-in-Charge, CIC, VICTORIA

Your File No. [REDACTED]

From: The Commission for Canada, HONG KONG.
Manpower and Immigration Section.

Our File No. [REDACTED]

Subject: [REDACTED]

family

Date: *22-7-74*

☒ Attached is an unacknowledged letter to the Embassy in Peking/
~~the Commission in Hong Kong~~ for your attention and appropriate
action.

s.19(1)

☒ We have not acknowledged the attached correspondence because it
was received directly from a resident of the PRC. We have
agreed with the PRC government to correspond with P.I.'s only
through the Overseas Chinese Travel Service and since this
applicant failed to follow the channel of communication we are
unable to reply to him. You may wish to so inform the
sponsor/nominator.

☐ Attached is a letter received by the Canadian Embassy in Peking.
It has been acknowledged and a copy of the acknowledgement is
attached. You may wish to provide a more detailed reply to
this letter.

☒ Also attached is a statement outlining the procedures for
processing applications in the People's Republic of China.
This statement is suitable for public release.

☐ The Imm. 1010 for the subject is now more than two years old.
Please provide us with a new one.

☐ Please provide the name and address of the P.I. in Chinese
characters.

☒ An OS8 has ~~today~~ been sent to the subject in the PRC *via OCTS Dec 1973*

☐ The subject has been issued immigrant visa(s) today.

☐ We are unable to locate a 1009/1010 for the subject. If you
have approved one, please send a photocopy of it.

*Completed OSD has not yet been returned
I hope that you have discontinued the use
of your letter of June 6/73 as it is not
accurate.*

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "D. [unclear]".

OUR FILE NO. 5219-CH-38201
Notre dossier n°

Mrs. Tam (LEE) Choi Chu
300 Beckley Street
Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Box 368
Victoria, B. C.
June 6, 1973

Dear Madam:

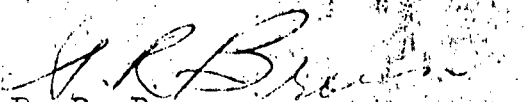
This has reference to your application for the admission to Canada of your relative(s) noted below, full particulars of which have been sent to our representative in Hong Kong, B. C. C.

Husband, TAM You Wong, daughter, TAM Chui Ping, and daughter, TAM Hou Sheung.

Please notify your relative(s) that their visa(s) have been approved and have been issued by our overseas office in Hong Kong, your relative(s) must appear in person at our Hong Kong office in order to receive the visa(s) as our Hong Kong office will require their signatures.

When your relative(s) are admitted to Canada, you are reminded of your responsibility for ensuring that they are adequately protected against hospital and medical expenses, through enrollment in available provincial hospital and medical plans and such private or group medical plans as may be required.

Yours truly,


P. R. Brown
for District Administrator
Canada Immigration Centre

TRANSLATION

To the Canadian Embassy in the People's Republic of China

I am a citizen of the People's Republic of China whose name is TAM You Wong now residing at No.8, 12th Alley, Gin Chit New Village, No 5 Road, Canton, Kwangtung. My wife, two daughters and two sons emigrated to Canada in 1964. Present address is Mrs. TAM (LEE) Choi Chu, 300 Beckley Street, Victoria, B.C., Canada.

In 1973, I petitioned the Chinese Government to allow me to be re-united with my family. In January, 1974, they gave me a clearance and issued me a passport #020566 bearing the English name of TAN Yi Huang. The Chinese Safety Department has forwarded the passport to the Canadian Embassy for registration. To-date, I still have not as yet been advised as to whether I would be allowed to go forward. I do not know what further procedures to follow either by me or my relatives overseas. For this reason, I beg you to advise me by letter.

My overseas relatives have completed all necessary arrangements with your Immigration Department. They have recently sent me a letter which is to be presented on admission. I am forwarding this letter for your perusal. If further action is required, please advise me by letter.

Wishing you Good Health,
A Citizen of the People's Republic of China
TAM You Wong
2 July, 1974

Returning Address: No8, 12th Alley, Gin Chit New Village, #5 Road, Canton
Postscript: Please return the letter to me after you have perused it. Enclosed herewith are two stamps for return mail.

加拿大驻中国大使馆负责先生

我是一个中华人民共和国公民。现住在广东省广州市建设新村五路十二巷八号。名字 譚喬煌。我爱人两个女儿两个儿子在 1960 年前往加拿大维多利亚埠居住。现住址: Mrs. Tam (Lee) Choi chu 30 Beckley street, Victoria, B. C. Canada.

我在 1973 年向中国政府提交申请到加拿大家庭团聚。在 1974 年 1 月经中国政府批准并发给护照。护照号码 (020566) 英文: Jan yi Huang。中国政府公安部门已将护照交给贵大使馆签证。至今已有五个多月。但我仍没有得到批准入境的通知。不知是否我或海外亲人还需要办一些什么手续。故特向贵大使馆发信询问。

海外亲人已在贵国移民局办理申请我入境手续。曾寄了一份加拿大移民局的通知书回来。是副本。据说正本是在入境以后用。现将它寄给你作参考。若要再办什么手续。请来信告知。顺祝。

负责先生 身体健康。

中华人民共和国公民

譚喬煌

1974.7.11

回信地址: 广州市建设新村五路十二巷八号

附注: 副本看完以后, 寄回给我。现付 5 元邮票两味。望得到你信。

RECEIVED

JUL 23 1974

I. UNIT
OTTAWA

6/24/74

According to a reliable informant, Chinese nationals from the Poochow area of the People's Republic of China are flying from Hong Kong to Mexico. From Mexico they allegedly are being smuggled into the U. S. After entry, they fly commercial aircraft to New York City. A group of 10 are reported to have arrived in New York on June 10. The arrangements are being made through ORIENTAL TRAVEL AND TRADING CO., Hong Kong at a cost of \$3,000 each alien. Oriental Travel was suspect in prior smuggling activities with a routing from Hong Kong to Europe to Canada to the U. S. Investigators are attempting to locate the 10 recent arrivals in New York City. (New York Investigations)

The Northeast Region Intelligence Report of January 28, 1974, reported a similar item from the American Embassy, Taipei. The Embassy indicated they had information from a source in Mexico reporting that Chinese are entering the U. S. illegally in the area around Tijuana. (Regional Intelligence Officer)

Carded
16-8-74

114-209-5



Government
of Canada

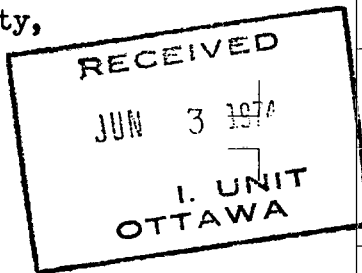
Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO
À
Director, Intelligence & Security,
OTTAWA, Ontario.

FROM
DE
District Intelligence Officer,
LONDON, Ontario.



| |
|---|
| SECURITY - CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ |
| CONFIDENTIAL |
| OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE |
| IH 209-LD-31 |
| YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE |
| DATE |
| May 31, 1974. |

SUBJECT
OBJET

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - Canada General.

INFORMATION:-

27 May, 1974

1. Source advised that approximately two weeks prior to this date, that one Sammy HO, proprietor of China Doll Restaurant, Wellington Road and South Street, London, Ontario was approached in his restaurant by two (2) persons from the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa. These persons stated that they were the 2nd and 3rd Secretaries at the Chinese Embassy. Source stated that they spent the whole afternoon with HO, and were very personable and friendly. They questioned HO about the Chinese communities in London, Stratford, Woodstock and areas particularly about the number of Chinese, their occupations, attitudes, number of children, etc.

INVESTIGATOR'S COMMENTS:-

2. HO appears to be a spokesman for Chinese in this area of questionable character according to our source.
3. R.C.M.P. Security Service, London were also advised of this information.
4. No further action will be taken unless instructed to do so.
5. It appears that the Chinese may plan to open a trade mission in this area but I would have thought that they might also chose Windsor. Enquiries will be conducted in the Windsor area to see if a similar trip was made to that area.
6. You may wish to advise other Regions.

SOURCE:-

Immigration Officer, J.A. Taylor, London CIC.

c.c. Regional Intelligence Officer,
TORONTO, Ontario.

CARDED 5-6-74 IL

not
necessary

file
noted
g/b

COPY PLACED ON: IH209-5 (5-7-74 IL) . FOR ENCLOSURE SEE IH221-1.

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION
CONFIDENTIAL

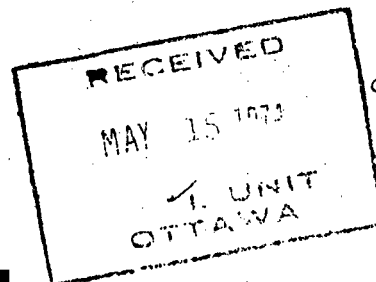


Director, Intelligence and Security,
Immigration Division,
Ottawa, Ontario

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

DATE 10 May, 1974



L.I. 30-11-73

TO
A

District Intelligence Officer,
LM-VI District

FROM
De

SUBJECT
Sujet

1. The above-noted subject, now a landed immigrant, entered Canada as a student on 12 September, 1971. After having married a landed immigrant [redacted] on 31 March, 1974 at Vancouver, B.C., he and wife now reside at #107 7516 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B.C.

2. Subject previously sought to enlist in the R.C.M. Police and requested specifically to be employed with the Drug Squad at Vancouver International Airport. His offer of service was declined. In response to the newly-appointed Chief of Police's appeal for more recruits from the ethnic minorities, subject submitted an application to join the Vancouver City Police. He again requested that he be given consideration to join the Drug Squad.

s.19(1)

3. His wife is the daughter of [redacted] on whom a report is enclosed for your perusal. This report was compiled by Detective Bill SCOTLAND, Crime Intelligence Unit, Vancouver City Police, who is currently on detached duties with the Drug Intelligence Unit, Drug Squad, R.C.M. Police. The information contained therein derived mostly from the District Intelligence Officer, LM-VI District. Mrs. [redacted] has been identified as [redacted] who has been separated from her husband for quite some time. She was born [redacted] in China. She was landed on 2 November, 1967. She now resides at 2666 Sasamat Street, Vancouver, B.C. Her husband is living in mainland China and her brother-in-law is the editor of the Chinese Communist daily in Hong Kong.

4. Noteworthy is the references listed by subject. [redacted] is an Immigration Officer employed by Canadian Immigration Centre, Vancouver. [redacted] is one and same who was previously convicted as an immigration agent. His former wife, [redacted] was likewise convicted under the Immigration Act.

5. While his application is still under consideration. It is highly probable that subject will not be accepted on security grounds.

6. His attempt at enlistment could possibly be interpreted as an attempt to infiltrate a drug enforcement agency.

KS:jt
Encls.

Regional Intelligence Officer, Pacific

after Cardery
for [redacted]

000163

MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION
CONFIDENTIAL

Original on

Director, Intelligence and Security,
Immigration Division,
Ottawa, Ontario

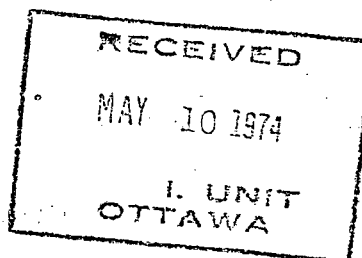
YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossier

CH13184

OUR FILE No.
Notre dossier

DATE 7 May, 1974

District Intelligence Officer,
LM-VI District



FROM
De

SUBJECT
Sujet

1. Reference is made to your memorandum dated 26 April, 1974 concerning the above-noted subject.

2. Contained therein on our [REDACTED] is a letter, dated 14 March, 1974 and originated by the Classification Officer, J. Page, Mountain Prison, Agassiz, B.C., in which Mr. Page repeated the views on subject as expounded by the R.C.M. Police. A copy of this letter is attached hereto for your perusal.

s.19(1)

3. On 6 May, 1974, the Drug Intelligence Section, Drug Squad, R.C. M. Police at Vancouver, B.C. confirmed that they have written to the prison authority and recommended that parole for subject be withheld in that subject has been known for years with connections in the higher echelons and sold various amounts of heroin to undercover agents. They also pointed out that subject was on parole when he was sentenced on 3 March, 1972 to serve 10 years in prison. They have no other information by which they could relate him to current drug trafficking.

3. My own investigation reveals that he was a heroin distributor [REDACTED] who until recently was one of the "Big Five" in Vancouver Chinatown. [REDACTED] an ex-convict, appears to be non-active now and operates the Gin Wah Imports Company Limited, 121 Keefer Street, Vancouver, B.C. It imports figurines and other chinawares. Subject was employed as a cook at Wayen Restaurant in Vancouver Chinatown for three years. It is said that his income was insufficient for the upkeep of his white mistress and his need for quick cash is said to be the reason he entered into the drug trafficking business.

4. Since his incarceration, the number of drug rings engaging in large-scale heroin trafficking has increased to at least five. Concurrent with this increase, has been the increase in the number of distributors. If subject is released, he would return to the same environ where drug culture is flourishing. It can therefore be expected that he would soon be attracted by big money and return to his old business.

5. For these reasons, I would recommend that any consideration for parole be held in abeyance unless he is paroled for deportation to the Chinese People's Republic where his wife and children are residing.

KS/jt

c.c. Regional Intelligence Officer, Pacific

Forwarded to Enforcement 13/5 D.A.M.

noted D.A.M. 13/5

CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

MOUNTAIN PRISON



AGASSIZ, B. C.

SERVICE PÉNITENTIAIRE CANADIEN

PRISON DE LA MONTAGNE

Canada Immigration Centre,
1550, Alberni Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

PLEASE QUOTE REFERENCE: #6599 C.

VEUILLEZ MENTIONNER:

14 March 1974/

Dear Sir,

Re: DEPORTATION ORDER- #6599 CHAN, Ngoin Hong - Mountain Prison.

Commissioner of Penitentiary Service's Directive #228 "Authorization of Temporary Absence" states:-

(9)a IN CASES OF DEPORTABLE IMMATES.

"Eligibility for consideration of temporary absence under Section 26 of the Penitentiary Act is unaffected. Such circumstances, however, will be a factor to be weighed very carefully before a temporary absence is approved. Consultation with the appropriate immigration or provincial authority shall be undertaken before an absence is granted."

Suffice to say, CHAN has applied for temporary absence, when informed of the possible deportation his reply, via a written message, was as follows:-

1965 Immigration came out to see me three or four times. Immigration wanted to deport me to Hong Kong - they would not accept me. Formosa also did not want me. I understand they cannot deport me to Red China.

In 1968 he was released with no deportation, although he did have to report once a month to Immigration. We further have on file a detaining order from your office dated 3 October 1973.

I spoke also with Royal Canadian Mounted Police, E Division, Drug Section, Vancouver. They claim he is, in some way, connected with the Oriental

*upson 14/1/74
5230-0-5-133
5230-0-5-142*

.....2/

heroin trafficking syndicate. They further feel he will again enter into this form of business, once he is released.

I hope this letter has shed some light on this inmate regarding a temporary pass, and any new pertinent information to help clarify the disposition of this inmate will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

J. Page
.....

J. PAGE

Classification Officer,
for DIRECTOR, MOUNTAIN PRISON.

JP/db

M-1-3
Manpower and Immigration
Information Service
Main-d'œuvre et Immigration
Service d'information

clippings
coupons
de presse

9

TORONTO STAR MAY - 1 1974

Youth dies in hail of bullets

Number fleeing from China increases

By JACK CAHILL
Star staff writer

HONG KONG — Soldiers of the People's Liberation Army opened fire yesterday on one of the hundreds of refugees who have attempted to escape from China to Hong Kong in recent weeks.

The refugee, believed to be a youth in his late teens, died in a hail of bullets on the Chinese bank of the

Shum Chun River near Hong Kong.

The shooting on the border was the first for more than a year, although the number of refugees has increased dramatically in recent months.

Hong Kong authorities estimate that more than 1,500 swimmers have successfully crossed into the colony so far this year compared to less than 1,000 in the

same period last year.

They say that many more have probably made the crossing undetected and that the numbers can be expected to increase with the arrival of warmer weather.

The number of immigrants with valid exit visas arriving across the Lowu Bridge border crossing between China and Hong Kong's new territories has also increased steadily from an average of 72 a day in January to 92 in March, and is expected to be well over 100 this month.

The mutually agreed quota is 50-a-day, or 1,500 in any month, but almost 10,000 Chinese, mostly carrying all of their worldly possessions on their backs, have legally entered Hong Kong so far this year.

Meanwhile, officials at the Lowu frontier are preparing for a further influx next month of immigrants on their way to Canada.

Canadian officials in

Hong Kong say this flow will be more gradual than the current legal and illegal exodus to Hong Kong, although eventually they expect about 9,000 Chinese will become permanent residents of Canada, re-uniting about 4,000 families.

So far, Peking has issued only 300 exit permits for immigration to Canada under the family re-unification agreement reached by the two countries during Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's visit to China last year.

P.A.

M1.3

6

Immigration and Information Service
Service d'immigration et d'information

TORONTO STAR APR 29 1974

China clears way for 300 to join Canadian relatives

OTTAWA (CP) — About 300 Chinese, the first of what may be several thousand, have been given exit visas by the Peking government under the family reunification program and will arrive in Canada in a few months.

Under the program, agreed to in talks between Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in Peking last October, Chinese Canadians can apply to have relatives join them in Canada.

M. G. Clark, senior director of the immigration department's foreign service, said the Chinese have been highly co-operative.

He said he expects the first group—between 200 and 300—to arrive in Canada in the early summer.

After the agreement was reached, immigration officials submitted 2,000 applications to the Chinese. These were from a list of about 5,000—representing about 9,000 relatives of Canadians—that was on hand.

The applications are sent to the Canadian embassy in

Peking, which submits them to Chinese authorities, who contact the relatives. Relatives who want to come to Canada apply for exit visas and fill out immigration forms.

When their exit visas are approved, they are pro-

cessed by Canadian officials in Canton.

Sponsored applicants—such near relatives as wives and children—are accepted almost routinely by Canadian officials, assuming they pass medicals.

Nominated relatives—for

instance nephews and nieces—must be able to assure officials they will be able to make a living in Canada.

There had been no indication from Chinese officials that any of the applications would be rejected.

P.A.

300 Chinese Due

OTTAWA (CP) — About 300 Chinese, forerunners of what may be several thousand, have been given exit visas by the Peking government and will arrive in Canada in a few months under the family reunification program.

Immigration officials said Friday the 300 are the first of about 9,000 persons for whom the department has applications to join relatives here.

Under the program, agreed to in talks between Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Chou Enlai in Peking last October, Chinese-Canadians can apply to have relatives join them.

M. G. Clark, senior director of the immigration department's foreign service, said Friday that since the agreement the Chinese have been highly co-operative.

He said he expects the first group—between 280 and 300—will arrive in Canada in the early summer. After that there probably would be a steady increase.

There had been no indication from the Chinese officials that any of the applications would be rejected.

The Canadian embassy in Peking submits the applications to Chinese authorities who make contact with the relatives. If the relatives want to emigrate they apply for an exit visa and fill out an immigration form.

When the exit visa is approved, relatives must be processed by Canadian officials for such things as medical clearance. This is done in Canton.

The applications fall into two categories, sponsored and nominated. Sponsored applicants are near relatives, wives and children. Acceptance of them is almost routine.

Nominated relatives, such as nephews and nieces, must fulfil slightly more rigid requirements. Canadian officials make sure they will be able to living in Canada.

WLG File # 29-9-74

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Thursday, March 21, 1974

Canada soon to get 9,000 more Chinese

By GUY DEMARINO
Southam News Services

OTTAWA — The first of an estimated 9,000 residents of China wishing to become Canadians is expected to arrive within a couple of months, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras said Wednesday.

That first arrival will signal the beginning of a reunification program involving more than 4,000 families now split between Canada and China. The program was approved by both governments concerned after Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to China last year.

Mr. Andras said his department has received some 4,500 applications, involving 9,000 people, from Chinese-Canadians now living mainly in Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa. Many of the would-be Canadians have been interviewed by a special Canadian immigration officer living in Hong Kong, who travels to Peking and Canton regularly.

Under questioning by Conservative members of a parliamentary immigration committee, Mr. Andras said the program would not be the beginning of a large scale immigration from China, and that he did not expect independent applications from China.

"The Chinese government would not be enthusiastic about that aspect at all," he told Jack Epp, PC-Provencer. Mr. Andras added the 1,000 application will clear a three-year backlog concerning Chinese residents.

Of the 9,000 prospective immigrants some 6,000 will be nominated, the rest will be of the sponsored variety. Neither require meeting the latest immigration regulation demanding a job offer or a skill in short supply.

Mr. Andras also released the latest figures on immigration to Canada of Chilean refugees, since the Sept. 11 military coup in which President Salvador Allende died violently.

Some 2,040 people meeting the United Nations definition of refugees have applied to come here, he said. Six hundred and sixty-two visas have been issued, but only 424 have come to make a new life in Canada so far, half of them being of a nationality other than Chilean.

Why didn't all those allowed to come do so? "Personal decisions," said the minister, who added 391 applicants had been refused entry by Canadian authorities. Of those 262 were rejected "on civil grounds" or, as he put it, "no way they could support themselves here." Another 127 refugees were rejected after a background inquiry, which include political checks.

Aside from Chilean refugees, about 12,000 other residents of Chile also applied for entry to Canada since Sept. 11, as regular immigrants. About 1,000 of them have been accepted but only 201 have arrived so far, department officials said.

Mr. Andras explained the large number of applications was due to publicity given to the Canadian offer to help. To pay for the refugee program the committee was asked to approve extraordinary expenditures of \$400,000, of which \$300,000 will be spent on the resettlement of refugees here for an average of \$650 each.

The incipient Chinese immigration program so far requires only a \$26,000 expenditure for the Canadian liaison office in Hong Kong and related expenses.

EDM. JOURNAL March 23/74 (Sat.) Chinese immigrants make MP see Red

By PAUL JACKSON
Of The Journal

OTTAWA — Shades of the 'yellow peril' have been expressed by a Calgary MP in a number of questions placed on the House of Commons order paper.

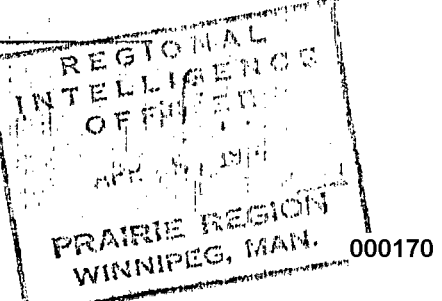
The questions, by Stan Schumacher (PC-Palliser), concern the reunification of families currently inside Red China with relatives now living in Canada.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Chinese officials reached an agreement on such a plan during the prime minister's recent visit to mainland China.

Mr. Schumacher wants to know all the details of the agreements and what safeguards Canada is erecting to ensure emigrants to Canada from China are bona fide relatives and not tools of the Communist government sent over here for spying or as agitators.

Mr. Schumacher wrote to External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp about the matter on Feb. 4, and received a reply on Mar. 11. However, apart from confirming what was basic knowledge Mr. Sharp didn't go into lengthy details about the matter.

So in eight wide-ranging questions Mr. Schumacher asks for fully comprehensive written replies from any cabinet minister involved in the cases of family reunification matter.





Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM , NOTE DE SERVICE

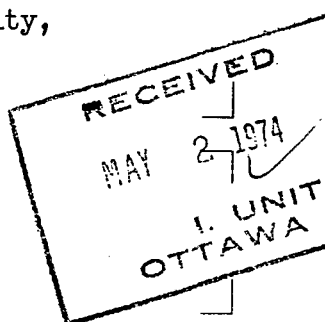
TO
A Director, Intelligence & Security,
Ottawa.

Attn: N. S. Fontanne

FROM
DE for Regional Intelligence Officer,
Vancouver.

SUBJECT
OBJET

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - CHINA.



| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENT | |
| CONFIDENTIAL | |
| OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE | |
| IH209 - P - 5 | |
| YOUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE | |
| IH209-5 | |
| COPY FOR: IH209-5-3 | |
| IH209-5-4 ✓ | |
| DATE | |
| April 16, 1974. | |

1. This has reference to your telephone call of September 21, 1973 (Fontanne - Morris) in which you recommended that all Chinese seeking admission to Canada from Hong Kong through Vancouver Airport be referred for secondary examination.
2. The procedure was instituted effective from September 22, 1973 and has produced the following statistics:

During the period September 22, 1973 and March 31, 1974 a total of 2326 secondary examinations were conducted respecting Chinese from Hong Kong. Of these, 74 involved citizens of the People's Republic of China; 776 involved stateless persons and 1476 involved citizens of the U.K. & C (Hong Kong). As a result of the foregoing, 70 Section 22 reports resulted.
3. Of the 70 Section 22 reports arising out of this procedure, 52 or 74.3% were made in the period September 22, 1973 to December 31, 1973. In the first 3 months of 1974, only 18 reports or 25.7% of the total were made and resulted in 10 withdrawal of applications, 7 admissions and one deportation.
4. I have reviewed some 415 forms IMM 1097 which were issued to Chinese visitors from Hong Kong. The review has not disclosed any pattern which might illustrate that Vancouver Airport is part of the pipeline leading illegal immigrants to the U.S.A. from Hong Kong.
5. The question has been raised whether the secondary examination of all Hong Kong Chinese is worthwhile in view of the relatively unproductive end result. In the opinion of the Supervisor of the Vancouver Airport C.I.C., most, if not all, of the people who were the subjects of Section 22 reports would have been referred for secondary examination in the ordinary course of P.I.L. examination by Customs.

..... 2

- 2 -

April 16, 1974

6. We would appreciate your comments. Has any useful information been received as a result of Toronto or Montreal Airport secondary examinations of Chinese from Hong Kong?

Reshane

RES:skt

*WS.
What we have assured
the 70 cases would
have normally been sent
to secondary L.A. for no reason
the container this practice
this procedure was laid on when
large numbers were eventually
being smuggled to U.S.A.
6/5/74
WSF.
Kelly should have copy of this*

m3

Manpower and Immigration Main-d'œuvre et Immigration
Information Service Service d'information

CONFIDENTIAL
C3 P13008

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

MAR 19 1974

Medical, sports exchanges planned

Application to emigrate to Canada shows China detente continues

By JOHN BURNS

Globe and Mail Correspondent

PEKING — There have been few better portents for the future of relations between China and Canada than the brown hand-lettered envelope that the mailman delivered to the Canadian Embassy here last week.

Inside was an application from a teacher in Canton who wishes to emigrate with his family to Canada—the first of about 15,000 Chinese citizens expected to seek admission under an agreement on divided families that was reached here last year by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

The application form, forwarded by authorities in the southern China city, was a concrete demonstration of what Chinese officials have been telling diplomats here since a major new political campaign got underway in the fall that aroused political passions will not be allowed to interfere with the generally happy state of China's relations with western countries.

The experience of the cultural revolution, when a number of anti-foreign incidents culminated in the burning of the British Mission in Peking, has left some apprehension among diplomats about the potential effects of another major upheaval. But the indications so far are that the party and government leadership are determined to protect and promote relations with the Western world, no matter what the strains imposed by renewed militancy on the domestic scene.

Progress on the issue of divided families is only one of the instances that have persuaded Canadian representatives that the Chinese have no present intention of retreating from the commitments that were made when Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau visited here in October. Negotiations are in hand for a host of exchanges in the fields of trade, culture, medicine, education and sports, and the overall picture is an encouraging one.

In human terms, the most encouraging development has been the progress on divided families. Caution dictates that a final judgement be deferred

until applicants actually begin to leave for Canada in large numbers, but there is every sign that the optimism voiced by Mr. Trudeau after his discussions with Premier Chou En-lai will prove to have been well founded.

The arrangements are such that the initiative for the reunification of a family must come from the family members already in Canada, many of them separated from relatives they have not seen since the Communists came to power in 1949.

The bids are processed in Ottawa before being forwarded to Peking where the Chinese authorities take over and transmit application forms to the Chinese citizens involved.

This process was set in motion in December when the Canadian Embassy handed over the first batch of forms to officials of the Overseas Chinese Travel Service who are handling the problem at this end.

In the first months, priority has been given to the backlog of cases that accumulated on Canadian files over the years before the new agreement was reached: almost all of these have now been referred to the Chinese and a start will be made soon on the new bids that have flooded into Ottawa since the agreement was announced.

Canadian officials expected that it would take some time for the Chinese to complete their side of the paperwork, and it has: the first completed application arrived back at the embassy only on Friday.

Happily, this was just before a group of immigration officials from Ottawa was due to meet Chinese officials to discuss the program and the Canadians seized the opportunity to suggest that they interview the first applicant in Canton on their way home this week.

The Chinese agreed to arrange a meeting between the Canadians and the officials who are handling the program in Canton and suggested that a meeting with the teacher might also be possible. The Canton meeting was considered especially valuable as it is from the Canton region that

an estimated 90 per cent of Chinese Canadians come and it is from there that most of the emigrants are expected to come.

Much remains to be ironed out, but enough progress has been made to have Canadian officials speaking hopefully of the arrival of the first migrants in Canada by spring-time.

Meanwhile, other officers of the embassy here are preparing for a major bid to break into the Chinese market for electronic equipment. An exhibition of the products of 35 Canadian electronic firms will run from April 16 to 26 in Shanghai, giving Canadian salesmen a chance to stake their claim to a share of

China's lucrative purchases in the field.

At about the time the exhibition opens, a group of nine Canadian anesthetists will arrive in Peking for the first round of an acupuncture exchange negotiated while the Prime Minister was here.

The anesthetists, led by Dr. Ian Purkis of Dalhousie University, will spend six weeks studying Chinese techniques for suppressing pain with acupuncture, the ancient needle method that has enjoyed a remarkable revival in recent years.

A group of Chinese experts in the field will visit Canada for a month later this year or early next to demonstrate their techniques; the first such demonstrations Chinese doctors will have given abroad.

Some time this year, probably in the summer, Canada also will be sending a high-powered educational delegation on a tour of Chinese schools, colleges and research institutes. Planning is going ahead for a group of about 25 university presidents and vice-chancellors.

Here again, with educational institutions at the centre of the political movement, the Chinese decision to proceed with the tour is considered significant.

In the spring, probably on May 4, CP Air will inaugurate its scheduled runs from Vancouver through Anchorage to Shanghai and Peking. Almost exactly two years after negotiations on an air agreement

began in Peking, a DC-8 of the Canadian airline will open the first scheduled trans-pacific service into China since 1949—once again, something the Chinese could have deferred but didn't.

Sports exchanges are another item on the agenda. Details remain to be settled, but arrangements are in hand for Canadian gymnasts and swimmers to visit here during the year and for Chinese volleyball, basketball and table tennis teams to visit Canada.

If there is to be a victim of the political campaign, it probably will be the visit in September of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra.

Canadian officials who are negotiating the details remain sanguine on this score, too, but the increasingly fierce attacks on Western classical music in the Chinese press leave open the possibility of a late cancellation by the Chinese.

Even with their commitment to keep the door open to the West, Chinese leaders may not be able to countenance giving sanction to the performance in public of an art form that has been officially condemned as corruptive of the socialist spirit.

PA

Government
of CanadaGouvernement
du Canada

MEMORANDUM

NOTE DE SERVICE

TO: Chief, Intelligence Section
Home Branch, IDHQ, Ottawa

FROM: District Intelligence Officer
Ottawa District H.Q.
Ottawa, Ontario

SUBJECT
OBJETILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - CHINA & HONG KONG

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION - DE SÉCURITÉ

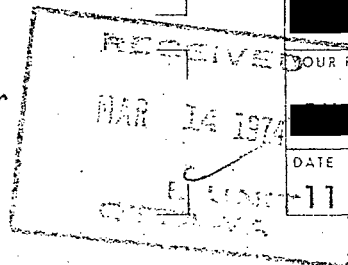
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OUR FILE - N/RÉFÉRENCE

OUR FILE - V/RÉFÉRENCE

DATE

11 March 1974



1. Information has been received that U.S. Authorities in Hong Kong have established the identity and address of an individual who is known as a passport and visa fixer. The details on this person are as follows:

s.19(1)

[REDACTED]
c/o Man Chong Trading Company
45 Connaught Road
Hong Kong.

2. Sources:

(1) Jim Mee, U.S. Border Patrole, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

cc: Regional Intelligence Officer, Toronto.

AAM:BL



MEMORANDUM

CLASSIFICATION
CONFIDENTIALTO
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*SEE DISTRIBUTION

YOUR FILE No.
Votre dossierOUR FILE No. IH209-5-4
Notre dossierFROM for Chief, Intelligence & Security Division,
De Home Branch, OttawaDATE November 7,
1974.

FOLD

SUBJECT ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS -
Sujet PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA (MAINLAND CHINA)

1. This is to advise that we have today opened a file as captioned above, with file number as indicated.

Encl. 2. For your convenience, enclosed herewith please find updated page 7 pertaining to the (200-599 Block) of the File Ledger.

I. M. LEPINIS

*TO:-

Regional Intelligence Officers-

HALIFAX-MONTREAL-TORONTO-
WINNIPEG-VANCOUVER

District Intelligence Officers-

HALIFAX
MONCTON
QUEBEC
MONTREAL
DORVAL
OTTAWA
LONDON
HAMILTON
TORONTO
MISSISSAUGA
SAULT STE. MARIE
KAMLOOPS
VANCOUVER

CRIME, CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, IMMIGRATION
IRREGULARITIES, SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS, ETC.

(200-599 BLOCK)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - GENERAL..... | IH209-1 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATIONS PATTERNS - GENERAL (Paul Emile LEBLANC, Ex-Immigration Officer)..... | IH209-1-1 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - JAMAICA..... | IH209-2 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - PORTUGAL..... | IH209-3 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - PORTUGAL (Joao ALVES)..... | IH209-3-1 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - GREECE..... | IH209-4 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - GREECE (Mary (Mrs. Nick ELLIOTT)..... | IH209-4-1 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - CHINA..... | IH209-5 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - CHINESE STUDENTS - HONG KONG..... | IH209-5-1 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - TAIWAN (FORMOSA)..... | IH209-5-2 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - HONG KONG..... | IH209-5-3 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA (MAINLAND CHINA)..... | IH209-5-4 |
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| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - HAITI (Gilles LEDOUX, Ex-Immigration Officer)..... | IH209-8-1 |
| ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - PHILIPPINES..... | IH209-9 |

INTER-OFFICE MEMOGRAM

MESSAGE INTERBUREAUX

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| TO/A DEXER, POLICY RECORDS | FROM/DE ILONA LEPINIS INTELLIGENCE SECTION ROOM 307 | FILE NO. - ORIGINATOR RÉF. - EXPÉDITEUR IH209-5-4 FILE NO. - ADDRESSEE RÉF. - DESTINATAIRE |
| SUBJECT / SUJET ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION PATTERNS - PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA (MAINLAND CHINA) | | |
| MESSAGE | | |
| <p>This is to advise we created a file as captioned above. Its file number is as indicated.</p> <p>After this has been indexed, may we please have any parallel or allied file so that same may be cross-referenced.</p> <p>Please return this notice after it has served its purpose.</p> | | |
| DATE: 8 NOVEMBER/74 SIGNATURE: | | |
| REPLY/RÉPONSE | | |
| DATE: SIGNATURE: | | |