

debate over the interpretation of the Consul-General's note of assurance to the Canadian Government.⁽¹⁾ After the War, a further agreement was reached in 1923, which was communicated, in the name of Count Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Mr. T. Ohta, the then Consul-General of Japan in Ottawa, in a note addressed, not to the Department of External Affairs, but to the Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Immigration.⁽²⁾

Meanwhile, there were similar problems regarding Chinese immigration into Canada. At that time, 1907, no Chinese consular officials or government representatives were as yet established in Canada, and the Chinese chargé d'Affaires in London, Mr. Ivan Chen, had consultations with the British Foreign Office. Following the investigation and settlement of the Japanese claims for damages, Mr. Mackenzie King investigated in Vancouver the losses also suffered by the Chinese. An attaché from the Chinese Legation in London and the Chinese Consuls from San Francisco and Portland attended sessions of the King Commission.

In 1909 Mr. King represented Canada at a meeting of the international Opium Commission at Shanghai; and, at the suggestion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lord Grey, who wished to see the head tax on Chinese entering Canada abolished, he negotiated a draft agreement with the Chinese Government under which a passport system, with the restriction of numbers in the hands of the Canadian Government, would be substituted for the tax. The appointment of the first Chinese Consul-General to Canada in that

⁽¹⁾ See Woodsworth. op. cit. p. 97.

⁽²⁾ Ibid. Appendix. p. 295.