

close to infringements of the type about which we had complained to the eastern European missions.

I mentioned that the proposed tour of Canada by a representative of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission seemed to be open to some question. Then again we were not at all happy about the Overseas Department of the Kuomintang sending a paid editor to take charge of the *Chinese Daily News* in Victoria, B.C.

I had been authorized by the Government to hand him an aide-mémoire regarding the elections held in Canada in December and January. We had had this question under study for some time as we wished to look into the legal aspects of the problem and also see how it affected our policy toward other foreign groups in Canada. We would, of course, have let the Chinese Government know our views on the matter before the elections were actually held had we been informed or consulted about them in advance. The aide-mémoire, as the Ambassador would see, indicated that the Canadian Government felt that it would be ill-advised to continue to overlook electoral activity on the part of the Chinese Consular Service in Canada because such activity could only serve to perpetuate among communities of Chinese living in Canada political divisions which have no *raison d'être* in this country. Our aide-mémoire asked for assurance from the Chinese Government that it would refrain in future from sponsoring such electoral activity in Canada.

Dr. Liu said that these representations by the Canadian Government would place the Chinese Government in a difficult position vis-à-vis the Overseas Chinese in Canada. The Overseas Chinese occupy a very special position in the Chinese Republic as they had largely sponsored the revolutionary movement against the Manchu dynasty. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Founder of the Republic, had been compelled to carry on his revolutionary activities in exile and it was among the Overseas Chinese that he had found the truest understanding of the democratic principles for which he was fighting. The Overseas Chinese had also largely financed the revolutionary movement. These people therefore had a special claim on the Republic which it could not easily disregard. They felt that their moral and financial support of the Republic through the years of its growth from a tiny exiled revolutionary movement entitled them to representation in such bodies as the National Assembly and the Legislative Yuan. The Chinese Government would find it difficult to take any overt steps which would deny them this privilege.

Dr. Liu said that he hoped that we would not press for a written reply at an early date, and that we would appreciate the difficult position which the Chinese Government found itself in.

I told Dr. Liu that we were anxious to adjust this matter in as amicable a fashion as possible. However, we could not accord the Chinese a special position in Canada without creating difficulties for ourselves in our relations with other groups in Canada of foreign origin.

Dr. Liu said that after his return from meetings of the General Assembly in Paris he would like to discuss with us informally whether anything could be done to liberalize the regulations now applied to Chinese Nationals which prohibited them from bringing their wives and children into this country without first taking out citizenship papers. He said that the concessions that had been made so far were