

Japan and Canada is a strong argument in favor of extending the same principle to China. It would save "face" for that country as it did for Japan.

In the event that Canada is not prepared to negotiate an immigration agreement or treaty with China, five changes in Canada's "Chinese Immigration Act, 1923" were suggested to the Canadian Trade Mission.

Revision of Offensive Phraseology

First of these is a sympathetic revision of phraseology with a view to the removal of every unnecessary ground of offence to national dignity.

As an illustration of what might be done in this direction attention was directed to section 8 of the Act which sets out in considerable detail fifteen classes of people - including some very objectionable types - who may not be admitted under any circumstances. These classes are almost if not entirely identical with the so-called "prohibited classes" in the general immigration regulations of Canada. But their inclusion in detail in an Act that is related to the Chinese only and under an explanatory paragraph that refers specifically to persons "of Chinese origin or descent" was liable to create and has created an impression that they apply particularly to the Chinese. May I suggest that the object in view could be attained without offence by a very brief clause providing that in addition to the specific provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act the admission of persons of Chinese origin or descent is further subject to the "prohibited classes" section of the general immigration regulations of Canada?

In the same category fall several other sections or clauses of the Act that are so phrased as to appear to provide for admission of certain classes of people but on careful analysis are found to be so ambiguous as to be subject to an interpretation that entirely precludes entry. To a people like the Chinese, whose character traits include frankness and