

China feels that Canada has inflicted an injury of this character in the circumstances and spirit of the immigration act already cited. Through that act Canada has singled out the Chinese for special restrictions of increased severity and in doing so has used phraseology that in the opinion of the Chinese is more offensive than even the purpose of the Act made necessary.

According to the Chinese the title of this Act is a misnomer. It is really, they say, an Act of exclusion rather than immigration. That view is confirmed in large measure by an unbiased analysis of its various provisions and by the results of its operation. The Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization is my authority for the statement that during the five fiscal years ending with that of 1929-30 the admission of Chinese to Canada numbered only four in the immigrant class and only ten in the non-immigrant student class.

China neither expects nor asks an "open door" policy. On the contrary she has made abundantly clear her recognition that this is out of the question on economic and other grounds.

Friendly Negotiation Suggested

China does suggest - and this may be considered as her first and main representation - the negotiation of an immigration agreement or treaty as between two equal and friendly nations. The number of her nationals to be admitted under such an agreement is entirely secondary to the principle of having that number - however small it may be - determined by friendly negotiation rather than by arbitrary action of Canada on a basis of practical exclusion. It was through the application of this principle that former immigration differences between Canada and Japan were happily composed. The resultant enlargement of good will and confidence as between