

BEYOND GOLD MOUNTAIN

EDUCATOR'S GUIDE



COVER ILLUSTRATION: DAVID WONG

CANADA'S
HISTORY

Canada 

The September 2023 issue of *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids*, "Beyond Gold Mountain: Canadians of Chinese Ancestry," explores the long history of people of Chinese descent in Canada, touching on racism and discrimination, as well as community and family.

This educator's guide has been developed to help support teachers in using this issue of *Kayak* in their classrooms and aligns with the themes of existence, struggle, survival, and celebration.

All lessons are based on the use of primary sources and centre on the historical thinking concepts. The lessons are suitable for grades 5/6 through 9/10 and are easily adaptable for different levels.

To further support teachers, a background information document and supplemental reading/watching list have been included.

We would like to thank Flora Fung and Debbie Jiang for their contributions to this guide. We are also grateful to the Department of Canadian Heritage for their support.

Lessons at a Glance					
Lesson	Lesson Title	Grades	Worksheet	Lesson Focus	Lesson Activities
1	Primary Sources relating to Canadians of Chinese Ancestry	5/6 7/8 9/10	1.1 - Analyzing a Primary Source	Analyzing primary sources relating to Canadians of Chinese ancestry	Concept map
2	Analyzing the Impact of Policy on Chinese Immigration through Primary Sources	7/8 9/10	2.1 - Analyzing a Cartoon 2.2 - Ranking the Impact of Policy	Analyzing government policies and their impact on Chinese immigrants	T-Chart analysis Ranking ladder
3	Resiliency of Chinese Immigrants and Their Descendants	5/6 7/8 9/10	3.1 - Restrictions and Resiliency	Analyzing the ways Chinese immigrants and their descendants survived despite the restrictions imposed on them	Analysis chart
4	Changemakers of Chinese Ancestry	5/6 7/8 9/10	4.1 - Planner	Analyzing Canadian leaders of Chinese descent and their impact on Canada today	Research infographic or presentation
5	Chinatown and its importance to Canadians of Chinese Ancestry	5/6 7/8 9/10	5.1 - Decline of Chinatowns	Analyzing the importance of Chinatown - its creation and its decline, as well as the importance to the community	Graphic organizer

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Background Information for Educators

Early Chinese immigrants to Canada conjure up images of gold miners, railway workers, laundrymen and cooks. However, there is much more to the story – a story that is not widely known. The September 2023 issue of *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids* commemorates the 100th anniversary of the *Chinese Immigration Act of 1923*, more commonly known as the Chinese Exclusion Act.

What was this law and why was it imposed on one specific group of immigrants? Desired immigrants to Canada were offered free land in the Prairies while undesired ones had the door closed in their face. "Beyond Gold Mountain: Canadians of Chinese Ancestry" is divided into four sections: existence, struggle, survival and celebration.

Existence

There has been a Chinese presence in Canada since the late 1700s, when Chinese artisans and workers helped build a trading post off Vancouver Island. The discovery of gold in British Columbia in 1858 led to a wave of immigration from southern China, where warlords, drought, and famine drove people out of their homelands in search of a better life overseas. Following the gold rush, many Chinese stayed in B.C. becoming coal miners, loggers, farmers and working in fish canneries.

Approximately 17,000 Chinese were brought to British Columbia in 1881 to work on the railroad. Being paid less than white workers, they were a cheaper source of labour and were assigned to build the most dangerous and challenging segments of the railway.

By 1911, the population of Chinese in Canada was 27,774, the majority of whom resided in B.C. From the start, their presence was not welcome and plans to drive them out were already hatching.

Struggle

As the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway neared completion and thousands of Chinese immigrants were looking for new work in Canada, the federal government was facing pressure to restrict immigration from China.

In the summer of 1884, the federal government appointed the Royal Commission on Chinese Immigration to obtain proof that limiting Chinese immigration was in the best interest of Canada. The commissioners found little evidence to support claims that immigration should be restricted because Chinese people were vile, dirty, diseased, dangerous to white women and incapable of assimilation. The final report recommended only a \$10 entry duty. However, in 1885, the Canadian government passed the *Chinese Immigration Act* implementing a \$50 head tax.

Within 18 years, the head tax had increased to \$500; however, this did not prevent Chinese from continuing to come to Canada. Poverty and political instability in Southern China posed a precarious future and many sought new opportunities overseas. In Canada, Chinese migrants were willing to work at half the wage of white workers, further fueling anti-Chinese sentiment and hostilities.

Racism was rampant throughout Canadian society. No province was exempt from the mistreatment of unwanted immigrants. British Columbia and Saskatchewan took the lead in introducing the most discriminatory laws against the Chinese. Municipal governments imposed high laundry business taxes and even vegetable peddling license fees. Where it was not written in law, Chinese people still felt racial prejudice when they could not get a haircut by a barber or sit in the better seats of a movie theatre simply because they were of Chinese ancestry. Houseboys and cooks often took the blame for unsolved murder cases of white people, while court trials were more often than not unfair.

Survival

Deemed incapable of assimilating, Chinese were denied the right to vote. Without being on the voters list, one could not aspire to the higher professions like law, accounting or medicine. Chinese immigrants demanded only "fair play" afforded to immigrants of other races.

The comic "Students on Strike!" in "Beyond Gold Mountain" portrays the Victoria School Board's attempt in 1922 to segregate students. The story is an example of how the Chinese community rallied together to push back and advocate for themselves.

On July 1, 1923, the federal government enacted another version of the Chinese Immigration Act, more commonly referred to as the Chinese Exclusion Act. This piece of legislation practically banned all Chinese immigration and required all Chinese settlers living in Canada or people born in Canada of Chinese descent to register with the government and carry identification certificates.

Over the next 24 years, Chinese immigrants in Canada adjusted to the new normal. Those fortunate enough to raise their family in Canada (some marrying Indigenous or white women) put roots down and prospered. Letter writing to maintain long-distance relationships were enhanced by the periodic visit to China. The immigrant could not exceed a two-year time limit for travel outside of Canada. Canadian-born children had to be registered as aliens with no legal status. Living within these restrictive boundaries exacted a heavy cost. Fathers did not know their children and vice-versa. Wives who remained in China were dubbed "Gold Mountain widows," having to turn down local marriage proposals while their husbands resided in Canada. Spouses grew estranged from one another.

Canadian-born Chinese young adults challenged the status quo when the Second World War broke out. They were eager to seize the opportunity to prove their loyalty to Canada. Initially rejected by the Canadian military, a group was able to serve in the Pacific theatre of war under British command. Upon their return, they and other community leaders, demanded full and equal rights. At the same time, both China and Canada became signatories of the Charter of the United Nations in 1945; it would have proved to be an embarrassment to let the archaic Exclusion Act continue.

Celebration

In 1946, the *Canadian Citizenship Act* was passed. Canadians of Chinese ancestry were finally given legal status as Canadian citizens. The following year, the Chinese Exclusion Act was repealed. For the next 20 years, efforts to reunite with family members was no simple task. An age cap was put in place to allow only children under the age of 21 to reunite with their families. X-Ray technology was implemented to scan bone density to prove falsified ages (but was proven ineffective). Some families still could not reunite under unfair scrutiny.

Since 1967, when the points system of immigration was implemented, people of Chinese ethnicity have been able to freely immigrate to Canada. In the past 150 years, Canada has seen many milestones in its immigration policies. Although discriminatory legislation has disappeared from our law books, racism still persists today. It is only through education and the teaching of our children that society can attempt to remedy this age-old problem.

Suggested Reading and Watching List

This is a selection of books, articles, and videos to learn more about the history of Canadians of Chinese ancestry.

Books

Chinatowns: Towns within Cities in Canada by David C. Lai.

Being Chinese in Canada: The Struggle for Identity, Redress and Belonging by William Ging Wee Dere

Chinatown: An illustrated history of the Chinese Communities of Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax by Paul Yee Paul Yee

Chop Suey Nation by Ann Hui

Brokering Belonging: Chinese in Canada's Exclusion Era, 1885-1945 by Lisa Rose Mar

Escape to Gold Mountain - A Graphic History of the Chinese in North America by David H.T. Wong

Yip Sang: And the First Chinese Canadians by Frances Hern

The Longest Shot: How Larry Kwong Changed the Face of Hockey by Chad Soon and George Chiang

Harry Livingstone's Forgotten Men: Canadians and the Chinese Labour Corps in the First World War by Dan Black

Articles

"[How Chinese immigrants brought restaurants to Newfoundland](#)" by William Ping, CBC News.

"[Chinese Head Tax: George Yee's Story](#)" by Julia Petrov and Matthew Ostapchuk, Royal Alberta Museum Blog.

"[The lessons of the Anti-Asiatic Riots](#)" by Michael Barnholden, *The Beaver*.

"[February 19, 1947: First Chinese become Canadian citizens](#)" by Larry Wong, *The Beaver*.

"[Lost Spike](#)" by Paul Yee, *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids*.

Films and Videos

["Flying and Spying"](#) by Canada's History Society.

["Victoria's Forbidden City"](#) by Canadiana

["Unwanted Soldiers"](#) by Jari Osborne, National Film Board of Canada.

["In the shadow of Gold Mountain"](#) by Karen Cho, National Film Board of Canada.

["Gold Mountain: The True Story of the BC Gold Rush"](#) by Storyhive

["Under the Willow Tree: Pioneer Chinese Women in Canada"](#) by Dora Nipp, National Film Board of Canada

Lesson #	1
Lesson Title	Primary Sources relating to Canadians of Chinese Ancestry
Author	Flora Fung
Magazine Issue	"Beyond Gold Mountain: Canadians of Chinese Ancestry," <i>Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids</i> , September 2023
Grade Level	5/6, 7/8, 9/10
Theme	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian Identity • Canada and the Global Community • Settlement and Immigration • Women 	
Subject Area	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Studies • History 	
Lesson Overview	
<p>In this lesson, students will work with a variety of primary sources and analyze each source for knowledge and meaning. Students will use these sources to think critically and then create a concept map using the primary source at its centre. Students will then share their primary source in a gallery walk allowing for further information to be shared.</p>	
Time Required	1-2 Lessons
Historical Thinking Concept(s)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Primary Source Evidence • Establish Historical Significance 	

Learning Outcomes

Students will...

- analyze primary sources to construct meaning and knowledge.
- infer meaning and make conclusions.
- appraise the information and collaborate with peers using a concept map.

Background Information

Concept Maps:

- Concept maps are diagrams that students create using words/sentences that show the relationships between concepts and ideas relating to the image or topic in the centre.
- Each branch should be a separate colour and words/sentences should be connected by a line if there is a shared relationship.

Resources Required/Teacher Prep

- Teacher will need to decide which primary sources to use based on the level of the class and the topic of the lesson.
- Suggested primary sources are listed below sorted by theme.
- Worksheet 1.1 - Analyzing a Primary Source.
- Chart paper and markers - one per group.

Warning about the use of language in the Primary Sources

The language found in many of these primary sources includes terms and images that are considered offensive today. The teacher should review the use of these terms with students that were used in the time period of the primary source and the manner in which they should be treated today.

Primary Sources Used

Sources relating to Existence (arrival/immigration)

- Image 1 - Arrival of Immigrants in Vancouver
- Image 4 - Canadian Pacific Steamer
- Image 6 - Long, Braided Hair
- Image 7 - Boat Ticket Stub
- Image 22 - Photograph of Kuo Min Tang Members
- Image 30 - Larry Kwong's C.I. 45

Sources relating to Struggle/Survival

- Image 2 - Letter to the Premier
- Image 3 - 1907 Riots - Fongoun's
- Image 5 - Anti-Chinese Association Letter
- Image 10 - Chinese Canadians in the Armed Forces
- Image 11 - Letter to the Mayor of Saskatoon
- Image 12 - "Remarkable document is given city"
- Image 15 - \$500 Head Tax Cartoon
- Image 16 - Police Mugshot Book
- Image 19 - Superimposed Family Portrait
- Image 20a/b - Grant Family

Sources relating to Items (objects of significance)

- Image 13 - Iron Chink 1909 Model Advertisement
- Image 14 - Fernridge Time Checks* - see extension activity
- Image 21 - Lotus Foot Shoes

Lesson Activity

Activating

- Teacher should review with students what a primary source is, why primary sources are important to the study of history/social science and the difficulties in interpreting primary sources.

Acquiring

- Teacher can take one of the primary sources and work through it together as a class creating a concept map on the board by asking the questions that are present on Worksheet 1.1.
- Teacher should review the guidelines of concept maps: short words, branches = connections and the use of colour.
- Distribute a primary source to each student (can be duplicates) and have students analyze the source individually, filling in as much of Worksheet 1.1 as they can in point form.
- Group together students with the same primary source to share their answers with each other while creating a concept map on chart paper with their primary source in the middle.

Applying

- When finished students move from each group reading each of the primary sources and the resulting conclusions.
- Students can add their own thoughts or questions to each primary source as they move from one source to the next.
- Teacher can debrief by asking students to share what they learn about Canadians of Chinese ancestry from the sources they used and why those sources are historically significant.

Lesson Alternatives/Accommodations

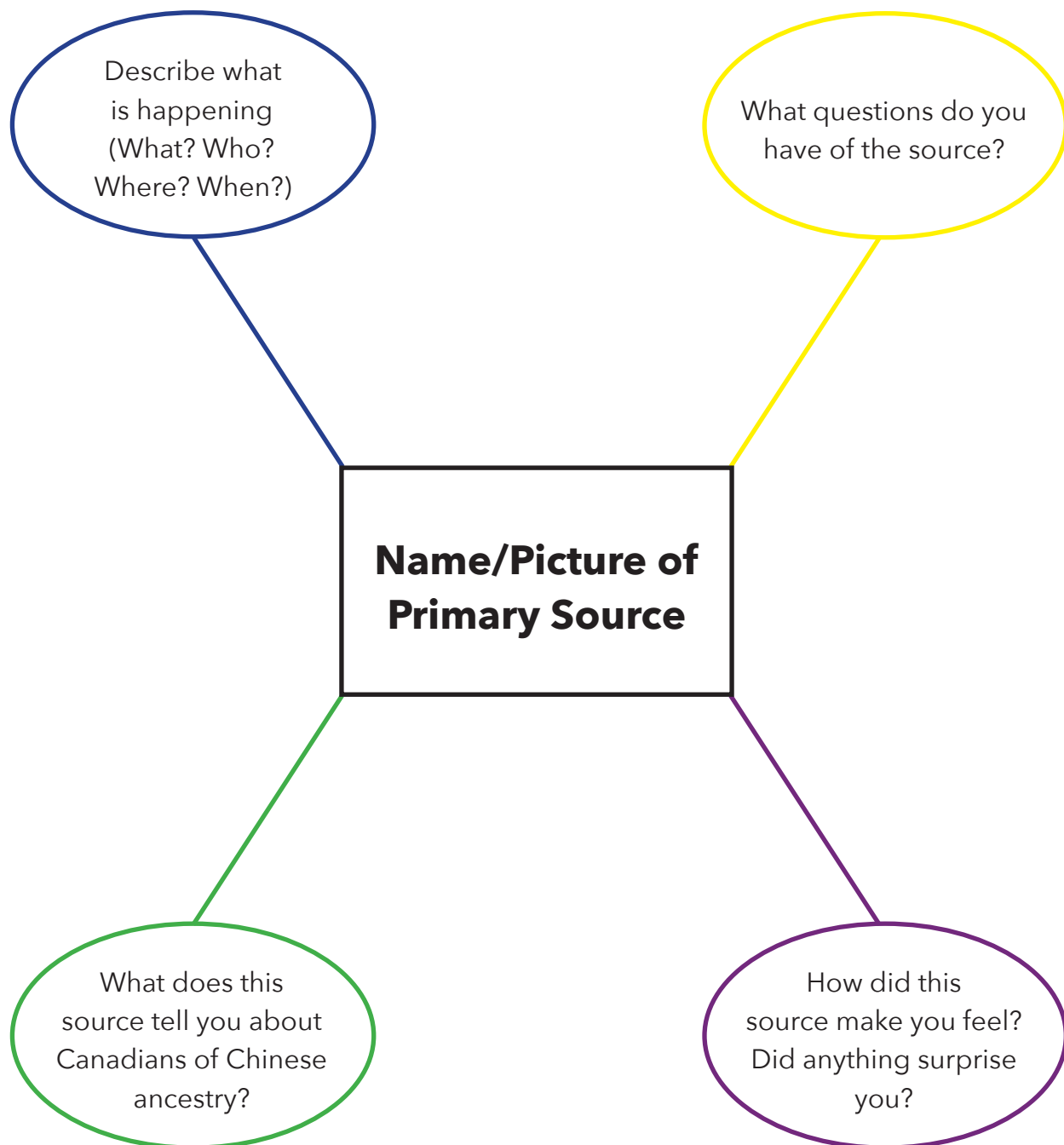
Teacher can use one group of primary sources from one theme or divide the class into three groups to analyze the primary sources relating to each topic.

Depending on the skill level of the class could select sources that are images only or text only.

Teacher can also take all the primary sources related to one of the themes and place them on the board creating a large concept map surrounding the theme itself.

Materials/ Resources	"Concept Map," The Teacher Toolkit
Possible Extension Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This activity could be the introduction to a research activity. • Students pick a primary source that interested them and use it to research more into the topic. • The Fernridge badge can be compared to Inuit disc numbers (see link below) - a separate lesson could be used comparing the use of identification tags on minorities.
Links for extension activity	<p>"Beyond a number: Inuit photo exhibit brings controversial 'Eskimo' I.D. system to light," CBC Radio, 28 July 2017.</p> <p>"Inuit Disc Numbers," The Canadian Encyclopedia.</p>
Possible Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could use an exit ticket to assess knowledge. • Collecting the completed concept maps as formative assessment.

Worksheet 1.1 - Analyzing a Primary Source



Lesson #	2
Lesson Title	Analyzing the Impact of Policy on Chinese Immigration through Primary Sources
Author	Flora Fung
Magazine Issue	"Beyond Gold Mountain: Canadians of Chinese Ancestry," <i>Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids</i> , September 2023
Grade Level	7/8, 9/10
Theme	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement and Immigration • Canadian Identity • National Politics, Provincial/Territorial Politics • Ethnography • Social Justice (Racism) 	
Subject Area	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Studies • History/Geography • Civics 	
Lesson Overview	
<p>In this lesson, students will analyze primary sources relating to policies that affected Chinese immigration to Canada and the lives of Canadians of Chinese descent. Students will use a ranking ladder to judge the level of impact and make critical analyses about the impact of these policies.</p>	
Time Required	1 lesson (maximum 2)

Historical Thinking Concept(s)

- Use Primary Sources
- Establish Historical Significance
- Take Historical Perspectives

Learning Outcomes

Students will...

- analyze primary sources to construct meaning and knowledge.
- evaluate the primary source and make conclusions about the impact of the related policy.
- justify and defend the position of their ranking.

Background Information

In 1885, the Canadian government passed the *Chinese Immigration Act* implementing a \$50 head tax in order to restrict Chinese immigration to Canada. By 1903, the head tax rose to \$500. In 1923, the *Chinese Immigration Act* was further expanded to virtually ban all Chinese from immigrating to Canada, except under certain criteria. In addition to these acts, Canadians of Chinese descent faced racism, intolerance, and discrimination. They were barred from entering most occupations and faced legal and economic restrictions. This lesson not only explores the *Chinese Immigration Act*, but also the restrictions imposed on Chinese businessmen in owning and running cafés and laundries.

Resources Required/Teacher Prep

- "Beyond Gold Mountain: Canadians of Chinese Ancestry," *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids*, September 2023
- Primary Sources - preferably printed by teacher (teacher can use as many of the suggested primary sources for this activity based on their class, French primary sources have been included and can work for this lesson as well)
- Worksheet 2.1 - Analyzing a Cartoon
- Worksheet 2.2 - Ranking the Impact of Policy

Warning about the use of language in the Primary Sources

The language found in many of these primary sources includes terms and images that are considered offensive today. The teacher should review the use of these terms with students that were used in the time period of the primary source, and the manner in which they should be treated today.

Primary Sources Used

- Image 5 - Anti-Chinese Association Letter
- Image 8 - Chinese New Year Cartoon
- Image 14 - Fernridge Time Checks - see extension activity
- Image 15 - \$500 Head Tax Cartoon
- Image 17a/b - English Café
- Image 17c - Help Wanted Cartoon
- Image 19 - Superimposed Family Portrait

French Lesson Primary Sources Used

- Image 26 - Excerpt from *Le Droit*
- Image 27 - Excerpt from *L'Écho de l'ouest*

Lesson Activity

Activating

- Teacher should have taught or reviewed the topic of Chinese immigration to Canada and the Chinese Head Tax.
- Teacher should review what a primary source is and how it can help us learn about past events.

Acquiring

- Teacher should show primary source image #8 - Cartoon on Chinese New Year and through guided questions ask students to analyze the primary source, some suggested questions are:
 - » What is Chinese New Year?
 - » What stereotypes are present in this cartoon?
 - » How reliable are cartoons? How realistic is this cartoon of Chinese New Year?
 - » What is the message of this cartoon?

- Using Worksheet 2.1 have students analyze the impact of this cartoon – what would Canadians learn about Chinese New Year from this cartoon and how would Canadians of Chinese descent feel about this cartoon? Discuss as a class.
- Group students into partners and distribute the primary sources that the teacher wishes to use.
- Students should analyze the primary sources by discussing what they see with their partner and link the primary source to the policy (ie: *Chinese Immigration Act*).
- For further information students should read the page in “Beyond Gold Mountain” that corresponds to the primary source:
 - » Image 5 – Anti-Chinese Association Letter = “Beyond Gold Mountain,” page 6
 - » Image 14 – Fernridge Badge = “Beyond Gold Mountain,” page 8
 - » Image 15 – \$500 Head Tax Cartoon = “Beyond Gold Mountain,” page 6
 - » Image 17a/b – English Café = “Beyond Gold Mountain,” page 9
 - » Image 17c – Help Wanted Cartoon = “Beyond Gold Mountain,” page 9
 - » Image 19 – Superimposed Family Portrait = “Beyond Gold Mountain,” pages 5-6
- Students then place each primary source on the ranking ladder based on whether they believe it has a high or low impact. (students can use arrows)
- Students then defend their choice by writing down in point form the impact the policy had on Canada and on the Chinese community.

Applying

- Teacher debriefs the activity by having each group share their ranking of the primary sources or create a class ranking ladder.
- Teacher can have students answer an exit ticket on what these policies teach them about Canada’s views on Chinese Canadians during this time.

Lesson Alternatives/Accommodations

Alternative 1

- Teacher can create a ranking ladder on the front board and divide the class into larger groups of 3-4 depending on class size.
- Each group receives one primary source and analyzes it for the link to the policy and the impact.
- Each group decides where on the ladder they would place their primary source.
- After each group is done, each group presents their primary source to the class, attaches it to the ladder and explains the reasoning.

French Lesson

- Teacher can have students compare the two French sources or divide the class in half and have each half analyze one of the two sources. (Fernbridge badge can also be used in this lesson)

Accommodations

- Primary sources can be enlarged on a projector or given digitally to allow students to zoom in and view the detail.
- Teacher can reduce the number of primary sources depending on the needs of the class.

References

["Chinese Hand Laundry,"](#) Canadian Museum of History.

["Chinese Immigration Act,"](#) The Canadian Encyclopedia.

["Chinese Head Tax,"](#) The Canadian Encyclopedia.

Possible Extension Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students can do further research into the <i>Chinese Immigration Act</i>, Chinese Laundries or the Head Tax • Students can create a more realistic cartoon about Chinese New Year
Links for extension activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Beyond a number: Inuit photo exhibit brings controversial 'Eskimo' I.D. system to light," CBC Radio, 28 July 2017. • "Inuit Disc Numbers," The Canadian Encyclopedia.
Possible Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation and evaluation of knowledge • Assess for understanding = exit ticket

Worksheet 2.1 - Analyzing a Cartoon



What does the cartoon teach the public about Chinese New Year?

How would Canadians of Chinese descent feel about this cartoon? How would it impact them?

What does this cartoon teach you about Canada's view towards Chinese immigrants and their descendants at this time?

Worksheet 2.2 - Ranking the Impact of Policy

1. Consider the impact of each primary source and discuss with your partner/group.
2. Place the primary source on the ladder based on the level of impact.
3. In point form defend the position of each primary source by answering the two statements below - impact on Canada and impact on Chinese communities
4. Be prepared to share your answers.

Impact on Canada
(Consider why this policy
was put in place)

Impact on Chinese
Communities

High Impact
Low Impact

Lesson #	3
Lesson Title	Resiliency of Chinese Immigrants and Their Descendants
Author	Flora Fung
Magazine Issue	"Beyond Gold Mountain: Canadians of Chinese Ancestry," <i>Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids</i> , September 2023
Grade Level	5/6, 7/8, 9/10
Theme	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian Identity • Social Justice • Industry, Invention and Technology 	
Subject Area	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Studies • History • ELA 	
Lesson Overview	
<p>In this lesson, students will analyze the ways Chinese immigrants to Canada survived and thrived despite the restrictions imposed on them. Students will gain deeper insights using <i>Kayak</i> and then connecting it to the primary sources for deeper understanding of the events that affected Chinese immigrants and the ways in which they pushed for better treatment and rights.</p>	
Time Required	1-2 lessons
Historical Thinking Concept(s)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using Primary Sources • Analyze cause and consequence • Take Historical Perspective 	

Learning Outcomes

Students will...

- Analyze primary sources for the impact of governmental policies and labour laws
- Gain perspective on the actions taken by Chinese immigrants
- Create and design a cartoon based on the knowledge gained

Background Information

- In addition to working on the railway, Chinese immigrants looked for other job opportunities. However many jobs were limited by discriminatory labour laws and racial barriers. Many Chinese workers opened hand laundries as a means to earn a living yet found themselves often subject to greater restrictions and systemic discrimination than white workers.
- The *Chinese Immigration Act* of 1923 banned almost all Chinese from entering Canada. "Paper sons" and "paper daughters" are terms to refer to those born in China who illegally immigrated to Canada by purchasing documentation that stated that they were blood relatives to Chinese people who already received Canadian citizenship or residency.

Resources Required/Teacher Prep

- Teacher/Class should have some previous knowledge on the governmental policies that impacted Chinese immigrants such as the *Chinese Immigration Act*, also known as the Chinese Exclusion Act (see Lesson 2)
- Worksheet 3.1 - Restrictions and Resiliency

Warning about the use of language in the Primary Sources

The language found in many of these primary sources includes terms and images that are considered offensive today. The teacher should review the use of these terms with students that were used in the time period of the primary source, and the manner in which they should be treated today.

Primary Sources Used

Chinese Workers

- Image 2 - Letter to the Premier
- Image 11 - Letter to the Mayor of Saskatchewan
- Image 12 - "Remarkable document is given city"

Paper Sons

- Image 18 - "Chinamen evade tax"

Lesson Activity

Activating

- Teacher should review the restrictions imposed by federal and provincial governments on Chinese immigrants (see lesson 2)
- Have students read the cartoon "Students on Strike" in the "Beyond Gold Mountain" issue of *Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids*.
- As students read, have students make points or discuss the ways Chinese immigrants were restricted and the ways the Chinese community pushed back. Students may use Worksheet 3.1 to record their ideas in point form.
- Teacher should discuss the findings of the students and write students' opinions on the board.

Acquiring

- Distribute the primary sources that the teacher wishes to use. The teacher can focus on one of the two topics or split the class into two groups.
- This activity can be done individually or in partners.
- Students analyze the primary sources and complete the chart using point form.
- Teacher could share some additional resources (see below*) that students can use to add information to their charts.
- Students share their conclusions with the class. The teacher can write the answers on the board and have students make connections with previous knowledge.

Applying

- Students create their own cartoon about the topic they analyzed in the primary source. The purpose of the cartoon would be to teach others about the ways Chinese immigrants were treated and ways Chinese immigrants resisted. The teacher may need to provide additional resources or research. Some suggestions have been placed for further sources in the reference part of this lesson plan.

Lesson Alternatives/Accommodations

- The sources can be analyzed together as a class as opposed to individually

References

["Paper Sons and Daughters and the Complexity of Choices During the Exclusion Era,"](#) Facing History and Ourselves.

["Paper Sons and Daughters,"](#) CCNC Our Stories.

["Chinese Hand Laundry,"](#) Canadian Museum of History.

["Chinese Immigration Act,"](#) The Canadian Encyclopedia.

Possible Extension Activities

- Students could be offered alternatives to creating a cartoon, such as a poster or newspaper article

Possible Assessment

- Discussion and Chart could be used as formative assessment with feedback coming from the teacher during the class discussion.
- Cartoon could be used as a formative or summative evaluation

Worksheet 3.1 - Restrictions and Resiliency

Title of Source	Ways Chinese community was restricted	Ways Chinese community pushed back against the restrictions
Students on Strike		
Chinese Workers		
Paper Sons		

Lesson #	4
Lesson Title	Changemakers of Chinese Ancestry
Author	Flora Fung
Magazine Issue	"Beyond Gold Mountain: Canadians of Chinese Ancestry," <i>Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids</i> , September 2023
Grade Level	5/6, 7/8, 9/10
Theme	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canadian Identity • Women • Canada the Global Community 	
Subject Area	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Studies • History • ELA 	
Lesson Overview	
<p>In this lesson, students will focus on the contributions of successful Canadians of Chinese ancestry and analyze the challenges that they have overcome and celebrate their successes. Students will use the "Beyond Gold Mountain" issue of <i>Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids</i> as a launching point into primary sources before exploring an individual of their choosing.</p>	
Time Required	1 lesson
Historical Thinking Concept(s)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using Primary Sources • Take Historical Perspective 	

Learning Outcomes

Students will...

- Analyze primary sources to construct meaning and knowledge.
- Identify and share knowledge and understanding of an important Canadian of Chinese ancestry.
- Share and teach the challenges and successes of important Canadians of Chinese ancestry and their impact on Canada today.

Background Information

Gretta Jean Wong Grant was the first woman of Chinese descent to become qualified as a lawyer in Canada.

Her father, Lem Wong, was born in 1881 near Canton (now Guangzhou) in Southern China. He immigrated to Vancouver in 1896, paying a \$50 head tax to do so. With so few Chinese women in Canada at this time, he soon returned to China to seek a wife and married Toyee Chin. Restrictions placed on Chinese men at this time meant that Lem Wong had to quickly return to Canada, while his new wife stayed behind in China. There, she gave birth to the couple's first child in 1907. The family reunited when Toyee and their son were finally able to afford to move to Canada in 1911. They settled in London, Ontario, where Lem opened a restaurant. "Wong's Cafe" was quickly established as an elegant and popular place for the city's professional class.

Gretta was born in 1921 – the seventh of eight children. She and her siblings were active community members, attending church and participating in a variety of sports. Their father placed great emphasis on the role of education and most of the children eventually received a university degree. However, in the era of economic depression, it was a struggle for the family to cover all of the required tuition fees.

When Gretta decided to enter law, a family friend helped her secure an articling position at a law firm in Toronto. There, Gretta experienced more racial discrimination than she was used to in the smaller city of London. For example, she had trouble renting an apartment because of her Chinese ancestry. At the law firm, Gretta and the other female students experienced different treatment than that of their male counterparts – being asked to run errands, do simple research and other administrative tasks, and not being invited to attend court hearings. The women formed a club called the Osgoode Women's Legal Society (OWLS) and protested some of the unfair practices they experienced, with great success.

Gretta was called to the bar in 1946. She married and raised a family, while maintaining an active and impactful legal career.

Resources Required/Teacher Prep

- “Beyond Gold Mountain” issue of *Kayak: Canada’s History Magazine for Kids*
- Worksheet 4.1 – Planner

Primary Sources Used

- Image 9 – Greta Wong Grant
- Excerpt from interview with Greta Wong Grant

Lesson Activity

Activating

- Teacher shows the primary source image 9 of Greta Wong Grant and has students brainstorm and discuss who she is and why she might be important – drawing attention to the clothes in the image.
- Teacher then shares the excerpt from the interview with Greta Wong Grant. Students can work in small groups to decipher the interview and try to infer more about Greta’s story, circling or highlighting key phrases.
- Students come together to share what they think about Greta Wong Grant, using evidence to support their statements.
- Teacher can correct or add to the students’ answers, using the background information provided above.
- The teacher can prompt further discussion, asking students to infer what kind of obstacles Greta Jean Wong Grant may have faced as a Chinese Canadian woman during this time period.

Acquiring

- Have students look at the images on pages 10-11 of “Beyond Gold Mountain,” and ask if they recognize anyone on those two pages
- After reading, have students share with a partner one accomplishment and one challenge that the individuals listed in this article had.
- Have students research an important Canadian of Chinese ancestry – a list has been provided but the teacher can always research more.
- Students can use Worksheet 4.1 as a planner to begin their research.

- Students will present their research by creating either an infographic or a slide presentation. Some things to include are biographical information, context about the time period, key contributions, challenges faced, interesting facts, as well as a bibliography.

Applying

- Students can present their presentation or infographic to the class or share in a gallery walk.
- Infographics can also be saved to share with the school in May during Asian Heritage Month

Possible Individuals:

- Sergeant John Ko Bong (son of G.B. Simon, jeweller, Second World War veteran and activist for franchise, served with Douglas Jung)
- Private Frederick Lee (First World War casualty)
- Chinese Labour Corps
- Kew Dock Yip (first male lawyer of Chinese ancestry in Canada)
- Dr. Victoria Chung, Dr. Ross Jung, and Dr. Wing Yuen Wong (first physicians of Chinese ancestry in Canada)
- Dart Lim Lee, Chin Brothers (first pharmacists of Chinese ancestry in Canada)
- Dr Rachel Wang (current Canadian astronomer)
- Dr Hin Lew (first physicist of Chinese ancestry in Canada)
- Elder Larry Grant (see Images 20a/b)
- William, Albert, and George Chin (hockey stars, see Image 28)

Lesson Alternatives/Accommodations

- Teacher can also have students create a Heritage Minute or a Walk of Fame using the same individuals and have students create a display to share with the rest of the school.
- Instead of people, the teacher could also have students create a presentation/infographic about key ways Chinese culture has influenced modern society. Teacher could group/share contributions based on types of history such as political, technological and economic contributions.

References	
<p>"Gretta Wong Grant," Road to Justice.</p> <p>Constance Blackhouse, "Gretta Wong Grant: Canada's First Chinese-Canadian Female Lawyer," 1996, 15, Windsor Yearbook of Access to Justice.</p>	
Possible Extension Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a display during Asian Heritage Month in May
Possible Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation/Infographic can be used as a formative evaluation or summative evaluation

Interview with Gretta Wong Grant

Feb 15, 2011

RoadToJustice.ca

<http://www.roadtojustice.ca/video/gretta-wong-grant>

Transcript

GWG: I was a member of the smallest class ever at Osgoode. The war was on and if you were able-bodied at all, you had to go into a service. We had five women and we called ourselves the Osgoode Women's Legal Society (the "OWLS"). What a wonderful name. They wouldn't even let us sit on the jury in the moot court, so we decided to picket. Judge George Walsh was the lawyer at that time and he ruled that we could sit on the jurors so we thought that we won our first award. But it was fun and they all treated us as if it was kind of fun. The president of the law group at that time was always a man, so we picketed again to say we think women should be able to be the president of our local law association. And so the men said "okay." We thought it was kind of interesting to see how the men would react but they were very good.

After a hundred or so years of having men all the time and people say, "What's it like to be first?" and I said, "I just I was born at a certain time and that was what just happened. Just like being the first woman of Chinese ancestry, it was because of my time in life."

Never feel that you're going to have any discrimination. Just go ahead and don't let it worry you and don't dwell on it and look on the bright side. There are always so many good people in this world. So you never worry, just go and do your best and, as my father said, "and then add a little extra." That's the best advice I can give.

Worksheet 4.1 - Planner

Individual Chosen

Accomplishments	Challenges Faced
Legacy on Canada	Fun Facts
References Used:	

Lesson #	5
Lesson Title	Chinatown and its importance to Canadians of Chinese Ancestry
Author	Flora Fung
Magazine Issue	"Beyond Gold Mountain: Canadians of Chinese Ancestry," <i>Kayak: Canada's History Magazine for Kids</i> , September 2023
Grade Level	5/6, 7/8, 9/10
Theme	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discover your community • Canadian Identity • Ethnography • Settlement and Immigration 	
Subject Area	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Studies • Geography 	
Lesson Overview	
<p>In this lesson, students will explore the history of Chinatown and its importance to Chinese immigrants and Canadians of Chinese ancestry. Students will use <i>Kayak</i> magazine and primary sources to gain a deeper understanding of this topic.</p>	
Time Required	1-2 lessons
Historical Thinking Concept(s)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish historical significance. • Use primary source evidence. • Identify continuity and change. 	

Learning Outcomes

Students will...

- Understand and explain the importance of ethnic enclaves and their contributions to the existence/survival of immigrants.
- Gain knowledge of the challenges that face Chinatowns in the past and present.
- Examine how Chinatowns have stayed the same and how change has occurred.

Background Information

Chinatowns and other ethnic enclaves were created to serve as safe havens for new Chinese immigrants. Places to shop familiar food, shared language and similar culture and practices led to the establishment of Chinatowns in almost every major city centre across Canada. Yet, Chinatowns have always been under scrutiny, by the public and government regulations. It is the ongoing work of those living and working in Chinatowns to push back as a form of resistance.

Resources Required/Teacher Prep

- The three pages of the news article Image 24a/b/c can be shortened or cut up based on the number of students in the class - so that each student gets one small paragraph.
- Excerpts from the contemporary news articles have been included.
- Worksheet 5.1 - Decline of Chinatowns

Warning about language in primary sources

The language found in many of these primary sources includes terms and images that are considered offensive today. The teacher should review the use of these terms with students that were used in the time period of the primary source, and the manner in which they should be treated today.

Primary Sources Used

- Image 23 - "Chinatown outlived Drapeau but it's still fighting city hall"
- Image 24a/b/c - "City tearing us apart brick by brick"
- Image 25 - "Plan to create a Chinatown fraught with problems"

Lesson Activity

Activating

- Read pages 12 and 26-27 of "Beyond Gold Mountain"
- Teacher should define an ethnic enclave and brainstorm/discuss with the class the importance of these areas to new immigrants.
- Teacher can discuss the importance of food culture, language and the sense of belonging that these communities provide.
- Teacher can ask if students to share what cultural places/sites have great importance to students themselves and why it holds such importance.

Acquiring

- Teacher distributes copies or excerpts of the following primary sources to small groups: Image 23, Image 24a/b/c and Image 25. Alternatively, the teacher can read the articles aloud to students. Encourage students to consider why Chinatowns are important and reasons why Chinatowns are declining.
- Combine groups of students who read different articles together to complete Worksheet 5.1 Alternatively, teacher can fill out the worksheet as a whole class.
- Once students have placed their information, have students choose two colours and sort the reasons for decline - how much of the decline is due to governmental policies and how much of the decline is due to social/cultural reasons?
- Teacher can discuss and debrief the findings of the students.

Applying

- Using the news article titled “The rise and fall of Chinatown” in its whole or the excerpts provided, have students compare and contrast contemporary opinions from those presented in the articles from the 1980s. Students can look for continuity and change: Do the same issues remain? What is the future of Chinatowns? Students can display their work using a Venn diagram.
- Have students read the article titled “What is the future of Chinatown” in its whole or the excerpts provided, and ask them to write a proposal on making the Vancouver Chinatown a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Encourage students to frame their argument using the criteria for selection (linked below).

Lesson Alternatives/Accommodations

- Depending on the strength of the class, the teacher can keep the three pages of the newspaper intact and have students analyze the entire document, or they can read the article aloud for their students. Teacher could also do this activity with the students.

Materials/Resources

“[The rise and fall of Chinatown: The hidden history of displacement you were never told](#),” Kathryn Mannie, Global News, 26 May 2022.

“[What is the future of Chinatown](#),” Michael S. Tan, Vancouver Sun.

“[Chinese Food in Canada](#),” The Canadian Encyclopedia.

UNESCO World Heritage Convention, [Criteria for Selection](#)

Additional resource to support this lesson:

“[Province, city see to honour Vancouver’s Chinatown as UNESCO World Heritage site](#),” Government of British Columbia, 17 September 2018.

[Vancouver’s Chinatown National Historic Site of Canada](#), Government of Canada.

The Chinese Canadian History Project Council has written booklets on the history of specific Chinatowns across Canada. These timelines are available in English and French.

Victoria Chinatown: http://www.sfu.ca/chinese-canadian-history/victoria_chinatown_en.html

Vancouver Chinatown: http://www.sfu.ca/chinese-canadian-history/vancouver_chinatown_en.html

Toronto Chinatown: http://www.sfu.ca/chinese-canadian-history/toronto_chinatown_en.html

Edmonton Chinatown: http://www.sfu.ca/chinese-canadian-history/edmonton_chinatown_en.html

Winnipeg Chinatown: http://www.sfu.ca/chinese-canadian-history/winnipeg_chinatown_en.html

Ottawa Chinatown: http://www.sfu.ca/chinese-canadian-history/ottawa_chinatown_en.html

Montreal Chinatown: http://www.sfu.ca/chinese-canadian-history/montreal_chinatown_en.html

Calgary Chinatown: http://www.sfu.ca/chinese-canadian-history/calgary_chinatown_en.html

<p>Possible Extension Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students could use Google Maps and find where Chinatowns are located around the world - could be used by students to see the immigration patterns of Chinese people. • Visit Chinatown in your local community - see about walking tours. • Have students pick their favourite dish (can be of their own cuisine) and do some research into the history of its creation
<p>Possible Assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation and feedback for classroom discussions • Possible formative assessment for the worksheets • Could become a possible summative

Excerpts from "[The rise and fall of Chinatown: The hidden history of displacement you were never told](#)," Kathryn Mannie, Global News, 26 May 2022.

In Chinatown, the past is important. It reminds you of your grandparents, your mom and dad, early morning dim sum, after-school kung fu lessons, banquet nights and lion dances.

But against that backdrop of nostalgia also lives a deeply painful history. You need a good memory in Chinatown because so much has been lost.

Chinatown's steady decline as a hub of culture and economy in recent years comes as no surprise to people who know its history. Chinatown has always been under attack, ever since its formation. The only thing that's changed is who's been leading the charge.

Governments and angry mobs have raided, expropriated and cut Chinatown in half. But now, development and a lack of services are threatening the cultural fabric of these beloved neighbourhoods, with high prices boxing out longtime businesses and area residents.

Chinatowns have always been magnets for anti-Asian racism. Historically, that took the form of riots, punitive laws and slum-clearing policies, and in modern urban society, it looks like rising hate crimes, over-policing and vandalism.

The outlets look different but the reasons remain the same. Myths persist that Chinatowns are dirty, that they're foreign, and that the people who live there are not Canadian. These ideas are rooted in a historical narrative that is still impacting our present.

In the 1950s and '60s, the Canadian and American governments unleashed city planning campaigns to wipe Chinatowns off the map. A popular tool they used was the freeway.

The narrative that local governments used to justify expropriating huge chunks of Chinatown property was that they were clearing slums. Chinatowns, in their eyes, were dirty, diseased and a blight on the city community.

It's clear that Chinatowns need support, but they simply aren't getting enough. And while Chinatowns have weathered many storms in the past, that doesn't mean that we can take their continued existence for granted.

Excerpts from "[What is the future of Chinatown](#)," Michael S. Tan, Vancouver Sun.

"Chinatown is dying."

I hear this phrase often in my advocacy work. Interestingly, it is a common refrain in every major city across North America. Whether you walk the streets of San Francisco, Toronto, New York, Boston, or Edmonton, not only is this heard often, but in each of these cities, there has been a concerted effort from the respective communities to "Save Chinatown." No matter where they are located, Chinatowns face common challenges, including gentrification and property development pressures, demographic change of the area's historic residents, and the erosion of the neighbourhood's cultural heritage.

These four years of work have now culminated in the Cultural Heritage Assets Management Plan (CHAMP), essentially a framework that highlights the "what" in Chinatown that needs to be protected and conserved for future generations, things like language schools, Chinese dance, calligraphy, lion dance, kung fu, dim sum, and fresh grocers. CHAMP also highlights the strategies – the "how" – to ensure that this shared, living, cultural heritage can be passed down sustainably – for example, pilot project funding, cultural business incentives, and investments in cultural institutions.

This plan is a collective representation of those who live and work in Chinatown and those who care about its cultural heritage. We are the ones imagining a new future for Chinatown.

Worksheet 5.1 - Decline of Chinatowns

Complete using Image 24a/b/c - *Gazette Montreal* November 18, 1981 "City tearing us apart, brick by brick, say Montreal Chinese"

Step 1 - read article and place points in the right area of the worksheet below (point form)

Step 2 - under reasons Chinatowns are declining - use two colours to sort the reasons for the decline - use the legend



CHINATOWNS


	Decline due to governmental policies
	Decline due to social/cultural reasons

Primary Source Collection

This collection consists of primary sources that complement the lesson plans found in the “Beyond Gold Mountain Educator’s Guide.” There are additional sources found in this package that may not be referenced in the lessons, as well sources in both English and French. We encourage you to find other ways to explore these materials with your students.

Please note that the language found in many of these sources includes terms and images that are today considered offensive and derogatory. It is important to review with students that they may encounter this language and support them in responding respectfully.

This collection of sources are being shared for educational purposes only. Any requests for use must be made to the original repository.

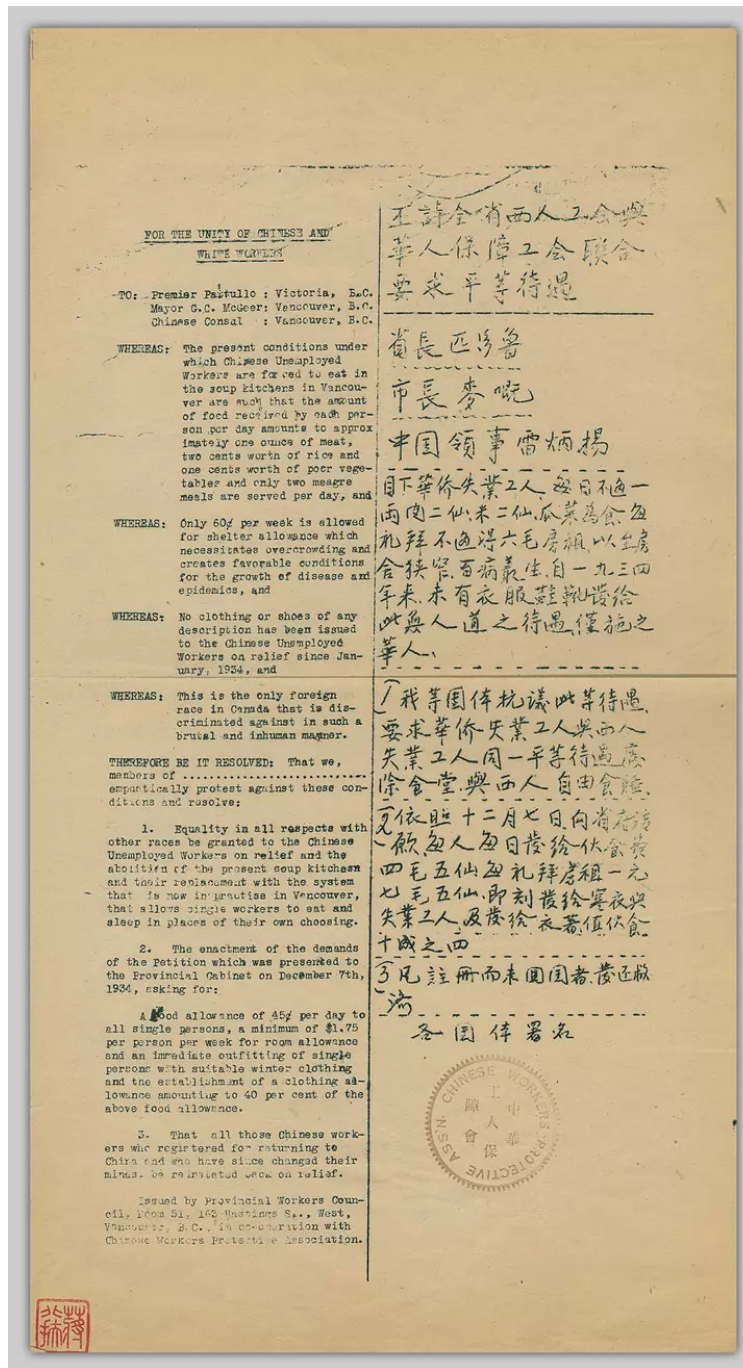
When you see this symbol, , you can scan the QR code to access the source of the article.



#1 | Arrival of Immigrants in Vancouver

New Arrivals off the *Monteagle* (1907-1911). Depicts Chinese immigrants in a line outside of the Detention Shed, or "Pig House." This was the Vancouver Immigration Building, now where the Pan Pacific Hotel stands. Victoria had one also.

University of British Columbia Library. Rare Books and Special Collections. The Wallace B. Chung and Madeline H. Chung Collection. CC-PH-00437



#2 | Letter to the Premier (of B.C.)

Letter to the Premier, Mayor of Vancouver and the Chinese Consul issued by the Provincial Workers Council in co-operation with the Chinese Workers Protective Association protesting the unacceptable conditions of the Chinese unemployed workers and resolving equality for them, 1934.

University of British Columbia Library. Rare Books and Special Collections. The Wallace B. Chung and Madeline H. Chung Collection. CC-OS-00004



#3 | 1907 Riots – Fongoun's

Fongoun's was a popular tailor in Vancouver on the southeast corner of Hastings Street and Columbia Street. This is what his business looked like after the attack on Chinatown in the anti-Asian riots of 1907

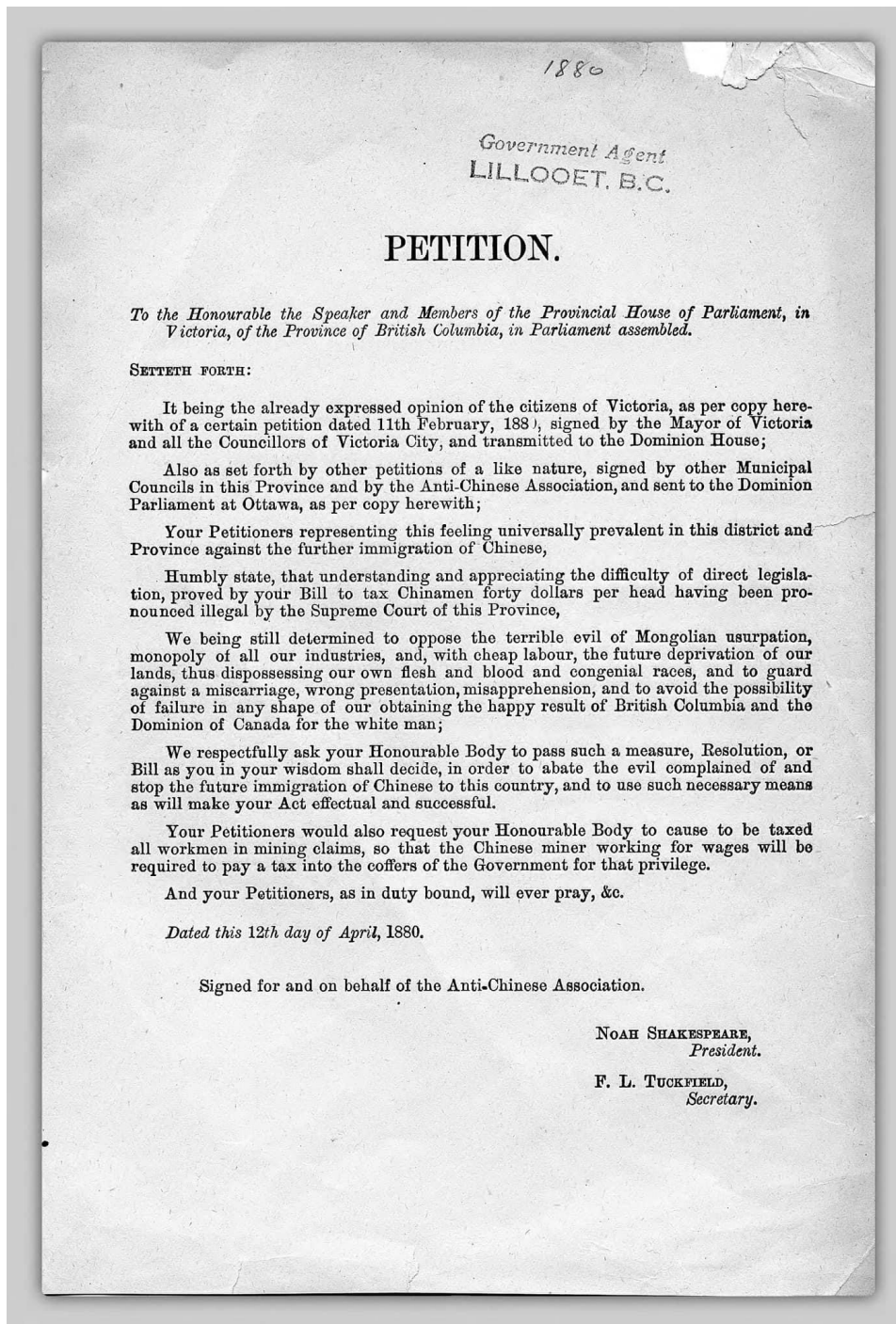
University of British Columbia Library. Rare Books and Special Collections. The Wallace B. Chung and Madeline H. Chung Collection. CC-PH-00230



#4 | Canadian Pacific Steamer

Thousands of Chinese labourers arrived in Canada on board CPR steamships like this one. Photo taken by Captain Samuel Robinson in 1891.

University of British Columbia Library. Rare Books and Special Collections. The Wallace B. Chung and Madeline H. Chung Collection. CC-PH-10619



#5 | Anti-Chinese Association Letter

Noah Shakespeare, President of the Anti-Chinese Association, submitted this petition on April 12, 1880, to the Legislature of British Columbia in an effort to rid the province of all Chinese immigrants.

University of British Columbia Library. Rare Books and Special Collections. The Wallace B. Chung and Madeline H. Chung Collection. CC-TX-279-15

6

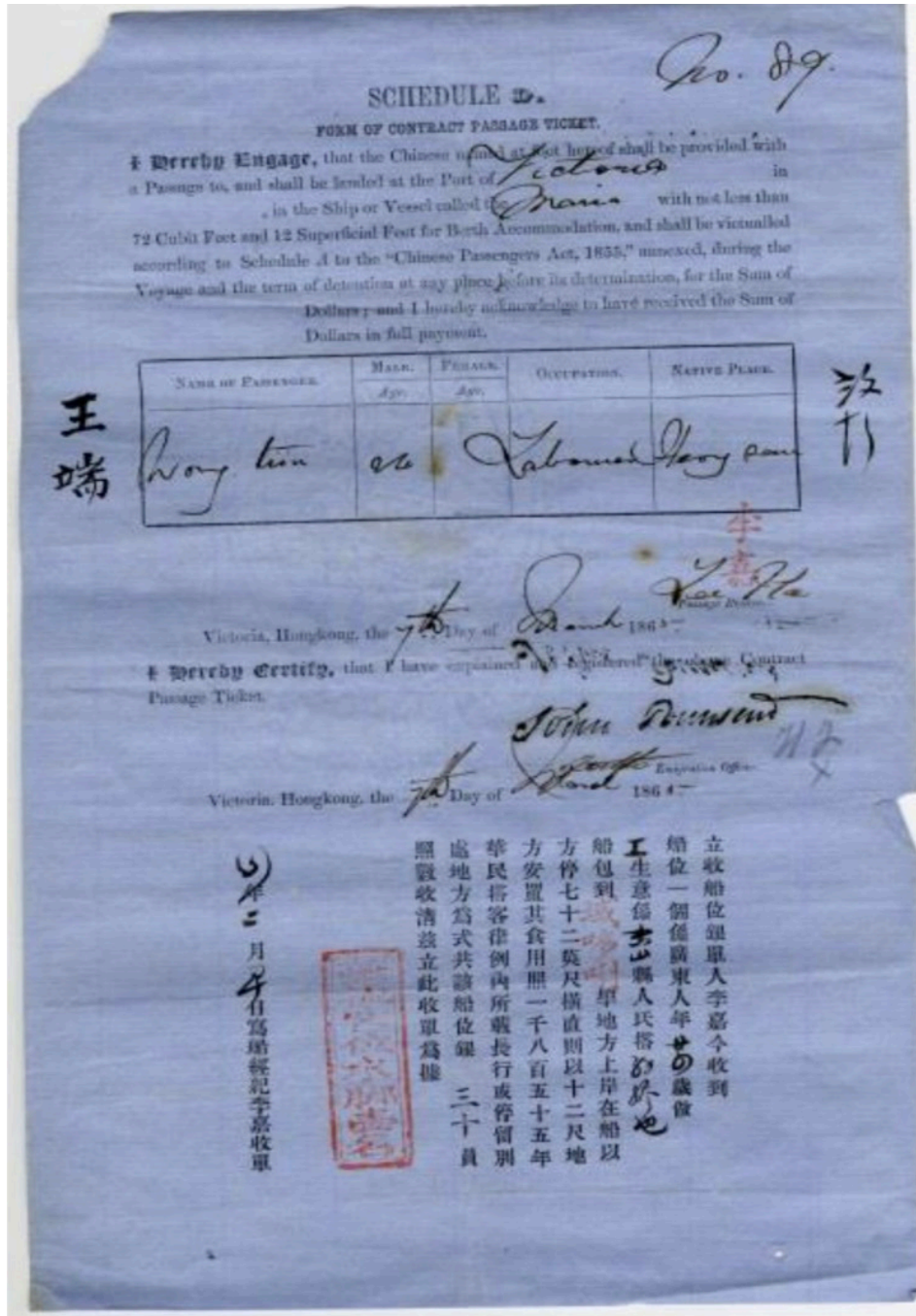


#6 | Long, Braided Hair

Crewmen of the *Empress of Japan* fishing off its side in Vancouver Harbour. Take note of the Chinese crew with long braided hair called queues, neatly wrapped around their heads as a symbol of loyalty to the Manchu government in China. To cut one's queue off was punishable by death.

Image A-09478 courtesy of the Royal BC Museum.

7



#7 | Boat Ticket Stub

Bilingual boat ticket issued to Chinese men and boys for passage on a barque named *Maria* from Hong Kong to Victoria in 1865. The Chinese names of the passengers are written in Chinese calligraphy on the upper left corner. This rare archival evidence reveals that conditions on these voyages were harsh, with only one meal a day and a sleeping space of only 35.5 cm (14 inches) for each of the 316 Chinese passengers.

Image K/EA/C43 courtesy of the Royal BC Museum.



#8 | "Chinese New Year Begins Tonight"

The one major event of the year that Chinese people communally celebrate is the ringing in of the new lunar year. Businesses close for two weeks, customs and traditions like cleaning, feasting, fireworks and lion dancing are still observed in present-day Canada.

Image B-08249 courtesy of the Royal BC Museum.



#9 | Gretta Wong Grant

Canada's first female lawyer of Chinese descent, born in London, Ontario. She was the former Regional Director of the Ontario Legal Aid Plan and the former Chair of the City of London's Race Relations Committee. Grant was also the past President of Chinese Canadian National Council, London Chapter.

Osgoode Digital Commons. Osgoode Hall Law School Class of 1946.



#10 | Chinese Canadians in the Armed Forces

Members of the 16th Scottish (Reserve), Victoria, British Columbia, circa 1944. Chinese Canadian youth were eager to serve in the armed forces for Canada in the hopes that they might gain the right to vote after the war.

The Chinese Canadian Military Museum.

February 1st, 1915.

Handwritten signature
Petition

TO THE MAYOR
AND CITY COUNCIL,
City of Saskatoon.

TO THE MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
THE CITY COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF SASKATOON.

GENTLEMEN:-

WE, the undersigned, holders of Licenses granted by the City of Saskatoon for Chinese Laundries operated in said City, beg to Petition your Honorable Body, as follows:-

Petition
: : : : :
Re License Fees
for Chinese Laundries.
: : : : :

1. **WHERRAS** the population of the City of which you are the Governing Body has been considerably reduced within the past year or two;
2. **AND WHEREAS**, within the same period of time, financial conditions throughout the country have become more than ever before stringent and tightened;
3. **AND WHEREAS**, in virtue of the decrease in population and the unprecedented tying up of the country's finances, business in all lines has materially decreased;
4. **AND WHEREAS**, concurrent with the decreased and depressing volume of business, there has been an increased and increasing cost of living;
5. **AND WHEREAS** your Honorable Body has recognized these facts in relation to all lines of business, and has granted many concessions in consequence thereof;
6. **AND WHEREAS** the money returns from many Chinese Laundries is now so small as to make the payment of the present License Fee a matter of considerable difficulty;
7. **AND WHEREAS** quite a number of Chinese, who were formerly engaged in the Laundry business in this City, have been compelled to move elsewhere because of the difficulty of financing their business;
8. **AND WHEREAS** in most other Canadian Prairie Cities the Chinese Laundry License Fee ranges from about Ten Dollars (\$10.00) to Seventeen Dollars (\$17.00);
9. **AND WHEREAS**, about the time the income in almost all lines of business began decreasing, namely: about the beginning of the year Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen (1913), the Chinese Laundry License Fee in this City was raised from some Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) or Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) to Thirty-five Dollars (\$35.00);
10. **AND WHEREAS** this License Fee is at present on a flat rate basis of Thirty-five Dollars (\$35.00) for all Chinese Laundries, whether large or small, which seems to us to be somewhat unfair, particularly as touching those Laundries doing a lesser amount of business than others;

11 cont'd.

- 2 -

11. **AND WHEREAS** we cannot believe that this suggestion of a grading of the License Fees would be used by members of your Honorable Body as an argument for such re-adjustment as would avoid a reduction in the aggregate of License Fees payable by Chinese Laundries;
12. **AND WHEREAS** we believe your Honorable Body to be too Honorable to take advantage of us, as compared with men in other lines of business, merely in virtue of the fact that by the accident of birth we happen to be of Oriental blood;

YOUR PETITIONERS beg to pray your Honorable Body, as representing the Citizens and Body Politic of the City of Saskatoon, that you will grant a substantial reduction in the License Fee charged to Chinese Laundries in this City; such reduction to be consistent with the facts recited above, and with the general depression now obtaining in practically all lines of business;

AND YOUR PETITIONERS would further pray that such reduction be made applicable to the present year, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen (1915).

Dated, Saskatoon, January ^{25th} 1915.

- 3 -

Witness.	Date.	Signature.	Address.
Mark Lau	Jan. 25 th	Sam Chong	221 23 rd St. cor. 3 rd Ave.
		Wong Sing	326 13 th Ave.
		C. E. Jooing	809 Victoria Ave.
		Wong Bing	349 3 rd Ave.
		Wang Kee	707 Broadway
		Tom Lee	405 Fourth Ave.
		Sam Lee	623 Ave. H. S.
		George Mark	224 20 th St. W.
		Lang Mark	335 3 rd St. S.
		Sing Lee	341 2 nd Ave.
		Wing Lee Lui	336 Ave. E. S.
		Mark Lau	423 Ave. E. S.
		Mark Sing	409 Ave. H. S.
		Wing Sing Laundry	504 20 th St. W.
		Gong Lung Laundry	505 20 th St. W.
		Yip Sam Choy	408 20 th St. W.
		Wing Lee	217 20 th St. W.
		Mark Lee	118 20 th St. W.
		Wong On Hing	219 22 nd Ave.
		Jim Kee	612 23 rd St. W.
		Wing Hing Laundry	3112 5 th St. W.
		Charlie Wo	210 25 th St. W.
		Sam Lee	203 27 th St. W.
		On Lee	207 AVE. AN.
		Wong Yung	613 Broadway
		Tom Lee	825 Broadway
		Yip Lat	22 nd St. 312 Laundry
		Loke	1174 Th. Ave. North
		Hong Lee	407 23 rd St.
		X Hop Hing	501 Third Avenue N.

#11 | Letter to the Mayor of Saskatoon

Letter to the Mayor of Saskatoon and Board of Aldermen, the City of Saskatoon, January 25, 1915 with signatures of Chinese laundrymen. This petition was prepared by the Chinese community to fight against unfair laundry taxes.

City of Saskatoon Archives. D50.VI.514

REMARKABLE DOCUMENT IS GIVEN CITY

Thirty Chinese Laundry
Proprietors Petition Re
Licenses

WHO DREW
PETITION UP?

POETIC PLEA PUZZLES PUBLIC
PEOPLE—WANT FEES
REDUCED

What has been filed away in the civic archives, as the most remarkable petition that has ever been presented to the city was received this morning when a request was received from the owners of thirty Chinese laundries in the city who wish to have their license fee reduced as a result of the decreasing business of that industry in the city.

The petition is tastefully done in black ink and red and the diction is so Oriental in its imagery that considerable discussion has arisen as to what member of the Chinese colony in Saskatoon is responsible for the petition, which is a lengthy one. One prominent legal light to whom it was submitted was of the opinion that the only member of the Celestial settlement in this city who could be responsible for the petition which will be considered by the finance committee this week is Yung Tom Lynd. He considered that the epic strain in which the petition was couched could only come from that prominent native of the flowery kingdom.

The Petition

The petition is as follows:—
Gentlemen:

WE, the undersigned, holders of licenses granted by the City of Saskatoon for Chinese laundries operated in the said city, beg to petition your honorable body, as follows:—

the flowery kingdom.

The Petition

The petition is as follows:—

Gentlemen:

WE, the undersigned, holders of licenses granted by the City of Saskatoon for Chinese laundries operated in the said city, beg to petition your honorable body, as follows:—

WHEREAS the population of the city of which you are the governing body has been considerably reduced within the past year or two;

AND WHEREAS, within the same period of time, financial conditions throughout the country have become more than ever before, stringent and tightened;

AND WHEREAS, in virtue of the decrease in population and the unprecedented tying up of the country's finances, business in all lines has materially decreased;

AND WHEREAS, concurrent with the decreased and decreasing volume of business, there has been an increased and increasing cost of living;

AND WHEREAS, your honorable body has recognized these facts in relation to all lines of business, and has granted many concessions in consequence thereof;

AND WHEREAS, the money returns from many Chinese laundries is now so small as to make the payment of the present license fee a matter of considerable difficulty;

AND WHEREAS, quite a number of Chinese, who were formerly engaged in the laundry business in this city, have been compelled to move elsewhere because of the difficulty of financing their business;

AND WHEREAS, in most other Canadian prairie cities, the Chinese laundry fee ranges from about ten dollars (\$10.00) to seventeen dollars (\$17.00);

AND WHEREAS, about the time the income in almost all lines of business began decreasing, namely: about the beginning of the year 1913, the Chinese laundry license fee in this city was raised from some fifteen dollars or twenty dollars to thirty-five dollars;

AND WHEREAS, this license fee is on a flat rate basis of thirty-five dollars for all Chinese laundries, whether large or small, which seems to us to be somewhat unfair, particularly as touching those laundries doing a lesser amount of business than others;

AND WHEREAS, we cannot believe that this suggestion of a grading of the license fees would be used by the members of your honorable body as an argument for such re-adjustment as would avoid a reduction in the aggregate of license fees payable by Chinese laundries;

AND WHEREAS, we believe your honorable body to be too honorable to take advantage of us, as compared with men in other lines of business, merely in virtue of the fact that by accident of birth we happen to be of Oriental blood;

YOUR PETITIONERS beg to pray your honorable body as representing the citizens and body politic of the city of Saskatoon, that you will grant a substantial reduction in the license fee charged to Chinese laundries in the city, such reduction to be consistent with the facts recited above, and with the general depression now obtaining in practically all lines of business.

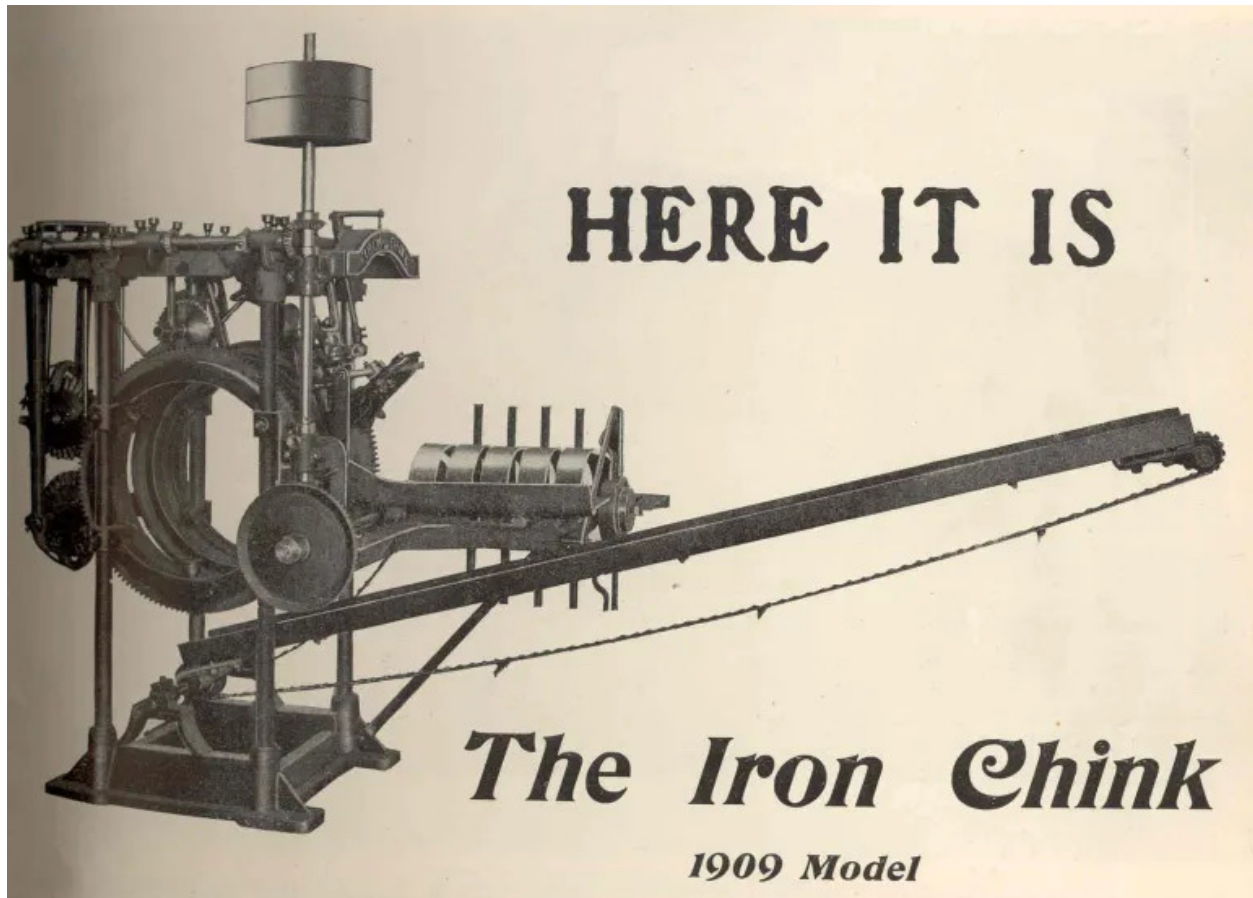
AND YOUR PETITIONERS would further pray that such reduction be made applicable to the present year, 1915.

Signed by—Sam Chong, Quon Sing, C. E. Young, Wong Bing, Wang Kee, Tom Lee, Sam Lee, George Mark, Lang Mark, Sing Lee, Wing Lee Lai, Mark, Mark Sing, Yip Wing, Yong Lung, Yip, Wing Lee, Mack For, Kwong Ow Wing, Jim Kee, Wing Hung, Charlie Wo, Sam Kee, On Lee, Mong Yung, Tom Lee, Yip Lat, C. Lake, Hong Lee, and Hop Hing.

#12 | "Remarkable document is given city"

Newspaper clipping from the *Saskatoon Daily Star* published following the petition prepared by the Chinese community to fight against unfair laundry taxes (See #11).

Saskatoon Daily Star, January 26, 1915.



#13 | Iron Chink 1909 Model Advertisement

The "Iron Chink" was an invention to replace the need to hire Chinese fish cannery workers. It could take the place of up to 30 workers in an effort to employ fewer Chinese. The derogatory name was a racial slur used for decades in the fish canning industry in the U.S. and in Canada alike.

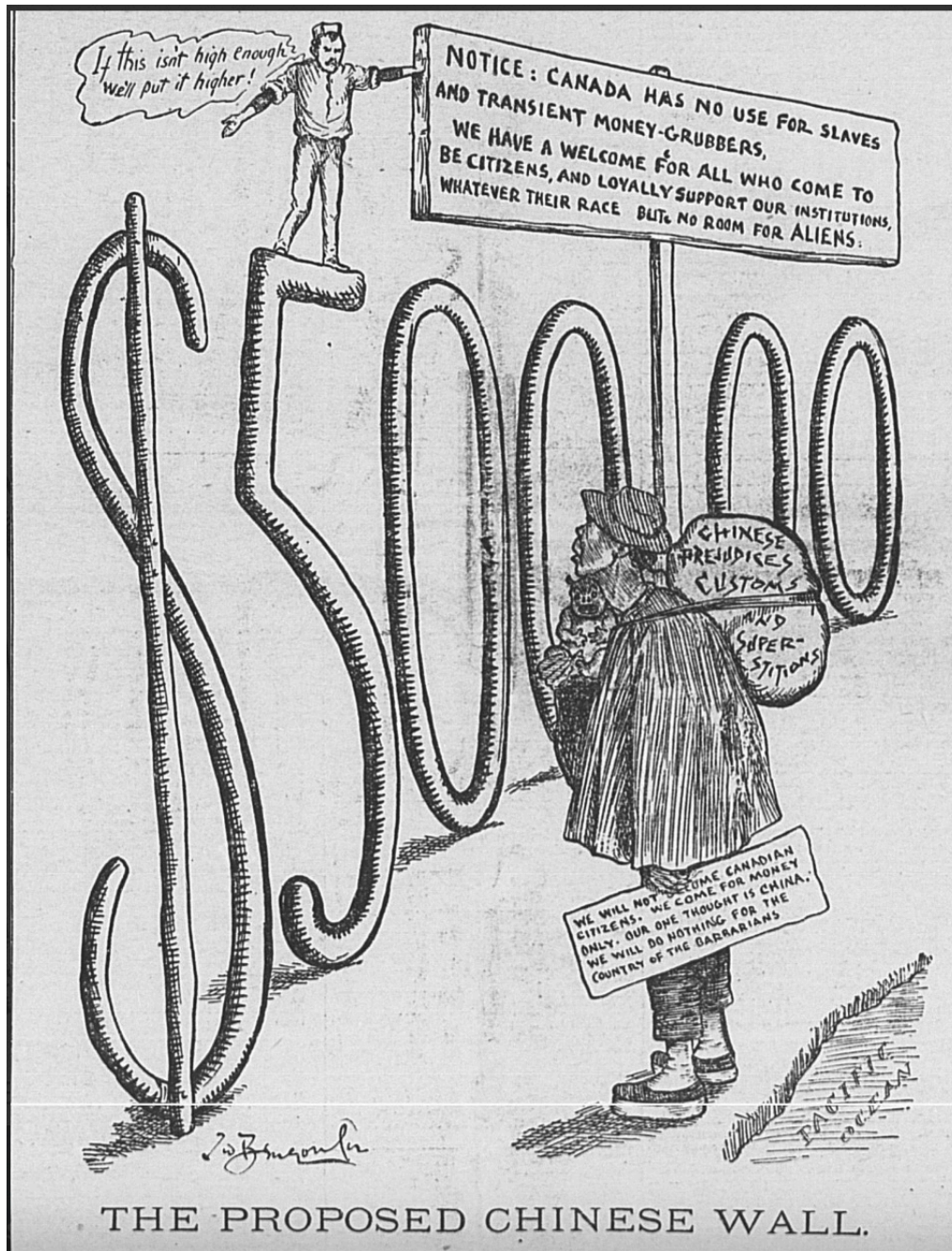
Pacific Fisherman, Annual Review, February 1, 1909.



#14 | Fernridge Time Checks

Instead of using Chinese employees' names, the Fernridge Lumber Co. used time checks, or ID tags with numbers, for Chinese (*Chink*), Japanese (*Jap*) and Indian (*Hindu*) employees.

Langley Centennial Museum Photo 1988.036.046



#15 | \$500 Head Tax Cartoon

In this cartoon, the Chinese head tax of \$500 is being compared to a physical wall to slow all immigration to Canada from China. The man on top of the wall says, "If this isn't high enough, we'll put it higher!" The sign reads, "Notice: Canada has no use for slaves and transient money-grubbers. We have a welcome for all who come to be citizens, and loyally support our institutions, whatever their race but no room for aliens."

The Globe (Toronto, Ontario, Canada), September 19, 1896.

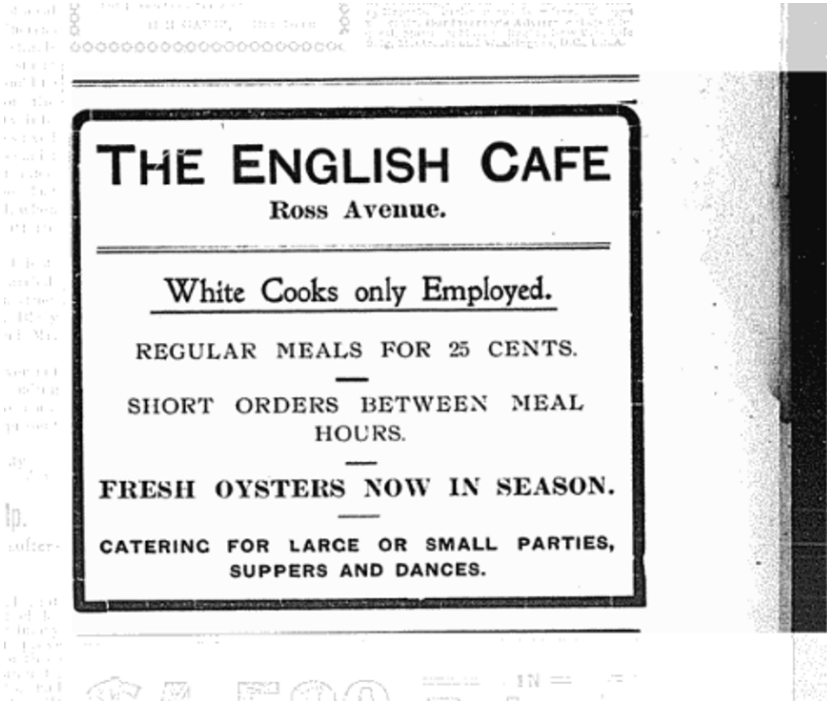


#16 | Police Mugshot Book

Victoria Police Department mugshot book (1898-1904). Includes photographs of people charged with criminal activity and details of their crime and information on sentencing.

University of Victoria (B.C.). Library. Victoria Police Department Charge and Mugshot Books Collection. PR 12.9

17a + b

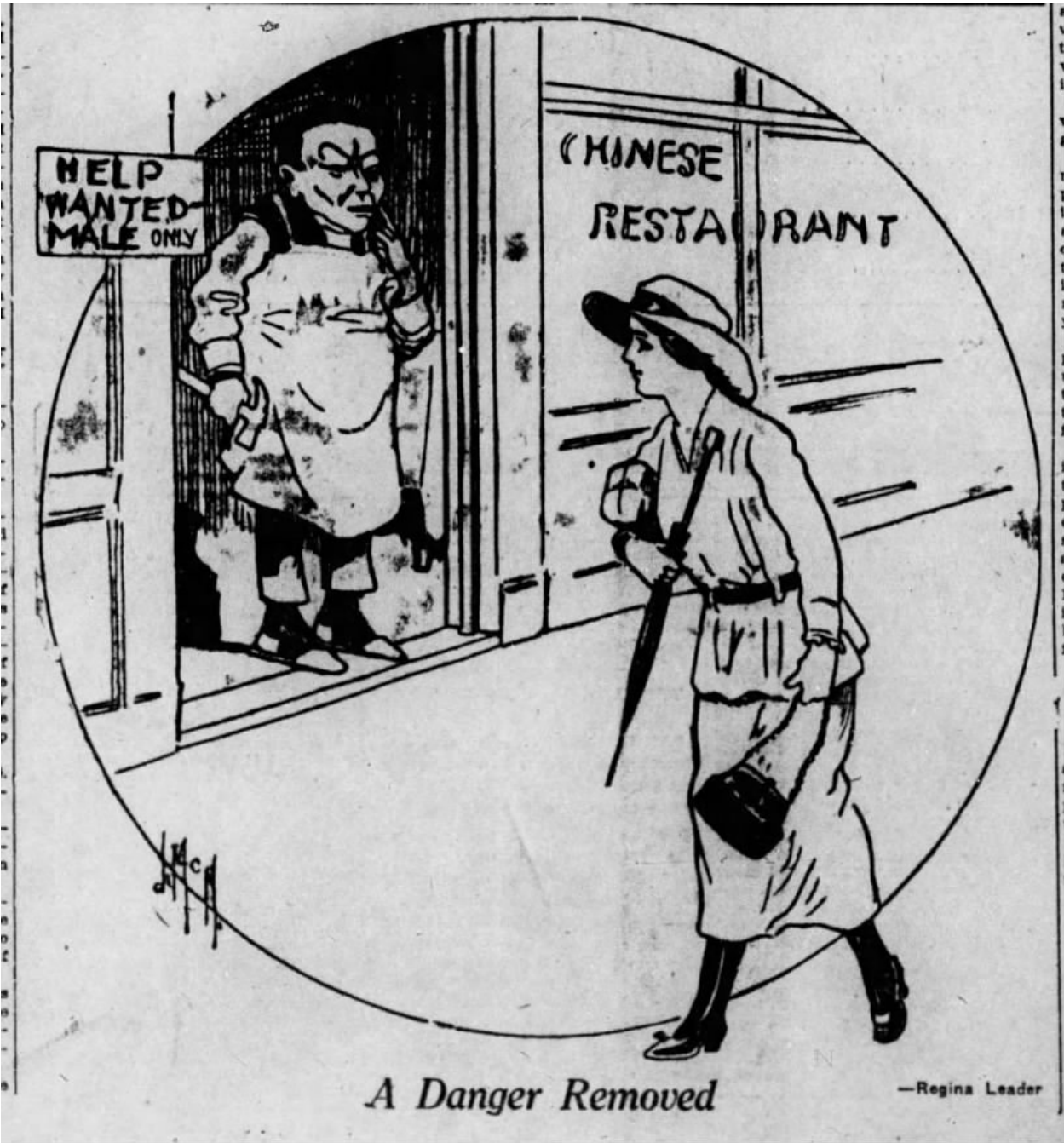


#17a, #17b | English Café Ad / English Cafe, 1909-1911

In 1912, Saskatchewan (later other provinces followed suit) passed the White Women’s Labour Law to forbid Chinese businessmen from hiring white female employees, under the guise of protecting women. It was not repealed until 1969.

Red Deer News, February 24, 1909. / Red Deer Archives. P5604

17c



#17c | "A Danger Removed"

This cartoon depicts the law that forbade the hiring of white women to work for Chinese businessmen.

Saskatoon Daily Star (Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada), July 17, 1913.

CHINAMEN EVADE TAX

Three Hundred Get Into Canada by Means of Fraudulent Certificates.

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Through the instrumentality of F. C. T. O'Hara, deputy minister of trade and commerce, and commissioner of Chinese immigration, the greatest fraud ever perpetrated in connection with the entry of Chinese into Canada has within the past few days been unearthed. The culminating point of the story, which is a long one, was reached on Saturday in Montreal, when, as the result of a personal examination by Mr. O'Hara of a number of recently arrived Celestials, the whole fabric of the bold scheme was laid bare.

About a year ago a number of Chinese began to arrive at Halifax in possession of certificates signed at the Chinese legation at Mexico City, and describing them as merchants. When the present season of navigation opened the Chinese bearing similar certificates began to arrive in Montreal. The sudden invasion of Canada from the east excited a good deal of suspicion amongst officials, and the matter was reported to Ottawa. While the officials were almost certain that fraud was being perpetrated on the department, they had no absolute proof. From information subsequently received the department finally became convinced that a syndicate had undertaken to land Chinese in Canada, and had been able by false representations to secure the necessary certificates from the Chinese legation at Mexico City. There were a number of circumstances that aroused the suspicion of the Canadian officials. All the new arrivals admitted that they had been in Mexico only a few months, and all had the same story to tell, that business was dull in Mexico and they had decided to come to Canada to open up in business here.

It is estimated that since the frauds began a year ago, the government has lost \$150,000 in poll tax, which means that three hundred Chinamen have entered as merchants, thereby escaping the poll tax of \$500, which the ordinary "Chink" must pay. It is not believed that they can be successfully traced, but such steps will be taken that there will be no continuance of the fraud.

The most recent arrivals, those examined by Mr. O'Hara in Montreal on Saturday, consist of a lot of ten brought on the Elder Dempster steamer Bornu from Mexico City; two who came to Canada on the Virginian bearing letters from the colonial office to the effect that they were British subjects, which makes no difference, and a third party of three from Merida, in Yucatan. The last mentioned party came over the New York Central from New York in bond, and carried certificates as merchants, issued

by the state of Yucatan, and undoubtedly secured by fraud.

How the Fraud Was Discovered.

Correspondence with Mexico failed to throw any light on the situation. Recently Mr. Chara took a trip to the Pacific coast to look into the methods of handling Chinese arrivals. Officials of the coast, men of long experience in the work, expressed the conviction that a big fraud was back of the eastern invasion. It was decided, therefore, to arrange a surprise in Montreal and in order to carry it out successfully, Mong Kow, a well known Victoria Chinese merchant, who has been in the government service for nineteen years, and is master of the English language, was brought to the east. Instructions were given that Chinese on their arrival should not be allowed to have any communication with those on shore until they had undergone an examination in the presence of higher officials and an interpreter. Under this examination as it was conducted on Saturday, the stories told by the "Chinks" did not hang together, and it soon was clearly developed that the suspicions of the department were well founded. Although it has been impossible up to the present time to discover all their ramifications of fraud, sufficient is known to make it possible for the officials to effectually block further arrivals and the steamship companies will have to return any they bring to Canada.

#18 | "Chinamen Evade Tax"

Newspaper article reflecting the start of "paper sons" and "paper daughters." The high taxes imposed upon Chinese immigrants engendered a black market for false documents. "Paper families" began to be a phenomenon that would have a long-lasting legacy even until this day.

Free Press Prairie Farmer (Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada), September 23, 1908.



#19 | Superimposed Family Portrait

The woman and child on the left have been superimposed into the photo. Whereas the man and young male were photographed at (Vancouver's) Yucho Chow Studio. Many early Chinese men living in Canada were separated for decades from their wives and young children. To bridge the distance, it was common to take two photos – one taken in China, the other in Canada – and merge them into one image. Late 1910s or early 1920s.

City of Vancouver Archives. Yucho Chow Community Archive Collection. AM1688-S1-F5-: 2021-034.262

20a



#20a | Grant Family Photograph

This 1940 photo shows Agnes Grant from the Musqueam community and Hong Tim Hing from Zhongsan along with three of their children (L to R: Helen, Larry and Gordon). Hing met and married Agnes while working on a Chinese farm located on the Musqueam reserve. The family was forced to straddle two worlds and confusion about their cultural identity dominated their childhood. As Larry recalls, "We grew up as Musqueam children, but one day the government decided we would be classified as Chinese."

City of Vancouver Archives. Yucho Chow Community Archive Collection. AM1688-S1-F5-: 2021-034.172

FORM 2

This form, if placed in envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics—Free, please," for improper use \$300, and properly addressed will pass through the Mail "FREE."

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

41-09-510847

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE

Registered No. 3847
For use of Registrar of B., D. and M. only

PLACE OF MARRIAGE
If in Rural Municipality _____
If in City, Town or Village Van Couver, B.C.

BRIDEGROOM

1. Full name Jang Gon Fun
2. Trade, profession or kind of work Farmer
3. Bachelor, Widower or Divorced Bachelor
4. Age 36
5. Religious Denomination Confucius
6. Residence 647 E. Georgia Street
7. Place of birth Canton, China
8. Name of father Jang Hay
9. Place of birth of father Canton, China
10. Maiden name of mother Shee
11. Place of birth of mother Canton, China
12. Can bridegroom read? Yes Write? Yes

BRIDE

13. Full name Grant Agnes
14. Trade, profession or kind of work Shopper at home
15. Spinster, Widower or Divorced Spinster
16. Age 35
17. Religious Denomination Roman Catholic
18. Residence 647 E. Georgia Street
19. Place of birth Musqueam Indian Reserve B.C.
20. Name of father Seymour Grant
21. Place of birth of father Musqueam Indian Reserve, B.C.
22. Maiden name of mother Mary Charles
23. Place of birth of mother Musqueam Indian Reserve, B.C.
24. Can bride read? Yes Write? Yes

NOTE.—This form must not be mutilated. All information asked for is to be given, including full Christian and Surnames of all parties, and if for any reason this is impossible, the reason for the omission must be stated.

25. When married 6 day of May 1941
26. Place of marriage 261 Keefer Street, Vancouver, B.C.
27. By licence or banns 54513-B
28. Signature of Groom Gon Fun Jang
Signature of Bride Agnes Grant

29. Signatures of Witnesses
Name Margaret Poy
Address 546 Keefer St Vancouver B.C.
Name Keen Ben Wong (Keen Ben Wong)
Address 546 Keefer St, Vancouver, B.C.

I certify the above stated particulars are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Clergyman Rev. R. H. Young
Address 261 Keefer St, Vancouver, B.C.
Religious Denomination Presbyterian
Filed at VANCOUVER on the 7th day of May 1941
District Registrar [Signature]
District Registration No. 1746

(SEE OTHER SIDE)

#20b | Agnes Grant's Marriage Certificate

Agnes Grant married a Chinese farmer who was leasing her father's Musqueam land in Vancouver. His name was Gon Fun Jang but also went by another name, Hong Tim Hing.

Vital Statistics Agency, British Columbia.



#21 | Lotus Foot Shoes

An old Chinese tradition called “foot binding,” was supposed to be dainty and attractive, but in reality inhibited proper walking and the ability to use her feet. This practice was brought over to Canada in some cases which limited the woman’s ability to walk distances and it was painful to do everyday chores.

Courtesy of Nelson Museum, Archives and Gallery.



#22 | Photograph of Kuo Min Tang Members

Numerous Chinese Canadians across Canada supported Dr. Sun Yat-Sen's revolutionist movement to overthrow China's emperor. They formed local chapters called "Kuo Min Tang" and fundraised hundreds of thousands of dollars for China's future leader of the Republic of China.

Kelowna Museums Society. Chinese Canadian Artifacts Project. CA KMS
KMS_1978.002.003



Public face of Chinatown: Visitors stroll along pedestrian walkway past restaurants lining La Gauchetière St.

Chinatown outlived Drapeau but it's still fighting city hall

By JACK TODD of The Gazette

A Chinatown reborn: On a rainy Monday, Chinatown looks like the set for a low-budget version of *Shaolin*. A hot red film that was all drizzle and violence and moon signs for Chinese fast food. A steady rain starts across La Gauchetière St. Chinese shopkeepers hurry by, darting through the puddles. The face of a smiling Chinese woman appears briefly at an upstairs window. One of the wisest women living in narrow rooms above Clark Street St. Laurent Blvd. she looks down through the rain at the empty street and turns away. Back to her dream, maybe, of Shanghai before she came to the cold country.

The marriage of a Chinese movie theater took a chop-socky double-header, with a hint, a horror comedy. *The New Mr. Vampire*, follows *Righting Wrong*.

Even in the rain it's a fast walk from Jeanne Mance St. — where the old Chinese Catholic church, sacrificed to Jean Drapeau's ego and the federal government's need for a presence in these quarters, stands hoisted up in the shadow of Complexe Guy Favreau — east down the inclined length of La Gauchetière St. Dominique St., north to Darchevier Blvd., then south again on Clark St. to Viger Ave. That's it, a pocket-sized Chinatown has nowhere to grow but inward. It's ringed by government buildings that are enemies in both senses of the word — Complexe Guy Favreau and Hynes Quebec on the north, the Palais des Congrès on the southwest — and cut off by the deep slash of the Ville-Marie Expressway to the south.

There's no way for Chinatown to grow but east and the city government says no commercial building east of St. Dominique.

Not to worry, says independent city councillor Nick Auld of Montreal. "There aren't enough Chinese for a real Chinatown here anyway. There are only about 20,000 Chinese at most in the Montreal area. Fifteen years ago there were 30,000."

Fifteen years ago the Chinese community in Montreal and Toronto were roughly the same size. Today there are an estimated 250,000 Chinese in Toronto, spread through four separate Chinatowns.

Fifteen years ago there were about 1,500 Chinese living in Montreal's Chinatown. Today there are about 20,000, most of them elderly. Once the powers that were wanted a conversion, decorative little Chinatown. They whitened it down and left it that way, keeping up a couple of rows of Chinese restaurants a short walk from city hall.

The various governments have been awkward not only in the substance of their dealings with the Chinese community, but also in their manipulation of symbols.

There are still pagoda symbols of how the city deals with the Chinese community, says Concordia sociology professor David Chan.

"These people come in and destroy it, break it into pieces, then they bring it back if they want."

The planned park or garden where the pagoda may come to rest is another illustration of how the city deals with Chinatown. Two weeks ago the Montreal Citizens Movement government "decided to hold a consultation with the people of Chinatown about the park," Chan says. "The problem is, they come into the meeting with the design."

Chan mentions a consultant's study done in the '70s on possible sites for the Palais des Congrès. The study advised the federal government that the building be put up in Chinatown because the Chinese would offer the least resistance.



Neighborhoods in transition

Louise Wong is a waiter in Chinatown. He comes here to read the Chinese papers and talk politics in his off-hours.

Wong is not one of those usually quoted as a community leader, but he is well informed on the issues of Chinatown. He is in favor of a change in zoning laws to permit Chinatown to expand east — but he stresses that any development there should include housing, especially for the elderly Chinese who still live in the neighborhood.

Chan mentions a consultant's study done in the '70s on possible sites for the Palais des Congrès. The study advised the federal government that the building be put up in Chinatown because the Chinese would offer the least resistance.



Children play on blocked off part of La Gauchetière St.

Children play on blocked off part of La Gauchetière St.

to pay the federal head tax imposed on the Chinese, in order to bring their families here. Business families could be established with little capital, the Chinese started landing. But Ottawa's attitude got worse. In 1953 the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, forbidding Chinese to come to Canada at all.

The law was repealed in 1949, but discrimination is something you can't repeal.

City officials, says Montreal Mayor Kenneth Chenoweth, think they can learn all there is to know about Chinatown by dropping in to a Chinese restaurant for lunch.

"They say it's the business, Chow Lee but the Chinese will never say 'business' good," the Chan Lee says. "Oh, business very bad, very bad, too much competition and they go from the city think he's going to be Santa Claus. He'll take care of Chow Lee by making sure no more restaurants are built in Chinatown."

One effect of the zoning law is to drive up rents in the small area of Chinatown that is zoned for commercial space. Restaurant space, which could be zoned for \$800 a month in 1976, is going for \$2,000 and up today.

The row of restaurants on the north side of La Gauchetière between St. Urbain and Clark are all paying their rents to the same landlord, which is profiting by the zoning law.

There are still fragrant stores in Chinatown where you can buy thousand-year eggs and sautéed jellyfish and snail and herbal remedies for pain.

On Saturdays and Sundays the Chinese come from all over the city to shop and meet their friends and talk. The second and third-generation Chinese children go to school in places like the Chinese Catholic Community Centre and the Chinese Nationalist Centre to learn Chinese.

Chan and others are pushing an abandoned \$100-million redevelopment plan for Chinatown. The abandoned Catholic church at one end of La Gauchetière would become a Chinese cultural centre. A larger "roof" with multi-colored beams would play over St. Laurent Blvd.

There is also a rumor that a 300-unit hotel will be constructed at the corner of Viger and St. Urbain, and the Chinese Catholic church, one of three Chinese churches driven off the land when Complexe Guy Favreau was constructed, plans to put up a new building at the corner of La Gauchetière and St. Elisabeth St.

District representative Gardner, a member of the MCM executive committee, has already told the Chinese community that he believes some type of commercial zoning east of St. Laurent might be acceptable.

able, so long as it's confined to La Gauchetière and does not involve the side streets.

The Reimbursement Chinatown plan was presented to the Drapeau administration in October 1985. When it comes to tearing down blocks of Chinatown for government buildings the government moves with the speed of the Yangtze river at flood time. When it responds to the Chinese community, the city is an aged oxcart leaving a heavy load along a muddy bank.

A cool Saturday evening in Montreal's Chinatown. The first thing you notice is the quiet. Chinatown in New York or Vancouver or San Francisco is loud, with arguing street-hawkers, crowds of shoppers, children playing everywhere. None in part of Montreal's Chinatown, but on La Gauchetière St. at 10 p.m. on a Saturday evening, the silence is the silence of the former. Drapeau administration explaining why it allowed Chinatown to be quiet.

You can hear yourself think down here, in stores. The odd party of diners slobbers, satiated, from one of the restaurants. A lone Chinese girl plays with a soccer ball. One very drowsy Oriental man lurches along the pavement, reeling from side to side. There's no danger he'll bump into anyone.

There's a Chinese formula for avoiding odds in the winter. Take one make heart, crush it in a cogage mill. Add one shot of cognac. Sip and enjoy a healthy winter without mittens.

Father Thomas Teo hustles around his office in the Chinese Catholic Community Centre, drawing and plans for the new Catholic church on which he's been working for the past year.

In two weeks, Father Teo will have been in Montreal for 10 years. He is one of the few Chinese who still live in Chinatown and he jokes that the other Chinese, the ones who make their homes in Westmount and the Towers of Mount Royal, should have no say in the affairs of Chinatown.

Father Teo and his congregation have had their problems with the city administration in the past, but they're hopeful now.

"I don't blame the city for what they're doing now east of St. Laurent," says Father Teo. "I think if we come up with a good plan for some housing and some stores and restaurants, they will accept it. With Dore, it seems they keep their promises."

Queen's Hen seems too small to be a business. Small and precise and intense, she is a prime figure, along with Kwai Chan and others, in the effort to help the Vietnamese best people settle in Montreal.

The Family Services Centre of which she is director works with the young and old of Chinatown, but particularly with the 500 or so elderly people who are still living in the rooming houses above the restaurants on Clark and St. Laurent.

"Because of the change in family structure, the Chinese elderly aren't attended to by their sons and daughters like they used to be," she says. "Because of the change in family structure, the old people need help."

Hen and staff try to provide it, offering a variety of services to Chinese all over the city.

Chinatown has survived Drapeau's imperial fantasies and outlived his bulldozers. Like a heavy water tower which refuses to die, it may blossom many years after Complexe Guy Favreau is a rubble of smouldering boundary stones.



Keeping up the supplies: Delivery time in Chinatown.



Decay and demolition: View of St. Laurent Blvd. and restaurants from vacant block.

#23 | "Chinatown outlived Drapeau but it's still fighting city hall"
This 1987 newspaper article from *The Gazette* describes the struggles of growing and protecting Montreal's Chinatown.
The Gazette (Montreal, QC, Canada), June 13, 1987.



Or [click here](#)



City tearing us apart brick by brick, say Montreal's Chinese

By **INGRID PERITZ**
Special to The Gazette

SPECIAL REPORT

In 1967, Montreal's Chinese community celebrated Canada's 100th birthday by giving a gift to the city: An exotic, multi-colored oriental pagoda in the heart of Chinatown "dedicated to the cause of peace and harmony among all Canadians."

After 14 years, the City of Montreal has finally reciprocated with a gift of its own.

It will cement its relationship with the Chinese community "within a year" by dismantling the pagoda monument and paving over the green space surrounding it so that adjacent St. Urbain St. can be widened to three lanes.

He Woo Lee, 92, is just about as old and frail as Montreal's Chinatown itself.

Cheeks sunken and grey hair askew, he sits hunched beneath a bare lightbulb in the shabby rooming house on La Gauchetiere St. he's lived in for 10 years.

Lee grew up in Montreal's Chinatown and worked there all his adult life. He calls it a piece of his homeland — and all he wants is to see it survive.

"The main thing," he says haltingly, speaking through an interpreter, "is that they don't tear down Chinatown. That's what we fight for."

But it is a fight that Lee and his fellow residents have almost lost. Over the past 25 years, urban development has steadily carved out chunk after chunk of Chinatown and, in the process, drained away 90 per cent of a population that once stood at 5,000.

Chinatown, squeezed into a corner of downtown Montreal bounded by Dorchester Blvd., Vitre St., Ste. Elizabeth St. and Bleury St., is a community in crisis.

At a time when Chinatowns from Toronto to Vancouver are flourishing, only a skeleton of a once sprawling neighborhood still stands here — (See CITY, Page 8)

Monday, November 15, 1981

City tearing us apart

(Continued from Page 1)

And the recent major transportation plans to the Montreal community have left many Chinese alarmed where the next building will fall.

The most devastating appropriation scheme takes the form of a gap in the road between Dorchester and La Gauchetiere — a block that only years ago contained two Chinese restaurants, a school, Chi Yuen and several dwellings.

Total, the site is earmarked for the federal government's massive City Centre complex which will include four apartment buildings and two history office towers for 4,000 civil servants. Target date for completion is the spring of 1984.

And two months ago, an appropriation scheme arrived at a controversial building at 22-24 La Gauchetiere that houses Lee's Association, a cultural centre representing all the Chinese in Montreal. The building also contains rooms for about 20 men — including Ho Woo Lee — and a Chinese temple.

Only a few months earlier, the city had told the Chinese community the building would remain in the western block. The city, maintaining segregation doesn't necessarily mean construction is progressing slowly for Lee's Association to determine the fate of the building.

Whether the Lee building stays, Chinatown today is an aging district of interest brick buildings and brown sidewalks. Fresh-run Chinese owners and restaurateurs line the narrow streets behind a misty veil of parking lots and buildings — their size dwarfed by the towers of the impending high-rise and fire towers and building cranes around them.

Pessimistic shadow

Complete demolition and British Quebec loom like giant umbrellas over Chinatown in the north, and are construction is quickly engulfing the area's western end and west fringe. The city's new \$1-billion convention centre, its massive seven-million-sq-ft Olympic arena, its massive expansion spilling onto La Gauchetiere St., is rising on Chinatown's south-west flank toward a spring 1982 completion date.

And the encroaching giants have a common objective: to demolish Thomas Yee, pastor of the Chinese Catholic Mission in Chinatown for 20 years. He's walked commercial sidewalks and government offices since that he questions whether it serves the vast needs.

"From they widened Dorchester, as there was no more housing," he says. "They've lost our schools and we lost our houses."

When the city wants to destroy, you cannot be against that current. But Yee says he will not let the city arrive under such terms.

But Yee and the government have an intent that 20 years ago the government wanted to tear the entire district and transplant it to the suburbs. The Chinese community firmly refused the plan.

Dr. Jack Chan, a Concordia University professor and a representative of the Chinese Family Services of Greater Montreal, now writing a book on Montreal's Chinatown, speaks of a coming "crisis" in Montreal's Chinese Quarter.

"In the absence of real-estate in Chinatown, Chinese will think and disengage," Chan says. "The danger lies in the north."

About everyone — residents and merchants — is suffering from the rampant urban development has put on the community.

Not surprisingly, some Chinese merchants greet the new construction in the area as an added burden, not a danger or a preference that will be rewarded by the increased traffic coming through the district.

Now Quee Wong, head chef at the Cook Kiu Restaurant on La Gauchetiere, has worked in Chinatown for 17 years.

"I just want someone to save my shop," he says. "I don't want to be a victim of the city's tearing us apart."

Wong speaks anxiously of Thomas Yee's Chinatown. A large building dis-

tract where developers destroy the walls on the sidewalk and street and vegetable stalls.

The city has torn away of Montreal's Chinese already since the Chinese Mission in 1951. When two years ago the two cities had merged, Chinese population of the city had grown to 120,000 while Montreal's had grown to only 400,000.

In Montreal, development is pushing between out of the La Gauchetiere St. corridor into new projects on St. Lawrence Street, and south-west.

"I wish the city would find the way to the street, not in a Chinatown here like Toronto," he says. "I'd like to see more people around, see flowers on the street and Chinese delicacies on the street."

"Now," he says, "there's no food and there's no place for the Chinese people to live."

Chan adds the Chinese community is a real estate and political organization in the list of causes in Chinatown's decline.

Many are poorly housed already and Chinatown can't provide the necessary space to accommodate that he says. Even the Chinese Family Services, which serves a large number of elderly Chinese, is overwhelmed by 20,000 elderly Chinese, an average of 100 for every street and street corner.

"We need to strengthen Chinatown," Chan says. "We have to go people space for open facilities space where people can dig, play a newspaper, meet friends and talk."

■ ■ ■

When the Chinese immigrants arrived in Montreal in 1881, they had to live on La Gauchetiere St. in a mostly abandoned part of downtown.

Most came from villages in Guangdong and found work building the Canadian Pacific Railway in Western Canada. For wages as low as 25 cents a day, they worked for 12 to 18 months, then returned to Montreal, settling out old homes or in shacks they had built there a year.

The federal government imposed strict laws on Chinese immigration until 1913. Then an Klaxtonite, it was passed, barring Chinese im-

t, brick by brick, say Montreal's Chinese



The Woo Lee, seated from left, plays mahjong with friends. He says he'll fight to save Chinatown — when he goes to and beyond all his life.

Chinatown is a community in crisis. At a time when Chinatowns from Toronto to Vancouver are flourishing, only a skeleton of a once sprawling neighborhood still stands here. Over the past 25 years, urban development has steadily carved out chunk after chunk of Chinatown and, in the process, drained away 90 per cent of a population that once stood at 5,000.

Chinatown, squeezed into a corner of downtown Montreal bounded by Dorchester Blvd., Vitre St., Ste. Elizabeth St. and Bleury St., is a community in crisis.

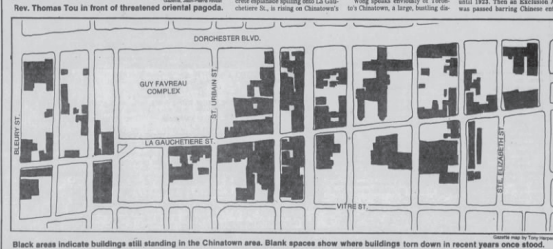
At a time when Chinatowns from Toronto to Vancouver are flourishing, only a skeleton of a once sprawling neighborhood still stands here — (See CITY, Page 8)



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#24a, #24b, #24c | "City tearing us apart brick by brick, say Montreal's Chinese"

This 1981 newspaper article from *The Gazette* highlights the fight save Chinatown in Montreal.

The Gazette (Montreal, QC, Canada), November 18, 1981.



Or [click here](#)



Plan to create a Chinatown fraught with problems

By Bill Lim

Lim is a Regina resident.

On Nov. 19, a public meeting was held at the Regina City Hall Forum to discuss the proposal by the city's economic development department to create a Chinatown in Regina. It was reported by a local radio station that the proposal received little support from the Chinese community and that one person at the meeting even went so far as to declare that, in his opinion, the name "Chinatown" was derogatory to the Chinese.

A clarification on the above report is in order.

It should be pointed out that at this meeting, the discussion was not about a Chinatown as understood by the majority of local Chinese; it was on something significantly different.

What was discussed was something billed as the "conceptual design" of the Regina Chinatown and a set of architectural drawings giving a preview of what this Chinatown would look like.

This "conceptual design" was conceived by the so-called "Chinatown steering committee", a creation of the economic development department, and was brought to the meeting, *fait accompli*, seeking a rubber-stamp from the Chinese community.

According to the CSC chairman, however, the whole Chinatown

project was simply an investment proposal by the department in the pursuit of off-shore and possibly other investor/developers, in which local input can only serve as suggestions to those investors/developers for their consideration.

At one point, the steering committee chairman even made a passing remark that the name "Chinatown" was chosen mainly for the sake of convenience, and, as such, people should not get too hung up on the project name itself.

More seriously, input from the local Chinese community was effectively denied. According to the meeting agenda — which was not distributed to the audience at the meeting, but somehow surfaced several days afterwards — time was given to a "presentation from representatives of the Chinese community" (Item No. 3 on the agenda). However, this was not done and accordingly, views from the various organizations within the Chinese community were not heard.

Nor did the meeting get to talking about the basics of community input into the proposal, specifically on such issues as the structure and organization of the Chinatown to be built.

The only item that got on the agenda for discussion was the conceptual design. Those at the meeting were essentially allowed only to respond to it by discussing its good or bad selling

Reader's Commentary

points to those investors/developers. Understandably, many at the meeting were quick to identify all the bad points inherent in the design.

But in spite of this one-dimensional "gospel" according to the economic development department and its creation, the steering committee, the idea of a genuinely community-oriented Chinatown in Regina is definitely a good idea.

Here is a short list of its positive points:

- A Chinatown would fulfill the long-held wish of the majority of the Chinese in this city to have a permanent structure with which they could identify culturally and from which they could find encouragement and support in their work of preserving and promoting their culture;

- A Chinatown with strong social and cultural components will, in turn, enhance greater harmonious interactions with other cultures in the city, thereby making a positive contribution towards the building of multiculturalism in our society, and;

- Such a Chinatown would definitely be a bright addition to the city itself and make Regina more attractive to tourists, visitors and future investors.

Of course, even such a "positive" Chinatown cannot be immune from becoming a negative thing in itself and creating problems for the local community.

For instance, this Chinatown could easily turn into a new kind of glossy and glittering ghetto, where a number of the people within the Chinese community would become a small-group of interest-oriented individuals inclined to gazing at their "collective" navel.

As well, this Chinatown could hurt existing business concerns in other parts of the city, as one person observed at the meeting, by "stealing" customers and business from them. This was what has happened to downtown Edmonton and surrounding business districts when there was a massive exodus of customers and other established business to the fanciful playland known as the West Edmonton Mall.

"The time has come for city council, through its personnel and finance committee, to take charge of this project."

Given the foregoing, it becomes imperative that the Chinatown that Regina is going to build must incorporate, right at the beginning, features and control that will deal with these negative possibilities whenever they occur.

Quite simply, even if these negative possibilities cannot be eliminated altogether, their impact on the local community must at least be held in check.

But in order to have those features and control in place, strong and continual community input is needed right from day one and must be built into the design, construction and future development plan of this Chinatown.

Obviously, this is not the kind of Chinatown that the city's economic

development department and its Chinatown steering committee have in mind.

By its actions so far, the department has demonstrated that it sees the "Regina Chinatown" only as a way of enticing investors to come to Regina to set up business, a scheme not unlike the Come-by-Chance oil refinery or the Bricklin motor works.

Yet, as we all know, in both cases, the investors skipped town with the bulk of the public handout soon after an initial show of fanfare, while all the time complaining loudly that they had lost their shirt in the process of bringing economic development to the Canadian people.

The real losers in these and other similar cases have been the Canadians left holding the bag.

As for the so-called Chinatown steering committee, it has demonstrated that it is merely an investment-scouting and brokerage outfit in the service of the economic development department's investment-enticing scheme, and masquerading as a publicity-supported community agent.

Quite frankly, in terms of social and economic considerations, Regina could ill-afford such a scheme, even though it is only peeve-sized by comparison with the abovementioned white elephants.

Moreover, the local business community could not afford to have a such project, similar in nature — if much scaled-down — to the West Edmonton Mall, built right on its doorstep. Nor, indeed, could members of Regina's Chinese community accept something that uses its name, but is insensitive to its interests.

Clearly, the "Regina Chinatown" is too important a project for the city to leave it to the economic development department and its Chinatown steering committee.

The time has come for city council, through its personnel and finance committee, to take charge of this project. Authority to co-ordinate the work should be taken away from economic development and given to the planning department.

The latter then should proceed to set up, via a democratic process, a brand-new community-based "Regina Chinatown Development Council" that will co-operate with the local community and seek public input on the design, planning and development of this Chinatown.

Only in this way will the finished product, the Regina Chinatown, will be good for the city and its citizens in the long-run.

And only in this way can members of the Chinese community be assured that their long-term interests will not be compromised in the process.



Photo: California State Office of Tourism

San Francisco's Chinatown: Regina could get one too — but would everybody welcome it?

#25 | "Plan to create a Chinatown fraught with problems"

This 1987 newspaper article from *The Leader-Post* talks about the potential construction of a Chinatown in Regina.

The Leader-Post (Regina, SK, Canada), January 20, 1987.



Or [click here](#)



des universités canadiennes.

A l'honorable M. Oliver qui objecte que cet amendement fera du tort au Canada, le ministre de l'Intérieur demande si jamais les États-Unis ont souffert d'avoir admis dans leurs universités les jeunes Chinois ou Japonais.

Le Canada et la race blanche

M. Oliver croit cependant que l'admission des jeunes célestes dans les universités canadiennes, aux termes de la nouvelle loi, constitue une atteinte sérieuse aux intérêts de la race blanche dont le développement constitue l'idéal du Canada. C'est abdiquer plusieurs années de travail ardu et renier les traditions canadiennes que de poser une législation si facile à l'infiltration chinoise dans nos grands centres, continue M. Oliver, qui conclut en se demandant si les soldats canadiens se battent dans les tranchées au profit de la race blanche ou au profit d'autres races, comme la race chinoise.

Le bill est voté en deuxième lec-

#26 | Excerpt from *Le droit*

Le droit (Ottawa, ON, Canada), 9 juin, 1917.

Or [click here](#)

Ottawa,—La loi imposant une taxe de \$500 sur tous les Chinois qui entrent au Canada a eu un effet prohibitif.

Depuis le 1er janvier dernier, il n'est arrivé dans ce pays que deux Chinois, qui, d'ailleurs s'étaient échappés du navire qui les transportaient.

Dans les deux cas, la Compagnie de Navigation a dû payer la taxe de \$500.

L'exclusion des Chinois a privé la Colombie anglaise d'un joli revenu. L'an passé, cette province reçut \$225,000 et l'année précédente, \$258,000 comme sa part de revenus sur la taxe des Chinois.

#27 | Excerpt from *L'Écho de l'ouest*

L'Écho de l'ouest : journal de sports et d'annonces (Nantes, France), 11 novembre, 1904.



Famille de hockeyistes — Les experts affirment qu'on peut trouver le matériel pour former toute une équipe de hockey dans la famille Chin, de Lucknow, Ontario. On voit ici papa et maman Charlie CHIN, restaurateurs de Lucknow, et quelques-uns de leurs joueurs de hockey; ce sont, de gauche à droite : GEORGE, 15 ans, BILL, 17 ans, et ALBERT, 16 ans, trois joueurs déjà fameux sur l'équipe de Lucknow et qui ont attiré l'attention des Red Wings de Detroit; MARY, 14 ans, MARGARET, 12 ans, MORELY, 11 ans, GLADYS, 10 ans, CHARLIE, 7 ans, JACK, 6 ans, ALLAN, 3 ans. De plus, M. et Mme Chin ont également trois autres fils, bons joueurs de hockey aussi, présentement dans l'armée.

Hockey's Future Safe if There Are Many Canadian Families Like the Chins

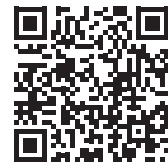


Experts say there is abundant good hockey material in Canada's Chin family. Here they are, with Papa Charlie Chin, Lucknow, Ont., cafe proprietor, and Mrs. Chin. Three of the older boys are in the armed services, and not pictured. Left to right they are: George, 15; Bill, 17, and Albert, 16, already famed as hockey players for their work in the Lucknow team, Mary, 14; Margaret, 12; Morley, 11; Gladys, 10; Charlie, seven; Jack, six; Allan, three; Mrs. Chin and Charlie Chin. The smaller boys are pretty good players, too. There is practically a hockey team right at home.

#28 | « Famille de hockeyistes » / "Hockey's Future Safe if There Are Many Canadian Families Like the Chins"

The Chin family. Brothers Albert, George, and William went on to become famous Canadian hockey players.

La tribune (Sherbrooke, QC, Canada), 17 mars, 1945. / *Edmonton Journal* (Edmonton, AB, Canada), March 27, 1945.



Or [click here](#)



S'opposant aux projets du fédéral

Sauvons Montréal: ne détruisez pas le quartier chinois!

(LE JOUR) — En dépit des hésitations de la ville de Montréal et de l'opposition de groupes de citoyens, le gouvernement fédéral semble déterminé à poursuivre son projet de construction d'un important immeuble dans le quartier chinois.

Le mouvement Sauvons Montréal, notant que le ministre des Travaux publics, M. Charles Drury, doit cette semaine faire étudier en comité parlementaire des crédits supplémentaires de \$4 millions pour la place Guy Favreau, a demandé la protection de tous les édifices entourant le site et l'interruption de toutes les expropriations.

Sauvons Montréal estime qu'un édifice de cette taille détruirait tout le quartier chinois de la ville. "Seulement huit édifices restent

encore sur le site. Trois d'entre eux, l'église catholique, l'église et l'école presbytériennes et l'église pentecostale, sont d'une extrême importance pour la communauté chinoise. Toutes ont été expropriées et ont reçu un ordre d'éviction pour le mois d'octobre. Une d'entre elles, ajoute Sauvons Montréal, l'église catholique, construite par des protestants en 1835, est la plus vieille église d'origine protestante à Montréal".

Le gouvernement fédéral n'a jamais exposé publiquement toutes les données de ce projet de construction de telle sorte que les citoyens de Montréal n'ont pu, jusqu'à ce jour, exprimer leur opinion.

Le ministre des Travaux publics devait consulter l'administration municipale,



Photo: Pierre Bonclair

Le quartier chinois, un milieu de vie original à Montréal

#29 | « Sauvons Montréal: ne détruisez pas le quartier chinois! »

This 1976 newspaper article from *Le Jour* describes how leaders of Montreal's Chinese community rallied to save a large part of Chinatown from the threat of demolition.

Le Jour (Saint-Laurent, QC, Canada), May 5, 1976.

DOMINION OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION
CHINESE IMMIGRATION SERVICE

NO. **53097**

C. I.
45

This is to certify that Lawrence Kwong

whose photograph is attached hereto, has registered as required by Section 18 of the Chinese Immigration Act, Chapter 38, 13-14 George V.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C.

this 26th day of June 1924

A. L. J. Bluffe
Controller of Chinese Immigration.

This certificate does not establish legal status in Canada.



#30 | Larry Kwong's C.I. 45

According to the *Chinese Immigration Act, 1923*, otherwise known as the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1923, Chinese individuals already in Canada were required to register and carry photo identification as evidence of their compliance with the regulations of the act; even Canadian-born and naturalized British subjects of Chinese ancestry were made to register. This C.I. 45 (certificate of immigration) was issued to Lawrence (Larry) Kwong to certify his registration on June 26, 1924 when he was one year and 9 days old.

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