

從排華到平等公民權利：  
檢討早期華裔居民面對溫  
哥華市的歧視政策

From Exclusion to Citizenship:  
Historical Discrimination  
Against Chinese People in  
Vancouver



Photo: Philip Timms, Vancouver Public Library 78362



Photo: Library and Archives Canada / Ronny Jaques Copyright: Ronny Jaques 010980495-v8.jpg.

Council Presentation  
October 31<sup>st</sup> , 2017

# Agenda

- Council motion
- Related civic initiatives
- Project Timeline
- Research findings in 4 key areas
- Draft apology
- Community engagement & forums
- Advisory recommendations
- Staff recommendations

# Council Motion

- 1) Conduct research into the laws, regulations and policies of previous Vancouver City Councils that discriminated against the people of Chinese descent in the City of Vancouver from 1886 to 1947;
- 2) Consult with the Vancouver Chinese community, historians and Chinese community organizations on the research findings; and
- 3) Report back to council with recommendations on steps and actions in support of reconciliation, including a public acknowledgement and formal apology.

# Related policies and initiatives

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- City of Reconciliation
- Healthy City Strategy
- Vancouver Immigration Partnership

# Timeline

- 2015 - Social Policy undertook preliminary consultations with local historians & experts
- 2016 - Hired research consultant  
- Preliminary research compiled, assisted by Archives & Vancouver Public Library City
- 2017 - Formed Historical Discrimination Against Chinese (HDC) Advisory Group  
- HDC formed small working groups on research and to draft apology  
- Convened community forums  
- Advisory Group finalized research, draft apology, and recommendations

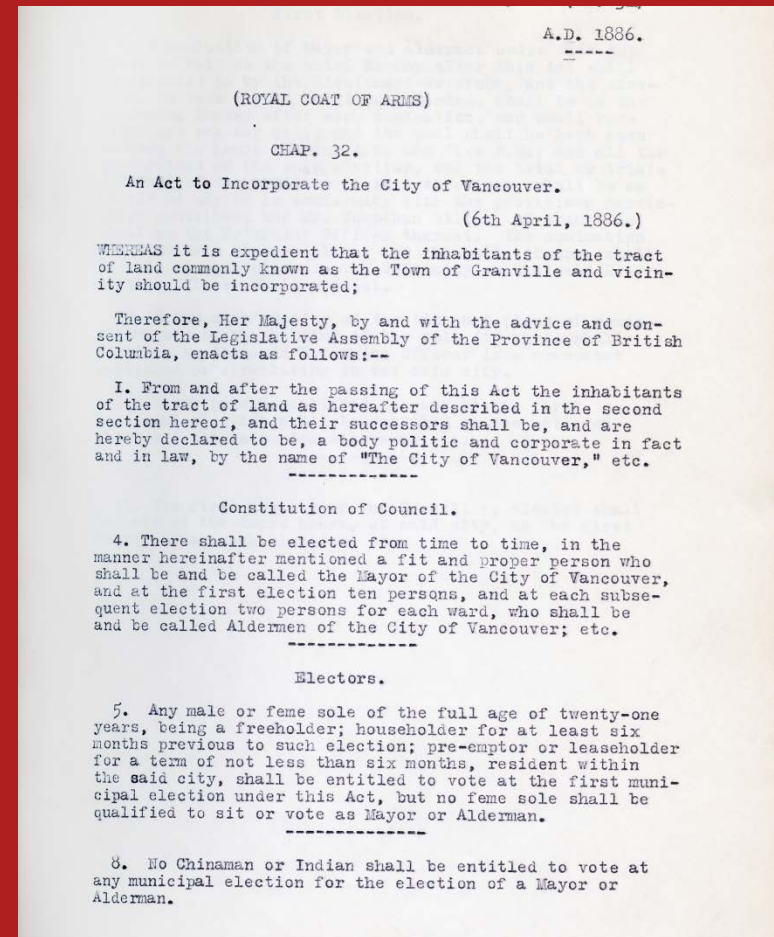
# Research findings in 4 key areas

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1. Removal of voting rights
2. Exclusion from immigration
3. Restricting livelihoods through bylaws, licenses and labour regulations
4. Segregation in housing and public spaces

# REMOVAL OF VOTING RIGHTS

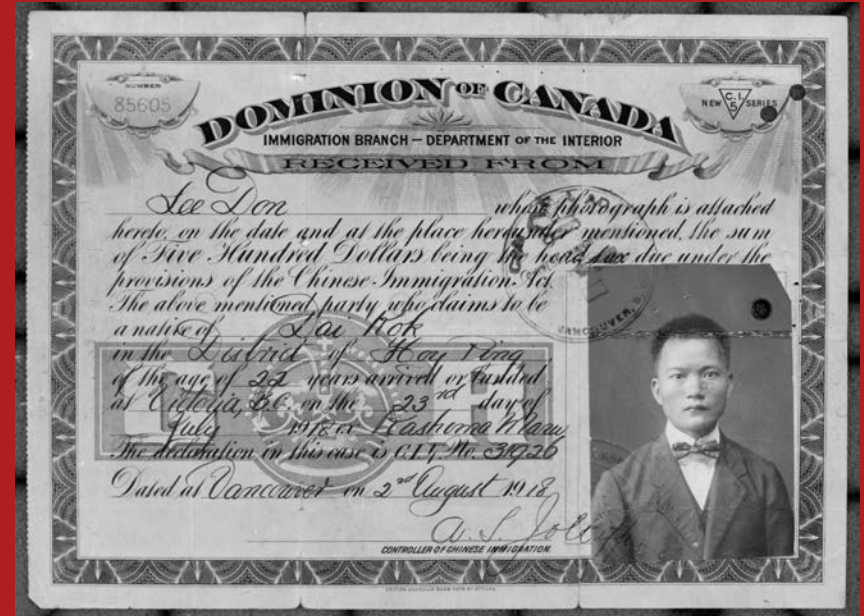
- In 1886, Council disqualified the Chinese from voting in municipal elections
- As a result, Chinese were also denied entry into in some key professions
- Chinese fought in the world wars which convinced the government to restore their voting rights
- Council restored voting rights in 1949



當溫哥華在1886年正式成為城市時，市議會褫奪了華人在市選的投票資格。 At the time of Vancouver's incorporation in 1886, City Council disqualified the Chinese to vote at municipal elections.

# EXCLUSION FROM IMMIGRATION

Council lobbied senior governments on discriminatory legislation such as Head Tax and the Chinese Immigration Act

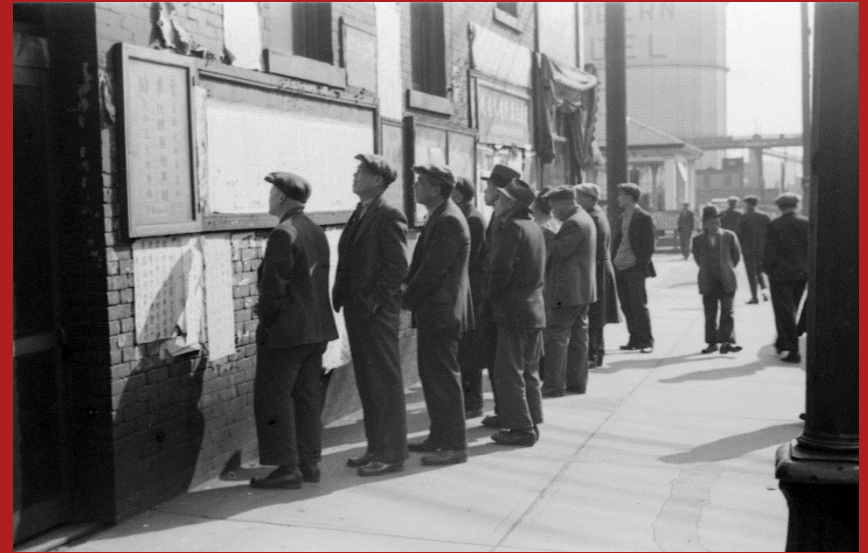


市府與其他反亞裔組織合力游說聯邦政府將人頭稅由1885年原本的\$50增加到1900年的\$100，更在1903年增加到\$500 The City, with other anti-Asian groups, lobbied the federal government to increase the head tax on new arrivals from the original \$50 in 1885, to \$100 in 1900 and \$500 in 1903.



# RESTRICTING LIVELIHOODS THROUGH BYLAWS, LICENSES AND LABOUR REGULATIONS

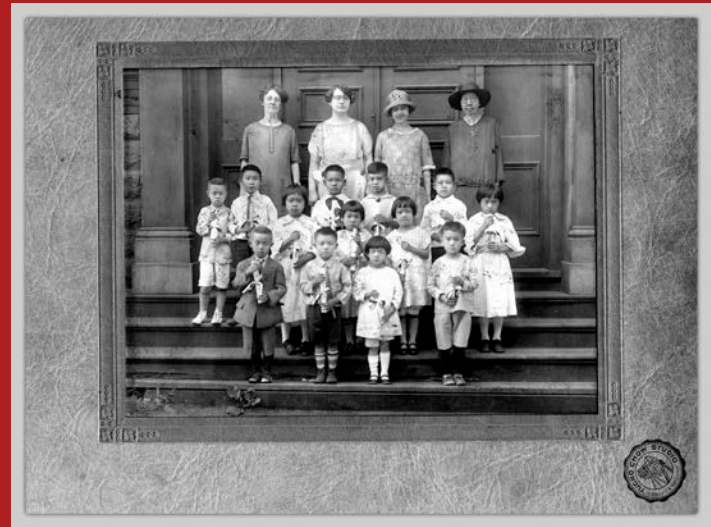
- Excluded Chinese from civic employment from 1890 until 1952
- Restrictive clauses with City contractors
- Costly fees to do business
- City Solicitors opposed discriminatory policies



市府到了1952年才首次聘用華人 The City hired its first Chinese worker in 1952.

# SEGREGATION IN HOUSING AND PUBLIC SPACES

- Segregating from other population groups
- Proposal to remove Chinese and Japanese students from schools
- Crystal Pool – barring Chinese from public swimming pool
- Municipal Act of 1919 – restrict hiring ‘white waitresses’



在1914年，一條建議把華裔和日裔兒童趕出學校的決議案被提交至市議會。市府律師對此表示反對，而議案最終未有被接納。 In 1914, a resolution to remove Chinese and Japanese children from schools was brought to Vancouver City Council. The City Solicitor opposed the resolution and it was not enacted.



Chinese children and their parents were barred from the Crystal Pool which opened in 1928 and was segregated until 1945.

# Draft apology

HDC working group drafted an apology and proposed a bilingual version.

The working group:

- reviewed past apologies and their impact
- drafted the apology including specific examples of past discrimination
- made reference to First Nations in recognition of the importance of reconciliation

# Draft Apology in English and Chinese

## DRAFT APOLOGY FOR HISTORICAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHINESE PEOPLE IN VANCOUVER

(The Advisory Group on Historical Discrimination Against Chinese People or HDC Advisory Group assisted with the development and drafting of the text below. The text has not been adopted by Vancouver City Council.)

"I rise today to acknowledge and address a dark and difficult period of our past. For the first half of the City of Vancouver's history, racial prejudice and discrimination against our Chinese-Canadian residents was commonplace. And yet for those seventy years, rather than standing up against the injustice of racism, many of our elected officials including mayors and councilors used the legal power of the City to mind and signed laws targeting the Chinese. Through Council motions and through the everyday effects of by-laws and licenses and legalized racism, the Chinese community of Vancouver suffered the awful consequences of lawful discrimination. I rise today as the Mayor of Vancouver to recognize and to take responsibility for the suffering and indignity endured because of this historical injustice.

I give just a few examples of how the City of Vancouver used its power behind discrimination and racism:

- In voting: From the first motions of our incorporation as the City of Vancouver back under the legal right to vote: "No Chinaman or Indian shall be entitled to vote in any municipal election for the election of a Mayor or Alderman" (April 6, 1886). Full voting rights, a cornerstone of our democracy, were not granted to Chinese-Canadians until 1949.
- In immigration: The City of Vancouver lobbied the Federal Government to pass racially discriminatory immigration policies, including the formal exclusion of Chinese. "That in view of the local economic situation, particularly unemployment, the Federal Parliament now in Session, be requested by wick, to make an immediate inquiry into the increasing number of Asiatics residing in this Port and that we urgently ask for legislation during this Session concerning Asiatics from Canada, CHINA, SIGNED: Mayor Truett, March 13, 1920). Soon after this motion, the Federal Government of Canada enacted the Chinese Immigration Act, known informally as the Chinese Exclusion Act, for the next 25 years, fewer than 100 Chinese immigrants were legally allowed to enter Canada, splintering families and creating unpeakable suffering within Vancouver's Chinese community.
- In employment: Through its contracts and grants, the City of Vancouver excluded Chinese from being employed by the city or by those doing business with the city. The City's contractual arrangement with some private companies to not employ Chinese is an example of exclusion of Chinese within employment. No Chinese person was employed by the City of Vancouver until 1953, and it was not until the 1960s that Provincial legislation made racial discrimination in employment legal.
- Banned from property ownership: Numerous incursions were taken to segregate the areas where Chinese were able to live and to earn a livelihood. City by-laws restricted where Chinese could own and run businesses. Housing covenants were used to prohibit Chinese residents from purchasing property. Although these covenants are no longer legally enforceable, many remain even today on legal titles, a reminder of how racial segregation in housing and business shaped our city's neighborhoods and communities.
- In leadership: The elected officials of the City of Vancouver used their role as leaders to show the seeds of intolerance that emboldened individuals and groups to embrace and act upon anti-Asian discrimination. Whether by explicitly encouraging anti-Chinese sentiments, or by silently allowing racial hatred and violence to continue, too many of our predecessors stood by rather than stood up to racism.

I rise today to express the abhorrence of the dozens of Vancouver for those actions and injustices of the City between 1886 and 1949.

I rise today to recognize and repent how such acts stigmatized and demeaned the Chinese-Canadian community of Vancouver. I further recognize and sincerely apologize for the cruel impact of legalized anti-Chinese discrimination on Chinese-Canadian individuals and families in Vancouver. I rise today to vow that lower again will the City of Vancouver stand by while anyone of its citizens is the target of racism and discrimination. Never again will we stand aside to allow free men to show that we would divide us.

I rise today to acknowledge the darkness and suffering that anti-Chinese policies and legislation caused, and to vow that never again will Mayor and Council stand aside in the face of racism. We will stand up to those who would use racist discrimination to divide us, and we will each and every day to challenge and combat intolerance, to be vigilant against the rise of prejudice and discrimination. This is our responsibility to all of us here today. This we see today and tomorrow to those who suffered the effects of the legalized discrimination of yesterday. This debt of shame incurred is our past we pay forward so that no citizen of Vancouver will ever suffer again the indignity of racism and prejudice.

I rise today to formally apologize to the Chinese community in Vancouver and to all Canadians of Chinese ancestry for the discriminatory legislation directed against the Chinese in Vancouver by its elected officials and civil servants from 1886 to 1949. On this day, on behalf of City Council and the City of Vancouver, I sincerely apologize for past injustices and their harmful effects, and commit to ensuring that similar unjust practices are never again allowed to fall on any group or community.

Today Vancouver is a diverse city with a global reputation for celebrating our cultural differences. Our city's reputation is not merely symbolic; it lives each day in the deeds of individual citizens and civic employees who demonstrate principles of equity and fairness, who treat their fellow citizens, including our newest arrivals, with respect and acceptance. The City of Vancouver owes much to the Chinese community and to all immigrant communities. Along with our First Nations and other Aboriginal communities, many have tirelessly had to struggle to overcome racism and discrimination, and yet through their actions have made our society more just and fair. The struggle to make Vancouver an inclusive, resilient and vibrant city will continue. We recognize that even during the darkest days of racial discrimination and prejudice, there were those brave enough to stand up against injustice. When a student teacher who happened to be Chinese-Canadian was banned from entering the Crystal Pool in the early 1940s, her colleagues stood firm that even walk out main unless she was allowed to swim. Through every day acts of fairness and resolve, our City has become a better place, and will continue to become a better place for all of our citizens.

I ask all Council members to join me in voting this day that never again will racism and discrimination reign in the City of Vancouver. Let us all rise in defence of the principles of equity, inclusion, and equal access for which we stand today and in all the days to come."

### Pronouncement on RECOMMENDED ACTIONS: (another member from Council)

What does an apology mean? Apologizing to a community for past injustices is a reconciliation process. This process allows the community to learn from the mistakes of previous generations, and in doing so, consolidate and ensure our firm beliefs and values of being a just and inclusive community. We recognize attitudes and biases can run deep. Learning from past mistakes is a humble step and reminder of ever-present challenges.

Through the process of reconciliation we consolidate and embrace our firm beliefs and values of being an inclusive community, one that embraces our collective human rights and prepares to be proactive in preventing discrimination. It is crucial that this apology is not confined to being simply words on paper; the City of Vancouver has instructed the HDC Advisory Group to identify meaningful actions for the short and longer term for City's consideration, actions that would give life and substance to this apology, not simply to repair past wrongs done but to prevent injustice from ever occurring again.



## 歷史性歧視溫哥華華裔政策 道歉文本草稿

(此道歉文本草稿是由「歷史性歧視華裔政策」顧問委員會協助撰寫，並未經由溫哥華市議會審批。)

"本人今日起立承認並對溫哥華華裔過去所經歷的、最黑暗及艱辛的日子，在本市前半段的城市史，華裔居民受到種種歧視及排華的現象作出坦率、誠懇的道歉。於過去七十五年的城市史中，不少包括了市議員及市議員的民選官員，不但沒有對華裔居民所遭受的非法及不公義對待，他們反而利用市議員的法定權力去頒布及支持針對華裔居民的不公義對待。華裔居民因為市議員的驅逐、刑罰及限制所賦予的權利而受到更惡劣及更決定性歧視政策帶來的傷害。今日我以溫哥華市長的身分發言，就過往的不公義對待華裔居民造成的痛苦和令他們失去尊嚴表示歉意和承擔責任。

以下是 一些溫哥華市如何運用其權力在歡迎歧視及排華主義的例子：

- 投票權：溫哥華在正式建市之後通過法律賦予了華人的合法投票權：「中國人或印地安人均沒有資格在任任何市議會中投票選舉市長或市議員。(1886年4月9日，華裔居民直到1949年才獲賦予根據民主憲法的全國投票權。
- 在移民方面：溫哥華市政府曾向聯邦政府去提出各種排華政策的移民政策，包括正式建議中國移民：「有恆及本地的經濟情況，尤其先失重問題，故溫哥華需要要求聯邦政府，就國家多倫多及溫哥華的亞洲人口進行緊急檢查，力求在國家議會中通過限制亞洲人進入加拿大。會議後再通過，並由「Tisdall 市長簽署。」(1923年3月13日)。在市議會通過此案後不久，加拿大聯邦政府便為「華人移民法」立法。在隨後的25年裡，僅有不足100名的華裔移民只有不足100人。此事除了對數萬家庭之外亦為溫哥華的華裔社區帶來沉重的痛苦。
- 在就業方面：溫哥華市政府通過合約和贈款，令華裔居民無法從市政府或其他與市所有產生往來的人士，在職業上擔任市議員。一個例子，就是市府與私人公司合約中對中台不得雇用華人。這情況一直持續至1953年，才首次有華人受僱於溫哥華市政府，再到了1960年代省政府於立法對華裔上層的僱傭歧視定為非法。

• 禁止擁有物業：市府頒布了無數種種限制華裔人士居住及生意的地方加以限制。市府的條例亦規定了華人只可以在某些地方擁有及經營生意。房屋契約亦限制華裔人士購買物業。雖然這些規條今日已不能夠於法律上執行，但不少仍可以在地契上找到，這反映了我們在關係上及商業上的僱傭歧視對華裔人士的造成之影響。

• 帶入歧視：溫哥華的官員利用他們作為領袖的身分去鼓吹歧視的種子，此事令其他個人及團體利用口實去傳播排華及進行反華裔的歧視性行為。無論是否公開或隱晦去煽動歧視和暴力保持聯繫，我們的上 一代對於排華主義很多時都是沉默的，沒有加以譴責。

本人今日發言對溫哥華華裔市民在1886至1949年期間的所作所為感到誠懇於中的痛楚表達遺憾。

本人今日發言聲明譴責並反對此等行為及種間溫哥華華裔市民的行為。對那些曾經受到由合法歧視所造成的痛苦影響的華裔居民及家庭，本人再次道歉及誠懇地道歉。本人今日立誓溫哥華市政府在市民應上種排華主義及歧視時永遠不會再次放手參與。對那些即將我們分開的人，我們永遠不會與他們再談。

本人今日發聲明譴責的反華裔政策和刑罰為社區帶來了黑暗和痛苦。我立誓市長和市議員在面對歧視時永遠不會再次放手參與。我們會對任何對那些公開用種族歧視來分開我們的人，並立誓每日每天都會對歧視行為繼續挑戰和對抗。及時而當需以阻止歧視與歧視者。由於歧視與歧視的歷史，我們也有責任這樣做。對那些曾受到非法歧視的人，我們有所歉疚，同時亦需要就道歉以欠下的債務而有所行動，才能從溫哥華居民永遠不會再次為種族主義和歧視而受到傷害。

就溫哥華市議員及公僕在1886至1949年間針對對本市華裔居民的歧視性法律。本人今日自溫哥華的華裔市民及所有華裔加拿大人士作出正式道歉。在今日，我代表溫哥華市議會及市政府向過去的不公義及其造成的痛苦誠懇地道歉，並承諾會繼續消除不公行為永遠不會發生在任何個人或社區身上。

今日溫哥華是多元化的城市，我們以擁護多元文化而譽滿全球。本事實的並非只是象徵式的榮譽。而是生活在每個市民及奉行平等和平原原則的市議員及市議員的工作之中，包括對平等、尊重及包容的進取對待每位移民移民的到來。溫哥華對華裔社區及其他移民社區亦有欠疚，他們和本地華裔居民及市議員在民選時一樣，不少都受經歷，選擇孔去繼續排華主義和歧視。然而我們的行動令我們的社會獲得更公平和公義。

溫哥華市打進成為一個包容、堅毅及充滿活力的城市提供努力會持續下去。我們認同在種族歧視及偏見充斥的黑暗日子，仍然有勇敢的人挺身而出對抗不公義。在1940年代初期，有一位華裔教師被禁止進入Crystal Pool，為此他的同事亦堅決與他站隊。另一位婦女再次遭排華使用池地為一，當人們行動展示出維持解決時，我們的城市議會變成一個更堅毅的立場，並且將會持續獲得更進步與進步。

我邀請所有市議員和我一起立誓，令種族主義和歧視永遠不會再次在溫哥華市經歷。讓我們一起擁護平等、包容及獲得平等與團結這些我們現在及將來所應擁護的原則。

### 公布建議採取的行動(由 市議員或市議員宣讀)

道歉的意義何在，一個在過去受到不公平對待的群體作出道歉是：強迫被傷害的群體，強迫他們去理解上一代所犯下的錯誤，並在過程中肯定及歸還我們作為一個公平及包容社區所應有的公正及誠懇。我們明白道歉和真誠可能儲存已久，但道歉中學亦是向前邁進的一步，同時亦可能從我們挑戰種族歧視。

通過向我們發言，我們明白這及持續我們作為一個包容性的社區所應有的信念及目標，以及尊重所有移民的權利。應為我們在採取主動的歧視行為上作出好選擇，為了繼續確保溫哥華從歧視中進步。溫哥華政府已指示HDC顧問委員會在短期及長期基礎上為實際行動提出建議。這些行動的目的並非只是修補以往過失，而是令這項道歉獲得更有實質意義，防止不公義的行為永遠不會再發生。



## HDC Draft Apologies



# Outreach – bilingual posters

You are invited to attend a

## COMMUNITY FORUM: Historical Discrimination Against Chinese People in Vancouver

This initiative is in response to a Council motion directing staff to:

- research on past civic laws, regulations and policies that discriminated against Chinese residents in Vancouver;
- consult with the Chinese community; and;
- recommend steps and actions in support of reconciliation, including a public acknowledgement and formal apology.

As space is limited, registration is required to attend the forum. Please select one of the following:

**Wednesday, May 17, 6 - 8 pm**  
Vancouver Public Library, Central Branch  
350 West Georgia Street  
Alma VanDusen and Peter Kaye Room

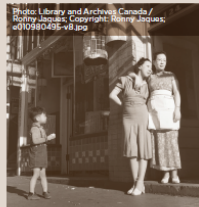
**Wednesday, May 24, 6 - 8 pm**  
Vancouver City Hall, 453 West 12th Avenue  
Ground Floor, Town Hall

**Saturday, May 27, 10 am - 12 noon**  
SUCCESS Choi Hall, 28 West Pender Street  
(conducted mainly in Chinese)

These forums will provide opportunities to inform interested public on the preliminary research findings and to gather feedback on potential steps and actions which can prevent discrimination against any individual or groups in the future.

RSVP: [historical-discrimination-vancouver.eventbrite.ca](http://historical-discrimination-vancouver.eventbrite.ca)

For more information: Phone 3-1-1  
or email: [hdc.info@vancouver.ca](mailto:hdc.info@vancouver.ca)



溫市政府誠邀閣下出席社區研討會

## 從排華到平等公民權利: 檢討早期華裔居民面對 溫哥華市的歧視政策

市議會曾在2014年通過動議，指示職員

- 就市府過往針對溫哥華華裔居民而制訂的歧視性法例、規則及政策進行研究;
- 向華裔社區進行諮詢; 以及
- 建議支持達致和解的步驟和行動, 包括作出公開聲明及正式道歉。

由於場地坐位有限, 有意參加討論的人士請預先報名登記, 選擇出席以下其中一個研討會:

**5月17日(星期三)下午6時至8時**  
溫哥華中央圖書館 (英語講解)  
(350 West Georgia Street, Alma  
VanDusen and Peter Kaye Room)

**5月24日(星期三)下午6時至8時**  
溫哥華市政廳 (英語講解)  
(453 West 12th Avenue,  
Ground Floor, Town Hall)

**5月27日(星期六)上午10時至正午12時**  
中僑華埠辦事處 (主要以中文進行)  
(28 West Pender Street, Choi Hall)

市府職員將會在研討會上與出席人士分享初步研究的結果, 並且會徵詢他們的意見, 以制訂步驟和措施令個人或族群將來免受歧視。

報名出席研討會請以英文發電郵至:  
[historical-discrimination-vancouver.eventbrite.ca](http://historical-discrimination-vancouver.eventbrite.ca)

如需更多資訊, 請致電3-1-1或電郵至: [hdc.info@vancouver.ca](mailto:hdc.info@vancouver.ca)查詢。



# Outreach – bilingual webpage



How to ... ▾

Search.....



3-1-1

Green Vancouver

Your government

About Vancouver

Parks, recreation, and culture

Home, property, and development

People and programs

Streets and transportation

Doing business

Home > People and programs > Building community > Diversity and multiculturalism > Historical discrimination

## People and programs

### Building community

#### Neighbourhood planning

▶ Great Beginnings: Old Streets, New Pride

▶ Aboriginal communities

▶ Accessible city

▶ Children and childcare

#### Official celebrations and observances

### Diversity and multiculturalism

#### Historical discrimination

Vancouver Immigration Partnership

Illuminate City Hall

Mentorship Program

Restoring Chinatown

Multicultural Advisory Committee

Political and religious expression

LGBTQ community

## From exclusion to citizenship: historical discrimination against Chinese people in Vancouver



從排華到平等公民權利：檢討早期華裔居民面對溫哥華市的歧視政策



Chinese men in front of post office  
華裔男性攝於郵政局前  
(Philip Timms, Vancouver Public Library 78362)

Women standing in front of the Wong Wo Barbershop on East Pender Street  
女士站立在Wong Bo 理髮室前  
(Library and Archives Canada / Ronny Jaques; Copyright: Ronny Jaques; e010980495-v8.jpg)

# Community forums : May – October

Over 230 people participated in 4 community forums:

- Vancouver Public Library ( May 17)
- City hall ( May 24)
- SUCCESS Choir hall ( May 27)
- Chinese Benevolent Society ( October 21)

# Community forum at VPL





# Community forum at Choi Hall



# Forum feedback

- Find ways to commemorate the history and contribution of the community
- Recognize the central role of Chinatown
- Create public awareness and reach out to the younger generation
- Work with other levels of government
- Acknowledge past discrimination and offer apology

# Media reports – Sing Tao News and Ming Pao News

報料熱線: 604-321-2858

Main News 要聞 2017年6月11日 星期日 星島日報 A2

## 溫哥華首位聯邦華裔法官忠告 自強不息才不受歧視

### 溫哥華首位聯邦華裔法官忠告 自強不息才不受歧視

溫哥華首位聯邦華裔法官黃星翹，日前在華埠華商會與僑界領袖分享經驗。黃星翹表示，在華埠華商會與僑界領袖分享經驗時，他強調華裔要自強不息，才不會受到歧視。

【本報記者高瑞倫攝】聯邦政府、二埠市府以及卑詩省政府之後，溫哥華市府也將會就以往歧視華人政策，正式向華社道歉。華社對此反應正面，顧問委員會名譽顧問之一，也是聯邦委任的首位華裔法官黃星翹(Randall Wong)接受《星島日報》採訪時，以親身的奮鬥經歷，道出溫市華裔受到歧視及不合理對待，令他深明現在所擁有的一切都得不來。他指華裔要突圍而出，做得要比其他人更好，才不再受歧視，以及得到其他人的尊敬。

去年75歲時退休的黃星翹，任職法官長達42年，是前身為上屆時任任職時間最長的法官。1941年在溫華學出生，黃星翹第三代的他，擁有多項「第一」，包括第一個華裔省級檢察官(26歲時)，第一個華裔聯邦檢察官(28歲時)，第一個華裔省級法庭法官(32歲時)，以及第一個華裔聯邦委任法官(40歲時)。

**創多項「第一」 去年結束42載法官生涯**

黃星翹在專業上一帆風順的人沒有感到被歧視，他並沒有，但他及後補充說：「族裔歧視

黃星翹法官是「歷史性歧視華裔政策」顧問委員會的名譽顧問。



2017年5月28日 星期日 www.mingpao.ca/van

要聞/明報 A2

## 溫市研討向華人道歉草稿 欠下「羞辱之債」遲早要還

### 溫市研討向華人道歉草稿 欠下「羞辱之債」遲早要還

溫哥華代市長雷達華(左)希望從歷史中得到教訓，消除歧視。

【本報專訊】溫市政府昨日在華埠舉辦社區研討會，探討和分享市內有關華人受歧視歷史的研究結果，並聽取市民意見以制定和解釋程序，包括市內應否就過往歧視華人而實施的多項法例作正式道歉。

溫市政府2014年通過動議啓動處理華人歷史的和解程序，其中一項工作是研究1886年至1947年期間市議會針對溫哥華華籍居民而制訂的一連串歧視法例、規則及政策，並於昨日的社區研討會上分享研究結果，向公眾講述多項對華裔先賢不公平的經歷。

昨日是研討會的第三場，也是唯一一場以粵語進行，座之前兩場已分別於本月17日和24日舉行。研討會邀請多名社區領袖、華裔社區

華裔政策「顧問委員會」將會就擬訂和解程序的下一步行動向市府提供建議，委員會成員包括華裔社區領袖、歷史學家、華裔退伍軍人等。溫哥華代市長雷達華表示，預計市府職員最快會在今年底前向市議會提交報告，提出適當的行動建議。其中包括公開聲明以及正式道歉。

雷達華表示，和解目的並非要責備或追究任何人，而是從歷史中得到教訓，正視地向前行，他呼籲市民在過程中保持公平、透明和開放的對話。

溫市曾頒多項歧視華人法規 泳池不能用 有票不准投

參事，甚至為國兩攝，在1945年二次大戰末期美國政府多達400名華裔軍人，雖然他和聯邦政府在二次大戰後給予華人投票權，但溫市政府卻拒絕投票，理由是以排華裔裔裔孔，所以不准許投票，直至1949年市府才肯讓步。

在人頭稅方面，溫市政府在1885年起多次調高稅率，由原本約50元增加至500元，並在1923年通過動議，建議聯邦政府實施《排華法》。根據市府數字，居住溫哥華的華人在1931年共有1.1萬人，但到了1941年則降至5000多人。

另外溫市政府在1866年立法禁止聘用華人，就連市府的承包商也要遵守該規定，直至1952年市府才首次聘用華人。黃永安說，每當華裔社區有





# Community recommendations

Based on community input, the Advisory Group proposed 2 recommendations:

Recommendation #1 : Acknowledge past discrimination and offer a formal apology

Recommendation #2 : Strengthen relations with the Chinese Canadian community through legacy actions

# Community recommendations

## **Area A: Priority Action**

1. Establish a Legacy Working Group

## **Area B: Priority Actions**

1. Publish HDC research
2. Work with schools to develop curricular materials
3. Enhance cultural programming
4. Designate space for story-telling

# Community recommendations

## Area B: Priority Actions (continue)

5. Strengthen communication and cultural competency
6. Convene public dialogues on anti-racism
7. Create annual scholarships
8. Support civic naming rights

# Community recommendations

## **Area C: Conserve, commemorate and enhance living heritage and cultural assets**

1. Initiate a process towards an UNESCO designation of World Heritage Site for Chinatown
2. Create a Chinatown Living Heritage & Cultural Assets Management Plan
3. Support Keefer Street Memorial Square Redesign

# Staff recommendations

1. Adopt preliminary research report
2. Offer public acknowledgement and formal apology
3. Apology in Chinese delivered in dialect spoken by early Chinese immigrants
4. Direct staff to organize an Acknowledgement and Apology event
5. Staff to report back on Recommendation #2
6. Offer thanks to the HDC Advisory Group