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SECRET CABINET DUCUMENT No. 366

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SECRET

MEMORANDUM TO CABINET

REPORT FROM CABINET COMMITTEE ON JAPANESE PROBLEMS

The Cabinet Committee on Japanese Problems, at a meeting held January 10, 1947, considered and reviewed the question of deportation and control over movement of Japanese persons and, after discussion agreed to recommend to Cabinet:

- (a) that no action be taken to deport any persons of Japanese race under Order-in-Council P.C. 7355, December 15, 1945, but that financial assistance authorized to voluntary repatriates be continued under Order-in-Council P.C. 7355; and
- (b) that control over movement in Canada of Japanese persons be continued for a year or two by authority to be provided in the proposed bill to extend for one year the "National Emergency Transitional Powers Act" by extending the life of Order-in-Council P.C. 946, February 5, 1943.

The question of prohibition of fishing licences to Japanese persons in British Columbia was also considered and reviewed and, after discussion, the Committee agreed to recommends

- (a) that existing orders issued by the Minister of Labour to regulate the issue of fishing licences to Japanese be rescinded; and
- (b) that authority for granting such fishing licences be left to the Federal Department of Fisheries and the Provincial Government.

All other Orders-in-Council still in force under the "Emergency Powers", affecting Japanese, will be allowed to lapse as of March 31, 1947, except the authority required by the Department of Secretary of State to complete the liquidation and distribution of properties, situated in the former protected area of British Columbia, of Japanese evacuated threfrom.

The concurrence of Cabinet in the above recommendations is sought.

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Memorandum for the Prime Minister

The attached press release, for your approval, would make public the recent decision of Cabinet with regard to the problem of the Japanese in Canada. The Department of Labour is particularly anxious to have an announcement made at an early date as it would answer most of the doubts and a certain number of the criticisms as to the present position. It will also make clear the government position to the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians and other groups that are taking an active part in the question.

The announcement is drafted on the assumption that an appeal will be carried to the Privy Council. This was confirmed by Mr. Brewin, the counsel for the Co-operative Committee, in a telephone conversation this afternoon with Mr. R. G. Robertson.

Mr. Brewin stated that the Co-operative Committee would still like to meet some representatives of the government to place before them their views with regard to the question, many of which deal with points that are not strictly legal.

N.A.R.

March 11, 1946.

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FROM: The Inter Varsity Ch/

ian Fellowship.

C194921

University of Alberta, Edmonton.

PETITION

To The Right Honourable William Lyon MacKenzie King, C.M.G., Prime Minister of Canada.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED LOYAL CITIZENS OF CANADA, being naturally interested, where the honour and reputation for justice of our nation and people are concerned,

Having heard of our Government's discriminatory preparations and arrangements to repatriate or exile from Canada a certain racial group of loyal Canadian citizens, namely Canadians of Japanese racial origin, without regard to the natural principles which should underlie such procedure, do hereby record our emphatic dissent, upon the following grounds, among others:

- Japanese nationals WHO HAVE BEEN PROVEN DISLOYAL form a separate category from others, and should be deported to Japan. Their children, born in Canada, should be dealt with separately and individually.
- Japanese nationals WHO HAVE NOT BEEN PROVEN DISLOYAL, and are now lawfully in Canada and honestly desire to remain, should have their cases separately and carefully examined and dealt with.
- Naturalized loyal Canadians of Japanese origin, are citizens with full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and may not be exiled, if our citizenship has any meaning or confers any rights, and may not be discriminated against because of racial origin.
- 4. Children, born in Canada of naturalized parents of Japanese origin, are citizens with full rights of Canadian ese origin, are citizens with full rights of Canada, where they have become accustomed to our language, customs and way of life, and know no other, would have to be exiled. Such a thought is so naturally repugnant as to need no discussion.

WE THEREFORE RESPECTFULLY request that the Government, in dealing with this matter, fully comply with the established law of our land and the decent requirements of a common humanity.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

ORGANIZATION REPRESENTED -

Wm. archer.

S.t. Stephen's college, Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowships Edmonton, alberta

At Cowald athelasca Hall-Education V.C.F. Beorge Filson 11124 - 90 tre Education Sentrese relion

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RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING CANADIAN CITIZENS OF JAP NESS ANCESTRY

Canadian citizens of Japanese encestry in British Columbia relocation centres applied prior to the cessation of hostilities to go to Japan

their decision is their sense of injustice at the denial to them of citizenship rights and the hazard of taking up their lives anew in central and castern canada, in spite of the best efforts of the Government Commissioners on replacement, and

elsewhere in Canada was made acute by wartime emergency restrictions, Rederal and Provincial, which, now that the war is over, in our judgment no longer be imposed;

Japanese ancestry be sent out of the country.

(2) THAT all those who have applied to revoke their decision to go to Japen be allowed to remain in Canada.

immediately seek ways and means of encouraging and aiding Canadians of Japanese ancestry to locate and re-establish themselves in the various provinces of the Dominion and to essure the Provinces and immicipalities that it is in the interest of this Dominion that permanent settlement by them should be encouraged as an implementation of the rights of Canadian citizenship.

including property rights, the franchise, and freedom to travel be extended to all loyal Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry.

(5) THAT all who have suffered financial loss with respect to property and the instruments of their livelihood as a fisult of relocation be indomnified.

JECO PRODATION CONCE.NIEG J.P.WESE NATIONALS WESIDENT IN C. H. DA

view of the fact that many Japanese nationals have spont the greater part of their lives in Canada and have identified themselves in all respects with the country of their adoption, Japanese nationals loyal to Canada be encouraged to take out Canada neitizenship, and that, in the meantime, as many disabilities as possible be removed.

Miss. Strothy Keller & 9 Brancis St. S. Kitchener.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRIME MINISTER:

C194932

4 Jan.

I am enclosing copy of a note from the Deputy Minister of Justice, summarizing the arguments against the validity of the Japanese Orders-in-Council which were submitted yesterday to the Acting Minister of Justice by a Committee headed by Mr.B.K.Sandwell and Mr.F.A.Brewin of Toronto. They ask for a reference to the Supreme Court of the question of the validity of the Order-in-Council authorising the deportation of naturalized Canadians of Japanese origin. As you will do not seem very formidable. (Incidentally they do not make any reference to the fact that under the procedure contemplated in the Order-in-Council revocation of naturalization is to be simultaneous with or even consequent on the fact of deportation. It seems to me that a legal basis for the Order deportation.

The question of whether there should be a reference to the Supreme Court for an advisory opinion is for Cabinet consideration. Mr.Varcoe is inclined to think that such a reference should be made, and has prepared a draft recommendation to Council to this end. If such action is to be taken, it is recommended that the necessary Order-in-Council be considered at the next meeting of Council so that the hearing of the reference may commence by January 21st.

attacked

I have read F.R.Scott's letter in yesterday's CITIZEN to which you drew my attention. The same letter is published in this morning's GAZETTE. With much of the argument of the letter I have always been in general sympathy. The fact of racial discrimination does underlie our treatment of Japanese Ganadians. We have tried to temper it and exclude its ugliest aspects, I think fairly successfully. Native born Canadians of Japanese origin are not to be subject to deportation, and naturalized persons who withdrew their application for repatriation to Japan before the end of hostilities are being permitted to remain in Ganada. These points, which were made very plainly in your statement in the House, are overlooked, probably deliberately, in Scott's letter. They are, however, on the record and have been

recognized by many people as a real modification of the previous programme. Even with these modifications in mind, however, the fact remains that it has not been feasible to treat the Canadian population of Japanese origin in the same way as say the Canadian population of German or Italian origin have been treated. This fact will always enable the absolutists to charge the Government with countenancing racial discrimination. We do discriminate against the Japanese, against the Chinese, and against the British Indians, in our immigration laws and indirectly in our electoral laws, but until my native province of British Columbia achieves some change of heart, I do not see what we can do about it except strive to limit and lessen the discriminations every time an oppertunity offers.

hak.

OTTAWA, January 4, 1946.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: Orders in Council for Deportation of Japanese

Mr. Sandwell, Professor Tatham, Mrs. MacMillan and Mr. Brewin made representations to the Acting Minister of Justice in support of their contention that the above Orders in Council are invalid. The following arguments were advanced in support of this.

(a) The effect of section 3 (b) of the War Measures Act - which is that the powers of the Governor in Council extendetotm(b) arrest, detention, exclusion and deportation. In one is to restrict the power of deportation and deportation. In only as meaning "the forcible expulsion of aliens". The only authority cited for this restricted meaning of deportation was the case of Fong Yue Ting v. United States 149 U.S. 698 at 709. Mr. Justice Gray's opinion contained the following sentence: "Deportation is the removal of an alien out of the country, simply because his presence is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare, and without any punishment being imposed or contemplated, either under the laws of the country of which he is sent, or of those of the country to which he is taken." The question under consideration was not, however, whether or not the word "deportation" could be applied to citizens, but simply whether deportation involved punishment, as for a crime.

The word "deportation" is used in association with arrest, detention and exclusion, which words Mr. Brewin admits are not subject to the limitation that he seeks to apply to deportation.

Mr. Brewin referred to dictionary definitions, but I do not find any that support his contention.

However, even if there were such a restricted meaning, the word is used as part of an enumeration in section 3 which, it is expressly provided, shall not restrict the generality of the power to do all such acts and things and make from time to time such orders and regulations as are "necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfers of Canada". In Gray's case (1918, 57 S.C.R. 150), the effect of the enumeration, far from being restrictive, was thus dealt with by Duff, J. at p. 168, "thus the context (enumeration), instead of qualifying the preceding language, emphasizes the comprehensive character of it and pointedly suggests the intention that the words are to be comprehensively interpreted and applied".

Mr. Brewin does not suggest that the powers of the Governor in Council are limited to the enumeration, but he says that where a particular power is enumerated, then the Governor in Council is restricted on that topic by the language used. However, even if the word "deportation" has any such limited meaning as Mr. Brewin contends for namely "forcible expulsion of aliens", it would not follow that

under the general power to legislate for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada the Governor in Council could not deal in a particular way with British subjects.

- (b) Another argument mentioned, only faintly however, was that legislation respecting a particular race must fail for uncertainty because of the great difficulty of distinguishing persons of one race from another.
- (c) A further point made was that deportation involves international relations and that Parliament must have intended the Governor in Council to exercise his powers in accordance with the accepted principles of international law, one of which, Mr. Brewin states, is that a nation will deport only aliens.
- (d) Still another argument was mentioned by Mr. Brewin, but not elaborated, namely that the Orders made in the dying days of the War Measures Act could not be deemed "necessary or advisable, by reason of the existence of war, for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada". He mentions the fact that "deportation" was struck out of Bill 15.
- (e) Finally, Mr. Brewin contended that, even as regards the Japanese nationals, the Order is bad because these provisions are inseverable from those relating to the Canadian citizens. Mr. Brewin filed a fairly lengthy opinion which he had obtained from Mr. J. R. Cartwright, which is to the following effect: "It is my opinion that the question is one which ought to be passed upon by the courts and at present I am inclined to the view that the Orders are not valid."

There are undoubtedly numerous influential people behind this move for a reference who sincerely believe that the Orders in Council are invalid. This fact should be considered in determining the question and with it the fact that already one action has been started for a declaration that the Orders in Council are invalid and that others will follow. I would recommend that a reference be made, but in this connection I should think the Governor must decide in advance that, if the decision of the Supreme Court is favourable, the Orders will be enforced regardless of any application by private individuals for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The Chief Justice has indicated that he would, if requested, convene a special sitting of the court for January 21st to hear the reference.

F. P. V.

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