

North of the Pacific states, the Canadian Government carried out an evacuation of Japanese residents from British Columbia that closely paralleled that from the west coast of the United States in time and circumstance. The agitation against the Japanese appears to have developed more quickly in British Columbia than in California, and as a consequence the commander of the Canadian Army's Pacific forces recommended on 30 December 1941 that the Japanese be removed from the coastal area, primarily because he thought there was a definite danger of interracial riots and bloodshed.<sup>90</sup> On 14 January 1942 the Canadian Government announced plans for a partial evacuation of British Columbia's 22,000 Japanese, and on 26 February it authorized a complete evacuation from a wide area inland from the coast. As a result, 21,000 Japanese residents (three-fourths of them Canadian-born) were evacuated between February and October to interior camps similar to the relocation centers in the United States.<sup>91</sup>

Further north, in Alaska, the Army had been made responsible for controlling enemy aliens soon after the Pearl Harbor attack, and it had promptly interned those considered dangerous. On 6 March 1942 the Secretary of War extended his authority under Executive Order 9066 to the Army commander in Alaska. By the end of May, he had evacuated not only his alien internees but also the whole Japanese population of Alaska—230, of whom more than half were United States citizens.<sup>92</sup>

It was General DeWitt's intention in early May not only to complete the evacuation of Japanese from Military Area No. 1, but also to move all of the other 16,000 Japanese living within an eight-state area "so there won't be any Japanese in the Western Defense Command who are not in resettlement projects."<sup>93</sup> Thereafter, General DeWitt intended also to carry out an evacuation of German and Italian aliens from all prohibited zones within the Western Defense Command. There were more than one thousand of these zones after mid-March when he extended the scope of the enemy alien program to the four interior states of his command not previously covered by it. But his plans for a collective evacuation of German and Italian aliens faced

<sup>90</sup> Col Charles P. Stacey, "Official History of the Canadian Army in the Second World War," *Six Years of War: The Army in Canada, Britain and the Pacific* (Ottawa: E. Cloutier, Queen's Printer, 1955), p. 169.

<sup>91</sup> Forrest E. La Violette, *The Canadian Japanese and World War II* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1948), p. 44ff.

<sup>92</sup> tenBrock *et al.*, *Prejudice, War and the Constitution*, pp. 134-35; Memo, CG ADC for CG WDC, 5 May 42, WDC-CAD 014.31 Aliens.

<sup>93</sup> Tel Conv, Gen DeWitt with Adm Greenslade, 9 May 42, WDC-CAD 311.3 Tel Convs (DeWitt, 42-43).