

Ch. 1:3

HR Select Committee Investigating
National Defense Migration

Extension of the testimony of
Earl Warren, Attorney General of Calif.

1942 March 11

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SELECT
COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING NATIONAL
DEFENSE MIGRATION

EXTENSION OF THE TESTIMONY OF
EARL WARREN, ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF CALIFORNIA

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600 State Building,
San Francisco, Calif.,
March 11, 1942.

At the Committee's hearing on February 21st, 1942, Earl Warren, Attorney General of California, while testifying, was given permission and was requested by the Committee's Chairman, the Honorable John H. Tolan, to extend his testimony by submitting a written statement on the subjects under investigation. Pursuant to such permission and request the following extension of the testimony of Attorney General Earl Warren is submitted:

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LOCATION OF JAPANESE IN
CALIFORNIA AS SHOWN BY
MAPS OF THE COUNTIES

Early in February, 1942, I requested the District Attorneys of those counties of the State having a Japanese population to have prepared maps of their counties showing all lands owned, occupied or controlled by Japanese, including American-born Japanese as well as Japanese aliens. The District Attorney, with the assistance of their Sheriffs, County Agricultural Commissioners and County and City Assessors, have now completed such maps for the following counties of the State:

Alameda	Kings	Placer	San Mateo	Stanislaus
Butte	Madera	Plumas	Santa Barbara	Sutter
Colusa	Marin	Sacramento	Santa Clara	Tehama
Contra Costa	Mendocino	San Diego	Santa Cruz	Tulare
Fresno	Merced	San Francisco	Shasta	Ventura
Glenn	Monterey	San Joaquin	Solano	Yolo
Humboldt	Napa	San Luis Obispo	Sonoma	Yuba

The originals of these maps are in my possession and duplicates have been retained by the District Attorney in each county.

An inspection of these maps shows a disturbing situation. It shows that along the Coast from Marin County to the Mexican Border virtually every important strategic location and installation has one or more Japanese in its immediate vicinity. The same situation exists in those counties of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys that have any considerable Japanese population, and in San Bernardino, Riverside and Imperial counties.

I am attaching to this extension of my testimony as Exhibit "A" a list of some of the particular points where Japanese are immediately adjacent to strategic points as shown by the maps of counties of California. This list, lengthy though it is, by no means includes all such points. It does not even include all such points shown on the maps. It is intended to be merely illustrative and not exhaustive. In addition, it should be understood that for obvious reasons the maps do not show our coastal defenses, and very few of our war industries. That there are Japanese in the immediate vicinity of many such establishments is unquestionably the fact. The Sheriff of one coastal county has reported to me that in his county Japanese farmers are working within a grenade-throw of coast defense guns; and the Sheriff of another that it is necessary to pass through the yards of three Japanese farmers to reach certain coast defense installations located in his county. That our war industries also have numerous Japs in their vicinity is, I believe, quite clear from the file of letters from law enforcement officers in all parts of the State,

which is attached hereto as Exhibit "B".

Notwithstanding the fact that the county maps showing the location of Japanese lands have omitted most coastal defenses and war industries, still it is plain from them that in our coastal counties, from Point Reyes south, virtually every feasible landing beach, air field, railroad, highway, power house, power line, gas storage tank, gas pipe line, oil field, water reservoir or pumping plant, water conduit, telephone transmission line, radio station, and other points of strategic importance have several - and usually a considerable number - of Japanese in their immediate vicinity. The same situation prevails in all of the interior counties that have any considerable Japanese population.

I do not mean to suggest that it should be thought that all of these Japanese who are adjacent to strategic points are knowing parties to some vast conspiracy to destroy our State by sudden and mass sabotage. Undoubtedly, the presence of many of these persons in their present locations is mere coincidence, but it would seem equally beyond doubt that the presence of others is not coincidence. It would seem difficult, for example, to explain the situation in Santa Barbara County by coincidence alone.

In the northern end of that county is Camp Cook where, I am informed, the only Armored Division on the Pacific Coast will be located. The only practical entrance to Camp Cook is on the secondary road through the town of Lompoc. The maps show this entrance is flanked with Japanese property and it

is impossible to move a single man or a piece of equipment in or out of Camp Cook without having it pass under the scrutiny of numerous Japanese. I have been informed that the destruction of the bridges along the road to Camp Cook would effectually bottle-up that establishment for an indefinite time, exit to the south being impossible because of extremely high mountains and to the north because of a number of washes with vertical banks 50 to 60 feet deep. There are numerous Japanese close to these bridges.

Immediately north of Camp Cook is a stretch of open beach ideally suited for landing purposes, extending for 15 or 20 miles, on which almost the only inhabitants are Japanese.

Throughout the Santa Maria Valley and including the cities of Santa Maria and Guadalupe every utility, air field, bridge, telephone and power line or other facility of importance is flanked by Japanese and they even surround the oil fields in this area. Only a few miles south, however, is the Santa Ynez Valley, an area equally as productive agriculturally as the Santa Maria Valley and with lands equally available for purchase and lease, but without any strategic installations whatever. There are no Japanese in the Santa Ynez Valley.

Similarly, along the coastal plain of Santa Barbara County from Gaviota south, the entire plain, though narrow, is subject to intensive cultivation. Yet, the only Japanese in this area are located immediately adjacent to such widely separated points as the El Capitan Oil Field, Elwood Oil Field, Summerland Oil

Field, Santa Barbara airport and Santa Barbara lighthouse and harbor entrance, and there are no Japanese on the equally attractive lands between these points.

Such a distribution of the Japanese population appears to manifest something more than coincidence. But, in any case, it is certainly evident that the Japanese population of California is, as a whole, ideally situated with reference to points of strategic importance, to carry into execution a tremendous program of sabotage on a mass scale should any considerable number of them be inclined to do so.

The problems of a law enforcement officer presented by this situation can only be appreciated when it is remembered that law enforcement officers do not know which of these Japanese are American citizens and which are aliens.

JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS

An additional factor in the danger and one which would probably not be apparent to persons unfamiliar with the California Japanese lies in the fact that the Japanese in this State are very closely organized. There are a large number of Japanese organizations covering every branch of life. There are Japanese agricultural, commercial, educational, social, religious and patriotic associations in every Japanese community. Almost every Japanese in the State is included in one or more of these organizations.

The actions of individual Japanese have been in the past very largely controlled by the organizations to which they belong.

Although the several organizations in Japanese communities are concerned with different fields of activity, they are all quite closely integrated by means of interlocking directorates and officers, honorary advisers and interlocking membership among the ordinary members. This organizational machinery reaching as it does into every phase of Japanese life and exercising very real control over the actions and conduct of most of the Japanese in the State is a type of organization that is ideally adapted to carrying out a plan for mass sabotage. If the leadership of the main Japanese organizations fell into the wrong hands, it is quite conceivable that some, though certainly not all, of the Japanese organizations could be utilized for carrying on a program of sabotage and fifth-column activity.

State and local law enforcement authorities have no other knowledge of the purposes and objectives of Japanese organizations than what has been acquired from common experience with the Japanese in their several communities, the investigation of all subversive matters having been left to the F.B.I. in accord with the request of the President. However, the inter-relationship of the many Japanese associations and their control over the Japanese population of the State has been a matter of general knowledge and has been apparent from items appearing in the Japanese newspapers. These Japanese newspaper items also show that in the past years there has been a close relationship between Japanese associations in California and

parent or governmental organizations in Japan and that on many occasions the associations in California have contributed to and assisted in the war effort of the Japanese government.

While we have no complete information as to the number of Japanese organizations existing in California, Japanese sources indicate that the number is large. Thus the public press carried an item from Tokyo April 25, 1941, to the effect that the Japanese "Central Council of Overseas Organizations announced that there are 2700 Japanese organizations in the United States, representatives of which will meet for a convention in Tokyo in November, 1941."

The organization of Japanese in California follows a quite definite pattern. The associations are almost invariably broken down into very small units, dependent upon geographical location and graduating into larger and larger units of the association until all are embraced in at least a state-wide organization. A typical example is the Japanese Association of the Gardena Valley which at first glance would appear to be a very small organization. It is composed, however, of a large number of other smaller organizations and thus includes within its control a very large number of persons. At the same time it is a component of larger district and state organizations. The true situation appears from a petition filed by the Japanese Association of Gardena Valley under date of September 4, 1932, directed to the Administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act, disclosing that the association represents some eleven vegetable

growers' associations in Gardena Valley, consisting of approximately 1200 members

Similarly, a resolution adopted on September 2, 1934, by the Japanese Vegetable Growers of Orange and Los Angeles counties protesting against certain provisions of the Code of Fair Competition For The Wholesale Fresh Fruit And Vegetable Distributive Industries In The Cities of Vernon and Los Angeles, shows the resolution to have been signed by a large number of Japanese, each of whom in turn was the representative of a smaller Japanese organization, the total number of individuals who are members of all of the associations being of necessity quite large. In this case the resolution was signed by representatives of the following Japanese organizations:

- Irvine Farmers Association
- San Fernando Industrial Association
- Long Beach Farmers Association
- Growers Association of San Gabriel Valley
- Vista Vegetable Growers Association
- Orange County Japanese Association
- Garden Grape and Berry Growers Association
- Nippon-California Farmers Association
- Burbank Farmers Association
- Laguna Beach Farmers Association
- Norwalk Farmers Association
- Industrial Association of Montebello
- Growers Association of San Pedro
- Japanese Association of Gardena Valley
- Lomita and WALTERIA Industrial Association
- Santa Ana, Garden Grove Japanese Association
- San Gabriel Valley Japanese Association

The Japanese social, cultural and educational associations have a similar integrated structure. At the top of the pyramid is the Japanese Association of America in Northern California, and the Japanese Central Association in Southern California. The connection between these associations and the Japanese

government has always been very close. The Japanese Association of America was organized many years ago and its by-laws provide:

"Article 3. This association is organized by the local Japanese association under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Consulate General of San Francisco."

That the Japanese associations, as organizations have in the past supported and aided the military campaigns of the Japanese government is beyond doubt. The contributions of these associations towards the Japanese war effort have been freely published in Japanese papers throughout California. Some of these newspaper items are as follows:

March 13, 1941. Thirty-two bales of tinfoil were shipped to Japan through the Japanese Consulate General and were contributed by Japanese Associations of Fresno County, Kern County, Delano and San Bernardino.

July 6, 1941. Central California Japanese Association announces the collection and transmission to the War Ministry of the sum of \$3542.05.

March 6, 1938. G. Yoshida, San Francisco Japanese Association, yesterday sent 400 pounds of tinfoil, making a record total of 2800 pounds of tinfoil which he has collected, according to the records of the Consul General's office.

The Japanese Veterans Association was similarly engaged:

March 20, 1941. It is announced that the War Veterans Associations in Japan, Germany and Italy, in keeping with the spirit of the Axis Treaty have formed joint and advisory committees to aid and establish the new world order. There are $3\frac{1}{2}$ million veterans and reservists headed by General Imei who have pledged their cooperation to Axis aims.

July 6, 1941. The Japanese Veterans Association of America, in its 66th meeting, reported the collection of \$5968.60, making a total of

829,440.34 yen collected and transmitted to Japan for use of the military services, the collection being from Japanese organizations in the following places: Chico, Monterey, Tulare, Thornton, Richmond, Sonoma County, Eden Township, Alameda County, Marin County, Lodi, Mountain View, Alvarado, San Benito County, Contra Costa County, Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Redwood City, Vacaville, San Mateo, Bingham, Utah, Berkeley, Oakland, San Francisco, Pescadero, Salinas, Ogden, Utah, Reno, Nevada, Honeyville, Rock Springs, Wyoming, Idaho Falls, Idaho, Salt Lake City."

The same item announces that during the five years since the outbreak of the China incident, the organization has collected 850,000 yen for the aid of Japanese soldiers and a tremendous number of bundles for Japanese soldiers overseas. It was announced further that because of the American freezing policy against Japan it would no longer be possible to transmit relief funds and that the organization had decided to disband.

At one time it is said the association numbered 8,000 members and at the meeting at which dissolution was decided upon some 300 representatives were present. At that meeting it was announced that \$2300 which had not been transmitted to Japan was caught by the freezing order. The meeting closed with the showing of a Japanese motion picture entitled "Flaming Skies".

This organization sponsored the tour of Major G. Tanaka of the Japanese Army and a member of the Army General Staff, who arrived in San Francisco January 1, 1941, with full uniform, sword and medals and toured the State lecturing before various Japanese groups, eventually returning to Japan via New York.

While here, he is reported to have said: "Japan and the United States will go to war this autumn."

PREFECTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

These associations are composed of natives of a particular prefecture living in the locality where the association is located. They usually hold annual joint conventions attended by natives from that particular prefecture, who come from all over the United States. There are twenty-one prefectural societies in San Francisco alone. These associations, like most other Japanese organizations, have in past years actively engaged in the collection of money and materials for the Japanese war effort. Most of these funds are accumulated by the associations as gifts from members, usually made to commemorate some family occurrence, as a birth, death, marriage or departure on a trip, the money being transmitted to Japan. No one knows how much material and money has been collected by these organizations, but the Japanese newspapers have been replete for years with items of which the following are typical:

March 6, 1938. Mr. Shidgu Oka on behalf of the Okayama Overseas Association, has been appointed by the Collection Committee and is engaged in collecting army service funds in San Bernardino from natives of Okayama.

Visalia. February 13, 1939. Natives of Hiroshima Prefecture, Anza District, Village of Yakki, each contributed \$10 to buy bundles for the families of soldiers sent over seas from the village. The funds were sent to the Japanese Town Hall in Visalia.

The Japanese Produce Associations have similarly supported the Japanese war effort. For example, Japanese papers in 1937 carried the thanks and acknowledgment of the Japanese Minister of War for contributions to army funds of the Chula Vista Mellon Growers Association as follows:

Referring to the recent incident and the service funds and packages contributed for the expeditionary forces, I am grateful, and hereby express my most sincere thanks.
Signed General Sugiyama, Minister of War.
Dated December 19, 1937.

July 27, 1941. It was announced that the Niland Produce Association contributed \$35 to the Japanese Military Attache of the Imperial Embassy in Washington, D. C.

Besides sending financial and material support to Japan, the Japanese associations have also engaged as organizations, and almost uniformly, in promoting loyalty to Japan and the Japanese Emperor in the hearts of all Japanese in California.

In Tokyo, under date of April 25, 1941, the Central Council of Overseas Organizations announced that there are 2700 Japanese organizations in the United States, representatives of which will meet for a conference in Tokyo in November, 1941. The character of the Central Council of Overseas Organizations is easily determined from the nature of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, which is the most important organization in the Central Council. The Imperial Rule Assistance Association is the Japanese Fascist Party and its officers are the present heads of the Japanese government. The Japanese papers in California have from time to time carried news items

concerning the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which are not without significance. For example, under date of October 11, 1941, it is announced from Tokyo that the association has decided (1) to assemble and study all reports on the Far Eastern situation; (2) to completely propagandize the advance Asia idea; (3) to work in co-operative planning; (4) to arrange to shift a portion of the work to Japanese leaders and organizations abroad.

On September 4, 1941, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association announced the formation of a subsidiary organization of Japanese youth over the age of 21 years to follow the same policy as the parent organization, with branches in every Prefecture in Japan, to be formed with the aid of officials of the War, Navy, Home and Education Ministries. And on September 7, 1941, the Congress of Japan-Italian Cultural Society met at Rimini, Italy, the subjects under discussion including (1) the Fascist Party and its political functions in the lives of the Italian people; (2) Japanese Nationalists and the function of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in the lives of the Japanese people; (3) Japanese youth organizations.

While ostensibly there is no branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in the United States, an organization in California with similar aims is the Military Virtue Society of North America, with headquarters at Alvarado, Alameda County, and a branch office in Tokyo. The purpose

of this organization is to instill the Japanese Military Code of Boshido and to teach fencing and other Japanese military exercises among the Japanese throughout North America. This organization is regarded as the most strongly nationalistic Japanese organization in the country and probably the most dangerous.

Although not organized until 1931, its membership and activities have been widespread for several years. Simply as illustrative of its wide territorial extent and rapid spread, is the following item:

"February 13, 1938. Visalia. Yesterday the local branch of the Military Virtue Society of North America in Dinuba met jointly with four other branches, with all members in attendance. Henceforth meetings will be held Tuesday night every week. The Southern California branch of the Military Virtue Society will on July 20th, beginning at noon in the Koyasan Hall, Los Angeles, hold its yearly military virtue festival and military (fencing) exercises with groups from places as follows competing: Brawley, El Centro, Central School, Los Angeles, Uptown School, Los Angeles, Keystone, Gamita, Redondo Beach, Baldwin, Hawthorne, El Monte, San Bernardino, Riverside, Coachella, Pasadena, Sawtelle, Santa Monica, Alpine, Huntington Beach, Oceanside, San Diego and Chula Vista, in all numbering 26 groups. A heated contest is anticipated."

The manner in which the Military Virtue Society is closely integrated with other Japanese organizations, both business and social, is well illustrated by the postal addresses of some of its branches. For example, in Alvarado, Alameda County, Post Office Box 215 is the address of the following:

- (1) Headquarters' Military Virtue Society
of North America
- (2) Kinyai Kumia Finance Association
- (3) Japanese-American News Correspondent
- (4) New World Sun Correspondent
- (5) Hochi Shimbun Correspondent
- (6) Alvarado Japanese School
- (7) Takichi Nakamura (President)
Military Virtue Society of North America

In Sebastopol, Post Office Box 57 is the address of the following:

- (1) M. V. S. of N. A.
- (2) Japanese Sunday School
- (3) Hiroshima Prefectural Society
- (4) Sabura Baseball Team

In Suisun, Post Office Box 252 is the address of:

- (1) M. M. S. of N. A.
- (2) Mint Grill
- (3) Suisun Fishing Club

In Auburn, Post Office Box 57 is the address of:

- (1) M. V. S. of N. A.
- (2) Japanese School
- (3) Young Men's Buddhist Association
- (4) Young Women's Buddhist Association
- (5) Buddhist Church

In Lindsay, 157 Mount Vernon Avenue is the address of:

- (1) M. V. S. of N. A.
- (2) Japanese School
- (3) Lindsay Women's Association

The location of the regional headquarters of the Military Virtue Society of North America are:

Southern California area:	230 Terminal Island
Seattle Branch:	503 Main Street
Fresno Area:	832 F Street
Sacramento Area:	1300 Fourth Street

Another Japanese organizational activity which is worth noting is the Kibei Shimin movement. The Kibei Shimin movement was sponsored by Japanese Association of America and had as its policy the encouragement of the return to America from Japan of American-born Japanese. At the time the movement commenced it was ascertained that there were around 50,000 American-born Japanese in Japan. The Japanese Association of America sent representatives to Japan to confer with Prefectural officials on the problems of financing and transportation, and a policy of publicity to induce these Japanese to return to America. The Japanese Association of America also arranged with the steamship companies for special rates for groups of ten or more returning to America and requested all Japanese associations to secure employment for returning American-born Japanese. In addition, they printed leaflets and sponsored lectures throughout Japan to urge American-born

Japanese to return to this country. That this campaign was successful in securing the return of a large number of American-born Japanese is apparent.

Newspaper items such as the following are typical:

"May, 1936. Tatsuki Sabada, President of the Woddland Japanese Association returned to America with several American-born Japanese whose return he sponsored, and reported on his efforts on behalf of the Kibei movement."

Though born in America, most of the Japanese who have returned to this country as a result of the Kibei movement are unable to speak English. These American-born Japanese, educated in Japan, and who have returned to this country instilled with loyalty to the Emperor and with Japanese patriotic fervor, have formed an organization of their own known as the Kibei Shimin which is evidently of considerable size. On February 24, 1941, a San Francisco Japanese newspaper carried the following item, which gives some idea of the extent of the Kibei movement:

The convention committee of the Kibei Shimin, together with representatives of the Japanese organizations backing them, met at the Japanese Association Hall in San Francisco to discuss plans for the convention. It was decided to have a contest for a fifty word slogan for the convention for which prizes would be given. Slogans should be mailed to the Kibei Shimin Convention, 1623 Webster Street, San Francisco.

That Japanese in California are thoroughly conscious of and interested in their relationship to military figures in Japan is illustrated by the following item:

The Japanese-American News:
"San Francisco, August 14, 1941. Admiral Neimi, Commander and Chief of our squadron dispatched to the South Pacific, and upon whose shoulders rests the full power of the Japanese Navy and pressure in the South Pacific, has relatives in Fowler we heard. After seeking and looking for them it was disclosed that in the area lived a farmer by name of Akira Soraoka. We heard from his wife, 'He is our younger cousin, not our brother. Three years ago Neimi was attached to the party of Prince Chichibu and attended the crowning of the former King George VI of England, and on his way through the United States back to Japan we saw him in Fresno, and later received from the Admiral's elder sister Mineko detailed letters about our birthplace and about the admiral. Seich is a good man and we did not think he would go to the front. However, having been entrusted with great national responsibility, we pray from a distance that he will live completely free from accident.'"

There are also Japanese organizations devoted to the worship of particular persons. For example, the Meiji Kai, which is devoted to the worship of the Emperor Meiji. Also the Togo Kai, devoted to the worship of Admiral Togo and holding observances, particularly on the 10th day of August, in commemoration of the Battle of the Japan Sea. This society has headquarters in Japan and branches throughout the United States, in San Francisco the Togo Society being at 1860 Buchanan Street, in Sacramento at 1309½ Fourth Street. At the same address in Sacramento is also located the Japanese Association of Sacramento, the Sacramento Produce Association, and the Sacramento Sewing School. The personnel of the Togo

Kai is thought to be composed mainly of former naval officers and reserve officers.

Another important Japanese organization existing in California is the Japanese Tourist Bureau, which, at the suggestion of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, changed its name to the East Asia Travel Agency. This organization is a subsidiary of the Board of Tourist Industries operating under the Japanese Ministry of Communications. It maintained agencies in a number of cities in the United States, usually in connection with Japanese transportation companies. It published a series of pamphlets in English on Japan, Japanese art, culture, etc., and made available motion picture films through the Japanese Consulate on Japan. It also sponsored broadcasts in English from Japan for the benefit of American-born Japanese.

One of these persons thus sponsored was Kazumaro (Buddy) Uno, an American-born Japanese formerly on the staff of the New World Sun newspaper. He was employed by the Japanese Tourist Bureau to travel to Japan, China, Korea and Manchukuo, and returned to the United States where he was given office space in the office of the Consulate General in San Francisco, from which headquarters he made trips over the entire west coast making speeches to groups of American-born Japanese.

The significance of these integrated Japanese associations lies in the fact that through them it is possible for those at the head to exercise control over the conduct of other

Japanese throughout the State. All persons coming into close contact with the Japanese in California have seen repeated manifestations of such control. Many examples could be cited. The experience of Mr. Homer Harris, Secretary-Manager of the Associated Produce Dealers and Brokers of Los Angeles, a concern which has one of the largest produce markets in the State is typical. In 1939 the commission merchants in his market had under consideration the matter of charging an increased percentage as commission, and called a mass meeting of commission merchants in the market to consider the question. Although more than half of the commission houses in the market were Japanese, only one Japanese came, and he was Secretary of the Japanese Produce Merchants Association. The white commission merchants insisted on talking to his members as being merchants like themselves. The Japanese representative said he would try to get his people out for the week following. When the day arrived, only one Japanese merchant appeared with the Secretary. However, about ten days later the Japanese commission men through their secretary announced a willingness to increase their commission rate and notices were thereupon sent out to the growers. A week later the secretary of the Japanese Produce Merchants Association came back to the white commission men and informed them they could not stand by their agreement which they had made and signed. When they were asked why they could not the secretary informed Mr. Harris that although the Jap-

anese commission men hated to welsh on the agreement they were compelled to do so by the Central Japanese Association, which was insistent on no increase in commissions as a result of representations made to the Central Japanese Association by the Japanese Southern California Farm Federation, an organization of Japanese growers. Indeed through his years of experience, Mr. Harris states that every detail of the business of Japanese commission men in his market is subject to the control of the Japanese associations, and it has always been evident that no Japanese can take any action contrary to the orders and dictates of the Japanese Associations to which he belongs.

With integrated organizations such as these exercising such complete control over the conduct of all Japanese in the State, it is quite evident that it would be extremely easy for those at the top to direct the Japanese throughout the State and wherever located in a wide-spread simultaneous campaign of sabotage which could carry the most serious consequences.

ALIEN LAND LAW

The California Alien Land Law is the only statute available to law enforcement officers to meet the situation presented by the presence of Japanese in many strategic localities. The statute is, however, by no means a complete remedy for the condition. In some of the most menacing situations the citizenship of the parties has been found to be such that the Alien Land Law has no application. However, in spite of

its limitations I believe the statute is applicable in enough serious cases to be of some assistance at least in meeting the law enforcement problem.

The purpose of the Alien Land Law is to reserve ownership and control of the land, either to citizens or to those aliens who are eligible to become citizens. The statute denies to aliens who are ineligible to citizenship the right to acquire or possess real property or any interest in it except insofar as such rights may be conferred by a treaty between the alien country and the United States. The statute declares a conspiracy to violate its terms to be a felony. It also provides that the interest of any alien in real property held in violation of the terms of the law shall escheat to the State. These are the only sanctions provided. In previous efforts to enforce the Alien Land Law great difficulty was experienced because of the lack of evidence to prove the alien's place of birth from which his lack of citizenship and ineligibility thereto would appear. In 1927 two sections were added to the statute which were intended to place upon the defendant-alien the burden of proving citizenship, but these sections have been held to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court for all practical purposes. It is to be hoped that the alien registration records of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service will be made available for use in evidence in Alien Land Law cases.

I have requested Major Schofield, who is the Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General in charge of Immigration and Naturalization Service on behalf of all of the law enforcement officers of the State for such permission. If the alien registration records are not made available no doubt the same difficulties of proof will be experienced as in former years. On February 2 of this year, I called a meeting which was attended by the District Attorneys and Sheriffs of some 40 counties, at which it was decided that an immediate survey should be made of the land ownership in each county and that appropriate proceedings should be commenced in cases where the Alien Land Law was being violated. The first step in the survey was the preparation of maps for each county showing all lands owned, leased or occupied by Japanese. It was not until these maps were prepared that we realized how thoroughly the Japanese had infiltrated themselves into every strategic spot in our coastal and valley counties.

CONSENSUS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS UPON THE SERIOUS-
NESS OF THE SITUATION AND
THE STEPS WHICH SHOULD BE
TAKEN TO REMEDY IT

Upon learning that the House Committee upon National Defense Migration desired to ascertain the nature and extent of the law enforcement problem arising from the presence of enemy aliens in California, I wrote to all Sheriffs, District Attorneys and Chiefs of Police in the larger cities of the State, asking their views on the matter, and particularly on

1. What in your opinion is the extent of the danger by way of sabotage and fifth-column activities in your jurisdiction and in the State as a whole arising from the presence of enemy aliens?

2. Do you believe that the danger can be adequately controlled by treating all enemy aliens alike regardless of nationality, or do you believe that we should differentiate among them as to nationality?

3. What protective measures do you believe should be taken with reference to each nationality or with reference to enemy aliens as a whole, in order to eliminate the danger of sabotage and fifth-column activities?

Photostatic copies of the replies received to this inquiry are attached hereto as Exhibit "B". These letters make evident, I believe, that it is almost a universal conviction among law enforcement officers in California that there is grave and immediate danger of sabotage and fifth-column activities from the Japanese population and that their removal at once from the vicinity of vital establishments and areas is imperative in order to eliminate such danger. The letters also express their opinions as to the relative danger from Japanese, German and Italian aliens.

THE VIEWS OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS
AS TO THE EFFECT UPON CALIFORNIA
AGRICULTURE OF THE REMOVAL OF
JAPANESE THEREFROM

It seems quite plain that the necessities of the present situation require the removal of the Japanese from a considerable portion if not from all of California. Such a course will obviously have a definite effect upon agriculture in this State. While I do not feel qualified to prophesy on

this subject, I have been asked to present to the Committee the view of a considerable number of farm organizations which are undoubtedly so qualified. Consequently, I am attaching hereto as Exhibit "C" photostatic copies of letters expressing the views of the Grower-Shipper Vegetable Association of Salinas, Western Growers' Protective Association of Los Angeles, Associated Produce Dealers & Brokers of Los Angeles and the Farm Bureaus of Butte County, Fresno County, Imperial County, Kern County, Los Angeles County, Merced County, Orange County, Riverside County, Sacramento County, San Bernardino County, San Joaquin County, Siskiyou County, Solano County, Sonoma County, Stanislaus County, Sutter County, Tulare County, Yolo County and Yuba County. While these letters must speak for themselves, the organizations are consistently of the opinion that the removal of Japanese from California would have an appreciable but not a serious effect upon California Agriculture.

CONCLUSION

During these difficult times State and local law enforcement officers have uniformly received the finest cooperation from the Intelligence Services of the United States Navy and the United States Army, as well as from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This latter organization, charged as it is with our internal security, and our protection against espionage and sabotage, has had a tremendous task and

one of peculiar difficulty in California by reason of the very large number of aliens here, and the numerous vital war industries and defense installations. Those of us who are sufficiently close to law enforcement work to realize the size and intricacies of the problem and the difficulties of investigation with which the F.B.I. has had to contend are of the opinion that the Bureau has always been on the alert, diligent in its efforts, co-operative with State and local authorities, and has done the best job possible under the circumstances to protect our State against all subversive activities.

EARL WARREN
Attorney General of the
State of California

PARTICULAR POINTS WHERE
JAPANESE ARE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT
TO STRATEGIC POINTS AS SHOWN BY
MAPS OF COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA

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EXHIBIT "A"

ALAMEDA COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Japs adjacent to new Livermore Military Airport.

2. Japs adjacent to Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads.

Sheet 2. 1. Japs in vicinity of Oakland Airport.

2. Japs in vicinity of Holt Caterpillar Tractor Company, San Leandro.

3. Many Japs along Western Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-ways.

4. Many Japs on the approaches to the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.

5. Many Japs on the approaches to the Dumbarton Bridge, including the highway bridge, Southern Pacific and Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct Bridges.

6. Japs adjacent to the sugar refinery near Alvarado.

7. 4 Japs directly on the Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct, and many more in close vicinity.

8. 8 or 10 Japs within 1- mile of the Western Portal of the Hetch Hetchy Tunnel.

BAY CITIES MAP:

1. Heavy sprinkling of Japs in West Berkeley in vicinity of numerous defense industries.

2. Heavy sprinkling of Japs in West Oakland in the vicinity of industries and the U. S. Naval Depot.

3. In South Oakland, Japs in the vicinity of Moore Ship Yards, Southern Pacific and Western Pacific shops and Santa Fe freight yard.

4. Numerous Japs in Alameda within a few minutes of the Naval Air Base, San Francisco Bay Airdrome and Bethlehem ship yards.

BUTTE COUNTY

- Sheet 2.
1. Jap adjacent to Chico Air Port.
 2. 2 Japs along Cherokee Canal and Northern Canal.
 3. Japs in the vicinity of numerous highway and railroad bridges near Gridley, Biggs, Oroville and Chico.
 4. Numerous Japs in the vicinity of vital Feather River levees between Gridley and Oroville.

COLUSA COUNTY

Sheet 1. Jap within 2 miles of East Park Reservoir
Dam.

Sheet 2. Numerous Japs on vital Sacramento River
levees in the neighborhood of Colusa and Grimes.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Numerous Japs on Webb Tract, Holland Tract, Orward Tract, all of which are inflammable islands enclosed by levees.

2. Numerous Japs on main line Santa Fe Railroad in the vicinity of Oakley and on Southern Pacific main line in the vicinity of Brentwood and Byron.

3. Japs adjacent to highway bridge across San Joaquin River between Byron and Stockton.

Sheet 2. 1. Japs in vicinity of California Cap Works and within 2 miles of Richmond shipyards, Ford Motor Company, Standard Oil Refinery, Standard Oil Tank Farm and Giant Powder Works.

2. 4 Japs within 2 miles of Broadway Low Level Highway Tunnel.

3. Japs within 1- mile of Lafayette Dam.

4. Jap within 1- mile of St. Mary's College to be used as a Navy Training School.

5. Jap at mouth of vital Santa Fe Tunnel Glen Frazer.

6. Numerous Japs within 2 miles of very high Santa Fe Viaduct at Muir.

7. Numerous Japs within a few miles of Shell Oil Refinery, at Martinez.

8. Numerous Japs within a few miles of Associated Oil Refinery at Avon.

9. Numerous Japs adjacent to airport at Concord, power station at Concord and Cowell Portland Cement Company.

FRESNO COUNTY

1. Sheet 2 of the map shows Japanese located adjacent to the Shell Oil Tank Farm in the Coalinga Oil Field.

2. Sheet 4 shows three Japanese tracts owned by the State Farm Company, adjacent to the main line railroad, main north and south telephone line and Tidewater Associated Oil Company pipeline. This corporation is known to have engaged in shipping farm machinery, under subterfuges, to Manchukuo.

3. Sheet 6 shows a number of Japanese not far from the new Friant Dam.

4. Sheet 11 shows a tremendous disbursal of Japanese throughout the Fresno area, with innumerable roads giving access to main facilities, including railroads, highways, telephone lines, pipe lines, Chandler Airport and Hammond Field Airport.

KINGS COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Japanese oil company in Kettleman Hills Oil Fields.

Sheet 2. 1. Jap in vicinity of Kettleman Oil Fields.

Sheet 3. 1. Jap adjacent to Kings River Bridge close to Southern California Gas Company pipe line and near Lemoore Air Base.

MADERA COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Jap adjacent to Madera City Water Works, and P.G.&E. Substation.

2. Japs in close vicinity to highway and railway bridge across the Fresno River.

Sheet 3. 1. Japanese in vicinity of important warehouses.

MARIN COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Japs in Sausalito close to Fort Baker, Golden Gate Bridge, with full view of traffic in and out of San Francisco Bay.

2. Japanese in Belvedere, with full view of all traffic through Raccoon Straits and San Francisco Bay, and within 1- mile of Naval Depot at California City.

3. In Sausalito, Jap across the street from boat works.

Sheet 2. 1. 15 Japs adjacent to United States Coast Guard Station, Drakes Bay, Point Reyes Light House, U. S. Naval Compass Station, telephone company transpacific broadcasting, RCA transpacific broadcasting and U. S. Air Force Bombing Practice Range. These people also have immediate access to 25- miles of uninhabited open beach.

2. Japs along water conduit supplying Hamilton Field.

MENDOCINO COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Japanese at bridge and important
levee at Hopland.

2. Japanese adjacent to airport at
Ukiah.

MERCED COUNTY

Sheet 3. 1. Many Japs in vicinity of important
railroad and highway bridges across the Merced River.

MONTEREY COUNTY

1. Sheet 2 of the map shows Japanese living in close proximity to the highway bridge across the Pajaro River, the sole highway connection between Fort McQuaide and Camp Ord.
2. On tracts 55 and 8 Japanese are living immediately adjacent to Fort Ord.
3. Tract 50 is located on the highway over which all traffic to Fort Ord passes.
4. Japanese Tract No. 75 is immediately adjacent to the experimental station where the only Guayule seedlings in the United States are being grown and is directly across the road from the Salinas Airport.
5. Tracts 21, 22, 28, 26 and 29 are immediately adjacent to an emergency landing field.
6. Tracts 82, 34 and 79 extend on both sides of a railroad underpass of sufficient importance to warrant the continued presence of armed guards.
7. Tract 133 is on the Salinas River and includes a stretch of levee regarded as extremely hazardous in the event of a break because it would result in flooding the Spreckels Sugar Refinery.
8. Tract 100 is immediately adjacent to a quarry where explosives are stored.
9. The map of the City of Salinas shows a large Japanese subdivision adjacent to the P.G.&E. Substation and close to the Southern Pacific railroad yards.

NAPA COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Japs in vicinity of the important
bridge across the Napa River, at Napa.

2. Jap in vicinity of Gordon Valley
Dam.

PLACER COUNTY

1. Sheet 3 shows a large number of Japanese congregated in the vicinity of Auburn, with easy access to the railroad and highway through Donner Pass. These lines have a large number of vulnerable tunnels, trestles and slides, and are not only main lines to the East but are supply lines between the Naval Ammunition Dump at Hawthorne, Nevada, and the Pacific Naval Bases.

2. ROSEVILLE: Japanese adjacent to Southern Pacific machine shops, round houses and freight yards.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

Sheet 2. 1. Many Japs along important Sacramento River levees and near important highway and railroad bridges across the river at Sacramento and other places.

2. Many Japs adjacent to Sacramento Municipal airport.

3. Japs adjacent to P.G.&E. Substation.

4. Japs close to Mather Field.

5. Japs close to McClellan Field.

6. Japs close to American River Bridges.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO:

1. Japs immediately adjacent to State Capitol and State Offices, "M" Street Bridge, Southern Pacific shops and round houses, and P.G.&E. power plants.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. 30 miles of open coast broken by small water courses with a Jap on every water course.

2. 30 miles of main railroad and highway easily blocked by slides, etc., with Japs throughout their entire length.

3. Large number of Japs within few miles of Naval Ammunition Depot and on both sides of main highway from Depot.

4. Japs at bridge across San Luis Rey River, carrying all traffic to and from Ammunition Depot.

5. Japs immediately adjacent to water wells, pumps and pipelines supplying important military reservations.

Sheet 2. 1. Japs along water lines supplying all of central portion of the county.

Sheet 7. 1. Jap adjacent to Camp Callan.

2. Jap adjacent to Marine Rifle Range.

3. Jap adjacent to power line supplying Camp Callan.

4. Japs adjacent to all highway and railroad bridges across the San Diego River.

5. Japs adjacent to all dams supplying water to San Diego and vicinity.

6. Japs surrounding Solar Aircraft Plant at National City.

7. Japs surrounding Rohr Aircraft Parts Plant at Chula Vista.

8. Japs close to main water pumping plant supplying Coronado and Naval Air Station at North Island.

9. Japs adjacent to Navy Airport at Reem Field.

10. Japs adjacent to Army Airport at Border Field.

11. Japs adjacent to all power lines supplying the City of San Diego and vicinity.

(San Diego County, continued)

12. Numerous Japs sprinkled throughout City of Coronado with full view of all shipping in and out of San Diego Bay.

13. Japs in the vicinity of U. S. Destroyer Base.

14. Japs in the vicinity of U. S. Naval Supply Depot.

15. Japs in the vicinity of Coast Guard Depot.

16. Japs in the vicinity of Ryan Airplane Plant.

17. Japs in the vicinity of 3 Consolidated Aircraft Plants.

18. Japs in the vicinity of the U. S. Marine Corps Base, Naval Training Station and Fort Rosencrans Military Reservation.

19. Japs overlooking Municipal Airport.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

STOCKTON:

1. Jap on the Stockton Deep Water Channel across from Quartermasters' Motor Depot.
2. Japs adjacent to P.G.&E. Power Plant and P.G.&E. Gas Plant.
3. Japs adjacent to Western Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Yards.
4. Japs adjacent to U.S. Air Corps In Transit Depot.
5. Japs adjacent to Stockton Field, U. S. Army Airport.
6. Japs surrounding San Joaquin County General Hospital.
7. Japs along Southern Pacific and Western Pacific right-of-ways.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

1. Sheet 3 of the map shows tract 1 is occupied by Japanese at Cambria where a submarine recently torpedoed two American ships.

2. Sheet 4 of the map shows tracts 64-69 inclusive on the bluffs along the ocean shore. Japanese in this vicinity have been reported to be farming within a grenade-throw of Coast defense guns.

3. The strip of Coast from Pismo south into Santa Barbara County is an extremely flat, open beach, perfectly adapted to landing operations and is, as shown by the map, occupied almost exclusively by Japanese.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Japanese along coast and in vicinity
of Pescadero.

Sheet 2. 1. Japanese in vicinity of Half Moon Bay.
2. Jap near Half Moon Bay substation.
3. Jap near San Mateo substation.
4. Japs adjacent to Belmont Airport.
5. Japs adjacent to important war industries
in San Carlos.
6. Japs in vicinity of San Carlos Airport.
7. Japs on the approaches to Dumbarton Bridge,
highway, railroad and Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY

1. On sheet 1 of the map is shown a strip of beach at the north end of the county extending to Pismo, which beach is entirely open to landing in both Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, and in each county Japanese are living almost the entire length of the beach.

2. On the map of the City of Santa Maria the following Japanese-owned parcels are located in the vicinity of strategic points:

a. 60, 61 and 63 are adjacent to the principal San Francisco-Los Angeles telephone lines, main power lines and Pacific Coast Highway;

b. 58, 102 and 53 are close to a gas storage plant and power substation;

c. 65 is next to the hospital;

d. 56 is next to the water reservoir and water works;

e. 56 and 96 are close to the United States Airport and the latter tract is also close to a hospital.

3. The Santa Maria Oil Field is practically surrounded by Japanese-occupied lands on the north side, and on parcel No. 113 there are Japanese actually living within the oil fields.

4. Tract 70 is adjacent to the water plant and close to the Orcutt Oil Field.

5. Japanese lands in the vicinity of Lompoc completely cover the only entrance to Camp Cook where the only armored division of the Army on the Coast will be shortly located. The road to Camp Cook passes through the City of Lompoc and all traffic to and from the Camp must pass under the scrutiny of several Japanese occupants on various tracts of land. Those Japs are also immediately adjacent to the Camp Cook water wells. They can, with very little difficulty, block the entrance to Camp Cook since the southern end of the camp is extremely mountainous and completely impassable and the northern end is almost the same by reason of mountains

(Santa Barbara County, continued)

and barrancas with perpendicular sides, some of which are 50 to 60 feet deep.

6. Sheet 3 of the map is noteworthy inasmuch as it shows the Santa Ynez Valley, a valley equally fertile with the Santa Maria Valley, but with no strategic points located in it, and not a single Japanese living in it.

7. On sheet 3 it is shown that the El Capitan Oil Field is heavily infiltrated with Japanese. This is a particularly important oil field because of the extremely high gravity of the oil produced there. These Japanese and many others further south are abreast of the main railroad, telephone lines, power line and highway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, and the only such highway between Camp Cook and points south. Sheet 3 of the map shows the coast road with a large number of high trestles and bridges, the destruction of any of which would make the roads, both vehicle and rail, impassable and would leave them in such a condition that it would take a very long time to repair them.

8. Sheet 4 shows Japanese parcel 14 close to the Goleta Oil Field. Japanese parcels 13, 15, 16, 18 and 19 are in close proximity to the Santa Barbara Airport, 2 important gas storage plants, gas lines, main railroad line, main highway and radio broadcasting station. (Shelled by Jap submarine.)

9. In the vicinity of the City of Santa Barbara the U. S. Lighthouse on the Coast is completely surrounded by Japanese-occupied lands which are situated on the bluff overlooking the sea.

10. On sheet 4 it will be observed that in the vicinity of Montecito the Summerland Oil Field, with oil wells located on long piers extending into the sea, is completely surrounded by Japanese-occupied lands.

11. Japanese properties in Santa Barbara are so located that if their occupants acted in unison they could, within a space of a few hours, destroy railroad and highway communications with all points north and south, make the passage from Camp Cook south impossible, fire four important oil fields, destroy north and south telephone connections, several large gas plants, a lighthouse and a radio station and be in a position to assist an enemy landing on the Coast.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Jap near Southern Pacific Railway and highway overpass at Sargent and Pajaro River Bridge.

2. Many Japs along Southern Pacific right-of-way.

3. Japs on Coyote Creek in vicinity of important dams.

Sheet 3. 1. Number of Japs within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Permanente Magnesium and Cement Plants.

2. Japs adjacent to Stanford Airport.

3. Japs within less than 1 mile from Palo Alto Airport.

4. Japs within 1 mile of Mackay Radio Station.

5. Moffett Field surrounded by Japs on 3 sides.

6. Jap adjacent to Hendy Iron Works at Sunnyvale.

7. Japs on Southern Pacific right-of-way at Alviso.

8. Japs in vicinity of Radio Station KQW.

9. Japs along Southern Pacific right-of-way between Palo Alto and San Jose.

10. Japs adjacent to San Jose airport.

11. Many Japs along Southern Pacific right-of-way between San Jose and Morgan Hill.

12. Japs along Southern Pacific and Western Pacific right-of-ways between San Jose and Milpitas.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

- Sheet 1.
1. Japs adjacent to Camp McQuaide.
 2. Japs adjacent to all highways leading to Camp McQuaide.
 3. Japs on Southern Pacific right-of-way between Aptos and Watsonville.
 4. Japs along beach in neighborhood of Watsonville.
 5. Japs at bridges across the Pajaro River.
 6. Japs in Chittenden Pass through which the main highway and railroad pass.

SHASTA COUNTY

Sheet 4. 1. Jap in vicinity of Hat Creek Power
House and Dam.

SOLANO COUNTY

Sheet 1. FAIRFIELD: 1. Jap adjacent to P.G.&E.
substation and P.G.&E. gas plant.

2. Jap in vicinity of
Vacaville fire department and telephone exchange.

Sheet 2. 1. Japs on Ryer Island,
Liberty Island and Prospect with important levees.

SONOMA COUNTY

Sheet 2. 1. Number of Japs within 2 miles
of Petaluma Airport.

STANISLAUS COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Large number of Japs in fire hazard area.

2. Japanese in immediate vicinity of 2 important reservoirs, one of which is emergency seaplane landing area.

3. Jap at Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge across Tuolumne River at Waterford.

Sheet 2. 1. Many Japs in fire hazard area.

2. Jap adjacent to Hetch Hetchy Power Line.

3. Jap within 1- mile of Turlock Bomb Factory.

4. Japs in vicinity of explosive mixing plant at Modesto.

5. Japs at important highway and railroad bridges across Tuolumne River.

6. Japs at important highway and railroad bridges across Stanislaus River.

7. Japs along main north and south telephone lines, railroad lines and highway "99" between Turlock and Salida.

8. Numerous Japs along railroad between Bomb Factory and Modesto.

Sheet 2. 1. Japs in vicinity of important irrigation pumping plants.

Sheet 3. 1. Jap on main highway and Southern Pacific right-of-way at Newman.

SUTTER COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Many Japs near important levees
in the vicinity of Yuba City.

Sheet 2. 1. Many Japs in vicinity of important
levees along Feather and Yuba Rivers.

TEHAMA COUNTY

Sheet 2. Jap on Southern Pacific right-of-way
near important highway bridge across Sacramento River.

Sheet 4. Japs in vicinity of important highway
bridge and Red Bluff.

TULARE COUNTY

Sheet 1. Japs along electric transmission
line from Big Creek to Los Angeles.

VENTURA COUNTY

- Sheet 1.
1. Jap in oil tank farm at Ventura.
 2. Japs surrounding water plant in Ventura.
 3. Japs at bridge for highway, gas lines, power lines, and power lines across Santa Clara River.
 4. Japs adjacent to power substations near Santa Paula and Oxnard.
 5. Harbor at Heuneme surrounded by Japs.
 6. Japs at important highway and railroad bridge across Santa Clara River.

- Sheet 4.
1. Japs along highway, natural gas and power lines between Santa Paula and Piru.

YOLO COUNTY

Sheet 1. 1. Jap on Southern Pacific right-of-way near Zamora.

2. Japs surrounding important warehouses in Woodland.

Sheet 2. 1. Many Japs along important Sacramento River levees.

2. Japs along P.G.&E. power line.

3. Japs adjacent to radio station.

4. Japs adjacent to important railroad, highway bridges across Sacramento River at Sacramento.

5. Japs in neighborhood of important pumping plant, failure of which would result in flooding Sacramento airport and important industrial areas.

YUBA COUNTY

Sheet 2. 1. Japs in vicinity of important levees around Marysville.

2. Japs in vicinity of important railroad and highway bridges across Yuba and Feather Rivers, Marysville.