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FOR CONFIDENTIAL USETHE CONTROL PROGRAM

Never before in the history of the world has a democratic nation, battling for its life against three powerful dictatorships, attempted to take more than 100,000 of its residents--some aliens, most of them citizens--and place them quickly, humanely but firmly in guarded resettlement areas.

There have been great migrations before, historic movements, dramatic, terrible, or pathetic--the great mass exodus of the people of Israel from Egypt, the migration of the Acadians to Louisiana, the transfer of the Indians to their reservations, the flight of the Okies and the Arkies from the dustbowl. But none of these could compare with the American evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast in 1942. Never before had a mass migration been conducted with such advance planning and under such extreme difficulties. The dustbowl migration in the thirties averaged 7,000 a month; the Japanese were to be moved 30,000 a month.

In December 1941, there were approximately 113,000 Japanese--72,000 Nisei or American-born and 41,000 alien Issei--in the four western states of California, Arizona, Oregon and Washington. Almost since December 7, there had been a growing demand that these Japanese be removed from the vital Western Defense Command and its strategic military and industrial centers. In some quarters, this demand called for the instant slaughter or at least imprisonment of every Japanese. In others, incarceration was urged of all suspected Japanese and complete freedom, under surveillance, for all others.

Here, mirroring the changing attitude of the public and the decisions of governmental authorities, is a brief record of what actually happened:

The Control Program--2

Dec. 7, 1941--Police surround leading Japanese districts and consulates in leading cities. Provost Marshal General Allen Gullion orders round-up of all "previously known suspicious aliens." Travel forbidden to Japanese aliens.

Dec. 8, 1941--Treasury Department seizes all Japanese banks and businesses.

Dec. 9, 1941--Many Japanese language schools closed.

Dec. 11, 1941--F.B.I. warns against possession of cameras or guns by aliens.

Dec. 15, 1941--Three-man civilian boards will give hearings to arrested aliens. Restrictions on financial transactions relaxed.

Dec. 27, 1941--Attorney General orders all enemy aliens in West to surrender short-wave radios and cameras.

Dec. 30, 1941--California revokes liquor licenses held by alien Japanese.

Jan. 1, 1942--Attorney General freezes travel by all enemy aliens, orders surrender of weapons.

Jan 14, 1942--President Roosevelt orders re-registration of enemy aliens in West.

Jan 27, 1942--Los Angeles City and County discharges all Japanese on Civil Service Lists.

Jan. 29, 1942--Attorney General establishes first two prohibited zones in California, to be cleared by February 24. Western Congressmen demand Army designate danger areas and evacuate all enemy aliens, resettling them in interior districts.

The Control Program--3

- Jan. 31, 1942--Attorney General establishes 69 additional prohibited zones in California, to be cleared by February 15.
- Feb. 2, 1942--Attorney General establishes 15 additional prohibited zones in California to be cleared by February 24.
- Feb. 4, 1942--Attorney General establishes curfew zone in California to become effective February 24, 11 additional prohibited zones in California to be cleared by February 24, and 7 in Washington and 24 in Oregon to be cleared by February 15.
- Feb. 7, 1942--Attorney General establishes 18 prohibited zones in Arizona to be cleared by February 24.
- Feb. 9, 1942--U. S. Employment Offices offer aid to potential evacuees.
- Feb. 12, 1942--Navy takes jurisdiction over Terminal Island.
- Feb. 13, 1942--Pacific Coast Congressmen ask Army control of alien situation.
- Feb. 17, 1942--Pacific Coast Congressmen demand martial law.
- Feb. 18, 1942--Pacific Coast Congressmen denounce Justice Department, again demand martial law.
- Feb. 20, 1942--President orders Army to take control of any strategic areas, removing any unwanted aliens or citizens. Attorney General approves.
- Feb. 23, 1942--Army takes over Japanese colony on Terminal Island.
- Feb. 24, 1942--Aged or ill aliens exempted from evacuation orders.
- March 2, 1942--Army establishes military areas 1 and 2 in Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona. Japanese must leave first, perhaps German and Italian aliens later.
- March 7, 1942--Army acquires Owens Valley site for Manzanar Reception Center.

The Control Program--4

March 10, 1942--Federal Reserve Bank to aid evacuees in disposing their property.

March 11, 1942--Lee Crowley named alien property custodian.

March 14, 1942--War-time Civil Control Administration created to coordinate alien control.

March 16, 1942--WCCA establishes military areas in Idaho, Montana, Utah and Nevada, designates 934 prohibited zones to be cleared.

March 18, 1942--President establishes War Relocation Authority.

March 20, 1942--WCCA acquires Santa Anita as reception center.

March 21, 1942--Congressional Act approved to provide penalties for violation of alien control laws.

March 22, 1942--WCCA orders evacuation of Bainbridge Island.

March 23, 1942--First Japanese caravan to Manzanar.

March 24, 1942--Curfew for all aliens and Japanese proclaimed for military area 1 and other strategic areas in west effective March 27. Contraband law extended to American-born Japanese effective March 31. WCCA acquires sites for reception centers at Merced, Tulare, Marysville and Fresno.

March 27, 1942--WCCA block voluntary evacuation by Japanese in military area 1 after March 29.

March 29, 1942--Exemptions from curfew and exclusion orders granted certain German and Italian aliens.

Apr. 3, 1942--First compulsory evacuation of Los Angeles Japanese to Santa Anita.

THE CONTROL PROGRAM

Clippings from the San Francisco Chronicle provide the source material for this report. The attached list of dates correspond to the chronological list of events given in the report with the dates of the paper the article appeared reporting the event.

Source: The San Francisco Chronicle

| <u>Date of Event</u> | <u>Date of Paper</u> |
|---------------------------------|---|
| December 7, 1941 | December 8, 1941 |
| December 8, 1941 | December 9, 1941 |
| December 9, 1941 | December 10, 1941 |
| December 11, 1941 | December 13, 1941 |
| December 15, 1941 | December 16, 1941 |
| December 27, 1941 | December 28, 1941 (Follow-up December 29 and December 30) |
| December 30, 1941 | December 31, 1941 |
| January 1, 1941 | January 2, 1941 (follow-up, Jan. 3) |
| January 14, 1941 | January 15, 1942 January 16, 1942 |
| January 27, 1942 | January 28, 1942 |
| January 29, 1942 | January 30, 1942 January 31, 1942 |
| January 31, 1942 | February 1, 1942 February 2, 1942 |
| February 2, 1942 | February 3, 1942 |
| February 4, 1942 | February 5, 1942 |
| February 7, 1942 (Double Space) | February 8, 1942 (Double Space) |
| February 9, 1942 | February 10, 1942 |
| February 12, 1942 | February 13, 1942 |
| February 13, 1942 | February 14, 1942 |
| February 17, 1942 | February 18, 1942 |
| February 18, 1942 | February 19, 1942 |
| February 20, 1942 | February 21, 1942 |
| February 23, 1942 | February 24, 1942 |

Date of Event
February 24, 1942
March 2, 1942
March 7, 1942
March 10, 1942
March 11, 1942
March 14, 1942
March 16, 1942
March 18, 1942
March 20, 1942
March 21, 1942
March 22, 1942
March 23, 1942
March 24, 1942
March 27, 1942
March 29, 1942
April 3, 1942

Date of Paper
February 25, 1942
March 3, 1942
March 8, 1942
March 11, 1942
March 12, 1942
March 15, 1942
March 17, 1942
March 19, 1942
March 21, 1942
March 22, 1942
March 23, 1942
March 23, 1942
March 24, 25, 1942
March 28, 1942
March 30, 1942
April 4, 1942

Double space

Double space