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COMMITTEE ON ALIEN ENEMIES AND SABOTAGE

✓ Mon C. Wallgren, U.S.S. - Chairman
✓ Sheridan Downey, U.S.S.

✓ John M. Costello, M. C. ✓
✓ Richard J. Welch
✓ Walter M. Pierce, Oregon ✓
✓ Knute Hill, Washington
✓ Alfred J. Elliott
✓ John Z. Anderson ✓
✓ Jerry Voorhis ✓
✓ Leland Ford ✓
✓ Bertrand W. Gearhart
✓ Harry R. Sheppard
✓ Tomas F. Ford
✓ Homer D. Angell
✓ Thomas Rolph

Mr May
Hickey
✓ ~~Attorney General Biddle~~
✓ Mr. James H. Rowe, Jr.
✓ Mr. Edward J. Ennis
✓ Mr. John L. Burling

✓ Colonel Carl Bendetson

✓ Mr. R. M. Evans, A.A.A.

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Mr. James C. Ingebretsen
Suite 206, 900 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Jan 15-42

Dear Jim:

Some of my close associates and I have just been discussing the situation here on the West Coast, especially in Southern California, arising out of the large number of residents who are Japanese aliens or children of Japanese aliens who are, however, American citizens by virtue of their birth in this country.

You probably read the recent article in the Reader's Digest, "The Japanese Menace in Southern California". There are numerous other cases along the same line that are just as disturbing.

The problem probably resolves itself into two phases; first, the Japanese aliens, and secondly, the so-called Nisei. If the government wished to do so, the aliens could no doubt be segregated and removed from this area. The citizens would present some different problems, viewed from a legal standpoint. There may also be the practical problem of the effect on the citizens if action was taken with reference to the aliens, which at least to them would seem entirely arbitrary.

I tried to get Leonard Read over the phone and was going to ask him if he personally knew what steps were being taken by the military, including the Intelligence, to handle this situation. They told me he was in Washington, and in your conversations with him the subject has no doubt come up.

We all recognize that there are many vulnerable spots in Southern California where Fifth Columnists could do untold damage. After our experience at Pearl Harbor and the statement which Secretary Knox made to the effect that the Fifth Column activities there exceeded anything in this war, with the exception of Norway, we can hardly afford to be entirely complacent.

I believe the foregoing will give you a general idea of what has been going through our minds. We would all like to be re-assured, if that is possible, that the problem has not only been exhaustively studied, but is under control, if it is possible to control so many people at large.

You know the problem as well as any one, and I should very much appreciate your personal thoughts on the matter and any information which you have available as to how the matter is viewed by the competent authorities in Washington and what steps are being taken to meet it.

It may be that the government is waiting on the crystallization of public sentiment on the West Coast in regard to this problem before carrying out any program they may have in mind. There are indications that the good citizens of Southern California are beginning to feel that this problem is a crucial one, and that it should be handled in a realistic manner with due regard to what happened in Pearl Harbor.

I don't want you to think that any of us are alarmists, but when you hear of actual cases, it does make you stop and think. For instance, one of our managers is in the office now and has just related the following case: -

A doctor in Santa Barbara has had in his employ for twelve years three Japanese servants, one man and two women. A blind complaint was sent in regarding them, and

they were investigated. The first investigator came back with the story and turned in his report to the effect that the doctor had stated that these people were perfectly all right, and that they had been practically members of his family for twelve years, so the report turned in was that the complaint must have been sent in by a crank. However, the crank was persistent and another complaint came in, with the result that another investigator was sent out who was not so easily put aside.

Upon examining the house, he found that upstairs in the quarters of the Japanese there was a quite a large radio transmitter that cost at least \$1800, powerful binoculars, and red flares. He took the Japanese down to Santa Barbara in custody and returned to the house with additional help, and discovered papers that indicated that the male Japanese was in the Japanese Army what corresponded to a Major in our own Army, though residing there for twelve years in the capacity of a servant.

I hope you will not think that I am unduly alarmed. I must confess I had not been giving a great deal of thought to the situation until the discussion to which I have already referred. I know you cannot afford to go to too much trouble about this, but if you do have any way of finding out what the official attitude is in Washington and any information of interest on the subject, I should appreciate it. In any event, it will be nice to hear from you again.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Aubrey Harwood

unhs?

Meeting, Jan 30 -
Pacific Coast House
members

SUGGESTED PROGRAM

- I. Recommendation to President that War Department be given immediate and complete control over all alien enemies, as well as United States citizens holding dual citizenship in any enemy country, with full power and authority to require and direct the cooperation and assistance of all other agencies of government in exercising such control and in effecting evacuation, resettlement, or internment.
- II. Recommendation to the War Department and other interested agencies that the following program be initiated at once:
 1. Designation by War Department of critical areas throughout the country and territorial possessions.
 2. Immediate evacuation from critical areas of all enemy aliens and their families, including children under 21, whether aliens or not.
 3. Temporary internment of evacuated aliens and families in available CCC camps pending completion of long-range resettlement or internment program.
 4. Opportunity and federal assistance to dual citizens living in critical areas for voluntary resettlement as patriotic contribution.
 5. Federal assistance to all uninterned alien enemies and dual citizens whose means of livelihood are affected either by execution of program outlined or by unemployment brought about by other factors.
 6. Development and consummation as soon as possible of complete evacuation and resettlement or internment program covering all alien enemies and dual citizens wherever located.

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*Mr. J. M. G. -
By: J. J. G. -*

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*cf. Jan 30 meeting card -
This is by 11*

A12.07

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

January 31, 1942

My dear Colleague:

In the belief that you will like to have it for ready reference and such other purposes as may occur to you, I enclose a copy of the proposals that were unanimously approved by the members of the Pacific Coast State Delegations who attended the meeting held yesterday to determine an effective alien control program.

Very sincerely yours,

John M. Costello M.C.

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from JAMES C. INGEBRETSEN

February 2, 1942

To the Senators and Congressmen of
Washington, Oregon, and California

Gentlemen:

This war, more than any other in history, is a race to make things!

The safety of the United States and the protection, use and development of its vital industries, and its industrial and natural resources is essential to a successful production effort and indispensable to the cause of the United Nations.

Business and labor leaders on the Pacific Coast are united in the determination that the resources of this Coast and of the entire country be fully used to accomplish these results. With this determination in mind, we take the liberty of suggesting for your consideration the need of action to insure the accomplishment of the following purposes:

- I. Adequate internal protection against sabotage.
- II. Adequate defense of the Pacific Coast and all other areas of the United States against invasion or sustained attack.
- III. Full utilization of existing industrial and natural resources and the adoption of policies which will encourage rapid and full development of the great potential capacity of the Pacific Coast and other coastal and interior industrial areas.

For the accomplishment of these purposes, we sincerely hope that you will give consideration to the possibility of united action -- perhaps somewhat along the following lines:

1. Appointment of a committee of the Pacific Coast delegation to convey to the President, the Army, and other agencies, the recommendations with respect to evacuation of enemy aliens set forth in the proposal unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Pacific Coast Congressmen held on January 30, and to report from time to time such progress as may be attained in carrying out such recommendations.
2. Appointment of a committee of the Delegation to confer informally with Army, Navy, and Administration leaders for the purpose of ascertaining the adequacy of present coastal defenses and the likelihood of attempted invasion or sustained attacks. If the defenses are adequate, the Committee to secure public statements and reassurances to this effect. If not, insistence that such steps as are otherwise consistent with the national safety be immediately taken to insure adequate defense and make possible at an early date public statements and reassurances to that effect.
3. Appointment of a committee of the Delegation to meet with and receive suggestions from Pacific Coast business, trade, and labor organizations with respect to means and methods to be adopted to insure full use of the Coast's industrial and natural resources to the end that the potential capacity available be devoted effectively to the winning of this war.

Respectfully,

LEONARD E. READ, General Manager,
LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Members of Congress from the Pacific Coast states are determined to see that vigorous and immediate measures are taken by all government agencies for ~~(1) military defense of the Pacific Coast~~ ~~(2) safeguarding of critical areas by evacuation of enemy aliens and their families~~ both as to naval and military defense and as to every possible measure to avert the possibility of sabotage or espionage.

We ~~are~~ ~~exists~~ believe it important to point out however to all the people of the Pacific Coast area that ~~the~~ the defense of our coast can only be promoted and only great harm can result from any acts of violence against Japanese German or any other groups of people.

~~We urge all people to exercise~~

We are doing and will continue to do everything we possibly can to hasten and make completely effective the action of military and civil authorities with regard to defense of our coast from external or internal attack. These authorities must be supported by all of us. But action must not be taken into ~~the~~ ~~the~~ hands of anyone except these authorities themselves or people designated by them and.

COPY

Feb 2

February 2, 1942

Mr. Merle R. Chessman,
The Astorian Budget,
Astoria, Oregon.

My dear Friend:

I read parts of your letter, of the 30th instant, this morning to the conference of Pacific Coast members of the Congress who assembled in the office of Senator Hiram Johnson. He called this meeting in compliance with my letter of which the enclosed is a copy. This conference which was attended, I believe, by everyone of the Senators and Congressmen from that District - something over 20 in all - finally resolved to authorize the Chairman, Senator Johnson, to appoint two committees of eight members each - three Senators and five Representatives -; the first, of which I am Chairman, is to inquire into and insist upon adequate military, naval and air defense of the Pacific Coast area; the second committee, of which Senator Wallgren of Washington is Chairman, is to confine its activities to the problem incident to aliens and American citizens of dual national alliance (Japanese) which infest the region. I shall endeavor to keep you advised. I realize that time is the essence of this problem.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very cordially yours,

RCH:CC

Wm. H. H. H. H.

February 3, 1942. ✓

Honorable Rufus C. Holman,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

The following are the committees selected by
Congressmen yesterday, and by Senators afterwards:

The Committee on Defense:

Senators Holman, *Chairman*
McNary
Bone

Representatives John H. Tolan
Ed. V. Izac
Albert E. Carter
Harry L. Englebright
Frank H. Buck
James W. Mott, Oregon
Martin F. Smith, Wash.
Carl Hinshaw
Charles H. Leavy, Wash.
Charles Kramer
Ward Johnson
Henry M. Jackson
Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska

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Would you please call your Committee on Defense
together at once and take up with the Chief of Staff and the
Chief of Naval Operations the question of the defense of the
Pacific Coast?

The other question as to Alien Enemies and Sabotage
has already been dealt with in a measure by the Congressmen, and
that is the reason that I suggest you first take up the question
of our defense.

If in any way I can be of service to you let me
know. My plan is that I shall constitute here a sort of clearing
house where the result of the labors of both of the committees may
be readily found.

Time is of the essence of the inquiry concerning
defense.

With my fond regards, I am

Yours very truly,

(over.)
(Signed) Hiram W. Johnson

At same meeting -

The Committee on Alien Nationalities and
Sabotage formed,

Senators Wallgren (Chs)
Doroney

Representatives

John M. Costello
Richard J. Welch

Walter M. Pierce

Kenneth Hill

Alfred J. Elliott

Julius Z. Anderson

Jerry Voorhis

Heland Ford

Bradman V. Clearhant

Harry R. Sheppard

Thomas F. Ford

Homer D. Angell

Thomas Ralph

(48)
This from original letter of Johnson to
Holman of Feb 3. Holman apparently
had ~~per~~ mimed made for his
own com mi. Hel.

from Cal Aspects III
Cong Deleg of Pac Coast
RADIO ADDRESS BY SENATOR SHERIDAN DOWNEY (D) CALIFORNIA ON
FEB. 3, 1942, AT 10:45-11 PM. EST OVER BLUE NETWORK OF NBC

*Need for
fourth
in
chapter*

III
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Ladies and gentlemen, I have not been in my state since Pearl Harbor, but that disaster has brought to me thousands of letters from California and neighboring states. These letters we have answered as best we could, but because some of their questions are of vital importance, I am grateful for this chance to give them a more direct response.

My letters tell me that our people have been wondering about the efficiency of our preparation for war. They are asking if even yet --- two months after Pearl Harbor --- we have buckled down to the job of all-out production.

Now, I need not tell any resident of California that ^{taken} we have/mighty strides in the expansion of our military equipment --- that can be seen everywhere; in the spreading plane factories; in the busy shipyards; in the flight of air-planes overhead; in the construction of defense towns and sprawling cantonments; and most of all in the energetic labor of millions of our workers. Everywhere we feel the quickening tempo of national production. The official MacLeish reports have revealed our steady, mounting progress. The simple observation of the man in the street confirms it.

It is unhappily true that errors have been made. Neglect, poor judgement and stupidity have been exposed. But let me assert this: many failures were inevitable in a nation suddenly confronted by an undertaking whose magnitude and complications have no precedent in all history. What the nations of the Old World have accomplished in years, we are attempting to do in months --- and we are succeeding. But nothing was more certain than that we should be "all thumbs" at the beginning of such a gigantic venture.

But the American people have been fortunate, in this critical time, in the quality of their leadership. Most assuredly, no ruler of any nation has ever born burdens as

great as those now being carried by the Chief Executive. The problems confronting Mr. Roosevelt have been almost innumerable, and of incalculable difficulty. Our people have given him their confidence, and their faith is being justified as our industrial economy shifts into the high gear of wartime production. Bombs and planes, tanks and cannons, are rolling from our assembly lines in ever greater quantities. The trickle of yesterday is becoming a tide; tomorrow, the tide will be an ocean whose breakers will pound relentlessly upon the Axis nations.

Yes, our capacity to produce the implements of war is being proven, and - likewise - (thank God) is our ability to use them. Pearl Harbor may have led some of our enemies to hope that we were a decadent people, but Americans everywhere are now giving the lie to that in fierce and flaming fashion. Our soldiers, our sailors, and our fliers are writing the story of American bravery and skill over all the skies and seas of Asia, and they will write it over the country of every enemy before they are through.

In the great scope of our far-flung military operations, in the magnitude of the forces involved, it is easy for us to lose track of the individual, to forget that there are men like ourselves --- American men --- being hunted, killed, shot, wounded, captured. We tend sometimes, I fear, to think of them only as numbers --- only as impersonal ciphers listed in military reports. But we should daily remember the heroes of Pearl Harbor, Guam, Wake and Midway Islands, the brave men of the Philippines and the South Seas, and of the Burma Skies. Let us indeed think of all of our soldiers and sailors, whether they be sleeping under foreign stars tonight, or here in their own native land, as men and boys, like my brother and your brother, like my son and your son --- as individuals, and loving life as we love it, and who are yet risking their very existence for ours. Over the lands of Asia and on the seas between --- they are fighting tonight --- for us.

Outnumbered and exhausted, they are standing by their guns --- for us. With more courage, than hope or manpower, they are battling, delaying the enemy --- for us, while we may prepare.

We owe them more than we can pay. But this much we can do; we can take inspiration from the record they are writing; we can make their fortitude and their discipline our own. We can give them, by our conduct in California, the assurance that their example has not been in vain; that we - like them - will accept the discipline of war --- proof against panic, fear and hysteria. And I am confident that all Californians will so conduct themselves that the men on the battle lines will be proud of the civilians behind them. For we are of pioneer stock, not easily stampeded - I hope - not easily frightened into foolish or cruel or brutal acts.

It is conceivable that the enemy by air-planes or submarines, or both, may launch hit-and-run raids upon the West Coast. These would be bold ventures, as long as Pearl Harbor still stands upon the flank of any attacking force; but as experiments in suicide they are certainly possible. What then? Are we less staunch than the people of England, of Spain, of Russia? They were bombed nightly --- blasted time and again without respite. Yet they took it --- with morale unbroken! Will Californians quail at the mere prospect of sporadic raids? I know my own people better than to believe that.

But California faces today a graver test of its fortitude than any armed attacks could afford. California must confront and solve the perplexing problem of its alien population. This task will call upon us for more than courage under fire. It will demand discipline, understanding, self-control. For, unique among the United States, California possesses a multitude of Japanese residents --- approximating one hundred thousand in number. It is not easy for any people to live peacefully with members of a race whose military forces have treacherously

assaulted it. Yet I pray God that even under these aggravating conditions we Californians will abstain from any acts outside the law.

For we have everything to lose and nothing to gain by ill-treatment of the enemy alien within our gates. We would expose our own nationals all over Asia to the risk of reprisals. We would jeopardize the economic future of our beloved state by giving it a reputation for lawlessness. We would soil the standard of international fair dealing which our government has valiently carried in a disordered world.

California residents of enemy nations create a problem --- no doubt about it. But it would be un-soldierlike to exaggerate the danger. The great majority of our aliens are harmless people, desperately anxious to keep out of trouble and to abide by our laws. Since the start of the war, so far as we know, they have engaged in no destructive acts whatsoever. There is not a single verified case of Japanese sabotage on the records of the Justice Department in this war, either California or elsewhere in this country.

I do not mean to suggest that sabotage by Japanese or other alien residents is impossible, or that we shall get through this war without it. Probably not. That would be too much to hope. But I do insist that its prevention and its punishment are matters for the proper government authorities, not for self-appointed persons. If there are guilty ones among our Japanese, I know they will be few. To assault any Japanese indiscriminately would ensure the injury of the innocent and loyal ones, and be the worst possible way of apprehending the real offenders. Nothing good whatever could come of such unlawful behavior --- and much harm. It could not prevent sabotage, and it might well incite it. It would not help our secret service and F.B.I. men in their work; it would only create confusion.

For myself, I have confidence in the capacity of the Justice Department and the intelligence services of the Army and Navy. Attorney-General Biddle has acted with speed and decision.

He and his men have complete files on every dubious alien. The most dangerous of these are already interned, and the others are under constant suspicion and shadowing. Hundreds of secret operatives are at work all over the Coast, running down every indication of Fifth Column work, checking on every doubtful activity. The guards in strategic military centers and defense factories are being steadily increased and their work made more efficient. Enemy aliens are being removed from prohibited areas.

2 To what extent Japanese residents should be taken into protective custody, interned, or removed from their communities is a most difficult and unhappy question to decide. But that problem is now being exhaustively and carefully worked out by the War Department and the Department of Justice. Whatever their decision, I know we Californians will respect it. We know that Washington is deeply aware of our predicament, and we have faith that a solution will be found which guarantees maximum protection and maximum justice.

Let me again repeat; I place my confidence in the President, in Mr. Biddle and in our other governmental leaders. Time may reveal that their judgement in some respects was erroneous; still, knowing as I do that they are acting with fidelity, intelligence and energy, I tender them my trust.

Our government knows --- and we should remember --- that the enemy holds thousands of our captured soldiers and civilians in Asia as hostages for the good treatment of their nationals here. Every brutal act against a Japanese in California means increased danger for our interned Americans abroad. Every instance of mob violence places in greater peril our own people in Asiatic lands.

Let us remember this: there are nearly a million whites -- men, women and children --- in the Pacific Area now overshadowed by Japan. How they fare at the hands of the invader may depend in great measure upon our conduct here. Harsh acts beget reprisals, and reprisals beget counter-reprisals. The vicious spiral of

cruelty, once started, might well imperil the lives of thousands of our own race. We would be criminal indeed if we risked their well-being by any thoughtless acts of violence in our own country. That American who cherishes the lives of loved ones across the water will indulge in no wanton deeds of cruelty at home. That American who seeks the welfare of his fellow-American in the danger zones will govern his actions by careful regard for the rights of the aliens within our gates.

California stands before the bar of history today, and the eyes of the world are upon her, looking to see how she will acquit herself in this trial of the spirit. There are many in the capitals of the Axis, no doubt, who are hoping that we shall abandon our democratic traditions and degrade ourselves publicly in brutal assaults upon a defenseless minority. They would be happy to see us give way to hysteria, for they would rightly reason that hysteria is a symptom of weakness in a nation or an individual. They would rejoice at every sign of inner panic, every indication of a demoralized and fearful people.

But, my friends, California will give to tyrants no such satisfaction. California will tolerate no disorder, no riots, no violence of race against race. California will take all such precautions against sabotage as are necessary and prudent, but she will turn her face away from blind intolerance, from cowardly oppression. She and her citizens will have the wisdom to be just --- the insight to be kind --- the courage to be calm.

In this fateful hour of world history, California is ready to play a mighty part. California's fertile soil is prepared to put out an abundance of the riches of the earth to feed our armies and our allies. California's engineers and workmen are assuring America the eventual mastery of the skies over our troops and battle-wagons. California's workers and master-builders are launching a fleet of ships that will bridge the continent and

carry the overwhelming output of our factories to every front. California's youth are crowding the armed services, eager to defeat the enemy wherever he can be found.

All this California is contributing. But for my state I see a still greater vision. I see her standing firm on the front line of the nation, courageous and controlled. I see her passing on to the nation the example she has received from her own sons now in battle. I see her setting a standard of self-discipline and fairness that will confound our enemies and inspire our friends --- that will maintain the humanitarian reputation of our country at the far ends of this forlorn and chaotic world. From my own state of California I can ask no more --- and no less --- than the fullfilment of this vision.

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February 4, 1942.

MEMO

Present at committee to inquire of Army and Navy officials concerning defense potentialities on the Pacific Coast were Senators Bone, McNary, Holman and Downey, and Congressmen Jackson and Smith, and in addition a number of other Congressmen from California. Present also were Admiral Stark from the Navy with his aide; General Clark, formerly of Fort Lewis, Colonel Vandenburg of the Air Force and another Colonel.

The showing made by all of these officers was to the effect that the Pacific Coast has not very many naval vessels of different categories in operation on the Coast, but they are being added to as rapidly as possible. The Army and Navy air commands have united and during daylight hours flyers fan out over the ocean for a distance of 700 or 800 miles on inspection tours for the purpose of sighting any operation by the enemy. Listening devices are employed all along the Coast with a receptive range of 1500 to 200 miles. Interceptor organizations are located all along the Coast, and in our State are at Fort Lewis, Sand Point, Tongue Point, and possibly other places, and arrangements have been made through aerial inspection and listening devices the approach of any enemy ship, aerial or naval, would be noted and the interception organizations take to the air instantly. It was frankly conceded that the defensive arrangements are inadequate but will be added to as rapidly as possible.

It was indicated, personally by Admiral Stark, that the "priorities" of offensive operations in war zones was requiring all the equipment possible to send in order that the war might be carried to the enemy and actual contact with him obtained. Fundamentally the one hope was increased production in order to make up any deficiencies.

About six divisions of trained troops are scattered along the Coast guarding important industrial units and so organized as to be available to repel any attempt at landing. It was the view of Admiral Stark and also of General Clark that an invasion effort was out of the question; that it was not expected by the military or naval administration; that the most the enemy could hope to do would be to possibly have a submarine throw a few shells into some city which would be a futile operation from the standpoint of practical results; that it was also remotely possible that what amounts to a "landing party" of a handful of men might attempt a pure "suicide operation" on the beach somewhere but they would be mopped up before they would be able to reach any objective worthy of mention; that the most the military and naval forces contemplated was the remote possibility of one of these suicide attempts which could not be productive of anything of consequence; that an airplane carrier might sneak through the inspection areas which were very vast, and this would be possible at night, but the vessel would soon be detected with the machinery at hand; that the interceptor operations, judged by long results of Britain and elsewhere, might knock out of the sky anywhere from 25 to 50%, even more, of enemy planes; that even the bombing of a plant like Boeing at Seattle, judged by results in Britain, would not destroy the plant but merely knock out a part of it, and in Britain the plants were right under the guns of the Germans and yet have kept on operating; that attacks on Alaska are not now

COPY

contemplated as an immediate possibility due to preoccupation of the Japanese in southeastern waters; that the aerial and Army bases in Alaska are well along and well serviced and equipped; that bombing operations on Alaska fields are remote in point of effectiveness; that along the Western Canadian coastline there are no available places, according to General Clark, which could be utilized as airfields by Japanese; that fundamentally the chief problem right now is increased production in order to take up the slack in equipment available for home defense and that the answer to this lay in stepping up the tempo of production as rapidly as possible; that the results in this direction were gratifying.

This committee was not called upon to consider the Japanese and alien question since that is being considered by another committee of Western Senators and Congressman.

The question of balloon barrage was considered and that is being worked on by the Army and Navy. The balloon barrage is in the air from 5000 to 7500 feet and the cables are sufficient to make flying by enemy planes above a target hazardous. Anti-aircraft batteries are located in various strategic spots. The output of anti-aircraft guns is dismally slow but it is now being stepped up and they are now getting into production in this field. The excessive demands but our own forces in the fields of war and from our Allies, is making the problem much more difficult.

H.T.B.

HBB:JOC

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Feb 7

A special committee of five Senators and thirteen representatives from the three Pacific Coast states will hold their first meeting this morning in the office of the Chairman, Senator Rufus C. Holman, R., of Oregon, to consider immediate plans for an impregnable defense of the Pacific Coast, Congressman John H. Tolan, D., of Oakland, ranking majority member said last night.

~~A similar committee,~~
Headed by Senator Mon C. Wallgren, D., of Washington, has been set up to deal with the question of enemy alien and sabotage control in the same area.

The two committees were appointed by Senator Hiram W. Johnson, R., of California, as the result of a meeting of the entire congressional delegation of the three Maritime states, held in Senator Johnson's office Monday. House members were recommended to Senator Johnson by Congressman Clarence Lea, D., of Santa Rosa, dean of the California delegation.

"I believe that the 12,000,000 people of the Pacific coast have a right to be fully informed as to the means taken to safeguard this incredibly rich area of America," Congressman Tolan said.

"Neither I nor any other member of this committee has any desire to criticize the War or Justice Departments groundlessly," Congressman Tolan continued. "However it has long been my contention that there are no adequate defenses on the Pacific coast

Feb. 4

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nor are there sufficient naval repair facilities against a determined attack from sea or air.

"It will be the purpose of this committee to confer with the appropriate officials and to ascertain what steps have been taken to prevent any possibility of a Pearl Harbor in the continental United States and if no adequate steps have been taken, to insist that proper defense measures are taken at once. We intend further to see that if adequate defenses have been established, the people will be told about it, in order that they may go ~~about~~ about their daily business with a feeling of safety."

✓ Senator Johnson and Congressman Lea, as the senior members in their respective houses of the Pacific Coast delegation, have indicated that they will act as ex officio members of each committee and as liaison.

H - 10

Feb. 19 - 1942

Hulman's letter to delegation members.

(This day of Ford's gen. assembly.)

Unofficial minutes of
meeting, Feb. 5, 1942
Committee on Alien
Enemies and Sabotage (Walgreen Committee)

Feb. 5 -
Army yes in
e. 1 aliens

Feb. 5, 1942

Congressional delegation

Walgreen's

All the members of the committee were present at the meeting of the Committee on Alien Enemies and Sabotage held in Room 1334, Thursday, (February 5th,) 1942 at 10:00 a.m. and also the Honorable Francis Biddle, Attorney General, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Ennis and Mr. Burling of Mr. Biddle's staff and Colonel Carl Bendetson of the Office of Honorable John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, were present.

✓
Mr. Ennis pointed out that the Department of Justice has authority only to deal with the handling of enemy aliens and that prior ~~at~~ to December 7th the Department was engaged only in investigation work but at approximately 5:00 p.m. on December 7th the President issued a proclamation which permitted the Department of Justice to arrest over 550 Japanese in Los Angeles. The arrest of these Japanese immediately raised the problem of care for their dependents and the Department of Justice in cooperation with the Federal Security Agency and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture have settled upon the policy of coordinating social work within the Federal Security Agency. Agents of the FSA are now in the field working with state agencies and funds made available out of the Presidential defense appropriation already available are being used.

2
Mr. Ennis pointed out that as yet there has been no planned sabotage anywhere in the United States but that this fact does not entirely diminish the fact that loyal Japanese citizens or aliens may be enemies and potential saboteurs.

3
The Department of Justice, under the authority presently granted it, is picking up only suspicious aliens except in places where the Army has declared evacuated areas or defense areas.

Feb. 5, 1942

(4) At the request of the Navy the Department of Justice immediately interned all Japanese fishermen operating out of Terminal Island inasmuch as it was felt that among this group of enemy aliens potential saboteurs might be found. No material evidence against them, but the earlier cases of the presence of long range radio as well as fishing vessels with extended cruising ranges and the proved presence of Japanese naval crews indicate that the group was not probably entirely loyal. The age of the aliens engaged in the fishing group is for the most part much older than the citizen group. It is felt that in the group of citizens lies a very real ~~xxx~~ danger due to the fact that these men and women are young and it may cause them to take a far more active interest in the ~~xxx~~ war of their country of origin.

(5) The first job done by the Department of Justice was the picking up of 3,000 persons on whom the FBI maintained files. The program is now in the second stage, that is, the picking up of individuals outside the group upon which the FBI had files.

(6) Those of the Terminal Island group who were arrested and who have been found to be officers in the Japanese Navy will be held "indefinitely". No definite statement was made as to how many aliens had been sent out of the State of California or the other West Coast states. Such as have been removed have been sent to Missoula, Montana, where Japanese and Italians are interned and Germans have been sent to North Dakota. Only those who were thought dangerous have been sent to the Interior, that is Class A and Class B aliens against whom fairly good evidence exists that they are potential saboteurs. The Class ~~B~~ group has been allowed to remain on the Coast and this group is composed of those against whom there is little or no evidence.

Feb. 5, 1942

1. Attorney General Biddle informed the Committee at this point that J. Edgar Hoover, Mr. Ennis and he were in close touch with each other and with Mr. Clarke, representative of the Department of Justice on alien problems on the West Coast. The Attorney General pledged his cooperation and asked for the help of the committee. At this point Congressman Sheppard asked the Attorney General why Archibald McLeish of the Office of Facts and Figures had been instructed to inform the newspapers that they were to play down the alien enemy problem on the Pacific Coast. The Attorney General stated that this was done to eliminate and to control hysteria which might easily result in coastwide panic. 2. The Attorney General stated that there was absolutely no truth to the story that arsenic poisoning had occurred on the Pacific Coast.

The Attorney General stated that (1) acting under Presidential proclamation the Department is directed to apprehend dangerous nationals of nations with whom we are at war.

(2) The Japanese situation is very different from the German and Italian situation. The Department of Justice intends to be very strict with Japanese aliens.

(3) The Department of Justice has no authority to take action with respect to nationals of the United States (United States citizens).

(4) The existence of peculiar Japanese sovereign law grants to Japanese dual nationality, that is, Japanese citizenship no matter where born even though in the United States automatically grants citizenship. This fact results in the bulk of Japanese even though citizens being Japanese sympathizers. As possible suggestions to the problem the Attorney General stated that the Department has

Feb. 5, 1942

considered the possibility of suspending the writ of habeas corpus but carefully pointed out that he was not saying that it should be done.

The Attorney General was asked if it would not be possible to suspend the writ of habeas corpus against a class but he pointed out that it could not be suspended against a class but could be suspended in a certain area but not against the Japanese as a class. It might ~~be~~ that under military law the writ of habeas corpus ~~is~~ could be suspended for all within a certain area and then the military would be in a position to license those individuals whose presence seemed wholly without danger. The administrative problems of such a procedure are tremendous the Attorney General said.

Under Japanese law any Japanese retains his Japanese citizenship even though ~~he~~ he is born in this country. The Japanese consuls may suspend Japanese citizenship and issue a permit or certificate to applicants proving that they have renounced their Japanese citizenship. Inasmuch as our present nationality laws now require that a man living abroad five years is prima facie considered to have abandoned ^{his} the United States citizenship and in order to revive it, it must be shown that such individual did not intend abandoning his U. S. citizenship, the Attorney General stated that a legislative act requiring that all Japanese-American citizens show by the aforementioned certificate that Japanese citizenship had been abandoned, as a requirement of proof that they were not enemy aliens, might be considered constitutional.

The Attorney General reiterated that the Department of Justice cannot deal with citizens of racial extraction. Japanese, Italians or Germans who are citizens are definitely a military problem. The duty of the Department of Justice is solely to apprehend those be-

Feb. 5, 1942

lieved dangerous and it is wholly up to the Army to say whether a region as a whole must be cleared or evacuated so that citizens and aliens alike can be removed from it.

In every instance where the Army has recommended that prohibited areas be established and there have been 130 of these, the Department of Justice has acted instantly to ~~xxx~~ move out enemy aliens. within a few hours after the Naval command recommended that Terminal Island be cleared the FBI had removed all aliens.

*Transfer to
Biddle
in Jot Army*

If there is to be wholesale evacuation such a tremendous job must ~~be~~ devolve on the Army as the FBI has only 5,000 agents throughout the United States. The military must determine the risk and undertake the responsibility for evacuating citizens of Japanese descent.

*Must not
be
any*

It is pointed out that there are two definite problems which arise. That of road congestion when and if citizens alike are evacuated prior/ to an attack and the existing War Dept. general order which will absolutely freeze the traffic other than military in the event of such an attack on the West Coast. / Congressman Welch pointed out that he had asked the Army and Navy if there was any ~~poss~~ possibility of a raid on the West Coast and although they had replied negatively the Army had moved the headquarters of the 9th Corps Area from the Presidio in San Francisco to Salt Lake City.

There are possibly 115,000 Japs on the West Coast, 40% of these are aliens. There are about 60,000 Italian aliens and about 30,000 German aliens in the same area.

Congressman Pierce of Oregon stated that the burden of proof as to the loyalty of Japanese whose citizenship was acquired by birth in the United States should be on the Japanese and the only proof acceptable should be the abandoning of citizenship in Japan as

Feb. 5, 1942

proved by a permit or license issued by the Japanese Consul. It is said that there are very few of these existing.

Congressman Vorhees stated that in his opinion in order to prevent violence to Japanese citizens and aliens and economic distress to their families all of them should be removed from the West Coast for the period of the war. As one means of assuring that families will follow interned aliens relief ~~/~~ should be administered only in designated areas where internees are located and should ~~be~~ be ~~be~~ administered in no other place. If it is found that Army and Navy and civilian food requirements are such that the Japanese cannot be dispensed with certain well defined and well guarded areas should be established where Japanese produce and agricultural workers could be very carefully supervised. Los Angeles County is willing and anxious to help in any evacuation move which is placed on a temporary basis. Congressman Voorhis pointed out too, that boycotts against Japanese producers had already accentuated the problem of supplying food and necessities to Japanese, some of whom may be entirely innocent.

Senator Downey impressed upon the committee the fact that the production by the Japanese of tons of foodstuff was more important than a few acts of sabotage. He declared that moving Japanese aliens and citizens out of the West Coast might very well start a spiral of reciprocal action by the Japanese against American prisoners of war and American citizens who may still be in areas occupied in the Far East by the Japanese. The Navy Department and the Department of Agriculture have stated that they are ~~p~~ opposed to the removal of the Japanese on the grounds that their contribution in the nature of foodstuff is of primary importance.

Colonel Bendetson representing the Honorable John J. McCloy, stated that military judgment on the West Coast on whether or not this evacuation should take place was positively in the affirmative.

Feb. 5, 1942

Suggestions have been made that Japanese citizens ~~xx~~ living in Hawaii should be removed to the mainland somewhere in the interior but due to the lack of ships this is not possible.

The Colonel stated that the Army was unable to determine whether Japs were loyal or disloyal and the Army would be pleased to have them evacuated but the question of providing protection against sabotage is more far-reaching than appears on the service.

1) The Army asks first of all can we afford for safety's sake to hazard the production of needed food?

2) Too, if 130,000 Japanese are to be evacuated and the Army is prepared to do it even though it is a tremendous problem it is better to do it now than wait until an attack occurs.

Such removal would involve several thousand units of troops and there is no available place to send the Japanese. Replacement centers and training centers cannot be used because of the expansion program of the Army and the widely separated CCC Camps offer no solution inasmuch as the administrative burden is approximately the same in a large CCC Camp as in a small one thus making too great an administrative burden.

In addition to the foregoing the Army cannot afford to relax any vigil on the West Coast where approximately 25,000 troops are now guarding vital West Coast military installations.

Congressman Voorhis and Congressman Costello pointed out that Japanese newspapers should be very rigidly controlled and possibly eliminated and Mr. Rowe and Mr. Ennis stated that consideration would be given to this by the Department of Justice.

Representatives of the Department of Justice stated that they were now moving too fast to be absolutely sure that no

mistakes or administrative shortcomings would occur but due to the insistence of the committee the Department of Justice had insisted that the Federal Security Agency proceed at ~~ix~~ least six times as fast as it was proceeding ten days ago.

7 [Senator Wallgren then asked representatives of the Department of Justice and the War Department to be present Friday morning at 10:00 in the same room, at which time representatives of the Department of Agriculture would be present to indicate the exact amount of food produced in the affected areas.

Feb 6
Feb 13

1) Feb 6

2) Feb. 10

COPY

February 9, 1942.

Honorable Hiram W. Johnson,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Upon receipt of your letter of February 3 in which you designated the Senators and Representatives selected for the committee on defense, I immediately arranged for a meeting on February 4 and invited the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of the Army Air Forces to be present or designate responsible representatives. The meeting was attended by Admiral Stark, Brigadier General Mark W. Clark, representing the General Staff of the Army, Colonel Vandenberg, representing the Air Corps, and Colonel Parsons, the War Department liaison officer.

Because of the confidential nature of the inquiry no record of the proceeding was made, nor were concrete figures as to the quantity and types of defense equipment assigned to the West Coast revealed. I am therefore unable to give you any concrete evidence as to the basis for the impressions gathered during the course of the meeting other than the general statements of the officers who testified.

Admiral Stark stated that the present strategy of the armed forces was to make Hawaii and our other Pacific possessions which have not already fallen into the hands of the enemy as strong as possible, and then hold on until we are prepared to wage extensive offensive warfare. The theory is that if we draw in our fighting forces to the Pacific Coast the war will come to the Pacific Coast; but on the other hand, if we can maintain our outpost positions in the Pacific and keep pressure on the enemy from there, we will be providing the strongest possible defense for the Pacific Coast. Admiral Stark expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for the enemy to engage in a sustained attack on the Pacific Coast at the present time. He does believe that sporadic raids are possible, and perhaps even probable. He is of the opinion that enemy planes could raid the West Coast and that the defense facilities available could not hope to intercept and prevent all of them from reaching their objective. He emphasized,

COPY

-2-

Honorable Hiram W. Johnson

February 9, 1942.

however, that such raids would be sporadic and would have little, if any, bearing on the course of the war.

From the testimony of General Clark and Colonel Vandenberg I was left with the impression that the defense facilities already provided in the Pacific coastal area are considerable and are being steadily augmented and improved. However such defenses are not adequate and according to the testimony they never will be entirely adequate.

The key to the whole situation is speed of production, and it was emphasized during the meeting that disruption of existing defense facilities on the West Coast or expansion of such facilities in order to place them in the interior would be highly undesirable if such action would result in loss of time in the production of war equipment and materiel.

I shall be glad to confer with you at your convenience and supplement the above brief resume in any way I can.

Sincerely yours,

RCH:PT

COPY

Holmes

February 9, 1942.

Honorable Hiram W. Johnson,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

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I shall be glad to confer with you at your convenience and supplement the above brief resume in any way I can.

Sincerely yours,

RCH:PF

COPY

COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE ALIEN ENEMIES AND SABOTAGE COMMITTEE
WILL MEET TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, AT 10:00 A.M. IN
ROOM 1334, NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

THIS WILL BE AN EXECUTIVE MEETING AND IT
IS HOPED THAT IT WILL BE THE LAST NECESSARY AT THE
PRESENT TIME.

MON C. WALLGREN, U.S.S.
CHAIRMAN

February 13, 1942

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

By direction of the Members of Congress from the Pacific Coast States of California, Oregon and Washington, we submit herewith the recommendations which were unanimously adopted by the members of the Pacific Coast delegation present at a meeting held this morning.

Realizing the seriousness of the Japanese menace along the entire Pacific Coast, the Members of Congress from that area have responded to the insistent demands for prompt action in handling this problem by holding several meetings at which the entire matter was thoroughly discussed with the Attorney General and members of this staff, as well as representatives of the War and other Departments of the government. To arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problem of the handling not enemy aliens alone, but also disloyal and subversive citizens as well, has not been easy. However, we believe that the program suggested in these recommendations will effectively accomplish our purpose to safeguard the welfare and security of our people and the Pacific Coast area.

Eliminating the question of citizenship and basing our procedure upon the question of loyalty alone, we feel that an effective means of reaching our potential enemies can be attained. By utilizing the military authority of the Army to effect the partial or complete evacuation of strategic areas, to be determined in size, scope and location by the military authority, we feel that the Army or the Department of Justice may rightfully remove any or all persons whom they may select from such areas and prohibit their return. This might require the principles of Martial Law, it might inconvenience to greater or lesser extent many loyal and patriotic citizens, but we feel the critical nature of the situation and its latent subversive potentialities are so compelling as to justify the taking of extreme and drastic measures.

We are of the opinion that a complete program calling for the evacuation, removal, resettlement and rehabilitation of undesirable persons can be effectively carried out without delay provided the various agencies of the government will immediately cooperate in the utilization of all available facilities at their disposal, and realizing as we do, the seriousness of the present situation, if they will devote a competent staff to the exclusive work of developing a full solution of the problem.

We therefore urge, Mr. President, that you initiate the steps necessary to accomplish the purpose of these recommendations by calling upon such agencies of the government as are able and capable of aiding in this program and directing them to utilize such facilities as are available to them in order that our ends may be attained and the people of the Pacific Coast as well as of the entire nation may be assured that no steps looking to the safety and security of this nation from attack from within has been overlooked.

By direction of the Pacific Coast Delegation we submit herewith the recommendations adopted this morning.

Very sincerely yours

(Signed)

Rufus B. Holman (c)
Mon C. Wallgren (c)
Clarence Lea
Harry Englebright
Richard Welch
John M. Costello
Homer D. Angell (e)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PACIFIC COAST DELEGATION REGARDING ALIEN ENEMIES AND
SABOTAGE

1B
We recommend the immediate evacuation of all persons of Japanese lineage and all others, aliens and citizens alike, whose presence shall be deemed dangerous or inimical to the defense of the United States, from all strategic areas.

In defining said strategic areas we recommend that such areas include all military installations, war industries, water and power plant installations, oil fields and refineries, transportation and other essential facilities as well as adequate protective areas adjacent thereto.

We further recommend that such areas be enlarged as expeditiously as possible until they shall encompass the entire strategic area of the States of California, Oregon and Washington, and the Territory of Alaska.

We make these recommendations in order that no citizen, located in a strategic area, may cloak his disloyal or subversive activity under the mantle of his citizenship alone and further to guarantee protection to all loyal persons, alien and citizen alike, whose safety may be endangered by some wanton act of sabotage.

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RESOLUTION NO. 1880

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SAN
BUENAVENTURA, IN VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,
URGING EVACUATION BY THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES
AS A WAR MEASURE OF CERTAIN PERSONS INIMICAL
TO DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE AREAS
IN CALIFORNIA ADJACENT TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Resolved that Japanese be removed from area within 200 miles of Pacific Ocean,
and further that all dangerous enemy aliens of any country be removed from same area.

COPY

February 19, 1942

*This sent to
at each member
of delegation.*

Hon. Harry L. Englebright,
1122 House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Englebright:

Last Friday, February 13, Senator Johnson appointed a subcommittee, of which I am Chairman, to call upon the President and amplify recommendations adopted by the members of Congress from the Pacific Coast states relative to protection of that area from possible sabotage and fifth column activities by alien enemies.

In the meantime alarm, justified in my opinion, is growing among the residents of the Pacific coastal area incident to what appears to be an increasing hazard of attack thereby the Japanese and other foreign foes who are waging wars upon us. Yet, unfortunately, we do not have adequate information as to what the military, naval and air forces of our Government are doing for the protection of the people there in their persons, pursuits and property. I, as chairman of your committee considering this subject, would like to receive your suggestions as to what steps we may now take as a body to augment the defense of the Pacific Coast area.

Sincerely yours,

Holman

RCH:PC

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ALIEN ENEMIES AND SABOTAGE OF
PACIFIC COAST STATES AND ALASKA.

MEETING HELD FEBRUARY 10, 1942.

1A We recommend the immediate evacuation of all persons, alien and citizen, from all strategic areas and that only such persons be permitted to remain in or return to such areas as shall have been granted special license for that purpose.

In defining said strategic areas we recommend that such areas include all military intallations, war industries, water and power plant installations, oil fields and refineries, transportation and other essential facilities as well as adequate protective areas adjacent thereto.

We further recommend that such areas shall be enlarged as expeditiously as possible until they shall encompass the entire area of the States of California, Oregon, Washington, and the Territory of Alaska.

We make these recommendations in order that no citizen, located in a strategic area, may cloak his disloyalty or subversive activity under the mantle of his citizenship alone and further to guarantee protection to all loyal persons, alien and citizen alike, whose safety may be endangered by some wanton act of sabotage.

NOTICE OF MEETING

At the suggestion of Honorable Carl Hinshaw, of California, I have requested officials of the Federal Forest Service to meet with us in Room 357 Senate Office Building, at 10 A. M., Monday, March 2, 1942, to discuss the danger of destruction of our western forests by sabotage.

Your presence is requested.

Sincerely yours,

February 25, 1942

Rogers C. Holman

COPY

February 27, 1942

Hon. Frank Knox
Secretary of the Navy
Navy Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Evening Star, published in Washington and issued Wednesday, February 25, has an article based upon a press conference held by you on that date.

The local newspaper quotes you as saying that the air raid alarm in Los Angeles was based upon certain false information, and that apparently no enemy planes were over the City.

Further in the report, you are quoted as saying, "We will not have all our eggs in one basket." Following this statement, reference is made to a discussion with Lord Beaumont, wherein it is explained that certain units of the industries operating in England have been set up at a site distant from the central plant and after it was operating, the corresponding unit in the central plant was discontinued. Following this, you are again quoted, "I expect we will have to do that before we get through."

These statements give us on the Pacific Coast, the gravest concern. In the earlier discussions, reference was made to the likelihood of placing new industry back from the coastline. Assurances were offered from the higher authorities that this did not apply to existing established and operating industries in the coastal region.

We challenged at that time the wisdom of placing all new industry back from the natural economic and efficient area of the Pacific Coast. We still challenge this plan as wholly unnecessary and as calculated to delay production of war necessities.

Your last statement indicating that you might advocate breaking up existing industries in the coastal area by moving units one at a time into the interior, is more alarming than the first position of the Federal officials. The reasons for our alarm over this situation are as follows:

In the natural order of things, certain industries have been built up in the coastal region of the Pacific slope. These developments were based upon economy, efficiency and other kindred factors. They have resulted in developing skilled workmen in those areas, who as a rule own their homes there. Should these skilled workmen have to be transplanted into the interior where there is sparse population, very limited housing, poor transportation, it is

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inevitable that the production program of Pacific Coast industries will be gravely retarded.

It is our understanding that speed of production is emphasized by all who understand the present war situation. Any step slowing speed of production is undoubtedly a grave menace to the national cause.

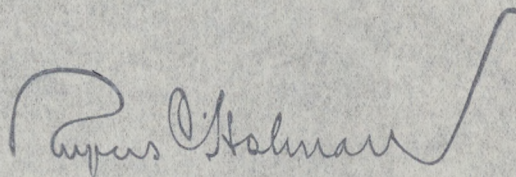
There is only one possible justification for such a policy. That would be the likelihood of attack from the Pacific which would destroy coast industry or disrupt operations there. If we have a Navy in the Pacific and if we have any reasonable quantity of airplanes available for offensive or defensive purposes, it seems clear to us as laymen that the only likelihood of air attack from the Japanese will be a possible occasional token bomb by some small aircraft carrier bent upon a suicide mission. This could not be other than a minor menace to our industries, in its worst aspect. This could not as we understand the situation, retard nearly as much the production of war essentials as the proposed drastic and revolutionary move quoted above.

We of the coast have the impression that we are in a real war. It is our sentiment that we have to protect and defend our shores, and fight the enemy wherever he attacks. We are not of the school that believes in the jack rabbit method of defense.

We have a Committee composed of Pacific Coast Senators and Congressmen of which I am Chairman. We feel it very important that a conference between you and this Committee should be held. It is not a regular Congressional Committee with the power of subpoena, therefore your meeting with us will depend upon your own volition.

Can we have such a meeting and if so, when.

Sincerely yours,



RCH:ask

P.S. Our Committee will meet at 10A.M. Room 104, S.O.B. on Monday, March 2, and your presence will be appreciated.

R.C.H.

COPY

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1918

SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed purchase of the land at the mouth of the River, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
The Secretary of the Army

Very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Army

Very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Army

Very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Army

Very truly yours,
The Secretary of the Army

*Pal reports XIII
Cong. Records*

COPY OF TELEGRAM SENT TO GENERAL DE WITT 3/3/42

AT A MEETING OF THE HOUSE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATION IN CONGRESS
THIS AFTERNOON I WAS AUTHORIZED TO WIRE YOU AS FOLLOWS: WE COMMEND MOST
HIGHLY YOUR EFFORTS TO EVACUATE CERTAIN GROUPS FROM MILITARY CONTROLLED
AREAS AS NECESSITY DICTATES. THE NATIONAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC WELFARE DE-
MANDS IMMEDIATE EXECUTION OF THIS PROGRAM. WE URGE THAT SUITABLE LOCATIONS
BE SELECTED WHERE HOUSING FACILITIES CAN BE PROVIDED AT THE TIME OF REMOVAL
IN ORDER THAT THESE EVACUEES MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN THOSE LOCATIONS AND UL-
TIMATELY BE GAINFULLY REEMPLOYED. WE ALSO RECOMMEND THE APPOINTMENT OF A
PROPERTY CUSTODIAN TO PROTECT CONSERVE AND ADMINISTER THE PROPERTY OF
PERSONS WHO MUST BE EVACUATED. WE TRUST THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE THE FULL
COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE OF BOTH PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS
GENERALLY IN ACCORDING TO THESE EVACUEES THE MOST HUMANE AND COURTEOUS
TREATMENT POSSIBLE.

(Signed)

CLARENCE LEA
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
CALIFORNIA DELEGATION

March 5, 1942

Dear Boss:

(Congressman John Tolan)

Had I ever taken the time and trouble to learn the names and faces of the state delegation I could just about tell you who is who and why.

Quite without any intention on my part, I was called into a meeting of the Holman committee this morning at the Senator's personal request. Why, I am still puzzling over, for I was given little opportunity to say anything.

You will receive from Carl copy of letter from Congressman Elliott which will pretty well explain the attitude of the majority of the meeting.

I arrived there about 10:30 to discover that apparently the notices of meeting had been beautifully timed to reach the Republican but not the Democratic members. Congressman Voorhees came in very late, took one look, and left when I did.

Senator Holman announced he had asked me to come over (and I took Schimmel along in case there actually was a thirst for knowledge). That announcement precipitated an angry attack on the Committee's trip by a member of the House whom I did not recognize --- a slight man with a thin face and thin dark hair. You were defended warmly and graciously by a heavy-set member with graying hair and in gray clothes. The question was, who had sent you to the coast? I told them that "it was my understanding" the Speaker had so directed you after a conference with some of the executive officials. The thin man broke in to say he had heard it was the attorney general, and if true it was very unfair; if not true, then he wanted an explanation. Fortunately, the debate became general and rapid and I was given no opportunity to reply. Schimmel spoke briefly on his knowledge of the reaction of the departments to your telegrams.

Before we could leave Senator Holman appointed a subcommittee headed by Leland Ford to "follow up" on the question of alien removal, brushing aside Jack Anderson's protest that the Wallgreen committee was dealing with that question with the suave explanation that Mr. Wallgreen's committee had "discharged perfectly" its functions but was now non-operative, ~~xxxx~~ Senator Wallgreen being on the coast. Senator Bone was practically the only man there with an open mind -- he wanted to know if the Tolan committee was a duly constituted committee of the House which had existed prior to its coast trip. Such is fame!

I have not explained, I'm afraid, that my contact ~~xxx~~ with Senator Holman came thru Carl's relaying of Dr. Lamb's request for information on reaction to the telegrams, and for a delegation endorsement. Wow! Did I walk into it! However, while I'm sure I did no good, I am also sure I did no harm; and at least some clear cleavage resulted. The members do feel, definitely, that they deserve a fuller explanation of what you are doing; but I think it will wait 'till you get back, or forever.

Y'r hum'bl and obed't soivant,

Buck

(Harold Buckles
Sec

Congressman Ralph was very gracious & nice

March 5

COPY

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOREST PROTECTION

Colleagues from Pacific Coast States:

The Chairman of your sub-committee on Forest Protection which was provided for on our last meeting, Thursday, March 5, arranged for a meeting that same day at 1:30 P. M. with Mr. Scott, Chief Budget Examiner in the Bureau of the Budget. Director Smith had other pressing engagements and could not attend on such brief notice. Present at the meeting were Senator Holman, Representatives Rolph, Voorhis, Murdock and Hill, members of the sub-committee and Representative Smith in whose district great areas of timber are located.

It was impressed upon Mr. Scott by all members present at the meeting that the appropriations proposed in the budget for forest fire protection on the coast were wholly inadequate in view of the danger of invasion and sabotage on the part of aliens and citizens of Japanese, German and Italian parentage. The sum of \$11,000,000 was urged as the necessary amount to fully organize, equip and train young men under draft age and men over the draft age to prevent fires and where unpreventable, control and extinguish those raging on our Western Coast. It was pertinently suggested that since we could give outright to China \$500,000,000 and Russia \$1,000,000,000 to protect those lands, it certainly was not asking too much to request \$11,000,000 to protect our own western forests and our own people.

Mr. Scott with his assistants Mr. Stork and Mr. Whitney were courteous and attentive to our claims. Mr. Scott was for a score of years a forester and knows from experience the hazard and danger from fires. He said he realized the increased danger on the Pacific Coast now that war with Japan was on. He indicated, however, that although more funds than usual would be requested, we could hardly expect the sum we asked for. Senator Holman suggested that it was better to reach an agreement on a sum before the budget was submitted to Congress than to have the Committee on Appropriations be forced to increase the amount fixed in the budget. (Senator Holman is on the Senate Appropriations Committee and Representative Carter is on the House Appropriations Committee.)

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page two

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOREST PROTECTION

However, we left the meeting with the hope that a very substantial sum will be requested by the Budget Bureau for protection of Pacific Coast forests for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Knute Hill, Chairman

Senator Rufus C. Holman

Rep. Albert E. Carter

Rep. Henry Jackson

Rep. John R. Murdock

Rep. Thomas Rolph

Rep. H. Jerry Voorhis

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MEMBERS OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOREST PROTECTION

Rep. Knute Hill, Chairman
Senator Rufus C. Holman
Rep. Albert E. Carter
Rep. Henry Jackson
Rep. John R. Murdock
Rep. Thomas Rolph
Rep. H. Jerry Voorhis

See Executive Order 9095, March 11, 1942,
~~Offi~~ Federal Register, March 13, 1942

March 5, 1942

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The President of the United States,
White House.

Dear Mr. President:

At a meeting of the House Members of the California Delegation on Tuesday of this week, we discussed the need of an Alien Property Custodian to take protective care of the property of aliens dispossessed.

The evacuation of aliens and others under the Order applicable to the West Coast will remove many people from their properties, much of which will require active attention or else a great loss, including a productive loss to the Nation.

The problem is highly complicated and will require a high degree of executive ability, experience in liquidation and prudence for proper administration. It is very important that the best possible organization be set up, in order to deal effectively or creditably with these complex problems.

With appreciation of the many responsibilities burdening you, we respectfully urge the appointment of a Custodian and the earliest practical set up of an organization that can command public confidence to handle the situation.

Sincerely yours,

Chairman, California Delegation.

l/m

RESOLUTION
AS TO COMBATING SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ON THE
PACIFIC COAST.

Representatives in Congress of the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and the Delegate from Alaska, at a meeting held today, March 14th, 1942, adopted the following resolution:

2
We, the Representatives in Congress from Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and the Delegate from Alaska have, with appreciation, observed the progress made by The Army and Federal and State law enforcement agencies in identifying, segregating and surveillance of enemy aliens, and others, who might prove dangerous to the protection and safety of the public.

We reaffirm our conviction that the primary consideration in dealing with such persons must be the safety of our people and nation.

We pledge to these agencies our approval and undivided support in every proper execution of their responsibilities.

We again emphatically urge that, with the greatest promptness and vigor consistent with practical procedure, suitable locations be selected for the segregation, re-location and proper surveillance of such persons.

3
We urge upon our citizens and government officials in the execution of these duties strict observance of all humanities consistent with public safety.

We commend every proper effort on the part of the evacuated persons in recognizing the necessity of their segregation and their cooperation in executing this necessary procedure for the public good and their own safety.

We urge that all appropriate government agencies, through their appointed agents and other judicious means, diligently continue their Pacific Coast investigations to ascertain and thereby prevent Japanese, Nazi, and other Un-American activities detrimental to our war effort. To this end, we recommend and expect our military authorities, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Department of Justice, The Dies Committee, and other responsible law enforcement agencies of the Government to cooperate for the common good.

We earnestly council the vigilant cooperation of all citizens and groups with the duly constituted authorities to the end that no unlawful or violent action shall be perpetrated.

In support of these purposes we, individually and as a group, pledge our earnest, continued and vigorous cooperation.

April 2, 1942

H.

Salman to Dell H.

Farm labor difficulties. Can't
Japs be used where they are safe,
utilize their skill,

I have personal interest since I own
a dairy farm! Could use Japs himself!

April 7, 1942

Honorable Rufus C. Holman,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Holman:

Thank you for your letter of April 2, 1942 with enclosure, in which you ask me for my conclusions in regard to the problems arising from the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coastal area.

While I appreciate that the evacuation will result in problems, not only to the evacuees, but to the inhabitants of the various areas concerned, nevertheless the decision is one of military necessity rather than whether the result will be economic hardship. Therefore, it would not seem appropriate for me to express any conclusions.

The problem set forth in your letter is one for the consideration of the War Relocation Authority. I have, therefore, sent your letter to Mr. Milton Eisenhower, Director of the Authority, for such comments as he may care to make.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

J. L. DEWITT
Lieutenant General U.S. Army

June 5, 1942

Waldgren appointed to
head committee on gov. labor &
other committees -

- ① Prevention of Forest Fire - Knute Hall, Chas.
- ② Good works for Cuban pop - Jerry Voorhis
- ③ Martin P. Smith - Promotion of wood products
- ④ Farm Labor Problem - Walter M. Pierce

COPY

June 9, 1942

Senator Mon C. Wallgren,
444 Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

In compliance with, and by the authority of, the last meeting of the Pacific Coast Congressional group which assembled in Room 318, Senate Office Building, on June 5th, you are appointed Chairman of a Committee to consider problems incident to the removal of the Japanese from the strategic areas of the Pacific Coast and the best utilization of the available labor of such Japanese. Will you please organize your Committee and proceed with the work of it in your own way and as you think best?

Sincerely yours,

RCH:GC

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD -- HOUSE
JULY 27, 1942

Defense of the Pacific Coast -- Work of Congressional Committees

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Smith) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, since we entered the war the Members of the House and Senate representing the States of Washington, Oregon, and California have labored assiduously to secure the strongest possible military protection for our section of the United States. We took the initiative in starting the action which resulted in having evacuated therefrom enemy aliens, particularly the Japanese, including second generation or so-called Japanese nationals born in this country.

Our west-coast delegations in Congress did something which has seldom, if ever before, been done in the history of Congress and the Nation. We proceeded to organize and set up committee of Members of the House and Senate representing our area to deal most effectively with all problems of military and civilian defense, which are of such vital concern to our people and communities.

Defense Committee

Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, as dean of the west-coast delegations, has acted as general chairman of the whole committee. Senator Rufus C. Holman, of Oregon, is chairman of the main subcommittee on coast defense, and I have had the privilege of being a member of this subcommittee since its inception. Some of the duties of this committee were subsequently assigned to a special subcommittee of House Members, consisting of the following: Hon. Carl Hinshaw, of California, chairman; Hon. John M. Costello, of California; Hon. John Z. Anderson, of California; Hon. James W. Mott, of Oregon; and myself. Our committee has functioned actively and has submitted to Senator Holman, as acting chairman of the whole committee, a three-page report of our activities in regard to several very important matters affecting vitally the lives and property of the citizens residing in the Pacific coast States. I refer you to a comprehensive radio speech by Congressman Hinshaw, which was published in the Congressional Record, April 16, 1942, describing some of the work of our committee up to that time.

Evacuation of Aliens

We also have a committee dealing with the important subject of evacuation of aliens of which Representative Leland M. Ford, of California, is the chairman, and which has continued the work of the subdivision of the whole committee which was headed by Senator Mon C. Wallgren, of Washington. This committee consists of the following Members: Hon. Leland M. Ford, of California, chairman; Senator Rufus C. Holman, of Oregon; Senator Homer T. Bone, of Washington; Hon. Homer D. Angell, of Oregon; Hon. John M. Coffee, of Washington; Hon. John M. Costello, of California; Hon. Alfred J. Elliott, of California; Hon. Bertrand W. Gearhart, of California; Hon. Walter M. Pierce, of Oregon; Hon. Harry R. Sheppard, of California; Hon. Martin F. Smith, of Washington; Hon. Richard J. Welch, of California.

All of our committees, and I shall refer later to several others dealing with specific phases of the defense problem, have held frequent weekly and semi-

weekly meetings with high-ranking officials of War, Navy, State, and Justice Departments.

We have discussed the defense of the Pacific coast area with Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Maj. Gen. Mark W. Clark, now in command of all American ground troops in Britain; Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service; Hon. James H. Rowe, Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States; Col. Karl R. Bendetson, of the Alien Division; Capt. J. B. Waller, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations; Commander W. S. Wharton, Office of Naval Intelligence; Lt. Col. J. K. Tully, Office of the War Plans Division, General Staff; Hon. Milton C. Eisenhower, in charge of alien evacuation, and numerous other officials of the War, Navy, and State Departments, and the Marine and Air Corps.

Acting on the written recommendations of our committee, which were submitted to him as Commander in Chief, the President by Executive order directed the removal of all Japanese from strategic areas in the Pacific Coast States. This order applied not only to Japanese aliens, but also to second generation Japanese born in this country. This order was executed under the supervision of Hon. Milton C. Eisenhower and Lt. Gen. J. L. De Witt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, at San Francisco. Our committee was in direct contact with the officials during the process of evacuation and we have reason to believe that the actual removal, evacuation, and resettlement of the aliens were expedited by our efforts. We commend the dispatch and efficiency with which the difficult task was accomplished. I am inserting at this point the resolution which we adopted, which was drafted by a special committee consisting of Representatives Clarence F. Lea, of California, chairman; John M. Costello, of California; Jerry Voorhis, of California; Homer D. Angell, of Oregon; and Martin F. Smith, of Washington. The resolution reads as follows:

We, the Representatives in Congress from Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, and the Delegate from Aslaska have, with appreciation, observed the progress made by the Army and Federal and State law enforcement agencies in identifying, segregating, and surveillance of enemy aliens, and others, who might prove dangerous to the protection and safety of the public.

We reaffirm our conviction that the primary consideration in dealing with such persons must be the safety of our people and Nation.

We pledge to these agencies our approval and undivided support in every proper execution of their responsibilities.

We again emphatically urge that, with the greatest promptness and vigor consistent with practical procedure, suitable locations be selected for the segregation, relocation, and proper surveillance of such persons.

We urge upon our citizens and Government officials in the execution of these duties strict observance of all

humanities consistent with public safety.

We commend every proper effort on the part of the evacuated persons in recognizing the necessity of their segregation and their cooperation in executing this necessary procedure for the public good and their own safety.

We urge that all appropriate Government agencies, through their appointed agents and other judicious means, diligently continue their Pacific coast investigations to ascertain and thereby prevent Japanese, Nazi, and other un-American activities detrimental to our war effort. To this end we recommend and expect our military authorities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, the Dies committee, and other responsible law-enforcement agencies of the Government to cooperate for the common good.

We earnestly counsel the vigilant cooperation of all citizens and groups with the duly constituted authorities to the end that no unlawful or violent action shall be perpetrated.

In support of these purposes we, individually and as a group, pledge our earnest, continued, and vigorous cooperation.

When the House had under consideration the State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary appropriation bill we succeeded in having adopted the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. Carter) earmarking and making available \$300,000 to the Attorney General to investigate and prosecute Japanese in Washington, Oregon, and California and to further their prompt and immediate evacuation.

Forest Fire Protection

We have taken steps to have our important forest and timber areas adequately protected against fire losses by sabotage and incendiarism. We invited officials of the Forest Service to appear before our committee, and a special committee consisting of Representative Knute Hill, of Washington, chairman; Senator Holman, of Oregon; Congressmen Voorhis, and Rolph, of California; Murdock, of Arizona; and myself also conferred with officials of the Budget Bureau. Senators Bone and Holman, Representative Harry L. Englebright, of California, Representative James W. Mott, of Oregon, and myself appeared before the subcommittee on deficiencies of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and I also appeared before the House committee. We pointed out the great hazard of forest fires which would result from attack from the air by incendiary bombs or organized sabotage. We stressed the fact that forest products are essential war materials, just as vital and necessary as steel or aluminum, and that the destruction of our timber areas by fire would seriously cripple our entire war effort and ruin our economy after the war. It has been no easy matter to get our economy-minded brethren from non-forested sections of the country to go along with us. However, largely as a result of our persistent efforts and the solid phalanx presented by our entire west-coast delegations -- every Member having been active in this fight --

an additional \$5,000,000 was provided the Forest Service and \$3,000,000 is contained in the agricultural bill. We are going to continue the fight for further funds, for we do not consider that the present sums are sufficient to take care of the entire Nation, including our our section.

Civilian Defense

A special subcommittee was appointed to consider matters relating to civilian defense, obtaining of gas masks, helmets, fire equipment, and so forth, consisting of Representatives Jerry Voorhis, of California, chairman; Thomas F. Ford, of California; Walter M. Pierce, of Oregon; Homer D. Angell, of Oregon; and Martin F. Smith, of Washington. This committee has met with Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service; Maj. Gen. Paul X. English, Chemical Warfare Service; Col. P. F. Powers, and Hon. James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense. Our committee has been assured that the needs and requirements of our section are being given full attention and the equipment is being furnished as rapidly as can be done, preference being given to critical war industrial and populous areas, most likely to be attacked, and distribution is being first made to guards, watchmen, firemen, and police officers, air-raid wardens, and those directly engaged in civilian defense activity. The remainder of the population will be equipped as speedily as can be accomplished. We emphasized the fact that the west coast is considered a strategic military area and possible combat zone and that this should be taken into account at all times. We are gratified that those in high positions of responsibility are fully cognizant of our situation and are sympathetic with our viewpoint in this regard.

Use of Wood Products

As my colleagues are aware, I have been advocating for over 2 years an all-out wooden shipbuilding program to supplement our steel construction program. Recently the Bureau of Ships, Navy Department, authorized the construction of patrol boats and small auxiliary craft of wood, following the action of the United States Maritime Commission in letting contracts for the construction of wooden barges, which is gratifying to those of us who have been urging the utilization of wood.

On June 9 at a meeting of the Pacific coast congressional group, I was appointed chairman of a subcommittee to promote the use of wood products, including cargo carriers, and the gentleman from Oregon, Representative Homer D. Angell, and the gentleman from California, Representative Thomas Rolph, were appointed members to serve with me. We are hopeful that cargo carriers will also be built of wood, in view of the growing shortage of steel for all purposes, and intend to continue our efforts to bring this about.