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December 30, 1943

RE: WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY SUPERVISION OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY  
EVACUATED FROM WESTERN MILITARY AREAS.

In response to your request for my views on the current problems involved in the relocation of citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the West Coast, I advise you of the following principal considerations:

1. DENTENTION.\* Executive Order 9102 of March 18, 1942 created the War Relocation Authority in the Office of Emergency Management to shelter and feed and to find employment for and relocate the 110,000 Japanese, two-thirds of them American citizens, evacuated by the War Department from the West Coast. These people have been detained in ten relocation camps throughout the West and Middle West pending their relocation in normal American life throughout the country. Under Director Dillon Myer, the War Relocation Authority has already relocated 22,000 of these persons throughout the United States. This job has done well and at a rapid rate in view of the natural resistance of most communities to persons of the Japanese race at this time.

2. PRESS AGITATION. The Japanese race problem is seriously aggravated by influential groups of citizens of California and the Hearst press apparently for the Major purpose of discrediting the Japanese minority so completely that they will be set apart permanently from the rest of the population and encouraged or forced to go to Japan after the war and discouraged or prevented from returning to California. A successful relocation program is not wanted by these groups because it promotes acceptance of the Japanese and will leave them free to return to California after the war. The December 20 issue of "Time" magazine contains an article which well summarizes these efforts to increase and exploit bitter feeling against the Japanese minority.

3. SEGREGATION. - Over 15,000 of the 90,000 Japanese remaining in relocation centers, consisting of individuals or families of individuals thought likely to be disloyal, have been segregated in a special camp at Tule Lake, California, in the northeast corner of the state a few miles below the Oregon border. A disturbance in the camp between November 1 and November 4, 1943, which was grossly exaggerated in a part of the West Coast press, touched off a new and extreme wave of hysteria against all persons of Japanese ancestry. WRA was so severely criticized for alleged coddling of the Japanese-Americans that West Coast community confidence in Myer and in WRA generally was undermined. The fact that 100,000 Japanese had been held in concentration camps for over a year and a half and that only two incidents of enough importance to require the calling in of the troops occurred is generally overlooked, and the West Coast Press and Congressional delegation seem unanimous in demanding a different administration at least of the Tule Lake camp.

4. PERMANENT RESETTLEMENT - The most important long run problem is not the management of the Tule Lake Camp, since many of these Japanese have indicated allegiance to Japan and many probably will be repatriated after the war. The important thing is to secure the reabsorption of



about 95,000 Japanese, of whom two-thirds are citizens and who give every indication of being loyal to the United States, into normal American life. The present practice of keeping loyal American citizens in concentration camps on the basis of race for longer than is absolutely necessary is dangerous and repugnant to the principles of our Government. It is also necessary to act now so that the agitation against these citizens does not continue after the war.

5. POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM - The amount of interest in the Japanese problem on the West Coast makes it a general political problem. A poll recently conducted by a Los Angeles paper indicated that Californians would vote ten to one against permitting the United States citizens of Japanese ancestry ever to return. Congressmen and others are tempted to make political capital by urging a harsh regulation of the Japanese in response to the public clamor which has been fostered. It is necessary to conduct the administration of the program so that the least possible ground for public sensation and much political action is available.

6. ADMINISTRATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM - WRA, a new agency created for the purpose in the evacuation emergency, has been dealing with a job which the war against Japan makes most difficult and thankless. Some of its difficulties with the press and with some elements of Congress might be lessened if, instead of being required to meet these pressures as a small new independent agency, WRA were part of a permanent department of the Government under the supervision of a member of the Cabinet and could rely on the relations of such a department with the public and Congress. Transfer to such a department would give it the benefit of long established administrative procedures and might improve administration. The War Department has stated strongly, and the State Department has agreed, that it should not receive the job because Army supervision might lead to additional hardship for American citizens under control of the Japanese government. Moreover, the War Department should not be burdened with the job of resettlement of part of the civilian population. If WRA were to be transferred to any department it would probably be either the Interior Department which has the experience of the Indian Service and in general has the type of jurisdiction and personnel to do the job, or the Justice Department which through the Immigration and Naturalization Service has the experience of the detention and care of alien enemies and aliens generally. From the long-term view, however, it would fit better in Interior.

7. SEPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT AND SEGREGATION - It has been suggested that the segregated Japanese should not be handled by the same agency which handles resettlement of the loyal Japanese because of the public tendency to attribute any difficulties with the disloyal to all of the Japanese. For that reason it might be wise to place the Tule Lake segregation camp and its security problem in the Department of Justice which has primary responsibility for internal security. The remainder of the WRA could then be transferred to the Interior Department or kept as a separate agency. Such an arrangement however might involve serious administrative difficulties in operation.

8. PUBLIC RELATION If any administrative change be made it is important that it be accompanied by a careful public statement endorsing the principle of resettlement and the excellent way in which it has been carried out by WRA. Care should be taken to make it clear that any change of administration is not a reflection upon the WRA relocation policy or administration



because fairness to WRA requires this and if WRA were discredited the principle of resettlement might be discredited in the public mind and some support might be given to the erroneous idea that the great majority of Japanese-American citizens are not loyal and do not have the usual constitutional rights.

Respectfully,

Attorney General



One of the most difficult and delicate problems presented by the War is that presented by the situation of American citizens of Japanese descent. Over 100,000 persons have been evacuated by the military authorities from the West Coast to relocation centers established by the War Relocation Authority. Roughly two-thirds of these people are American citizens by reason of their birth within the United States. The remaining one-third are aliens not considered sufficiently dangerous to be interned as enemy aliens under the procedure established for that purpose.

I suppose that no group in the history of the country has ever been confronted with the degree of antipathy visited upon these Japanese--in terms which draw little distinction between citizens and aliens or between those who are loyal and disloyal to the United States.

The first problem confronted by the Government was to provide a sanctuary for all evacuees, citizen and alien alike, establishing so far as possible under such adverse circumstances the conditions of civilized life. Once this was accomplished, the problem was to distinguish so far as practicable between the loyal and the disloyal, segregating the disloyal in separate centers. This program has been under development for a long time and is now well under way. Finally, the problem is to assist the loyal Japanese, and especially those of United States citizenship, to accommodate themselves to the exceptional sacrifice exacted by conditions of war and to help them to re-establish themselves outside the centers in places where they may gain understanding and sympathetic acceptance.

Theoretically persons at re-location centers are not interned; subject to prescribed regulations, loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens may apply for temporary or indefinite leave. The theory of the re-location program is that it is designed to assist rather than to restrict reestablishment in normal life. So far as



Japanese citizens of the United States are concerned, this theoretical basis of the program is probably essential to sustain its validity. Detention of citizens on the sole ground of their race for a longer period than is necessary to separate the loyal from the disloyal and to facilitate re-settlement in new communities is difficult to reconcile with the constitutional rights of citizens. The War Relocation Authority, strongly pressed as it is to intern all persons of Japanese descent for the duration of the War, has no such power under the President's Executive Order, under which the Authority was set up. There are, moreover, strong indications in the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hirabayashi case that no such authority could constitutionally be conferred. The only question decided by the Court, as the opinion of the Chief Justice makes clear, was the validity of the curfew orders applied by the military authorities prior to the evacuation of all Japanese on the West Coast. The Court did not consider the validity of the evacuation orders and certainly not the more difficult problem of detention. But even the curfew order was said by Mr. Justice Murphy in his concurring opinion to go "to the very brink of constitutional power." And Mr. Justice Douglas, speaking in passing of the problem of detention, was careful to observe: "Detention for reasonable cause is one thing. Detention on account of ancestry is another."



II. The F. B. I. is charged with the responsibility for guarding the internal security of this country and we must work in close cooperation with them at all times. There are provisions in Supplement 5 of Administrative Instruction 22 (Revised) requiring Project Directors to furnish information to the F.B.I. However, the F.B.I. may seek additional information concerning the names and addresses of either aliens or citizens of Japanese Ancestry who come into your district. You will please honor such requests. Furnish such information as may be asked of you by any authorized agent of the F.B.I. giving the names and addresses of either citizens or aliens as soon as you may have that information in available form. If field offices of the F.B.I. and Naval Intelligence request more information than is available (on these departure advice cards you will receive from the projects or from Denver, or in your files) and the securing of such information would require regular reports from the projects, please write us so that the matter may be taken up here.

For your information, we are attaching the names and addresses of the offices of the F.B.I. and the area included in the jurisdiction of each agent.

Relocation officers may receive requests from other Federal, State, or local government agencies for lists of evacuees on seasonal work leave or indefinite leave. When such requests are received, it should be explained that this information is regularly supplied to the F.B.I. and Naval Intelligence by the WRA Washington Office; and that we should much prefer to make such information available to other public agencies with a legitimate interest in the matter by consultation in our field offices rather than by supplying lists. Lists of the names and addresses of evacuees on leave should not ordinarily be given to private individuals or organizations, except in connection with the execution of the relocation program.

If you have any questions on this matter, please feel free to write for advice and instructions.

HSChoate:ei

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Harold S. Choate  
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Topeka, Kansas



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION

Washington D. C.

October 7, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARD J. ENNIS  
DIRECTOR, ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL

RE: COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT  
WAR TIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION  
POSTON, ARIZONA

Reference is made to your memorandum dated September 11, 1942, your reference LG: rt, 146-13-7-2-012, wherein you furnished me with a copy of the reply made by the War Relocation Authority concerning the operations of the Colorado River Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona. The reply indicates that the camp is being operated in full recognition of the proper safeguards necessary in the handling of the inhabitants of that camp.

For your information, there is transmitted herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent G. Edward Smart, dated September 22, 1942, at Phoenix, Arizona, in the case entitled, "Jimie Akira Ushijima, Internal Security - J, (Alien Enemy Control)".

It is noted that the attached report reflects that the premises occupied by Ushijima in the Colorado River Relocation Center were searched and he was found to be in possession of a radio with a short wave band attached. Radio men advise that the radio is capable of picking up Tokyo, London, Berlin, and Rome. This occurrence is being brought to your attention to furnish you with a concrete example of the loose control being afforded the evacuees presently detained in this center.

Your attention is again directed to the fact that the Colorado River Relocation Center is located in Military Area Number One of the Western Defense Command from which all Japanese with the exception of those in the camp have been evacuated.

~~Your letter~~ Mr. D. S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority states in the enclosure transmitted with the reference memorandum that the evacuees in the Colorado River Relocation Center comply with the curfew regulations established by General DeWitt for that area as long as they stay within the Relocation Center.

To date no boundaries for the Colorado River Relocation Center have been established. As there are no boundaries for this Relocation Center, it is impossible to enforce alien enemy regulations in the vicinity of the Center. Authorities are unable to determine when an evacuee has left the Center and is violating the curfew regulations imposed by the Army for the territory surrounding the Center.

← As an example of this existing condition, please refer to my memorandum dated September 6, 1942, transmitting the report of Special Agent G. K. Smart, dated August 20, 1942, at Phoenix, Arizona, in the case entitled, "Shintaro Kimura, Internal Security - J. Alien Enemy Control."



That report reflects that Shintaro Kimura remained more than five miles away from the building area of the camp for over twenty-four hours. The facts of that case were presented to the United States Attorney at Phoenix, Arizona, and he advised that in view of the fact that the boundaries of this camp had never been established, it would be impossible to institute prosecution against the subject. It is my opinion that no effective regulations can be established for the control of the evacuees in this Center until boundaries for the Center are established.

Once boundaries are established for the Colorado River Relocation Center responsibility must be fixed for seeing that the evacuees remain within such boundaries. Mr. Myer, in the enclosure to your memorandum, states that the patrolling of the exterior boundaries of the Center to prevent unauthorized ingress or egress is the responsibility of the War Department. Mr. Wade Head, Director of the camp, on interview stated that the Army has no authority over the evacuees of that camp and that, furthermore, he does not intend to give such authority to the Army.

By my memorandum dated July 21, 1942, in this matter, which was forwarded to Mr. Myer, I advised you that it was reported that no check is maintained to ascertain whether the persons moved to the relocation camp are still there. Mr. Myer in his reply transmitted by the reference memorandum states that the only restriction on the evacuees within the Relocation Center is that they must keep out of areas where actual construction of buildings is under way.

It is my firm belief that in the event an evacuee made an unauthorized departure from the Colorado River Relocation Center, the War Relocation Authorities, under the present camp regulations, could not possibly be apprised of the evacuee's departure prior to the apprehension of the evacuee. It is my recommendation that this situation be corrected by the installation of some type of check system whereby the authorities would regularly be notified of each evacuee's presence in the camp.

The above information and suggestions are being brought to your attention for such action as you may deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



September 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CHARLES FAHY

War Relocation Authority proposal to release  
more Japanese.

On August 29, 1942 the Director of the War Relocation Authority, the Assistant Director and the Acting Solicitor conferred with me on the formation of a new policy of releasing more Japanese from relocation centers for resettlement in communities not in the coastal military areas. The Director has just returned from a trip thru the camps and conferences with his representatives in San Francisco. The proposal contemplates a very substantial change of policy under which the emphasis and most of the activities of WRA will be devoted to resettling the Japanese throughout the country rather than to building up permanent war relocation centers alone. The Director believes that the approval of the President should be obtained but before doing so he wishes to have the views of the Attorney General.

The Director states that the conditions in the various Army and War Relocation Camps indicate that tension is going to increase greatly if a plan is not placed in operation to release a great many more Japanese. At present over 1500 have been released for work in the beet sugar fields without one complaint or improper incident. A few hundred other persons have been released but this number is insufficient to meet the problem of the large number of idle persons in the camps. In the Army assembly centers the detention has caused dissatisfaction and tension which increases as time goes on, but the problem is not serious there because of the temporary phase of Army assembly center detention. The Army, however, is turning over the problem to WRA as rapidly as possible and the same situation is developing in the WRA centers.

Detention of the Japanese was never contemplated originally and was made necessary only because of the resistance of interior communities to resettlement. If WRA could devote its energies to liquidating that resistance and settling the Japs in interior communities, no reason for continued detention remains. On principle it is a very unwise policy to get the American people used to the idea of detaining for the duration a large minority of American citizens not accused of any offense.

Applications for writs of habeas corpus are pending before District Judges in the Northern and Southern Districts of California raising the basic question of the right to detain Japanese American citizens. It is, of course, much more difficult to defend indefinite detention than it is to defend mere evacuation. The Government's position in these cases will be immeasurably strengthened if a plan of orderly resettlement of the Japanese out of the camps in the near future is developed. It is believed that almost any judge would give the Government the time necessary to execute such a plan if it could be shown that it is concrete and in operation and not merely a vague hope for the future.

I recommend that the Attorney General approve the proposal of WRA to increase its efforts to resettle Japanese American citizens out of resettlement centers, assist in obtaining War Department approval if that is thought necessary, and recommend the plan when it is submitted to the President.

Edward J. Ennis  
Director



IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

CONDUCT TO BE OBSERVED BY ALIEN ENEMIES

Regulations governing the conduct of Alien Enemies have been issued, of which the following is a brief summary:

All alien enemies are required to preserve the peace toward the United States, and to refrain from violating the laws of the United States, or aiding any enemies of the United States.

No alien enemy shall have in his possession any of the following articles: FIREARMS; WEAPONS; AMMUNITION; BOMBS; EXPLOSIVES; SHORT-WAVE RADIO RECEIVING SETS; TRANSMITTING SETS; SIGNAL DEVICES; CODES OR CIPHERS; CAMERAS; or any documents in which there may be any information concerning any military or naval equipment.

Alien enemies are excluded from designated areas surrounding any fort, camp, ~~arsenal~~, airport, power plant, navy yard, or any factory used for the manufacture of anything for the army or navy.

No alien enemy shall enter or be found in or upon any highway, waterway, airway, railway, public utility building or place not open to the public generally; nor shall he undertake any air flight in any aircraft.

No alien enemy shall be affiliated with any organization, designated by the Attorney General as opposed to the public interest of the United States, nor shall any alien enemy attend any meetings or possess or distribute any literature of such an organization.

No alien enemy shall change his place of residence or employment or travel outside the limits of his own community except that he may commute between his residence and his place of employment. Any travel other than the above must be made only upon application to and with the permission of the United States Attorney.

No alien enemy shall be found within any area designated as a military area except under such restrictions as the Military authorities may impose.

All alien enemies required to have Certificates of Identification shall carry such certificates with them at all times.

An alien enemy who fails to comply with the Regulations governing the conduct of aliens of enemy nationality is subject to apprehension, detention and internment for the duration of the war.

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THROUGH ANY LITERATURE OR SUCH AN ORGANIZATION.

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Manzanar

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ACTIVITY OF JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS AS REPORTED BY DEPART-  
MENT OF JUSTICE, PERIOD APRIL 17 TO  
MAY 24, 1943.

✓ Judo (wrestling) seems to be flourishing in the centers, especially at Manzanar. Several of the papers report the dedication of the new Shindo Kan, in which 600 and more enthusiasts now receive physical and spiritual training every day. A Judo Yudansha Kai (Rankholder's Society) and a Judo Koen Kai (Backers' Society) have been established, reports The Rocky Shippo, 5/17 and 5/19. The dedication of the new building is also reported by The Colorado Times, 5/13. At Tule Lake Relocation Center, California, the Kodokan-ryu Judo Bu (Kodokan-style Judo Department) has been organized, states The Utah Nippo, 5/12. Further, the Manzanar Kendo Koen Kai (Fencing (Japanese Style) Backers' Association), has been formed, according to The Utah Nippo, 5/12.

The Utah Nippo, 5/19, carries news about the Granada Relocation Center, reported by Shusui Matsui, who makes his re-appearance after a silence of more than one month. The Kashinoki (Oak) Club, also called the Kinoshita (Under-the-trees) Club, founded at Santa Anita Assembly Center, with both Issei and Nisei members, has been revived at Granada, reports Shusui Matsui. The Colorado Times, 4/17, contains a literature section featuring verses by members of the Amerika Ryuten Bungei (a literary club) edited by Shusui Matsui.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE  
Crystal City, Texas  
July 17, 1945

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Project Director  
War Relocation Authority  
Hunt, Idaho

Dear Sir:

With further reference to our letter of July 11, 1945 outlining vacancies in our school system, we will also have a vacancy for High School Principal on September 1, 1945, with the possibility of a vacancy for Principal of the Elementary School. Each of these positions carries a base salary of \$2980 per annum, which requires duty five days a week Monday through Friday. An overtime assignment of four hours on each Saturday is also in effect, which pays the incumbent an additional \$8.59 per week, or approximately \$450.00 per annum.

The position of High School Principal also requires the teaching of three classes of Mathematics (Plane Geometry, Solid Geometry, and Trigonometry), inasmuch as the student enrollment is insufficient to require the full time duties strictly as Principal. Also the Supervisor of Education offices in the same building, and renders assistance in the direction of the High School program.

The Elementary School Principal will devote most of his time to general direction of the Elementary School, although it will probably be necessary for him to teach one or two classes of Arithmetic to Seventh and Eighth Grade pupils.

General requirements for these positions, in addition to a College Degree, are an Administrative Certificate from the State of Texas, and previous experience in School work, preferably of Principal nature.

If you are in position to suggest suitable incumbents for either one or both of the positions referred to above, it will be appreciated if you will communicate with us at an early date. We would also like to have the incumbents recommended by you submit Standard Form No. 57, Application for Federal Employment, to this office at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

/s/

J. L. O'Rourke  
Officer in charge



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file.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 25, 1942

B

Mr. Dillon S. Myer  
Director, War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

I have your letter of September 24, 1942 enclosing a copy of your proposed leave regulations. Your letter requests this Department to check the names of Japanese who are released against the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Army and Navy Intelligence, and to make any further investigation this Department thinks desirable. Your letter also requests advice as to whether the proposed leave policy is sound from the internal security standpoint.

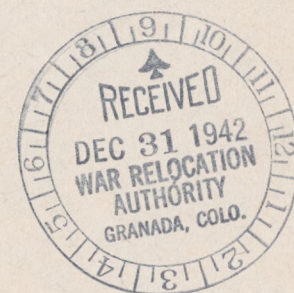
It is believed that the program outlined by you, if administered with the utmost care, is sound from the internal security standpoint. This Department, through the Federal Bureau of Investigation, would undertake to check the names of such persons against the investigative records. Of course you have in mind that the information contained in our records relates in practically all instances to subversive activities and the like. Many of the persons involved in this program will not have records of such activity but may, on the other hand, be involved in other illegal or improper conduct which would bear careful investigation. Consequently provision will have to be made by you to cover that aspect of the matter.

Sincerely

(Signed) Francis Biddle

Attorney General







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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE UNITED  
STATES IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION  
INTERMENT CAMP AT CRYSTAL CITY, TEXAS

1. LOCATION

Approximately one hundred and twenty miles southwest of San Antonio, Texas.

2. CLIMATE

Mild; heat somewhat excessive during summer months.

3. WATER

Approved city water from deep wells.

4. HOUSING

Individual family units in duplex, triplex or quadruplex types of buildings; frame construction with wood or gypsum board siding and with gypsum board partitions; concrete floors and electric lights. Floor space from 40 to 70 square feet per individual, depending upon composition of families and ages of children.

5. HOUSEKEEPING FACILITIES

Each housing unit has a kitchen sink with cold running water, an oil stove with oven for cooking and heating, essential cooking utensils and dishes. Each duplex and triplex building has one toilet and lavatory. Persons occupying units in the quadruplex buildings use central toilet facilities. Essential items of furniture and furnishings are supplied, some of which are made on the project by internees.



6. SCHOOLS

It is intended to provide standard grammar and high school courses. These schools will not be in operation before the beginning of the fall term. To the fullest extent possible teachers will be selected from internees, but the Government will furnish such teachers as are needed.

7. LIBRARY

Provision is made for a library; but at the present time very few books have been received. Effort will be made to secure additional books.

8. VISITING

Visits of limited duration are permitted, but must be approved in advance by the Officer in Charge.

9. DEPARTURE

As a general policy, a person accepting voluntary internment will not be permitted to leave the camp while the interned member of his family remains in that status. However, in exceptional cases, application to depart from the camp will be accepted, approval to be based on the merits of each individual application.

10. PETS

No pets are permitted at the camp.

11. PERSONAL PROPERTY WHICH MAY BE BROUGHT TO THE INTERNMENT CAMP

The quarters occupied by individual family groups are small



and the space in which personal property may be stored is limited. Persons may bring with them or have shipped to them at Government expense personal clothing, toilet articles, hot water bottles, small items of household equipment, such as portable sewing machines, scatter rugs, curtains, couch covers, small long-wave radio receivers, small tools for craft and garden work, garden hose, small electrical appliances, such as irons, sports equipment, such as racquets, balls, bats, a limited number of books, and small table games. Other articles may be brought only after securing in advance specific approval from the Officer in Charge. The application for permission to present such articles should explain the need and intended use thereof and its approximate size and weight.

12. CANTEEN

A canteen, operated by internees, is available where internees may purchase with their own funds articles desired.

13. LAUNDRY

A central power operated laundry has been established for the laundering of sheets, pillow cases, work clothes, et cetera. A central hand laundry with stationary tubs is available for the laundering of personal apparel.

14. SANITARY FACILITIES

Adequate community bath houses and toilet facilities are available. These facilities are separate for the different racial groups.



15. HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Adequate hospital and dental facilities are available either in the town of Crystal City or at the internment camp.

16. OPPORTUNITY FOR PAY WORK

Internees engaged in performance of work not connected with the management, administration or maintenance of the facility will be paid at the rate of .80¢ per day. Certain projects to provide useful employment have already been organized, such, for example, as a farm and manufacture of clothing and household furniture and furnishings. The opportunity for paid work, however, is limited.

17. RECREATION

Adequate space and equipment for outdoor recreation will be provided and the internees will be afforded an opportunity to organize their own sports. Motion pictures for amusement and educational purposes are shown twice weekly.

18. INTERNEE ORGANIZATION

The internees are represented by an elected spokesman and council.

The Japanese and Germans have separate organizations.

19. CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship will not be affected by voluntary internment.

20. FINANCIAL MATTERS

All money or checks sent to interned individuals must be deposited with the official financial officer and thereafter the funds



handled through said officer.

21. CENSORSHIP

All mail and parcels entering or leaving the camp are subject to examination and censoring by camp authorities. International mail is censored in New York. The number of letters and postcards an individual is permitted to send must be limited. However, at least two letters and postcards per week will be permitted.

22. ELIGIBILITY FOR TRANSFER TO CAMP

Transfers from a War Relocation Center to the internment camp will only be approved after careful investigation has shown that transfer of a family will be in the best interests of all members thereof and of the Government.

23. NATIONALITIES

Internees of both Japanese and German nationalities and their wives and children will occupy this facility. A small number of persons of other nationalities may also be detained here. Insofar as it is practicable, each group will be permitted to have its own facilities but it will be necessary for them to share certain of the major facilities, such as the hospital, store, auditorium, outdoor recreational facilities, and main laundry.

24. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

The appropriate War Relocation Authority Property Management official will continue to care for any property left by the



families either in the relocation center or at their former residence. Internees may communicate directly with the Property Officer of the War Relocation Authority regarding the handling of their property.



From Helen Fischer =  
No Newspaper Publicity

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An investigation made for the Department of Justice by Dr. Ernest B. Price, Executive Director of the Institute of Pacific Relations at San Francisco, supplies most impressive evidence of the pro-American attitude of many issei, or aliens, and kibei, or citizens who have been to Japan, generally to study. Dr. Price's record hardly indicates a pro-Japan bias, but he is known as a fair-minded, scientific man. For sixteen years he was in the American diplomatic service in China, then for a year president of the China Airways, Inc., and then for seven years director of International House at University of Chicago. He says:

"My assignment from the Department was to go to three Relocation Centers and interview all the evacuees who had visited Japan during the decade before Pearl Harbor, in order to elicit information of value to our Government in the war against Japan. Out of a population of some 23,000 in the three Centers, less than 700, or only 3%, had been to Japan during that decade. They included both non-citizens and citizens, the latter predominating and being mostly kibei students. The interviewing was by invitation, and nearly all of them responded. Rather to my surprise, all but about 5% proved to be ready to give me all possible information to help us defeat Japan. The 5% included both aliens and citizens. When one recalls the resentment felt by not a few of them over the evacuation and adds to that the great danger of reprisal to which they exposed themselves, their action showed where their loyalty lay.

"I had no difficulty in determining when the witnesses were telling the truth or lying, for I had voluminous official data in advance, and also cross-checked the testimony given by witnesses who had visited the same areas. Even those witnesses who expected to return to Japan after the war often showed considerable aversion to the militarists in Japan. The result of the interviews was the accumulation of a large volume of fresh data of great value to our Government."



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R E P O R T   O N   A L I E N   R E G I S T R A T I O N

Submitted to the Attorney General

by

EARL G. HARRISON

Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service

February 1, 1943



In June 1940, Congress passed the Alien Registration Act (Public - No. 670 - 76th Congress). Under its provisions, the United States Department of Justice, with the cooperation of the Post Office Department, was empowered to conduct the registration and fingerprinting of the entire alien population of the country. For the first time in the history of our nation, therefore, the Government was given sufficiently broad authority to obtain comprehensive and detailed information regarding all non-citizens in the United States. The necessity for the enactment of such a law in time of world upheaval was obvious.

Primarily intended as a safeguard, the Act has made it possible to provide war agencies and agencies concerned with the internal security of the nation with specific and essential information about individual aliens and groups of aliens. At the same time, it has afforded the Government an opportunity to gather basic sociological data about our alien population that has long been needed for legislative and educational purposes.

As a result of the Alien Registration Program, we found that as of December 31, 1940, there were 4,921,452 aliens in the United States.

This number has been reduced during the past two years by departures, naturalizations and deaths\* to 4,202,717, but additional registrations in the country during the same period bring the current number of aliens, as of December 31, 1942, to 4,280,056. On the basis of the present

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\* There is no provision in the Alien Registration Act requiring notification of deaths. Our computations are based on notifications of deaths voluntarily sent to the Alien Registration Division together with estimates based on actuarial statistics and Census Bureau Life Tables.



total population, this represents the lowest percentage of aliens in the United States since the establishment of immigration records in 1820.

The Alien Registration program produced many types of valuable data about the non-citizen population. We know now the total of each national and racial group and that our non-citizens have come to this country from more than one hundred nations. We know also who our aliens are, where they are, when and how they entered the country, their age, sex, occupation, marital status, military experience, organizations to which they belong, their affiliations, criminal records, literacy, steps they have taken toward naturalization, whether they immigrated for the purpose of permanent residence or came in as visitors, students, treaty merchants, seamen, stowaways, refugees, etc. The registration records represent individual dossiers for each registrant, containing important data that has been carefully examined, coordinated, classified and indexed.

The Alien Registration records are kept current by registering new arrivals before they enter the country. Moreover, the Act requires that registered aliens notify the Alien Registration Division of each change of address. In compliance with this requirement, approximately 1,850,000 notifications of changes of address have been received. These reports are coded and properly integrated in order to reflect current addresses of all registrants.

In addition to the information obtained at the time of registration, the Alien Registration files today contain many thousand pieces of documentary evidence that shed substantial light on the history, the character and other significant facts concerning the registrants. The truth is that today more is known about our non-citizen population than about our citizens.



When the Alien Registration program was organized, it was anticipated that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Department of Justice, and many other Governmental agencies dealing with national defense work would request information about alien groups.\* Accordingly, the processing and tabulation of the information was organized with a view to facilitating accurate and efficient compliance with such requests. As expected, numerous Governmental agencies have been calling upon the Alien Registration Division for specific information. It would have been impossible to predict, however, that the requests would be as varied, as frequent, and as large as actual experience has shown, particularly since the declaration of war.

Under present conditions it is not possible to disclose all the purposes which Alien Registration information has served. This is particularly true of the information that has been supplied to military authorities. However, a few of the purposes for which the data has been requested and which may be revealed at this time are:

Filling requests of the United States Treasury for lists of aliens of enemy nationalities in its program for freezing funds.

Checking lists of licensed radio operators submitted by the Federal Communications Commission in order to determine which operators are aliens.

Checking lists of commercial licensed pilots submitted by the Civil Aeronautics Board in order to determine which pilots are aliens.

Assisting the Selective Service System in locating possible draft dodgers among aliens.

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\* The Alien Registration Act of 1940 provides that all registration information be kept secret and confidential but shall be made available to such persons or agencies as may be designated by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with the approval of the Attorney General.



Supplying information to the War and Navy Departments in connection with aliens who apply for employment in industries engaged in confidential and aeronautic contracts.

During the first twelve months of the war, requests for information involving over 3,000,000 non-citizens were received from various Governmental agencies. The information included lists of names, addresses, age, sex, occupation, affiliations, military experience and other pertinent factors represented in the alien registration records.

Some of the agencies that have called for information are:

- Selective Service System
- Federal Treasury
- Federal Communications Commission
- Civil Aeronautics Authority
- Alaskan Defense Command
- Hawaiian Defense Command
- Western Defense Command
- Southern and Eastern Defense Commands
- Office of the Provost Marshal General
- Military Intelligence Service, War Department
- Office of the Chief of Naval Operations for the
  - Ninth Naval District
  - Fifth Naval District
  - Thirteenth Naval District
- Naval Intelligence, Navy Department
- Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice
- Senate Committee on Military Affairs
- House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration

In addition, the Alien Registration Division, during approximately the same period, has received from agencies dealing with the prosecution of the war and national defense some 600,000 requests for individual photographs of registration evidence. All these requests have been met.

The records of the Alien Registration Division have also been of value to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in its investigations of naturalization applicants. Since the inception of the alien registration program the Service has made it a policy to check all applications



against the information in the alien registration records before permitting naturalization to be granted. Approximately 488,000 naturalization applications have been so checked since the alien registration program was established.

Until the enactment of the Alien Registration Act of 1940 the traditional policy of the United States toward aliens, as expressed through the Immigration and Naturalization Service, had been limited to a determination of their fitness for and acceptability to our society. Once the immigrant was permitted to enter, no planned systematic follow-up or check was made to determine his activities until and unless he decided to apply for United States citizenship. Even then, the Naturalization Service was handicapped in its effort to make thorough investigations by the lack of sufficient information. Alien Registration remedied this situation and drastically altered our policy toward aliens by providing the means for obtaining current and background information about each registered alien in the country.

Equally valuable has been the general statistical data compiled from alien registration records. Attached to this report are a group of statistical tables representing some of the chief aspects of the information that has been compiled to date. These have been augmented with tabulations and analyses of the alien registration records which have uncovered many revealing and significant characteristics of the alien population.

For example, one of the studies reveals the close relationships existing between our non-citizen and citizen population. Even when the relationship is limited to the closest range of family ties - by inclusion of spouse only, spouse and child, and children only, - 61% of the alien



population are found to have family ties in this country. This percentage climbs sharply in broadening the range of family ties to include brother, sister and other immediate blood relations.

Further studies show that the median age of aliens, as of the 1940 registration, was 48 years, as contrasted with a median age of 28 years for native-born and naturalized citizens.

The following table\* indicates age groups of alien population as contrasted with those of the general population:

	<u>General Population</u>	<u>Alien Population</u>
18 yrs. of age and under	31%	1-1/2%
18 - 44 yrs.	42%	34 %
45 yrs. and over	27%	64-1/2%

The fact that a large majority of the aliens fall into the older age group has, of course, accounted for the much higher death rate among aliens than among the general population.

Other significant facts that have been derived from studies of registration data include the following:

Almost 75% of the aliens were born in Europe, another 20% came from our neighboring countries of North and Central America, and the remainder from South America, Africa, Asia and the Islands of the Pacific.

More than 80% of the total alien population is living in the following ten States: New York - 1,235,425; California - 531,810; Pennsylvania - 365,192; Massachusetts - 360,390; Illinois - 320,125;

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\* This table is based on the 1940 Census and Alien Registration figures of the same year.



Michigan - 296,934; New Jersey - 275,620; Texas - 209,625; Ohio - 200,328;  
Connecticut - 157,119.

Listed below are the ten leading countries in order of registered  
aliens as of December 31, 1940:

Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia .....	695,363
Canada.....	448,012
Poland .....	442,553
Mexico .....	416,893
Russia, including Russia in Asia .....	366,842
Germany .....	314,715
Great Britain, including England, Scotland and Wales .....	291,593
Austria .....	191,594
Irish Free State .....	158,249
Hungary .....	116,696

The total non-citizen population comprised 2,629,215 females and  
2,292,237 males. Studies have disclosed that there are 784,373 men in the  
age group 18 to 45. Of this latter total only 109,751 have had any previous  
military experience, and of this total one-quarter have served with the  
armed forces of the United States.

Out of the total registered aliens, more than 70% arrived in  
America prior to 1924, and among these, over 900,000 came here prior to 1906.

Approximately 700,000 aliens were found to be illiterate; 67% are  
women, and 33% men. The percentage of illiteracy rises sharply among those  
45 years of age and older of both sexes.

Studies of skills and occupations among the registered aliens  
indicate that approximately 45% of the males are engaged in the semi-skilled,  
skilled, craftsman, and professional work; on the other hand, only about  
10% of the alien women are engaged in similar occupations.

\* \* \*

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The registration and fingerprinting of aliens in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, was conducted between August 27 and December 26, 1940, and was mandatory.\* The fingerprints obtained during the registration have been transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The work of alien registration since June 1940, can be divided broadly into four periods:

- I. The initial organizing and preparation for the registration program;
- II. Registration of the alien population in continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
- III. Processing, integrating and coordinating the obtained information; and,
- IV. Making use of the information and making it available to other Federal agencies.

As a result of conferences with representatives of other Government agencies that served as consultants during the early stages of alien registration, a definite program was evolved. Its major objectives were:

- A. To produce, organize and maintain a system of records, indexes and files on aliens.
- B. To verify the accuracy of information obtained during the registration.
- C. To compile current changes in the alien population and to integrate these with the existing records.
- D. To produce certain factual data needed in the administration of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

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\* As of December 31, 1942, the names of 38,484 aliens who failed to comply with provisions of the Alien Registration Act were turned over to United States Attorneys for proper action. These included names of aliens who failed to report changes of address.



- E. To assist various Governmental agencies by furnishing factual information pertaining to the alien population.

Under the Presidential Proclamation of January 14, 1942, all nationals, citizens, subjects or denizens of Germany, Italy and Japan living in the United States were classified as "alien enemies." In compliance with this Proclamation, the nationals of these three countries were required to apply for and obtain Certificates of Identification bearing their photograph and thumb print.

In applying for Certificates of Identification, aliens of enemy nationalities provided specific and detailed information about themselves which had not been required in the 1940 Alien Registration program. One of the questions answered provided the Government with full details of the alien's employment record. Another question asked for the names and addresses of close relatives here and abroad, and information as to whether any of them serving in the armed forces. The applicant was also asked for more specific information regarding his organizational connections here and, in the event he had spent any of the past five years outside of the United States, his political affiliations.

Because of the background and experience acquired during the Alien Registration Program, the Alien Registration Division was regarded as the logical repository for documents produced under the Certificate of Identification Program and was charged with the responsibility of receiving, assembling, reviewing, and reconciling the documents of the Alien Enemy Program of 1942 with those of the regular Alien Registration Program of 1940.

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Both the Alien Registration Program and the Certificate of Identification Program provided our Government with information that was essential in preserving the nation's internal security; they gave us a foundation of knowledge on which educators and legislators can intelligently build a strong and satisfactory relationship with our non-citizen groups. Moreover, they helped to promote national unity and confidence in our Government's ability to look after the safety of the nation in times when unity and confidence were most needed.



Attached herewith are a group of statistical tables representing the chief aspects of the information that has been compiled as a result of alien registration.

Titles of the tables are as follows:

\*Table 1 -- Registered aliens in the United States classified by State and sex.

\*Table 2 -- Registered aliens in the United States classified by country of birth and sex.

Table 3 -- Registered alien males in the United States classified by age and State.

Table 4 -- Registered alien males in the United States classified by country of birth and age.

Table 5 -- Registered alien males in the United States -- 18 through 44 years of age, classified by military service and State.

Table 6 -- Registered alien males in the United States -- 18 through 44 years of age, classified by country of birth and military service.

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\* Breakdowns of statistics in Tables 1 and 2 are available by individual States. They show the country of birth of the alien population of any given State, and the distribution of the nationality groups in any given State. In line with the policy of conserving paper, we have not made these voluminous breakdowns available to the general public.



## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service  
 Alien Registration Division  
 Philadelphia, Pa.

REGISTERED ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES  
 CLASSIFIED BY STATE AND SEX  
 December 31, 1940

STATE	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
United States- Total	4,921,452	2,292,237	2,629,215
Alabama	4,928	2,685	2,243
Arizona	31,399	16,214	15,185
Arkansas	3,325	1,804	1,521
California	531,810	305,114	226,696
Colorado	26,951	15,099	11,852
Connecticut	157,119	67,450	89,669
Delaware	6,327	2,869	3,458
Dist. of Columbia	14,105	7,158	6,947
Florida	37,754	19,236	18,518
Georgia	4,861	2,651	2,210
Idaho	7,973	5,207	2,766
Illinois	320,125	142,390	177,735
Indiana	43,726	21,720	22,006
Iowa	24,207	12,829	11,378
Kansas	15,612	8,349	7,263
Kentucky	5,458	3,041	2,417
Louisiana	16,522	8,744	7,778
Maine	46,337	22,249	24,088
Maryland	37,244	17,798	19,446
Massachusetts	360,390	142,977	217,413
Michigan	296,934	134,184	162,750
Minnesota	60,041	34,009	26,032
Mississippi	3,067	1,760	1,307
Missouri	45,512	20,819	24,693
Montana	12,297	8,025	4,272
Nebraska	17,000	9,272	7,728
Nevada	6,009	4,406	1,603
New Hampshire	29,582	13,978	15,604
New Jersey	275,620	109,127	166,493
New Mexico	12,146	6,802	5,344

(OVER)



REGISTERED ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES  
CLASSIFIED BY STATE AND SEX  
December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

STATE	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
New York	1,235,425	517,332	718,093
North Carolina	4,006	2,246	1,760
North Dakota	10,096	5,617	4,479
Ohio	200,328	91,707	108,621
Oklahoma	6,717	3,869	2,848
Oregon	33,576	19,543	14,033
Pennsylvania	365,192	152,414	212,778
Rhode Island	51,992	20,656	31,336
South Carolina	2,081	1,149	932
South Dakota	7,266	4,024	3,242
Tennessee	5,005	2,634	2,371
Texas	209,625	107,274	102,351
Utah	10,242	5,690	4,552
Vermont	15,609	7,401	8,208
Virginia	9,778	5,131	4,647
Washington	79,163	46,022	33,141
West Virginia	23,408	13,908	9,500
Wisconsin	73,747	35,149	38,598
Wyoming	5,842	3,693	2,149
Alaska	3,305	2,606	699
Hawaii	90,710	62,757	27,953
Puerto Rico	14,330	7,531	6,799
Virgin Islands	4,336	2,427	1,909
Not elsewhere classified <u>1/</u>	5,292	3,491	1,801

1/ Includes aliens registering as residents of the Panama Canal Zone, American Samoa and Guam, the Philippine Islands, as Canadian and Mexican commuters and visitors, aliens giving a foreign address and those who give no permanent address.

January 1, 1943



## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service  
 Alien Registration Division  
 Philadelphia, Pa.

REGISTERED ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES  
 CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
 December 31, 1940

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
All Countries - Total	4,921,452	2,292,237	2,629,215
<u>EUROPE</u> - Total	3,572,911	1,589,912	1,982,999
Austria	191,594	84,059	107,535
Austria-Hungary	94,510	39,889	54,621
Belgium	15,766	7,668	8,098
Czechoslovakia	72,668	27,848	44,820
Denmark	29,742	18,374	11,368
Finland	50,326	25,220	25,106
France, incl. Corsica	33,334	14,305	19,029
Germany	314,715	145,477	169,238
Great Britain, incl. England, Scotland and Wales	291,593	126,335	165,258
Northern Ireland	30,664	12,146	18,518
Irish Free State	158,249	50,180	108,069
Greece	82,398	51,692	30,706
Hungary	116,696	46,673	70,023
Italy, incl. Sicily and Sardinia	695,363	294,608	400,755
Latvia	7,054	2,949	4,105
Lithuania	86,835	39,663	47,172
Netherlands	32,419	18,170	14,249
Norway	67,818	38,104	29,714
Poland	442,553	176,859	265,694
Portugal, incl. Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	73,697	40,124	33,573
Rumania	32,184	12,769	19,395
Russia, incl. Russia in Asia	366,842	153,860	212,982
Spain, incl. Canary and Balearic Islands	39,670	26,908	12,762
Sweden	102,178	57,200	44,978
Switzerland	24,196	13,653	10,543
Turkey, incl. Turkey in Asia	44,340	21,944	22,396
Yugoslavia	55,904	31,029	24,875
Other Europe <u>1/</u>	19,623	12,206	7,417

(OVER)



REGISTERED ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES  
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>ASIA</u> - Total	173,160	111,448	61,712
China	40,244	32,537	7,707
India	3,896	3,222	674
Japan	91,858	56,303	35,555
Korea	3,522	2,556	966
Syria and the Lebanon	24,940	10,965	13,975
Other Asia <u>2/</u>	8,700	5,865	2,835
<u>PACIFIC</u> - Total	93,976	82,234	11,742
Philippine Islands	83,677	78,587	5,090
Other Pacific <u>3/</u>	10,299	3,647	6,652
<u>AFRICA</u> - Total	5,050	2,938	2,112
Egypt	1,244	644	600
Ethiopia	44	39	5
Liberia	219	196	23
Union of South Africa	1,566	793	773
Belgian Colonies	34	15	19
French Colonies	994	563	431
British Colonies	644	510	134
Italian Colonies	76	42	34
Portuguese Colonies	68	39	29
Spanish Colonies	53	27	26
Tangier	108	70	38
<u>NORTH AND</u> <u>CENTRAL AMERICA</u> - Total	1,050,450	491,160	559,290
United States	71,072	9,999	61,073
Canada	448,012	199,516	248,496
Newfoundland	14,452	5,341	9,111
Mexico	416,893	226,976	189,917
Cuba	13,433	7,865	5,568
British West Indies, incl. Br. Honduras	62,005	29,788	32,217
Other <u>4/</u>	24,583	11,675	12,908



REGISTERED ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES  
CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>SOUTH AMERICA - Total</u>	21,390	11,714	9,676
Argentina	3,812	2,002	1,810
Bolivia	175	112	63
Brazil	4,903	2,625	2,278
Chile	1,725	1,228	497
Colombia	2,761	1,400	1,361
Ecuador	825	607	218
Paraguay	42	24	18
Peru	1,375	974	401
Uruguay	401	227	174
Venezuela	2,792	1,140	1,652
British Guiana	2,253	1,141	1,112
Netherlands Guiana	274	203	71
French Guiana	20	13	7
Falkland Islands	32	18	14
Not elsewhere classified <u>5/</u>	4,515	2,831	1,684

1/ Includes Bulgaria, Estonia, Aegean Islands, Albania, Andorra, Castelrosso, Danzig, Gibraltar, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Monaco, Moresnet, San Marino, and countries of Europe not specified.

2/ Includes Arabia; Iraq; Palestine and Trans-Jordan; Iran; Thailand; Asiatic Possessions of France, Great Britain, and Portugal; Afghanistan; Nepal; Bhutan; Oman; and Yemen.

3/ Includes Australia; New Zealand; Pacific Possessions of France, Great Britain, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, and of the United States.

4/ Includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Netherlands West Indies, Panama Canal Zone, Alaska, Puerto Rico, American Virgin Islands, St. Pierre, Miquelon, and The French West Indies.

5/ Includes those registering as aliens who profess not to know where they were born, aliens claiming birth on board a ship of indeterminate registry or on ships of nations which do not claim as citizens those born on ships of their registry, and aliens who make no return for country of birth.

January 1, 1943



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Alien Registration Division  
Philadelphia, Pa.

REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES  
CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND BY STATE  
December 31, 1940

STATE	AGE GROUPS <u>1/</u>			
	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>Under 18</u>	<u>18 to 44</u>	<u>45 and Over</u>
United States - Total	2,292,237	32,791	784,373	1,475,073
Alabama	2,685	39	806	1,840
Arizona	16,214	215	7,717	8,282
Arkansas	1,804	50	425	1,329
California	305,114	3,172	130,547	171,395
Colorado	15,099	89	4,622	10,388
Connecticut	67,450	747	17,526	49,177
Delaware	2,869	52	780	2,037
District of Columbia	7,158	163	2,964	4,031
Florida	19,236	270	6,931	12,035
Georgia	2,651	75	931	1,645
Idaho	5,207	59	1,556	3,592
Illinois	142,390	1,392	45,648	95,350
Indiana	21,720	173	6,219	15,328
Iowa	12,829	99	3,416	9,314
Kansas	8,349	71	2,434	5,844
Kentucky	3,041	61	883	2,097
Louisiana	8,744	103	2,662	5,979
Maine	22,249	445	7,349	14,455
Maryland	17,798	272	5,319	12,207
Massachusetts	142,977	1,654	37,781	103,542
Michigan	134,184	1,974	44,878	87,332
Minnesota	34,009	171	6,977	26,861
Mississippi	1,760	41	623	1,096
Missouri	20,819	238	5,428	15,153
Montana	8,025	83	2,403	5,539
Nebraska	9,272	78	2,371	6,823
Nevada	4,406	31	1,306	3,069
New Hampshire	13,978	172	3,848	9,958
New Jersey	109,127	1,655	33,363	74,109
New Mexico	6,802	65	3,186	3,551

(OVER)



REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES  
CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND BY STATE  
December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

STATE	AGE GROUPS <u>1/</u>			
	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>Under 18</u>	<u>18 to 44</u>	<u>45 and Over</u>
New York	517,332	12,013	200,992	304,327
North Carolina	2,246	64	888	1,294
North Dakota	5,617	41	1,163	4,413
Ohio	91,707	812	21,614	69,281
Oklahoma	3,869	51	1,136	2,682
Oregon	19,543	170	5,565	13,808
Pennsylvania	152,414	1,278	32,493	118,643
Rhode Island	20,656	222	5,927	14,507
South Carolina	1,149	17	363	769
South Dakota	4,024	22	864	3,138
Tennessee	2,634	59	871	1,704
Texas	107,274	1,367	51,607	54,300
Utah	5,690	69	1,575	4,046
Vermont	7,401	192	3,047	4,162
Virginia	5,131	145	1,789	3,197
Washington	46,022	489	13,024	32,509
West Virginia	13,908	75	2,613	11,220
Wisconsin	35,149	216	7,212	27,721
Wyoming	3,693	18	1,297	2,378
Alaska	2,606	12	758	1,836
Hawaii	62,757	211	31,963	30,583
Puerto Rico	7,531	1,453	3,620	2,458
Virgin Islands	2,427	68	1,523	836
Not elsewhere classified <u>2/</u>	3,491	18	1,570	1,903

1/ This tabulation is a count of the number of alien males registered to December 31, 1940, with age groups adjusted to reflect correct age in June 1942.

2/ Includes aliens registering as residents of the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, as Canadian and Mexican commuters and visitors, aliens giving a foreign address and those who give no permanent address.



Immigration and Naturalization Service  
 Alien Registration Division  
 Philadelphia, Pa.

REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND BY COUNTRY OF  
 BIRTH - December 31, 1940

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	AGE GROUPS <u>1/</u>			
	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>Under 18</u>	<u>18 to 44</u>	<u>45 and Over</u>
All Countries - Total	2,292,237	32,791	784,373	1,475,073
<u>EUROPE</u> - Total	1,589,912	19,877	427,925	1,142,110
Austria	84,059	1,421	17,722	64,916
Austria-Hungary	39,889	10	6,174	33,705
Belgium	7,668	282	2,327	5,059
Bulgaria	3,410	33	577	2,800
Czechoslovakia	27,848	672	8,210	18,966
Denmark	18,374	107	6,528	11,739
Estonia	1,163	8	654	501
Finland	25,220	71	3,807	21,342
France, incl. Corsica	14,305	621	5,569	8,115
Germany	145,477	6,109	62,370	76,998
Great Britain, incl. England, Scotland and Wales	126,335	3,258	46,026	77,051
Northern Ireland	12,146	139	4,550	7,457
Eire	50,180	339	17,174	32,667
Greece	51,692	228	12,144	39,320
Hungary	46,673	323	10,348	36,002
Italy, incl. Sicily and Sardinia	294,608	3,272	73,895	217,441
Latvia	2,949	60	1,028	1,861
Lithuania	39,663	92	3,780	35,791
Netherlands	18,170	389	6,822	10,959
Norway	38,104	167	13,062	24,875
Poland	176,859	745	31,759	144,355
Portugal, incl. Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	40,124	223	12,461	27,440
Rumania	12,769	117	3,923	8,729
Russia, incl. Russia in Asia	153,860	85	31,038	122,737
Spain, incl. Canary and Balearic Islands	26,908	264	10,968	15,676
Sweden	57,200	187	16,461	40,552
Switzerland	13,653	219	4,512	8,922
Turkey, incl. Turkey in Asia	21,944	12	5,112	16,820
Yugoslavia	31,029	180	5,889	24,960
Europe, not specified	4	-	1	3
Other Europe <u>2/</u>	7,629	244	3,034	4,351

(OVER)



REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND BY COUNTRY OF  
BIRTH - December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	AGE GROUPS			
	All Ages	Under 18	18 to 44	45 and Over
<u>ASIA</u> - Total	111,448	1,042	31,326	79,080
Arabia (Saudi)	548	-	327	221
China	32,537	414	11,810	20,313
India	3,222	53	1,103	2,066
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	266	17	179	70
Japan	56,303	279	11,939	44,085
Korea	2,556	15	285	2,256
Palestine and Trans-Jordan	1,713	168	962	583
Persia (Iran)	1,028	16	426	586
Siam (Thailand)	128	1	115	12
Syria and the Lebanon	10,965	45	2,689	8,231
France	41	3	22	16
Great Britain	1,900	28	1,362	510
Portugal	25	1	13	11
Other Asia 3/	216	2	94	120
<u>PACIFIC</u> - Total	82,234	281	65,035	16,918
Australia, incl. Papua and Tasmania	1,904	50	580	1,274
New Zealand	685	22	277	386
France	59	1	43	15
Great Britain	68	4	30	34
Japan	29	1	7	21
Netherlands	363	32	248	83
Portugal	8	-	3	5
Philippine Islands	78,587	160	63,514	14,913
U. S. Provinces and Possessions	517	11	325	181
Other Pacific	14	-	8	6
<u>AFRICA</u> - Total	2,938	116	1,845	977
Egypt	644	29	443	172
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	39	2	19	18
Liberia	196	1	136	59
Union of South Africa	793	44	475	274
Belgium	15	3	7	5
France	563	18	354	191
Great Britain	510	12	318	180
Italy	42	2	30	10
Portugal	39	-	12	27
Spain	27	1	15	11
Other Africa	70	4	36	30



REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND BY COUNTRY OF  
BIRTH - December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	AGE GROUPS			
	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>Under 18</u>	<u>18 to 44</u>	<u>45 and Over</u>
<u>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA</u> - Total	491,160	11,047	250,362	229,751
United States	9,999	298	2,330	7,371
Canada	199,516	5,801	96,270	97,445
Newfoundland	5,341	75	2,709	2,557
Costa Rica	557	32	369	156
El Salvador	420	31	298	91
Guatemala	529	35	358	136
Honduras	549	51	372	126
Mexico	226,976	2,610	123,632	100,734
Nicaragua	644	28	434	182
Panama	1,005	55	768	182
Cuba	7,865	396	4,913	2,556
Dominican Republic	1,051	109	753	189
Haiti	385	10	225	150
British West Indies, incl. Br. Honduras	29,788	187	13,314	16,287
Netherlands West Indies	870	31	329	510
Panama Canal Zone	199	3	160	36
Other <sup>1/</sup>	5,466	1,295	3,128	1,043
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u> - Total	11,714	397	7,137	4,180
Argentina	2,002	71	1,317	614
Bolivia	112	7	80	25
Brazil	2,625	45	1,603	977
Chile	1,228	24	642	562
Colombia	1,400	87	919	394
Ecuador	607	14	453	140
Paraguay	24	-	15	9
Peru	974	34	620	320
Uruguay	227	5	104	118
Venezuela	1,140	104	706	330
British Guiana	1,141	5	557	579
Netherlands Guiana	203	-	107	96
French Guiana	13	1	10	2
Other South America	18	-	4	14
Not elsewhere classified <sup>5/</sup>	2,831	31	743	2,057

<sup>1/</sup> This tabulation is a count of the number of alien males registered to December 31, 1940, with age groups adjusted to reflect correct age in June 1942.



REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND BY COUNTRY OF  
BIRTH - December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

- 2/ Includes Aegean Islands, Albania, Andorra, Castelrosso, Danzig, Gibraltar, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, and others.
- 3/ Includes Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Oman, and Yemen.
- 4/ Includes other North and Central America and West Indies (Incl. Alaska, Puerto Rico, American Virgin Is., St. Pierre, Miquelon, and The French West Indies).
- 5/ Includes those registering as aliens who profess not to know where they were born, aliens born on board a ship of indeterminate registry or on ships of nations which do not claim as citizens those born on ships of their registry, and those who make no return for country of birth.



Preliminary

Table 5

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Immigration and Naturalization Service  
 Alien Registration Division  
 Philadelphia, Pa.

REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES - 18 THROUGH 44 YEARS OF AGE 1/  
 CLASSIFIED BY MILITARY SERVICE AND STATE  
 December 31, 1940

STATE	MALES REPORTING MILITARY SERVICE					No Service or not Reported
	Total Males	Total Service	U. S. Only	U. S. & Foreign	Foreign Only	
United States - Total	784,373	109,751	24,855	1,102	83,794	674,622
Alabama	806	127	32	-	95	679
Arizona	7,717	266	127	6	133	7,451
Arkansas	425	47	21	-	26	378
California	130,547	11,582	3,076	95	8,411	118,965
Colorado	4,622	368	128	2	238	4,254
Connecticut	17,526	3,397	992	367	2,038	14,129
Delaware	780	164	50	2	112	616
District of Columbia	2,964	610	170	3	437	2,354
Florida	6,931	804	248	5	551	6,127
Georgia	931	164	69	4	91	767
Idaho	1,556	232	52	-	180	1,324
Illinois	45,648	7,688	1,498	51	6,139	37,960
Indiana	6,219	939	282	8	649	5,280
Iowa	3,416	476	123	3	350	2,940
Kansas	2,434	158	62	1	95	2,276
Kentucky	883	163	45	1	117	720
Louisiana	2,662	506	139	2	365	2,156
Maine	7,349	777	458	5	314	6,572
Maryland	5,319	1,084	337	9	738	4,235
Massachusetts	37,781	5,236	1,778	40	3,418	32,545
Michigan	44,878	6,084	1,692	57	4,335	38,794
Minnesota	6,977	1,070	215	5	850	5,907
Mississippi	623	81	27	2	52	542
Missouri	5,428	662	202	4	456	4,766
Montana	2,403	306	72	1	233	2,097
Nebraska	2,371	232	78	2	152	2,139
Nevada	1,306	231	30	-	201	1,075
New Hampshire	3,848	369	208	2	159	3,479
New Jersey	33,363	6,837	1,141	27	5,669	26,526
New Mexico	3,186	103	33	1	69	3,083

(OVER)



REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES - 18 THROUGH 44 YEARS OF AGE 1/  
 CLASSIFIED BY MILITARY SERVICE AND STATE  
 December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

STATE	MALES REPORTING MILITARY SERVICE					No Service or not Reported
	Total Males	Total Service	U. S. Only	U. S. & Foreign	Foreign Only	
New York	200,992	40,220	5,548	240	34,432	160,772
North Carolina	888	201	43	2	156	687
North Dakota	1,163	142	32	-	110	1,021
Ohio	21,614	3,339	866	21	2,452	18,275
Oklahoma	1,136	143	59	2	82	993
Oregon	5,565	879	303	11	565	4,686
Pennsylvania	32,493	5,381	1,390	38	3,953	27,112
Rhode Island	5,927	768	301	7	460	5,159
South Carolina	363	73	30	-	43	290
South Dakota	864	128	30	1	97	736
Tennessee	871	153	44	2	107	718
Texas	51,606	1,283	489	10	784	50,323
Utah	1,576	209	73	1	135	1,367
Vermont	3,047	253	128	-	125	2,794
Virginia	1,789	398	109	6	283	1,391
Washington	13,024	2,003	615	29	1,359	11,021
West Virginia	2,613	385	71	4	310	2,228
Wisconsin	7,212	1,144	337	6	801	6,068
Wyoming	1,297	185	40	3	142	1,112
Alaska	758	197	45	3	149	561
Hawaii	31,963	977	727	8	242	30,986
Puerto Rico	3,620	313	168	1	144	3,307
Virgin Islands	1,523	53	3	-	50	1,470
Not elsewhere classified <u>2/</u>	1,570	161	19	2	140	1,409

1/ This tabulation is a count of the number of alien males registered to December 31, 1940, with age groups adjusted to reflect correct age in June 1942.

2/ Includes aliens registering as residents of the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, as Canadian and Mexican commuters and visitors, aliens giving a foreign address and those who give no permanent address.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Immigration and Naturalization Service  
Alien Registration Division  
Philadelphia, Pa.

REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES - 18 THROUGH 44 YEARS OF AGE 1/  
CLASSIFIED BY MILITARY SERVICE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
December 31, 1940

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	MALES REPORTING MILITARY SERVICE					No Service or not Reported
	Total Males	Total Service	U. S. Only	U. S. & Foreign	Foreign Only	
All Countries - Total	784,373	109,751	24,855	1,102	83,794	674,622
EUROPE - Total	427,925	89,792	15,445	926	73,421	338,133
Austria	17,722	3,336	563	23	2,750	14,386
Austria-Hungary	6,174	1,314	482	10	822	4,860
Belgium	2,327	753	102	4	647	1,574
Bulgaria	577	151	11	2	138	426
Czechoslovakia	8,210	2,027	286	5	1,736	6,183
Denmark	6,528	1,599	334	14	1,251	4,929
Estonia	654	366	24	1	341	288
Finland	3,807	1,191	114	9	1,068	2,616
France, incl. Corsica	5,569	2,829	152	18	2,659	2,740
Germany	62,370	9,428	1,052	45	8,331	52,942
Great Britain, incl. England, Scotland and Wales	46,026	9,157	1,854	128	7,175	36,869
Northern Ireland	4,550	601	154	9	438	3,949
Irish Free State	17,174	2,051	562	30	1,459	15,123
Greece	12,144	4,398	277	14	4,107	7,746
Hungary	10,348	2,148	612	14	1,522	8,200
Italy, incl. Sicily and Sardinia	73,895	20,448	3,056	427	16,965	53,447
Latvia	1,028	285	42	1	242	743
Lithuania	3,780	492	245	3	244	3,288
Netherlands	6,822	1,301	267	17	1,017	5,521
Norway	13,062	3,521	349	17	3,155	9,541
Poland	31,759	4,972	1,758	34	3,180	26,787
Portugal, incl. Azores, Cape Verde and Madeira Islands	12,461	1,177	331	5	841	11,284
Rumania	3,923	681	151	3	527	3,242
Russia, incl. Russia in Asia	31,038	3,104	1,631	49	1,424	27,934
Spain, incl. Canary and Balearic Islands	10,968	1,150	178	6	966	9,818
Sweden	16,461	6,579	363	23	6,193	9,882
Switzerland	4,512	1,541	106	4	1,431	2,971

(OVER)



REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES - 18 THROUGH 44 YEARS OF AGE 1/  
 CLASSIFIED BY MILITARY SERVICE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
 December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	MALES REPORTING MILITARY SERVICE					No Service or not Reported
	Total Males	Total Service	U. S. Only	U. S. & Foreign	Foreign Only	
EUROPE (Cont'd)						
Turkey, incl.						
Turkey in Asia	5,112	762	171	3	588	4,350
Yugoslavia	5,889	2,079	168	3	1,908	3,810
Europe, not specified	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other Europe 2/	3,034	351	50	5	296	2,683
ASIA - Total	31,326	971	281	6	684	30,355
Arabia (Saudi)	327	32	2	-	30	295
China	11,810	124	28	3	93	11,686
India	1,103	134	19	1	114	969
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	179	13	2	-	11	166
Japan	11,239	221	25	1	195	11,718
Korea	285	28	26	-	2	257
Palestine and						
Trans-Jordan	962	48	18	-	30	914
Persia (Iran)	426	51	15	1	35	375
Siam (Thailand)	115	21	-	-	21	94
Syria and						
the Lebanon	2,689	172	133	-	39	2,517
France	22	4	-	-	4	18
Great Britain	1,362	114	12	-	102	1,248
Portugal	13	-	-	-	-	13
Other Asia 3/	94	9	1	-	8	85
PACIFIC - Total	65,035	3,738	2,822	24	892	61,297
Australia, Incl.						
Papua and Tasmania	580	166	19	6	141	414
New Zealand	277	99	13	1	85	178
France	43	6	-	-	6	37
Great Britain	30	4	-	-	4	26
Japan	7	-	-	-	-	7
Netherlands	248	43	3	-	40	205
Portugal	3	-	-	-	-	3
Philippine Islands	63,514	3,359	2,729	17	613	60,155
U. S. Provinces and						
Possessions	325	60	57	-	3	265
Other Pacific	8	1	1	-	-	7
AFRICA - Total	1,845	334	65	5	264	1,511
Egypt	443	47	10	-	37	396
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	19	3	-	-	3	16
Liberia	136	18	1	-	17	118



REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES - 18 THROUGH 44 YEARS OF AGE 1/  
 CLASSIFIED BY MILITARY SERVICE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
 December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	MALES REPORTING MILITARY SERVICE					No Service or not Reported
	Total Males	Total Service	U. S. Only	U. S. & Foreign	Foreign Only	
AFRICA (Cont'd)						
Union of South Africa	475	117	17	3	97	358
Belgium	7	-	-	-	-	7
France	354	82	28	-	54	272
Great Britain	318	46	5	1	40	272
Italy	30	5	-	-	5	25
Portugal	12	3	1	-	2	9
Spain	15	4	-	1	3	11
Other Africa	36	9	3	-	6	27
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA - Total						
United States	2,330	386	112	4	270	1,944
Canada	96,270	9,228	4,455	103	4,670	87,042
Newfoundland	2,709	249	80	2	167	2,460
Costa Rica	369	19	8	1	10	350
El Salvador	298	16	3	-	13	282
Guatemala	358	27	11	-	16	331
Honduras	372	25	10	-	15	347
Mexico	123,632	2,030	742	16	1,272	121,602
Nicaragua	434	28	17	-	11	406
Panama	768	26	22	-	4	742
Cuba	4,913	204	66	1	137	4,709
Dominican Republic	753	28	14	-	14	725
Haiti	225	7	2	1	4	218
British West Indies, incl.						
British Honduras	13,314	840	248	5	587	12,474
Netherlands West Indies	329	18	13	1	4	311
Panama Canal Zone	160	5	4	-	1	155
Other 4/	3,128	236	154	1	81	2,892
SOUTH AMERICA - Total						
Argentina	1,317	322	48	2	272	995
Bolivia	80	31	4	-	27	49
Brazil	1,603	468	45	1	422	1,135
Chile	642	216	11	-	205	426
Colombia	919	116	15	1	100	803
Ecuador	453	45	11	-	34	408
Paraguay	15	4	-	-	4	11
Peru	620	116	17	1	98	504
Uruguay	104	23	4	-	19	81
Venezuela	706	41	18	-	23	665

(OVER)



REGISTERED ALIEN MALES IN THE UNITED STATES - 18 THROUGH 44 YEARS OF AGE 1/  
 CLASSIFIED BY MILITARY SERVICE AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
 December 31, 1940 (Cont'd)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	MALES REPORTING MILITARY SERVICE					No Service or not Reported
	Total Males	Total Service	U. S. Only	U. S. & Foreign	Foreign Only	
SOUTH AMERICA (Cont'd)						
British Guiana	557	51	25	-	26	506
Netherlands Guiana	107	12	5	-	7	95
French Guiana	10	4	-	-	4	6
Other South America	4	1	-	-	1	3
Not elsewhere classified 5/	743	94	78	1	15	649

- 1/ This tabulation is a count of the number of alien males registered to December 31, 1940, with age groups adjusted to reflect correct age in June 1942.
- 2/ Includes Aegean Islands, Albania, Andorra, Castelrosso, Danzig, Gibraltar, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Monaco, Moresnet, San Marino, and countries of Europe not specified.
- 3/ Includes Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Oman, and Yemen.
- 4/ Includes Alaska, Puerto Rico, American Virgin Is., St. Pierre, Miquelon, and The French West Indies.
- 5/ Includes those registering as aliens who profess not to know where they were born, aliens born on board a ship of indeterminate registry or on ships of nations which do not claim as citizens those born on ships of their registry, and those who make no return for country of birth.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

D 2.03

October 15, 1943

CIRCULAR NO. 3589

Supplement No. 17

TO ALL UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS:

Re: Travel of Japanese Aliens Released from  
War Relocation Centers

The War Relocation Authority has been granting and will continue to grant releases from War Relocation Centers to both citizens of Japanese ancestry and aliens of Japanese nationality whose loyalty to the United States has been carefully investigated and is undisputed. By agreement with this Department the War Relocation Authority will specify in the leave permit issued to the Japanese alien released from its relocation center that his original trip to the place of future residence has been permitted by the Department of Justice, but that any travel thereafter may take place only with the permission of the United States Attorney in the judicial district of the alien's first destination.

The War Relocation Authority will furnish to the United States Attorney in the district of first destination a copy of Form WRA-178, which will state the name, description, last residence, destination, and date of departure from the War Relocation Center of such alien.

In addition the alien will be required by the Project Director of each War Relocation Center to furnish information as to the address of his future residence to the Alien Registration Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation mentioned in the Certificate of Identification.

OM-587



In view of the issuance to the Japanese alien of a departure permit specifying permission by the Department of Justice to travel to the place of his future residence, it will not be necessary for the United States Attorney in the District where the War Relocation Center is located to issue an additional travel permit to each Japanese alien. This procedure will eliminate a burden on United States Attorneys in districts where the Relocation Centers are located and avoid duplication of work by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in furnishing information as to the Japanese alien to the United States Attorney. This information is furnished to the War Relocation Authority, and is used by the War Relocation Authority, together with information from other security agencies, in its appraisal of the application filed by the Japanese alien for leave from the War Relocation Center.

The United States Attorney in any district through which the Japanese alien may travel, or in which the Japanese alien may be present, has authority, however, to cause his apprehension if he is suspected of disloyalty or possible danger to the internal security of the United States, and each United States Attorney of a district in which the Japanese alien may establish his residence has sole authority to issue a permit for any further trips.

When, after arrival in his district of first destination, a Japanese alien enemy applies for permission to travel to another district and such permission is granted, the travel authorization should be issued in duplicate, the extra copy to be sent to the United States Attorney in the new district of destination by the United States Attorney granting it.

In any case where a United States Attorney is notified of the arrival of a Japanese alien in his district and information is desired as to the address at which such alien will first reside, such information ordinarily may be obtained



from the War Relocation Authority district office nearest to the alien's place of first destination. A list of such district offices may be obtained from the War Relocation Authority central office upon request.

EDWARD J. ENNIS

Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit

01-587



*McLaughlin* *only copy*  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

November 20, 1944

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTICE NO. 189

Subject: Alien Notification of U. S. Attorneys

Distribution: A

On September 20, 1944, the War Relocation Authority provided the Director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the Department of Justice with copies of WRA Handbook Section 60.2.6A and B regarding notice to United States Attorneys of the departure of aliens on short-term leave. The section includes revisions which allow an alien on short-term leave to return directly to a relocation center without advance permission from a United States Attorney. This revision has been distributed to the centers and the field officers in a form of a revision in Section 60.2 of the Leave Handbook (Handbook Release No. 150). A copy of the Department of Justice circular to the United States Attorneys, informing them of the revisions, is attached.

Some of the centers have not been following instructions in WRA Handbook Section 60.2.6B with respect to aliens who wish to go out on short-term leave to investigate relocation opportunities. This section requires that the Project Director notify each United States Attorney in whose district the alien plans to stop over of the alien's itinerary which is prepared in advance of his departure from the center. The details of this instruction must be carefully observed since the responsibility for notification has been assumed by the War Relocation Authority.

From time to time occasional violations by aliens of Department of Justice regulations regarding permission to travel have been brought to our attention by field Relocation Officers. It is the responsibility of the War Relocation Authority to inform aliens leaving the center on any type of leave of the restrictions and regulations which apply to aliens of enemy nationality. This responsibility has been delegated to the Center Leave Officer as stated in Handbook Section 130.25.3D(4).

I should like to have a copy of information letters, leaflets, or mimeographed instructions in English and in Japanese which each center gives to aliens including parolees and deportees, upon their departure from the center on any type of leave. From these we may be able to work out some general suggestions which may be helpful in preparing information for aliens applying for leave.

*L. S. Myer*  
Director

OM-1783



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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Washington 25, D. C.

October 31, 1944

CIRCULAR NO. 3589

Supplement No. 22

TO ALL UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS:

Re: Travel of Japanese Aliens Released from  
War Relocation Centers on Short-term Leave

The annexed copy of Section 60.2.6 of the War Relocation Authority Handbook on Issuance of Leave is transmitted for your information and guidance.

Your attention is particularly directed to the fact that (1) an alien on short-term leave to investigate relocation opportunities (Section 60.2.6. B) need not obtain a permit to travel from one point to another so long as he adheres to his itinerary, a copy of which is furnished to the United States Attorney for each Judicial District including a stop-over; and (2) an alien on short-term leave need not obtain a travel permit to return to the relocation center.

FRANCIS BIDDLE  
Attorney General



*File: Misc. Bulletin File*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 5, 1942

CIRCULAR NO. 3650  
Supplement No. 1



TO ALL UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS:

INTERPRETATIVE BULLETIN  
STATUS OF HUNGARIANS, RUMANIANS, AND BULGARIANS

The President, on July 17, 1942, proclaimed the existence of a state of war between the United States and Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria. (Proclamation No. 2563, 7 Federal Register 5535) A copy of this proclamation is herewith enclosed.

The provisions of this proclamation determine the extent of the control which the Department of Justice may exercise over aliens of Hungarian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian nationalities. The only regulation contained in that proclamation governing the behavior and conduct of said aliens in the United States specifies that the aliens of Hungarian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian nationalities who may be aiding, or about to aid, the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who, in the judgment of the Attorney General, are violating, or are about to violate, any regulation or any criminal law of the United States, shall be subject to summary arrest as an alien enemy.

The President in his proclamation has not authorized any other restriction or control of the behavior or conduct of such aliens within the United States. These aliens of Hungarian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian nationalities are, therefore, not subject to, and are not compelled to comply with, the regulations heretofore issued under date of February 5, 1942, by the Attorney General for the control of travel or other conduct of aliens of enemy nationalities.

The subjects of Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria within the United States may, until further notice, travel or make trips in the United States without filing any statement or application with the United States Attorney relating thereto, and may own and possess any article referred to in the regulations of February 5, 1942, issued by the Attorney General. These aliens are not liable presently to apprehension for travel within the United States or for ownership of the articles designated as prohibited articles by the Attorney General in his regulations of February 5, 1942.

EDWARD J. ENNIS

Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit



File 30.200.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Circular No. 3886

TITLE 8 - ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

CHAPTER I -- IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Subchapter D -- NATIONALITY REGULATIONS

Part 316 -- Renunciation of United States Nationality  
Pursuant to Section 401(i) of Nationality  
Act of 1940, as Amended.

Sec.

- 316.1 Loss of United States Nationality Under Certain Circumstances.
- 316.2 Nationals Permitted to Apply for Renunciation.
- 316.3 Filing of Application.
- 316.4 Hearing on Application.
- 316.5 Formal Written Renunciation of Nationality.
- 316.6 Hearing Officer's Recommendation.
- 316.7 Approval or Disapproval by Attorney General.
- 316.8 Notice of Attorney General's Decision.
- 316.9 Effective Period of These Regulations.

Sec. 316.1 Loss of United States Nationality Under Certain Circumstances. - Sections 401(i) and 403(a) of the Nationality Act of 1940 (8 U.S.C. 801, 803), as amended by the Act of July 1, 1944 (P.L. 405, 78th Cong., 2nd Sess.) provide:

"Sec. 401. A person who is a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by:

\* \* \* \* \*

(i) Making in the United States a formal written renunciation of nationality in such form as may be prescribed by, and before such officer as may be designated by, the Attorney General, whenever the United States shall be in a state of war and the Attorney General shall approve such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense."

"Sec. 403(a). Except as provided in subsections g, h and i of Section 401, no national can expatriate himself, or be expatriated, under this section while within the United States or any of its outlying possessions, but expatriation shall result from performance within the United States or any of its outlying possessions of any of the acts or the fulfillment of any conditions specified in this section if and when the national thereafter takes up a residence abroad."

(OVER)

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Sec. 316.2 Nationals Permitted to Apply for

Renunciation. - Any national of the United States may make in the United States a request in writing to the Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., for the form of "Application for Renunciation of United States Nationality."<sup>\*</sup>

Sec. 316.3 Filing of Application. - A completed and signed Application for Renunciation of United States Nationality on the form prescribed by the Attorney General may be sent to the Attorney General, together with any certificate of citizenship, certificate of naturalization, certificate of derivative citizenship and any United States passport which may have been issued to the applicant. An applicant will be notified if it is determined upon the application that the requested renunciation appears to be contrary to the interests of national defense.

Sec. 316.4 Hearing on Application. - A hearing will be conducted by a Hearing Officer, designated by the Attorney General, upon each application for renunciation which does not appear to be contrary to the interests of national defense. The Hearing Officer will notify the applicant of the time and place of hearing.

Sec. 316.5 Formal Written Renunciation of Nationality. - After a hearing the applicant may file with the Hearing Officer, on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, a formal written renunciation of nationality and a request for the Attorney General's approval of such renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense.

Sec. 316.6 Hearing Officer's Recommendation. - The Hearing Officer shall recommend approval or disapproval by the Attorney General of the applicant's request for approval of the formal written renunciation of nationality. The Hearing Officer, in making his recommendation, is authorized to consider not only the facts presented at the hearing, but also results of any investigation and any

<sup>\*</sup> Sections 316.1 to 316.9 issued under authority of Section 401 of the Nationality Act of 1940, 54 Stat. 1163 (8 U.S.C. 801) as amended by the Act of July 1, 1944 (P.L. 405, 70th Cong., 2nd Sess.)



information which may be available to him in reports of Government agencies or bureaus, and from other sources, relating to the applicant's allegiance and relating to the effect of renunciation of nationality upon the interests of national defense.

Sec. 316.7 Approval or Disapproval by Attorney General. - The Hearing Officer's recommendation and the record of the hearing and any other facts upon which it is based, will be submitted to the Attorney General for his approval or disapproval of the applicant's formal written renunciation of nationality. A renunciation of nationality shall not become effective until an order is issued by the Attorney General approving the renunciation as not contrary to the interests of national defense.

Sec. 316.8 Notice of Attorney General's Decision. - The applicant will be notified of the Attorney General's approval or disapproval of the formal written renunciation of nationality. Notice of the approval of renunciation of nationality shall be given to the State Department, the Alien Property Custodian, Foreign Funds Control Section of the Treasury Department, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. The notice to the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be accompanied by any certificate of citizenship, certificate of naturalization or certificate of derivative citizenship issued to and surrendered by the applicant as required by Section 316.3 hereof. Upon receipt of such notice and evidence of citizenship so surrendered, the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall notify the clerk of the court in which the applicant's naturalization occurred that the renunciation of nationality has been approved and the clerk of the court shall be requested to enter that fact upon the record of naturalization.

The notice to the Department of State shall be accompanied by any United States passport surrendered by the applicant as required by Section 316.3 hereof.



Sec. 316.9 Effective Period of These Regulations. -

These regulations shall be effective from the date hereof and until cessation of the present state of war unless sooner terminated by the Attorney General.

FRANCIS BIDDLE  
Attorney General

October 6, 1944



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1945

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
(JAPANESE INTERNEES)

DJ  
D-2.03

Following the War Department announcement today that the Department and the Western Defense Command have terminated military controls of persons of Japanese ancestry previously excluded from the West Coast, Attorney General Tom C. Clark made known that approximately 6700 resident Japanese have been ordered interned by the Attorney General either at Justice Department camps or at the War Relocation Authority Segregation Center at Tule Lake. "The action of the military authorities," Mr. Clark said, "will have no effect on the status of these persons."

Included in the group to which the Attorney General referred are approximately 5500 persons of Japanese parentage born in the United States who have renounced their American citizenship and are presumed to be nationals of Japan. The balance are foreign-born Japanese interned as alien enemies for the duration of the war.

"These persons", Mr. Clark said, "will be continued in internment pending final review of their cases by the Attorney General and approval by the military authorities of the removal of hostile Japanese nationals to Japan."

In addition to the 6700 interned Japanese who are residents of the continental United States, there are in Department of Justice internment camps approximately 1000 Japanese nationals from Hawaii, Alaska and various Latin American countries and approximately 2000 voluntary internees. An additional 2500 Japanese aliens are on parole orders issued by the Attorney General and have their activities supervised by the Immigration Service.



D 2.03

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1942

*File: Miss. Bulletin File*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General Francis Biddle today announced a nationwide program to revoke the naturalization of all former leaders and officials of the German-American Bund whose citizenship was obtained by false representations.

Instructions have been sent to United States Attorneys to initiate proceedings at once against naturalized citizens whose Bund activities indicate that their oaths of allegiance to the United States were taken fraudulently or to further the interests of Germany. Those whose naturalization is revoked will become alien enemies. As such, they will be liable to internment for the duration of the war.

In view of the large amount of litigation anticipated from this program, the U. S. Attorneys have been instructed to petition the courts to consolidate the cases in each judicial district insofar as the common issue of the un-American character of the Bund is concerned.

"Evidence assembled by the Department of Justice gives incontestable proof of the un-American, pro-Nazi character of the German-American Bund," Mr. Biddle declared. "In the 18 years that it and its predecessor organizations flourished here under our democratic hospitality, it worked unceasingly in behalf of the German Reich and against the interests of America.

"In the last decade, particularly, the Bund has been an arm of aggressive Nazi world diplomacy--an instrument of the German 'Auslands Organisation' with headquarters at Stuttgart. Its avowed policy has been

(OVER)



to resist integration of Germans into the American system; to retain the complete loyalty of its members to Germany; and to establish in the United States a branch of the German Reich.

"The aims and purposes of the Bund are wholly inconsistent with American citizenship. Loyalty to one excludes loyalty to the other. It therefore follows that those Germans who became naturalized American citizens and at the same time turned actively to the affairs of the Bund are guilty of fraud. Their oaths of allegiance were not honestly taken.

"We are moving at once to clean out this source of danger to our national security. The courts will be asked to denaturalize these disloyal Bundists. Deprived of their citizenship, they automatically become alien enemies. As such, I shall order them interned for the duration of the war."

The program is being launched simultaneously in all communities in which the Bund was active up to the time of its formal dissolution last December. Investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department have been under way for many months. FBI records have been compiled as to the Bund activities of hundreds of former members. In addition, numerous Federal Grand Jury investigations and criminal prosecutions of prominent Bund officials have yielded important evidence both as to the subversive nature of the Bund and as to the activities of many individual members.

The denaturalization law requires the Government to petition the court for the revocation of a given individual's certificate of naturalization. The petition is substantiated by evidence of disloyalty, or other



facts tending to show that citizenship was fraudulently procured or that the defendant did not truthfully subscribe to the oath of allegiance. The defendant is then allowed 60 days in which to file an answer to the petition. After hearing, the court renders its decision as to whether the petition is to be granted or denied. The defendant may appeal an unfavorable decision to a higher court. If he fails to contest the petition, as has been the case in the majority of denaturalization proceedings thus far, his citizenship is revoked by default.

Approximately 500 denaturalization cases were completed, are now pending in the courts, or are under active consideration by U. S. Attorneys at the present time. However, many of those who already have been proceeded against are also former members or officials of the Bund. Chief among these are Fritz Kuhn and August Klapprott, former national "Fuehrers". Another national "Fuehrer", Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, is not subject to denaturalization since he is a native-born citizen. However, he has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for espionage; a charge, it was shown at his trial, directly related to his Bund activities. In addition, some 30 national or local Bund leaders are under indictment or have entered pleas of guilty in the Southern District of New York for conspiring to violate the Selective Service Act or the Alien Registration Act.

The denaturalization program is being handled by Durward E. Balch under the direction of Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in Charge of the Criminal Division.

(OVER)



BACKGROUND

The history of the German-American Bund stems back through a devious ancestry to the organization of a German patriotic society, "Teutonia", in Detroit, Michigan, in 1924. Its founder was Fritz Gissibl, a German alien who was with Hitler in the Munich beer hall "Putsch".

This event coincided with the emergence of Adolf Hitler on the political scene in Germany. Hitler's inspiration was evident in "Teutonia" as well as among other militant Germanic groups which came into being about the same time. Indeed, there were during the middle and late 'twenties, scattered outposts in the United States of the "National-sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei" (National Socialist Labor Party, or Nazi). All gave open and vigorous support to the rising Hitler movement.

In 1933, under the zealous leadership of Gissibl and Heinz Spanknoebel, many of these groups were brought together in a strong, national organization known as "The Friends of the New Germany". With Hitler definitely rising to power in Germany, the vision of world-Germandom caught on among German patriots in America. "The Friends of the New Germany" began to explore its political strength and to conceive its destiny as the spearhead of the Nazi revolution in America.

Reasons of expediency ("The Friends of the New Germany" sounds too German and makes people shy and keeps them from joining", one early official explained) dictated a change of name a few years later, and at a convention in Buffalo on March 29, 1936, the German-American Bund came formally into existence. By this time the organization had been firmly established on the pattern of the Nazi party in Germany. Fritz Kuhn was elected the first national "fuehrer", and local "gauleiters" were named for the various regional and local posts throughout the country.



The "leadership principle" one of the major precepts of the Bund, made it clear that, from the individual member to the national leader, all responsibility was "upward", and the national leader had final authority in all matters. Significant in this connection is the pledge set forth on the membership card issued to Bund members, which reads in part as follows:

"As a member of the German-American Bund

I RECOGNIZE THE LEADERSHIP PRINCIPLE which has been fundamental in the Bund since it was conceived and in accordance with which it is conducted . . .

I shall utter no criticism of the leaders except in their presence . . . I am fully aware that the movement is not limited to the unit, but the primary loyalty is due to the Bund as such, personified in its national leader . . . In the service of this cause I pledge . . . to subject all my other personal interests to the requirements of the Bund . . . ."

The leadership principle was further emphasized in the constitution of the Bund, which set forth that the national leader had unquestioned personal authority over every phase of the Bund's affairs, the disposition of its property and funds, the issuance and revocation of orders, and the power of appointment and removal of officers.

Further similarities to the parent Nazi party in Germany are seen in the organizational structure of the Bund. Local groups were

(OVER)



known as "Ortsgruppen", each with its local "fuehrer". These were subdivided into "Ordnungs Dienst", the militant, uniformed "storm troopers"; "Jungenschaft", or youth groups; "Frauenshaft", or women's groups; and "Deutsche Konsum Verband", or economic groups. The latter branch had among its objectives the boycott of local Jewish business firms and the promotion of import and export business with Germany.

The membership of the Bund at its peak during 1938 and 1939 reached, according to some partisan estimates, as high as 20,000. In reality, it probably failed to reach half that number. Kuhn in several of his statements declared that the "storm troop" divisions should equal at least ten percent of the total membership, and there is reason to believe that that proportion may have been reached or even exceeded. Geographically, the Bund membership centered around New York, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, in the East; around Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cleveland and Cincinnati in the Middlewest, and around Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle on the West Coast. There were scatterings of membership also in Texas, Colorado, Maryland and other parts of the country. Membership was restricted to persons of German origin, free of Jewish or Negro blood, and believers in the leadership principle.

As in the Nazi party in Germany, the pride of the German-American Bund was its disciplined and uniformed band of "storm troopers". This was to be the nucleus of the armed striking force of the movement when "Der Tag" came.



The following were typical exhortations given a band of "storm troopers" by their local leader in Astoria, L. I. in 1937:

"You are political storm troopers

and must remember your allegiance to

Germany. . . . What happened some

years ago is now taking place here.

In Germany the people finally rose up

in resentment. This will happen here.

It is inevitable. When that day comes

. . . we must be prepared to

fight for the right kind of government.

. . . There will be bloodshed and

fighting. We shall have to do our

part."

\* \* \* \*

"Everyone knows that some day  
bullets will fly in America. When  
that day comes, we must be prepared  
to fight for National Socialism."

(OVER)



That German National Socialism is the only desirable form of government, that it is superior to democracy, and that it must be established in the United States through the efforts of the German-American Bund was constantly urged upon Bund members by the leaders in their oral and written pronouncements. Two of the most important documents ever issued by the Bund were its 1937 and 1938 Yearbooks. Some of their passages are highly illustrative of what the Bund sought to do.

"We stand here as the heralds of the Third Reich," one excerpt states, "as preachers of the German world viewpoint of National Socialism which is displayed before the eyes of the world as the incomparable German miracle, the miracle of National Socialism . . . "

\* \* \* \*

"What does the union of all Germans by Adolf Hitler, carried out in the old country, teach us? It is this union of the Germans, who for centuries were divided into principalities, vassal states and party strifes, that wrested German culture and nature and finally political influence from the abyss into which they threatened to tumble.

"This glorious feat of the Fuehrer naturally found among those of German extraction living abroad the widest and greatest acclaim. In many of these people is noticeable a great longing to follow



this example. They wish to bring about a final unification of all people of German extraction no matter of what nation they may be citizens . . ."

Various other pronouncements of the Bund emphasized the ties that bound Germans in America to the reigning ideology of Hitler and the Fatherland. Fritz Kuhn in one of his propaganda pamphlets declared:

"The German-American Volksbund is inspired with the National Socialist world concept. National Socialism has given the Germans in foreign countries a unified world view, they cannot survive without a spiritual tie with the homeland.

"We desire that the spiritual rebirth of the German people at home shall spiritually be transmitted to the Germans of America through mediums in flaming words and inspiring examples."

Kuhn, in the official Bund newspaper, counsels his followers not to allow their pure Germanism to be sullied by non-Aryan associations.

"We people of German descent, who live here in America, have . . . the choice of either holding fast to our German folk group, to our kultur and to our cultural ties with the motherland, or, of disappearing without leaving a trace in the far famed 'melting pot'. Shall we go to ruin along with it? Shall we perish in this completely misleading so-called 'civilization' which, with comparative certainty, will lead us to Bolshevism as the end result? . . . We must learn at last to defend, with all means, with claws and teeth, all that is holy and dear to us."



The war in Europe brought added courage to the Bund leaders and new contempt for the cause of democracy. The Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter, official Bund newspaper, proclaimed as recently as March 1941:

"The present war is not only a war between England and Germany and Italy, but is rather the great decisive battle of democracy, of plutocracy and of Jewry, against Socialism . . ."

"The democrats and plutocrats of the world, especially the American Jews, know very well that the hour of reckoning is approaching . . ."

"Onward, you National Socialists and Fascists of the world, you who are the purifying thunderstorm on the horizon of the future . . . Destroy the chains of international plutocracy which shackle you! Destroy the dungeon of world democracy in which free nations are tortured like slaves! And lead humanity toward a more beautiful future!"

As prospects of this country's entrance into the war became more apparent, the Bund sought to use its political influence to advance the cause of isolationism. According to Fritz Kuhn:

"We should concern ourselves first of all with the politics of this country, and you can be convinced that we do Germany the greatest favor thereby . . ."



"One thing must be considered quite definitely. We must impel American politics with a pure German feeling . . . we must demand from the candidates . . . that they, above all else, must always use their influence that America, under all circumstances, must keep out of any European war.

"That is the greatest service that we can show Germany."

As the national crisis deepened, Bund officials openly advocated defiance or evasion of certain laws which they felt might prove inimical to their purpose. Among the official Commands sent out from Bund headquarters in 1940 were instructions whereby those required to register under the Alien Registration Act were advised to obscure their Bund affiliations.

An even more flagrant incident concerned instructions as to the liability of Bund members to register under the Selective Service Act. This Command read, in part, as follows:

"We represent the standpoint, however, that an induction into the military service is NOT justified, insofar as it concerns Bund members and American Germans, for in the Selective Service Law the citizenship rights of Bund members and defenders of Germandom are unconstitutionally severed.

"Every man, if he can, will refuse to do military duty until this law . . . (is) revoked." (OVER)



Public antipathy for the Bund grew in proportion as war drew near to the United States. Bund officials encountered ever increasing difficulties: offices and meeting halls were denied to them, their camps were closed, their parades and mass meetings were raided, Fritz Kuhn and other leaders ran afoul of the law. The Bund recognized this and attempted by various means to disguise its identity and purpose. August Klapprott, subsequently made national "feuhrer", told the delegates to the Bund convention in Chicago in August, 1941:

"Almost every group has met with difficulties . . . our will toward work and completion of our idea has been suppressed by the War-Party. The groups were so strongly hindered that some of them have had to adopt the most beautiful society names that they could pick . . ."

That was the last convention the Bund ever held. Public indignation over its obvious and arrogant disloyalty mounted steadily, and shortly after Pearl Harbor the national officers publicly announced its "voluntary" and final dissolution. The German-American Bund, official spearhead of the Nazi fifth column in America, ceased to exist -- at least under that name. But its spirit and functions continue up to the present day behind the innocent mask of cultural societies, singing and athletic clubs. The Bund, in reality, is far from dead.

As a footnote to its history it is appropriate to note the present status of some of those who activated the Bund in its less troublous days:

G. Wilhelm Kunze, the last official Fuehrer, who fled to Mexico and was returned from there to the United States, pleaded guilty to espionage at Hartford, Connecticut, in July, and was sentenced to serve 15 years imprisonment. He is under indictment in the Southern District of New York for



conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act based upon commands issued by the Bund.

Fritz Kuhn, Bund Fuehrer prior to Kunze, was convicted of embezzling Bund funds by the State of New York and is presently serving a term of imprisonment therefor. Suit to revoke his citizenship is pending in the Southern District of New York.

George Froboese, who served as acting Fuehrer after Kunze fled to Mexico, committed suicide on June 16, 1942, while en route to New York City pursuant to a Federal Grand Jury subpoena.

August Klapprott, last acting Bund Fuehrer, is on trial in the Southern District of New York for conspiracy to violate the Selective Service Act in connection with Bund commands. His naturalization was cancelled in New Jersey in July, 1942.

Gustav Elmer, National Treasurer and Organizational Leader of the Bund, was "denaturalized" in the Southern District of New York on September 11, 1942.

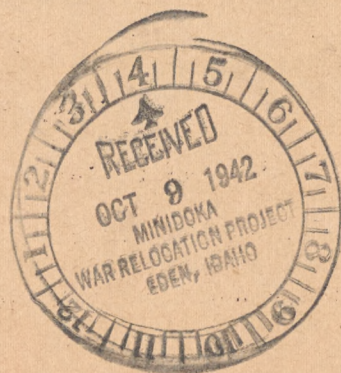
Dr. Otto Willumeit, Chicago leader, pleaded guilty to espionage at Hartford, Connecticut, and in August of this year was sentenced to serve five years imprisonment. Suit to revoke ~~his~~ naturalization has been authorized.

Herman Agne, Philadelphia Bund leader, is under indictment in the Southern District of New York for conspiracy to violate the Alien Registration Act in connection with Bund commands. A decree was entered cancelling his citizenship in June, 1942.

Matthias Kohler and Arno R. Friedrich, New Jersey Bund leaders, were also deprived of their American citizenship in recent suits.

Fritz Gissibl, the original founder; Walter Kappe, Dr. Hubert Schnuch and Joseph Schuster are among the former leaders who have returned to Germany and now hold responsible positions in the Reich.







*File: Miss. Bulletin File*  
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1942

*Biddle*  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General Francis Biddle today announced that, as of the end of September, Alien Enemy Hearing Boards throughout the country had disposed of a total of 7,199 cases of alien enemies apprehended by the FBI, and that of this number he had ordered either internment or parole for 6,199.

Since the beginning of the war, Mr. Biddle said, FBI agents have taken into custody a total of 11,372 alien enemies suspected of endangering the national security. In addition to the 7,199 whose cases already have been cleared through Alien Enemy Hearing Boards, 1,171 still are being held in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for hearings or for review of their cases. The remaining 3,002 were released after questioning by local U. S. Attorneys, the evidence not being considered sufficient to warrant holding them for Alien Enemy Hearing Boards.

The 7,199 cases cleared through Alien Enemy Hearing Boards were disposed of by the Attorney General in the following manner: 3,617 were ordered interned, 2,583 were placed on parole, 928 were released and 72 were disposed of through diplomatic and other channels.

Of those ordered interned, 1,228 were Germans, 2,151 were Japanese, 228 were Italians, two were Rumanians, seven were Hungarians and one was Bulgarian.

According to figures derived from the Alien Enemy Identification Program, the alien enemy population of the United States is composed of 599,111 Italians, 263,930 Germans and 47,963 Japanese. Hungarians, Rumanians and Bulgarians have not officially been defined as alien enemies and are not subject to general alien enemy regulations. However, being nationals of countries with which we are at war, they are subject to apprehension by the FBI.

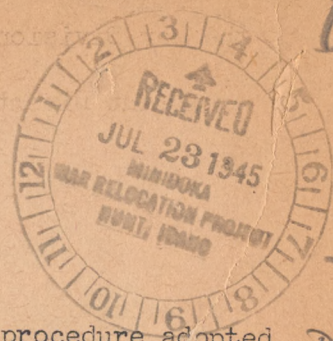






For Immediate Release:  
THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1945

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Attorney General Tom C. Clark today announced the procedure adopted by the Department of Justice for the removal and repatriation of alien enemies dangerous to the safety of the United States because of their adherence to enemy governments or to the principles of such governments.

Authority for the Attorney General to order such removals was contained in a Presidential Proclamation dated July 14, 1945, and made public last Tuesday.

The Attorney General stated that shortly after V-E Day the attention of the War Department was called to the necessity for making arrangements to remove to Germany and other European countries a substantial number of alien enemies whose removal from this country is desirable.

As a first step in the removal proceedings, Mr. Clark disclosed, each alien enemy selected for repatriation will be given individual notice of his proposed repatriation and will be accorded an opportunity for a hearing before a special board of officers of the Department of Justice. At these hearings the alien will be personally present and may be accompanied by a member of his family or a friend and may offer evidence to show why his removal from the country should not be ordered.

The Attorney General said he would order removal and repatriation of German aliens who have been prominent political leaders in Nazi and Fascist movements in this country and those who, although not in the leadership class, were sympathetic to the Nazi Party and its program at the time of American entry into the war.



In the case of Nazi sympathizers who were not prominent leaders or propagandists, the Attorney General said that the Department would give consideration to mitigating factors such as American-citizen husbands, wives or children, as well as to other factors of extreme hardship such as illness or advanced age.

According to Assistant Attorney General Herbert Wechsler, under whose direction the repatriation program will be carried out, the War Division has already made a selection of those alien enemies covered by the Presidential Proclamation. Mr. Wechsler said that between 600 and 700 interned alien enemies, principally German, will shortly be given notice of their proposed removal and afforded an opportunity for hearings.

Approximately 4450 German alien enemies have already been repatriated voluntarily since the beginning of the war. An additional several hundred German aliens from Central and South America, interned in the United States for security reasons, will also be repatriated.

In announcing the Department's removal procedure, the Attorney General also made public the three-man board which will conduct individual hearings and recommend to the Attorney General action to be taken in each case. Named to the special board were C. E. Rhett, First Assistant in the War Division, and Edward J. Ennis, Director, and John L. Burling, Assistant Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit of the War Division.