MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Domestic Situation -- September, 1942

A total of 919 intelligence reports were examined during this period. Summaries of the domestic situation contain no information which is not based on two or more reliable reports. The reports have been brought to the attention of the proper investigating agency.

1. SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

a. Communit

b. Policy on India -- The initial confusion among Communist Party leaders in the United States with regard to the Party's policy on the Indian situation has vanished and the Party has come out wholeheartedly behind Gandhi and the cause of Indian independence. In connection with this stand, there is evidence of a change in the Party line, which has been noted in reports of a Communist whispering campaign to discredit the British Commonwealth.

c. Political Strategy in the United States -- The Party appears to have more faith in the United States than is Great Britain insofar as aid to Russia is concerned. In order to insure this aid, candidates for government office in all elections during the coming year who favor pushing the war to a victorious conclusion will have the Party's support, even if they are enemies of labor and the Communist Party. If the candidate is a member of a labor union, is friendly to the Communist Party, and a pronounced leftist, but not in favor of intensifying the war effort, the Communist Party will work for his defeat.

d. Accusation of Blocking Aid to Russia -- In line with the Party's basic fear of aid to Russia being withheld through the machinations of pro-Fascists, the Communist press is loud in its denunciations of indigenous Clivedon sets in

DISTRIBUTIONS
Chief of Staff
Secretary of War
Under Secretary of War
Assistant Secretary of War

CONFIDENTIAL
"big business" and the Government.

2. Negro agitation. -- The Communist policy of equal rights for Negroes is still being dangled in front of the Negro public. Recent "Free India" rallies sponsored by Communist front organizations have advocated social equality for the Negro as a parallel to the Communist Drive for Indian Independence.

2. Nazi.

a. Propaganda. -- A recent survey, wherein some 6,000 people representing a cross section of the population in the vicinity of Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, were interviewed by representatives of a Government agency, revealed that Nazi propaganda, broadcast by Station DEBUNK was circulating in that area in the form of rumors about the Army. Prevalent were such stories as: "The camp has created a prostitution problem, and it is the soldiers' fault;" "The men losses are much greater than reported;" "Troop ships are being sunk off the coast (Atlantic);" "Saboteurs are starting fires;" "The boys are being sent across with little or no training."

b. Organizational Activity. -- As reported before, the more rabid members of pro-Nazi German organizations have no intention of allowing war sentiment to dissolve their groups. By meeting under the guise of seemingly harmless "front" organizations, they strive to keep dissatisfaction alive.


a. Pro-Japanese agitation. -- Pro-Japanese propaganda continues to circulate among the American Negroes. Such Japanese Negro front organizations as the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, the Development of Our Own, the Ethiopian Pacific Movement, and the Negro Moorish cults remain active. The integrated character of these organizations becomes increasingly apparent. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has recently apprehended numerous leaders of the Negro fifth-column groups, who are presently under indictment on charges of sedition and evasion of the Selective Service Act.

The dangerous identification in the Negro mind of the "oppressed" colored races, such as the Hindu, the American Negro, and the Japanese, is being added to by a number of agencies. Pacifist groups, such as the Fellowship of Reconciliation, have published material emphasizing the similarity between the plights of the "oppressed" Negro and the evacuated Japanese of the West.
An incendiary bomb dropped from an airplane September 9, 1942, resulted in a fire ten miles east of Brookings, Oregon. It should be noted that a lack of rain and shortage of manpower to combat fires has made the forest fire situation a serious problem.

Thirty-six fires and fifteen explosions occurred during this period, and numerous plane crashes were reported. No sabotage was indicated in connection with any of these incidents.

There is no evidence of an organized enemy sabotage effort. In several cases of acts of deliberate damage, there was no indication that the individual responsible was motivated by a desire to aid the enemy.

CONFIDENTIAL
Coast. The "Pittsburg Courier," influential Negro newspaper, carried recently a story headed, "Japanese Freeing all Colored War Captives."

2. March on Washington Movement. — Leaders of the March on Washington Movement are at present discussing plans for a nation-wide series of marches on city halls and defense plants in the larger cities of the country, as a means of protesting discrimination against Negroes in military service, industry, and Government. One of the stated purposes of these marches will be to develop discipline in the organization for an actual march upon Washington, D. C., at some later date, probably in 1943.


a. Opposition to Evacuation. — Various pacifist groups are continuing to oppose the evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast. There are indications that these groups are working closely together, and that they are either deliberately, or unwittingly, hindering the war effort by encouraging Japanese evacuees to resist restrictions placed upon them. Prominent in such pacifist groups are the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the American Friends Service Committee.

5. Fascist. — Negative report.


7. Damage to Facilities. — Twenty-three incidents involving railroads occurred during the period September 1-30. Tampering with a switch derailed a coal train at McCook, Maryland.
II. LABOR.

Seventy-two strikes resulted in a total of 131,650 man days lost. Though the number of strikes for September is slightly lower than for August, there was an approximate increase of 20,000 man days lost.

There have been no significant major developments in union policy. Continued minor disturbances resulting from agitation for wage increases may be expected, providing some interference with the war effort. In such industries as those manufacturing aluminum, any stoppage is significant in view of the short lapse of time between the preparation of raw material and its use in the finished product.

GEO. V. STRONG,
Major General,
A. C. of S., G-2.