

## WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY

Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, Civil Affairs Division

## WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

1231 MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA  
Telephone KLONDIKE 2-2611

July 14, 1942

**SUBJECT:** Proposed Rescission or Modification of Curfew and Travel Restrictions

**TO:** Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army

1. In aid of the Commanding General's consideration of the question whether the now existing curfew and travel restrictions shall be modified or rescinded, attention is called to an official statement made by President Roosevelt, under date of July 11, and which was given wide publicity.

2. In a statement to the press, Stephen Early, White House secretary, said the new policy is designed to classify aliens, both friendly and enemy, with a view to greater utilization of their services in war production and that it would be put into effect immediately by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission.

3. The pertinent provisions of the official statement are as follows:

- (a) "Persons should not hereafter be refused employment, or persons at present employed discharged, solely on the basis of the fact that they are aliens or that they were formerly nationals of any particular foreign country. A general condemnation of any group or class of persons is unfair and dangerous to the war effort. The Federal Government is taking the necessary steps to guard against, and punish, and subversive acts by disloyal persons, citizens as well as aliens.
- (b) "There are no other Federal laws which restrict the employment of aliens by private employers in national war industries. There are no Federal laws restricting the employment of foreign born citizens of any particular national origin."
- (c) The presidential statement directs aliens desiring employment in War and Navy Department Projects to make application through the United States Employment Service, and the USES is directed to act upon the cases within 48 hours. This part of the statement contains this language:

"In passing upon applications for permits, the department will give special and expedited consideration to nationals of United

C O P Y

Proposed Rescission or Modification of Curfew  
and Travel Restrictions

July 14, 1942

Nations and friendly American republics, and any other aliens, including enemy aliens, who come within the following categories:"

- (d) The Committee on Fair Employment Practice is directed to take cognizance of discriminatory practices. At this point the President's statement is as follows:

"Any inquiries or complaints by aliens, pertaining to specific instances of discrimination, or international failure to carry out the above procedure, should be referred directly to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Washington, D. C. This committee will consider the complaints and take such action as may be warranted in the particular case."

4. The presidential statement does not purport to have the force of a Proclamation or an Executive Order, and it does not in terms supersede the Commanding General's curfew and travel proclamation. On the other hand, the Commanding General's Proclamation No. 3, must be construed as facilitating if not directing the employment of enemy alien labor on the Pacific Coast, excepting in those instances where classified government contracts are involved. The surveillance of dangerous enemy aliens, under the presidential statement, is left to the FBI.

5. For the reasons already set forth in the memorandum dated July 1942, and because of the National policy so clearly pointed out by the President in the above referred to official statement, it is again recommended that the curfew and travel regulations be amended or rescinded substantially, as provided in the alternative forms of proposed Proclamation No. 10.

Karl R. Bendetsen  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
Civil Affairs Division

C O P Y

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
Washington, D. C.

~~SECRET~~

Colonel Lane  
Room 2550

DECLASSIFIED

DOD Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958  
JNMW by ERC date 3-18-71

June 28, 194<sup>3</sup>

Receipt of the following secret paper from the  
Office of the Assistant Secretary of War is acknowledged:

Copy letter 2-20-42 to General DeWitt from the  
Secretary of War re power under E.O. 9066.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. (E) and (D)  
Authority 740062  
By ERC NARS, Date 6/24/74

Please sign and return to the  
Assistant Secretary of War  
Room 2048, Munitions Building.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(SIGNATURE)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Rank)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Office)

*Signature  
found 3/12/71*

~~SECRET~~

ASW  
C14-311

0-16-44

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

last week was placed at the disposition of the Corps Area Commander for guard duty. Two companies of this regiment are now stationed at Fort McArthur to protect in the Los Angeles area installations considered by the Joint Army-Navy Board as vital to naval operation. In the event the Marines are withdrawn from the Marine Base at San Diego, adequate military forces will be stationed in the San Diego area.

The War Department has established liaison with appropriate officials in each of the other interested governmental agencies; there is a constant exchange of information, recommendations and suggestions; conferences are held both in Washington and in the field; inspections of facilities are made and reports rendered. The results of this activity are many, but they are intentionally not brought to the attention of the public. Due to these investigations and reports the Department of the Interior, for example, has obtained appropriations for the employment of additional guards on dams and the improvement of existing protective measures. The Federal Power Commission has obtained funds for the employment of additional personnel to carry on a nation-wide protective and inspection program in connection with its facilities, which has already had many extremely beneficial results.

~~In addition to the foregoing, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Navy Department and War Department conduct frequent protective surveys and inspections of various facilities of importance to the national defense and corrective action is taken in accordance with the findings of the inspector.~~

Respectfully yours,

Secretary of War.

2 encls.:  
Report  
Memorandum

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 1.4(a) and (b)  
Authority: NND 40082  
By: ERC NARS, Date 6/29/74

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4. All temporary or other exemptions or deferments from evacuation and curfew heretofore issued or granted to aliens of enemy nationality (other than those granted to persons of Japanese ancestry) by or under the authority of this headquarters or by or under the authority of the Commanding Generals of the Northwestern Sector, the Northern California Sector, the Southern California Sector, the Southern Land Frontier Sector and the Ninth Corps Area are hereby rescinded and declared to be of no further force or effect. All travel permits now in force and effect are hereby revoked as of 12:00 midnight, P.W.T., July 31, 1942.

5. The hours between 12:00 midnight and 4:00 A.M., P.W.T., are hereby designated as the hours of curfew. Effective at 12:00 o'clock noon, P.W.T., July 8, 1942, all aliens of enemy nationality being or residing within Military Area No. 1, as said Area is described in Proclamation No. 1, this headquarters, or being or residing within the prohibited Zones in Military Area No. 2, as described by Proclamation No. 1 and Proclamation No. 2, or as described by subsequent proclamations of this headquarters, shall, during the hours of curfew be within their places of residence or places of employment. Persons of Japanese ancestry residing in that portion of Military Area No. 2 within the State of California shall continue to be subject to the curfew and other provisions of Proclamation No. 6, published June 2, 1942, by this headquarters.

6. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is designated as the agency to enforce the foregoing provisions. It is requested that the civil police within the states affected by this Proclamation assist the Federal Bureau of Investigation by reporting to it the names and addresses of all persons believed to have violated these instructions.

J. L. DeWITT  
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army  
Commanding

Memo for Genl. Mills:

Genl. Gullion advised me that he made a point of the rapid destruction of suspects when speaking to Mr. Biddle.

Major Brundesen, OJMG, stated he would draw a letter for Genl. Gullion's signature reiterating the importance attached to quick action.

J. T. G.

Entry No. 180 Box 8  
Folder 2  
Item E  
Page 8

*file*

~~SECRET~~  
BY AUTHORITY OF A.C. OF S., OPD  
OPD  
SHS

THE ASST. SECY'S OFFICE  
JUN 3 1942  
WAR DEPT.

Date Initials

DECLASSIFIED  
DOD Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958  
NMM by ERC date 3-19-71

OPD 370.05 (5-25-42)

MEMORANDUM TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER (THROUGH DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF):

Subject: Evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coastal Frontier.

# 1178

The Chief of Staff directs that the following message be sent by the most expeditious means possible consistent with secrecy to the Commanding General, Western Defense Command: WDWFD:

YOU ARE AUTHORIZED TO EVACUATE PERSONS OF JAP ANCESTRY AS OUTLINED IN YOUR MESSAGE FOUR SEVEN SEVEN MAY TWENTY FIVE WITH UNDERSTANDING THAT NAVAL JAP LANGUAGE SCHOOL WILL NOT BE TRANSFERRED PRIOR TO JULY FIRST UNLESS CONSENT OF NAVY TO EARLIER MOVEMENT IS SECURED

MESSAGE

CM-out-5987

MAY 28 P.M.



IN MESSAGE CENTER

nj

DECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 1.2 and 1.4 of (R)  
Authority NND 740082  
By ERC NARS, Date 6/29/74

R. G. CRAWFORD,  
Brigadier General,  
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff.

NOTED OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF  
5-30-42 *Full*

B-225  
6/3/42

COPY FOR ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR

~~SECRET~~

K551

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Vertical handwritten notes on the right margin.

5-25-42

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**FEB 5 1942**

Dear Mr. President:

In response to your memorandum of November 8, the Department gave careful study and consideration to the matters reported by Mr. C. B. Munson in his memorandum covering the Japanese situation on the West Coast.

Since you are generally aware of the radical steps which have been taken since December 7 to control the situation on the West Coast and particularly the guarding of the key points in that area by Federal troops, I see little need of commenting on the report I have before me. The California state authorities are still somewhat confused as to the steps they wish to take to form units to guard local property generally, but I understand a number of interests are endeavoring to reach some solution of the problem. In the meantime, General DeWitt's forces continue to guard many of the more important strategic points and installations.

We have worked out with the Attorney General a more expeditious legal method than formerly prevailed in the Western theatre of operations in connection with the search and seizure of enemy aliens and their property.

I may add that our officials have consulted with Mr. Munson on the matter of the defense of the West Coast against enemy agents.

As requested in your memorandum, I am returning Mr. Munson's report.

Faithfully yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON

Secretary of War

DECLASSIFIED  
BY 40082  
NND  
ERC 6/24/74

The President  
The White House

- Encs.
- 1. Report
- 2. Memorandum

JJMcC:JHS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:  
Chief of staff  
G-2  
AGO  
C+R, OSW

Prep. by JJMcC ASW  
Disp. by G-2 (Col. Bissell)  
Basic papers: G-2  
CASW

DECLASSIFIED  
DOD Dir. 5200.9 Sept. 27, 1958  
BY [signature] date 7/15/70

WEST COAST (U.S.)

COPY

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 8, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Please read this and let me have it back.

There is nothing much new in the first four paragraphs on Page #1 but paragraph five relating to the guarding of key points should be examined into.

F. D. R.

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O  
P  
Y~~CONFIDENTIAL~~BIO/ND11/EF/AS-5<sup>31</sup>  
Serial LA/1055/re

## Branch Intelligence Office

ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Fifth Floor, Van Nuys Building  
Seventh and Spring Streets  
Los Angeles, CaliforniaDECLASSIFIED  
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D)  
Authority: **NR 40062**  
By: **EAL** NARS, Date **6/28/74**CONFIDENTIAL

From: Lieutenant Commander K. D. RINGLE, USN.  
To: The Chief of Naval Operations  
Via: The Commandant, Eleventh Naval District.

Subject: Japanese Question, Report on.

Reference:

- (a) OpNav ltr file (SC)AB-5/EF37 Op-16-B-7/RB AB-5/EF37 Serial No. 01742316 of 12/30/41.
- (b) Reports of Mr. C. B. Munson, Special Representative of the State Department, on Japanese on the West Coast, dated Nov. 7, 1941, and Dec. 20, 1941.
- (c) NMI 119 Report, file BIO/ND11/EF 37/AS-2, serial LA/861 of 3/27/41, subject-HISEI.
- (d) NMI 119 Report, file BIO/ND11/EF37/AS-2, serial LA/5223 of 11/4/41, subject-HISEI.
- (e) NMI 119 Report, file BIO-LA/ND11/EF37/P8-2, serial LA/6524 of 12/12/41, subject-HIKEDASHA-KAI.
- (f) NMI 119 Report, file BIO-LA/ND11/EF37/P8-2, serial LA/417 of 1/5/42, subject-KIHEI Organizations and Activities.
- (g) Dept. of Commerce Bulletin, Series R-3, Number 23, dated 12/9/41.

Enclosures:

- (A) Transcripts of J. B. Hughes' broadcasts of Jan. 5, 6, 7, 9, 15, 19, and 20, 1942.
- (B) F.B.I., L.A. Report re Japanese Activities, Los Angeles, dated Jan. 20, 1942.

1. In accordance with paragraph 2 of reference (a), the following views and opinions with supporting facts and statements are submitted.

## I OPINIONS.

The following opinions, amplified in succeeding paragraphs, are held by the writer:

BIO/NDLL/EF37/AS-5

Serial LA/1055/re

CONFIDENTIALSubject: Japanese Question, Report on.  
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(a) That within the last eight or ten years the entire "Japanese question" in the United States has reversed itself. The alien menace is no longer paramount, and is becoming of less importance almost daily, as the original alien immigrants grow older and die, and as more and more of their American-born children reach maturity. The primary present and future problem is that of dealing with these American-born United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, of whom it is considered that least seventy-five per cent are loyal to the United States. The ratio of these American citizens of Japanese ancestry to alien-born Japanese in the United States is at present almost 3 to 1, and rapidly increasing.

(b) That of the Japanese-born alien residents, the large majority are at least passively loyal to the United States. That is, they would knowingly do nothing whatever to the injury of the United States, but at the same time would not do anything to the injury of Japan. Also, most of the remainder would not engage in active sabotage or insurrection, but might well do surreptitious observation work for Japanese interests if given a convenient opportunity.

(c) That, however, there are among the Japanese both alien and United States citizens, certain individuals, either deliberately placed by the Japanese government or actuated by a fanatical loyalty to that country, who would act as saboteurs or agents. This number is estimated to be less than three per cent of the total, or about 3500 in the entire United States.

(d) That of the persons mentioned in (c) above, the most dangerous are either already in custodial detention or are members of such organizations as the Black Dragon Society, the Kaigun Ryukai (Navy League), or the Heimsha Kai (Military Service Men's League), or affiliated groups. The membership of these groups is already fairly well known to the Naval Intelligence Service or the Federal Bureau of Investigation and should immediately be placed in custodial detention, irrespective of whether they are alien or citizen. (See reference (e) and (f)).

(e) That, as a basic policy tending toward the permanent solution of this problem, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry should be officially encouraged in their efforts toward loyalty and acceptance as bona fide citizens; that they be accorded a place in the national effort through such agencies as the Red Cross, U.S.O., civilian defense, and even such activities as ship and aircraft building or other defense production activities, even though subject to greater investigative checks as to background and loyalty, etc., than Caucasian Americans.

BIO/HDLL/EF37/AB-5

Serial LA/1055/re

CONFIDENTIALSubject: Japanese Question, Report on.  
-----

(f) That in spite of paragraph (e) above, the most potentially dangerous element of all are those American citizens of Japanese ancestry who have spent the formative years of their lives, from 10 to 20, in Japan and have returned to the United States to claim their legal American citizenship within the last few years. These people are essentially and inherently Japanese and may have been deliberately sent back to the United States by the Japanese government to act as agents. In spite of their legal citizenship and the protection afforded them by the Bill of Rights, they should be looked upon as enemy aliens and many of them placed in custodial detention. This group numbers between 600 and 700 in the Los Angeles metropolitan area and at least that many in other parts of Southern California.

(g) That the writer heartily agrees with the reports submitted by Mr. Munson, (reference (b) of this report.)

(h) That, in short, the entire "Japanese Problem" has been magnified out of its true proportion, largely because of the physical characteristics of the people; that it is no more serious than the problems of the German, Italian, and Communistic portions of the United States population, and, finally that it should be handled on the basis of the individual, regardless of citizenship, and not on a racial basis.

(i) That the above opinions are and will continue to be true just so long as these people, Issei and Nisei, are given an opportunity to be self-supporting, but that if conditions continue in the trend they appear to be taking as of this date; i.e., loss of employment and income due to anti-Japanese agitation by and among Caucasian Americans, continued personal attacks by Filipinos and other racial groups, denial of relief funds to desperately needy cases, cancellation of licenses for markets, produce houses, stores, etc., by California State authorities, discharges from jobs by the wholesale, unnecessarily harsh restrictions on travel, including discriminatory regulations against all Nisei preventing them from engaging in commercial fishing—there will most certainly be outbreaks of sabotage, riots, and other civil strife in the not too distant future.

## II BACKGROUND.

(1) In order that the qualifications of the writer to express the above opinions may be clearly understood, his background of acquaintance with this problem is set forth.

BIO/NDLL/AF37/AS-5

Serial LA/1055/re

CONFIDENTIALSubject: Japanese Question, Report on.  
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(a) Three years' study of the Japanese language and the Japanese people as a naval language student attached to the United States Embassy in Tokyo from 1928 to 1931.

(b) One year's duty as Assistant District Intelligence Officer, Fourteenth Naval District (Hawaii) from July 1936 to July 1937.

(c) Duty as Assistant District Intelligence Officer, Eleventh Naval District, in charge of Naval Intelligence matters in Los Angeles and vicinity from July 1940 to the present time.

(2) As a result of the above, the writer has over the last several years developed a very great interest in the problem of the Japanese in America, particularly with regard to the future position of the United States citizen of Japanese ancestry, and has sought contact with certain of their leaders. He has likewise discussed the matter widely with many Caucasian Americans who have lived with the problem for years. As a result, the writer believes firmly that the only ultimate solution is as outlined in paragraphs I(e) and I(h) above; namely, to deliberately and officially encourage the American citizen of Japanese ancestry in his efforts to be a loyal citizen and to help him to be so accepted by the general public.

### III ELABORATION OF OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN PARAGRAPH I.

(1) For purposes of brevity and clearness, four Japanese words in common use by Americans as well as Japanese in referring to these people will be explained. Hereafter these words will be used where appropriate.

**ISSEI** (pronounced ee-say) meaning "first generation." Used to refer to those who were born in Japan; hence, alien Japanese in the United States.

**NISEI** (pronounced nee-say) meaning "second generation." Used for those children of ISSEI born in the United States.

**SANSEI** (pronounced san-say) meaning "third generation." Children of NISEI.

**KIBEI** (pronounced kee-bay) meaning "returned to America." Refers to those NISEI who spent all or a large portion of their lives in Japan and who have now returned to the United States.

BIO/MO11/BF37/AB-5

Serial LA/1055/ro

CONFIDENTIALSubject: Japanese Question, Report on.  
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(2) The one statement in paragraph I(a) above which appears to need elaboration is that seventy-five per cent or more of the Nisei are loyal United States citizens. This point was explained at some length in references (c) and (d). The opinion was formed largely through personal contact with the Nisei themselves and their chief organization, the Japanese American Citizens League. It was also formed through interviews with many people in government circles, law-enforcement officers, business men, etc., who have dealt with them over a period of many years. There are several conclusive proofs of this statement which can be advanced. These are—

(a) The action taken by the Japanese American Citizens League in convention in Santa Ana, California, on January 11, 1942. This convention voted to require the following oath to be taken, signed, and notarized by every member of that organization as a prerequisite for membership for the year 1942, and for all members taken into the organization in the future:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I hereby renounce any other allegiances which I may have knowingly or unknowingly held in the past; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God."

(b) Many of the Nisei leaders have voluntarily contributed valuable anti-subversive information to this and other governmental agencies. (See reference (d) and enclosure (B)).

(c) That the Japanese Consular staff, leaders of the Central Japanese Association, and others who are known to have been sympathetic to the Japanese cause do not themselves trust the Nisei.

(d) That a very great many of the Nisei have taken legal steps through the Japanese Consulate and the Government of Japan to officially divest themselves of Japanese citizenship (dual citizenship), even though by so doing they become legally dead in the eyes of the Japanese law, and are no longer eligible to inherit any property which they or their family may have held in Japan. This opinion is further amplified in references (c) and (d).

BIO/NDLL/EP37/AB-5

Serial LA/1055/re

CONFIDENTIALSubject: Japanese Question, Report on.  
-----

(3) The opinion expressed in paragraph I(b) above is based on the following: The last Issei who legally entered the United States did so in 1924. Most of them arrived before that time; therefore, these people have been in the United States at least eighteen years, or most of their adult life. They have their businesses and livelihoods here. Most of them are aliens only because the laws of the United States do not permit them to become naturalized. They have raised their children, the Nisei mentioned in paragraph (1) above, in the United States; many of them have sons in the United States army. Exact figures are not available, but the local Military Intelligence office estimates that approximately five thousand Nisei in the State of California have entered the United States army as a result of the Selective Service Act. It does not seem reasonable that these aliens under the above conditions would form an organized group for armed insurrection or organized sabotage. Insofar as numbers go, there are only 48,697 alien Japanese in the eight western states.

The following paragraph quoted from an Associated Press despatch from Washington referring to the registration of enemy aliens is considered most significant on this point: "The group which must register first comprises the 135,843 enemy aliens in the western command--Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The group includes 26,255 Germans, 60,905 Italians, and 48,697 Japanese." It is assumed that the foregoing figures are based either on the 1940 census or the alien registration which was taken the latter part of 1940.

There are two factors which must be considered in this group of aliens: First, the group includes a sizeable number of "technical" aliens; that is, those who, although Japanese born and therefore legally aliens, entered the United States in infancy, grow up here, and are at heart American citizens. Second, the parents of the Kibei, mentioned in paragraph I(f), should be considered as those who are most loyal to Japan, since they themselves are the ones who sent their children to be educated and brought up entirely in the Japanese manner.

(4) Paragraph I(c) needs no further elaboration.

(5) Paragraph I(d) has been elaborated at length in references (e) and (f).

(6) Elaboration of paragraph I(e). The United States recognizes these American-born Orientals as citizens, extends the franchise to them,

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Serial LA/1055/re

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Subject: Japanese Question, Report on.  
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drafts them for military service, forces them to pay taxes, perform jury duty, etc., and extends them to the complete protection afforded by the Constitution and Bill of Rights, and yet at the same time has viewed them with considerable suspicion and distrust, and so far as it is known to the writer, has made no particular effort to develop their loyalty to the United States, other than to permit them to attend public schools. They are segregated as to where they may live by zoning laws, discriminated against in employment and wages, and rebuffed in nearly all their efforts to prove their loyalty to the United States, yet at the same time those of them who grow to about the age of 16 years in the United States and then go to Japan for a few years of education find themselves viewed with more suspicion and distrust in that country than they ever were in the United States, and the majority of them return after a short time thoroughly disillusioned with Japan and more than ever loyal to the United States.

It is submitted that the only practical permanent solution of this problem is to indoctrinate and absorb these people, accept them as an integral part of the United States population, even though they remain a racial minority, and officially extend to them the rights and privileges of citizenship, as well as demanding of them the duties and obligations.

Furthermore, if some such steps are not taken, the field for proselyting and propaganda among them is left entirely to Japanese interest acting through Consulates, Consular agents, so-called "cultural societies", athletic clubs, Buddhist and Shinto priests—who through a quirk in the United States immigration laws may and have entered the country freely, regardless of exclusion laws or quota as "ministers of religion"—trade treaty aliens, steamship and travel agencies, "goodwill" missions, etc. It is well known to the writer that his acquaintance with and encouragement of Nisei leaders in their efforts towards Americanization was a matter of considerable concern to the former Japanese Consul at Los Angeles.

It is submitted that the Nisei could be accorded a place in the national war effort without risk or danger, and that such a step would go farther than anything else towards cementing their loyalty to the United States. Because of their physical characteristics they would be most easily observed, far easier than doubtful citizens of the Caucasian race, such as naturalized Germans, Italians, or native-born Communists. They would, of course, be subject to the same or more stringent checks as to background than the Caucasians before they were employed.

BIO/ND11/EF37/AB-5

Serial LA/1055/re

CONFIDENTIALSubject: Japanese Question, Report on.  
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(7) No elaboration is considered necessary for paragraphs I(f), I(g), and I(h).

(8) Elaboration of paragraph I(i). The opinion outlined in this paragraph is considered most serious and most urgent. There already exists a great deal of economic distress due to such war conditions as frozen credits and accounts, loss of employment, closing of businesses, restrictions on travel, etc. This condition is growing worse daily as the savings of most of the alien-dominated families are being used up. As an example, the following census, taken by missionary interest, of alien families in the fishing village on Terminal Island is submitted:

"How long can you maintain your family without work?"

Immediate attention	---	9 families
1 month	---	52 families
2 months	---	64 families
3 months	---	81 families
4 months	---	32 families
5 months	---	20 families
6 to 10 months	---	129 families
Over 10 months	---	90 families
Total		477 families

Large numbers of people, both Issei and Nisei, are idle now, and their number is growing. Children are beginning to be unable to attend school through lack of food and clothing. There have been already incipient riots brought about by unprovoked attacks by Filipinos on persons of the Japanese race, regardless of citizenship. There is a great deal of indiscriminate anti-Japanese agitation stirring the white population by such people as Lail Kane, former Naval Reserve Officer, James Young, Hearst correspondent, in his series of lectures, and John B. Hughes, radio commentator, transcripts of whose broadcasts are submitted as enclosure (A).

There are just enough half truths in these articles and statements to render them exceedingly dangerous and to arouse a tremendous amount of violent anti-Japanese feeling among Caucasians of all classes who are not thoroughly informed as to the situation. It is noted that in these broadcasts, lectures, etc., there are no distinctions made whatever between the actual members of the Japanese military forces in Japan and the second and third generation citizens of Japanese ancestry born and brought up in the

HIO/NDLL/EP37/AB-5

Serial LA/1055/re

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Subject: Japanese Question, Report on.  
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United States. It must also be remembered that many of the persons and groups agitating anti-Japanese sentiment against the Issei and Nisei have done so for some time from ulterior motives--notable is the anti-Japanese agitation by the Jugo-Slav fishermen who frankly desire to eliminate competition in the fishing industry.

It is further noted that according to the local press, Congressman Leland M. Ford has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the removal and internment in concentration camps of all citizens and residents of Japanese extraction, which according to the census figures would amount to about 127,000 people of all ages and sexes in the continental United States, plus an additional 158,000 in Hawaii and other territories and possessions, excluding the Philippines, (see reference (g) for population breakdown). It is submitted that such a proposition is not only unwarranted but very unwise, since it would undoubtedly alienate the loyalty of many thousands of persons who would otherwise be entirely loyal to the United States, would add the extra burden of supporting and guarding these people to the war effort, would disrupt many essential businesses, notably that of the growing and supplying of foodstuffs, and would probably cause a widespread outbreak of sabotage and riot.

#### IV RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) Based on the above opinions, the following recommendations for the handling of this situation are submitted:

(a) Provide some means whereby potentially dangerous United States citizens may be held in custodial detention as well as aliens. It is submitted that in a military "theater of operations"--which at present includes all the West coast--this might be done by review of individual cases by boards composed of members of Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence, and the Department of Justice.

(b) Under the provisions of (a) above, hold in custodial detention such United States citizens as dangerous Kibei or German, Italian, or other subversive sympathizers and agitators as are deemed dangerous to the internal security of the United States.

(c) Similar procedure to be followed in cases of aliens--not only Japanese, but other aliens of whatever nationality, whether so-called "friendly" aliens or not. This suggestion is made since it is believed that

BIO/ND11/2737/48-5

Serial LA/1055/re

CONFIDENTIALSubject: Japanese Question, Report on.  
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there exist other aliens—Spanish, Mexican, Portuguese, Slavonian, French, etc., who are active Axis sympathizers.

(d) Other suggestions as listed in reference (a).

(e) In the cases of persons held in custodial detention, whether alien or citizen, see that some definite provision is made for the support of their dependent families. This could be done by:

(1) Releasing certain specified amounts from these people's "frozen" funds monthly for the support of these dependents.

(2) Making definite provisions through relief funds for the support of such dependents, so that they will not become either public charges or embittered against the United States, and themselves dangerous to the internal peace and security of the country.

(f) In the interest of national unity and internal peace and security some measures should be instituted to restrain agitators of both radio and press who are attempting to arouse sentiment and bring about action—private, local, state, and national, official and unofficial, against these people on the basis of race alone, completely neglecting background, training, and citizenship.

K. D. RINGLE

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Page 21

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY**  
**ARMY WAR COLLEGE**  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

THE ASST. SECY'S OFFICE  
FEB 13 1942  
WAR DEPT.

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
O DC of S

February 12, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR J J McCLOY, ASS'T SECRETARY OF WAR,  
ROOM 2046 MUNITIONS BLDG, WASHINGTON, DC.

Subject: Enemy Aliens on the West Coast.

Confirming our telephone conversation this date on the above subject, there is attached hereto an information bulletin published by this headquarters on the subject of Japanese Espionage.

Some of the information contained therein may be of assistance to you in settling this question.

I am sure that the G-2 of the Western Defense Command has all this information for practically all of it was obtained from War Department G-2 sources and from the Office of Naval Intelligence.

MARK W. CLARK,  
Brigadier General, G. S. C.,  
Deputy Chief of Staff

MWC-KM

Inclosure:

Info Bul No. 6,  
G-2 GHQ, 1-21-42.

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 1.4  
Authority NND 80062  
By EIZC NARS, Date 6/24/74



DECLASSIFIED  
DOD Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958  
NMY by ERC date 3-18-71

ALIENS

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WAR DEPARTMENT  
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

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# INCOMING MESSAGE

THE ASST. SECY'S OFFICE  
MAY 28 1942  
WAR DEPT.

P R I O R I T Y

From: Hqtrs WDC and 4th Army PSF Callif  
To: Chief of Staff US Army War Dept

No. 481, May 26, 1942

I wish to bring to your attention the failure of Attorney General to issue such instructions to his field representatives as will permit positive and immediate action for the prompt arrest, continuing custody and internment in cases where alien enemies in the Western theater of Operations are found in violation of the provisions of presidential proclamations of Dec 7 and 8 1941 and regulations of the Attorney General thereunder. Present policies and methods of the Attorney General do not repeat not provide for prompt, rigid and effective enforcement of applicable laws and regulations pertaining to enemy aliens. This not repeat not only leaves unabated a dangerous situation but materially enhances the danger inherent in the present critical situation as far as concerns German and Italian aliens. As failure to arrest and vigorously prosecute or to intern encourages the belief that penalties prescribed will not repeat not be enforced and thus promotes violations. Have requested special agent in charge FBI San Francisco to take steps necessary to insure strict enforcement of curfew proclamation. Request Attorney General be called upon for full and complete cooperations such as will bring about effective enforcement of my proclamations. This is vital during present critical military situation.

DeWitt Cg WDC and FA

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By **ERC** NARS, Date **5/17/74**

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DOD Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958  
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Page 23

The ASST. SECY'S OFFICE  
MAY 15 1942  
WAR DEPT.

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WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED  
DOD Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958  
NMW by ERC date 3-18-71

May 15, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McCLOY

SUBJECT: Proposed Course of Action Under 9066.

1. As the extract of cabinet meeting notes was not clear on the point whether the President had actually approved the course of action proposed and as you directed that I take appropriate action to follow up on anything left in doubt,, after discussing the matter with the Secretary's Aid, Miss Neary telephoned Mr. Stimson to ascertain whether he desired to talk to me about it. He indicated that he did. Mr. Stimson advised that the President approved the proposed course of action, that it was clearly understood that it was the intention to use individual exclusion orders. Mr. Stimson counselled, proceeding with caution and discretion and said he desired that General DeWitt exclude on the basis of danger to key points, that where any individual was so suspect that you couldn't take a chance to leave him near a vital installation. he should be required to move from a given area or if necessary from Military Area No. 1. In so doing that he desired that individual exclusion orders be used with emphasis on protection to vital installations rather than with any indication that there is any final judgment passed on the man concerned.

2. I think this is all in accordance with what has been understood through the course of the day. Accordingly, as the matter seemed entirely clear, I am leaving for the West Coast on the 7:30 plane tonight pursuant to your instructions.

*Karl R. Bendtsen*

KARL R. BENDETSEN  
Colonel, G. S. C.

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By ERC HARS, Date 6/24/74

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Page 24

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WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR:

Subject: Further action under 9066 on the West Coast.

1. I spoke with General DeWitt last evening on the tactical line and discussed with him the tentative thinking with respect to further action under 9066 on the West Coast.

2. General DeWitt adheres strongly to his initial recommendation, viz.: (a) exemption of certain classes from the definition "alien enemies", and (b) evacuation from Military Area No. 1 of those persons remaining in the classification "alien enemies".

3. He feels that failure to take such action may entail serious consequences and that the probability of retaliatory raids on the West Coast grows more strong as each week passes, and that the removal from the coastal frontier, particularly of German aliens, is an essential war measure.

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by NND 7-20-82  
ERC NARS, Date 6/24/74

KARL R. BERNDTSEN  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
Western Defense Command & Fourth Army

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E.O. 12812, Sec. 1.7, and (510) of (1)  
by NND 7-20-82  
ERC NARS, Date 3-18-71

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3-18-71

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WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

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DOD Dir. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958  
ANMWB by ERC date 3-19-71

May 11, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR:

SUBJECT: Administration by the War Department of E.O. 9066.

1. The views herein expressed are those of the writer and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command, Fourth Army.

2. By agreement between the War and Justice Departments dated July 18, 1941, on which the Proclamations of December 7-8 were based, the Justice Department is given sole and exclusive jurisdiction over alien enemies in Continental United States. If the Military feels that all German aliens (subject to certain exceptions comprising those persons who should not be regarded as alien enemies) should be removed from the Pacific Coastal Frontier and from within a given radius surrounding vital installations behind the coastal frontier, the War Department should request the Department of Justice to intern such persons. If the Department of Justice declines to intern such persons it would then be appropriate for the War Department to undertake action under 9066 similar to that taken in the evacuation of Japanese.

3. So far as enforcement of the penalties provided by Public Law 503 is concerned, if the Military takes action under 9066 requiring enforcement, the Justice Department can not well refuse to enforce the law of the land, particularly in view of the fact that Justice approved 9066 and the draft of Public Law 503 prior to its submission to Congress. From a public relations point of view, if the Army takes necessary action ultimately requiring enforcement, the Justice Department could not safely decline to act -- public opinion would not permit.

4. The present proposed memorandum of agreement between the two departments regarding administration of 9066 contains no agreement on the part of Justice Department. In short, it is merely a memorial recording the fact that there is disagreement between the Departments at present. It accomplishes little, as all procedures remain to be worked out. In my opinion it merely prolongs the present stalemate and leaves undetermined any course of action.

5. It is the view of the undersigned that the importance of securing an agreement from the Justice Department has been greatly over emphasized and that perhaps there was some error in concluding that the agreement of the Justice Department to enforce the law of the land is a condition precedent to taking necessary action under 9066.

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By ERC NARS, Date 3/19/71

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6. Accordingly the undersigned recommends:

- (a) that further negotiation with the Justice Department be discontinued.
- (b) that the President's memorandum be answered by the presentation of a concrete proposal for action along the West Coast (and elsewhere if it is believed advisable at this time).
- (c) that the Assistant Secretary of War discuss the matter with persons close to the White House with a view to providing background information for the President. In this connection a conference with Mr. Hopkins is recommended strongly.

7. As to the course of action to be recommended to the President, I recommend the following courses of action:

(a) As to Italian Aliens, no action except internment in individual cases under the Justice Department's program. However, the President should direct the Attorney General to pay more attention to the F.B.I. ~~One~~ <sup>Three</sup> out of every four persons apprehended by the F.B.I. is released by the Attorney General.

(b) Classify as non-enemy aliens, those persons in General DeWitt's proposed categories augmented by the following: mixed marriage groups where the alien spouse is o.k.'d by the Intelligence Service; foster children, wholly dependent daughters; religious orders (always subject to good behavior and approval by the Intelligence services as to the latter).

(c) Direct the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army to rescind his curfew against German and Italian aliens as soon as Japanese evacuation is complete and to take no action respecting collective evacuation of German and Italian aliens or of either of these classes, unless directed so to do by the War Department. The power of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command to issue an individual exclusion order, directed toward either a citizen or an alien requiring him to move from a particularly sensitive area, should remain in force. For example, an order directing a citizen to move from the area adjacent to the Bremerton Navy Yard where there is insufficient evidence against the citizen to convict.

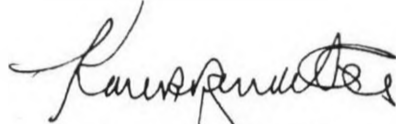
(d) Recommend that the President direct the Attorney General to push the internment program with vigor. Only the A and B list of the F.B.I. has been apprehended and three out of every four released. Many cases are reported by Army Intelligence to F.B.I. which are not even apprehended.

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-3-

(e) In addition, a genuine hard hitting counter-espionage service should be set up by the War and Navy Departments with Presidential approval. As to the latter, I would like to expand on this in a separate discussion.



KARL R. BENETSEN  
Colonel, G. S. C.  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
Civil Affairs Division

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Page 28~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

May 10, 1942

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR:

Subject: Recommendations for the Administration of  
Executive Order No. 9066.

The following recommendations and supporting discussion are those of the Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army as transmitted to the undersigned verbally:

I. DISCUSSION

1. Further action under Executive Order of the President # 9066 in the Western Defense Command, looking toward the control or exclusion from certain areas of civilian components, has three principal objectives. They are (a) anti-sabotage, (b) counter-espionage and (c) counter fifth column. The last named objective refers principally to possibility of concerted action on the part of certain well organized groups under raid conditions.

2. Certain elements of the population by reason of predilection,--pro-axis nationalistic feeling possess a high fifth column potential. Included within this group are also persons whose propensities point toward the probability of unfriendly activity. Although such persons exist among all classes, both citizens and aliens, a not insubstantial portion is found among aliens of German nationality.

3. Included among those persons now classified as alien enemies are persons who by reason of predilection, oppression by the enemy, connection with the armed forces of the United Nations through blood relationship or marriage, long residence in the United States coupled with a failure to acquire citizenship through lack of educational or mental qualification, presumptively overcome this potential for unfriendly action. Hence, persons in these classifications, subject to good behavior, may with sound reason be exempted from classification as alien enemies.

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 11700, Sec. (a) and (b) of (P)  
 WND 740062  
 ERK NARS, Date 6/29/74

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-2-

4. There are approximately 20,000 aliens of German nationality in Washington, Oregon and California. In addition there are approximately 40,000 alien Italians. These figures include persons in those classifications mentioned in paragraph 3 above.

5. The suggestion is made that those persons falling within the classification described in paragraph 2 be accorded some form of individual examination. Such an examination would necessarily entail the use of some predetermined standard. Unless any data accumulated by the several intelligence services were to be considered, in such an examination, the procedure would have little probative value. On the other hand if there is enough adverse material in respect to any given individual to warrant a finding by some examining agency that such individual should be excluded from the coastal frontier, it is most difficult to understand why internment is not the proper procedure. If intelligence service files do contain enough information to warrant such action then it should be the duty of the Justice Department to apprehend the person concerned and order his internment. This is so under the War Department -- Justice Department agreement of July 18, 1941, as well as under the December 7-8 proclamations. Stated otherwise, only those persons with adverse records could logically be given a "yellow ticket" by an examining agency. The very basis of "exclusion" or "evacuation" from the coastal frontier is to remove those classes of persons who have a strong pro-Axis affinity or potential and who might undertake wide spread sabotage or fifth column activity under raid conditions. That basis should require internment, and action under 9066 should be unnecessary.

6. The suggestion has been made that compounds be erected around those installations most vital to the war effort and having cardinal military significance. Unless such compounds provide a "No Man's Land" or "insulation" around such installations, little improvement over the present situation would result. Most of the larger industrial installations, hydro-electric plants, military reservations and other installations are already fenced. Moreover some form of "pass" system obtains in most instances

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-3-

where the operation has a preponderant war effort connection. The advantage, if any, to be gained from the "compound" idea could be realized only if a "No Man's Land" or wholly unoccupied insulating margin were created around each of these installations; admission to be only when passed by a sentry. Doubtless this is a measure having significant protective features. It's accomplishment, however, is believed almost wholly impracticable.

First, it is virtually impossible, with satisfactory result, properly to classify such installations and conclusively to determine which should be so protected. Once initiated with respect to any industrial installation, the action would be virtually without end. Although this might be overcome by resisting pressures through taking an arbitrary position, there is a more serious objection. The necessity for including a "No Man's Land" within the compound would involve the transplanting of large residential and business sections. For example, to provide insulation around the Bremerton Navy Yard, it would be necessary to evacuate almost the entire Bremerton business district. The most sensitive areas on the West Coast are those surrounding the Burbank Airport where the Lockheed and Vega plants are located as well as those contiguous to the Douglas plant in Santa Monica, and those touching the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, the San Diego, San Pedro, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle water fronts. The same is true with regard to the Consolidated and Boeing plants. In addition there are many vital steam and hydro-electric generating plants bordering on established communities. To provide insulation sufficient to warrant the action would entail a mass migration, and staggering cost, from areas now contiguous to such installations. Moreover, because such a proposal would not involve the removal of at least a part of those classes of persons who have the highest potential for sabotage, espionage or fifth column activity, the need for Military Police for plant protection would not be lessened. On the other hand it would be enhanced and the number now available to the Fourth Army for this purpose is already insufficient.

7. The proposal has been made that a curfew be put into effect against alien enemies. A curfew is not effective and virtually unenforceable unless those persons allowed to remain at large carry a permit. This of course means a carte identite system. Currently, at least, the White House does not favor this. A curfew against all persons of Japanese ancestry is enforceable as such, because Japanese persons can not

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-4-

hide their identity. It is also extremely effective where no persons are allowed to remain at large as in the case of Hawaii. A restriction so drastic as that applicable in Hawaii is unthinkable in Western Defense Command. Therefore, imposition of a curfew against alien enemies who can not be readily identified, will accomplish little.

## II. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Accordingly, in order to provide in part for the accomplishment of the objectives stated in paragraph 2 of section I above, it is recommended that all German and Italian alien enemies now resident in Military Area No. 1 and in the prohibited zones designated by Proclamations 1 and 2, Headquarters Western Defense and Fourth Army be excluded therefrom under Federal supervision, ultimately to be placed in relocation centers in a manner similar to that employed in the case of persons of Japanese ancestry. By the term alien enemies, it is meant those Italian and German nationals above the age of sixteen years who are not exempted from that category by reason of their inclusion among certain classes who, subject to good behavior are to be regarded as non-enemy aliens. Specifically I recommend that those German and Italian nationals, citizens and denizens who fall in the following classes be regarded as non-enemy aliens:

a. Any German or Italian person expatriated by decree of the present German or Italian Governments and who has or who shall have within 60 days from the issuance of an appropriate proclamation declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

b. Any German or Italian persons who having been residents in the United States since June 1, 1924, who have failed to become United States citizens or who were denied admission to citizenship by reason of lack of educational or mental qualification.

c. Any person who has ever served in the Armed Forces of the United States on active duty (land or naval forces) and whose separation from the service was not under conditions other than honorable.

d. The parents, spouse or minor children of any person who is now serving or who has ever served with the forces of the United Nations since September 8, 1939 and whose separation from such service was not under conditions other than honorable.

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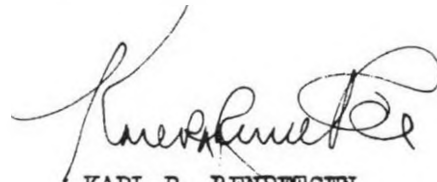
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-5-

e. The parents, spouse or minor children of any person who served with the Allies during the period April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918 and whose separation from the service was not under conditions other than honorable.

f. All those classes of persons now accorded exemption under proclamation No. 5 (curfew exemptions) issued by Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

It is believed that the numbers included in an evacuation of this character will be considerably less than 10,000.



KARL R. BENDETSEN  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Assistant Chief of Staff  
Western Defense Command and Fourth Army

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