9.5f Subject File

Carter, John F. - Jan + ~~Feb~~. 1942

Box 122

BF
Carter

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
1530 P STREET NW.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VANNEVAR BUSH
Director

January 1, 1942.

Mr. John Franklin Carter,
1210 National Press Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Carter:

Your letter of December twenty-eighth, just received, states that the President has directed you to take up with me the subject of an internal combustion engine now being considered by the Navy Department and under development by WPB. I have no corresponding instruction from the President to enter into this matter now being considered by other organizations than my own. Will you kindly let me have a copy of your direction from the President in order that I may see its exact form?

Very truly yours,

V. Bush,
Director.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 2, 1942.

The President directed me to telephone Mr. Carter and suggest that he talk this over with Mr. Hillman and Miss Perkins before he did anything about it. If O.K. with them he also would approve.

G. G. T.

PSF Jack Carter Folder

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

December 31, 1941.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE WAR.

Bill Donovan believes that organized labor should be encouraged to contribute to national defense, in addition to industrial production, along two lines:

1) Preventing sabotage in war-industries by a system of voluntary committees reporting suspects to the F.B.I. and generally policing the assembly lines, etc. (Adolph Berle agrees that the Axis has not yet uncorked its sabotage program in the U.S.A.; my guess ~~that~~ is that it will be timed to coincide with the spring offensive--which would give us two or three months for counter-measures);

2) Giving substantial reinsurance to our Latin American policies, by cultivating direct relations with labor and allied movements in the other American Republics. (Here the danger is a double one--that of Fifth Columns in those Republics and that regimes which have been bought to our side may seek a bargain with the Axis if Axis successes undermine their confidence in our eventual victory).

Francis Biddle and Edgar Hoover are worried about the first proposition, because they fear it will promote vigilantism in industry, intensify existing feuds and grudges, enthrone the "goons" and generally complicate police problems. I have not ventured to discuss the second proposition at the State Department, as it would obviously be cool towards a program which went behind the constituted governments of the Americas to build up the laboring (and largely Indian) masses into political forces which we might find difficult to control and which might continue after the war to plague our policies and operate against our interests.

Nevertheless, I am convinced that it will be impossible to confine organized labor to the task of industrial production and that it would be wise to enlist, encourage and evaluate labor's potential contribution in every phase of the national effort, including internal policing and foreign policy.

Here I honestly believe that this unit can make an important contribution to our present safety and future welfare. I request, however, that I be authorized merely to explore the subject, at this time, without reference to the Government, and endeavor to establish this office as a personal, unofficial, informal point of liaison for the various efforts of organized labor to contribute intelligence as well as strength and skill to the conduct of the war. What I specifically request at the moment is your permission to explore the possibilities, without committing any branch of the government to my investigation, in order to be in a position to make practical recommendations as soon as the conference at Rio de Janeiro has ended and the situation can be studied in the light of its decisions.

J.F.C.

BF Jack Carter Folder 5-42

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 2, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

I suggest you take this

up with the Director of the Budget.

F. D. R.

"Report on Budgetary Needs of this unit" from Jack Carter 12/31/41 re additional operating personnel and funds. Requests that this sum be not paid to him but be allocated to a special emergency fund in State Dept. under Berle's control.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
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file memo BF Carter

January 3, 1942.

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH C.C.SMITH, AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN TWENTY YEARS IN JAPAN (REPRESENTING STANDARD OIL? WESTINGHOUSE, etc.)

George Walker of this unit recently interviewed Smith, Tokyo legal representative of large American corporations for twenty years, and reports Smith's views in the attached memorandum.

Salient points in the interview are: 1) Japan must be invaded and Japanese armies crushed; 2) Japan has enough crude oil for 18 months of fighting; 3) a Nazi collapse would be the shortest route to Japanese defeat--which he expects to happen late this year or early in ~~1942~~ 1943; 4) reports of 45,000 or 50,000-ton Japanese war-ships are only rumors.

J.F.C.

January 2, 1941.

Japan

Walker

This report is based on a talk with C.C. Smith, native American born Sept. 20, 1884, in Louisville, Ky, educated Lawrenceville, N.J., Princeton 1907 and Harvard Law School 1911. Went to Tokyo, Japan as legal representative of American corporations in 1919 and returned to the United States at the end of 1938 to retire. He represented legally, Standard Oil of N.J., Westinghouse, and a number of other American organizations during his stay in Japan. He lives at 147 East 50th Street, N.Y., and is anxious to help the US in any way he can. Outstanding points in the interview were;

1. The only possibility of revolt in Japan may be found in the business groups where the more intelligent Japanese, who, through association with [redacted] Occidentals, contacted during visits to foreign countries, have realized the narrowness of average Japanese belief in the deifying of their Emperor.

2. The average Japanese, he reports, is a hard worker, who respects authority and he makes a good soldier because he has little imagination and believes that any sacrifice he may make personally is a service to the Country and the Emperor.

3. Japanese efficiency is much lower than the efficiency of European and American countries, due, probably, to the fact that the Japanese will condone a mistake and retain the worker who makes the error, if he is convinced of the sincerity of the offender in acknowledging his wrong.

4. In Smith's opinion, a complete invasion of Japan, with ruthless treatment of the armed forces and their complete subjugation, will be necessary. Smashing of the military and naval machines will be the only successful way to start an orderly development of the Far East.

5. He mentioned an incident that happened late in 1938, just before he left Japan indicating that even then the intelligent Japanese realized the irrational nature of the so-called Chinese 'incident". A prominent Japanese business man, attending a dinner party drank too much liquor and damned the War Lords for the unnecessary campaign and the accumulating evidence that Japan would come out of the incident a bankrupt.

6. He reported that estimates given him by personal friends recently returned from Japan set the Japanese crude oil supply at a point sufficient to maintain the military machine for at least one and a half years.

7. Smith expressed the opinion that Japan will collapse when and if unified Allied forces first dispose of the Nazi forces and then turn their full might against the Japanese. He said that he had recently made a sizeable bet that the end of World War #2 will come near the end of 1942 ro early in 1943.

Japan 2.
Walker

8. Regarding the rumored 45,000 and 50,000 ton Japanese dreadnaughts he reported that the only information obtainable was contained in the English language newspapers (few Americans aside from missionaries, can read Japanese) and he said that he believes the rumors about the big naval vessels were only rumors.

In your reporter's opinion this man may prove a good contact as he is retired and intensely patriotic. He does have the confidence of important men who have spent a great deal of time in the Orient and he may be able to get from them information not available to us.

#####

J. F. Carter file
3.02

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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January 7, 1942.

REPORT ON STALIN'S "SECRET" BOARD OF STRATEGY, ETC.

The attached "Secret Memorandum on U.S.S.R." was obtained by Henry Field under conditions of extraordinary secrecy from a man who is believed to have accurate and swift means of communication with Moscow. The information is naturally not guaranteed, but the request is specifically made ~~xxxx~~ by Field's informant that the State Department be not informed of this channel of communication, especially since the Department recently shot from under ~~him~~ us another reliable channel of communication with Moscow and the Middle East. If you wish further substantiating information, I suggest that Dr. Field himself explain verbally the circumstances under which this data was conveyed to him.

J.F.C.

January 6, 1941

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM ON U.S.S.R.

The following information has been received from the U.S.S.R. in a communication dated December 28, 1941.

An American in the employ of Stalin is directing the strategy of the Siberian Army. Last week he left the western front and was reported to be flying to Vladivostok to plan and direct aerial attack on Japan. The report states that there are now 8,300 planes in eleven underground hangars at Vladivostok ready for this sudden attack, which will result in "the burning of Japan and the islands from one end to the other."

The message concludes with the statement: "Don't be surprised if this attack takes place shortly after you receive this communication."

Our informant states that this American is a member of Stalin's Strategy Board, which is composed of 3 Americans, 1 German (brother of man who arrested Hitler in Munich Putsch), 1 British General (hated by Chamberlain), and a Frenchman named Collet (brother of General Collet in Syrian campaign). He adds that Timoshenko, Voroshilov and others are in command of troops but not members of the Soviet Strategy Board.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date MAY 1 1972

The American who will direct the attack against Japan, concluded the Russo-Finnish War by concentrating heavy artillery instead of planes in sub-zero weather, planned and directed the defense of Smolensk, left 3,000 dummy troops in Kiev while he withdrew 300,000 men across the Dnepr, commanded 80,000 Cossack cavalry before Rostov and is now in command of the Siberian Army.

PSF Jack Carter 5-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER

I suggest you take this up with O.N.I. and M.I.D.

F. D. R.

Report on espionnage in United Service Organizations, dated January 7, 1942.

PSF Jack Carter 5-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER

This seems all right if you get Berle's written O.K.

F. D. R.

Report on George Agnew Chamberlain, Satevepost serialist and former Consul-General in Mexico City. J. F. C. suggests that he proceed to Mexico City to study the whole situation, dated January 7, 1942.

BF Jack Carter
5-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER

This is all right if you get Vincent Astor's and Foxworth's O.K.

F. D. R.

Report on suggested investigation of wealthy alien "Refugees", dated January 7, 1942.

PSF Jack Carter, Folder

January 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

HON. ADOLF A. BERLE, Jr.

I think this is a good idea.

Will you let me know what you think?

F.D.R.

RE: Report on offer of I.T.&T. to reduce rates on Govt. messages to South America. This was sent to the President by John Franklin Carter, together with letter addressed to him by Frank Page, Vice Pres. of I.T.&.T. under date of Jan. 7, 1942.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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PSF

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January 9, 1942.

REPORT ON POLISH WAR-PRISONERS IN U.S.S.R.

The attached was prepared by Dr. Henry Field of this unit, on the basis of information supplied by Drohowski of the Polish Embassy (who is desirous not to let the under officials of the State Department know of his activities in this connection). It indicates that many of the Polish prisoners of war taken by the Red Army in 1939 are still detained in the interior of Russia and that living conditions etc. among them are very bad.

In this connection, Drohowski is used by the Polish Ambassador at Kiubishev and by Sikorsky at London in preference to their regular ambassador at Washington, which is probably why the Ambassador here has got the State Department to put the skids under Drohowski.

J.F.C.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date JAN 29 1973

January 6, 1941

MEMORANDUM ON POLES IN U.S.S.R.

This confidential information from Moscow dated October 18, 1941, supplements four previous Memoranda obtained from Jan Drohojowski.

Kolyma et Tchoukotka

A large part of the Officers and the men interned at Starobelsk and Kozelsk were taken in several transports to the Far East to Nakhodka camp; the majority of the prisoners have been sent to Kolyma, the remainder to Tchukotka. During June, 1941 2,000 persons arrived at Nakhodka.

On July 22, 1940 boats left Nakhodka for Magadan where about 8,000 people, among whom were many officers were distributed along the banks of the Kolyma River right up to the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

On August 25 of the same year the following transports left by the water passage. Up to the present time none of these exiles from these places have been recruited into the Polish Army.

Iakoutskaia Oblast'

Near Aldan there are still, living under bad conditions, about 3,000 Polish subjects. It is reported that near Allah-Ioun there are also many Poles.

Novosibirskaia Oblast'

In the neighborhood of Tomsk in the most terrible situation are 1500 Polish citizens among whom only a quarter can work and be employed gainfully. In this district it is

reported that 2,000 persons have not yet been liberated from Tcheremochniki, 1900 from Dubka, 500 from the Taiga, 150 from Tchulin, 140 from Tegoulda and also a large number of people from the two camps situated in the region of Samus.

Karaganda

At Dolinka camp there are not about 3,000 individuals who have not yet been liberated. The representative of Politotdiel has informed the internes that only a portion of the Poles will be released.

Tchelabinskaia Oblast'

At Tchelabinsk prison there are also many Polish citizens. The situation of the 2,000 Poles engaged in work in the mines of Karabache has become worse since the proclamation of the amnesty.

Sverdlovskaia Oblast'

In the labor camp at Ivdel which has reputation of being one of the most severe, still contains about 400 Polish citizens. This information has been given by a person detained in this camp since September 24, 1941. Famine has caused many deaths. During a period of three weeks fifty persons died. The following gives the distribution of Polish citizens within the different sections of camp Ivdel: 27 at Chyperne, 16 at Talitza, 24 at Vechai, 30 at Pichtchonek, 20 at Gabianie, 80 at Vokiel, 10 at Pristan, 22 at 267 Km., 100 at OLP No. 4, 30 at Nadezynsk, and 30 at OLP No. 2.

At camp Gary on the Sosva River, it was estimated toward the end of August that there were 150 Polish Officers in uniform whom the Soviet authorities had not directed into the Polish Army.

Molotovskaia Oblast'

Among the Poles imprisoned at Kizel are a number of Officers.

The Camps in the Northern Regions

Along the 600 Km. from Kotlas to Petchora in the camps beside the railway line under construction are now detained about 100,000 Polish subjects. For example, at Sevzeldorlag 7500 Poles are being detained at this time. At Petchorlag there are about 10,000 prisoners. At both Ouxtsimlag and Gazostroi there are about 15,000 Poles. In this last camp at Tretii Promysl there are 300 prisoners. A reliable source indicated that in the camp of Knezpogost and Aikino there are still 200 Polish Officers who have neither been liberated nor allowed to join the Polish Army.

Arkhangelskaia Oblast'

In Sorok Lager prison there are also many Poles. It is reported that there are numerous Poles being detained in section I Colonie 29, as well as in the section I Colonie 5 near Kotlas.

Gorkiĭ, Saratov, Balachov

In the towns of Gorkiĭ, Saratov, and Balachov it is stated that the Poles therein imprisoned have not yet been freed.

Ivanovskaia Oblast'

Many Poles in camps in this district have not yet been liberated.

The following information concerning Polish prisoners was compiled in Moscow on October 18, 1941.

Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs claims that altogether 387,932 Polish citizens deprived of liberty of movement in U.S.S.R. This number could be divied into three categories:

1. Convicted or awaiting conviction..... 71,481
2. Settled in special areas or
   deported to compulsory residence.....291,137
3. Prisoners of war.....25,314

According to Soviet authorities up to October 1, 1941 345,411 were freed, 42,421 remaining prisoners. It was asserted from Polish sources that one concentration camp at Starobielsk contained more prisoners than the above total of 345,411.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
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January 9, 1942.

REPORT ON THE ORGANIZATION OR DEVELOPMENT OF A WORLD-WIDE INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday afternoon, David Bruce of Donovan's C.O.I. showed me the master-plan he has developed for organization of a general world-wide secret intelligence service for the United States. It is a good plan, and should serve as the model for a central-office organization of intelligence.

It seemed to me to be very hazy on actual operations. It is based on British and German organization methods of general intelligence. Those methods are the result of experience, plus development, plus national character. For operations I think we should strive to develop something much simpler, more happy-go-lucky and casual, and utilize ignorance in the place of secrecy as a method. In other words, agents should operate in teams and know only about their own team. These teams should be directed and organized from a number of different centers and only the captain of each team should know what is his center or point of contact. In this way, on the basis of our own experience and our own national character, we could develop an intelligence service.

I am very ambitious to be allowed to try to do something along these lines on a modest and experimental scale and would like to tell you my concrete plan of operations the next time you can spare me a douple of minutes after a press conference.

J.F.C.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
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January 9, 1942.

PROGRESS REPORT ON IDENTIFICATION FOR MEMBERS OF THIS UNIT.

In attempting to get identity-cards for the members of this unit I have run into opposition in both State and F.B.I. Berle thinks that if my men operate outside U.S.Territory it will be sufficient to give each of them a letter to the appropriate consular and diplomatic officials. Tamm of the F.B.I. tells me that he is sure that J.Edgar Hoover will put up a stone-wall fight to keep from vouching for anybody who is not a certified G-Man. Tamm made the suggestion, which I submit to you, that the Vice-President might sign the identity cards. Since H.A. is on many defense boards and committees and is also well known outside of the U.S.A., especially in Latin America, his name would impress officials and also would prevent the identification of this unit with any one administrative bureau or department.

Needless to say, we shall all be glad to operate with or without identification, as directed, but lack of positive identification does definitely slow us down. A recent report from Warren Irwin, my "tourist" in Mexico, indicates that he had a terrible time in getting any cooperation from our Consular people there and that the only effect of his occasional request for helpful advice was to attract suspicion to himself and cut off sources of information he had already developed.

J.F.C.

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January 9, 1942.

THIRD PROGRESS REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE PROBLEMS IN THE NEW YORK AREA.

All Civil Service problems are now ironed out and Astor is making a point of consulting the local C.S. Superintendant on personnel problems.

Questions of "ppoling" intelligence functions ~~xxxxxx~~ are also under consideration. Some of this is already being done.

After conferring with Astor and F.B.I. it seems clear that intelligence operations would be facilitated if there were a fund, preferably administered by the Controller of Intelligence, from which to reimburse agents for direct expenses in collecting information when they cannot be reimbursed under existing regulations of the O.N.I., F.B.I. etc. Tamm of the F.B.I. tells me that F.B.I. agents in New York often have to spend their own money on official business at the rate of between $2 to $10 per day. <u>The local men do not complain</u>. My thought is that it would be better to begin by requesting the intelligence services in the New York area to take a census of their men for a week, in order to get an estimate of the totals now being spent by them above their expense-accounts, and see whether either the regulations should be modified or a spparate fund for operations of this character should be established under Astor's control.

J.F.C.

BE Jack Carter Hopkins
5-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN CARTER

To send a paraphrase of this in confidence to the Joint Board.

F.D.R.

Report on interview with J. R. Conrad, Far Eastern Manager of Repuolic Steel Corporation since 1919.

PSF: Jack Carter Folder
5-42

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 13, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN CARTER

I think you might talk this over with the Attorney General and possibly the Immigration Commissioner and Mr. Hoover.

F.D.R.

Memo to the Pres. on Report on U.S. Citizens in the Axis "fifth column" 1/12/42 attaching supplementary report from Curtis Munson (copy attached)

January 9, 1942

Memo to Mr. John Carter

One thing of utmost importance which I wish again to stress to you and which I note on reading my reports I have not sufficiently stressed is the following.

You know of my excellent opportunity during my studies on the West coast and in Honolulu to explore the point of view and sectional data of all our Intelligence Services and also the British. It is my measured opinion as result, that there is a definite wealthy and well entrenched fifth column in this country. This fifth column has not been given the green light by their superiors. This green light will be given after some accident occurs which makes our shores vulnerable to invasion. It is rediculous to suppose that we have even scratched this fifth column by picking up the aliens. It is my measured opinion substantiated by files of our services on the coast that you have secured the least dangerous third of the known and suspected agents when you have rounded up the alien suspects. The heart of it and two-thirds are American citizens.

In the Nazi plan of campaign they have undoubtedly instructed their better agents at least as far back as 1932 and probably even earlier to come to the United States and immediately take out citizenship papers in order to get the protection of this status. This is borne out by the files of our Intelligence Services which show the worst elements are American citizens and inviolate.

There appear to be a number of ways to get at these people. The straightforward and wholly acceptable manner would be, in my view,

the action which Lincoln took -- suspension of the right of heweas corpus for the duration of the war. This action of Lincoln's has been debated ever since as to whether he or Congress had the right. This has never been proved to anyone's satisfaction one way or the other. If Congress and the President acted jointly there could be no argument.

Another method, of course, would be under the registration for war work (age 20 to 60). These people could be called for war work and be set to plowing and rolling flat a field in South Dakota for the duration. Probably there are other ways, some including latter as satisfactory as the first.

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FSF Jacob Carter Folder 542

January 13, 1942.

PROGRESS REPORT ON WEST COAST JAPANESE PROBLEM.

Attached herewith is a somewhat despondent report from Munson on the lack of progress in handling the West Coast Japanese problem. Biddle and the F.B.I. were sympathetic but were unable to offer much help aside from having the Federal Attorneys on the West Coast utter soothing statements. However, Dean Russell of Justice's education for citizenship program is preparing plans for work among the Japanese.

Secretary of Labor Perkins was more helpful and is instructing her people to work immediately for some "token employment" of investigated Japanese-Americans in defense industries.

Until an Alien Property Custodian or some equivalent administration is set up, the basic economic recommendations of the original report must be postponed.

The Army, however, is forwarding the whole set of recommendations to General Dewitt, commanding the Corps Area, and some action may be taken by him.

Incidentally, the administrative solution of this and similar interdepartmental activities seems to me to be the appointment of interdepartmental executive committees, empowered to issue orders on subjects entrusted to them through their respective departments and bureaus. At present, the existing committees seem to be discussion groups with none but advisory powers. Dealing with them is like trying to swim through cold molasses.

J.F.C.
J.F.C.

January 12, 1942

Referring my report entitled "Report and Suggestions Regarding Handling Japanese Question on the Coast", the following suggestions were made:

A. The loyal Japanese citizens should be encouraged by a statement from high government authority and public attitude toward them outlined.

B. Their offers of assistance should be accepted through such agencies as:

1. Civilian Defense
2. Red Cross
3. U.S.O., etc., etc.

C. An alien property custodian should be appointed to supervise Issei (first generation-alien) businesses, but encourage Nisei (second generation-American citizens to take over.

D. Accept investigated Nisei as workers in defense industries such as shipbuilding plants, aircrart plants, etc.

E. Put responsibility for behavior of Issei and Nisei on the leaders of Nisei groups such as the Japanese American Citizens League.

F. Put the responsibility for production of food (vegetables, fish, etc.) on Nisei leaders

We understood that this plan was approved and were instructed to see that it was put in the right hands to be made effective. As a starting point, it was also recommended in this report that all Japanese nationals in the Continental United States and property owned and operated by them within this country should immediately be placed under absolute Federal control. Very little can be done on the other suggestions unless an alien property custodian is appointed.

In fact, as far as we can say, all this program is more or less bogged down.

The only encouraging point is that probably the person to carry out this program is General Dewitt who is in military command of the Pacific Coast states. The Army have forwarded these reports to him. They have not yet yeard from him and will let your observer know when they do so. Your observer feels that General Dewitt is the man to examine this program and either pass on it, alter

it or turn it down as he is the man on the ground and in a position to be thoroughly conversant with all the facts mentioned in this report. We believe that General Dewitt should be given to understand that should he approve of this in part or in whole, that he should request the same be put in effect and be assured of support in his request.

PSF: Carter

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January 13, 1942.

REPORT ON CONFIDENTIAL SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM.

The attached memorandum, prepared by Henry Field, is either a fantastic fairy-tale or it indicates an extremely secret source of intelligence as to Soviet military policy. Field and I know the intermediaries involved at this end and believe that they are acting in good faith, though we are not in a position to verify the accuracy of their information. These intermediaries are not named in this report as they have made other overtures at Washington leading to indiscreet use of their information which has jeopardized their usefulness. My suggestion is that we test this source of intelligence for accuracy by making an inquiry of it which will require reference to Moscow and which can be judged by the event. If the information proves to be accurate, Field and I can serve as pick-up points for the reports at this end, as the Soviet officials involved are wary of the discretion of the State Department and of our defense forces where Russian affairs are at stake.

J.F.C.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date MAY 1 1972

~~SECRET~~

January 13, 1942

MEMORANDUM ON U. S. S. R.

This highly confidential information based on information received from Moscow prior to and including December 22, 1941, supplements the previous Memorandum submitted on January 9.

WAR PREPARATIONS FOR SOVIET-GERMAN CONFLICT

The equivalent of six billion dollars was spent on building underground forts from Leningrad to Odessa during a five-year period prior to June, 1941.

The following was the strength of the Soviet armed forces on June 21, 1941:

1. 75,000 planes
2. 74,000 tanks
3. 92,000 artillery
4. 25,000 of each of three types of anti-aircraft guns
5. 10,000,000 men under arms.

On December 18, 1941 this figure was increased to 14.5 million.

SIBERIA

In this region there are 8,400 planes hidden in eleven underground hangars at Vladivostok. According to information received on December 28 these planes will attack Japan when the Soviet-German line is stabilized in the west and/or to prevent the capture of Philippines or Singapore. This report states that under no circumstances will Stalin allow either of these two Japanese objectives to be attained.

DECLASSIFIED
By Deputy Archivist of the U.S.
By W. J. Stewart Date MAY 1 1972

The Siberian Army consisting of 1,442,000 men with adequate artillery and air support, is now on the Mongolian border.

STALIN'S BOARD OF STRATEGY

The following individuals compose this Board which is directing all operations within the Soviet Union.

1. Marshal Waterken, Chief of General Staff. He is a United States citizen named Kenneth Atwater and a graduate of M. I. T. Took courses at St. Cyr. Aged 46. Worked in U.S.S.R. during past ten years. Salary now $32,000 - 35,000 gold annually. This increases with each year of service.

2. Air General Benkinoff, United States citizen named Benjamin King. Aged 49. Art student in France at beginning of last War. Joined French Army, wounded and sent to re-cuperate near Caporetto on the Piave. Transferred from French Army to U. S. Army. Post-War studies at St. Cyr.

3. General Bronstoi, United States citizen, Earl Brown from Indiana. He is the inventor of the most successful anti-aircraft gun. Last reported in charge at Maloyaroslavets.

4. Dr. Sophia Majeska. She is Brigadier Surgeon-General in charge of developing medical resources and training large number of nurses. (number reported 200,000). She was in the Underground Hospital at Bryansk where 14,000 patients were treated at one time. With Mrs. King she flew outside Leningrad during siege in a "Frustrator" plane at 30,000 ft. She described the "impenetrable ring of fire" surrounding the city. She reported that 1,000 German planes were shot down during attack on Moscow.

5. Richterneck, Chief Defense Officer. A former German subject. His real name is Von Richter.

6. Dumasvich, former Frenchman named Dumas, whose specialty is reported as "pulling armies out of traps."

7. Lieutenant General L. A. Roberts, an Englishman used as a private liason officer between Stalin and Churchill. It is believed that the information regarding Soviet military affairs is communicated directly to Churchill through the War office and not through other branches of the Government in London. Churchill sent Roberts to Moscow in 1940.

8. Marshal Rakossovsky, whose name appears in the newspapers as Ryckov. During World War I he was the chief aide to Brusillov.

9. Marshal Meretskov.

10. Marshal Budenny.

11. Marshal T[redacted]oshenko.

12. Marshal Voroshilov.

13. Marshal Slaposhnikov.

14. Marshal Zuhov.

15. Lieutenant General Mikoyan.

Our informant believes that while Churchill is receiving information from the Soviet Strategy Board, this information may not be received by the President nor by any member of the Government. Communications from one of the three Americans

on the Board reaches New York about twice each month. During the past year the information received has been remarkably correct: one example being that a communication dated June 19, 1941 predicted that on the night of June 21-22, the German Armies would attack the Soviet Union.

CASUALTIES

On December 22, 1941 the German casualties were stated to be 3,200,000 dead and 761,000 prisoners.

RELIGION

On August 24, 1941, during the siege of Leningrad a Field Mass was held in the woods near the city. This was attended by 160,000 persons including Stalin, Kalinin, Molotov, Litvinov and many Army officers.

Four Catholic priests officiated. One of the priests, brought from Kiev to celebrate this Mass, was from the Church attended by the three Russian Sisters, now the wives of the Americans Atwater, King and Brown.

Prior to this date Dr. Majeska wrote that this Mass would take place in the near future. On August 25 Atwater wrote that it had taken place and gave the name of the priest, who preached the sermon. The text of the address was that Hitler having ~~presented~~ persecuted Lutherans, Catholics and Jews in Germany had the audacity to say that he was conducting a Holy Crusade against the Soviet Union.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

1. About nine years ago Kenneth Atwater, now Soviet Chief of General Staff, was driving fast in a car near Kiev. An accident occurred and the car turned over. Atwater was rescued by three young girls and their mother Dr. B., who lived in a house nearby. They moved him into the house and nursed him back to health. In return Atwater invited the three girls to Moscow to continue their education for which he paid. By this time Atwater had been joined by King and Brown and finally each married one of Dr. B.'s daughters. They all live with the families of the General Staff in a beautiful new apartment with thirty-two rooms and thirty-two baths on the Nevsky Prospekt in Moscow. Each of the girls is an aviatrix and they have done wonderful service for their country. The eldest girl is now believed to be only twenty-two years old. The sisters are devout Catholics, hence their own priest being brought to officiate at the Great Field Mass near Leningrad on August 24, 1941.

2. Dr. Majeska received her medical training in Vienna. She was in Beirut during the first week in June, 1941. Here she met the wife of one of her medical associates who lived in Heidelberg. This woman told Dr. Majeska that her husband who was anti-Nazi although he was forced to live in Germany had sent her a secret message that the German High Command had decided to attack the U.S.S.R. on the night of June 21-22.

Dr. Majeska flew back to Stalin with this information and plans were made accordingly.

In return for their services to the U.S.S.R. and since they owned three apartments in the city the request was made by the doctor and his wife that Heidelberg should not be bombed either by British or Soviet planes for the duration of the War. According to the report General Roberts so informed Churchill and up to now no bombs have fallen on Heidelberg. However, a chemical laboratory in the Neckar Valley was destroyed by incendiary bombs after location by means of flares.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

January 16, 1942.

REPORT ON JAPANESE ACTIVITIES ALONG THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO FROM NOGALES, SONORA, SOUTH TO MANZANILLO (January 12, 1942)

This report was prepared by Warren Irwin, of this unit, after a difficult and dangerous trip of several thousand miles through northwestern Mexico.

The two outstanding facts of this detailed survey of the situation in that region are 1) that it would be unwise and dangerous to take for granted the immunity of the region from Axis invasion; and 2) that precautionary measures would be relatively simple and inexpensive.

Copies of this report have also been forwarded to the State Department, the F.B.I., O.N.I., M.I.D., and C.O.I.

J.F.C.
F.F.C.

Report on

Tofoware Activities

along the West Coast of Mexico from Nogales, Sonora, South To Manzanillo.

January 12, 1942

PART I.

THE PROBLEM

In preparing,last November, a survey of Japanese activities along the Mexican Border from Sanderson, Texas, West to Yuma, Arizona, I uncovered numerous "leads" indicating the existence of such activities south of the Border.

In particular, the evidence pointed to an efficiently organized Japanese Intelligence System, which was passing on information to Japanese "key men" in the vicinity of Navajoa and Guaymas, With a view to attempting to sift fact from fiction, and to ascertaining at first hand what conditions south of the Border actually were, I left Nogales on December 9, 1941, and drove South as far as Culiacan. From there I proceeded by train to Mazatlan, Guadalajara and Manzanillo, returning to the United States January 8, 1942, via the Pan American Highway to Laredo.

Throughout the course of my journey, which led through the Mexican States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Guadalajara and Colima, I sought the assistance of persons thoroughly familiar with local conditions. These included American Consular authorities, Americnas long resident in Mexico, members of the Free French Organization, and Mexicans whom I knew to be dependable and discreet.

I visited most of the ports, large and small, between Guaymas and Manzanillo; checked on the number of Japanese residents and their activities. But I found it virtually impossible to get any accurate figures as to their numbers. In fact, I doubt that the Mexican Government itself knows how many Japanese are residing in this region. I did learn that they were far more numerous than even the best informed persons suspected. I am persuaded that

between Nogales, Sonora and Manzanillo, there are at least 1,500 of them. For the most part, they are scattered through rural areas, on ranches or truck farms. But almost every town or village of importance has a small number of them.

Everywhere, there is the inevitable Japanese doctor or dentist, functioning as the key man in his locality. Many operate soda fountains where they are in a position to pick up interesting bits of information. Others have jewelry or novelty stores, and do radio repair work on the side. Still others operate photographic establishments. While nowhere on the coast itself were they sufficiently numerous to give justifiable cause for alarm, they are settled for the most part within easy reaching distance of the coastal area. They are remarkably free from Government supervision. Most of them have become Mexican citizens.

What I learned about them and their activities I have noted in the following Chapter; and since Germans and Japanese in Mexico appear to be working in close colloboration. I have also noted in my report such information concerning German activities as I considered of sufficient importance.

PART II

FINDINGS

HERMOSILLO REGION.

The "key man" of the Japanese in this Region is Dr.L.W. Iwamoto, a dentist, who enjoys a large practice and is said to have two Japanese working for him. These two, it is reported, act in a liaison capacity between Dr. Iwamoto and perhaps a half score of other Japanese scattered on dairy farms around Hermosillo and Magdalena. In all, there are seven Japanese in Hermosillo. One of them runs an Ice Cream Parlor on the Main Street about two blocks from Dr. Iwamoto's office. He, too, is said to be in close touch with the dentist. The remaining five Japanese are engaged in dairying or manufacturing soda water or ice.

Dr. Iwamoto visited Japan early in the Summer of 1940, According to reports I received in Hermosillo; but could not confirm; his departure for Japan followed close on the arrival of a Japanese from the States who is said to have skipped across the Border just ahead of American Government agents who were after him. The reports I got were to the effect that this Japanese fugitive had brought with him secret documents that were taken to Japan by the Doctor.

A Chinese physician, Dr. Jose Chon, long resident in Hermosillo, says that Dr. Iwamoto is the head of the Japanese Intelligence in this region and that the Ice Cream Parlor proprietor and other Japanese thereabouts meet frequently in secret with him.

Dr. Chon also claiming that the Japanese have established a sunken fuel base near the Island of San Pedro Martiro in the Tiburon Group. This information, Dr. Chon says, was obtained by him from a Mexican fisherman, one of his patients, who served aboard

vessels of the Japanese fishing fleet during the three years it was operating out of Kino Bay, Guaymas and other parts.

According to Dr. Chon, the patient told him that vessels of the Japanese fishing fleet were accustomed to take on fuel for cruises of from eight to ten days. They would then proceed to the sunken fuel base, unload their fuel, anchor for a week or so, and put back to port to take on more fuel. Dr. Chon claims he can produce the patient if needed, though it might take some time to locate him.

There seems to be no question but that the Japanese fishing fleet was engaged in other than fishing activities. It is known that ships frequently put to sea with one crew and returned with another; the same passports serving for several Japanese in turn, since the Mexican authorities usually were unable to tell one Japanese from another. The prices paid by the Japanese for dried fish, purchased from Mexican fishermen, are known to have been abnormally high; and the crews of the Japanese vessels were liberally supplied with money and of a much higher grade of intelligence than ordinary fishermen, Aime Bonardel , proprietor of the principal store in Navajoa, told me that the "fishermen" who came to his store spoke French fluently and were obviously men of culture. At the present time there is said to be but one Japanese in Kino Bay, an elderly man who has lived in this region for some twenty years. He is not regarded as being at all sinister.

Ralph Peterson of Nebraska, who owns a large ranch some 15 miles Southwest of Kino Bay, told me he was particularly concerned about this Section. It has no highways, the roads being mere

tracks across the Sonora River Delta. It has no means of communication, and is but sparsely settled. Peterson pointed out that there are miles of flat land in the section that could be quickly converted into air fields. He said, too, that there is 30 feet of water within fifty feet of the Shore; and he pointed out that Japanese submarines could be easily refueled thereabouts. He was also fearful of the possible use by Japanese of speedboats which, he said, could easily navigate for some distance up the Colorado River.

Peterson and other ranchers complained that they had no responsible American authorities to whom they could go with reports of Japanese activities. Consular officials, they said, were inclined to take such information all too lightly; and most American residents were hesitant anyway about putting these things on paper and entrusting them to the mails. He urged that an American Intelligence system be organized in the region so as to keep in close contact with the numerous American ranchers and others who were all too eager to give such assistance as they could.

I heard numerous reports that the Japanese had arms hidden on Tiburon Island, but could get no confirmation. Lee Whiting, a Texas rancher, living at La Misa, Sonora, thought there might be something to these reports. He pointed out that the Island is inhabited only by the semi-Savage, Seri Indians, and that Mexicans rarely go there since they are afraid of these Indians. Whiting offered to take me there on a "hunting expedition"; but explained that some time would be required in which to plan such an expedition as authorization for it would have to be obtained from the Mexican authorities. If it is considered desirable, I shall be very glad to make the trip. Whiting, like Peterson, complained of the lack

of co-operation on the part of Consular authorities, So did Jack Tharp of Colorado, who has mining interests in Sonora.

Tharp told me of a "ring" which he said had been organized to smuggle draft evaders out of the United States. He said that a man named KOCH, living at the Arizona Hotel in Tucson, (there is no Arizona Hotel in Tucson, there is an Arizona Inn, but this may be the Arizona Hotel in Phoenix) was the leader of the "ring" on the American side; and that Koch sent the draft evaders to an Italian woman who runs the Casa Turista in Hermosillo, and who arranged to find places for them in remote villages thereabouts. Two such evaders, Tharp said, had arrived recently in a Ford car; had sold the Ford and were living as "peons" in Uris, 56 miles Northeast of Hermosillo. A third evader, Tharp said, had arrived recently in Hermosillo. Tharp's address is c/o Francisco Tapia, Carbo, Sonora.

The Germans in the Hermosillo Region are far more numerous than the Japanese and appear to be very well organized. "Jerry the Greek", who runs a restaurant on the Main Street of Hermosillo estimates that there are about 150 in and around the City. They are operating the brewery there; a flour mill; and one of them is said to be still working for the American-owned electric lighting company.

Jerry's own son-in-law, a German named Hans, runs an open air restaurant of the "hot-dog stand" variety across the Street from Dr. Iwamoto's office, and is said to be doing intelligence work for the Germans who are under the direction of Herr Brower, formerly the Counsel in Hermosillo. I had a bottle of beer at Hans' stand and was immediately engaged by him in guarded conversation designed obviously to draw me out as to what I was doing there, where I

was going, how long I expected to remain in Mexico and what I thought of the War. It was a surprisingly clever bit of questioning though the answers he obtained were anything but truthful. Jerry, incidentally hates his son-in-law and all other Germans. He might be very helpful to any intelligence officers visiting this section.

GUAYMAS

According to the Consul at Guaymas, only two Japanese still remain there. They are F. Matsumiya , who runs the Soderia Guaymense, a soda-water manufacturing plant; and another, named Hito, who runs a soda-water stand in the Market. Mr. Dwyer, the Consul, said he thought there were no sinister activities of any kind going on there. However, it is common knowledge that while the Japanese fishing fleet was based on Guaymas, Matsumiya was far more occupied in transmitting orders to the fleet captains and in communicating with them, than in running his Soderia. The latter job was entrusted to his Japanese assistants. Well informed persons in the vicinity regard Matsumiya as decidedly sinister and worth keeping an eye on.

Consul Dwyer said there were only five or six Germans living in Guaymas. One of them, Wilhelm Hesselmann, is said to be an active propagandist. Formerly the German Consul there, he now represents himself to be the agent of a Mexico City hardware firm. He travels much and is in close contact with other Germans in the region. Hesselman formerly represented German hardware firms in Mexico. He has as a partner, Walter Westphal, another German who arrived in Mexico in 1916 and has since married a wealthy Mexican woman. Westphal recently built himself a new house in Guaymas. This house has been the subject of numerous magazine articles. It is said to have a concrete base several feet thick and fears have been expressed that

the base was designed for gun emplacements. Westphal claims the concrete base was necessary because of the muddy nature of the ground beneath the house. However that may be, its location on the waterfront in the business district of the town seems hardly a choice one for a residence, though it commands an unobstructed view of the harbor entrance. Certainly the new house is not as pleasant a location as Westphal's old one up in the hills near the City. Westphal claims the new house is "cooler",but this is not true. There seems, consequently, to be good reason to suppose that the location was chosen purposely; if not as a gun site, then certainly because the occupants of the house are in a position to observe the movements of all ships entering or leaving the harbor. In fact, the possibility of refueling operations being carried on from there for the benefit of Japanese submarines lying off the harbor entrance might be well worth keeping in mind; especially in view of the recent operations of the Japanese fishing fleet thereabouts and the familiarity of Japanese "fishermen" with the harbor and adjacent waters.

CIUDAD OBREGON (formerly Cajeme)

Here, as in many other sections of The Gulf Coast, the Japanese "key man" is a dentist, Dr. Kenosuke Hirata. He is one of about a dozen Japanese living in Ciudad Obregon. The others include: Eduardo K. Imuto, who works for the American-owned electric lighting company; Soichi Tamiguichi, who runs a mill; Carlos and Jesus M. Nakato, who run a mill (Carlos also operates a trucking business; Luis Hioki and Pancho Narihirq,who runs a soda water manufacturing plant; and Francisco M. Akari, who runs a mill and a grocery. In the City, itself, there are few Germans, but in the Yaqui Valley

farming district there are perhaps a hundred of them. They are reported to hold frequent meetings at one another's homes.

NOVAJOA.

Here, for a change, the Japanese "key man" is a physician, Dr. I.K. Ieda, who also runs a silk business some 50 miles away at the little mountain town of Alamos. During the last War, the Germans ran a radio station at Alamos and the towers and aerial of this station are still standing, although it is said to be under guard by the Mexican authorities. I mention this here because, I believe this section to be admirably well suited for clandestine radio operations. Long before I went to Navajoa- in fact while I was checking last November on Japanese activities along the America side of the Border- I received numerous reports of a radio station being operated by Dr. Ieda who was said to have kept in constant communication with the Japanese fishing vessels operating out of Huatabampo/and Yavarros, Agiabampo as well as out of Guaymas.

Ieda is known as a very poor physician, but the recognized leader of all the Japanese in the Fuerte Valley, as well as in Navajoa itself. He is active in the direction of the Japanese School in Navajoa, which has some 60 students and a Japanese faculty. Indeed, this school appears to be operating in direct contravention to the Mexican Law which provides that all schools in Mexico must be under Government supervision.

At Alamos, I visited Mrs. Clara Yeager, an American woman who operates a silver mine left her by her late husband. She was very much concerned about the Japanese situation in that locality. She described how some months ago, a mysterious truck had been making nightly trips up the road from Navojoa. Because of a defective exhaust she was able to recognize it when it passed. One day, she

said she encountered it on the road where it had broken down and found it was driven by a Japanese and loaded with huge boxes that had been carefully covered with a tarpaulin. The boxes, she thought, might have contained ammunition.

Mrs. Yeager told me that while work on main highways in that vicinity was being neglected, a highway from Alamos to the Potrerillos Mine, some 15 miles back in the mountains was being rushed. She added that, when the work started, Mexican road workers had declared that the Japanese were "paying for it". She pointed out, also, that Alamos is connected by road with the Port of Agiabampo- a mountain road which, though little used, is in good condition; and she estimated that from 400 to 500 Japanese were scattered through the Fuerte Valley. Other sources thought these figures were greatly exaggerated, but there appears to be good reasons for taking them seriously. One reason is the fact that there are 60 Japanese Students in the boarding school at Navajoa. This would seem to me to indicate the presence of a large number of Japanese families, since the school is a boarding school and patronized probably only by the well-to do. Another reason is that, wherever I went, I found a tendency to under-estimate the number of Japanese.

In Los Mochis, for instance, I was assured by Dr. William Chapman, resident American physician at the refining plant of the United Sugar Company that there were "not more than half a dozen" Japanese in that vicinity, Yet when I obtained a list from the American owned electric lighting company (and that list probably was by no means complete), it contained twenty-six names. Later in Culiacan, I was assured by J.M. Hiser, a Californian who has been the Ford agent in Culiacan for twenty years, that there were

"not more than seven Japanese" in that vicinity. Yet when I obtained a list from Free French sources, it contained 68 names.

I found that reports of the short-wave radio station operated in Navajoa by Dr. Ieda were correct; although the station is reported to have been ordered dismantled recently by the Mexican authorities. It is impossible to say whether Dr. Ieda was in any way connected, with the mysterious night trips of the Japanese truck to the mountain district around Alamos. Nevertheless it is not unlikely that the boxes Mrs. Yeager saw may have contained radio equipment and that the Japanese may be erecting a radio station thereabouts. The fact that this region was chosen by the Germans for the establishment of a station in the last war; the fact that it is easily accessible, not only by road from Navajoa, but as well by the Fuerte Valley road (the back door from Agiabampo, though remote from any large centers of population, would seem to indicate that such a possibility exists.

Moreover, in Navajoa, at the department store of Messieurs Bouvet, (uncle and nephew and ardent Free French supporters), I met a Mexican business man who had just arrived from Baja California. He informed me that the two Japanese fishing boats, seized recently by the Mexican Coast Guard off the tip of Baja California, were only part of a fleet of five such vessels that had been active in this area. He said also that when the two Japanese vessels were surprised by the Mexican Coast Guard, the Japanese immediately jettisoned their radio equipment. Although this may be pure hearsay, my informant struck me as being a conservative and intelligent man and hardly of the type that would be inclined to ~~exaggeration.~~ rumor-mongering.

Mexican authorities in Navajoa assured me there were only 29

but
Japanese in the town itself,/I learned from various sources that on fiesta days there are sometimes as many as 200 there. On such occasions they are said to drink heavily and boast much. My own impression is that even the Mexican authorities have but a vague idea of the number of Japanese in this region, since they are scattered among farms and ranches near the Coast; and little or no supervision is exercised over them. Besides, Dr. Ieda the principal Japanese in Navajo a~~itself~~, are Toshio Watanabe, an associate of Ieda's; Shiegezo Uchido, described as an "agricultural engineer"; and Tomas Inukai a naturalized Mexican who owns the local ice plant and is something of a small-scale financier.

Germans in Navajoa are comparatively few. My Free French sources were particularly suspicious of the presence of one Armando Gruhel, a German described as a "brilliant engineer" and formerly Chief Engineer of the power plants in Ciudad Obregon and Navajoa. He is now operating an inconspicuous radio repair shop in Navajoa. The same informants were suspicious of one José P. Sanders, a German, who is said to have gone to the United States recently, and whose last known address was 241 West 101st Street, New York City. Sanders who sometimes represents himself as a Spaniard is reported to have obtained an American visa on the strength of affidavits by persons claiming to be the proprietors of mines in Mexico, and who asserted that Sanders was going there on business for them. I am assured that the persons who signed the affidavits own no mining properties whatsoever; and furthermore that Sanders, who "knows the Military routes of Europe like a book" was, by his own admission, in Spain with the Germans and in various other European Countries just before they were occupied by the Germans.

LOS MOCHIS: Here again the Japanese "Key man" is a physician, Dr. J. T. Tomaki, Others include Manuel K. Konno, who runs a soda fountain and who is reported to hold a commission in the Japanese Army. Associated with Konno are; Ignacio T. Zumura and Esteban and Manuel Kubo. Zumura is said to have confided in Mexican friends that he was a captain in the Japanese Army. He has made several visits to Japan. On his return a year ago from the last visit, he is said to have explained that he had been"placed on the retired list because of physical disabilities" Besides these, there are Juan and Eduardo Matsubara , brothers who operate separate jewelry and Novelty Stores; and are reported also to do radio repair work. Eduardo Matsubara is said to be the leader of the Japanese in the Fuerte Valley. I shall not attempt to list the other Japanese. A complete list , which I obtained, was turned over by me to the Consul at Mazatlan together with a complete list of Japanese in the Culiacan area.

At San Blas, the Sud Pacifico Station nearest Los Mochis, there is one Japanese, Benito J. Tamada, who runs a soda fountain; at San Miguel some 16 miles northwest of Los Mochis, there is one Luis Hayasi, a farmer; at Ahome ,12 miles west of Los Mochis, three; Jose Mioshige who runs a soda stand, I. Matsumoto, a farmer; and Mioshige's helper, called Juan, whose last name was unobtainable. At El Fuerte, on the "back road" to Alamos, there are two: Dr. Zusuki, a physician ,and K. Hishiwara, a druggist.

At Topolobampo, the port nearest Mochis and Western Terminus of the Kansas City, Mexico and Occidental Railway, I was assured there are at present no Japanese. The port is practically closed by a Sand-bar across the Harbor entrance.to all but vessels of shallow draft.

CULIACAN .

Once more, in Culiacan, we find a physician as the Japanese "key man" here. He is Dr. Seibi Okamura , an active worker for the axis, who writes propaganda articles for the local press, particularly the newspaper "La Opinion". This paper obviously subsidized by the Germans, has "piped down" in recent weeks due, I was assured, to pressure from the Mexican Government. For instance "The Jew Roosevelt" is now referred to as "President Roosevelt", but La Opinion is still actively making axis propaganda. On each of the two days I spent in Culiacan it "splashed" propaganda articles", Both carried Mexico City date lines, though I suspect they were written right in Culiacan. One was to the effect that the "Yankee warplanes" were being turned out too fast and were consequently badly made and came apart in the air. As evidence, the paper cited the large number of aviation fatalities recently. The other article was about Winston Churchill's visit to the United States and reported that he had fled from London "through fear of an imminent Nazi invasion".

Other Japanese in Culiacan regarded as particularly sinister are: Dr. Takeda Kayama, a dentist; and Dr. Eduardo Moriyama, a physician. The remaining 65 I shall not attempt to list.

Culiacan can properly be described as an axis stronghold. Not only has it a large Japanese population, but it also has a large German population. The Germans have their own club to which most of the prominent local Mexicans belonged, although recently the majority of them have resigned.

Doctor Ernest Steinkamp Radtke, Professor of English at the University of Sinaloa in Culiacan, teaches other things besides English, I am told, an ardent Nazi, much of the local axis propaganda

is hot off his pen. But the Chief Nazi propagandist is Herr Doktor, Karl Louis Jauss. He is ably assisted, not only by Doktor Radtke, but as well by Wilhelm Bartels Timmermann, proprietor of a local tannery; and by Friedrich Hengenmueller, an Austrian.

Albert F. Schiller, another star in the local Nazi firmament is said to possess both Mexican and American citizenship; and Carl Klose, whose Nazi sympathies are said to be lukewarm, is still working an an engineer for the American-Owned Electric Lighting Plant.

The case of Jorge Kondo, while it has no direct relation to this report, is perhaps worthy of mention. Kondo was born in Mexico of a Japanese father who owned huge truck farm properties there. The Kondo interests have been shipping a large part of the 4,000 carloads of vegetables sent each year to the United States by Japanese interests in the Culiacan and Navojoa Regions. The son claims that his father has no further interest in the business and wants to continue these shipments. The Consulate at Mazatlan is very much perplexed as to what to do. For, even if Kondo's Mexican citizenship is disregarded, and he is held to be a Japanese,under the existing law there is nothing to prevent Americans from dealing with a Japanese within the United States, provided he is not on the blacklist; although all dealings with Japanese within the United States are banned.

As in Northern Sonora, where there exist countless acres of level land that might easily be converted to use at airports, the situation around Altata, the port nearest Culiacan has given rise to great uneasiness. Near Altata are vast "Playas", or beaches, which are of hard packed sand, and which during the dry season, (August to May) could be used as landing fields by even the largest bombers. Former President Calles had a big home in this region and

always flew to this home by plane. His plane was able to land there almost anywhere.

MAZATLAN.

Consul Rufus Lane at Mazatlan appears to be the most popular of the American Consular officials along the entire Gulf Coast. But, like Consul Dwyer at Guaymas, he is handicapped by a lack of help. His time is occupied almost entirely with his official duties which require his presence in the Consulate, and he is unable to make trips to outlying regions to gather information he occasionally needs. Yet, he seems to have won for himself the wholehearted co-operation of most of the American residents in his Consular District; and I encountered none of the complaints of lack of co-operation or a tendency to belittle reports forwarded him that I encountered almost everywhere else.

Whether or not this antagonism of American residents towards their Consulate is justified, the fact remains that it is hampering the efficient collection of information by the Consulates in many sections. Consequently, it may have a very harmful effect.

Up to six or seven years ago when the Japanese Consulate in Mazathlan was closed, this Consular post was the most important Japanese post of its kind in Mexico and was the acknowledged stepping stone to the post of Counsellor of the Embassy in Mexico City. However, despite its excellent harbor, Mazathlan has lost much of its importance since Manzanillo was substituted as the Quarantine Port for the Orient about a year ago.

At present, the recognized Japanese "key man" in Mazatlan is Dr. Toshio Shimizu, Although reported to be a reserve Japanese Naval Officer, he has been a naturalized Mexican citizen since 1920.

Another Shimizu, a relative of the Doctor's was recently a partner in the firm of Saito & Shimizu, which operated "Desportes del Noroeste", the local Sporting goods firm. This Shimizu disappeared recently, and the firm is now being run by Alejandro Saito. Other leaders in the Mazatlan Japanese colony, which numbers probably 20 in all, are Dr. Salvador Misawa , a physician; T. Wakaida, a wholesale merchant; Jorge Toyota, who runs a small Japanese store selling lacquer ware; and Mario Saiki, who runs a photographic Shop. Saiki is making strenuous efforts to prove his loyalty to the Democratic Cause due, possibly, to the fact that he is out of photographic supplies and the only products of this kind available are those of the Eastmen Kodak Company.

In addition to the Japanese in Mazatlan there are some few others scattered in the region roundabout. Louis K. Shimizu, also a relative of the Doctor, operates a Mine at Cosaloa, Sinaloa, about half way between Culiacan and Mazatlan, in the Sierra Madre Mountains; and at San Marcos, 30 miles Northeast of Mazatlan a Japanese is operating a farm and store. Unfortunately, I could not obtain his name, but he also operates a bus concession, between Mazatlan and San Marco , and there are all sorts of rumors about sinister uses being made of his bus at night.

The German colony in Mazatlan numbers about 60, or only about half of what it was prior to 1916. Then the three German banking houses practically dominated the business of Mazatlan. Hugo Setzer is, at present, the acknowledged Nazi leader. The only other of importance is Alfred Wöhler, honorary German Consul in Mazatlan before the Consulate was closed.

Lack of time and transport prevented my visiting the lagoon

region near the Village of Tecapan, on the boundary line between the State of Sinaloa and Nayarit; although because of its inaccessibility this region may bear watching; undoubtedly it is well known to the former Japanese "fishermen".

GUADALAJARA.

En route to and from Manzanillo, my last port of call on the Coast, I stopped off in Guadalajara. Owing to my lack of credentials, and the refusal of Consul John J. Meily to co-operate with me under the circumstances, all my usual sources of information were closed to me. The Free French, and particularly M. Fernand Parrand, to whom I had been referred, dropped me like a hot brick the moment they learned the American Consulate would not vouch for me; and old residents among the Americans were equally chasy of me.

I explained to Mr. Meily that I never carried credentials and urged him to telephone, at my expense to Consul General Blocker in Juarez who knew me. He replied that he "never used the telephone", but finally agreed to send a code message. Since no reply could be obtained before the following day, at which time I would be on my way to Manzanillo, I thought I could gain time by wiring Washington direct for "clearance". But the "clearance" never came; and, thereafter, Consul Meily appeared more suspicious than ever. To my suggestion that he communicate with Mr. H skins he replied: "Never heard of him".

I could get no accurate information as to the number of Japanese in Guadalajara, but I found this "Second City of the Republic" brim full of Germans and Italians. Between 500 and 600 Members of the crews of axis vessels, taken over by the Mexican Government have been interned here.

Why Guadalajara, which enjoys the finest climate of any Mexican City, was chosen for this purpose is a question that even Mexicans are asking; for the interned officers and seamen are as free as air. They receive an allowance regularly from the Mexican Government, and spend the bulk of their time making propaganda for the axis or drinking in local beer halls. In all parts of the town are beer halls with string music playing German waltzes; and there were times when, had I but closed my eyes, I might easily have imagined myself back in Berlin or some other German city.

MANZANILLO.

Apparently word of my coming had preceded me to Manzanillo, for, as soon as I made myself known at the Consulate, I was told by Vice Consul Hoyt that unless, or until, I produced satisfactory credentials I could get no information whatsoever from him. In fact, after my call at the Consulate, even American residents refused me information. The same was true of the Free French.

Apparently there are about 25 Japanese families in Manzanillo. Most of them are running small businesses. The "key man" appears to be one Naitoh, a storekeeper, whose first name I was unable to obtain. Another leader is one Matoo who runs the Hotel Central. The Japanese, I was told, frequently held meetings in Matoo's hotel, and also in a house rented by them from Mr. Smoot, local representative of an American dredging firm. Smoot told me he had served notice on them to move.

Ernest Pirsch , German by birth, but a naturalized Mexican citizen, is the local Nazi leader. He is reported to be very active. Pirsch was formerly the local representative of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The American Consulate in Manzanillo is a one-story shack entirely open in front and located in the same street with the Japanese shops. It has only one room. Hence the Japanese are not

only in a position to observe anyone who enters or leaves the Consulate, but also whom he sees while inside. There is no privacy whatsoever. The only other person I found there when I called was a Mexican clerk. He was in a position to overhear every word that passed between Consul Hoyt and callers at the Consulate.

PART III.

CONCLUSIONS.

Although, outwardly, there is nothing fearfully sinister about Japanese activities along this coast, nothing, that is, which might give cause for immediate alarm- the situation, on the whole, is one that will bear close attention. .

It seems absurd to suppose that the recent Japanese "fishing" activities thereabouts were wholly for the purpose of taking soundings, when a fifty-cent chart of the U. S. Geodetic Survey might readily have supplied them with all requisite information in this respect.

In my opinion, it is equally absurd to summarily brush aside suggestions that the Japanese might possibly effect a landing in this region. Recent dispatches from Tokyo,quoting an article that appeared in the Government-controlled Japan Times and Advertiser to the effect that the United States is no longer immune from invasion, would appear to indicate that the Japanese have in mind a plan for landing on this continent.

I know that Naval strategists hold this to be impossible so long as our fleet remains intact; so long, also, as the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska remain in our possession.

My own Military experience has, I admit, been limited, nevertheless, I was an eye-witness to the occupation of Norway, and my investigation in Mexico has convinced me that the seizure of this coast by a determined and well-equipped Military force could be effected with little difficulty, provided it was carried out with sufficient secrecy. After all, Pearl Harbor was considered immune from attack by many of our strategists, until recent events opened

our eyes.

These facts should not be overlooked:

1-That the "fishing" activities in recent years have enabled numerous Japanese naval officers to acquire complete familiarity with the waters and harbors of this coast.

2-That the Japanese population long resident there is equally familiar with the coastal territory.

3-That the costal harbors, now undefended, could be made easily defensible with a few well-placed guns; since, in almost every instance, the harbor entrances are flanked by lofty promontories.

4-That, almost everywhere along this coast are vast expanses of hard-surfaced and flat terrain, sparsely covered with vegetation, that could be converted into suitable landing fields in the space of a few hours- might, in fact, be prepared by resident Japanese even before such an expedition arrived.

5-That, once in possession of the principal harbors, and of requisite landing fields, such a force would be extremely difficult to dislodge: (a) because the region, hemmed in between the rugged Sierra Madre Mountains and the sea, is extremely inaccessible by land; (b) because with suitable artillery the defenders could make the harbors almost invulnerable to attack from the sea.

I should like to make plain here that I do not believe there is the slightest reason to suppose than an attack on this coast is imminent. If it is, I found no evidence of preparations. I am merely suggesting that since a step of this kind, successfully taken, would not only deal a terrific blow to American prestige, but would also give the Japanese Navy highly desirable bases along the route from our Pacific coast ports to the Panama Canal, it is not im-

probable that the Japanese High Command may have such a plan in mind. And since our fears of an invasion of Baja California are well known, and we could consequently be expected to remain on the alert for an attack there, it seems logical to conclude that the Japanese High Command might follow its usual practice of doing the unexpected; doing it suddenly, and with its usual daring.

I have said that I believe it entirely possible for a determined and well-equipped Japanese force to seize this coast. At present it is almost unguarded. The only Mexican Naval Units I saw thereabouts were a few destroyers or coast guard craft. At no point did the Mexican military garrison exceed a few hundred men; and these were almost entirely infantry and poorly equipped at that. Indeed the best of the Mexican Army is now serving with General Cardenas in Baja California.

I have said, also, that once such a force got possession of the coast it would be extremely difficult to dislodge. The very nature of the terrain would favor it. At present, the only good roads in Mexico, outside of short paved stretches here and there, are the highway leading from Laredo to Mexico City and the branch roads from that highway to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Acapulco and Guadalajara. Flanked on the landward side by the Sierra Madre Mountains, this coastal region is accessible only by highways from Guadalajara or Nogales, Sonora. The latter road is rough but usable as far as Guaymas; though between Nogales and Hermosillo there are 33 detours. Below Guaymas, and North of Tequila (some 40 miles from Guadalajara), there is nothing that deserves to be called a highway. The roads, for the most part, are mere trails that wind through arid stretches of cactus-covered terrain, or farming regions. Many of them are hopelessly rutted and usable only by high-wheeled trucks. There

are numerous rivers to be crossed. Between Ciudad Obregon and Culiacan, these are crossed on "pangos" or small ferries. Below Culiacan, no "pangos" are in operation and the rivers are dotted with the wrecks of trucks that have been swept away in the currents.

The only main line railway serving the region is the Sud Pacifico de Mexico, a single-track line with a poor road-bed and numerous bridges crossing deep barrancas. The destruction of a few of these bridges would put this line out of commission indefinitely. Yet the land between the Sierra Madre and the sea is rich in farms and live-stock. An occupationary force could live indefinitely "off the land". It could probably, also, seize sufficient quantities of oil to supply its needs indefinitely. Its only problem, then, would be that of getting adequate supplies of ammunition. That should not be difficult to solve.

Already in this area there are hundreds of Japanese and Germans: well organized; familiar, as I have said, with every inch of the terrain; familiar with every strategic point and all the communication lines. Many of the Germans have played a part in constructing and organizing the telephone system; and in building and operating the power plants.

At present virtually no supervision is exercised over them; nor, for that matter, over any foreigners. Only once, during my journey of more than 2,500 miles was I asked to show my credentials (away from the frontier). That was on the train from Colima to Manzanillo.

In fact, it is almost impossible for the Mexican authorities to exercise supervision over the Japanese under present conditions. Unlike the Germans, who have married into the better class families, the Japanese have married largely into peon class families. The natural clannishness of the Mexican peon class serves to protect these

Japanese from prying officials who may visit the region in which they live from time to time. But since the bulk of the Japanese are settled in rural regions far from the watchful eyes of Mexican officialdom, even such visits are few and far between. Moreover, the great bulk of these Japanese are naturalized Mexican citizens, and so long as Mexico refrains from declaring war, they cannot legally be segregated. They enjoy complete liberty of action. So do the Germans. And they live on excellent terms with their Mexican neighbors, to many of whom they are bound by marital ties.

However friendly the present Mexican Government may profess to be towards the United States-and there are many Mexicans who hold that this friendliness is none too sincere; who declare that Foreign Minister Padilla, for example, is an open and avowed Fascist- the fact remains that the vast majority of the people do not love us. It is probably no exaggeration to say that 70 percent of them are anti-American, anti-British and pro-German.

In view of this situation, a more positive policy on the part of the Mexican Government would appear desirable- a more positive policy, that is, with respect to axis nationals in Mexico,whether or not they have become Mexican citizens. All the evidence indicates, as I have said, that both the Germans and Japanese are well-organized. Indeed, I believe the German organization in Mexico to be even better than during the last War. But both appear to have excellent Intelligence Service functioning, and the Germans are spending money lavishly on propaganda, with little restraint being exercised over them.

On the other hand, there exists a crying need for a suitable American Intelligence system on this coast. Such work of this kind as is now being done is largely in the hands of the Consulates;

in the hands of men who, for the most part, have had no practical experience along this line and appear to have but little aptitude for it; are doing it merely as a "side line"; Not only that, but the Consulates themselves are insufficiently staffed; and, in the collection of vital information, are handicapped by the antagonism of American residents which, unfortunately, seems to exist almost everywhere abroad.

Again, the Consular practice of employing Mexican clerks; and the general acceptance of bribery in Mexico; would appear to render undesirable the handling of confidential military information by the Consulates.

At present, little use apparently is being made of the Free French organization in Mexico, though it is a remarkably good organization and anxious to co-operate in every way.

The French are benefitting by years of German propaganda designed to persuade the Latin Americans that they are bound to Europe by age-old cultural ties; whereas Yankee culture is the "culture of Hollywood" and should not be permitted to penetrate beyond the Rio Grande.

PART IV.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For reasons which, I hope, I have made clear, I would therefore suggest:

1-That Consular staffs along the Mexican Gulf (of California) Coast be relieved of the burden of collecting information of a strictly intelligence nature, and that this task be handed over either to the O. N. I, or M. I. D. or to the Office of the Co-ordinator of Information.

2-That at least two or three alert young intelligence officers, supplied with T-Model Fords, for getting over bad roads, be stationed along this coast "for the duration" with instructions to work in the closest collaboration with the Consulates; the Free French; and with American ranchers, farmers, miners, business men and others long settled in this region.

3-That, if possible, in order to keep a close watch on the coast, permission be obtained from the Mexican Government to have Naval Air Force Officers fly as co-pilots in the passenger planes of the Compania Mexicana branch of Pan American Airways now making daily flights between Los Angeles and Mexico City; so that such Naval pilots can report immediately any evidence of suspicious activities along the coast.

4-That the practice of employing Mexican clerks in American Consulates, at least in confidential capacities, be dispensed with.

5-That more suitable quarters be found for the American Consulate in Manzanillo, so as to provide requisite privacy.

6-That pressure be brought to bear upon the Mexican Government to bring about a more rigid supervision of Axis Nationals, whether they have become Mexican citizens or not, so as to restrict their movements and suppress their propaganda activities.

7-That the Mexican Government be urged to exercise closer supervision of the use of short-wave sending sets, particularly by foreign nationals; and that the co-operation of amateur listeners in this country, as well as of the radio stations, be enlisted in an effort to detect whether, and where , such stations are operating.

8-That adequate safeguard be taken by the Navy to guard against any possibility of a surprise Japanese landing on the Mexican coast; and that close attention in particular be given not alone to Baja California and the Magdalena Bay area, but particularly to the region between Tiburon Island and Manzanillo.

9-That a more suitable internment site be urged for axis seamen now enjoying their liberty in Guadalajara; and that effort be made to have their activities also suitably restricted.

10-That, in the event I am called upon to make further investigations of this kind, suitable "clearance" arrangements be made beforehand so that I can be assured of co-operation when I reach my destination.

P.F. Carter Reports
P.F.

REPORT ON

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

ALONG THE

MEXICAN BORDER

PART II

EMBRACING THE REGION FROM THE "BIG BEND" DISTRICT
SOUTH OF SANDERSON, TEXAS, TO YUMA, ARIZONA,
ALONG THE FRONTIERS OF THE MEXICAN STA-
TES OF CHIHUAHUA AND SONORA.

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Section I.

THE PROBLEM.

This report is concerned solely with Japanese activities along the Mexican border. However, shice a war involving the United States and Japan would, inevitably, embroil the two other Axis Partners - Germany and Italy - the liklihood of active collaboration among all Axis nationals in Mexico, and the Sinarquistas (Mexican Fascists) and Spanish Falangistas as well, should not be overlooked.

What form such collaboration may take, it is impossible to predict. Although the Sinarauistas are reported to have a strong organization, which has been receiving military training from German instructors, it is virtually certain that they are neither sufficiently numerous nor sufficiently well armed to organize large-scale raids on American border towns.

On the other hand, serious damage might be done to vital defense industries, or communication or transportation lines, by small but well-armed bands of saboteurs slipping across the Border under cover of darkness. In this respect, the Border appears more vulnerable today than it was in 1917-18 when Army cantonments in this locality were more numerous.

For instance, in 1917-18, the Arizona-Sonora border was guarded by detachments of troops stationed at almost every twon of any importance along the frontier. Today, there are, in Southern Arizona, no large garrisons excepting at Ft. Huachuca, which is 65 miles from Nogales, the nearest Border town. Yet Arizona produces approximately 60 percent of

our copper, vitally needed for national defense; and some of its mines and smelters are situated perilously close to the Mexican frontier.

Indeed, the task of guarding the Mexican Border, which extends some 2,000 miles from Port Isabel, Texas, to San Diego, California, remains entirely in the hands of the Immigration Service's Border Patrol, which has not more than 750 men available for this work.

Another danger that will have to be reckoned with in the event of our entering the present war- possibly even before - is the liklihood of planes based on clandestine airports in Mexico being used to bomb vital military objectives on the American side of the frontier.

With the exception of a few rugged areas - notably in the "Big Bend" region - the terrain on the Mexican side is flat and scantily covered with vegetation. A tractor - or, for that matter, half a dozen husky laborers with scythes - could, in the space of a few days, convert such terrain into fairly good landing fields.

To list but a few of the objectives on the American side that could be reached by fast modern bombers in a few hours or less:

Boulder Dam.

Parker Dam.

Imperial Valley Dam.

Imperial Valley Aqueduct, serving Los Angeles.

Main line bridges of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads over the Colorado River.

Four arterial highway bridges over the Colorado River, between Yuma, Ariz., and Boulder City, Nevada.

The important copper mines at Ajo, Morenci, Bisbee and other points in Arizona.

The Apache Powder Works near Benson, Ariz., producing much of the explosives used in local mines.

The Calumet & Arizona Smelter at Douglas, Ariz., situated only about a mile from the frontier.

The gas pipe-line from El Paso, Texas, supplying Bisbee, Douglas, Tucson, Phoenix and other Arizona cities with gas for generating electic power; and rendering similar service to most of the important Arizona mines. This pipe-line follows roughly the El Paso Southwestern Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, cutting across Southern Arizona within easy striking distance of the frontier.

So far as could be ascertained, not one of these objectives is under military guard today. Certainly no provisions have been made to safeguard them against possible attacks from the air. Yet the bombing of the two main-line railroad bridges across the Colorado River would interrupt transportation on two of our principal transcontinental roads for many months; the bombing of the smelter at Douglas, one of the ten largest in the United States, would greatly curtail our copper output; and the bombing of the gas pipe-line from El Paso would deprive many of our largest mines of electric power until such time as repairs could be made or other sources of power made available.

The territory covered in Part II of this report extends roughly from Boquillas, in the "Big Bend" District of Texas (about 100 miles southwest of Sanderson, Texas) to Yuma, Arizona, near the California Line,

a distance of approximately 1,000 miles. From Boquillas to El Paso, the frontier is marked by the Rio Grande which, in the dry season, is easily fordable at many points. West of El Paso, the only line of demarcation is a wire fence. In fact, in some sections, there is not even a fence.

Since much of this region is sparsely populated, unguarded, and inaccessible except on horseback, there is nothing to prevent persons from slipping across the frontier. Even where the presence of strangers would be certain to attract attention, many hours probably would elapse before word of their presence reached the competent authorities.

Between Boquillas and Yuma, are nine Regular Ports of Entry- Ports, that is, at which immigration and customs inspectors are stationed regularly and that are open all year round; and sixteen Limited Ports, or Ports at which inspectors are not stationed regularly and that are open only intervals.

Regular Ports are:

Presidio, Texas	Naco, Arizona
El Paso, Texas	Nogales, Arizona
Columbus, N.M.	Sasabe, Arizona
Douglas, Arizona	Ajo, (Quitobaquito), Arizona

The limited Ports are:

Boquillas, Texas	Candelaria, Texas
Hot Springs, Texas	Porvenir, Texas
San Vicente, Texas	Polvo, Texas
Johnson's Ranch, Texas	Ft. Hancock, Texas
Castelon, Texas	Ysleta, Texas
Lajitas, Texas	Fabens, Texas

Chinati, Texas — Antelope Wells, N.M.

Ruidosa, Texas — Lochiel, Arizona

Until December 1, 1941, when regulations went into effect prohibiting American citizens from leaving the Country without a special permit, there was nothing to prevent such citizens - or for that matter, anyone capable of representing himself as an American citizen, from crossing the Border almost at will. The only question asked of crossers was: "Are you an American citizen?" If the reply was in the affirmative, the person looked the part, he was permitted to cross. He was not searched, and might carry with him on his person any number of documents. Even today, Mexicans in possession of crossing cards - and there are thousands of them - cross back and forth without being searched. Hence the smuggling of documents across the frontier is a simple matter. And since, on a busy day, at Ports such as El Paso and Nogales, swarms of persons are crossing back and forth, it is by no means impossible that persons who have no right to cross are slipping in, or out, of the Country. The best inspectors on duty can do is to try to single out strange faces and ask the invariable question: "Are you an American citizen?"

Obviously, a stranger in this region could not hope to prepare an accurate survey of conditions in a few weeks if compelled to gather his own data. Hence, in preparing Part II of the present report, the author has relied almost entirely upon competent sources for his material. These sources were:

United States Consular Officials in Juarez and Nogales, Sonora.

Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Antonio, Texas, El Paso, Texas, and Phoenix, Arizona.

Officials of the Customs Service at the various Ports of Entry.

Officials of the Immigration Service and its Border Patrol at the various Ports of Entry.

Naval Intelligence Officers at El Paso, Texas, and Tucson, Arizona.

Military Intelligence Officers at Eighth Corps Headquareters, San Antonio, Texas; at Ft. D. A. Russell, Marfa, Texas; Ft Bliss, El Paso, Texas; and Ft. Huachuca, Arizona.

The Texas Rangers at Alpine, Texas.

Local Chiefs of Police

Officials of the Department of Mines of the University of Arizona.

In the interests of clarity, only such information has been included as appeared to have some basis in fact; and wherever possible, an effort has been made to sift out factual material from among the mass of rumors and heresay. Again, in the interests of clarity, it has been decided to divide up the territory covered into four sections. These are:

1. The "Big Bend" District of Texas, from Boquillas to Ft. Hancock.
2. The El Paso District of Texas, from Ft. Hancock to El Paso.
3. The New Mexico District
4. The Arizona District.

The "Japanese Proglem", of course, is really two problems. There is the problem of the Japanese residing on the American side of the Border in the region surveyed, which comprises the 70 Western Counties of Texas, and the States of New Mexico and Arizona; and the Japanese living on the Mexican side, in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora. Since instructions

were NOT to cross the Border, little information could be obtained about Japanese residing in the interior of Chihuahua and Sonora. In fact, it was not even possible to obtain accurate statistics regarding their number, most of the available figures being hoary with age or entirely unreliable.

The best figures available on the American side were those of the Immigration Service, whose Border Patrol, on its own initiative, recently conducted a survey. This survey shows that in the 70 Western Counties of Texas, or roughly from Sanderson westward to the New Mexico Line, there are only 43 Japanese of whom 14 are American citizens and the others aliens. In New Mexico, according to the Immigration Service statistics, there are 91 Japanese, of whom 15 are American citizens; and in Arizona, 239 Japanese, of whom 33 are American citizens. It was admitted, however, that the actual numbers may be greater.

All the competent authorities seemed satisfied that the situation, so far as the American side of the border was concerned, was well under control. They declared that the great majority of "sinisters" were known to them and being closely watched, and could be picked up if necessary on the shortest possible notice.

The largest Japanese Colony in the entire area is in the Salt River Valley, around Phoenix, Arizona. It comprises about 100 families. The most reliable sources there predicted that, unless the Japanese were made the victims of unreasoning racial persecution, they were not likely to cause trouble; since the aliens were mostly older persons, worn out with years of arduous labor; and the American citizens, born and raised in this locality, regarded themselves as American rather than Japanese and watned only to be treated as such.

Section II.

FINDINGS

THE "BIG BEND" DISTRICT

Because of the rugged nature of the terrain in this region, its sparse population, and the fact that it has but one Regular Port of Entry - Presidio - apparently there is little activity hereabouts insofar as the Japanese are concerned. The chief reason probably is its inaccessibility from the Mexican side, the roads there being almost impossible and there being no railway lines.

Pete Crawford and Leo Bishop of the Texas Rangers, who are stationed at Alpine, Texas, know the region well. Crawford recently spent several weeks at Presidio observing the actions of a Sinarquista (Mexican Fascist) group that had been formed there and had been active there and at Ojinaga on the Mexican side. He expressed the opinion that the group had been broken up. From another source I learned that it had disbanded after Crawford had warned them that if he caught them engaging in any sinister activities he'd "shoot the whole damned bunch" of them. He impressed me as being quite capable of keeping his word.

Crawford told me, that so far as he knew, there was only one Japanese living in this entire region, an elderly farmer who had a small place near Presidio and had been there for many years. Crawford was convinced that the man was above suspicion.

His chief concern was regarding an airport, which had appeared mysteriously during the summer of 1940 on the Mexican

side of the Rio Grande, five miles south of that river and about five miles west of where the Rio Pecos entered into it. Some months after the airport was discovered by a local American aviator, he said, he (Crawford) received word that a German aerial photographer, operating from Mexico, was photographing American army posts in the vicinity of Eagle Pass and Fort Clark. His informants, Crawford said, all agreed that the plane was American, and bore American markings, though none of them was able to make out the numerals; that it flew over from the American side and picked up the German at some undisclosed point in Mexico; and that, after the Photography had been finished, the plane deposited the German in Mexico before returning to the United States.

There was no Japanese connection in all this, Strictly speaking, it has no place in this report. I mention it only because it appears important and because of Crawford's fears for the safety of the Southern Pacific Railway's High Bridge over Pecos Canyon. The bridge, according to Crawford, is some 360 feet high, one of the highest in the world; and Southern Pacific engineers estimate that if it were blown up, more than a year must elapse before it could be replaced. That would mean that, during this period, the main trans-continental line of the Southern Pacific would be out of commission. At present the bridge, like all other vitally important bridges in the vicinity, is unguarded. It is only 10 miles from the airport.

Leo Bishop was of the same opinion as Crawford regarding Japanese activities in this region - that there weren't any. He also felt that there was no likelihood of any, since the population in the region is extremely suspicious of all "furriners", even

"damned Yankees"; and since news of a new arrival thereabouts spread like fire over the "grapevine telegraph".

Bishop's chief concern - and this matter also does not, strictly speaking, belong in this report - was over the recent arrival of a man, apparently of German descent, who had opened a Gulf Filling Station near Terlingua, in the vicinity of the quicksilver mines. Terlingua is located near the Big Bend State Park, some 85 miles south of Alpine, Texas, where the two Rangers make their headquarters.

Bishop said he had managed to intercept a letter from this filling station proprietor to another man in Los Angeles, who seemed to have a German name (Bishop couldn't remember the name); and that the man at Terlingua had asked the man in Los Angeles to find him a market for some mercury as he (the man at Terlingua) was expecting a shipment shortly from Mexico.

Bishop pointed out that because of the rugged country on the Mexican side, it was unlikely that such a shipment could get through; and expressed the opinion that this was an attempt to smuggle mercury to Los Angeles, and thence out of the country - possibly to Germany via Mexico. He said he was watching developments closely and that he was certain no shipment would get out without his knowledge.

Both these matters - the airport and actions of the filling-station proprietor - were reported by the Rangers to the

competent authorities. Crawford was sure the airport was not a Mexican Government field, since it did not have Mexican markings. His investigations, he sais, disclosed that it had been used, since the ruts made by dragging tail skids were plainly visible even from the air.

THE EL PASO DISTRICT

Although there is considerable evidence of Japanese activity, in and around El Paso, none could be found elsewhere on the American aide in this region. In Juarez, across the line, Consul General Blocker was watching the situation closely. He maintains an up-to-date list of all Japanese there, of whom, he says, there are about 20 males; and he cooperates with the Immigration and Customs authorities, the Border Patrol, and the Military and Naval Intelligence in El Paso. The Military Intelligence at Fort Sam Houston showed me a suspect list containing 191 names; but I suspect that the list, which covered the entire military area, was sadly out-of-date.

By contrast to the Naval Intelligence Officer, Lieut. Jackson, an old border patrolman who knew the country well and had excellent contacts established by long years of residence, the Intelligence Officer at Fort Sam Houston, Major Kneeland, was a new arrival. While obviously capable, he was handicapped by a lack of familiarity with his surroundings, though he knew Arizona well, having come from there. Later, when I visited Fort Huachuca, Arizona, I found a young lieutenant in charge there who had come from Nebraska. He, too, seemed intelligent and extremely capable, but was handicapped by a lack of familiarity with his surroundings.

All of which makes one wonder why the Army Intelligence does not follow the Navy practice of using available men in the spots for which they are best qualified, instead of shifting them around at random.

Although, apparently, there was little Japanese traffic across the border from Juarez to El Paso, only four crossings having been recorded by the Consulate in the previous month, there seemed, nevertheless, to be some connection between Dr. Tsuenasaburo Hasegawa, the recognized leader of the Juarez Japanese Colony and other Japanese on the American side. Some sources thought there was a definite link between Dr. Hasegawa, a reputed abortionist said to derive his practice largely from well-to-do ladies on the American side, and Dr. Furuguchi in El Paso. Dr. Furuguchi is said to have received, a few years ago, a wooden bowl presented by the Japanese Government to Japanese citizens abroad for distinguished services to the Government. Other sources, however, contended that since Japanese-American relations had taken a turn for the worse, Dr. Furuguchi had announced that he wished to remain in the United States and would have no further part in meetings of Japanese associations or other similar activities.

Another possible link appeared to be between Dr. Hasegawa and one Denkei Gushiken, proprietor of the Din Produce Company having offices both in El Paso and Phoenix, Ariz.. In Gushiken's employ is a truck driver named Katsumi Honma, who drives regularly between these two cities. Honma always carries with him in his truck a $275 camera, and makes considerable purchases of photographic material. He has been stopped several times and his films examined, but nothing incriminating

has ever been found on him. He claims he uses the camera to photograph birds.

Lieut. Jackson of Naval Intelligence told me he had reports that Honma frequently set out from El Paso for Phoenix, and wound up over in the San Diego region. On such occasions, Lieut. Jackson said, Honma would telephone to Gushiken, who never appeared to object to such sudden changes of itinerary.

Other reports, Lieut. Jackson said, showed that Honma had had several bad accidents and had smashed up two or three trucks. But, on these occasions, new trucks were purchased for him by Gushiken, apparently with money supplied by the Japanese Government since there never was an question of firing Honma.

Lieut. Jackson reported also that he managed to arrange to have a camera expert examine Honma's camera; and the expert reported that it was fitted with a remarkably fine lens, designed especially for long-range photography.

All sources agreed that Honma probably was operating as a courier for the Japanese Intelligence; and probably carried dispatches to California, whence they were transmitted to Baja California, or to the Nogales region whence they were transmitted to Mazatlan to be forwarded to Japan. Meanwhile, it is believed, he is photographing strategic points enroute.

All sources agreed, likewise, that the most dangerous man in the Juarez region was Dr. Hasegawa, who is said to have proclaimed publicly on several occasions that when the Axis had finally won the war he would be the leader of all the Japanese in Mexico. Whenever

Japanese diplomats or military attaches passed through El Paso or Juarez, it was noted that he invariably met them. It was reported, too, that he had access to a radio station - XE21W - at 811 Constitucion Avenue, Juarez, licensed to Juan Vaca Alatore, an employe of the Juarez Rent and Tax Office. This station, located in the same building with a Japanese produce store, is licensed for 25 watts but is reported as able to carry 50 watts. It is said to have been in communication with other stations, believed to be owned or controlled by Japanese, in the region of the Gulf of California. Responsible authorities, pointing out that the station operated in the amateur band, doubted however, that it could be used for confidential messages.

Yet, on the whole there appears to be little cause for alarm in the El Paso District. The Governor of Chihuahua, Alfredo Chavez, is known to be very well disposed towards the United States. So is General Jose Jaime Quinones, commander of the garrison at Juarez. So, too, are both the present Mayor of Juarez, and the new Mayor who takes office the first of next month. In fact the new mayor, Antonio J. Bermudez, is known as "The Internationalist" because of his staunch advocacy of close cooperation between Mexico and the United States.

The principal danger points in the El Paso District, so far as sabotage is concerned, are the two large smelters of the American Smelting and Refining Company, one of which smelts lead and the other copper. But since the garrison at Ft. Bliss includes a

brigade of cavalry and at least two regiments of anti-aircraft artillery, it should be able to provide the necessary protection here.

THE NEW MEXICO DISTRICT

The Japanese population of New Mexico, according to the Immigration Service statistics, comprises 15 American-born Japanese and 76 aliens. Some twenty of these aliens are employed as mechanics in the shops of the Santa Fe Railroad at Clovis; but the Railroad, I am informed, vouches for the loyalty of all of them. The majority of the Japanese in New Mexico are engaged in farming; and during the crop season in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, the population varies since many farmers go to Arizona to hire out as farm laborers there. About a dozen Japanese families are settled on farms in the region of Las Cruces. However, nothing has been observed to point the finger of suspicion at them.

In fact the only recognized suspect in New Mexico appears to be Sano Otami, who owns a small farm near Cloudcroft and is believed to be in communication with Dr. Hasegawa in Juarez. Otami is under surveillance.

Columbus, scene of Villa's famous raid in 1916, is the only Regular Port of Entry in New Mexico. No Japanese reide there, Immigration officials say, and not more than two or three at Las Palomas, the Mexican town opposite; nor have any crossings by Japanese been recorded lately.

The only Limited Port of Entry in New Mexico is Antelope Wells. Border Patrol officials say reports have been received from

time to time of arms being smuggled across the border there; and a strict lookout is being kept for such activities. But, to date, nothing has been observed that would tend to corroborate such reports.

So far as military objectives in New Mexico are concerned, the principal objectives within striking distance of the Border are the important Santa Rita Copper Mines, near Silver City; the coal mines around Gallup; the zinc mines around Magdalena; and the potash mines in the vicinity of Carlsbad. But all of these are comparatively safe from anything but planes and local saboteurs.

THE ARIZONA DISTRICT

This District is the most important covered in Part II of this report. It is also the most vulnerable. The danger lies, not so much from within - despite the fact that there are 204 aliens Japanese and 33 American-born residing within the State, according to Immigration figures - as from across the frontier.

A noteworthy example is the huge Calumet & Arizona copper smelter at Douglas. There is also a second large smelter there, but it is not now in operation. During the last war, I was stationed for a time at Douglas with a Regular Army artillery unit, and frequently rode border patrol in the vicinity of these smelters. The Calumet & Arizona smelter is not more than a mile from the Border; and I can testify that, on a dark night, it would be the simplest matter for enemy agents to slip across the border and sabotage this plant.

If the reports I obtained from the Immigration officials at Douglas and the U.S. Consulate at Agua Prieta are correct, there is little danger of such sabotage originating among Japanese on the Mexican side. There are only 7 Japanese residing in Agua Prieta. These are mostly small storekeepers. But a German dentist, Dr. Matt Koenigs, established in Agua Prieta, appears to be unusually active. By some freak, Agua Prieta and Douglas have the same telephone service. Hence, Dr. Koenigs is able to pick up his receiver and call any point in the United States whenever he wishes, without the call being subjected to the usual formalities of an "international" call. In recent months, he has rarely crossed the border; but he receives regular visits from a Mrs. Margaret Hand of Naco, an American citizen and wife of a Southern Pacific brakeman. It is known, also, that he makes abnormally large purchases of photographic materials. He boasts that he is a former "storm trooper".

The U. S. Consulate at Agua Prieta is very much concerned about Dr. Koenigs. The Chief of Police at Douglas is even more concerned about the Calument & Arizona Smelter. He points out that with the numerous small mines around Nacozari, Sonora, some fifty miles below Douglas and connected by railway with that City, it would not be especially difficult for potential saboteurs across the border to obtain sufficient explosives to do serious damage to the smalter.

Neither in Naco, Ariz., nor in Naco, Sonora, does there appear evidence of Japanese activities. But in Cananea, Sonora, connected by railway with Naco and some thirty miles away, there resides a Japanese dentist, Dr. M. Yida, who is regarded as the Japanese

"key man" in this region. Yida and his Japanese wife both are Mexican citizens, and have crossing cards for the United States. Though, formerly, he made periodic trips to Naco, Ariz., Bisbee and Douglas, he has not crossed the line of late. In Naco, Sonora, there is but one Japanese family, a man and his wife, who also are Mexican citizens and who operate a grist mill there. Neither of these, However, is regarded as sinister. There are no Japanese in Naco, Ariz.,

Nogales is the principal Port of Entry in Arizona, with Nogales, Sonora, across the line. Next to El Paso, this is the most important Port of Entry in the section of the Border covered in this report. The main line of the Sud Pacifico de Mexico runs through Nogales to Guaymas, Mazatlan and on to Guadalajara and Mexico City.

According to Consul Lawrence S. Armstrong at Nogales, Sonora, there are no Japanese living in Nogales, Ariz., though between 95 and 100 live in Nogales, Sonora. Of these, he sais, only 18 are men, the others being women or children. They are nearly all barbers, tradesmen or laborers.

The "key man" among the Japanese in Nogales, Sonora, evidently is Dr. T. Hojyo, a dentist, who has a large American practice. It is said that he never takes a patient's name, and never sends a bill. Hojyo returned to Japan last year, and came back to Mexico via Mazatlan in April or May of the current year.

Mr. Armstrong feels that there is nothing alarming in the situation here. The Governor of Sonora, General Anselmo Marcia, is said to be very friendly to the United States; and Mr. Armstrong says he feels certain that if there were any sub-rosa activities in the Nogales region the authorities would be sure to get wind of them. To date, he has had no reports of the illicit use of radios by Japanese, nor of any anti-American activities.

Sasabe and Ajo (including the crossing points of Sonoyta and Quitobaquito) also appeared quiet. There were no Japanese living on the American side; and the only Japanese residents below, apparently were a storekeeper at Altar (75 miles south of the Border), and four farmers at El Plano (30 miles south of the Border).

In Yuma there are but two Japanese residents, and the authorities were confident that these would give no cause for concern. San Luis, Ariz., the Port of Entry below Yuma, has no Japanese residents; though there are five in San Luis, Sonora, across the line. Foremost among these is Ikutaro Kuzurayama, who runs a restaurant and also owns a small ranch near the town. Another is Pedro Wakamatsu, a barber. The remainder are laborers. If any of them has been engaged in anti-American activities, nothing is known of the fact to the authorities.

A few years ago, Saburo Yoshisaki opened a button factory at San Luis, Sonora. He became an object of suspicion at once, since the raw materialwith which the buttons were made was said to come

from Japan, and only a small hand press was being used to manufacture them. The button factory closed a few months ago, and Yoshisaki moved out onto a ranch a few miles below San Luis.

Another project that created considerable alarm in the vicinity, was started some months ago, when 22 Japanese laborers began clearing land near the mouth of the Colorado River. Word spread immediately that they were preparing an airport, though any number of airports could be cleared in the region in the space of a few hours.

Investigation disclosed that the project apparently was a bona fide cotton plantation, the guiding genius being Shigezo Nakashamada of Mexicali, Baja California. Many people suspect Nakashamada. All I can say is that I failed to uncover any evidence against him. On the other hand, I learned he was very proud of the fact that he had three nephews in the United States Army.

Naksahamada's cotton plantation is said to cover 2,500 acres (some sources say 4,500) and to be on land owned by the publisher of the Los Angeles Times. Although the 22 laborers employed on it have been described as "very intelligent Japanese, and probably reserve officers) competent observers who had visited the place assured me the men were "very ordinary Japanese laborers."

Hence, I found in this area nothing to be alarmed about, despite the numerous rumors that were in circulation. Nevertheless, it was my impression, that this is one of the most dangerous areas along the entire border; because of its proximity to the Gulf of California.

Even after discounting all the fantastic stories about the operations of the Japanese fishing fleet in this Gulf, the fact remains that almost every foot of this coast, on the Sonora and Sinaloa sides as well as on the Baja California side, is known to the officers of this fishing fleet. There is good reason to believe that they have taken soundings of it, and charted the entire coast; since, some months back, several of these fishing vessels were operating almost within sight of the mouth of the Colorado River, on a pretext that one vessel of their fleet was in trouble in that locality. It is known, also, that soundings were taken in the harbor of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, under the pretext that a Japanese seaman had fallen overboard there.

It should be obvious to all concerned that seaplanes, catapulted from fast Japanese naval vessels at sea, might conceivably find safe and secret havens at many points along this sparsely-populated coast, many parts of which are wholly without lines of communications. It should also be obvious that such planes might conceivably do great damage to objectives in Arizona and California, in surprise attacks; especially to the objectives along the Colorado River between Yuma, Ariz., and Boulder Dam.

Far-fetched though such things may appear, they are by no means beyond the realm of possibility. Consequently, it would seem advisable to take precautionary measures beforehand. Throughout this entire region, I found that intelligent citizens entertained fears that such attacks would be made.

Section III.

CONCLUSIONS

Earlier in this report, I said that the Japanese problem is not one, but two problems: the problem of the Japanese living on the American side of the Border; and the problem of the Japanese living on the Mixican side. If, as the Intelligence Services and the F.B.I. claim, nearly all of the sinister Japanese residents on the American side are known to them, and can be rounded up on short notice, then there appears to be no cause of concern in this respect.

With regard to the Japanese residing on the Mexican side of the Border, since my instructions forbade my going into Mexico I cannot vouch for conditions below the frontier. But along the frontier, all of the evidence uncovered tends to indicate that, while there is considerable Japanese Intelligence activity, there is nothing much beyond it. The almost insignificant number of Japanese resident along the border, which between El Paso and Yuma, probably does not exceed 300, would seem to preclude any possibility of large-scale raiding being undertaken by Japanese alone. What might be done with the collaboration of German and Italian nationals, and especially with the collaboration of the Sinarquistas, is something else again.

But the gravest aspects of the Japanese problem along the border would appear to be:

1. Possibilities for surprise bombing raids on objectives on the American side, from secret land or seaplane bases in Mexico.

2. Possibilities of sabotage to American mines, smelters, pipe-lines, railway bridges, or other strategic points, by small parties slipping across the border unobserved.

Some quarters may be inclined to regard these possibilities as

extremely remote. Perhaps they are. Nevertheless, since damage done in a few minutes might take many months to repair, the "ounce of prevention" would seem preferable to the "pound of cure".

In respect to both these possibilities, Arizona is peculiarly vulnerable, because of its huge mining areas. The "objectives" mentioned in this report are but a very small portion that might serve as targets for sudden attacks, either from the air or by small raiding parties.

Unguarded as it stands today, the Calumet & Arizona Smelter at Douglas, is a "can't miss" target. The huge open-pit mine of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation at Ajo, which send copper concentrate to Douglas for smelting, has its water works underground. One charge of explosive in the right place could easily put this mine out of commission for months, by flooding.

As evidence of the danger, one has only to point to the fact that part of the Phelps-Dodge, and Shattuck-Denn operations at Bisbee already have been closed down by flooding, without the assistance of saboteurs.

The tiny nests of mining properties which, like the big mines, are spread all over Arizona, make it comperatively easy for sinister persons to obtain explosives. Where they can't be bought, they can easily be stoeldn.

And the blowing up of the pipe-line from El Paso, previously mentioned, would result in closing down many of the largest minining operations in the State.

It would, therefore, appear high time that the military authorities who now seemed to be occupied principally with writing critiques of British strategy in Libya, took cognizance of these facts; and provided exposed properties along the border with adequate protection.

It would also seem advisable for the Military Intelligence Division of the Army to see to it that Border Intelligence Officers are stationed in sectors with which they are entirely familiar; and that the Navy practice of fitting round pegs in round holes, be substituted for the present army practice of square pegs in round holes and vice versa.

The Army Intelligence, is, of course, much more intimately concerned with this border region than the Navy. Yet the Navy appears far better informed concerning it. Nor is this doe to any lack of qualifications on the part of the Army Intelligence Officers. It is due rather to a woeful lack of organization AT THE TOP.

Both Intelligence Services appear to be working under a handicap, in that their officers are not permitted to conduct investigations across the Border; and their work mightly be greatly helped if permission could be obtained from the Mexican authorities to permit them to cross the line, and, where necessary, work there in conjunction with the Mexican Intelligence. Such permission probably could be obtained through a reciprocity agreement.

In many sections along the Border, there is a noticeable tendency on the part of the various Government agencies to work in competition with one another, instead of cooperating in the interests of general efficiency. Even some of the Consulates display evidence of this competitive spirit. For instance, when I first visited Nogales, I was informed by Vice Consul White who was in charge in the absence of Consul Armstrong, that "we have orders to submit any information of this nature (subversive Japanese activities) direct to the State Depatment in Washington". Such a practice,

it would appear, might tend to delay information vitally needed by the Intelligence Services or local offices of the F.B.I. during weeks, or even months. In El Paso, on the other hand, Consul General Blocker appeared to be working in the closest cooperation with all the Government agencies concerned, and there was every indication that any evidence uncovered in that region would be promptly referred to the competent authorities.

Section IV.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is therefore recommended that;

1. Adequate steps be taken by the Army without loss of time to provide protection for vital bridges, aqueduct, pipe-lines, mines, smelters and other similar "objectives" throughout the Border area.

2. That the Army revamp its Military Intelligence setup in the Border area, and assign to each post a man thoroughly familiar with the region thereabouts; also, that having been assigned, he be kept there until replaced by another equally competent.

3. That an effort be made to obtain for both the Military and Naval Intelligence permission to cross the Border for investigations, at least within areas adjacent to the Border.

4. That all Government agencies concerned with activities of a sinister nature along the Border, be instructed that the present competitive policy be abandoned; and be urged to work in the closest cooperation for the common cause.

PSF: Carter

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
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"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

January 19, 1942.

FINAL REPORT ON SUGGESTION OF SENDING G.A.CHAMERRLAIN TO MEXICO.

As instructed, I discussed this plan with Mr. Berle who was at first disposed to agree with the general idea.

However, he subsequently advised that the decision not to make special operating funds available to this unit rendered the whole subject academic.

Berle added that he thought Chamberlain was still fighting the last war, had no understanding of our present Latin American policy and might get into trouble with Messersmith. I doubt the last statement but concede the other objections, so this suggestion is withdrawn.

J.F.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER

This seems all right if you get Berle's written O.K.

F. D. R.

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(Jay Franklin)
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January 7, 1942.

REPORT ON GEORGE AGNEW CHAMBERLAIN.

George Agnew Chamberlain, Satevepost serialist and former Consul-General in Mexico City, is anxious to be of service and wants to work with this unit. He was born in Brazil, is an expert on the Brazilian rubber industry, speaks perfect Portuguese and excellent Spanish, and operated the Black-List in Mexico City during the last war. His suggestion is that he proceed to Mexico City under cover of writing another Satevepost serial (which has already been commissioned) and study the whole situation, discreetly, with a view to recommending methods for political reassurance of the present cordial inter-governmental relations. If this is authorized, Chamberlain would confine himself to study and recommendation and would operate with the utmost discretion. My thought was that perhaps he would be able to work out supplmmentary methods of reinsurance for our policy of solidarity which would be applicable to other and less friendly countries in Latin America. I prefer, naturally, to take no steps whatever without your approval and to keep Berle advised at every stage, if this is authorized.

J.F.C.

1.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File Confidential

January 31, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND
RETURN FOR MY FILES.

F.D.R.



JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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BF Jack Carter
Felder

January 28, 1942.

PROGRESS REPORT ON WEST COAST JAPANESE PROBLEM.

Attached herewith is a letter to Munson from British Intelligence at Pasadena, reporting growing anti-Japanese emotions on the West Coast and increasing likelihood of violence against Japanese-American citizens.

Also attached is correspondence from the Secretary of Labor with reference to dismissals of Japanese-American from West Point employment, indicating that this problem is negligible.

Munson's general recommendations for allaying racial antagonism were last sighted in the War Department, headed for the Corps Area Headquarters at San Francisco.

If this job is to be done in time to prevent possible violence with dangerous repercussions in Hawaii, one man should be given authority and appropriate instructions to undertake this thankless but important duty. The best-qualified officer to handle this work, in Munson's opinion, is Lieutenant-Commander K.D.Ringle, Naval Intelligence, San Pedro, California. Unless, however, Ringle had authority the assignment would simply injure his naval career and it would be better to permit him to act in advisory capacity to any other individual officer or group to whom the duty might be assigned.

Jfe.
J.F.C.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
Social Security Board
Interoffice communication

To: Mr. A. J. Altmeyer
Chairman
Social Security Board
Through the Executive Director

From: John J. Corson, Director
U. S. Employment Service

Subject: Effect of the Declaration of War on Employment of Japanese Workers
(Further reference to your memorandum of January 12, 1942)

In my memorandum of January 14, 1942, I reported to you the information available in the Bureau and the Regional Office in San Francisco on the effect of the declaration of War on the employment of Japanese workers on the West Coast. I have to day received a telegram from Mr. James G. Bryant Regional Representative in San Francisco, giving me further information on the situation in that region.

The United States Employment Service for California reports that there have been 1,000 dismissals in the Los Angeles area. These are to a large extent women cannery workers and male grocery clerks. Mr. Bryant reports, however, that most of the dismissed cannery workers have now been rehired and that the unions which have closed shop contracts with the canneries are not discriminating against any race, creed or color in making their referrals.

The regional office at San Francisco reports 200 dismissals of Japanese workers. Oregon reports that 200 have been dismissed and Washington reports lay-offs of 126.

Confirming previous information with respect to the situation in Nevada, Mr. Bryant informs me that only five firms have been involved in the dismissal of aliens and that the number of workers laid off is negligible.

John J. Corson

cc — Mr. Bigge
Mrs. Woodward

Pasadena, California
January 24th, 1942

Dear Mr. Munson:

Thank you very much for your note of January 5th, which was handed to me by our mutual friend Mr. K.D.R. I am very happy indeed to be able to report to you that the situation has changed somewhat, and Mr. K.D.R. is to be here for at least 4 or 5 months, devoting his entire ability and energies to the field for which he has been specifically trained. I am very much pleased about this.

The Japanese now in this district are taking quite a beating. Within the past few days Mr. J.B. Hughes, broadcasting on Station KHJ, and Mr. James R. Young, ex-Hearst newspaperman of Tokyo, who has been giving a number of speeches, have managed to inflame the passions of the local inhabitants against all Japanese, and have led them to believe that they are all about to get their throats cut by Japanese Fifth Columnists. I am fighting against this with a plea that Governmental organizations be permitted to carry on their work of supervision and so on, without the assistance of crowds of ignorant amateur Vigilantes.

I saw Tom Adams in San Francisco the other day, and he asked to be remembered to you.

Very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

January 27, 1942

Mr. John Franklin Carter
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Carter:

I am sending for your confidential information a copy of a memorandum concerning the employment of Japanese workers since the declaration of war with Japan.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Perkins

Enclosure

PSF Jack Carter Folder

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January 19, 1942.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMO ON IRWIN'S REPORT OF JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO.

Warren Irwin's report on Japanese activities along the West Coast of Mexico has already been forwarded to you and to the intelligence services. Irwin did a thorough and devoted job. Apparently, he tried to avenge Pearl Harbor by himself and he ignored both his itinerary and his instructions in order to turn in a comprehensive report. As a result, he made himself a little too conspicuous to be of much value for future intelligence assignments. I have reason to believe he was spotted by the Japanese intelligence which mistook him for Curtis Munson.

Irwin has returned to Washington where he is at the disposal of the regular intelligence services for questioning as to details of his report. He is also reporting in full to the State Department.

After that, I should like to recommend him for transfer to either O.F.F., Censorship or the C.O.I. He is an experienced newspaper man, who worked for the I.L.O. at Geneva, then for N.B.C. at Berlin and for B.B.C. at London during the blitz. It was partly my fault that he failed to understand the technique of unobtrusive observation which was the purpose of his being sent to Mazatlan as a "tourist", and I should not like him to be disqualified for future useful work simply because, in collecting material for a valuable intelligence report, he allowed himself to be identified as a semi-official agent of the State Department.

J.F.C.

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January 19, 1942.

REPORT ON INTELLIGENCE SERVICES AS AGAINST THE C.O.I.

During the last few weeks, I have become aware of a strong and growing trend in the intelligence services to gang up on the C.O.I.

Mr. Biddle and the F.B.I. believe that the C.O.I. is casting concupiscent glances at their control of Latin American intelligence. (This is my personal impression, not statements they have made to me)

The Army and Navy are restive in the presence of the C.O.I. and are inclined to regard it as an "amateur" intruder in their field. There is also a strong hint that the C.O.I., having been in charge of foreign intelligence for some months prior to December 7, must share some of the responsibility for Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Berle of the State Department suggested that, if Bill Donovan was a personal friend of mine, I ought to advise him to concentrate on doing his two main jobs--foreign propaganda and foreign intelligence--before reaching out for new fields of authority. I replied that I did not know Bill well enough to tell him that his organization was not doing its job efficiently--least of all because I did not know the facts.

My general reaction to these and other hints such as that the time has come for this unit to seek the "protection" of some powerful Department and not to operate on the present highly informal basis, has been to avoid taking any sides as between Departments, to try to be useful and never to act without prior authority.

The purpose of this report is simply to advise you of what appears to be a growing attack on the methods and control of intelligence operations in this crisis. The immediate target of this attack seems to be the C.O.I.; after that the F.B.I.

J.F.C.

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January 19, 1942.

PROGRESS REPORT ON LABOR COOPERATION IN COMBATTING SABOTAGE.

As instructed, I discussed the problem of using organized labor to prevent sabotage in war-industries with Miss Perkins and Mr. Hillman.

Mr. Hillman stated that he though Francis Biddle should be persuaded to organize a new division of the F.B.I. to handle this matter. This division should be headed by a man not regarded as a labor-baiter and should select--factory by factory, industry by industry--the individual members of factory protection committees. Selection could be made in consultation with management, labor, both or neither--according to circumstances--and thus retain government authority over any system which might be set up.

This suggestion of Hillman's was surprising to Mr. Biddle, who believed it would simply duplicate the F.B.I.'s present system of under-cover agents and private informants. Both Miss Perkins and Mr. Hillman expresse doubt that the F.B.I. set-up offers adequate protection against industrial sabotage. Mr. Biddle had considerably more confidence in its efficacy.

As a possible way out of this irreconcilable conflict of competent authority, I suggest that the O.C.D. might organize a Factory Protection System which would include amont other duties the task of guarding against sabotage and reporting suspicious circumstances to the F.B.I. It may be preferable to wait until labor has ~~pre~~ composed its major differences and then make a political disposition of the prolem as part of the general labor settlement. Under these circumstances, I feel I should make no further inquiries without fresh instructions. J.F.C.

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January 19, 1942.

PROGRESS REPORT ON COMBATTING AXIS FIFTH COLUMN AMONG CITIZENS.

As instructed, I discussed this issue with Francis Biddle.

Biddle told me that Congress was just passing legislation which would simplify cancellation of citizenship of those naturalized under false pretenses--thus enabling Justice to get at foreign-born citizens who were planted here as spies and such.

I also understand that the Department of Justice has prepared the draft of an Executive Order and a Joint Resolution, in identical language, which would allow U.S. citizens to be arrested on "Certificates of Probable Cause" for consorting with Axis agents etc. This would allow the authorities to hold citizens for as long as ninety days and would thus be a modification of Habeas Corpus. Mr. Biddle told me that he was not ready to sponsor any such drastic move as yet. So the problem of U.S. citizens who are also Axis agents remains as is, except so far as overt acts or non-compliance with the law governing registration of foreign propagandists are concerned.

J.F.C.

/

BF

file personal

Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER

I suggest you show the report on Japanese Industrial Conditions by H. U. Pearce to O.N.I. and General Arnold.

F. D. R.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
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January 8, 1942.

REPORT ON JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS BY H.U.PEARCE, GENERAL ELECTRIC REPRESENTATIVE IN TOKYO, 1924-1941.

George Walker of this unit reports an interview with Pearce, in which the following observations were made by ~~a~~ this business man with long experience of Japanese industry:

1) Dissent exists from the present regime among naval officers and business men;

2) Japanese workmen are pretty efficient and Japanese industry muddles through pretty well;

3) Japan must be completely beaten before there can be a rational order in the Far East;

4) He recommends that we bomb the bridges across the Tamagawa River between ~~Tokyo~~ Tokyo and ~~Kawasaki~~ Kawasaki;

5) He doubts that Japan can produce more than 5,000 planes a year.

J.F.C.

Japan

Walker

January 7,1941.

This report is based on a talk today with H.U.Pearce, vice president of the International General Electric Co, who has been a vice president and General Director of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. in Tokyo, since 1924. Since then the company, in which General Electric Co. has a minority interest, has grown in capital from Yen 50,000,000 to Yen 200,000,000 and in personnel from 10,000 to 50,000 employees. He is an American citizen and expresses his wish to aid the U.S. in any way possible. Outstanding points made were;

1. In his opinion any revolutionary movement will come as the result of jealousy between the Army and the Navy. The Army, he explained, represents the more radical element and the Navy the conservatives, or real blue bloods of the Nipponese social set-up.

2. Pearce soft-pedals the popular belief that all Japanese are inclined to deify their emperor. He holds that they look to their Emperor more as the Father of their country and give him their loyalty more on that basis.

3. The more intelligent and educated Japanese, he says, have admitted to him privately, that Japan's entry into the War can mean nothing more in the end than her economic finish but, because of the strict surveillance over all subjects, all the educated Japanese can do about it is to talk confidentially among themselves and with the very few Americans in whom they have complete confidence.

4. Pearce says that as a nation, despite the Pearl Harbor attack whilst diplomatic negotiations were being carried on as a blind, the Japanese is as honest as any other nation.

5. He expressed the opinion that the average American has a wrong impression about the Jap as a workman. The Jap, he says, will learn to be a good mechanic and, being industrious will produce efficiency quotas by working long hours. He is not as efficient individually as the average American workman but he must not be underestimated as he generally manages to muddle through on any project undertaken.

6. The average Japanese business man will side with the more conservative Navy group, when and if a fight with the Army group comes to a head and he suggests that it will be the Navy and the Business men who will prevent Japan from becoming completely demoralized when the war is over.

7. Japan must be beaten completely, he says, if we expect to bring a rational order into the Far East after the War. Then he recommends cooperation with the remnants of the Navy group and Japanese business representatives for formative work.

8. He suggested that when the US is ready to bomb military objectives in Japan one spot not to be overlooked is the main bridge across the Tamagawa River between Tokyo and Kawasaki where there is a large radio plant, a subsidiary of the Japanese G. E. Company employing 10,000 workers and operating on a 24 hour daily schedule . Other strategic plants are located in the area . Other bridges across the river should also be attended to.

9. Pearce expressed doubts that the Japanese , while producing planes much more efficient than they had been expected to make, can produce 5,000 planes in a year. He said that this was wholly a guess on his part and apt to be far from the facts, because the Japanese have been extremely successful in hiding all of their military and naval activities.

Your reporter was impressed by Pearce as a representative American business man who views the Japanese situation shrewdly and is not to be swayed by expressing opinions flavored or even affected by a desire to give the impressions desired by the interviewer. He keeps his emotions well in the background.

In all fairness to the Japanese he called attention to the fact that in most cases where the Japs have copied American merchandise and shipped it to the United States at prices much under American price levels the orders have always come from American buyers. For that he suggested that the Jap should not be too severely criticised.

All salaries, wages, and increases in wither must be approved by the Japanese Government and there is evidence that child labor is growing throughout the country. There are no laws against child labor and Pearce reports that the Japanese put their youngsters to work at an early age.

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January 22, 1942.

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH F.C.MUNN, OTIS ELEVATOR CO. FAR EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE (CHINA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, DUTCH EAST INDIES)

George Walker, of this unit, submits the attached report of an interview with Munn, who returned to the U.S. in September, 1941. Salient points of the discussion include the following:

1) The Japanese are preparing for permanent occupation in Pekin and Tientsin--permanent barracks and other public works, intermarriage with Chinese, control of railway personnel, buying into Chinese business, etc.

2) The Chinese will take a bloody revenge, with atrocities as terrible as those inflicted on them by the Japanese.

3) The Japanese Army and Navy must be smashed, Japan must be taught a lesson on her own home grounds, with ruthless methods. After which, Japanese business groups may take over and rehabilitate the country.

4) Little development of Communism is noted in China; there are traces of subversive attitudes by Japanese returned from America, who cannot stand the repressive methods and archaic living conditions in Japan after experience of American standards and ideas.

5) Give China enough munitions and the Chinese will roll the Japanese out of North China.

J.F.C.
J.F.C.

China January 21, 1942.

Walker

This report is based on a talk with Frank Carden Munn, naturalized American, World War veteran, and native of Leech's Creek, Nova Scotia, Canada, where he was born August 28, 1893. Since 1916 he has been employed by Otis Elevator Company and since 1930 has been China , Indo-China, Philippines and Dutch East Indies Zone Manager for the company. He returned to the U.S. in September 1941. Outstanding points in interview follow;

1 -- The Japanese invasion of North China in the vicinity of Pekin and Tsintsin as late as last Summer gives all of the evidences of permanent occupation. Huge breakwaters and levees have been consstructed on the Tan Ku River for control of flood waters, and in soldier-guarded areas close to both cities large warehouse projects of brick and solid roof construction have been erected.

2 -- There have been heavy infiltrations of Japanese business classes into northern China and there already has been a considerable intermarriage between Japanese men and Chinese women of the lower classes.

3 -- In both cities the Japanese business men have bought heavily into large going Chinese business houses and where the Chinese have refused such business unions have confiscated property. In this relation Munn reports that the Japs have preferred to buy in place of confiscating thus indicating that the Nipponese have really put their permanent roots down in those localities. This will make for their more difficult dislodgement.

4 -- In electrified compounds the Japanese have piled up huge stores of grains, soy beans and maize.

5. In regulation of the movements of foreigners, Chinese and even the Japs themselves there is a strict system of military passes even when a merchant may wish to move goods from one part of a city to another.

6. The Railways have been taken over completely by the Japanese with all employees except the most ignorant types of labor being Japanese. In all of the depots and stations all signs are in Japanese, only Japanese is spoken and loudspeakers make train and propaganda announcements all in Japanese.

7. In the business area of Pekin Japanese intrusion has been marked by the razing of flimsy structures formerly owned and operated by Chinese small merchants and strictly utilitarian and more substantial Japanese buildings have been built and occupied by Japs and their families.

8. Munn expressed the opinion that because of the age long veneration of family by the Chinese, when the Japs are beaten

the Chinese will be just as ruthless in wiping out the Nipponese who have attempted to put down permanent roots. He looks for Chinese atrocities just as severe as those inflicted by the Japanese.

9. As far as the contact could observe the last five years in China has seen little if any development of the Communistic movement.

10. There can never be a safe and sane building of the Far East until the Japanese Army and navy and merchant marine have either been smashed or taken away from Japanese domination.

11. When the Japanese have been licked Munn looks for the business element in Japan to dominate and he believes this group will actually do a fair job of rehabilitation . At the same time he warns that the military and naval groups must be completely smashed if there is to be any future peaceful development of the vast potentials of the entire Far East.

Munn emphasized that Japan must be taught her lesson on her own grounds and the methods used against her must be equally as ruthless as the methods she has learned have brought favorable results to her. He expressed the belief that the Japs will expect such treatment and will be surprised if they fail to get it.

As an example of the effect American education of Native Japanese students has had Munn said that a Japanese girl in the Japanese control office in Pekin expressed the desire to return to America where "people really live." He said that he believed this attitude is fairly general among similar students and that in Japan such men and women are showing the effect of the American standard of living by building homes and apartment buildings containing modern plumbing, bathrooms and stoves.

Munn was pessimistic about the length of the Far East War because so much is dependent upon the ability of the United Nations to ship to China munitions of war in sufficient quantities to turn the tide against the Japs. When that flow becomes adequate he expects the Chinese to roll the Japanese out of North China and then exact a peace agreement entirely in the Chinese favor and completely subjugating the Japs.

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J.C
Will you please to see about this after the Press Conference?

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Bill Bullitt
JFC
Carter

January 23, 1942.

REPORT ON CONVERSATION WITH MR. J.B.WEAVER REGARDING THE "SEA OTTER" SITUATION AND RELATED SUBJECTS.

I saw Joe Weaver yesterday and found him burned up and almost ready to spill his story to the Truman Committee. He has an axe to grind but also has on the face of things a legitimate grievance. I intend to pass the facts, so far as I know them, on to Donald Nelson. Outstanding remarks by Weaver included:

1) That the Navy Report, favorable to the "Sea Otter", had been buried on either Secretary Knox's or Joe Powell's desk and he was told by many "insiders" that the whole project had been killed.

2) That the Navy was using the "Normandie", designed as an aircraft carrier, into a troop transport, while four slow Matson liners (22-knots) were being converted into plane-carriers, at great delay.

3) That an urgent contract for ocean-going tugs had been delayed for over a month (the contract called for completion within 30 days), due to red tape over procedure.

4) That Admiral Land of the Maritime Commission had stated on January 21, that the construction program was going splendidly and that America needed no more ship-yards!

5) That the Bureau of Ships in the Navy had refused even to consider suggestions for simplifying sub-chaser, motor-torpedo boat designs, which would speed construction and reduce costs without impairing the essential characteristics.

J.F.C.

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January 26, 1942.

REPORT ON "SEDITION" AMONG THE SOUTH BOSTON IRISH.

As instructed, I referred the reports of sedition in South Boston to House Majority Leader John McCormack. Herewith attached is a report on McCormack's comments. The principal points he stressed were:

1) The only really dangerous man in South Boston is Francis P. Moran, who has been active in circulating Viereck's material, is violently anti-British and a strong Coughlinite. McCormack said Moran might not kill anybody himself but might easily incide somebody else to have a try at assassination.

2) South Boston is better now than ever in McCormack's memory. He says he actually feels lonesome without the customary deluge of bitter and abusive letters, threats, etc.

3) The Cardinal and the Church as a whole have no part in present agitation. David Walsh is doing a good deal of demagogic speaking, Henry Cabot Lodge is trying to trim, but the Church is going along with the country and the Coughlinite following, which was at onme time 16,000 paid-up members of Social Justice, has dwindled to a small and manageable minority.

J.F.C.

Two weeks ago the Boston Police Commissioner moved in and closed all the meetings of the Christian Fronters and others. These meetings will not be held any more and while they drew from 300 to 500, the Majority Leader never took them at all seriously. However, he says Francis P. Moran is a thoroughly dangerous man. McCormack knows his family and says they are all right but Francis is a "dough" man, has been active in circulating Viereck's books, is violently anti-British and most everything else. Is a Coughlin follower.

Moran, the Majority leader says, should be taken before a couple of doctors and put away for the duration. He does not fear what Moran will do himself but is apprehensive about what he might incite some weak minded, fanatical person to do. He might not kill but could easily incite someone else to kill.

In this district (South Boston) which is the district of John McCormack, there were at one time 16,000 paid up followers of Social Justice. In the last election McCormack's opponent received 19,000 votes to 44,000 for the Congressman at the height of the bitterness over war.

McCormack says that any man going into the district might get an impression such as your friend got. But he also says there is no district in the nation, at this time, so solidly behind the President. He says that Senator Walsh feeds those who like to be fed rot and he says further it is inspired by Roosevelt hatred and that Walsh and his cohorts in the Senate are just waiting for opportunities to start their old sniping again.

He says further that Lodge has been carrying water on both shoulders; that he is "a boy in a man's job".

Now about the Church. We must go back to the last election. McCormack was some worried. Old friends of his, who knew him as boy, came around with

the old Irish question. McCormack had taken a ride for introducing the Lend-Lease bill. Here is how he explains it all. Two friends came in one evening and started "Now Johnny McCormack why did you do this and why did you do that?" So he listened and encouraged the lady to go all out against the British Empire. They went into all the abuses of the British against the Irish and even further. McCormack agreed. When the lady was exhausted McCormack started. He asked what would happen if Hitler took England. He said his and their affections were first to America and then if any were left over they were to Ireland. This was agreed. Then he said,"Do you think Hitler will leave Ireland alone?"

They said, "No, he would appoint an Irish Dictator probably."

"Do you want that?" McCormack asked.

"Well", the lady said, "I have never gone that far in thought. Of course not".

McCormack says this about tells the story of those in Congress and out. Isolationists he means.

Word had spread around Boston just before the last election that the clergy were prepared to go out against the President and McCormack in Sunday-before-election sermons. McCormack was worried about it not only because of the threat but because of the effect of the church butting in. He went to see the secretary to the Cardinal and told him it would be a tragic mistake if, which was probable, only ten percent of the clergy mentioned anything about politics. The Cardinal was advised and that afternoon, Saturday, sent out word via telephone calls that no priest was to mention even remotely, the President or politics. In fact they were asked to base their sermons on parts of a poem written by the Cardinal himself.

At no time in Boston has the Church taken a stand on war. The Cardinal makes his own statements but McCormack says it is generally understood that politically the Cardinal is a Republican and that is enough for the effect on Democratic Irishmen. In addition to McCormack this same issue was taken up with the Cardinal's office by Judge Byrnes of Boston.

Now McCormack says that at the last election when things did not seem so good for him because of the bitterness of the war question and the attacks upon him by pressure groups, he sensed a feeling of doubt in the minds of the people --even those who voiced sentiments in a vigorous manner. Well, he was right and what sentiments were expressed were almost without exception anti-British.

Since December 7, McCormack says it has all disappeared and that he actually feels lonesome. now. There seems to be no more letters of attack and his district is loyal and united.

At one stage of the game he says the Jesuits were not right. And he says the Cardinal has actually only guessed wrong this once. Says he is not like Beckman, Curley or some of the others. McCormack received a letter one day from a priest acquaintance. He was derided for action in favor of war. So he answered the letter something like this: In 1920, the Bishops of the United States laid down some suggestions on social improvements. At the time they were "almost communistic" in nature. Well, in 1940, 90 percent of the recommendations were law and the Bishops were reactionary by that time. He laid out the Encyclicals of Leo and said here is what you have in the program espoused by the President and what is more they have come about.

The priest answered him and apologized. Said, "You know Congressman, we priests waken some mornings cranky and cross and like everyone else, take it out

on our Congressmen".

McCormack says frankly that Coughlin is a dictator and he went back into Reformation history for an answer to the antics of the Michigander. Mc Cormack thinks they all, the dictators, must generate hate and have front. Hitler took the master race. Coughlin took a united Christian front -- save Christianity -- and the Communists had the poor.

McCormack says a few years ago he was waiting to see the President when John Lewis came in. They sat and talked about the Guffey bill. Finally Lewis said, "Congressman, you have a fine future before you ------ if you play ball with the right people". The Majority leader says that was all he needed. He knew Lewis meant Lewis and that the mind of John Lewis had been exposed to him for an important second and it was the mind of a dictator.

At the time of the last election Coughlin made a radio appeal for the defeat of McCormack. When McCormack won Coughlin sent word he would like to see him. He wanted to endorse him. McCormack sent word back that when Coughlin publicly endorsed Roosevelt, McCormack would be glad to call.

Here is a sample of the loyalty in Boston (South). McCormack had a nephew who was captain of his school's football team. He enlisted and out of a squad of 24 young men, 20 others went along with him. The other three were turned down.

/

BF
Carter

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January 27, 1942.

PROGRESS REPORT ON FREE FRENCH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE IN MEXICO.

As instructed, I discussed confidentially with Nelson Rockefeller the possibility of utilizing the Free French Intelligence Service in Mexico.

There are about 6,000 French in Mexico; they are residents of long standing (25-30 years) for the most part; they run dry-goods and department stores; their business and family interests are in the New World and so they are relative immune from Vichy-Axis blackmail. I imagine that they were organized before the war as part of the Deuxieme Bureau. At any rate, Irwin reports and M.I.D. confirms that they are the best organized Anti-Axis intelligence group in this Hemisphere, and being European Latins they avoid the Latin-American hostility to Anglo-Saxons. We are not now getting the benefit of their information due in part to the State Department's lack of enthusiasm for the Free French.

Rockefeller told me that he had sent Peter Dewey (son of the Illinois Congressman-at-large) to London to see DeGaulle. Dewey travelled as correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. He saw DeGaulle after the St. Pierre-Miquelon incident and reported that DeGaulle was willing to put his intelligence at our disposal and would not ask a political quid pro quo in the form of recognition. Dewey also confirmed what seems to be common knowledge in Intelligence circles, that Free French headquarters at London, New York and presumably Mexico City are suspect. Gestapo or Vichy agents have undoubtedly been planted in these focal points and the French accordingly are distrustful of each other where they are not fighting each other for power or prestige. It is easier for them to trust a good American than to trust one another.

M.I.D. tells me and Rockefeller agrees that O.N.I. feels the same way about it: that Western Mexico is a greater peril than Southern

California. The Sierra cuts the narrow coastal strip off from the hinterland and the roads through the ranges are few, bad and easily defended. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which serves the coast, could be cut off at north and south by blowing up a few bridges and then could be used as a shuttle by invaders. There are many stretches of flat, hard-packed sandy beaches, which could be used as landing-fields. Abundant food and water could supply an invading force. Most important would be the political effect of a Japanese landing in Mexico proper. Col. Gwynn, in charge of Mexican intelligence for the Army, believes we should utilize the Free French as well as the American ranchers and miners to supplement our intelligence from this vital area.

After discussion with Rockefeller he asked me to see you and discuss this possibility. Instead of dealing through the Free French bottle-necks at London, Washington or Mexico City, we should establish field contacts with the Free French Intelligence in Mexico and elsewhere in Latin America if this method proves of value. The thought was that the Rockefeller Committee should send Curtis Munson down as its nominal representative for cultural or social (health, diet) relationships. Munson should scout out the ground on the ground and then send up here for a "task force" if he needs assistance in covering the ground discreetly. His mission would be to establish practical intelligence relationships on such a basis that he and his "task force" could pull out swiftly, leaving the flow of Free French intelligence in the hands of the F.B.I. and the other intelligence services. Mr. Rockefeller was most anxious to avoid crossing wires with the F.B.I. (as am I) and wished me to discuss this whole project with you, before proceeding further. He is ready to act the moment your approval is indicated.

J.F.C.

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PSF
Carter

January 28, 1942.

REPORT ON TARGETS FOR ARMY AND NAVY AIR FORCES ON THE JAPANESE ISLANDS.

Following your instructions to advise O.N.I. and General Arnold of air-targets indicated in a recent report from Mr. H. U. Pearce, I asked George Walker, of this unit, to check back over his business contacts for further suggestions for targets.

Herewith attached are two memoranda on conversations between Walker and H.U.Pearce of International General Electric and Sven Dithmer, Japan representative for General Motors, respectively. These memoranda list a considerable number of air-targets, including their own plants.

Copies of these memoranda have been given to O.N.I. and to General Arnold.

J.F.C.

epan (Military Objectives) January 26, 1942.

Walker

H. U. Pearce, vice President , International General Electric Company and General Director of the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company, Tokyo, Japan, since 1924, is the source for the following suggested points and plants to be bombed from the air;

Kawasaki, midway between Yokahama and Tokyo, where the Tamagawa River empties into Tokyo Bay, is large industrial center with a large number of fabricating and other manufacturing plants. The Republic Steel Company, Osano Steel Mills, Trucsan Steel's Japanese Company and many other mahufactories all engaged in War production, lie along the Gulf coast and cluster about a double railroad bridge and a highway bridge across the Tamagawa. He suggests that all of these be bombed. The G.E. radio plant is not far from the railroad bridge.

Tsurumi about 10 miles inland from Kawasaki is the site of the Niisan Auto Company (producer of tanks and other war machines-- peace time Ford of Japan)

Shinagawa, one of the suburbs of Tokyo and not over three miles by interurban railroad, is one of the busiest of Japanese Army entrainment depots with many sidings and shielded from the main rail by board fences.

Not more than 4 or 5 miles south of Tokyo on the Bay bearing the City's name lies three or four small islands on which there remain some obsolete fortifications. These serve to locate to the airman the approximate shore location of the Western Electric Radio and communication manufacturing plant.

At Yokahama the entire waterfront and harbor facilities should be excellent military objectives for bombing, Pearce says, and the same is true of Tokyo. At Yokahama he suggests that the Shell Oil and Standard Oil tank farms located at Surumi, a suburb 3 miles from the center of the city on the interurban line show prove easy targets to hit and that all of the area along the coast in both directions for several miles is well filled with industrial plants.

In the event that the main line of the railroad were bombed efficiently he called attention to a branch line running to Takasaki lying 25 to 30 miles nowthwest of Tokyo, which might be used as a back door of communications.

He recommended that the port of Nagasaki , on Kyushu Island be bombed heavily as it is one of Japan's busiest harbors. Also that special attention should be paid , if possible to Shimonoseki Strain, lying between the states of Yamaguchi and Fukuoka. Most of Jap sea traffic to China and the East Indies sail through the Straits.

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~~Suggested~~ Targets for bombing suggested today (monday) by Sven Dithmer, Japan representative for General Motors Export Corp. , who is now in the United States ~~follow~~.

He recommends as a prime objective the main railroad line extending from Moji to Kure to Kobe to Kyoto, Nagoya, Yokahama and Tokyo. For the most part the line skirts the seacoast except for about 75 miles when it runs inland from Osaka to Nagoya with a branch running to Gifu and in many sections would be vulnerable to long range naval shelling as well as aerial bombardment. The entire length of the system is heavily tunnelled and at certain points is greatly exposed along the seacoast cliffs.

Dithmer suggested that the Yokusuka Naval Base about 10 miles south east of Yokahama is approachable by sea and he was never able to find that the Japanese have any anti-aircraft rifles installed for its protection.

As a second Naval Base objective he recommends consideration ofHiroshima on the Inland Sea about 15 miles from Kure. This would be more difficult to approach as planes would have to fly over the island of Honshu or the island of Shikoku from the North and the South respectively or the island of Kyushu on the South west.

He reports fairly good roads (but not heavily enough ballasted for military purposes) between Kobe and Osaka, Osaka and Kyoto, Yokahama and Tokyo, and an almost completed road between Kobe and Moji. The last named is especially vulnerable to attack in Dithmer's opinion, just South of Kobe where it runs near the edge of shore line cliffs.

Specific objectives suggested in Kobe were;

1. The elevated line of the railroad which runs on a steel trestle through the city.

2. All dock and harbor facilities on the Inland Sea side of the city.

3. A large steel plant plainly discernible from the air and three miles North East from the center of the city in the general direction of Osaka on the sea shore.

4. The Dunlop Rubber factory less than half a mile inland from the steel plant. All of this shore line, he reports is fairly well dotted with small industrial plants.

5. Kobe's dribking water reservoir is located on the hill behind the city but is partly in the city limits. Blowing it up would flood a large section of the city.

Midway between Kobe and Osaka lies the City of Nishinomiya and a mile further East a river at the mouth of which is a large aeroplane factory, Jap Government run. On the Osaka side of the same rivermouth is a large power gen rating plant (steam) identifiable by four or five high stacks or chimneys.

Within 5 or 6 miles of Osaka (this means the center of the city) lies Amagasaki between the railroad and vehicular traffic road and the sea. It is a large center for the manufacture of high speed tools--one of the few on the Japanese Islands.

Osaka objectives include;

1. The entire harbor side of the city is industrial and on the harbor side is a large airfield.

2. In the center of the city lies Osaka Castle surrounding which are many barracks for the 4th Jap Army Division . The Castle is headquarters for the Division.

3. The Genera Motors plant is 9 miles from the center of the city in a south easterly direction.

4. Many bridges span rivers and canals at Osaka and these should all be objectives as should all dock and harbor facilities including shipyards and iron and steel plants along the seacoast.

Alng the river from Osaka to Kyoto are several important factories, among them being a large battery plant easily seen from the air and about 18 miles from Kyoto.

At Nagoya, third largest city i n Japan the entire area is well covered with industrial plants with an especially large automobile plant lying 10 miles east of the City on the main railroad line

Fifteen miles from Gifu there are scattered industrial plants all working on war materials and near Gifu there is an important railroad bridge across a river.

At Yokahama the major objective in Dithmer's opinion would be the harbor installations and all of the waterfront which is without discernible anti-aircraft protection of any nature.

The entire shore line between Yokahama and Tokyo, he reports is well covered by various industrial plants, including the Ford Factory, Republic Steel, Nissan Autos, Tokyo Electric and many others.

He drew attention to the fact that at Kawasaki the railroad bridge across the Tamagawa River , actually is two bridges about 200 yards apart, with one being used ostensibly by the interurban street railway lines. A third bridge for highway traffic should also be a prime objective, he said, as wrecking of all three would greatly disrupt [redacted] traffic on one of Japan's most important transportation arteries.

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January 29, 1942.

REPORT ON MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN JAPAN.

Attached herewith is a report on bombing-targets in Japan, submitted by George Walker of this unit, on the basis of an interview with Charles Grandegerard, former Far Eastern head of the Otis Elevator Co.

Copies of this report are also being sent to O.N.I. and General Arnold.

J.F.C.

Japan (Military Objectives) January 28,1942.
Walker

The source for the following bombing targets in Japan was Charles Grandegerard, for many years head of the Far Eastern activities of the Otis Elevator Company. He has been previously reported upon along general lines.

Moji-Nagasaki ferry. This is a passenger ferry across the narrow strait separating one Japanese Island from another and serves the terminals of the Japanese Imperial Railways. Plainly visible from the air.

Nagasaki--principal southermost harbor of Japan. Harbor works and shipyards vulnerable to attack and easily seen from the air.

Moji -- The Yawata Steel Works, largest in Japan, plainly discernible due to stacks of many blast furnaces and Bessemer converters. Should be seen at night due to glare from converters and stacks. (In this connection it was recommended that our intelligence services contact one Charles E. Michnick, employed for some years in Japan by the United Engineering Corporation and George T. Ladd Co., Inc of Pittsburgh. This man taught Japanese engineers how to build plants at Moji, in Korea and Manchuria. Grandgerard believes that he would be an excellent contact for military information.)
The Yawata Steel Works are between three and 4 miles inland and North East of the City proper. Large slag heaps will also serve to identify the plant from the air.

Kobe -- The naval base at [redacted] Sasebo has complete modern shipbuilding ways and basins and huge storage warehouses. Also a great deal of the heavier types of ammunition are made at the base where Otis Elevator installed special slow moving elevators on which large calibre shells and bombs were loaded. At this base which covers a large area near Kobe the finished ammunition was taken 18-20 miles in a northerly direction to a large storage plant which Grandgerard said he could not give identification about.

Tokyo -- This City could be completely knocked out if bombs were dropped on the mains carrying water to the City from the North. He could not spot these mains except in the Suburb of Omori where through accident he saw workmen repairing a 12 or 14 inch main that had burst. It was plainly an important main and ran in a due north and South direction in Omori indicating that the reservoirs must lie to the north of the city. The importance of the water system as a military objective , he explained, was indicated a year ago when Tokyo suffered from a water scarcity and use of water was limited in office buildings above the first floor and in residences to one hour a day. From information secured from Japanese workmen in the Otis Plant Grandgerard estimates that the reservoir must lie between 15 and 20 miles West of North from the City of Tokyo.
He urges consideration of all of the bridges across the Yamagawa River as prime targets and expressed the opinion that their

destruction would paralyze transportation between the important cities of Tokyo and Osaka as well as between Tokyo and Yokahama and Tokyo and the industrial area lying across the river from Tokyo. He also advised that the railroad offers a fine target and doubts that efficient use could be made of another mountain line leading westward from Tokyo if the main line were bombed. The mountain line has steep grades and in many sections is single tracked and poorly balasted.

An important object in Tokyo proper, he said, would be the sprawling tank farms and refineries of the Standard Oil Company, the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, Texas Company and the Nippon Oil Company which adjoin each other at Tsurumi about five miles from the center of the City. These tank farms are plainly seen from the air.

Yokahama -- Between Yokahama and Tokyo the seashore is largely filled-in land--for a distance of 25 miles -- and the entire distance is given over to industrial manufacturing with deep water to all of the dockage facilities of the many plants. Indiscriminate bombing of the entire seacoast would greatly cripple the Japanese war munitions machine.

Sendai -- North of Tokyo is the jumping off place for one of the main Japanese ammunition dumps. These dumps are located in foothills 18 to 20 miles directly North of Sendai. Elaborate inclined railways rise from a huge flat plain -- extremely muddy and no good for aviation purposes in wet weather-- along the side of the foothill and at various elevations vast concrete storehouses have been built into the side of the hill. About four levels are so equipped.

Four of these elevators indicate the size of the dump.

Osaka -- The entire city should be flattened as manufacturing is scattered throughout the entire area.

Nagoya -- A large airplane factory is plainly seen from the air.

(In this connection Grandgerard suggested that one Steinman, who spent a considerable time in Japan teaching the Japanese how to produce planes, should be contacted either at the Douglas plant or the Wright plant -- their headquarters offices should be able to identify him.) He helped the Japs to build the Nakajuna airplane plant at [redacted] North of Tokyo and the plant at Nagoya. Grandgerard said that in the last year the Japs have stepped up their aviation manufacturing and that he had heard before leaving Japan that three or four new plants were under construction. He warned against underestimation of the Japanese plane building capacity and said that it would be limited only by their inability to obtain roller and ball bearings and electrical equipment.

####

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

File Personal

PSF Carter

January 29, 1942.

REPORT ON BUCHMANITE ACTIVITIES IN ARMY MEDICAL CENTER.

Attached herewith, with supporting evidence, is a report on a recent Buchmanite (Oxford Group) program held last Sunday in the Army Medical Center at the invitation of the "Commanding General".

British Intelligence is highly suspicious of Frank Buchman and his "Moral Rearmament" program, believing that Buchmanism is linked to Nazi intrigues and promotes defeatism and Quislings.

This report is submitted merely as a matter of information.

J.F.C.

Janu ry 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM ON MORAL REARMAMENT MEETING IN WASHINGTON

On Sunday January 25 a meeting was held in the Army Medical Center at the invitation of the "Commanding General".

To prove that the program was sponsored by Frank Buchman of the Oxford Group a letter is attached (Exhibit A).

The following notes were obtained by a member of the audience.

The opening scene was a song called "You Can Defend America" which was sung by a chorus. The gist of the whole thing was the handbook "You Can Defend America" (Exhibit B) is the handbook for defense. There was a scene just following this with a song called "The Commanding General and his Lady paid a Visit" which was the reason for the invitation (Exhibit C).

The next scene was called "While Shoppers Sleep". These were people made to look like wax dummies and models putting the booklet in their hand "You Can Defend America" to show that they were all working together and were going by this handbook.

"No Place Like Home" was an Act in two scenes both at the breakfast table. In Scene I the father and son had been out the night before on a bender and they were both in horrible humors; the girl was arguing about a date and everything was just in general confusion. In scene II they all had had a good nights rest and the atmosphere was very pleasand, with no hangovers. The point of this seene was to show the evil of drink.

The next Scene was called "Change on the Range". As the Scene opens there were a lot of cowboys sitting around a fire discussing their various problems. One doesn't get along with his wife; another lost his cattle in a poker game; and another has lost his job. One boy comes back and has been converted to MORAL REARMAMENT converts the others. They all become more peaceful and law abiding citizens. They then start discussing God and sing a song called "Boss in the Sky".

You pull your weight wherever you are for National Unity.

After this Scene a man (not Buchman) came out and spoke of the similar show they are putting on in England called "Giant Other Fellow". The same handbook is used abroad. He also mentioned a book by Daphne du Maurier called "Come Wind, Come Weather".

Then there was a song called "Why don't I change". The gist of this song was: Change ourselves; Don't blame it on the other fellow; Start a movement to stop fumbling, grumbling, and grousing.

The next Scene was called "Making the Wheels Go Round". The Song was called "Are you there". In this Scene the fight between capital and labor was portrayed. A young girl came in called Miss Trust distributing seeds of distrust turning the workers against their boss. The gist of this was that Congress can't vote it; money can't buy it; the only way we can do anything about it is to all get together. They sing a song "Let's get Together".

The next Scene was not on the program. A voice from off stage quoted some of Lincoln's, Jefferson's, and Franklin's best known speeches that brought peace.

The next Scene was called the "Arm Behind the Army". In this they sang "We're the Army of True America". The office, farm, and factory were represented in this scene. The army back of them is MORAL REARMAMENT and this helps them conquer fear and greed.

A Scotchman came out and made a speech on MORAL REARMAMENT to eliminate friction and bottlenecks in the homes as well as in National Defense. Start with yourself then other people will follow. "Rouse the soul of the nation right where they are". Fight apathy. National Unity will come only with drastic changes. National Unity should be in the homes, schools, national organizations, and business.

The last scene was called "America Awake". Rumor should be shot on sight. Gossip is undermining everything. Make up with the people you are made with so that we can all work together. We want have a V for Victory until we have a U for Unity. Hate, and selfishness should be abolished.

To win the War we must secure peace of mind. Make the world a better place in which to live. Morale is as essential as production of materiel.

The A. F. of L. president says all Union workers should have the handbook.

The whole production was very cleverly veiled and two-thirds of people didn't realize that it had one thing to do with BUCHMAN, the OXFORD MOVEMENT, or the MORAL REARMAMENT COMMITTEE.

In talking to Miss Lower and Miss Shackleford found out that when this film was shown to the boys in the hospital they all agreed with the idea of a MORAL REARMAMENT.

Buchman made no appearance at all during the whole performance, although he was in the audience. About eight hundred people were present. They were a most enthusiastic audience. Among prominent backers of the

OXFORD GROUP present were Mrs. George Marshall and Mr. Russell Sard.

Miss Mabel T. Boardman left half way through the performance.

A copy of the program is attached (Exhibit D).

Exhibit D

"You Can Defend America"

A Patriotic Revue for National Defense



ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

Washington, D. C.

★

AT THE INVITATION OF THE
COMMANDING GENERAL

and

WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE
AMERICAN RED CROSS

Sunday, January 25, 1942

"You Can Defend America"

"Napoleon's axiom that 'morale is to materiel as three is to one' has been upset," said General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, recently. "The ratio now stands at six to one."

On the building of national morale depend the success of our production effort, the strength and courage of the civilian population under whatever test may come, and our ability to anticipate the subversive forces and make America impregnable from within as well as from without.

We in America must so live as to make total victory certain. We must so live that our national life may give a pattern of unity and effectiveness—a pattern upon which the world of the future may be built.

In blacked-out cities of the Pacific Coast, in industrial centers and farming communities, "You Can Defend America" has received an overwhelming response. It has also been presented at the request of Civilian Defense Councils in many parts of the country.

Major General Francis B. Wilby, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, said after seeing "You Can Defend America": "I have been deeply impressed by this patriotic revue. Americans can render no greater service at this critical time than to enlist in this morale-building program, carry the spirit of 'You Can Defend America' into every home and community of our country and give constant assurance to the men of the armed services that the nation stands united in their support."

In his foreword to the handbook which inspired this revue, the General of the Armies, John J. Pershing, says: "None can fail fully to endorse its ultimate objective—the preservation of our precious heritage. It invokes the principles of good citizenship and the spirit of '76 and of '17 in this new emergency confronting our great democracy. How each of us can do his part in the home, in industry, in every walk of life, is indicated clearly and forcefully. I commend its message to every American."

SONGS FROM THE PATRIOTIC REVUE

Words and Music by Members of the Cast

"YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA"

China built a big thick wall,
France, the Maginot.
We must find a new defense,
That none can over-throw.
America, the call rings out!
From California right across to Maine,
You and every mother's son can pioneer again.

Ships and guns and planes we need,
Our country to defend.
But we must arm the hearts of men,
To win out in the end.
Banish fear and greed and hate,
Every man and ev'ry family.
Under God we then can build our nation's unity.

CHORUS:

You can defend America,
You've got something to do,
Clean up the nation from bottom to top,
Start with yourself in the home and the shop!
You can defend America,
Nobody will if you don't.
So get going and give,
And we'll all learn to live,
To defend America!

COPYRIGHT 1940

"LET'S GET TOGETHER"

I

Let's get together.
Let's get together and see
In a spirit of honesty whether
We cannot agree.

Problems can vanish
Misunderstandings can flee—
When mistrust and self-interest we banish
You'll find we agree.

Let's get together.
Let's get together and see
In a spirit of honesty whether
We cannot agree.

Problems can vanish
Misunderstandings can flee—
When mistrust and self-interest we banish
You'll find we agree.

Every family worth the name
Will have problems 'till time shall cease.
Honest apology, just the same
Is the high road to honest peace.

Let's get together.
Let's get together and see—
In a spirit of caring and sharing
You'll find we agree.

II

Ever since once in the Garden of Eden
When Adam said Eve was to blame,
All down the centuries history shows
Human nature is just the same.

THAT'S THE BOTTLENECK!

Let's get together.
Let's get together and see
In a neighborly spirit
You'll find that we soon will agree.

COPYRIGHT 1941

"THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY"

Dedicated by special permission to Major General Francis B. Wilby, Superintendent, United States Military Academy, West Point

VERSE 1.

On Main Street and Park Avenue,
On mountains, plains and seas,
We love the old familiar view
Of Old Glory on the breeze.
Each citizen is resolute,
Each has his job to do;
And so Old Glory we salute
While we sing this song to you—

VERSE 2.

Now Uncle Sam wants heart and hand
To arm for every need!
Till every home throughout the land
Shall have conquered fear and greed.
He tells me that he must defend
Our land from sea to sea;
For total strength he must depend
On a high morale in me—

VERSE 3.

America holds Freedom's lamp,
She calls her stalwart men
From home and hearth to ship and camp
To defend her shores again.
And as they rally to her light
To do all she may ask,
A hundred million hearts unite
To support them in their task.

CHORUS:

Oh, we're the arm behind the Army,
We're a hundred million strong;
We're the force behind the Air Force,
All in one formation as we swing along.
Oh, we're the oomph behind the triumph
Of the Khaki and the Blue;
We're a mighty team together,
Uncle Sam will call the signals out for you.

Shout "Hip, hip, hooray!"
We're on our way,
We're looking for you;
In office, farm and factory
You can fight along, too—

Oh, we're the V behind the Navy,
We're on deck to see it through;
We're the arm behind the Army,
We're the breeze behind the Red and White and Blue.

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Program



YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA

★

WHILE SHOPPERS SLEEP

★

NO PLACE LIKE HOME
(In Two Scenes)

★

CHANGE ON THE RANGE

★

MAKING THE WHEELS GO ROUND

★

HOME DEFENSE

★

THE ARM BEHIND THE ARMY

★

THE VOICE OF AMERICA

★

AMERICA AWAKE!
(In Two Scenes)

Morale for Total Victory

Message from MRS. JOHN L. WHITEHURST, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs:

The destiny of America hangs in the balance of a total war. We move uncompromisingly toward total material armament. With equal mastery our people must quickly build the spiritual bastions of defense. "You Can Defend America" gives the secret of morale and how to build it. It gives the moral dynamic that will insure total victory.

Message from MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON:

My husband's light went into every home. I want this new illumination to go to every home in America. Now in the darkness of the world's confusion and despair, the light of this new spirit is multiplying faith in millions of hearts.

★ ★ ★

The General Federation of Women's Clubs wishes to express sincere appreciation to those citizen volunteers who have written and produced "You Can Defend America" and who by their services are contributing greatly to the wartime strength and courage of our nation. The Federation hopes by this showing to point the way for civilian action by communities throughout the nation. It believes this Revue will stimulate that alert and responsible citizenship essential for total victory.

The Federation extends its thanks to the Commanding General of the Army Medical Center, the Field Director of the American Red Cross and other Post authorities through whose courtesy this special presentation has been made possible, and who have given time and service in helping with the arrangements. The Federation also acknowledges the hospitality of many public-spirited citizens who have opened their homes to members of the cast of "You Can Defend America" and thanks the management of the Mayflower Hotel for their generous cooperation.

Exhibit C

THE COMMANDING GENERAL

Invites

Mr. and Mrs Claggett

to a Presentation of the Patriotic Revue

YOU CAN DEFEND AMERICA

at

THE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

in the Red Cross House

16th Street near Alaska Ave., N. W.

ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1942

at 3 P. M.

R. S. V. P.

Miss Margaret H. Lower

Red Cross House

Telephone: GEorgia 2620

Please present this card at the door.

Exhibit A

2419 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PSF Carter

January 24, 1942.

My dear Mrs. Clagett,

This is the first time that I have been in Washington since your good letter of November 11th, and I hasten to take this opportunity of inviting you and your husband to a Revue tomorrow, the presentation of which has been arranged by the Commanding General. I enclose a program.

I hope very much that you can both take advantage of this. Should the afternoon performance prove impossible, there is another one at 8.15 p.m.

Looking forward to meeting you both (and I hope tomorrow will be possible for you), and with every good wish,

Believe me,

Sincerely,

Frank N. D. Buchman

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

January 29, 1942.

REPORT ON INTERNAL POLITICS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

George Walker, of this unit, submits the attached report of a conversation with N.G.Buxton, Buenos Aires representative of the Otis Elevator Co. Buxton left B.A. on January 23 and arrived by Pan-Am. clipper on January 27.

Buxton reports that a political coup d'etat is brewing in the Argentine to place three of ex-President General Justox's men in key Cabinet positions. Justo, as leader of the Radical Party, is pro-Ally and is said to be very popular in the Army. In addition to Justo, who would presumably oust Castillo as Acting President, the following men are mentioned as leaders in the coup: former Minister of Foreign Affairs Lamas Saavedra, former Minister of Finance Pinedo, and a certain Hueyo (not otherwise identified in this report).

Buxton asserts that the rank and file of the Argentines are definitely pro-Ally, where the wealtheir classes of the Conservative Party tend to be pro-Axis. He says that Russian successes have caused considerable embarrassment to the Conservatives who preach the doctrine of Hitler's invincibility.

Buxton expects the Justo ~~x~~ coup to take place soon but gave no date.

J.F.C.

Argentine January 28,1942.

Walker

This report is based on a conversation today(Wednesday, January 28, 1942) with Norman George Buxton, British subject, born in Wales in 1889 and for the past 15 years Argentine representative for The Otis Elevator Company. He left Buenos Aires last Friday and reached New York via Pan American Airways. Outstanding points made were;

1. On the eve of his departure Buxton said that from political circles which have been right nearly all the time he heard that a political coup de etat is brewing to place three of General Juste's men in key Cabinet positions. Such a move would mean an immediate swing in sentiment from the present, conservative party pro-Axis stand to the Radical or popular party pro-United States and pro-British position.

2. He said that the recent declaration by the Argentine of a "State of Siege" was only to cover up the recent stealing of the election by the Conservative "Ins".

3. The conservative group represents the people of wealth while the Radical group are the larger mass of Argentines bitterly opposed to the conservative's embracing of the idea of state socialism and pro-Nazi attitude. The latter is openly called the conservative's hedge against a possible Hitler victory.

4. Buxton, who is returning to B.A. in two or three weeks and therefore must remain unidentified as an information source, said that recent Russian successes have caused a lot of confusion in the minds of the conservatives who are bolstering their courage by inferring that instead of being defeated the Nazis are indulging in clever strategy in their extended retreat.

5. General Justo, former Presidente of Argentina, who as president aided materially in the building up of the army and is ~~therefor~~ immensely popular with the troops, is wholly pro-Ally. He is not of the wealthy class or party, having worked himself up through college and into politics, and actually is an Argentine first for his country and then for the Allies. But, despite the fact that the Army is German-trained, it is believed that to a man the force would follow Justo.

6. Lamas Saavedra, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and either Pinedo former Minister of Finance or one Hueyo-- All Justo men are slated for three important cabinet jobs in the expected Coup. Their taking office will be the signal for an exact reversal of the Government's policy regarding the war. If these Justo men do go in even the more important supporters of the conservative group will support him.

7. Discussing the best mediums to be used to put over the good-neighbor plan in the Argentine the contact named first the ~~newspaper~~ newspapers (interests to be bought by US) Second, the motion picture industry; third , booklets and pamphlets and lastly the easing whenever and wherever possible of restrictions on the US manufactured articles most needed in that country.

Among items mentioned were construction steels of all kinds, roller and ball bearings, semi-finished materials of all kinds and other than ferros metal products.

Buxton, in making this last suggestion said that it might look as if he was trying to influence shipments for the benefit of his own business but that recommendation was made because of the fact that shipments if increased only slightly would go far to break down resistance to Nord Americanos. Scattered permits for shipments would be an excellent inter-American good will builder.

Such action would bring immediate results , he said, but if the move is made the United States cannot expect to hold a large volume of the trade which will spring up between Argentina and this country when the war is over. Then, Argentina will sell her wheat and beef to the readiest buyers and the U.S. must be prepared to lose a large part of the trade which may grow out of war time relations.

The newspapers "Nacion" and "Prensa", he reports, are eminently fair in their treatmen of war news and are not dominated to any degree by the present government. The newspaper "Pampero" which is called the Nazi sheet by non-sympathetic Argentines recently had to suspend publication for two days because of anti-United States and Roosevelt articles with the order coming from the pro-Nazi Argentine Government.

Buxton reiterated again and again that the rank and file of Argentines are definitely pro-Ally and gave it as his opinion that only a comparatively short time will elapse before Gen. Justo's Coup will bring about a complete turnabout in the Government's policy. He does not think that Justo will again become Presidente although he may be forced into office by popular demand.

Buxton impressed your reporter as an earnest, honest man who will do anything asked of him to further the cause of the United Nations against Totalitarianism.

#####

PSF Jack Carter Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 31, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

SECRETARY OF STATE:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND

RETURN FOR MY FILES.

F.D.R.

Memo from Jay Franklin Carter, 1/28/42
re: Progress report on West Coast Japanese
problem.

file BF Jack Carter

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 31, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

Carter talked with you the other day about Trinidad and you suggested he take it up with Edgar Hoover. He has been unable to arrange an appointment with the latter because he is so busy and is leaving town he cannot see Jack Carter. Carter wants to know if it is all right to see Hoover's assistant, Mr. Tamm.

G.

Withdrawal Sheet 2/6/42

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

BF Carter

file Confidential

February 2, 1942.

REPORT ON FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK AREA.

The attached letter from George Walker of this unit describes a recent incident involving apparent Fifth Column activity, already reported to the F.B.I. office in New York City.

A taxi-driver was approached by a couple of men, one of whom was in the uniform of a U.S.Army major, and offered him a job at Pier 58 Brooklyn, where he was to be paid $10 a day to help carry 3,500 bodies of those killed at Hawaii from the ship in sacks to coffins on the pier. The garrulousness of taxi-drivers is so notorious that this was a way of planting a rumor. F.B.I. confirmed that the same report had cropped up elsewhere in New York.

J.F.C.

40-24 Ithaca St.,
Elmhurst, N.Y.,
January 31, 1942.

Dear John;

The following atrocious story came to my notice a few minutes ago and I felt that you should know of it although I gave the facts over the telephone to our friend F. who I believe will follow it up.

One of our New York contacts who has had a considerable amount of espionage and counter-espionage experience abroad worked late last night and on leaving his office walked over to the taxicab stand on the East side of Broadway opposite the end of Rector Street.

He stepped in the cab operated by a driver whose name is Cohen , who he has used several times.

Cohen told him that another of the regular drivers on the same stand was approached yesterday evening by a man in the uniform of a USArmy Major about 50 years old and a civilian about 60. Cohen saw the two talking to the other driver.

When they had left the other driver the latter told Cohen that they had offered him a job at Pier 58 Brooklyn where he was to be paid $10 a day to carry bodies of those killed at Hawaii from the ship in sacks to coffins on the pier.
The reason given for the chance to do the work was xx that New York longshoremen had refused to do it and the Army was finding it difficult to get men to do it.

The story was so fantastic, in that the taxi driver said that the major and the civilian has said some 3,500 bodies had to be moved, that he called me on the chance that it was Fifth Column activity practiced to break down civilian morale. The average New York taxi driver as you know is a regular old washerwomen for any kind of gossip and would make an excellent distribution medium for such rumor.

On reporting to F. He told me that the same story had been reported to him in other localities in nyc.

Because Cohen told our contact he personally had seen the supposed Major and Civilian talking to the other driver, and F. had similar reports I felt that the matter should be passed along to you for whatever disposition you decide to give it.

I think that F. will send out a man to talk with the taxi driver but of course have no way of knowing.

Best regards, George

PSF
Carter

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
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"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

File Confidential

February 2, 1942.

REPORT ON AIR-TARGETS IN JAPAN.

George Walker, of this unit, submits two additional reports from R.D.Manigal of Westinghouse Electric and from James Conrad of Republic Steel, respectively, suggesting additional air-targets in Japan.

Copies of these reports have been sent to State, O.N.I. and M.I.D.

J.F.C.

January 31, 1942.

Japan.

Walker

Bomb targets suggested in this report came from R. D. Manigal, of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, interviewed Friday January 31, 1942.

He suggested that a crippling of the power plants of Tokyo, Yokahama and Osaka, would immediately freeze the war industry of those busy sections of Japanese war industrial activity. These systems, he reports, are all interconnected and while damage to receiving and distributing stations would cause temporary trouble direct hits on power plants would preclude rapid repairs and be preferable.

In this connection he suggested that we contact Kirk Fowler of the International General Electric Company in Schenectady, N.Y., as Fowler taught the Japanese how to install many of their largest generating units and actually worked on the installations. (Other prospects have suggested this man as a valuable contact and his name is mentioned in preceding reports. He later represented New York and other American banking groups who had loaned construction money for the building of these generating plants and doubtless has been at the exact locations fairly recently, according to Manigal.

Manigal, who is an American went to Japan in connection with railroad and transportation problems and he recommends that the Japanese Imperial Railroad main line along the Inland Seacoast will be an excellent and easily spotted bomb target. He discounts the ability of the Japanese to switch any large tonneage over to their mountain lines in the event that there is successful bombing of the main line.

In this connection he reports that the Tokido branch running through the mountains and by Fugiyama is old and full of heavy grades and therefore incapable of handling any heavy traffic.

He recommends also the indiscriminate bombing of all chief harbors on the islands of Honshu and Kyushu as the Japs depend largely on all of their large ports as embarcation points for all military movements.

####

Targets

January 30, 1942.

Walker

Japanese targets for bombing suggested in this report grew out of a talk with James Conrad of the Republic Steel Company, previously reported upon. Specific suggestions follow;

1. Demolition of the Japanese Imperial Railroad at almost any point on the main seacoast line would deal a crippling blow at one of the Jap's most necessary transportation facilities.

2. Bombing of any of the main highways between the leading cities, should be the secondary objective, according to this contact.

3. Indiscriminate bombing of almost any part of the southeastern coast line of the Island of Honshu would probably mean the injuring or the crippling of some type of Japanese war effort as even the smallest hamlets are engaged in some kind of war work. Moji and Nagasaki on the island of Kyushu are also indicated and the suggestion was made that all of the principal harbor facilities of Tokyo, Yokahama, Osaka and Kobe should be considered as prime objectives.

4. The contact recommended specifically bombing of the railroad, interurban line and highway bridges crossing the Tamagawa River where there is a large industrial development and a general bombing of the entire coast line between Yokahama and Tokyo, which, he said, is almost solidly built up with such factories as Ford, the Nippon Auto Co, General Electric plants and numerouswar plants of the Japanese Government making everything from airplane rivets to turbo-generators and diesel motors.

5. Regarding airplane capacity Conrad warned that the Japanese must not be discounted too complacently and that while it may be true that they are short of roller and ball bearings and adequate electrical equipment such as generators and other precision instruments, as far as bearings are concerned they have been importing huge quantities for many years and must have a large supply on hand.

Regarding bearings, Conrad suggested that G. Guston, former Japanese representative for the S.K.F Manufacturing Company with headquarters in Philadelphia would probably have valuable military information. Guston is a Swede and , according to Conrad is now on the Pacific Coast, either in Hollywood, Los Angeles or San Francisco. He suggested that Guston could be contacted through the S.K.F. Philadelphia headquarters .

#####

February 2, 1942

Jack Carter
BF Folder 5-42

MEMORANDUM ON U. S. S. R.

The following confidential information dated January 31 was received yesterday by Jan Drojohowski from Polish Ambassador Kot in Kuibyshev. These notes supplement previous Memoranda received through the same channel.

"Roosevelt's message strengthened the spirits of our people here in the faith that the will of nations and the slogans of freedom will be respected."

"The Soviets do not recognize Polish citizenship to any Jew and refuse them visas to Palestine or to anywhere. They consider them as Soviet citizens if they lived on the territory of so-called Western Ukrainia and White Ruthenia on November 1, 1939, when the Supreme Soviet annexed these territories to the U.S.S.R.

This also applies to Ukrainians and White Ruthenians, who are not admitted to the Polish Army.

The Soviets firmly claim the incorporation of Lithuania and are forcing Britain to recognize the following border: From Polagi to the Curzon Line through half of Bukovina to the Romanian border of 1914.

The Jews are distressed. Those who were in the past least friendly toward Poland now desire either to join the Polish Army or to return to their homes in Lwów, Pinsk, Rowne, etc."

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BF
Carter file
Confidential

"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

Fabruary 4, 1942.

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH M. DE LA CHEVALERIE (BELGIAN CONSUL, NEW YORK)

Attached herewith is a report from George Walker of this unit, communicating an interview with the Belgian Consul at New York together with a rough-map of possible bomb-targets in Japan.

Copies of this report--without the map--are being sent to State, ONI. and General Arnold.

J.F.C.

Jap Targets February 3, 1942.

Walker

The following military objectives were suggested today in an interview with Guy Daufresne de la Chevalerie, Consul of Belgium in the Consulate at 680 Fifth Avenuem, New York. He was a resident of Tokyo, Japan from 1931 to December 1940 when he came to New York and soon became the Belgian Vice Consul from which post he has recently been promoted. He is the son of Gen. de la Chevalerie , second in command of Free Belgian Forces, who himself has spent some time in Japan.

Guy as a Belgian Naval officer joined the Belgian Army flying school and won his wings just before the Belgian Navy was abandoned being one of three naval officers who so won their wings.

With the abandonment of the Navy he was assigned to staff duty in Africa and in 1931 was sent to Tokyo to keep a close check on steel and steel product allotments in Japan.

When he arrived in Tokyo hedecided to continue flying and joined what was then called the Haneda Flying School , located on the right bank of the Tamagawa River between Tokyo and Yokahama.

Shortly after his flying lessons began the chief officer of the school had a side-slip crack-up on a poor take-off and de la Chevalerie managed to pull the officer from the burning plane. This promoted a friendship and out of it the Belgian was asked to teach Japanese students the rudiments of blind flying.

This he did for about three years with instruments of the crudest kind and he was therefore the only alien civilian flier allowed t to continue at the field when it was rechristened in b1933 The Nippon Flying School where primary instruction was given to young Japanese who upon getting their wings were then assigned either to the Imperial Japanese Army or Navy Air Arms.

In 1934 theJapanese said "So Sorry. You may no longer fly here," and grounded de la Chevalerie.

In 1935 at a dinner party one FlueOberst Nimitz, a Nazi officer who had taken over Japanese military flying mentioned complacency the success the Japanese were having with a diesel aviation motor he had brought from Germany which had been rushed into production.

Definite location of the Nippon Air Field follows;

From Tokyo Bay the field lies on the right bank of the Tamagawa River and is easily seen from the air. directly inland and adjoining the field is a huge machine shop where all planes located at the field, where there are also accommodations for seaplanes, are serviced. This plant has four stacks arranged as indicated on the accompanying sketch drawn by de la Chevalerie.

He urges wholesale bombing of the seacoast for thirty-

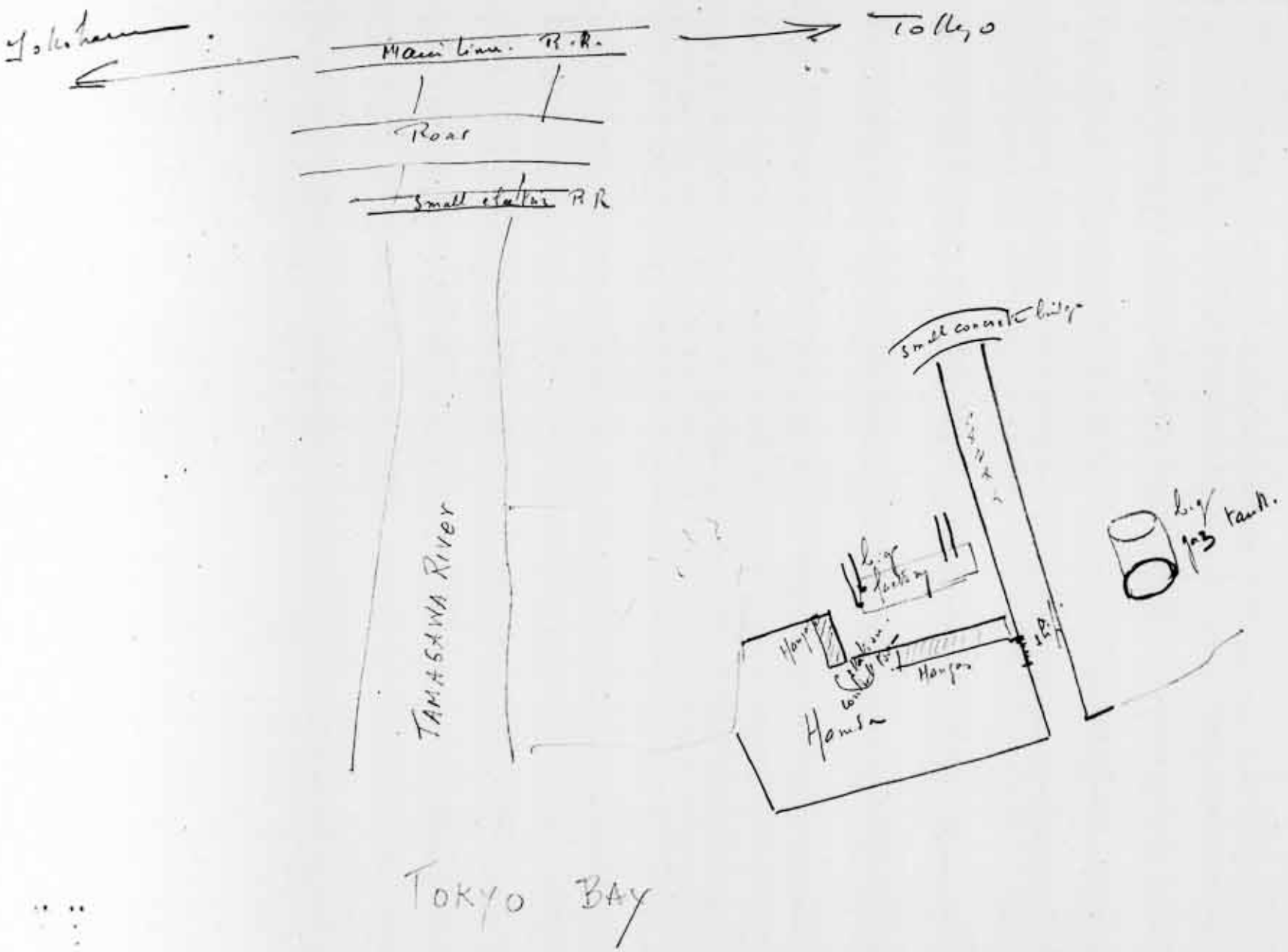
five miles along Tokyo Bay from Yokahama to about ten miles beyond Tokyo for a depth of from one to two miles. The bombers can see where the eggs should be laid all along this seacoast and any bomb dropped is almost certain to score a hit on a war industry.

The Belgian Consul urges that the US shall not discount the Jap as an aviator, nor his ability to produce and maintain a large number of planes. He expressed the opinion that while the Japanese mechanic cannot touch the European or the American, he is such a thorough workman that invariably he will completely tear down a motor to get at trouble his white brothers will diagnose correctly and fix immediately.

And the Jap will then painstakingly rebuild the motor and a virtual new engine will be rady for service.

Thiscontact, suggested to your reporter by other American business men recently interviewed, who have spent years in Japan, is intelligent and eager to cooperate. He is seeing your reporter for a talk on the economic and political situation in Japan later this week.

#####


Yokohama
Maritime R.R.
Tokyo
Road
Small station RR
small connecting bridge
TAMAGAWA River
Houses
Houses
Houses

Addenda to
Japan Targets (de la Chevalerie)
Report dated 1/3/'42

February 5, 1942.

Guy de la Chevalerie, Consul General of Belgium at New York added the following military information to his Feb 3rd report as follows;

The Japanese pilot is excellent for bombing and unexcelled for his exact navigation but as a combat pilot his reflexes are far too slow compared with Occidentals.

The contact should be an excellent judge of this matter as he has taught many Japanese pilots to fly as reported in earlier report.

Because of this slower thinking by the Japanese pilot the contact recommends that the faster the attack flyers of the United Nations can manouver their combat planes the more confused the Japs will become.

de la Chevalerie recommends consideration of a direct sea thrust against the Bay of Tokyo with a screen of destroyers, a couple of cruisers and an airplane carrier participating. It must be a hit and run engagement and incendiary bombs only should be dropped as a good fire will do more to break Japanese civilian morale--especially if it becomes known to the ~~xx~~ civilians as a U.S. attack -- than any other move. He says that the Japanese consider attack from the sea impossible.

This man has available in his office five or six scale models of Japanese destroyers, submarines, light and heavy cruisers and battleships in his office. They were made by Jap sailors and naval officers and while the various classes they represent are listed in Jane's Naval Books, the models show armament, fighting and control dispositions not contained i n Jane's.

He said that if or navy wabted them he would be glad to lend them at any time. To your reporter's inexpert eye they are excellent scale models and may have some value for propaganda or spotter education. Photographs would lend themselves to identifying posters for coast line spotters.

#####

Japan February 5, 1942.

Walker

The following report on the economic and political situation resulted from a talk today (Thurśday) with Guy de la Chevalerie Consul General at New York. Outstanding points made were;

1. The present economy of Japan is completely false and the artificial creation of the government with the Yen having no standing in the exchange markets of the world.

2. The Japanese Yen has only the 280,000,000 to 320,000,000 Yen in gold annually mined by the Japs in Korea behind it. The purchasing power of the Yen in Japan being maintained on a wholly artificial base controlled by the Government.

3. There is widespread world misunderstanding of the actual position of the prominent Japanese families such as Mitsui, with British and Americans comparing the Mitsui family with the Rockefeller family. The two, the contact claims are different in that the Rockefeller fortune was amassed by Rockefeller ingenuity, while the Mitsui family was placed in its starting position by the Emperor of Japan and has always taken his orders in conducting the various enterprises it has developed.

4. The same is also true of the Shibuzwa, the large banking element. On the surface this group, in its diversified developments and financings, was an independent force but the Emperor of Japan again was the dominating force.

5. The accounting methods of the Japanese are, as de la Chevalerie put it, peculiar, one oustanding point being that Japanese balance sheets never contain the item "depletion" or "depreciation." It has only been in the cases where foreign bonds or Japanese bonds of Japanese organizations were marketed abroad that the balance sheets issued annually reflected either of these items. Then they were only used to show allowances made for out-of-Japan debt service. This was done only to secure listings of the issues on World securities exchanges and Bourses.

6. For many years Japan has been doing her foreign trade on what actually was a barter and trade basis as far as the Japanes exporter was concerned. He seldom saw the color of any money involved in the large transactions. The Yokahama Specie Bank, the Government bank, was the only actual handler of the money.

7. There is a definite chance for revolt in Japan in this contact's opinion. It is evident, he claims, even to the casual observers and is most plain in the Japanese Universities and Colleges.

This man for several years represented the International Business Machines organization in Japan and he says that the Japanese military machine must be completely crushed because of its fanatical belief in the Empire and the Emperor.

It is his belief that after the Japs have been thoroughly

deprived of military and naval power a unit of Far Eastern nations policed by a group of the United Nations may prove the medium through which that part of the World will be rebuilt.

This policing force, he feels, will have to be professional in character, and as hard boiled as any the World has ever known to adequately enforce the rules of the Union.

His guess as to the length of the war is between one and three years.

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PSF Jack Carter Folder

SEE: STIMSON FOLDER - Drawer 1-42

FOR: LETTER TO THE PRES. FROM STIMSON - Feb. 5/42

SUBJECT: C.B. Munson's Report "Japanese on the West Coast" submitted by Jack Carter.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

"We the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

JFC
Carter

file confidential

February 6, 1942.

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH C.C.SMITH CONCERNING AIR-TARGETS IN JAPAN.

Here is a report from George Walker, of this unit, concerning an interview with C.C.Smith, lawyer, of 247 East 50th Street, New York, who suggests certain air-targets in Japan.

Mr. Smith also suggests that similar information could be obtained from Victor Bertandas Bretandas, former export manager for Douglas Aircraft, and fromR.M.Andrews, @ 907 Royal Bank Building, Vancouvâr, B.C., Canada.

Copies of this report have been sent to State, ONI. and General Arnold.

J.F.C.

Jap Targets

Walker

February 5, 1942.

C. C. Smith, lawyer, of 247 East 50th St., New York, about whom a previous economic and political report has been forwarded is the source for the following Japanese military objectives;

The reservoirs supplying the City of Tokyo with water are located in the foothills of the Chichibi Mountain range West of North of the city and distant between 20 and 25 miles, and all of the mains carrying water to the city run in almost a true North and South direction. They run on either side of the Sumida River which cuts Tokyo in half and should make easy targets for bombing as they are not buried more than a few feet under the surface. In Smith's opinion crippling the Tokyo water supply would mean a serious crippling of the Japanese war industry.

He explained that at best the water supply is inadequate due to the enormour mushroom war industrial development in and about Tokyo in the last three years.

In this connection Smith suggests that we contact R. M. Andrews, of the Japanese High Speed Tool Steel Company, Andrews & George of which his father was the head. Andrews may be reached at 907 Royal Bank Bldg., Vancouver, B.C., Canada. He was born in Japan , speaks and reads the language and his father and mother are Americans. He is a Canadian married to an American woman and became a Canadian in order to bring a Eurasian girl of whom both he and his wife were extremely fond out of the Orient and into a civilized country. Smith called him entirely dependable and probably loaded with strategic information as he used to do a great deal of hunting in Japan. Consequently knows its topography thoroughly. At least in the Tokyo and Yokahama areas.

Smith urged that the mainlines of the Imperial Japanese Railway be made an especial target anywhere between Tokyo and Yokahama as that area is intensively developed industrially.

He recommends as important objectives the shipyards and docking facilities at Nagasaki and Kobe as well as the Naval establishment at Kure mentioning particularly the Yurago, Osana and Uchida docks on the Tokyo waterfront. On the outskirts of Tokyo he reports that about 20 to 25 miles away the Japanese have a large aviation factory called the Nakajima Aircraft Company which he says can be spotted from the air easily.

He also considers the Mitsuibishi Airplane plant at Nagoya which is also easy to see from the air.

In this connection he recommends that Victor Bertandas or Bretandas, former export manager for Douglas Aircraft as an excellent Japanese military information contact. This man, he said sold a great deal of merchandise to the Japanese and can be

located through the Douglas organization. Smith said also that the export men of the Lockheed Company were in Japan as late as 1939 and early 40 selling planes and parts to the Japs and also probably know the locations and sites of many airfields and factories.

This contact is most cooperative and has a wide Japanese-American acquaintance. He is leaving for a month or two in Florida. Expects to return to the E. 50 St address about April 1st.

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PSF Jack Carter-Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JACK CARTER:

Take up with Bill Donovan.

It is in his field.

F.D.R.

Report on Secret Polish Intelligence
from Jack Carter 2/6/42

PSF Jack Carter

Rotarians February 9, 1942.

Walker

The following report is based on a talk with Francis Kettaneh, Vice President of Rotary International.

At itsFebruary Board meeting in Chicago last Friday (Feb.7th, 1942) the following decision was reached on the relation of Rotary and Rotary Clubs to the World-Wide situation;

"Recognizing the fact that every country in which there are Rotary Clubs is either at war or disturbed and unsettled by conditions created by war,, the Board of Directors of Rotary International makes the following statement;

" The membership of Rotary International consists of Rotary clubs. These clubs are autonomous within the limits of the constitution and by-laws. The clubs of Rotary International are composed of individual members with qualifications set forth in the constitution. The basic principle upon which Rotary is built is service rendered by Rotary clubs through the activity of its individual members.

" The Board maintains its conviction that the full attainment of the Rotary ideal " Service", can only be achieved in countries where there is liberty of the individual , in freedom of thought , speech and assembly, freedom of worship, freedom from persecution and aggression, and freedom from want and fear. Where this freedom does not exist Rotary cannot live.

" The Board of Directors of R.I. emphasizes the belief that every Rotarian will be a loyal and serving citizen of his own country and that as such he will do everything within his power to bring this war to a speedy end.

" Rotarians the World over are urged to prepare themselves and the people of the communities in which they live to do their part in helping to build a post-war world reconstruction program free from persecution and revenge."

The above statement will be publicised in the February 18th issue of the Rotarian's News Letter which is circulated to all of the clubs (Total 3,500) in U.S. and Canada.

At the same meeting a resolution was adopted for the organization of a "China day" by all of the clubs in the US and Canada with prominent speakers and in this connection it was the thought of the contact that short wave broadcasts of the program should be arranged through the cooperation of the Coordinator of Intelligence. Such cooperation he considers vital to offset any Chinese inclination to make a separate peace with the Axis or any of the Axis members.

If there could be a definite tie-in of the Rotary China Day by the Donovan organization it would be helpful.

Following the Board meeting the directors were entertained by various members of the Chicago Club at a dinner where a Capt. Fielding, a Chicago news commentator was brought in as the special after-dinner speaker.

According to Kettaneh, who is a British subject, Capt. Fielding, who has seen service with the British in Africa, the Far East and other localities, immediately antagonized his audience by saying that while he considered himself an American, because of long residence, he had not applied for his citizenship papers because the United States, to his way of thinking was entirely too free in granting citizenship and allowed anyone who can to qualify.

He also poked sarcasm at all that has been said here about "Lease Lend" and stated that only $750,000,000 worth of materials have been shipped to Great Britain, who over a like period has spent £ 3,000,000,000 here.

Also Capt. Fielding told his audience that news commentators have to beat the press and the wire services with their information and as an illustration said that every evening before he goes on the air he receives the reports of the British Secret Service.

All in all Kettaneh said the audience disliked the talk and after the dinner there was a considerable criticism and expressions that that kind of a speech did a great deal more harm than good.

####

Suspect.
Walker

February 9, 1942.

PSF
Carter

One of our best New York Near East contacts reported the following suspect today;

Georges Morizot, living at the New Weston Hotel for the past 18 months. Known to our contact as an intriguer of the first water when Morizot was representative in Teheran, Persia, of DeBousse, Larsen et Cie, Antwerp, Belgium firm of shippers and forwarders.

Morizot told our contact that he is connected with the Vichy French regime and expects to return to Vichy in the next two weeks or so. He is violently anti-deGaulle and pro-Vichy and in the opinion of our contact merits careful investigation.

The man is described as of medium height and walkes with a pronounced limp, due to wounds received in World War #1. In Teheran he was known as an intriguer with a beautiful wife he would allow to bed down with any one from whom he was anxious to obtain information.

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Copy of this report has been sent to P.E.F. in the New York office.

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file personal

PSF Carter

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February 11, 1942.

REPORT ON PUBLIC OPINION IN NEW YORK RE "NORMANDIE" FIRE.

George Walker reports wide-spread belief in New York City that official statements that there was no 'sabotage' on the "Normandie" fire are eyewash or complacency. Cross-section of comments on the incident shows that this attitude exists all the way from expert shipping men to subway gossipers. One man compared it to "Pearl Harbor" with the intelligence services on the spot.

J.F.C.

Sabotage February 10, 1942.

Walker

The following report covers reactions in the New York area to the fire which gutted the upper decks of The Lafayette in New York yesterday (Monday). The concensus among bankers, business men, steamship men and men in the street is that such a fire must have been the work of saboteurs and this report is being passed along because in the comments heard there has been a strong undercurrent of criticism and exasperation.

A prominent and conservative corporation executive asked " What do the authorities think we are? A group of children? To me it seems highly improbable that fire could have spread as rapidly as that unless simultaneous blazes were set at different points.

" And I have so far seen no explanation of the source of the loudspeaker voice that commanded " Get off the ship.x Also a glance at the names of those who were injured and received treatment contained a lot of alien names."

The head of a steamship company who was visiting one of his own vessels in an adjoining pier reported that it was inconceivable to him that a fire could have spread so rapidly as the one on the Lafayette. He was on the scene less than ten minutes after the fire was reported to have started and said that when he caught his first glance of the ship smoke was billowing from all of the superstructure aft of the foremast. " Ship fires don't spread that fast" was his comment.

A prominent banker said;

" It might be well for the authorities to consider that sooner or later the people of this country are going to refuse to accept these frequent fires as normal or accidental. And the sooner they stop this practice of immediately announcing that there was nothing to indicate sabotage, the better. I have noticed a growing irritation over this almost always used excuse when there have been so-called 'accidents'. It might be well if definite and official statements were issued showing that the F.B.I. and Naval and Military Intelligence had caught saboteurs and enemy a ents red-handed in attempts to hamper our all-out war efforts. And when there is an incident such as this Normandie fire it would seem wiser if Navy officers would not rush in , after preliminary and necessarily hurried investigation, with statements that 'No sabotage evidence has been uncovered."

On the New York subway last evening the following dialogue was overheard;

" Some fire on the Normandie."
" Yeah."
" You'd think they'd stop them spies."
" Yeah."
" It's about time they started to catch some of them

dirty bastards."

" Yeah. You'd think they'd tell us when they do nab 'em. But they tell us the less they say about it the better. Then they catch more of 'em."

" Nuts. The cops tell about it when they get a stick-up guy or a murderer, don't they. Then why don't the bosses of this war give us the facts?."

Among New York newspapermen the feeling is quite fixed that the fire was of incendiary origin and some go as far as to suggest that on a small scale this fire was a little Pearl Harbor with agencies supposed to protect this natural target from just such an attack sleeping on their jobs. This opinion was expressed privately.

####

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Carter

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February 13, 1942.

REPORT ON ANTI-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Here is an interview with R.A.Weaver, South African representative of U.S.Steel since 1935, submitted by George Walker, of this unit.

Weaver reports considerable anti-American, as well as anti-British propaganda in the Union of South Africa. News such as the Pearl Harbor disaster is played up, but the South African papers cut references to U.S. production, when they are favorable. Weaver also says that Smuts is growing in political strength. The general concensus of opinion among American businessmen in the Union is that the South Africans are distinctly anti-American.

J.F.C.

South Africa February 12, 1942.

Walker

The following report is based on a talk with Richard A. Weaver, American, who reached New York from Africa last week. Weaver was born in Greenville, Ohio, Oct 27, 1911 and after public school elementary training went to the General Motors Institute of Technology, subsequently studying banking and economics at Columbia College night school in New York. He was sent to South Africa (Union of) in 1935 by the United States Steel Export Corporation and barring two interim visits to New York has lived there for the last seven years. Outstanding points in the talk were;

1. Obvious Nazi activities, carried on through the Union of South Africa Police and the railway employees is the cause of the frequent clashes between the soldiers and the anti-British group called "Africaners". In the opinion of the contact there are Nazi agents in both the railway and police groups as the anti-British propaganda used carries the unmistakable flavor of Dr. Goebbels.

2. United States news is played down except where such incidents as Pearl Harbor can be held up for ridicule and the following incident was related by way of illustration. Some time ago an issue of Time Magazine carried an article on British, German and American airplane production with an accompanying graph. The contact subscribes to Time Magazine and the article interested him as it showed a substantial increase in American output.
The South African newspapers lifted the British and German production figures from Time but completely ignored the figures of U.S. production.

3. Premier ~~Solmutz~~ SMUTS, the former Boer, is first a South African and then pro-British and pro-American. He is definitely ~~xxxx~~ anti-Nazi and in a recent proclamation decreed death to anyone in the Union found distributing Axis propaganda. Indications point to a steady gain in his political strength but our contact said that one of his key men Dr. H.J.van der Bijl is wholly incompetent although he is Minister of War Supplies, Chairman of the Electricity Supply Companies and the South American Steel Company. He has depended upon subordinates to do the work and recently lost through death from overwork the man he depended upon.

4. The Jewish element has a strangle hold on almost all business in the Union and is dragging the level of all transactions down to the level of Levantine Jew business practices, with graft and sharp trading the ruling factors.

5~~x~~. All American business men who enter the Union

of South Africa have two strikes on them, according to our contact, and in his opinion, to that extent, the Union is anti-American.

6. Discussing the future of South Africa after the World War Weaver expressed the opinion that as long as any country will buy S.A. gold there are excellent possibilities for the development of a good and possibly a lasting foreign trade. This provided the goods shipped are up to high American standards.

Generally, he said, South Africans are ready to embark on a program to make their country self-sustaining and already are operating a steel mill with a capacity of 350,000 tons a year. Recently plans were launched for the building of an ther with a 1,000,000 ton a year capacity. In asmuch as the present market there is estimated to not be in excess of 1,000,000 tons annually, they are expecting a sharp increase in demand and expect to be ready for it when it comes.

Weaver reports that good roads have been built in many sections of the country but that for some reason important connecting roads between key cities have not been wholly finished. "Spotty" was the word he used in describing them.

He said that the Union is rich in minerals, with what seems to be an almost inexhaustible coal supply and huge mountains of manganese-bearing ores to say nothing of lead and iron ranges.

He said flatly that all of the British colonization schemes have failed because the country is not an agricultural one as frequent droughts burn up the crops.

He handed U.S. consulate officers boquets as " high class intelligent men who do not have enough authority to make immediate decisions nor high enough salaries to really mix with the people to get the kind of information that should be of great value to the U.S.Government.

He emphasized the fact that one of the greatest mistakes made by the British business man in South Africa was his unwillingness to have a fair amount of U.S. news printed in the local newspapers. And that as a rule what Americans are doing is usually greatly discounted when news of our activities infrenquently is printed.

In the opinion of your reporter this contact is entirely sincere in his Americanism but not quite as well seasoned as other representatives of the same company he has interviewed. is statements are undoubtedly true but , because of this lack of seasonin are apt to be more colored by his personal opinion than has been the case with his confreres.

#####

PSF Jack Carter Folder

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 13, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET

Will you put this through?

F. D. R.

Memorandum from J. F. Carter, dated February 12, 1942, re special allocation of $2,000 to cover actual expenses of Dr. Henry Field's trip to Trinidad.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER

I suggest you take up the memorandum of the Hitch conversation with M.I.D. and O.N.I.

F. D. R.

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"
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PF Jack Carter

February 16, 1942.

REPORT ON ADDITIONAL BOMB*TARGETS IN JAPAN.

Attached herewith is a memorandum from George Walker, of this unit, reporting an interview with J.D.Hitch, Jr., manager of the export division of Dorr Co., General Electric Bldg., New York, an engineering firm. Hitch, who installed water-purifying systems in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, 1929-1937, recommends incendiary rather than target-bombing for the greatest effect. He warned, incidentally, that the projected high earth dam at Oguchi has not been built.

J.F.C.

JF

Japan Targets February 13, 1942.

Walker

This report is based on a talk today with John D. Hitch, Jr., manager of the export division of The Dorr Company, Inc, engineers, General Electric Building, New York. Hitch is am American who spent some time in Japan 1929-1937 installing waterpurifying systems in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya. Chief points made follow;

1. In the Tokyo area the contact says that most of the water is secured from the Tamagawa and the Edogawa Rivers and that in his opinion more disruption of the Japanese Military machine could be obtained by dropping incendiary bombs on the City than high explosives on any one spot. He explained this by saying that any fire in Tokyo , Osaka or Nagoya, means the destruction of blocks of buildings and Japanese workmen would be more demoralized by the loss of their living quarters than by any disabling of the plants where they work. The Japanese workmens' homes are his only possession, he says.

He suggests the destructive bombing of the seacoast railway line between Tokyo, Yokahama and Osaka as well as the bridges across the Yamagawa.

2. At Osaka he said that the water purifying plant is easily seen from the air but that here again incendiaries would be the most devastating kind of missile to drop on the city.

3. At Kobe there are no large reservoirs, the water supply being drawn from the streams nearby and purified through chlorinization and filtering and incendiary bombings are indicated as the most efficient trouble makers for the Japanese.

4. At Nagoya, one of the Japanese aviation manufacturing centers four 150 foot square filtering reservoirs set in a large square are plainly discernible from the air and make a fair target for bombing, especially a long building at one side of the tanks housing filtering machinery.

Here again he recommends spraying the business and residential sections with incendiary bombs.

The contact reports that the Japanese workman is thorough when he has been adequately trained but lacks initiative and never tries to diagnose machine trouble as do European mechanics and their American cousins. The Jap, he says will take down a whole machine and reassemble it where the American or European will diagnose the trouble and in a fraction of the time required by the Jap will make the necessary repairs and return the machine to efficient operation.

In connection with the water supply systems of Tokyo he said that 20 per cent is from artesian wells which are comparatively shallow as the water planes in the area are not far fromthe surface . He also warns that the projected high earth dam at Oguchi has not been built and any references to it should be disregarded as it is non existant.

He said that he has furnished Army Intelligence USA (Col. Sharp) with detailed information about the watersupply stations at Tokyo, Yokahama and Osaka but said that their disabling would not do more than cause the average Japanese to strain river water through a cloth and then boil it before using as the natives have done for many years before the advent of purifying plants.

#####

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February 18, 1942.

REPORT ON ROUMANIAN INTELLIGENCE POSSIBILITIES.

Here is a report from George Walker, of this unit, concerning possibilities for intelligence operations in Roumania, based on an interview with Mrs. Alice Pember (~~wife~~ American wife of a British subject, formerly married to Prince Dmitri Leano of Roumania), now resident at 38 West 58th Street, Washington, D.C.

Walker thinks that Mrs. Pember, who speaks French and Roumanian, would be a valuable addition to an intelligence service. She requests that her identity be kept secret as she has a son, by her first marriage, now living in Roumania.

Mrs. Pember suggested as of possible value for intelligence contacts in Roumania, the following individuals: 1) Petre Logadi, Strada Sofia 1, Bucharest; 2) Tatiana Riedeano, wife of General Riedeano, Bucharest, Dr. Ilie Grozescu, Statada Boteaun 3, Bucharest. She also made observations concerning the inaedquacy of American radio propaganda in Roumania and the Near East generally.

A copy of this report has been sent to Col. Donovan.

J.F.C.

Roumania

Walker

February 16,1942.

The following report is based on a conversation today (Monday) with Mrs. Alice Pember,formerly the wife of Prince D'mitri Leano of Roumania, and the daughter of Prof. Ware, head of Seewane Univ. Mrs. Pember now lives at 38,West 58th St., New York City, arriving here four months ago from Egypt. Her present husband is in Ankara with the U.K.C.C. and she has a ten year old son living on the Leano estates with his grandmother in Roumania. Because of this she asks that she remain anonymous in the event that any of our services move to complete the contacts she suggests. This contact is an extremely intelligent woman and a linguist of parts, speaking French, Roumanian and English equally well. She travels on an American passport and although married to an Englishman says emphatically that she is an American. Outstanding points in the interview follow;

1. The middle class in Roumania will revolt against the Nazis if they are given any tangible evidence of aid from the United Nations. This middle class, she says, is extremely intelligent and is perfectly capable of organizing an effective "underground" . They are essentially Roumanians and will fight to regain their independent stanting as a nation.

2. There has never even been gossip in Roumania of any reception of short wave broadcast news from the United States or Great Britain. The Nazis dominate the newspapers of the country and flood the air with German propaganda. The same, she said, is true of Turkey.

3. The three following individuals were recommended as U.S. contact points only when the giver was assured that she would be completely protected as the source of the names. This is recommende by your reporter in view of the fact that her son and parents by marriage are still living in Roumania bwhich is now completely dominated by Nazi military forces and the Gestapo. The names are;

Petre Logadi, a Roumanian Supreme Court lawyer who lives at Strada Sofia #1, Bucharest.

Tatiana Riedeano, wife of the Roumanian General, address through the General. (Bucharest)

Dr. Ilie Grozescu, a 45 year old surgeon, who rose from peasant ranks to a prominent position and whose address is Strada Boteaun #3, Bucharest.

4. King Michael she characterized as "not too bright" but said that his apparent acceptance of the Nazis was to gain what he can for his people.

5. Mrs Pember recommends an intensification of short wave American broadcasts to Roumania and urges that they be done in Roumanian and only by those who speak Roumanian and can be trusted completly. She explained this by saying that there are many idioms in the language that can be twisted by inflection to mean the

the absolute reverse of the text.

6. The only possible successful approach to the post war new order in Europe that will prove acceptable to Roumanians will be their reestablishment as a free and independent nation. The more intelligent Roumanians realize that they have a country of great natural resources; mines, oils and large agricultural lands where the farm yields are high. It is their desire to be a self-contained people.

The contactexpressed her eagerness to do any kind of work that will benefit the cause of the United Nations and told your reporter that in addition to being a good violinist, she has done a large amount of English teaching to Roumanians and other aliens as well as having handled many classes of children for the Red Cross in Bucharest.

She says enjoys perfect health and looks it and is only 28 years old having married when 16 years old. She lives on a none too certain income of about $125 a monthsent to her by her second husband frm from Ankara.

The impression made upon your reporter was sharp intelligence and it seems to him that she might be of considerable value as an interpreter or a short wave broadcaster. Her French is the kind that sounds native and she says that her Roumanian is excellent She might prove to be a valuable adjunct to any service where one of her attainments is needed.

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JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER
(Jay Franklin)
1210 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"We, the People"
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112
Metropolitan 4113

PSF
Carter

February 19, 1942.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS ON BOMB-TARGETS IN JAPAN.

Here are two more reports on bomb-targets in Japan, prepared by George Walker, of this unit, on the basis of interviews with Charles M. Muchnic, of American Locomotive and United Engineering, and with Mrs. Elizabeth Savery Scott of Greenfield, Mass. Muchnic desires that his identity be kept confidential as he hopes to do business in Japan after Japan has been defeated.

Muchnic gives a large number of targets--both general and industrial--throughout the Japanese islands and in Manchuria. He states that he believes all the points mentioned to be heavily fortified against attack. He believes that Japan's accumulated war supplies will be exhausted within a comparatively short time and states that the Japanese expect and are prepared against direct naval attacks.

Copies of these reports are being sent to O.N.I., Army Air Corps and to the Department of State.

J.F.C.

fargets (Jap)

Walker

February 18, 1942.

This report is based on a talk today (Wednesday) with Charles M. Muchnic, Russian born, who has been with the American Locomotive Company for 26 years, for many years as a vice president, and subsequently with the United Engineering Corp. of Pittsburgh. His work in Japan was always with the Japanese Government, first in the sale of Locomotives and latterly in the sale of strip and plate steel mills. He has made frequent trips to Japan in the last thirty years and because of his dealings with the Jap Government is a good source for the following information;

1. He urges the bombing with demolition and incendiar projectiles of the following cities; Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kyoto,Kobe, Kure and Nagasaki as well as Tahaiku on the island of Taiwan (Formosa). Also Sendai in the northern section of the island of Honshu.

2. In the order of their strategic importance (he said where adequate bombings would be the most crippling) he placed the Tokyo--Yokohama area and the coast line between the two cities to a depth of two miles as the first. Then he ranked Osaka and Kobe and the coast line between them second, with Kyoto a part of the operation. Third , he placed, Kure; fourth, Nagasaki; fifth, Sasebo; sixth, Moji -- the last three all on the island of Kyushu, and after those, Nagoya, Sendai, Taihoku -- the last on Taiwan (Formosa).

3. Bombing of the main railroad line would be good, he said but it would not have the morale shattering effect of a thorough demolition and incendiary attack on the densely populated cities of Tokyo,Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe. This,he explained, is because simultaneous fires in those cities would destroy most of the homes of the Japanese who work in the war plants of the nation. And , in his opinion, loss of the Japanese workmens' homes would do more to break down worker morale than any other method.

Specific targets recommended were;

The Yawata plant of the Nippon Seitetsu KK and a new plant at Tobata about five miles distant and easily discernible from the air because of blast furnace stacks and slag dumps at night.

The plant at Hirohata, which lies about 35 or 40 miles from Kobe and about five miles from Himeji. This is a new plant started in 1938 and Mucknic expressed the belief that its blast furnaces have been operating for some time.

The plant of the same company at Wanishi on Muroran Bay near the southern end of the island of Hokkaido. This is a large and important steel plant. Also the extremely important plant at Mororan of the Japan Steel Works where large forgings for naval and coast defense guns are manufactured. It has been vastly expanded in the last five years but few statistics about it have been attainable because no foreigners --including Nazi technicians -- have been admitted behind its guarding walls and fences.

Mr. Muchnic said that three years ago the above-mentioned mills were producing approximately 60 or 70 per cent of the total annual Japanese output.

Other Japanese steel plants are located at Kobe, Yokohama and Yawata but they are of minor importance and Muchnic doubts that they can have been expanded much in the last three or four years due to the lack of necessary machinery and the ability of the Japs to get the needed shipping licences to transport machines bought in other countries.

In Manchuria he suggested that the Showa Steel Works located a short distance from Suchiatun, which is close to Mukden, should be bombed with demolition projectiles as it is the only important plant in Manchuria with a capacity of approximately 600,000 tons of pig iron and 500,000 tons of steel ingots annually. Here again he doubts that there has been any marked expansion of producing capacity for the same reasons mentioned in the immediately preceding paragraph.

He urges the bombing of the Aviation works at Nagoya.

Also he said that on Sendai Bay, north of Tokyo, there are iron mines and a steel mill that should be bombed.

At Taihoku on the island of Taiwan (Formosa) he reports a large bauxite ore reduction plant which lies close to hydro-electric developments plainly visible from the air.

On the island of Shikoku, south of Honshu, he recommends the bombing of large chemical plants which he has been told are scattered throughout the island but which he has not seen.

Muchnic is the first American business man your reporter has interviewed who gave it as his conviction that all of the points mentioned in this report are heavily fortified against enemy attack.

He also expressed the opinion that Japan's much publicised war supplies will be exhausted within a comparatively short time and that when that pinch is beginning to be felt would be a fine moment psychologically for the United Nations to launch a broad scale air attack on Japan's key cities.

He urges that direct naval attacks be shunned as they are expected by the Japs and prepared against.

Muchnic expects to do business in Japan again when the war is over and Japan has been completely whipped and for that reason asks that the information contained in this report be not connected with him in any way.

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Targets

Walker

February 17, 1942.

This report is based on a talk today with Mrs. Elizabeth Savery Scott, wife of the New England artist, from whom she is about to be divorced in Greenfield, Mass. She is 49 years old born in Lynn, Mass and has a 14 year-old daughter. She has spent a considerable amount of time in the Orient being there in 1939 and 1940. Outstanding points made in the course of the interview follow;

1. In Kobe, Japan, the contact said that indiscriminate bombing with incendiaries would do more to cripple the city and Japanese war effort in the city than bombings with high explosives due to the inflammable character of a vast majority of the houses.

2. In Tokyo herthought was identical with her recommendation about Kobe and for the same reason and she also suggested that similar treatment would be excellent for Osaka, Yokahama and the other large seacoast cities.

3. It was her feeling that the Japanese must be completely thrashed and she warned that their prowess as aviators should not be discounted because of their patience, their thoroughness and their overwhelming sense of superiority.

4. On her last trip through Kobe (the contact has done considerable touring through the Orient) she said that evidence of petty grafting by passport officials and port authorities was more marked than usual as she had to pay about ten times as much for permission to land from her steamer to have dinner at one of Kobe's famous restaurants than she had had to pay about a year before. This was in late 1940.

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PSF (Jack Carter Folder)

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Japan (Economic)

Walker

file present

February 19, 1942.

The following report covering Japanese economic and social life is based on an interview with Charles M. Muchnic, of United Engineering & Foundry Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. He is New York export head of company with offices at 420 Lexington Ave, and for 26 years was vice president of the American Locomotive Company. Outstanding points made were;

1. Representatives of the Japanese Government and Mitsui & Company, with whom Muchnic carried on his business in Japan, were good business men who bought shrewdly and lived up to all of the contracts they made. M. said that the only grafter he had first hand knowledge of was Vice Admiral Godo in Manchuria. Godo has since been relegated to a comparatively isolated and unimportant post.

2. In the contact's opinion the business men of Japan who have always opposed the aggressive policies of the Militaristic factions--Army and Navy -- will offer the basis for a post war adjustment in the Orient. They are for the most part trained in the business methods of the Occident and lean to Occidental thinking rather than to the Fanatic deification of their State and their Emperor so characteristic of the military class which is recruited largely from the agricultural groups in Japan.

3. It is his thought that when the United Nations have wrecked some of the key Japanese cities like Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe, by bomb attack there will be a definite breaking down of civilian morale and the Army and Navy control of the Nation will then be more vulnerable to attack and ouster.

4. It is the opinion of the contact that the so-called Communism of the Russian Soviets has deteriorated into a pure State Socialism and that is the form of government Japan may fall for when she has been thoroughly beaten. In the Russian situation regarding Japan he believes that bases will be granted by Stalin to the United Nations --preferably the United States-- for bombing thrusts at Japan.

5. He characterizes the Japanese workman as patient, thorough and one of the hardest workers he has found anywhere in the world. Hours seem to mean nothing to the Japanese and the work turned out is equally as good as that of the workers of other countries and races. He does not subscribe to popular fancy that the Japanese are unimaginative and lacking in resourcefulness.

In this connection he recited an incident that happened in 1937 when he was in Manchuria. He had to make the day express from the North of of the island of Honshu to the South and made arrangements to fly from one of the Manchurian cities for one of the northern cities in Japan for the train connection. Thick weather delayed the departure of the plane about an hour and he was resigned to not making the rail connection and having to wait through the day for the night express. His pilot, unknown to him, arranged for an automobile connection at the Jap airport and the auto took a short cut to intercept the Day Express at an intermediate depot when the plane had landed deveral minutes after the train had left its main terminal. That,he thought, showed real resourcefulness, although he admitted that the substantial tip he gave the Pilot might have something to do with the latter's quick thinking.

It was ~~it~~ M's opinion that whipping the Japanese will take quite some time but that it can be done as the much-advertised Japanese war supplies are being exhausted rapidly. When the first evidence of shortages appears then he urges that an all - out attack be made.

Muchnic again asks that he not be identified with the opinions expressed in this report as he expects some time to do business in the Orient again.

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late confidential

February 19th 1942.

Jack Carter
Folder

BF

MEMORANDUM ON U.S.S.R.

The following information, which supplements a previous Memorandum on the Foreign Staff directing Soviet Military operations, was communicated in a letter dated February 3rd, and received in New York five days later.

Mrs. King, writer of the letter and wife of one of the three Americans, stated that her husband had been recently in Tashkent with Stalin.

Campaign Against Japan

Planes bearing British insignia are being flown to India, Burma and to China by Russians wearing British uniforms. The planes include heavy, light and dive bombers, "Frustrator" or "Interceptor" planes and "Tank-bursting" planes. In addition, Soviet eight motored "Skycruisers" are ferrying small tanks and fieldpieces.

Atwater (Wartigan, ie. U.S. Commander-In-Chief of Soviet Forces) states that Russian submarines have sunk two Japanese warships and numerous transports and cargo vessels. The Soviet Navy is now preying on Japanese shipping from Vladivostok to the South and Southwest coast of Japan. Atwater is confident of an open break eventually and he now considers the Soviet Union at war with Japan. He compares the Japanese campaign to an octopus, whose tentacles can be chopped off later.

Campaign Against Germany

Atwater plans to drive deep salients into German lines. He returned from Kharkov during the latter part of January. He does not expect a spring drive by either side, but rather a kind of stalemate during the spring thaw, followed by a slow by steady advance into Germany next summer. Since Germany has lost so much materiel no decisive battle will be waged in the spring. Therefore, Atwater is not worried about this campaign.

German Losses

Up to the end of January about 11,300 planes were destroyed. Of these, 2,275 were brought down by anti-aircraft fire while trying to bomb Leningrad, Moscow, Kharkov, etc. They state that 7,600 German aviators have died and they have imprisoned 5,600 German airmen.

About 60% of German materiel has been left behind during the retreat. During recent weeks for each prisoner wounded , eleven were frostbitten. They have captured one General and 59 lesser ranking Generals, who admit under questioning that "those Generals, who die in Germany, die from a form of lead poisoning at the hands of the Gestapo"!

Soviet Armies

Each Soviet Army is composed of 363,000 men. Three Armies form a Legion. At the end of January there were 14.5 million men under arms, with 4.5 million in reserve, and 70,300 planes.

On the Volga there are 3 Armies, 1,089,000 men. In Siberis there were 3 Armies during November but this was increased to 5 Armies, 1,815,000 men during January. They are equipped with 11,600 tanks and 9,500 planes.

Soviet Medical Staff

Dr. Majeska reports that she has now enrolled on active service 75,062 physicians and surgeons, 40,200 nurses, and 2,200 "porters" (probably male nurses or orderlies.)

Production in the Urals

During January 84% of munitions and 100% of anti-tank guns were produced in this region.

Soviet Losses

Up to the end of January 6,765 planes. When war started they had 75,000 planes, now they have 70,300.

Commander of Foreign Armies in U.S.S.R.

General Collett has been placed in Command of all Poles, Czechs, etc.

Comments on U.S.

Stalin admires the President and is not discourged by our slowness. The Soviet Foreign Staff expect that the War will be over during the spring of 1943. Mrs. King comments, "were the Commanders in Pearl Harbor suffering from sleeping sickness with Rip Van Winkle in charge?"

Generalissimo of United Nations

If a Generalissimo is appointed Stalin wishes Atwater to be selected.

Jack Carter Folder

PSF

12-20-42

1. Commander Jameson of the British Naval Mission says mission believes construction methods of "Sea Otter" are thoroughly practical. Holds development should be continued, and condems "cloak-and-dagger" business which has attended every stage from first model to final test.

2. Growing wave of criticism in New York of pre-induction physical examinations and methods of exemption in Selective Service.

3. Persian contacts in New York much exercised over operations of Upton, U.S. Representative in Near East. Report Dr. Payne, member of Presbyterian Board of Missions, who is well liked in Teheran has refused to serve longer under Upton.

4. Political dissension rife in Free French organization in New York.

Selective Service February 20, 1942

Walker

A wave of criticism of the Selective Service pre-induction physical examinations and methods of exemption is gathering size in the New York area. In the last week I have been told first hand of farcical physical examinations both by Selective Service doctors and the pre-induction examination at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N. Y.

In one case a 31 year old man who is a bad Myope was given a very perfunctory examination along with 20 other selectees in midtown East Side New York. There was no eye examination and the physicians seemed more anxious to have applicants fill out questionnaires presented to them than in actually examining the man. When the Myope mentioned his deficiency one of the doctors said "Oh that's nothing. You're approved."

In another case a man about 35 was asked if he had any physical disabilities and when he said that he was deaf in one ear the doctor simply said "You'll do" and certified the man as physically fit without any heart, lungs or other study.

In addition there has been a wave of indignation over the newspaper reports that Selective Service Boards have been told to exempt all labor leaders from military service. The reaction against the ruling has been quite general and covers all classes from the laborer himself to the sons of capitalism. All express dissatisfaction that professional labor organizers shall be exempt when workers themselves are perfunctorily examined and placed in Class I A for immediate induction. They seem to feel that this order is wholly preferential and that the labor leaders should be included as well as every other able-bodied man.

Persia February 20, 1942

Walker

Our Persian contacts in New York are much exercised by criticism they have had from the near East of an archeologist representative of the United States who is operating there. His last name is Upton.

Confidentially I was told today that Dr. Payne, a member of the Board of Presbyterian missions, who has spent many years in Teheran and is well liked there, has recently refused to serve the U.S. if he must do all of his work through Upton.

Specific criticism, other than word that a recent report made by Upton "was silly" is lacking but on the strength of Dr. Payne's stand your reporter felt that the matter should be aired, or that the New York Persian attitude be made known. That attitude quite evidently has come from correspondence recently received.

Free French (NY City) February 20, 1942

Walker

Our Free French contacts in New York (de Gaulists) report that the movement here is in an awful mess with inner organization politics rife and sane and efficient organization methods non existant.

Most of the trouble is reported to be due to intriguing French Jews who are taking into the organization all comers where there is even a hint of more money or the ability to raise funds.

One of the supposed leaders in the movement, Tixier, recently compared the de Gaulle movement in New York to a poorly run brothel whose inmates were stealing from each other for their personal gains and cutting throats to get power and even funds.

de Seyes, former head of the movement in New York has just recovered from an attack of jaundice and is going to Florida to recuperate, after which he hopes to travel to Brazil and thence to Africa, where he expects to go into active service again. Apparently he has abandoned hope of a Near East post or believes that in Africa he may be able to engineer a switch to a Near East post through Army and Navy politics.

While the month old French newspaper "Pour la Victoire" is supposed to be supporting the Free French movement its editorial and publishing personnel is well and favorably known to substantial New York newspapermen who doubt that the support will be much more than lip service.

The smarter/the Jews who are part of the New York official Free French movement resent Major Brunschwig whom they characterize as a "Dumb Jew" and a complete "Ass".

It is expected that this internal squabbling ultimately will blow the lid off the organization in this community as the official members nearly come to blows wherever there is an official meeting.

C.B. Munson
To Miss ~~Holland~~ Grace Tully

JAPANESE SITUATION ON WEST COAST AT PRESENT

Early in October 1941 your observer received instructions to study and report on the Japanese population on the West Coast, - Washington, Oregon and California. His specific instructions were to report on their probable reaction in case of a declaration of war between the United States and Japan.

Your observer had the full cooperation of Navy and Army Intelligences, the F.B.I. and the British.

His travels finally took him to Honolulu and his observations were finally completed December 24 at Los Angeles and San Pedro Harbor, California.

In the course of this period your observer submitted three reports on the Japanese.

He pointed out the dangers of an ignorant point of view, regarding the Japanese problem gaining the ascendency.

The attached correspondence seems to indicate that such danger may be imminent.

Your observer of course is not cognizant of the overall plan which may have been adopted to deal with all subressive elements in danger zones. The really dangerous element appears to be white American citizens who deliberately took out citizenship since the last war for the protection it afforded.

The attached correspondence from the most intelligent sources contacted by your observer in his work tend to indicate we are drifting into a treatment of the Japanese corresponding to Hitler's treatment of the Jews.

Your observer believes the Axis hopes we will do just that - discrimimate against color - and points out its far-reaching effect even beyond Honolulu. There we can not treat them this way as we are dependent on their labor, at least until the shipping situation is eased.

Your observer requests this correspondence he kept entirely confidential as he desires above all to protect those submitting it.

This correspondence has been confirmed over the last month by several long-distance calls, from other parties who are also excercised.

1660 Rose Villa Street,
Pasadena,
California.

February 21st 1942.

Mr. Curtis B. Munson,
1210 National Press Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Munson,

Back in January you asked me to write you anything which I thought might be of interest. Two or things have accumulated, which I would like to get off my chest at this time.

1. Governor Olson: On February 5th Governor Olson telegraphed to Ken Matsumoto and other representative Japanese leaders in this and other communities, and asked them to meet him in Sacramento on the following day. The kids were under the impression that they were being called in for a confab on the question of Japanese evacuation, and so forth. However, Olson did not give them any chance to discuss anything. I can best tell you what happened by sending you a copy of a letter Ken Matsumoto sent to Mr.K.D.Ringle, from which you can draw your own conclusions. Olson's conduct was such as not to enhance the Nisei opinion of democracy in action.

2. There is a bird by the name of HANSEN, who is Manager of the Palos Verdes Estates, on behalf of Mrs. Vandelip. Hansen, under a pretext of Government order, called in all of his Nisei tenants, told them to bring in their leases, saw them individially and by intimidation forced them individually to sign away all their crops, houses and so forth, and guarantee to get off the land within a week. I am happy to report that K.D. got wind of this, acted promptly, got Tom Clark's office and the D.A's office into the case, and within two days settled the matter out of court. Briefly the terms of settlement allowed the kids to remain until the end of February, thus giving them a couple of extra weeks, allowed them to harvest any and all crops they could, and to remove all of their equipment, houses and so forth. He did a mighty good job and saved the loyalty of more than 50 Nisei, who otherwise would have been very, very bitter against the American Government. The local schoolteachers in Palos Verdes took up the case also, and are keeping a helpful eye upon the matter of the readjustment of their former pupils in another school in another district. When next you come out here (which I hope is soon) please get K.D.R. to tell you the whole story: you will get a big kick out of it.

3. I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of a note I wrote to Mr. Loyd Wright, the head of the State Bar Association, at Wright's request. I understand that Biddle asked Wright for certain recommendations.

4. At one time you were kind enough to straighten me out in my attitude towards the F.B.I. but I must confess that it is once again sorely in need of straightening. They have acted in this territory in an imbecilic fashion, and although they have done many good things, their fool actions have overbalanced their good actions. If you are really interested in this matter, I shall be glad to send you some particulars.

I hear from time to time of Colonel Buxton, who nowadays spends his time in telephoning long distance from New York to make sure that his old pal Tokie Slocum is being well cared for.

With very best wishes, and looking forward to hearing from you,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Bob Alexander

Japanese Problem Discussed

Tom Treanor, Los Angeles Times writer today discussed the Japanese situation and its solutions in his column "The Home Front."

"The handling of the Japanese situation to date is an example of the tragic and baffling futility which seems to have this nation in its grip.

"The main purpose, thwarting the hostile Japanese, has not been accomplished.

"Almost the sole consequence has been to alienate, frighten and despoil the honest Japanese," Treanor believes.

The Times columnist lays the premise that alien Japanese are dangerous but that niseis, whether dangerous or not, should be handled with kid gloves.

"As a matter of fact the alien Japanese here on the whole are not the most dangerous type of alien, apart from the business men and the leaders of Japanese organizations, many of whom have already been arrested.

"They have all been here a minimum of 18 years. They are mostly laborers," Treanors says, pointing out persons of other nationalities as examples. He hastens to state that there is a real Japanese problem, however.

"The eviction of the Japanese, without providing what is to become of them is in itself a sorry business.

"The program is in such a confused state that neither the authorities who are helping the Japanese nor the Japanese themselves have the slightest idea where their new homes should be.

"There may be further restricted areas, then again there may not. The Japanese are only told not to locate near defense plants, power lines, etc.

"Well, there are few such places here. Everything is near something vital.

"The Social Security Board and the Quakers are doing yeoman service in helping out but they don't know what to tell the Japanese. No one knows.

"When the Japanese do go into new neighborhoods, they are quite understandably not welcome. But they can't just go wandering around, angered, embittered, like gypsies.

"We have between 5000 and 6000 niseis in the army. We presume they are loyal but how long are they going to be loyal if their parents are kicked around for no other reason than that we are all keyed up?"

1660 Rose Villa St.
Pasadena, Calif.
Feb.18, 1942.

Mr. Loyd Wright,
111 West 7th Street,
Los Angeles.

Dear Mr. Wright:-

This will confirm my conversation with you of this afternoon upon the question of the mass evacuation of all Japanese from California. A variety of motives have brought about the increasing demands from local individuals and local institutions for the mass evacuation of all Japanese - aliens and citizens alike - from California, or, in some instances, for their removal to a certain specified distance from the Pacific coast line. Amongst these motivating impulses may be numbered the following:

(1) A genuine desire for Security, based upon the widely spread belief that the presence of a large "Japanese" population renders probable wide-spread fifth column work, espionage, etc. This is attributable, in part of course, to the part played in Honolulu by Japanese fifth columnists and the undue emphasis played up in the papers for this "explanation" for the disaster in Pearl Harbour whereas, in fact, this is far from being more than a contributing factor. The dangers of the Japanese organization on the West Coast, in my opinion, consisted, roughly, of 75% observation, 20% sabotage and 5% fifth column work. All which has been observed in California up to the outbreak of the war is already known in Tokyo and care must be taken to minimize possibilities of observation of new fortifications, movements of troops, movement of ships, etc., etc. The Naval Intelligence and the F.B.I. have probably accounted for the bulk of those "Japanese" individuals who would engage in such work, in sabotage and in fifth column activities. It must be kept in mind when considering the "Security" to be derived from the mass evacuation of all Japanese, that the Japanese in all probability employed many more "whites" than "Japanese" for carrying out their work and this "white" danger is not eliminated by the evacuation of Japanese.

(2) Economic Competition in Vegetable Markets, etc.

There is evidence both in the press and in activities, of a desire to eliminate "Japanese" from the truck gardening business which, up to the present, has been dominated by Japanese particularly in the marketing and distribution phases. In Orange County for example and also in Stockton, there is a demand for the removal of all Japanese from a position of operating farms combined with a demand for their retention for use as farm labourers.

(3) Pressure from Big Business.

In the belief that the continued presence of Japanese in Southern California may result in the establishment of new defense industries in other localities and may even result in the transfer of certain defense industries from Southern California to other States, there has been much pressure on Mayor Bowron for the immediate removal of all Japanese.

(4) Newspaper Hysteria.

Hearst seems to be behind a good deal of this. There have been played up in the papers highly sensational accounts of anti-American activities. The Martin Dies reports (which in the main have accused the Japanese spy organizations of acquiring certain information, almost all of which appeared in detail in American newspapers and magazines!!) have fanned the flame.This has been heightened, too, by the lectures of Mr. James R. Young, the broadcasts of John B. Hughes and the like.

Note CBM.

(5) Politicians.

In an endeavour to please the bulk of the voters in California (who in the main seem to favour the expulsion of all Japanese), Mayor Bowron, Governor Olson and others have taken stands entirely opposed to the utterances of the Federal Government and, in the case of both gentlemen, statements have been issued which are not calculated to ease the position; on the contrary, they have directly aided in the creation and extension of hysteria, either through ignorance or with calculated appreciation of the fact that this is an "election year".

(6) The "Vigilante" Tradition in California.

Need I make any comments ?

(7) The absence of full reports from Washington.

The failure of the Federal Government to reveal full particulars of the disaster in Pearl Harbour to the American public has been conducive to the spread of many wild rumours which amongst many powerful Womens' Organizations in California have grown both in volume and extent, thus adding to hysteria and their demand for removal of all Japanese "before it is too late and we all wake up dead".

Objections to Mass Evacuation of all Japanese:

The Japanese on the West Coast may be divided into "Issei" or first generation Japanese, born in Japan and thus unable, under American law to acquire American citizenship (although all of them have been here for at least eighteen years and many of them for thirty, forty and more years, and the "Nisei" or second-generation Japanese who possess American citizenship. Had it not been for legal bars, at

least three-quarters of the Issei would be American citizens today. I have many objections to the mass evacuation of all Japanese which I will list but before doing so, I wish to go on record as advocating the immediate removal from defense ~~the~~ districts of all individuals, regardless of race or citizenship, if such a step is considered advisable, not by politicians, but by the Army and the Navy.

(1) Creation of Dissatisfaction and Probable Sabotage.

If all Japanese, aliens and citizens alike, are evacuated from California, they will, they assure me, regard it as evidence of distrust of them, as a body, by the American authorities and this will be keenly resented even if it is coupled with the mass evacuation of alien Italians and Germans. Two-thirds of the Japanese are American citizens and many of them have shown their loyalty in many ways, not the least of which is the assistance they have given to the F.B.I. and to Naval Intelligence. Some 5,000 of them are in the American Army, many of whom were volunteers. They have contributed to Defense Funds, have purchased Defense Bonds and done Red Cross work, etc. to a greater extent than any other body of citizens of like size and means. If they are all lumped, through stupidity, as "dangerous aliens" and treated as such, sabotage ultimately will be the answer and this will be sabotage not for the love of Japan but for anger against the American government.

(2) Place of Settlement.

All proposals for mass evacuation so far have not contained any hint as to the proposed area for resettlement which so far has had a very bad effect upon the morale of the Japanese.

(3) Citizenship.

Mayor Bowron, Leland Ford and others harp upon "dual citizenship". I am more interested in the preservation of the loyalty of the Nisei citizens we now have. This loyalty is worth preservation but, if they are all herded into camps, their loyalty will be extinguished and their and our situation after the war will be a much larger problem than it is at the present time.

(4) Preservation of Unity.

Mass evacuation of Japanese will be a blow to national unity, and if this is done on purely racial grounds, we will be the losers in the long run as Japanese propaganda inevitably will utilize such an act to swing, on racial grounds, the Chinese and the British Indians into their camp and against us, thus possibly putting 700,000,000 allies into the hands of our enemies.

Note:- Also add Honolulu Opr

Suggestions for Treatment of the Japanese Problem.

(1) The entire removal of this problem from the hands of the local civil authorities.

(2) The removal of all alien Japanese from any districts regarded by the Army and Navy as advisable and their resettlement, with federal aid, to districts where they may engage in peaceful business and farming, but, for the sake of the morale of their sons and daughters - the Nisei - where they will not suffer economic and other restrictions.

(3) The similar removal of those alien Italians and alien Germans who, after individual examination, it is considered advisable to have moved in the judgment of the Army and Navy.

(4) The placing of entire control in the hands of the Army and the Navy, who are responsible for the conduct of the war on the grounds that they, too, are responsible for national defense and this question is one of national defense and national defense alone or it should be so.

(5) The retention in the American Army of all Nisei soldiers. The worst possible thing to be done, which has been advocated by one local military gentleman, would be to take all Nisei soldiers out of the army and make them an armed guard for their parents. I understand that their officers think highly of the qualities of the Nisei under their command.

(6) Generally, the treatment of all individual Nisei as entirely loyal citizens until and unless it can be shown in individual cases that they do not merit such trust, i.e. treat them as American citizens which is just what they are.

(7) For the sake of the democratic ideal, for which we are fighting, I would appeal for the preservation, if possible, of all citizenship rights and obligations of all citizens, regardless of their differing racial origins, failing which, for the same treatment to be accorded all citizens in this country.

(8) Authorization to be given to the Federal Authorities here, the Naval Intelligence, the Army Intelligence and the F.B.I. to arrest any American citizens whose conduct is considered by them to be detrimental to the proper carrying out of the war and, after trial and if found guilty, for their imprisonment for the duration of the war.

Yours sincerely,

COPY

February 7, 1942.

Lieut.Comdr. K.D.Ringle,
Naval Intelligence,
11th Naval District,
Van Nuys Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Ringle:

After returning from Sacramento yesterday, I dashed off a letter to you, but after reading it over felt that I had best go over it again in order that certain points might be better clarified.

Frankly speaking, I am forced to feel that the good Governor has us over the barrel, and that we have no choice in the matter. In the first place, the meeting itself was deliberately and well timed. For example, those of us who received telegrams were notified with only enough time to actually pack up and make the trip. The delegation from Sacramento,of whom there were four, were notified at 9.30. yesterday morning. No one knew who was to attend, and there were no opportunities to discuss the possible matters which might arise. On the other hand,I can easily understand why it was not necessary to get together before-hand, because the entire message of Governor Olson was a cut and dried proposition. There was no ifs, ands or buts when he finished his message to us.

To put the gist of his message in a nutshell, he stated that he has been asked by the Federal authorities to recommend what the best procedure should be taken to handle this complicated Japanese situation. That he called us together in an honest effort to seek our co-operation and thereby proving beyond doubt our complete loyalty to this country. That he asks us to positively demonstrate this loyalty by recognising the real danger which does exist in this combat zone, therefore to take the lead to voluntarily evacuate. If we submit to this plan, we would be extended every protection and care by the governmental authorities. If we did not wish to comply, we should be dealt with accordingly. That this is a war and no sacrifice is too great.

The good Governor offered no possible solution to the problem of resettlement. In fact he had nothing to offer in any way, shape or form. He stated that he would name a committee of nisei to work out details of the evacuation with proper Federal authorities.

Before proceeding any further, I would like to make a personal comment of the Governor. After all, I appreciate the fact that he is our leader, but as a gentleman of integrity and character, I have other opinions. There does not appear to exist any feeling of sincere understanding of this grave problem. There were no efforts made to create encouragement and trust in his

message. And right at this point may I say to you that your humane attitude and intelligent direction in all of your past relations with our problem has made me realize as never before, how important it is to understand the emotions of Americans who have been subjected to many hardships. Other minorities have likewise experienced many heartaches and tragedies, but not in America. I am having great difficulty in trying to express my inner feelings, Mr. Ringle, but I do want to say that you have been a real inspiration to us all. Your name is on the lips of all of us and tho some may have abused your confidence, we'll not fail you, I assure you.

Getting back to the Governor, upon the completion of his appeal to us, he called for individual opinions and reactions. It so happened that as we filed into the room, Kido, Tsukamoto and Mike seated themselves to the left of the Governor with myself at the extreme end. Therefore, the National officers were together. I was asked to be the first to start, and the others to follow in order.

I expressed my approval of the Governor's plan providing it was the desire of the Federal authorities, but I asked for a clarification of the status of other 2nd generations of enemy aliens to which he gruffly stated that that matter was to be taken care of later. He eyed me sharply and asked me what plan I could suggest to clarify the Nisei good from the bad. I told him that individual investigation of the nisei by the Federal authorities would be my answer and that I would be the first to submit as well as offer my assistance. He flatly remarked that my answer was not satisfactory and turned to Kido.

Kido was even stronger and bolder than I in that he felt that this method of evacuation was going to undermine the morale of loyal Americans who have worked hard to demonstrate their attitude. He further stated that if we submitted to this form of plan, that we would "lose face" in the eyes of our children and generations to come. This last remark may not have been necessary, and as a matter of fact did reflect that Japanese way of thinking, as it was quoted in the papers and over the radio. But his stand was clear, altho he too expressed willingness to go voluntarily if that were to be the only way.

Walter Tsukamoto followed and gave a very conciliatory talk and emphatically approved the Governor's suggestion. He presented to the Governor, however, a real picture of the average nisei by stating his own case of having been born and raised here, educated in American institutions and that his holding and businesses were all in California, and that he had no other allegiance but to the United States. But he was ready to follow whatever whatever was best during this emergency and that he approves the Governor's plans. The Governor thanked him.

Mike was next and appealed for constitutional rights to which Olson remarked that it was because of these rights that we were invited to his office to discuss the situation. He was not thanked.

The ot ers wholeheartedly accepted, excepting James Sugioka, our Ex. Sec. from Hollister, who firmly stated that if we could not fight for our rights we might as well die for our rights. To which the Governor made no reply.

The National Officers were the only ones who did not accept this plan without further and due consideration of the details involved. They were not objecting purely to test the strength of our status but were anxious for a more intelligent plan so that there can be no room for bitterness or passive loyalties after this war ends.

It is easy to say "Move out and when the war is over just come back and resume normal livelihoods". Many who attended this meeting were not invited but came in along with the selected men. They also were given an opportunity to speak, I am sorry to say, and naturally in order to create a favourable impression they readily accepted. An example of the remarks were: "When do we start".

After the meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, several reconsidered the plan and realised how complicated the situation actually was. As one fellow puts it "this sort of move will create only passive loyalties in the end". That is the real danger, no matter how willing many may be at this point.

I am trying to present to you a straight picture as I can, and as honestly as I know how. I have nothing to hide and furthermore I do not intend to create any unnecessary or embarrassing situations, but frankly, this move on the part of the Governor, laid on a golden platter, is not easy to take.

As the Governor stated at the end of the meeting that he was "quite heartened by the opinions of <u>most</u> of you", and that he would select a committee as soon as possible. Needless to say that the people represented there yesterday did not fully represent the cross section of the Nisei population.

The following attended:

TOGO TANAKA	
JOE INOUYE	
AKIRA KOMAII	
SHUJI FUJII	
KEN MATSUMOTO	L.A.
SABURO KIDO	
MIKE MASOAKA	
JOE KOMAKI	S.F.
WALTER TSUKAMOTO	
DR. GEORGE IKI	
DR. JIRO MURAMOTO	
HENRY TAKEDA	
DR.GEORGE TAKAHASHI	SACTO.
JAMES SUGIOKA	HOLLISTER

JAMES SAKATA
MITS FUJIMOTO
2 SISTERS WATSONVILLE

I am returning Sunday evening. Fred Tayama and George Inagaki will be here in San Francisco tomorrow to attend the Northern California District meeting. So I'll be seeing you upon my return. Best regards to you from Saburo and Mike.

Sincerely,

KEN MATSUMOTO (signed)

Note: A very loyal fine type of Japanese-American citizen. A football player with no connections whatsoever in Japan. In short, a fine American citizen.

CBM.

file personal Carter PSF [C.2-25-02]

Reactions, President's speech - Reactions, on the whole, very favorable. Professional labor leaders about the only class that has not responded favorably. General approval decision not to recall Navy for defense of our coasts, and to carry the war to the enemy.

Approval

February 25, 1942

Walker

The following report covers reactions to the President's speech last Monday night. About the only class that has not responded favorably in the New York area has been the professional labor leader. All others called it "One of the best", "A strong warning of things to come and ultimate victory", "Excellent. It expressed the national decision to no longer countenacne labor brakes on the war machine", and similar approving sentiments.

A New York banker said that he felt the talk would again unite many of those who have begun to find fault over such things as the Normandie fire and Eastern seacoast torpedoings and the dearth of information regarding the findings of investigations made by different agencies on the sinkings of the Normandie.

He expressed the belief that the President's emphasis that there should not be one day of time lost in our national war effort was one of the most important parts of the talk because it indicated that the Administration is ready to crack down on labor disputes which can cost the country dearly at this time.

One business leader said that he particularly liked the President's flat statement that we will not pull our Navy back to protect our own shores but will continue to carry munitions to necessary points as well as the fighting men to use them wherever those points may be.

The same man said that the President might have warned the nation more sharply of the constant menace of Fifth Column activities within our borders but that there was so much good in the talk that possibly that was not needed.

A young American working as a crater of assembled army cars in a New York area plant said: "It was a swell speech. Now some of the guys who are working over in our plant will realize he means business and they won't be so ready to strike when the leaders call us out. I want to work and so do a lot of the rest of the men in the plant but there are a lot of others who would rather strike if they think it will mean a few more cents an hour in pay. And there's a lot of 'em who'll do whatever the foreman or the organizer tells 'em to.

Overheard in a Second Avenue Elevated car:

"Roosevelt sure made a good speech."

"Yeah. It was a hone."

"Boy, he told 'em. Didn't he?"

"You said it. He ain't foolin' now and I liked what he said about sending troops wherever they was needed and keepin' 'em supplied with supplies and guns."

A Jewish storekeeper who sells notions, tobacco and newspapers, located at a busy suburban traffic point said:

"That speech makes me feel better. Now I ain't goin' to worry about how I'll be treated when they draft me. He said troops would be sent anywhere and that supplies would be kept going to them. That suits me fine. And did you hear what he said about special privileges. That's right down my alley. No special privileges for anybody. We're all in it and we should share and share alike."

A Stock Exchange broker said:

"He hit the nail on the head when he said that not one day should be lost and the broad tape ticker just carried an item that Congress has introduced legislation to make the labor crowd work or fight. Now we're getting somewhere. Work or go into the draft. That's the ticket."

File Russia PSF Jack Carter

1. J. A. Keane, U. S. Steel representative, back from Far East, says British flying officers assured him Japanese fliers and flying equipment have been grossly underestimated, that fliers are excellent and planes as good as any British or Americanshave sent out there. Calls "bungling" responsible for defeats in Malaya.

2. Herman Krueger, formerly a U.S. Steel representative in Far East, outlines suggested military targets.

3. Jacques Klerekoper, back from Brazil, finds wealthy classes there "definitely on the fence" in present war; but since recent Conference rank and fliers are calling themselves "Americans" rather than Brazilians. Hits recent visit of Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

Orient

February 26, 1942

Walker

This report is based on a talk today with J. A. Keane, native New Yorker, just returned from the Far East where he represented the United States Steel Export Corp., in the Dutch East Indies, Singapore and Shanghai until about three months ago. More important points made follow:

1. Flying officers for the British Forces during the Malayan campaign told this contact that the Japanese have just as good planes as any that the British or the US shipped to them and are excellent bombing pilots and good combat fliers. Both Japanese equipment and flying prowess, he said has been grossly underestimated.

2. The British bungled the Tailand and then the Malayan campaigns and the contact says that it is hard for him to believe that only 60,000 military men of the Singapore defense forces are now prisoners of war. He would not estimate the number but said men in uniform swarmed everywhere in the city when he was there about two and a half months ago. He said that the British fell because of their complacency in the belief that they possessed an impregnable fortress at Singapore and the Japs crossed them by making the Malayan peninsula attack.

3. Keane said that he is very pessimistic about the ability of the Dutch to hold on to Java and that the only way they will be able to retain the final strategic post in the East Indies will be if they receive much support in planes, mechanized war machinery and troops from the United States.

4. He anticipates a war stretching into years and costing hundreds of thousands of lives before the recapture of posts recently won by the Japs.

5. He reported that even before he left Shanghai it was the general feeling that the Japanese had used China as a training ground for the creation of a seasoned army which they planned for the attacks which were launched last December 7th.

6. Keane reports as his profound conviction that the Chinese will never make a separate peace as they are completely grateful for the aid extended to them by the United States and some day in the future will prove that gratitude.

The contact said that China will never forget the support given her by the United States and that when the day of post war readjustments comes, she will follow the lead of the US no matter what the cost to herself. But, he said, it must be a definite United States lead and not one in which the British will have more than nominal representation.

Targets (Japan) February 26, 1942

Walker

This report is based on a talk today (Thursday) with Herman J. Krueger, native American, born in Newark, N. J., Jan. 7, 1897, of naturalized German parents. He has represented the United States Steel Export Corporation in the Far East since 1939 where his main base of operations was Shanghai. Outstanding point in the interview follow:

1. Shanghai, which must eventually be retaken by the United Nations can be bombed indiscriminately and the contact suggested that incendiary bombs will probably do more harm than high explosives because of the fires which would result.

2. The Shanghai Power Company plant is seen easily from the air and should make a good military objective for bombing, he said.

3. Krueger suggested that all of the coast line from Yokohama to Tokyo for a depth inland varying from 1 to 3 miles is one of the busiest and most highly developed areas in Japan and bombs dropped anywhere along its 18 or 20 miles will be sure to injure the Japanese war supply machine.

4. The water purification plant is located on the main river at Shanghai and in the contact's opinion should make a plain target as the roofs of the filter plant cover a fairly large area.

5. He suggests as well that the Imperial Railway (Main Line) should be bombed.

Regarding the post war needs in the Far East the contact expressed the feeling that when the Japanese have been thoroughly beaten the United Nations, led by the United States -- he particularly emphasizes US leadership as against British -- will have to police Japan, the Japanese Islands, Tailand and possibly a part of India.

He says that China presents one of the greatest potential markets for American manufactures of any of the Oriental countries and that while China will probably need large credits she will purchase goods and eventually pay for them in full.

Brazil February 26, 1942

Walker

This report is the result of a talk today (Thursday) with Jacques Klerekoper, native Dutchman born in Amsterdam and a naturalized Citizen of the U.S., since 1912. He represnts the United States Steel Corp. in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Salient points made were:

1. The comparatively small wealthy class dominates and controls a country rich in natural resources, which in the mind of the contact, need the infiltration of new blood for their proper development. The wealthy group are definitely on the fence regarding taking sides in the current world struggle and if the Nazis and their partners come through with smashing victories, recently professed allegiance to the Pan-American group, will go overboard without a struggle.

2. Since the last Pan-American conference K. reports that the rank and file Brazilian who before the meeting always called himself a "Brazilian" now is referring to himself more and more as an "American."

3. He said that a storm of criticism was raised by the semi-official status of young Fairbanks, the movie star, on his "so-called good will mission. This happened when Fairbanks tried to talk about economics and business and floundered badly and because the young man drank too much during his stay in Rio.

4. About a year ago the Harvard Glee Club visited Brazil and its singing and personnel were immediately a great success with the college boys unable to accept only a small percentage of the social honors showered upon them by Rio de Janeiro society. K. said that more of that kind of inter-American good will effort will be invaluable.

5. The American motion picture exerts a tremendous force on the social life of Brazilians with the women of the country copying motion picture clothes designs and hair-do's and the men copying clothes and buying only American automobiles. By far the greatest percentage of cars in Brazil are of American make.

6. Great Britain, until a comparatively short time ago was shipping steel products to Brazilian customers and this indicates, in his opinion that there will be plenty of trade competition when the war is over, although the German competition will probably be the heaviest if that country is allowed to recapture any of her former foreign trade.

7. The professional class in Brazil, in his opinion, will probably be the final saving factor in that country as they come to the United States for their post graduate work or go abroad and when they return home refuse to return to the lazy traditions and poorer living regime of Brazil. The family is the thing in Brazil, with the father the undisputed Czar. In recent years more and

more of the sons and daughters who have been educated in the United States refuse to accept this and have branched out for themselves. They are independent in their thoughts and actions and will eventually exert great force in the social and economic life of the country. This applies to such professionals as doctors, surgeons, architects, engineers, chemists and the like.

This contact is returning to Brazil within a comparatively short time and asked that he not be identified as the source of the foregoing. Your reporter urges that his request be granted.
