

WAR DEPARTMENT  
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF  
WAR PLANS DIVISION  
WASHINGTON

Dec. 7, 1941.

TELEPHONE CALL <sup>FROM</sup> COLONEL FRENCH: (Message Center) (5:15 p.m.)

Admiral Noyes just called and said that the Admiralty had issued orders for the Royal Navy to war on Japan.

Colonel French further stated that they were at that time in contact with Hawaii and that the people in Hawaii stated that they were being bombed again at that time.

*C. K. Gailey*  
C. K. GAILLEY  
Major, General Staff,  
Executive, WPD.

U. S. NAVAL COMMUNICATION SERVICE

FROM: COM FOURTEEN

TO: ALL SHIPS PRESENT HAWAIIAN AREA

THIRTY ENEMY PLANES APPROACHING FROM KAUI

*False report -  
Cancelled by Operations (Phone)*

PLAIN LANGUAGE DESPATCH

Received at 1550 GCT 12/8

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

December 8, 1941

CHC:PES

1:05 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SAC Shivers at Honolulu called and advised they had just received a report that there was another attack on Pearl Harbor, but as yet this report was not verified. He informed he would advise the Bureau if and when the report is verified.

SAC Shivers informed they are getting along fine in carrying out Plan 2. They have approximately 300 names on their list, 150 of which have already been picked up, the remainder to be picked up in a very short while.

Respectfully,

*[Signature]*  
C. H. Carson

*Japan attack upon U.S. Poss. 12/7/41*

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED  
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|                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| 100-97-1-19                     |
| FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION |
| 8 DEC 11 1941                   |
| U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE      |

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Clegg ✓
- Mr. Glavin ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Tracy ✓
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Holloman
- Mr. Harbo
- Tele. Room
- Typ. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

EAT:GEG

December 8, 1941

Time: 10:20 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Shivers called from Honolulu, advising that it was approximately one hour until daylight there. He stated that they were expecting another big raid and that as a matter of fact, the planes were reported to be coming in at that time. He stated that it appeared that it would probably be the biggest raid yet. He stated that the civilian population was calm; that there had been no sabotage perpetrated as yet, and that all of the Bureau's staff was all right.

He advised that at daylight or at approximately 11:15 A.M., our time, he, in cooperation with the military authorities, would take into custody all German and Italian aliens on their suspect list in the Hawaiian Islands. I inquired as to the authority for such procedure, and he stated that it was being done at the instruction of the Commanding General under his authority arising from the declaration of martial law.

Mr. Shivers advised that, in connection with the arrest of his Japanese suspects, the following numbers were in custody on the Islands indicated:

Oahu - 200  
 Hawaii - 82  
 Maui - 59  
 Kauai - 43  
 Total 384

RECORDED

100-97-122  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 7 DEC 11 1941  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Respectfully,

*EAT*  
 Edward A. Tamm

cc-Mr. Ladd

Copy attached upon U.S. Power  
 12/17/41

*[Handwritten signature]*

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.  
December 8, 1941

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

LBN:DW

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

895

SAC Pieper in a conversation advised that he was confidentially informed by [redacted] of the following news which [redacted] had gotten through censorship. This news is supposed to be exceptionally confidential.

[redacted] advised Pieper that one half of the air force in the Philippines had been wiped out and that half of the planes in Hawaii had been wiped out together with six battleships.

Respectfully,

*L. B. Nichols*  
L. B. Nichols

*Copy attack upon U. S. Pieper 12/17/41*

*SECRET*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

RECORDED

100-97-1-21  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 3 DEC 11 1941  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

91

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

December 8, 1941

CHC:wvc

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. C. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Clegg ✓
- Mr. Glavin ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Neill
- Mr. Harbo
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

At 6:30 A.M., SAC Shivers called from Honolulu and furnished information with regard to the number of Japanese Aliens picked up. These figures are not being set forth herein as they have been included in the general outline which gives all Japanese Aliens picked up throughout the United States of America.

SAC Shivers furnished information cryptically, apparently in connection with censorship, to indicate that the following United States Battleships were destroyed there yesterday morning:

- "WEST VIRGINIA"
- "TENNESSEE"
- "CALIFORNIA"
- "OKLAHOMA"
- "PENNSYLVANIA"
- "ARIZONA"

For further reference, the methods used by Shivers in furnishing this information was to state that "Our friends, L. K. Cook, E. E. Kuhnle, W. G. Banister, R. B. Hood, J. F. Sears, H. R. Duffy, were killed here today". He stated that checking the last word immediately to the left of the friends mentioned above would indicate exactly what he meant. He was asked when it happened and he said yesterday morning. He was asked how it happened and he stated in the raid. He pointed out that the time of his call was 1:00 A.M., December 8, 1941. He was asked specifically, "are they DEAD." He stated, "they are DEAD."

For your information, Jane's Fighting Ships, standard reference work concerning fleets of the world lists the following information concerning the vessels in question:

"WEST VIRGINIA"

Battleship of the "MARYLAND" class, commissioned November 19, 1921. Displacement 31,800 tons; full load 33,590 tons; complement 1,486. Armament, eight 16-inch 45 cal. guns; 12 5-inch 51 cal. guns; eight 5.1 inch anti-aircraft guns; four 6-pounders saluting guns; two one-pounder guns; two machine guns; eleven machine gun anti-aircraft weapons. Torpedo tubes removed; aircraft carried, three.

"TENNESSEE"

Battleship of the "CALIFORNIA" class, commissioned April 30, 1919. Displacement 32,300 tons; full load 35,190 tons; complement 1,480.

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100-97-1-20

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DEC 10 3 31 PM '41

*Copy attach report U.S. Coast 12/17/41*

CH-22

Memo for the Director

- 2 -

Dec. 8, 1941

Armament, twelve 14-inch .50 cal. guns; twelve 5-inch .51 cal. guns; eight 5-inch .25 cal. anti-aircraft guns; four 6-pounders for saluting; two one-pounders for saluting; two machine guns; eleven machine guns, anti-aircraft weapons. Torpedo tubes removed; aircraft carried, three.

**"CALIFORNIA"**

Battleship of "CALIFORNIA" class, commissioned November 20, 1919. Displacement, 32,600 tons; full load 35,190 tons; complement 1,480. Armament, same as listed above for "TENNESSEE".

**"OKLAHOMA"**

Battleship of "NEVADA" class, commissioned March 23, 1914. Displacement 29000 tons (other figures not given). Complement 1,301. Armament ten 14-inch .45 cal. guns; twelve 5-inch .51 cal. guns; eight 5-inch .25 cal. anti-aircraft guns; four 3-pounders saluting; eight machine guns. Torpedo tubes removed; aircraft carried three.

**"PENNSYLVANIA"**

Battleship of the "PENNSYLVANIA" class, commissioned March 16, 1915. Displacement 33,100 tons (other figures not given). Complement 1,358. Armament, twelve 14-inch .45 cal. guns; twelve 5-inch .51 cal. guns; eight 5-inch anti-aircraft .25 cal. guns; four 3-pounders saluting. Torpedo tubes removed; aircraft carried three.

**"ARIZONA"**

Battleship of the "PENNSYLVANIA" class, commissioned June 19, 1915. Displacement 32,600 tons (other figures not given). Complement, same as listed above for "PENNSYLVANIA".

Respectfully,



D. M. Ladd

MEMORANDUM FOR



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

COPY dg

JEH:JRC

December 8, 1941

TIME: 12:06 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. TAMM  
MR. LADD  
MR. CLEGG

Captain Wilkinson called to advise me hashas just talked to Admiral Clark and the reported second attack on the island this morning was a false alarm. Captain Wilkinson stated that if the Japanese came in for a second attack, we should certainly be able to sink a few of their airplane carriers.

Captain Wilkinson said he will attend the meeting at my office this afternoon at 3:00 PM to discuss Censorship.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

*Copy attack upon U.S. Coast  
12/7/41*

**CH-25**  
3

RECORDED

100-97-1417

DEC 9 1941  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JEN:PB:DAJ

December 6, 1941

TIME: 11:24 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. TALKY  
MR. LADD

Captain Wilkinson of ONI called at this time and inquired as to the drag net problem. I advised him that 601 were in custody at the present time, including the Hawaiian Islands, without any difficulty. I told Captain Wilkinson that we had contacted all our offices and no sabotage had been attempted. Captain Wilkinson advised that 50 pounds of dynamite had been found by them under a dock at New Orleans.

I told him that I had talked to our Honolulu office this morning and that there was another big raid taking place at the moment in a larger number than any of the previous raids. The civilian population is in good shape in Hawaii and there is no hysteria or panic. I told him that a rumor concerning the tampering of the water supply has not as yet been confirmed, and that those of the parachute troops who attempted to get in yesterday were all caught or killed.

I advised Captain Wilkinson that the President verbally informed me that pending further arrangements he was designating me to act in charge of all censorship to try to bring about a coordination of it; and that in due time the President will have the necessary legislation enacted to make the permanent designation.

Captain Wilkinson advised that cable and radio censorship has been put into effect under Naval authority until such time as we feel we will be able to take them over. He said that the setup could be taken over when it was convenient with me. I told him that sometime today after the Presidential order was received I wanted to call a meeting between him and his officer in charge censorship together with General Miles, Major Corderman, and probably Mr. Fly of the FCC in order that the whole situation might be reviewed informally. I told him that I would call him in about an hour or two to let him know when the meeting would be held.

RECORDED

Very truly yours, 100-97-1-14

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

SENT PER 100  
TIME 7:07 P  
DATE 12-8-41  
BY [Signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEC 8 1941  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

U.S. Post. 12/17/41  
[Vertical stamp and handwritten notes on the left margin]

100-97-1-14  
162-27736-21  
[Vertical stamp and handwritten notes on the right margin]

JEH:JM:JRS

December 8, 1941

7:13 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. Tamm  
MR. LADD

897

I talked to SAC Shivers in Honolulu at this time and told him about the cablegram I had sent him this afternoon concerning the manner in which he should give us information in regard to the situation in Hawaii. I told him that he should forward this information in the same manner as he had when referring to the SACs in Huntington and Oklahoma City. I advised him that he should wire us back by radio exactly what certain of these things will mean. Mr. Shivers stated he would do this.

SAC Shivers informed me that conditions in Honolulu were generally good at the present time.

Mr. Shivers stated that he was just then receiving by radio from San Diego the names of certain Japanese that should be taken into custody and that this might be very well dispensed with as martial law had been proclaimed and General Short, who is the military governor, believed the Bureau had picked up a sufficient number of Japanese at the present time, the General basing his opinion on the fact that absolutely no sabotage had been committed and no disturbances had been found on the part of the civilian population. I told Mr. Shivers that this procedure was being followed because the Department did not want us to miss anyone, but that we would leave this matter entirely to his discretion. He asked if I did not want to have this radio message stopped as it appeared it would tie up the radio all afternoon. I told him that I would give orders for San Diego to discontinue sending the list and that he should also reply to San Diego instructing them to stop sending.

Mr. Shivers stated that he had received a wire from the Attorney General instructing him to contact the United States Attorney and tell him that he should keep an adequate staff on hand, keep the office open twenty-four hours a day, and to give full cooperation to the FBI and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in carrying out the instructions which have been given to all other United States Attorneys.

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-97-1-18

Mr. Shivers informed me that the police were guarding the Japanese Consulate maintaining at least four men on duty at all times. He desired to know if he should take any part in this so long as the police were satisfactorily handling the situation. I told him that he did not have the men to do the

CH-25

3

*o copy attach copy in U.S. 12/17/41*

*ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-8700-2-107*

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actual guard duty; that arrangements should be made with the local authorities to handle this. Mr. Shivers advised that he had done this as soon as the trouble broke.

Mr. Shivers advised that General Short had ordered the apprehension of all German and Italian aliens in the Hawaiian Islands and that the United States Attorney had authorized complaints against all citizens of German or Italian extraction on whom we have submitted custodial detention letters. He said that the complaints had not as yet been issued so he did not know what complaints and violations these persons would be charged with. I told Mr. Shivers that I had just sent an order to the entire service to arrest all German and Italian alien enemies; that we would take into custody all of these persons who are on the A, B and C lists, and that I am asking the field offices to advise us of any others they believe should be taken into custody. I advised SAC Shivers that what should be done with United States citizens of German or Italian extraction had not as yet been decided by the Attorney General.

I told Mr. Shivers that in Hawaii, under martial law, he was in a position to get things accomplished rapidly but that he should let the U. S. Attorney "carry the ball" in this regard. SAC Shivers stated that he had just talked to the U. S. Attorney and is going to receive from him a letter authorizing him to pick up all of the German and Italian citizens on whom he has custodial detention letters. Mr. Shivers stated that no one has given the U. S. Attorney authority to do this. I told Mr. Shivers to ask the U. S. Attorney if he has been cleared on this by the Attorney General; if he has - and of course I knew that he hadn't - he should go forward with it, but that if he hadn't been cleared, Mr. Shivers should suggest to him that he get clearance. SAC Shivers stated that the U. S. Attorney was talking to the Attorney General's Office at that time. I told Mr. Shivers to contact the U. S. Attorney after he had finished that call and get a memorandum in writing from him before going ahead on such a project.

Mr. Shivers stated that General Short had ordered that the Germans and Italians be taken into custody by the Army with the assistance of the FBI. I told him that under martial law the Commanding General could do this but that the matter of picking up United States citizens was another thing and that the U. S. Attorney should not proceed without the authorization of the Attorney General. I said that of course if the Commanding General wanted them to be taken, the Army could go ahead and we would do anything the Army desired. I told Mr. Shivers that this action could be taken by the Commanding General under martial law or by the U. S. Attorney under authorization from the Attorney General, but that the Commanding General could not order that criminal complaints be filed against these people and that the U. S. Attorney should get some authority on this point.

SAC Shivers went on to describe the project, mentioning his letter on German and Italian custodial detention, stating that he was proceeding immediately to pick up all of the people shown in the plan incorporated in his letter and that he is doing this at the direction of the Commanding General. I warned Shivers to be sure that he had the authorization to do this; that he had the orders of the Commanding General, inasmuch as he was working under different regulations than on the mainland. Mr. Shivers stated he was also proceeding to eventually take into custody all citizens of German and Italian extraction on whom custodial detention warrants had been issued at the direction of the Commanding General. I questioned Mr. Shivers on this point stating that no warrants had been issued for these people under the custodial detention project, that they had merely been classified; and that if the Commanding General wanted these people picked up he must take the responsibility. I told Mr. Shivers that if the General orders this done we will assist. I mentioned to Shivers that on the mainland there was no law that would permit us to arrest a U. S. Citizen except on a criminal complaint and that therefore we must confine our arrests here to alien enemies, that some decision must be made by the Department before we can touch American citizens, even though they may be worse than the alien enemies. I told Mr. Shivers that of course a criminal complaint could be filed by the U. S. Attorney, but inasmuch as martial law has been declared on the Islands, the Commanding General was all supreme and can order as he sees fit and take the responsibility, that we want to give the General every assistance we can, assuming that he has taken the proper responsibility for the action.

Mr. Shivers stated that the G-2 officer was in the office now and had just informed him that the Commanding General had ordered these citizens picked up. I told Shivers to ask the G-2 office for written confirmation of these verbal orders within twenty-four hours so that our record will be clear and we will be protected here in the event anyone here begins to complain about arresting citizens. I also asked Mr. Shivers to let us know by morning just how many people were picked up, classed accordingly as aliens or citizens, so that we might give this information to the Attorney General by the time he gets to his office. Mr. Shivers stated that there were a total of 134 people on all of the islands to be picked up. I asked him to wire us as to exactly how many were taken.

In regard to censorship I informed Mr. Shivers that the President had today designated me to act as censor for the time being on the coordination of censorship matters for all Departments concerned until a Director of Censorship is appointed by the President. I told Mr. Shivers that this was under way and in good shape but of course the program decided upon here would not be applicable to the Islands because of the martial law situation there.

Mr. Shivers stated that in regard to the apprehension

of the enemy alien Japanese he has already picked up on all of the islands approximately 302 people. I asked him to send us a wire in the morning giving us the figures at that time so that we will have a complete record of Japanese aliens, Japanese American citizens, German and Italian aliens and U. S. citizens of German and Italian extraction who have been picked up, divided as to alien and citizen, so that we can incorporate it into our report to the Department in the morning.

Mr. Shivers advised that they had a slight raid this morning with no damage done, and that nothing else had happened since that time.

Mr. Shivers asked that some one here do him the favor of calling his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Medlin, Warren 7296, in Atlanta, Georgia. I told him that we had already taken care of this for him and that they were very happy to hear from him.

Mr. Shivers then asked about Mr. Gurnea. I advised him that Mr. Gurnea was presently on the West Coast and has reservations on the first clipper out, however, we don't know if the clippers will be allowed to fly, but that Mr. Gurnea will be aboard the first plane out. Mr. Shivers said he had everything under control out there. I told him he had done a fine job and to keep us advised of all developments out there.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

JEH:JRC

December 8, 1941

901

TIME: 11:04 AM

12/7/41

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. TAMM  
MR. LADD

General Miles called me to state he had contacted Mr. Carson at 6:00 am this morning and was advised that about 700 enemy aliens had been taken in. I told him that it is now 601 Japanese.

I told General Miles that the Attorney General was now preparing a proclamation if the President wishes to sign it, relative to the apprehension of Germans and Italians. I told General Miles that last night the Secretary of the Navy wanted the Germans and Italians arrested immediately. I told him at the present time the Attorney General has gone to the White House to discuss this situation with the President.

I told General Miles that I had just talked with my office in Hawaii and that the largest raid is now in progress; also they gave me the six battleships we have lost. I told General Miles that so far we have no indications of sabotage on the West Coast, but with the German and Italian situation developing we can expect some.

I told General Miles that the plan for arresting these aliens was scrapped last night and I have been given a free hand in arresting anyone deemed dangerous.

I told General Miles I would call him again later in the morning in regard to Censorship.

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-97-1-13  
Very truly yours,

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dec 8 1941

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME 12:12  
DATE 12/8/41  
BY JHM.

100-2-209  
RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-30519-49  
65-36003-7

1) Dec 8-14  
2) Dec 7 *and Mrs. Fisher*  
Dec 7-14  
Dec 28-30  
15-24

Sunday, December 7, 1941.

5088

COPY

Last Sunday we had for dinner Charles Fany, the new Solicitor General, and his wife, Harold Smith, the Director of the Budget, and Mrs. Smith, and Bob and Mrs. Allen. It was a bright and unseasonably warm day. The luncheon went off very well. Bob Allen has not many reticences although all of the other guests were inclined to the quiet side.

Senator Alva B. Adams of Colorado died early Monday morning of a coronary thrombosis. He was first taken ill the preceding Tuesday and while he was regarded as being in a serious condition it was thought that he would pull through in time, although his heart specialist told him that he would never be able to work as he had in the past. I had come to like Senator Adams very much and I had a great respect for the conscientious manner in which he did his work. He took his public duties with great seriousness and was one of the most effective men in Congress. He wasn't a new dealer but neither was he an ~~extreme~~ reactionary. I believe that he tried to consider every question on its merits from the point of view of the public interest. He was a tremendous worker and I have no doubt that this was responsible for his death. As Chairman of the Public Lands Committee during the past few years, he had been very helpful to me. I think that there was a mutual respect and liking that made it possible for us to work together harmoniously.

Senator Carter Glass is trying to gouge the public Treasury for \$100,000 for the purchase of "Red Hill", the estate that was formerly owned by Patrick Henry. The estate comprises a thousand acres but it is not even good farm land. The original house no longer exists, although I believe that the foundations are still there. There are two or three small buildings on the estate and some boxwood which, according to Senator Glass, is worth 25 or 35 thousand dollars of itself. Less enthusiastic appraisers judge it to be worth about \$500. The owner of the property is a woman who is ill and Glass is putting on the heat for us to buy the place.

Sunday, December 14, 1941, cont'd.

6113

of the international situation nor that of the oil situation as related to them. I especially stressed the importance of building quickly more and more 100% octane gasoline plants. Brigadier General Walter Pyron, liaison representative of the Army on petroleum matters, announced that the Army and the Navy had revised their figures for 100% octane gasoline and that they now put their requirements at 150,000 barrels a day. We are now actually making a little over 42,000 barrels a day and the last estimate of needed supply was 120,000 barrels. I remarked that I expected the requirements to be worked up again.

I withdrew from the meeting and so did Davies. I told the representatives that they could form their own organization and select such officers and such committees as appealed to their judgment. We absolutely kept hands off, although we anticipated that W. R. Boyd, Jr., President of the National Petroleum Institute, would be elected chairman, and neither Davies nor I regard him as a strong man. Moreover, he really is an exponent of the point of view of the big companies. However, we thought that it was better to keep our hands off, and the result was that Boyd was elected. I must say that he has started out better than I believed that he would, and if he lives up to what he said during this first meeting, he will be quite satisfactory.

Late in the afternoon, after the council had organized, Davies had asked me to go back to the conference room to discuss some questions with the executive committee. This I did. Parish, President of Standard of New Jersey, who doubtless wanted to be elected chairman of the council, and who feels that all oil matters ought to be in his hands, impatiently criticized us for what he attributed as our delay in agreeing to a contract form which would make it possible for oil companies to go ahead with the building of 100% octane plants. Davies took him on and then I answered him.

Sunday, December 14, 1941, cont'd.

6116

war. I felt confident that Hiram would vote for the declaration against Japan and I predicted it to the President before leaving his study.

Jane lunched with me on Monday. For a day or two she was tremendously tense and excited. She explained that this was her first experience with war. At the time of the first world war she was a very little girl and she has only the faintest and vaguest recollection of it.

Governor Gruening had been intending to leave Juneau for Washington on Monday, and early Monday morning I had sent him a wire telling him that he should not come without specific consent from me. In the afternoon he called me up by telephone. Apparently he was eager to come. He told me that the Acting Governor could do as well as he but I remarked that it would be a poor time for the Governor to be leaving Alaska until the situation with Japan was better clarified. He thought that he had important things to tell me but I don't regard Gruening as a very brave person physically, and I suspected that he wanted to get out of Alaska before anything might happen up there. Perhaps this is unjust but this is the way I feel. Later word came down by telegram that he was planning to sail on Friday and I told Burlew to send him a sharp radiogram telling him that he was to stay there until further notice.

I held a special staff meeting in my office at three o'clock on Monday. Mike Straus suggested that the people of the Department would like to get together and have me tell them what I thought about the war situation. I did talk freely. It was a quiet, solemn meeting and no questions were asked.

There was a short meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission in the Department of Agriculture Building on Tuesday, December 9. I presided in the absence of the Secretary of Agriculture, as I have presided at every

Sunday, December 14, 1941, cont'd.

6117

meeting since Stimson was made Secretary of War. The program was a short one and I rushed it through in three quarters of an hour.

The Solicitor General called me late Tuesday morning to ask if there were any civilian airfields in Alaska that we wanted to protect. I tried to get through to Gruening by telephone but the Army would not connect me. Later I called Assistant Secretary of War McCloy and asked him on what theory the Army refused to let the Secretary of the Interior talk with the Governor of Alaska. He did not understand it himself. Later the Army called back to say that an exception would be made and I would be connected. In the meantime, I had telegraphed to Gruening and so I said that the call was not then necessary. However, I did want the principle established. I am not likely to over-burden the lanes of communication between here and Alaska with useless conversations with Gruening.

I forgot to say that on Monday morning, Ellen Downes drove in with me from the farm, she having spent the night. I told her in general what the President had made known to us the night before. She related to me an interesting story about the Far Eastern Division in the State Department. It seems that Hamilton, who is the Chief of the Division, is an appeaser who is pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese. During the recent negotiations with Japan when, as I have already related, it was decided to offer appeasement again to that country, two of the younger men in the division decided that they would want their personnel records to show that they were not in favor of appeasement. So one young chap who had a "Cabot" in his name drafted a statement opposing appeasement. He and his associate wanted to make their records clear. The news leaked out and four others in the division asked that they too might sign. Consent was given.

Hamilton learned of what was under way and called a meeting. He scolded the staff like a Dutch fishwife. One of the young chaps had asked whether

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he might have an opportunity to present his case. Hamilton's reply was "not by a damn sight." So they were all tongue-lashed, being told, in effect, that it was their duty to follow policy after policy had been declared, and not to participate in the forming of it. The next day the two apparent ring leaders were called in and told that they were to be assigned to foreign posts. One of them, I believe, was to go to Manila.

Drew Pearson came in to see me late Tuesday morning and I told him this story. I made it clear that I was not giving it to him as a "leak" but as background. I think that he was entitled to know because he has been fighting the appeasers in the State Department and has been more consistently outspoken against them than any other writer that I know of.

Word was brought to me on Tuesday that the Navy had ordered all ships to remain in port along the Pacific Coast until further orders. With Japanese submarines and perhaps even surface raiders operating between San Francisco and Honolulu, this was a wise precaution. However, if fewer tankers are allowed to sail with oil to Oregon, Washington and Alaska, before too long we are likely to have a critical situation in those places. Oil cannot be delivered to Alaska except by tanker. Customarily this is the manner of delivering oil to Oregon and Washington. A large increase in tankers would probably not be practicable because all of the railroads in the Northwest are single-track railroads and I learned when Jane and I were in Washington last summer that they were already being taxed just about to their limit.

So I told Davies to call a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Petroleum Council for Thursday morning. I wanted to put up to the industry itself for consideration the idea of inaugurating a nationwide campaign of education for the conservation of oil and gasoline, particularly the latter, by motorists.

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I had Senator Wallgren, of Washington, in to lunch. Ordinarily, we would have talked about Bonneville power, but we were both too full of the war. Wallgren was particularly interested because he was in the last war.

Edwin W. Pauley came in early Tuesday afternoon. He had been in Mexico City where he had talked with Finance Minister Suarez and President Manuel Avila Camacho about the possibility of building 100% octane gasoline refineries in Mexico, where the oil fields are all rich in some of the byproduct gases essential to the making of this product. I told him that I thought that the plan would be a good one and to talk it over with Davies.

Cohen, Fortas and Wolfsohn were in late Tuesday afternoon to talk about power. They are eager to go through with the plan of setting up the National Power Policy Committee as the coordinator of power. I told them that I could not do anything about this until I had had a chance to talk with the President. I reminded "Pa" Watson that I had to see the President, but I have no idea when I will get in. I don't think my chances are as good as they have been during the past few months and I have not been able to see much of him during that period. It must be about ten weeks now since my last appointment.

Joe Curran called me up on Tuesday to ask me if I would speak tomorrow night, December 15, at a meeting in Madison Square Garden in support of the war. After several talks back and forth and some correspondence, I finally agreed to speak, and yesterday I dictated the speech. However, this morning I am feeling so utterly spent and my throat continues to be so bad, that I have had to call the meeting off.

Senator Ernest McFarland came in to see me early Wednesday morning about water for the Phelps-Dodge mining operations in Arizona. He is lacking in frankness and we are not quite sure just what he is up to.

He was followed by Marion Carter, of the Town Hall of the Air of New York. I had agreed to speak next Thursday night in defense of the proposition.

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want a chance to be heard on it. A report had come to me that Cline was preparing a plan which would make him, in effect, coordinator of power. Henry had heard of it and indicated that, in the event that a plan is presented, I will get a hearing.

Henry started to feel me out about Harry Hopkins, with the remark that it was too bad that his health was so frail. I went back with the statement that even if he were in sound physical health, he did not have the capacity that it takes to do the job that he is trying to carry. Henry was cautious but he went so far as to admit that Harry's forte was not in the executive field but that he had a good imagination and quick intuitions.

I don't believe that I will ever quite get so that I feel that I really know Henry Wallace. He is a strange person. He has cultivated a fixed smile, but if you watch him closely when you are talking with him you will observe that, while his smile is in front of your eyes, his own eyes are seeking some far-away spot on the ceiling.

I had Senator Guffey come in Wednesday afternoon to tell him that I could not appoint as Vice Director for Anthracite the man suggested by himself and Congressman Boland. I discovered that Guffey did not know even this man whom he had so cordially endorsed and that he had no opinion of him. The man's name is John B. McDade. I told him to have another man suggested. He seemed satisfied.

Eliot Janeway was in Wednesday afternoon. I told him what I had already told Drew Pearson about the appeasers in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department. Apparently everyone now knows that the State Department did try to appease Japan a week or ten days ago. Morgenthau confirmed this to me privately at the Cabinet meeting Sunday night, Henry Wallace admitted the same thing, and Janeway has picked it up. As a matter of fact, Morgenthau told me that he thought

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history fifty years from now would show Hull in a very bad light indeed.

At 3:30 on Wednesday, Ambassador Litvinoff, of the USSR, came in to see me by appointment. It was the courtesy call that new diplomatic representatives sometimes make and sometimes do not make.

I took occasion to talk to him pretty frankly. He had caught a plane out of Hawaii Saturday, the sixth, so that he just beat the Japanese attack. He seemed to think that he might have a tight squeeze getting through. When in Hawaii he spoke to men in both the services. He asked them if they were not aware that Japan might attack suddenly at any time and without warning. They told him that they were, and yet the very next morning both the Army and the Navy were caught sound asleep.

I asked Litvinoff about the 750,000 barrels of 100% octane gasoline that we had shipped to Vladivostok. I was curious to know whether some or all of it was still at Vladivostok. He didn't know. I suggested that if our airplanes could base on Vladivostok the presence of a supply of this gasoline there would be very fortunate. He didn't rise to the suggestion that our airplanes base on Russian territory. He said that Russia felt that her job was to defeat Hitler and that Hitler had to be defeated in the field. Russia does not want to go to war with Japan if she can help it. I asked him whether he had any doubt that Japan would jump Russia whenever she was ready and he had no doubt. However, I had the clear impression that at the time that he spoke to me Russia had no thought of letting us base on Vladivostok. However, the morning papers give the clear impression that Litvinoff has indicated that we would be permitted to base on the Siberian coast.

Litvinoff said that it was a waste of time to speculate whether we could win this war by waiting for either Japan or Germany to run out of gasoline. I agreed with him. He remarked that people keep trying to estimate the remaining resources of Germany but that there always seemed to be enough to go along on.

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During the week the whisperers got very busy. The story this time was that Russia would make a separate peace with Hitler and leave Great Britain and China and the United States to meet the dictators without Russian help. Two days ago Stalin announced publicly in Moscow that Russia would not make a separate peace with Hitler. Apparently Hitler had been hopefully feeling in that direction.

The Russians have been making tremendous inroads against the German armies in Russia. Following the initial success at Rostov, the Russians apparently have recovered all of the strategic points surrounding Moscow and yesterday they started to bend back the German lines in all directions from Leningrad. Hitler blames it on the weather, but the Russians draw attention to the fact that it has been an unusually mild winter for Russia so far and that the weather hasn't kept the Russian soldiers sitting in front of fires warming their shins.

I heard that Congressman Lyndon Johnson was going to resign from Congress and go into the Navy, in which he holds a Lieutenant Commander's commission. I called him late Wednesday afternoon and he confirmed this. For my part, I think that Johnson would be more useful in Congress than in the Navy but he feels -- probably somewhat for political reasons -- that he ought to take this step.

Miss Alice Barrows, of the Office of Education, was in Thursday morning. She wants Interior to organize a big mass meeting at the base of the Washington Monument to pledge support to the President and the administration. I sent her to Chapman and later I told Chapman that we could not take the initiative but that I would be willing to consider it if a committee representing the various departments and agencies wanted to go ahead with it. It would hardly be seemly for me to arrange such a meeting as has been suggested with myself introducing the President and the President the sole speaker. I doubt very much whether the President would speak or should be asked.

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told me that the place had been promised to Eicker. There is always someone holding a promise from the President when there is a chance to appoint Margold to anything here in the District. Now, however, he has Charles Fahy plugging for him too and perhaps between us we can land him during the next two or three years.

Delbert Clark, of the NEW YORK TIMES, had lunch with me on Friday. He wrote a book called WASHINGTON DATELINE. I had read the copy that he had been kind enough to send me and I had written to him a friendly letter.

I had never seen Clark before to know him. He has been here for ten years now and is head of the Washington Bureau but doesn't like Arthur Krock, which he confided to me after I told him that I didn't. He thinks that Krock has a decided inferiority complex and he told me that whenever I wrote a letter to the TIMES critical of one of Krock's articles, Krock simply raves. He does not understand why the TIMES should print any letters on him. We found that we both agree on Lowell Mellett. He thinks that Mellett is mean and spiteful and given to holding grudges. I had never known this about Mellett myself. If Clark is right, it may explain some of the unfriendly atmosphere at the White House. He thinks that Mellett would be the worst kind of a censor and I doubt whether Mellett has the ability to do such a job.

There was a Cabinet meeting on Friday but little of importance happened. Frank Knox had flown on to Honolulu. This was a bold thing for him to do and I admire him for it. One thing about Frank, he is no coward. There was a good deal of criticism on the Hill of Knox and Stimson following the affair in Hawaii last Sunday. Some of the Congressmen wanted to get them up there in order to ask questions. When it was announced that Knox had flown to San Diego, California, people said that he had hid out in order to avoid being asked questions. Now that it has developed that he flew all the way to Honolulu, apparently to find out whether the Navy had delivered all of the

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goods that it should have delivered, sentiment has changed with respect to him.

General Fleming attended Cabinet meeting on Friday since he has been appointed to succeed Carmody. He is certainly an improvement on the latter gentleman. After Cabinet meeting I spoke to Fleming about the possibility of getting the Office of Education out of my building. We are in desperate straits for space. He didn't seem to me to rise to the occasion. Apparently everyone is afraid to make any move of those who have authority in the matter, and so I have appealed to the President in a letter.

Fiorello LaGuardia got to Cabinet meeting when it was more than half over. He had been out on the Pacific Coast and he flew through in order to reach Washington in time for the meeting. The Cabinet must mean something to Fiorello that he will go to all of that trouble.

It was the consensus of those at the Cabinet meeting that the Government ought to act as the insurer of real property lost or damaged as the result of enemy action. The President suggested a 25% payment on condition of rebuilding, but Jones thought that it ought to be 75%. After all, this seems only fair, since one cannot insure against such losses in a regular insurance company.

It is difficult to realize that it was only a week ago that we found ourselves at war with Japan. Now not only Japan but Germany and Italy, to say nothing of a number of smaller nations that are dominated by Germany, have declared war upon us. England lost no time in declaring war on Japan. Owing to the difference in time between London and Washington, England was able to do this last Monday morning several hours before our Congress met at noon.

During the first days of the week things seemed to continue to go badly in the Far East, but over the last day or two, and especially today, the news is much better. General McArthur is giving an excellent account of himself