

Good Morning, Friends:

The President has taken a historic step to deal with the danger of internal espionage. On the Pacific Coast there are 45,000 Japanese immigrants and 60,000 Japanese who are born citizens of the United States. A struggle within the Administration has been going on as to how this problem should be dealt with. The question was, how the government could or should deal with^a Japanese who, by reason of his birth in this country, was an American citizen possessed of every right of citizenship. The socio-political^a members of the President's inter-staff held out strongly against any move which would infringe upon the civil liberties of these citizens. This professional uplifting element of the President's advisers have^s had his ear for low these many years. But on this occasion, the President cast aside the niceties and drove straight to the heart of the problem, As^s indeed did Abraham Lincoln when he suspended Habeas Corpus, President Roosevelt, under his war powers, gave to the army the right to move any person - non-citizen or citizen - from any designated area or to prevent any person from leaving a designated area. This is far-reaching indeed. Furthermore, United States District Attorneys now have the power of search and seizure of alien property without notice or warrant.

We could not have dreamed that this would happen in America. Think of the army having authority to tell you that you can not leave your town, your county, or even your front yard, or prohibiting you from going into some other county. It's a historic order. It shows that the President has his sleeves rolled up and is determined to do his utmost, is determined to use the

power of his office to safeguard us against Fifth column work from inside our own country. All power to him. And Congress has certainly voted plenty of power upon him. This is a government of the people, and no power can be vested without the consent of the people. ~~through their elected representatives.~~ The Constitution which was adopted by our forefathers designates the President as Commander-in-Chief and the Constitution is broad enough to give the President great authority in time of war. Congress has implemented this by conferring more power upon the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief will speak to the nation by radio tomorrow night. Please tell everyone to listen. And it has been suggested that the speech would be more fruitful if everyone had a map of the world before him, or better still a globe because distances are thrown all out of proportion by flat maps. This is truly a world struggle. It is a long ways across the Atlantic Ocean, but the Pacific is much, much larger. It has been said that if a convoy of ships had left the United States for Singapore on Christmas day they would not have reached Singapore before it fell. Of course, this would not be true of a fast sailing *could sail straight to its destination, fearing no danger,* vessel which ~~feared no danger,~~ but a convoy can only travel as fast as the slowest ship and, of course, under the circumstances the convoy would have to take the long rather than the short route. Time and distance are tremendously important in this war. Tomorrow night's address will undoubtedly be a report and an analysis by our Commander-in-Chief. Let no one fail to hear it.

This dangerous problem of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast just shows our folly in allowing any and everything to come into our country. No doubt many of the 60,000 Japanese who were born and ^{who} have been reared in this country are loyal to this country. But who can tell them apart? A Jap is a Jap. And to most of us, they all look alike. Then, we can not forget that blood is thicker than water. The Japs are of the yellow race and no doubt they sympathize with their race. The mistake was made in ever letting them come into this country. When they become American citizens, it intensifies the problem tremendously, but President Roosevelt has shown his determination to safeguard us from this danger. Certainly they should be moved away from our Western ship yards, our gasoline storage centers, our plane factories. As long as they behave, they should be treated well, but for goodness sakes, let them be put where they can not stab us in the back by internal sabotage.

This far-reaching order of the President would undoubtedly give the army authority to break up a strike. Perhaps this is one reason why it was so vigorously opposed by certain forces in the Capitol. Perhaps there is no intention to use the power other than to handle our alien problems, but the power is there and the army could certainly remove agitators and trouble makers from any plant in the United States.

And to show the temper of the people on this problem, a nation-wide furor is now raging over what is understood to be a deferment of labor leaders from the draft. In fairness to General Lewis B. Herschey, Director

of the National Selective Service System, it must be said that his memorandum to the State Selective Service Boards did not order the deferment of labor leaders, but it did state that it was considered to be in the National interest that representatives of organized labor and industry, who were essential to maintaining "harmonious" relations, be continued in their present capacity.

Although the memorandum said that the local boards [✓] may give serious consideration to their deferment, it, nevertheless, was a definite statement of policy.

Undoubtedly certain leaders of labor could be worth a great deal to the war effort if they would really maintain ~~these~~ harmonious relations which General Herchey said was in the National interest. And undoubtedly many leaders of organized labor are doing their utmost to do this very thing and, therefore, some of them would undoubtedly be more valuable in their present capacity. But what about the agitator who goes to a place like the Wolf Creek Dam in Kentucky and stirs up trouble which stops the building of a dam which would produce power which is badly needed for war production? And what about the racketeer who goes to a quiet, peaceful, law-abiding community like Celina, Tennessee, where another dam is being built and holds up, shakes down, and extorts money from ^{worth} a needy people for the privilege of working?

It's hard to understand why a deferment of ^{see} this kind of rascals would be in the National interest? *They are not makers of harmony. They are trouble makers.*

Today is the anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The nation which he fathered has grown from that weak alliance of colonies to the most powerful nation in the world, and yet ^{to day} with all of its power and might and glory, it is more seriously threatened than at any time since Washington knelt in the snow and prayed at Valley Forge. The nation of Washington's day could live in isolation. ~~Our people,~~ ^{Those} ~~but~~ ^{by} hearty pioneers ~~that they were,~~ need have little contact with the outside world. There was plenty of work to do. Ever westward the course of empire pushed its way. Democracy is a dynamic philosophy and thrives upon expansion - expansion of work, of benefits, of better living.

We have advanced to the highest level of civilization which the Almighty has yet let man know and attain. We have not been a warlike nation. We did not want this war. We tried our best to stay out of it. In fact, we did too much to stay out of it. We did so much that it gave our enemies a chance to stab us in the back at Pearl Harbor. We have not yet recovered from that blow, but our enemies can know from the navy's devastating attack on the Marshall Islands and the gallant and dogged fight of the Americans on Bataan Peninsula under General Douglas McArthur that the spirit of Valley Forge, though latent and dormant for years, is stirring in American veins, and that ^{Americans, to a man,} ~~we~~ are determined to visit retributive justice upon them, and that, though our industry was geared for the production of comforts and conveniences to lift the level of life for man, we have swiftly turned out might from the

production of things for peace to that of war until now a new ship is put into the water every time the sun sets; until tanks are rolling from the factories from which, not long ago, came automobiles for pleasure and comfort; that from every section of the land comes missions of death with which American forces will blast their ~~at~~ diabolical, war-mongering from the face of God's earth.

True it is that we have not yet checked the enemy. True it is that we are hard pressed. But the enemy can only take temporary comfort from that because they must know that, given time to organize our might, ^{there} ~~it will be~~ ~~unloosed~~ it will be unloosed in fury more terrifying than ever known.

True it is that victory is certain only if we make it so, but let us all make this poor comfort for the enemy by vowing on this, the birthday of George Washington, ^{that we shall,} ~~to~~ one and all working together, ~~to~~ do our full duty and continue to do it until victory is firmly and surely ours.

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