

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

EXTRA

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

GERMAN ARMY ATTACKS POLAND; CITIES BOMBED, PORT BLOCKADED; DANZIG IS ACCEPTED INTO REICH

BRITISH MOBILIZING

Many British in the First Strategic Army and Air Reserve Called Up

Parliament in Session

Warship Moving to Sea by Machine-Guns

London, Sept. 1. — The British Government today announced that it had ordered the mobilization of the first strategic army and the first air reserve, and that it had called up the first reserve of the Royal Air Force.

The British Government also announced that it had ordered the mobilization of the first reserve of the Royal Navy, and that it had called up the first reserve of the Royal Marines.

Bullfight on Europe's Conflict

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Hitler Reports German Offensive Moving in Three Objectives

Generalissimo Hails War

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Hitler Acts Against Poland

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HITLER GIVES WORD

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31-go PRAZDNIENKA, 1945

"LEST WE FORGET"

Let us ever keep in our mind the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement which actually precipitated World War II.

WWII
Document Packet
CLASS COPY

My friends:

Germans expanding rapidly

This is not a fireside chat on war. It is a talk on national security; because the nub of the whole purpose of your President is to keep you now, and your children later, and your grandchildren much later, out of a last-ditch war for the preservation of American independence, and all of the things that American independence means to you and to me and to ours.

Tonight, in the presence of a world crisis, my mind goes back eight years to a night in the midst of a domestic crisis. It was a time when the wheels of American industry were grinding to a full stop, when the whole banking system of our country had ceased to function. I well remember that while I sat in my study in the White House, preparing to talk with the people of the United States, I had before my eyes the picture of all those Americans with whom I was talking. I saw the workmen in the mills, the mines, the factories, the girl behind the counter, the small shopkeeper, the farmer doing his spring plowing, the widows and the old men wondering about their life's savings. I tried to convey to the great mass of American people what the banking crisis meant to them in their daily lives. ①

After election

Tonight, I want to do the same thing, with the same people, in this new crisis which faces America. We met the issue of 1933 with courage and realism. We face this new crisis, this new threat to the security of our nation, with the same courage and realism. Never before since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock has our American civilization been in such danger as now. For on September 27th, 1940 -- this year -- by an agreement signed in Berlin, three powerful nations, two in Europe and one in Asia, joined themselves together in the threat that if the United States of America interfered with or blocked the expansion program of these three nations -- a program aimed at world control -- they would unite in ultimate action against the United States. ② *Tripartite Pact*

Stop

The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend not only to dominate all life and thought in their own country, but also to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world. It was only three weeks ago that their leader stated this: "There are two worlds that stand opposed to each other." And then in defiant reply to his opponents he said this: "Others are correct when they say: 'With this world we cannot ever reconcile ourselves.'" I can beat any other power in the world." So said the leader of the Nazis. ③

In other words, the Axis not merely admits but the Axis proclaims that there can be no ultimate peace between their philosophy -- their philosophy of government -- and our philosophy of government. In view of the nature of this undeniable threat, it can be asserted, properly and categorically, that the United States has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the world.

At this moment the forces of the States that are leagued against all peoples who live in freedom are being held away from our shores. The Germans and the Italians are being blocked on the other side of the Atlantic by the British and by the Greeks, and by thousands of soldiers and sailors who were able to escape from subjugated countries. In Asia the Japanese are being engaged by the Chinese nation in another great defense. In the Pacific Ocean is our fleet.

Some of our people like to believe that wars in Europe and in Asia are of no concern to us. But it is a matter of most vital concern to us that European and Asiatic war-makers should not gain control of the oceans which lead to this hemisphere. One hundred and seventeen years ago the Monroe Doctrine was conceived by our government as a measure of defense in the face of a threat against this hemisphere by an alliance in Continental Europe. Thereafter, we stood guard in the Atlantic, with the British as neighbors. There was no treaty. There was no "unwritten agreement." And yet there was the feeling, proven correct by history, that we as neighbors could settle any disputes in peaceful fashion. And the fact is that during the whole of this time the Western Hemisphere has remained free from aggression from Europe or from Asia.

7:17

Does anyone seriously believe that we need to fear attack anywhere in the Americas while a free Britain remains our most powerful naval neighbor in the Atlantic? And does anyone seriously believe, on the other hand, that we could rest easy if the Axis powers were our neighbors there? If Great Britain goes down, the Axis powers will control the Continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Austral-Asia, and the high seas. And they will be in a position to bring enormous ④

military and naval resources against this hemisphere. It is no exaggeration to say that all of us in all the Americas would be living at the point of a gun -- a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military. We should enter upon a new and terrible era in which the whole world, our hemisphere included, would be run by threats of brute force. And to survive in such a world, we would have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic power on the basis of war economy.

Some of us like to believe that even if Britain falls, we are still safe, because of the broad expanse of the Atlantic and of the Pacific. But the width of those oceans is not what it was in the days of clipper ships. At one point between Africa and Brazil the distance is less than it is from Washington to Denver, Colorado, five hours for the latest type of bomber. And at the north end of the Pacific Ocean, America and Asia almost touch each other. Why, even today we have planes that could fly from the British Isles to New England and back again without refueling. And remember that the range of the modern bomber is ever being increased. (STOP)

During the past week many people in all parts of the nation have told me what they wanted me to say tonight. Almost all of them expressed a courageous desire to hear the plain truth about the gravity of the situation. One telegram, however, expressed the attitude of the small minority who want to see no evil and hear no evil, even though they know in their hearts that evil exists. That telegram begged me not to tell again of the ease with which our American cities could be bombed by any hostile power which had gained bases in this Western Hemisphere. The gist of that telegram was: "Please, Mr. President, don't frighten us by telling us the facts." Frankly and definitely there is danger ahead -- danger against which we must prepare. But we well know that we cannot escape danger, or the fear of danger, by crawling into bed and pulling the covers over our heads.

Some nations of Europe were bound by solemn nonintervention pacts with Germany. Other nations were assured by Germany that they need never fear invasion. Nonintervention pact or not, the fact remains that they were attacked, overrun, thrown into modern slavery at an hour's notice -- or even without any notice at all. As an exiled leader of one of these nations said to me the other day, "The notice was a minus quantity. It was given to my government two hours after German troops had poured into my country in a hundred places." The fate of these nations tells us what it means to live at the point of a Nazi gun.

The Nazis have justified such actions by various pious frauds. One of these frauds is the claim that they are occupying a nation for the purpose of "restoring order." Another is that they are occupying or controlling a nation on the excuse that they are "protecting it" against the aggression of somebody else. For example, Germany has said that she was occupying Belgium to save the Belgians from the British. Would she then hesitate to say to any South American country: "We are occupying you to protect you from aggression by the United States"? Belgium today is being used as an invasion base against Britain, now fighting for its life. And any South American country, in Nazi hands, would always constitute a jumping off place for German attack on any one of the other republics of this hemisphere.

Analyze for yourselves the future of two other places even nearer to Germany if the Nazis won. Could Ireland hold out? Would Irish freedom be permitted as an amazing pet exception in an unfree world? Or the islands of the Azores, which still fly the flag of Portugal after five centuries? You and I think of Hawaii as an outpost of defense in the Pacific. And yet the Azores are closer to our shores in the Atlantic than Hawaii is on the other side. (S)

There are those who say that the Axis powers would never have any desire to attack the Western Hemisphere. That is the same dangerous form of wishful thinking which has destroyed the powers of resistance of so many conquered peoples. The plain facts are that the Nazis have proclaimed, time and again, that all other races are their inferiors and therefore subject to their orders. And most important of all, the vast resources and wealth of this American hemisphere constitute the most tempting loot in all of the round world.

Let us no longer blind ourselves to the undeniable fact that the evil forces which have crushed and undermined and corrupted so many others are already within our own gates. Your government knows much about them and every day is ferreting them out. Their secret emissaries are active in our own and in neighboring countries. They seek to stir up suspicion and dissension, to cause internal strife. They try to turn capital against labor, and vice versa. They try to reawaken long slumbering racial and religious enmities which should have no place in this country. They are active in

every group that promotes intolerance. They exploit for their own ends our own natural abhorrence of war. These trouble-breeders have but one purpose. It is to divide our people, to divide them into hostile groups and to destroy our unity and shatter our will to defend ourselves.

There are also American citizens, many of them in high places, who, unwittingly in most cases, are aiding and abetting the work of these agents. I do not charge these American citizens with being foreign agents. But I do charge them with doing exactly the kind of work that the dictators want done in the United States. These people not only believe that we can save our own skins by shutting our eyes to the fate of other nations. Some of them go much further than that. They say that we can and should become the friends and even the partners of the Axis powers. Some of them even suggest that we should imitate the methods of the dictatorships. But Americans never can and never will do that. (6)

The experience of the past two years has proven beyond doubt that no nation can appease the Nazis. No man can tame a tiger into a kitten by stroking it. There can be no appeasement with ruthlessness. There can be no reasoning with an incendiary bomb. We know now that a nation can have peace with the Nazis only at the price of total surrender. Even the people of Italy have been forced to become accomplices of the Nazis; but at this moment they do not know how soon they will be embraced to death by their allies.

The American appeasers ignore the warning to be found in the fate of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and France. They tell you that the Axis powers are going to win anyway; that all of this bloodshed in the world could be saved, that the United States might just as well throw its influence into the scale of a dictated peace and get the best out of it that we can. They call it a "negotiated peace." Nonsense! Is it a negotiated peace if a gang of outlaws surrounds your community and on threat of extermination makes you pay tribute to save your own skins? For such a dictated peace would be no peace at all. It would be only another armistice, leading to the most gigantic armament race and the most devastating trade wars in all history. And in these contests the Americas would offer the only real resistance to the Axis power. With all their vaunted efficiency, with all their parade of pious purpose in this war, there are still in their background the concentration camp and the servants of God in chains.

The history of recent years proves that the shootings and the chains and the concentration camps are not simply the transient tools but the very altars of modern dictatorships. They may talk of a "new order" in the world, but what they have in mind is only a revival of the oldest and the worst tyranny. In that there is no liberty, no religion, no hope. The proposed "new order" is the very opposite of a United States of Europe or a United States of Asia. It is not a government based upon the consent of the governed. It is not a union of ordinary, self-respecting men and women to protect themselves and their freedom and their dignity from oppression. It is an unholy alliance of power and pelf to dominate and to enslave the human race.

The British people and their allies today are conducting an active war against this unholy alliance. Our own future security is greatly dependent on the outcome of that fight. Our ability to "keep out of war" is going to be affected by that outcome. Thinking in terms of today and tomorrow, I make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory, and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on. (6)

If we are to be completely honest with ourselves, we must admit that there is risk in any course we may take. But I deeply believe that the great majority of our people agree that the course that I advocate involves the least risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future.

The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting. They ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters which will enable them to fight for their liberty and for our security. Emphatically, we must get these weapons to them, get them to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure.

Let not the defeatists tell us that it is too late. It will never be earlier. Tomorrow will be later than today.

Certain facts are self-evident.

In a military sense Great Britain and the British Empire are today the spearhead of resistance to world conquest. And they are putting up a fight which will live forever in the story of human gallantry. There is no demand for sending an American expeditionary force outside our own borders. There is no intention by any member of your government to send such a force. You can therefore, nail, nail any talk about sending armies to Europe as deliberate untruth. Our national policy is not directed toward war. Its sole purpose is to keep war away from our country and away from our people.

Democracy's fight against world conquest is being greatly aided, and must be more greatly aided, by the rearmament of the United States and by sending every ounce and every ton of munitions and supplies that we can possibly spare to help the defenders who are in the front lines. And it is no more un-neutral for us to do that than it is for Sweden, Russia, and other nations near Germany to send steel and ore and oil and other war materials into Germany every day in the week.

We are planning our own defense with the utmost urgency, and in its vast scale we must integrate the war needs of Britain and the other free nations which are resisting aggression. This is not a matter of sentiment or of controversial personal opinion. It is a matter of realistic, practical military policy, based on the advice of our military experts who are in close touch with existing warfare. These military and naval experts and the members of the Congress and the Administration have a single-minded purpose: the defense of the United States.

This nation is making a great effort to produce everything that is necessary in this emergency, and with all possible speed. And this great effort requires great sacrifice. I would ask no one to defend a democracy which in turn would not defend every one in the nation against want and privation. The strength of this nation shall not be diluted by the failure of the government to protect the economic well-being of its citizens. If our capacity to produce is limited by machines, it must ever be remembered that these machines are operated by the skill and the stamina of the workers.

As the government is determined to protect the rights of the workers, so the nation has a right to expect that the men who man the machines will discharge their full responsibilities to the urgent needs of defense. The worker possesses the same human dignity and is entitled to the same security of position as the engineer or the manager or the owner. For the workers provide the human power that turns out the destroyers, and the planes, and the tanks. The nation expects our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lockouts. It expects and insists that management and workers will reconcile their differences by voluntary or legal means, to continue to produce the supplies that are so sorely needed. And on the economic side of our great defense program, we are, as you know, bending every effort to maintain stability of prices and with that the stability of the cost of living.

Nine days ago I announced the setting up of a more effective organization to direct our gigantic efforts to increase the production of munitions. The appropriation of vast sums of money and a well-coordinated executive direction of our defense efforts are not in themselves enough. Guns, planes, ships and many other things have to be built in the factories and the arsenals of America. They have to be produced by workers and managers and engineers with the aid of machines which in turn have to be built by hundreds of thousands of workers throughout the land. In this great work there has been splendid cooperation between the government and industry and labor. And I am very thankful.

American industrial genius, unmatched throughout all the world in the solution of production problems, has been called upon to bring its resources and its talents into action. Manufacturers of watches, of farm implements, of Linotypes and cash registers and automobiles, and sewing machines and lawn mowers and locomotives, are now making fuses and bomb packing crates and telescope mounts and shells and pistols and tanks. ①

Start
29:59

But all of our present efforts are not enough. We must have more ships, more guns, more planes -- more of everything. And this can be accomplished only if we discard the notion of "business as usual." This job cannot be done merely by superimposing on the existing productive facilities the added requirements of the nation for defense. Our defense efforts must not be blocked by those who fear the future consequences of surplus plant capacity. The possible consequences of failure of our defense efforts now are much more to be feared. And after the present needs of our

defense are past, a proper handling of the country's peacetime needs will require all of the new productive capacity, if not still more. No pessimistic policy about the future of America shall delay the immediate expansion of those industries essential to defense. We need them.

Source I want to make it clear that it is the purpose of the nation to build now with all possible speed every machine, every arsenal, every factory that we need to manufacture our defense material. We have the men, the skill, the wealth, and above all, the will. I am confident that if and when production of consumer or luxury goods in certain industries requires the use of machines and raw materials that are essential for defense purposes, then such production must yield, and will gladly yield, to our primary and compelling purpose.

So I appeal to the owners of plants, to the managers, to the workers, to our own government employees to put every ounce of effort into producing these munitions swiftly and without stint. With this appeal I give you the pledge that all of us who are officers of your government will devote ourselves to the same whole-hearted extent to the great task that lies ahead.

govt involvement As planes and ships and guns and shells are produced, your government, with its defense experts, can then determine how best to use them to defend this hemisphere. The decision as to how much shall be sent abroad and how much shall remain at home must be made on the basis of our overall military necessities.

We must be the great arsenal of democracy. (9)

But, we're not in the war? Who's getting this stuff?

For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself. We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would show were we at war.

We have furnished the British great material support and we will furnish far more in the future. There will be no "bottlenecks" in our determination to aid Great Britain. No dictator, no combination of dictators, will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination. The British have received invaluable military support from the heroic Greek Army and from the forces of all the governments in exile. Their strength is growing. It is the strength of men and women who value their freedom more highly than they value their lives.

I believe that the Axis powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best of information.

We have no excuse for defeatism. We have every good reason for hope -- hope for peace, yes, and hope for the defense of our civilization and for the building of a better civilization in the future. I have the profound conviction that the American people are now determined to put forth a mightier effort than they have ever yet made to increase our production of all the implements of defense, to meet the threat to our democratic faith.

As President of the United States, I call for that national effort. I call for it in the name of this nation which we love and honor and which we are privileged and proud to serve. I call upon our people with absolute confidence that our common cause will greatly succeed.

PRESIDENT TO ACT

He Considers Concrete Steps to Speed and Increase Help to Britain

SHIP SEIZURE IS WEIGHED

Almost Unanimous Approval of His Speech Pleases the Chief Executive

BY TURNER CATLEDGE

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Encouraged by country-wide favorable reaction to his "traveler's plan that America make herself 'the arsenal of democracy,'" President Roosevelt today turned attention to practical steps to speed up the flow of material aid to the countries at war with the totalitarian Axis.

The conference for more than an hour at luncheon with Arthur H. Purvis, head of the British Purchasing Mission, and with him and Secretary Morgenthau went over aid proposals which he expects to lay before the new Congress soon after it convenes. High among these was understood to be the scheme which the President recently outlined of lending or leasing by vital equipment and supplies to England as a means for obviating the depletion of that nation's gold and American resources which the British have said will soon result under the "cash-and-carry plan" of purchases being followed at present.

Meanwhile, there were indications that the President might follow up his pledge of "roll-out" aid to focus of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis by extending the same lend-lease plan to such countries as Greece and China, as well as to Britain. Most important of these signs came from Secretary Morgenthau, who said that his own understanding of the plan was that it "might apply to anybody"—"anybody" meaning any nation at war with one or more of the Axis nations.

Chinese Steel Airplanes
A Chinese military mission, headed by Major Gen. Fan Chi-mow, conferred with Administration officials during the day in an attempt to obtain release of a number of fighting planes to China. This government has delayed action on China's request for planes on the ground that Britain's immediate need was the greater and must be filled first from limited production. China would like to purchase from 100 to 400 bombers, it was said.

Secretary Morgenthau declined to discuss the question of division of production when asked about it at his press conference this afternoon. But he indicated that the Administration was concerned in the matter of aiding China, just as it was in aiding Britain.

"There are simply not enough planes to go around at present," the Secretary said. Officials throughout the government stressed the idea that the next step in aid to the British, and other non-Axis powers, is now a matter for Congress. This was the view

ROOSEVELT CONFERS ON AID TO BRITAIN

Continued From Page One

course has taken place. All things considered, the Administration is known to lean heavily toward the idea of commandeering the ships and either turning them directly over to the British or transferring to the British a comparable amount of our own shipping and using the seized vessels for replacements in the American merchant fleet.

Mr. Morgenthau refused flatly to discuss the possibility of ship seizure at his press conference and disclaimed knowledge of reports that the Coast Guard already had inspected the ships to be taken over.

Record Response Reported

President Roosevelt was represented as being "tremendously pleased" at the response to his fire-side chat. Stephen Early, White House secretary, said that that within forty minutes after Mr. Roosevelt had concluded his address last night 600 messages were received and they ran 100 to 1 in favor of the general tenor of his remarks.

The President was said to have been particularly pleased by the favorable messages and comment received from Republicans. All in all, it was the greatest response that Mr. Roosevelt has ever had to any speech, Mr. Early said.

Indications mounted today, as evidenced by both public and private reaction to the President's virtual defiance of the Axis, that he will have his way on war and preparedness measures with Congress, at least in the earlier part of the new session. There was, however, a definite showing of opposition, as reflected in a nationally broadcast speech by Senator Wheeler tonight, and as seen in a meeting of several "non-interventionist" Senators today with Verne Marshall, Cedar Rapids (Iowa) editor, and chairman of the "No Foreign War Committee."

After a luncheon meeting with a group, Mr. Marshall repeated the suggestion that the United States offer itself as a mediator to bring peace out of the present war. This was the suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt ruled out so definitely in his talk last night.

Senator Holt charged on the Senate floor this afternoon that the Roosevelt Administration did not want peace, but was trying to provoke the Axis powers to declare war upon us.

"Let's be truthful," Mr. Holt said. "The strategy today is to provoke the Axis powers to declare war upon us. It is the first time in American history that we have sacrificed honor to get into a war."

Mr. Holt declared he would continue "to expose war-mongers," whether he is a Senator or not. His term expires at noon on Friday.

The U.S. Lend-Lease Program

"Never again let us hear the taunt that money is the ruling power in the hearts and thoughts of the American democracy. The Lend-Lease Bill must be regarded without question as the most unselfish act in the whole of recorded history."

- Winston Churchill, 1941

As Germany marched across western Europe in 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt struggled to find a way to help the countries fighting the Axis—but he faced significant obstacles. The United States military was opposed to sending arms to Great Britain, fearing that the U.S. might need them to defend the Western Hemisphere from Adolf Hitler. Further, U.S. law prohibited the president from extending credit to countries—including Great Britain—that had not repaid loans made during World War I. The law also restricted the purchase of U.S. war materiel by belligerents, allowing it only on a "cash and carry" basis. And, after World War I, the American public did not want to be involved in another European war.



British women carry U.S. rifles sent to Britain under the lend-lease agreement

In December 1940, after Prime Minister Winston Churchill informed Roosevelt that Great Britain could not pay for supplies, the president crafted a new initiative. The U.S. would "lend" Great Britain materiel and Britain would repay the United States through various means to be determined later. This program, known as Lend-Lease, became law on March 11, 1941.

The Lend-Lease act allowed the U.S. to manufacture and transfer (by loan, lease, or sale) items needed for national defense, particularly aircraft, tanks, ships, trucks, jeeps, munitions, fuel, food, and services, to countries whose defense was crucial to the United States. Until the United States was strong enough to enter the war, Roosevelt planned to use Lend-Lease to aid Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union, but he also used the program to benefit his country and the Allied war effort in other ways. For example, in exchange for a \$200 million Lend-Lease agreement, Brazil, a key base for German spies, allowed the U.S. to establish a radio monitoring unit on its soil. In 1942, Brazil also arrested over 80 Axis spies in the first roundup of German intelligence agents in Latin America. Eventually, more than forty nations that actively helped U.S. war efforts participated in the program.

The North Atlantic – Even before the war, Roosevelt used Navy convoys to protect Lend-Lease shipments crossing the North Atlantic to Great Britain or the Soviet Union. Many American seamen lost their lives to German U-boats on this particularly perilous route.

The Persian Corridor – About seventy percent of the aid reached the Soviet Union via this route through Iran.

The Pacific – Some materiel traveled by ship across the Pacific to Vladivostok in eastern Russia, while thousands of aircraft were flown from Alaska to Siberia by Soviet and American pilots. Of the 15,000 airplanes delivered to the Soviets, half were flown in from Alaska.

The Lend-Lease program was stunningly successful in getting much-needed supplies to the Allies and keeping them in the war. In 1941 alone, more than 1,000,000 tons of food were shipped overseas. Great Britain received almost \$700,000,000 worth of goods including munitions, raw materials, tools, fire-fighting equipment, food, vitamins for children, medical supplies, and tractors in just the first three months of 1943. From 1942 to September 1945, the Soviet Union received 9,000 tanks or self-propelled guns, 362,000 trucks, 47,000 jeeps, 131,633 submachine guns, 3,000 rocket launchers, 14,000,000 boots, 532,000 tons of U.S. sugar, 485,000 tons of canned meat (i.e., Spam) and hundreds of other items. Twenty percent of the Lend-Lease supplies the Soviets received were military, while the rest were food, metals, chemicals, petroleum products, and factory machinery.

In all, from March 1941 to July 1946, the program cost the United States almost \$51 billion, with the majority going to the British Empire (\$31 billion), the Soviet Union (\$11 billion), Free France and its possessions (\$3.2 billion), China (\$1.5 billion), and Brazil (\$322 million). The U.S. also received billions of dollars worth of goods through reverse lend-lease, including several hundred million dollars' worth of food and supplies from Australia and New Zealand.

ENTIRE CITY PUT ON WAR FOOTING

Japanese Rounded Up by FBI, Sent to Ellis Island—Vital Services Are Guarded

The metropolitan district reacted swiftly yesterday to the Japanese attack in the Pacific. All large communities in the area, including New York City, Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne and Paterson, went on immediate war footing.

One of the first steps taken here last night was a round-up of Japanese nationals by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reinforced by squads of city detectives acting under FBI supervision. More than 100 FBI men, fully armed, were assigned to the detail.

The prisoners were sent to Ellis Island, where they will be held pending action at Washington. It was indicated hundreds would be detained.

Earlier Mayor La Guardia had convened his Emergency Board and directed that Japanese nationals be confined to their homes pending decision as to their status and had their clubs and other meeting places closed and put under police guard.

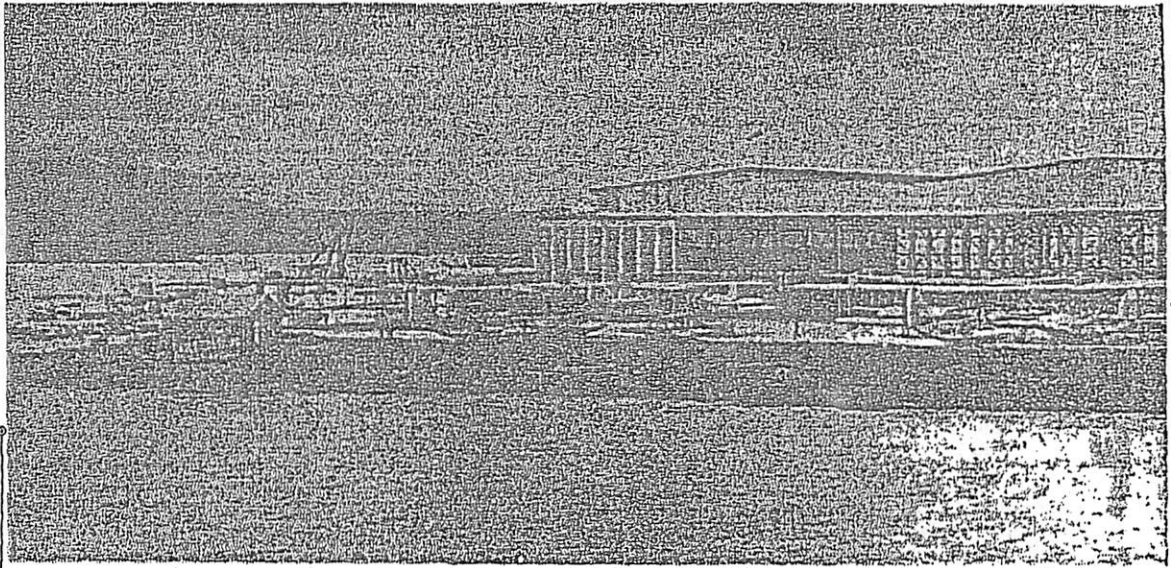
A police sergeant and five policemen immediately went to the Japanese Consulate at 630 Fifth Avenue in Rockefeller Center where the Consul General, Morito Morishima, and his staff were preparing to leave, and posted a guard there. The Consul General and his staff were escorted to their homes when they left. They were not to move about the city without police in attendance.

Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, told reporters at a conference in the Federal

Continued on Page Three

Planes at Hickam Field ready for action

Associated Press



The United States naval air base at Pearl Harbor

The New York Times

review in honor of the U. S. Navy.
The New York Times

ENTIRE CITY IS PUT ON A WAR FOOTING

Continued From Page One

Building at 80 Church Street last night that:

"Every possible step has been taken to protect New York area from such an attack as surprised Pearl Harbor."

He told reporters that New York City is "a possible but not a probable danger zone."

Commissioner Valentine's men, at the request of Navy officials, checked and found no Japanese shipping in the harbor.

The Nippon Club at 161 West Ninety-third Street was closed by the police. Twelve Japanese who were there when the police came were escorted to their homes. Silent crowds watched their departure. There were no demonstrations.

Seven Japanese guests at International House at 500 Riverside Drive checked out late in the afternoon, apparently intent on making reservations for leaving the country.

On order from the State Department all Japanese reservations on planes out of New York were canceled. The police, on orders from the State Department, stopped all foreign sailings.

Twenty Japanese had reservations on the stratosphere, among them Mrs. Morito Morishima, wife of the consul general, and their two children. The reservations were made a week ago.

New York City policemen extended their visits to all Japanese restaurants in the five boroughs. They permitted diners to finish their meals, then escorted owners and their staffs to their homes.

Various Japanese commercial units seemed to have had some official signal of what was to come. Many did not renew leases. The Japanese Army officers of the Japanese Military Purchasing Commission, which had offices in the General Motors Building here, notified the superintendent Dec. 1 that they would not renew their lease.

The Japanese nationals were visited in their homes by FBI agents and detectives, told to take along a suitcase with traveling essentials, taken to a station house and booked as "prisoners of the Federal authorities," then removed in groups in patrol wagons and squad cars to the Federal Building at Foley Square. There, usually, their case histories were taken briefly, checked with official records already prepared, and then, in small

groups, they were taken to the Barge Office at the Battery and to Ellis Island by ferry. A score, however, underwent extended questioning.

Most, if not all, of the estimated 2,000 to 2,500 Japanese nationals living in New York, some of whom are Japanese who were born in the United States, apparently were to be taken into custody, for in the West Side area from Eighty-sixth to 125th Street alone thirty-six Japanese subjects were sought. Small squads of FBI men joined squads of detectives in all precincts where Japanese are known to live.

All the prisoners were treated with every courtesy, although they were well guarded. They were allowed time to gather a traveling kit and each carried a suitcase or a traveling bag, apparently containing clothing enough for a stay on Ellis Island pending determination of their status and disposal by Federal authorities in Washington.

The round-up was not a wholesale arrest of Japanese. It was said at FBI headquarters. Known Japanese were being taken into custody on orders from Washington.

The first three Japanese to arrive at the Barge Office came at 11:45 P. M., shortly before armed Coast Guardsmen, under the command of Captain John Baylis, had thrown a cordon about the building.

Two of the prisoners refused to talk to newspaper men, but the third identified himself as Dr. S. Emy, 50 years old, a physician, who said he had been taken into custody at his home at 1035 Park Avenue at 8 o'clock last night. Dr. Emy, who is married and has a daughter, Josephine, said he had been in this country for thirty-five years and had been graduated from New York University in 1922. Remarking that he had not seen Japan since 1917, he commented, "This is an unfortunate situation."

Later newspaper men were not permitted to talk to the prisoners. In a later group was Kitadal Slughiro, president of a Japanese bank at 120 Broadway, who was taken into custody in his penthouse apartment at 70 Park Avenue shortly before last midnight.

Among others arrested were Keigi Hida, 48, a silk importer, living at the Hotel St. Moritz, 40 Central Park South; Koji Matsuomoto,

39, a banker, and Sabino Tanji, 37, a Fifth Avenue silk and lace importer and exporter, both of the Hotel Barbizon-Plaza.

The FBI agents apparently acted according to a pre-arranged plan, after receiving instructions at their offices in the Federal Building. Federal stenographers and clerks were called in to take the pedigrees of the prisoners. The building was placed under heavy guard by squads of United States building guards, the public was excluded, and all persons, including Federal judges, were required to identify themselves.

Telephone operators also had to be called in as the FBI switchboard was swamped with telephone calls from citizens giving the bureau "tips" on activities by Japanese and other nationals that they considered suspicious. Similar calls were received by the police. All were investigated, although all, apparently, reflected overzealousness.

Some of the Japanese were crestfallen, some were smiling, but none offered resistance. Crowds were not permitted to collect, so there were no demonstrations.

No information about the round-up was given by Federal or local authorities. Early in the morning P. E. Foxworth, special agent in charge of this FBI district, saw reporters briefly and told them:

"We are at war and a censorship has been placed in Washington. I have received instructions to make no comments to the press."

At the Mayor's direction, Commissioner Valentine threw extra guards around communication points, the waterfront, power plants, defense industry units.

"Commanding officers," said the Commissioner's order to borough commanders, "will direct members of the force to give particular attention and to be extra vigilant and alert in guarding all public utilities, electric, power, gas and steam plants, telephone and radio communication points and offices; armories, bridges, tunnels, water supply, ship yards, aviation fields, piers, defense manufacturing plants and other locations which may be affected in connection with defense industries and services and to supplement the present forces assigned if circumstances warrant."

Times Square crowds were tense

and silent as they read the news bulletins on the Japanese attack. Only service men, chiefly sailors, seemed cheered by the information that Japan had declared war.

"We can whip them in no time," was a common remark sailors made.

The service men, in most cases, got their first word of the attack and the war declaration from policemen. Commissioner Valentine sent out a teletype order in mid-afternoon instructing all men on duty to tell sailors and soldiers to report to their ships, posts and stations.

Grand Central Terminal, Pennsylvania Station, the subways and buses were crowded with men in uniform hurrying back to their camps, ships and shore stations. There was some grumbling about broken furloughs, but in the main the men seemed eager to get back.

Newark, like New York City, went on war emergency footing immediately. Department heads were summoned to sudden conference and detailed plans for extra guards at all vital points were hastily mapped.

John E. Keenan, Public Safety Director of Newark, ordered policemen to board all trains in Newark and to take into custody "all suspicious persons of Oriental character." The same order applied to interstate buses.

Mayor Frank Hague in Jersey City, after a conference with his Commissioners, announced that "because of the present war crisis it was decided to be doubly certain that emergency conditions in Jersey City be covered until orders from the National Civilian Defense Director are received."

Jersey City at once sent extra details to the tunnels, waterfront and to defense industry plants.

Bayonne took the same steps. The guard was increased at the great oil plants and Navy ship-building yards.

Newark, Bayonne and most of the New Jersey communities immediately canceled fire and police leaves. This step was not taken in New York City. New York firemen, however, were instructed last night to be ready, any instant, for "recall" while off duty; never to get beyond range of a telephone or some other agency through

which they might be reached in emergency.

Police stations throughout the city reported a spurt in volunteer enlistments in the air raid wardens' units.

Westchester County reported extra men assigned to the reservoirs at Croton, Ashokan and Kensico.

Aviation fields were barred to civilians lacking proper credentials. At Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn, policemen kept motor traffic on the Flatbush Avenue margin of the airport constantly moving.

"We're on a war basis," was their brief explanation.

Colonel William E. Larned, commanding the great Pocatanny Arsenal at Dover, N. J., assured residents every possible safeguard against sabotage has been arranged.

Eleven shipyards in Brooklyn were put under extra heavy guard before night fell. Plants working on defense orders added to their guard personnel and in most cases draw extra city policemen.

Headquarters
Western Defense Command
and Fourth Army

Reside of San Francisco, California

May 17, 1942

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 32

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Proclamations Nos. 1 and 2, this Headquarters, dated March 2, 1942, and March 16, 1942, respectively, it is hereby ordered that from and after 12 o'clock noon, P.W.T., of Saturday, May 23, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, be excluded from that portion of Military Area No. 1 described as follows:

All the Counties of Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, Mendocino, and Lake, State of California.

2. A responsible member of each family and each individual living alone, in the above described area will report between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 19, 1942, to the Civil Control Station located at:

Palace Hotel Building,
181 Smith Street,
Corner, Main and Smith Streets,
Urbah, California.

3. Any person subject to this order who fails to comply with any of its provisions or with the provisions of published instructions pertaining hereto or who is found in the above area after 12 o'clock noon, P.W.T., of Saturday, May 23, 1942, will be liable for the criminal penalties provided by Public Law No. 508, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, entitled "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of Restrictions on Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, Leaving or Committing any Act in Military Areas or Zones," and alien Japanese will be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

4. All persons within the bounds of an established Assembly Center pursuant to instructions from this Headquarters are excepted from the provisions of this order while those persons are in such Assembly Center.

J. E. DEWITT
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army
Commanding

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE OBSERVED:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 19, 1942. Should such individual reside over 30 miles from the Civil Control Station and be unable to provide transportation to such Civil Control Station, he will telegraph or telephone on Monday, May 18, 1942, to the Manager of the Civil Control Station for instructions.

2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:

(a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;

(b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;

(c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;

(d) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.

4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.

5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture, cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center. Private means of transportation will be obtained at the Civil Control Station. All instructions pertaining to the movement

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 19, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DEWITT

Lieutenant General, U. S. Army

Commanding

May 17, 1942

See Civilian Exclusion Order No. 82.

TRANSLATIONS FOR *Nagare no Tabi*
(*a stream's journey*)

1. Under the spring sun, our fateful journey began from Berkeley, California. Our destiny after "Pearl Harbor" was to be determined by a Higher Power—who could foretell our fate? Now, looking back, we feel nostalgia as we see the panorama of the past eight months of our life.
2. While buses carried us across the great San Francisco Bay Bridge, we caught a glimpse of the San Francisco skyline silhouetted in the rain. We felt a tug in our hearts as we bid farewell to the familiar surroundings to which we had become so attached.
3. We waded in rain, through slush and mud up to our knees, only to stumble into empty horse stalls. Many an involuntary sob escaped our lips as we began our life at Tanforan.
4. The spirit of ten thousand people, however, could not be crushed for long. Presently, we made our own way of life among ourselves and found a bond of attachment with everything around us. But our journey was not yet over. We were soon to say farewell to the community we had helped to build and to the familiar grandstand which towered above.
5. Good-bye, California! Good-bye to our beloved mother state. Our last adieus were said as we sped past the beautiful Feather River.
6. Hello, Utah! But how dry and wild the desert country is! Resting beside the railroad, we girded our spirits and prepared ourselves for our coming life.
7. The desert dust storm! Barracks, rooms—everything, everywhere was sunk in darkness! But not so our hopes and determination to conquer nature's violence. We looked up, and there, as if in answer, not fifty feet above us we saw the pure blue of the skies.
8. Four months of hardship have passed. Our strong hopes and iron will to succeed have never wavered. At last, we see the beautiful dawn as reflected in the morning sun bright against snow-covered Mt. Topaz!

Nellie Wong

The strain on relationships between the Japanese and other Asians was especially difficult during the approach and outbreak of America's involvement in World War II. Socialist feminist poet Nellie Wong was born and raised in Oakland, California, the first daughter of Chinese immigrants. She was eight years old when the war broke out. Her father owned a grocery store in Berkeley next to a Japanese American butcher shop.

*

When World War II was declared
on the morning radio,
we glued our ears, widened our eyes.
Our bodies shivered.

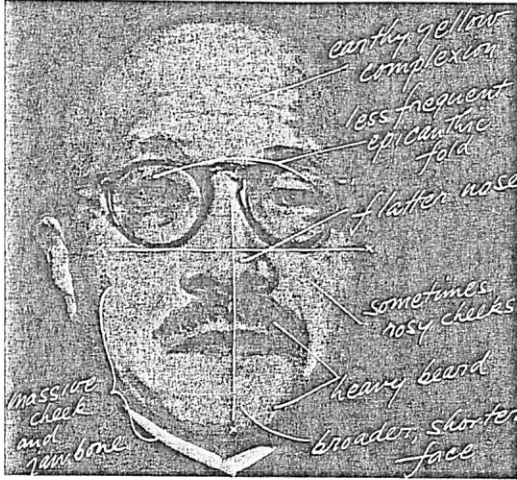
A voice said
Japan was the enemy,
Pearl Harbor a shambles
and in our grocery store
in Berkeley, we were suspended

next to the meat market
where voices hummed,
valises, pots and pans packed,
no more hot dogs, baloney,
pork kidneys.

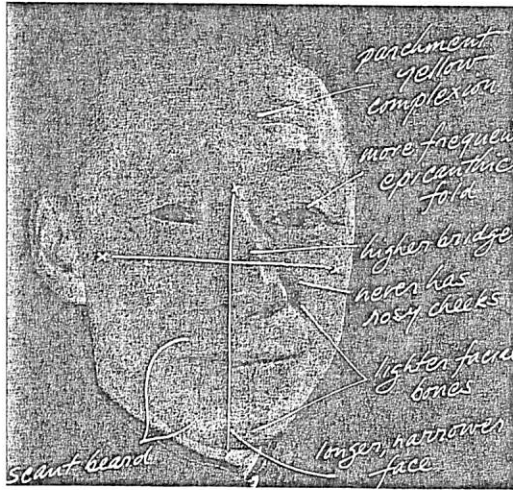
We children huddled on wooden planks
and my parents whispered:
We are Chinese, we are Chinese.
Safety pins anchored,
our loins ached.

Shortly our Japanese neighbors vanished
and my parents continued to whisper:
We are Chinese, we are Chinese.

We wore black arm bands,
put up a sign
in bold letters.



"How to tell Japs from the Chinese,"
December 22, 1941.
LIFE magazine.
The top photo is
of Japanese Army
General Hideki Tojo.



He was taken to the black hospital, and my family called a white doctor to come down to see him. The white doctor said, "I will be there." This was like eleven or twelve o'clock in the morning. The white doctor said, "I'll come." Didn't show up. Several hours later, they called the black doctor, and the black doctor said, "Well, you have called the white doctor first, and I don't want to offend him." The black doctor and the patient were fraternity brothers. They were friends. Of course, he may have been upset because he wasn't called first, you know, but he refused to go and see his friend because the white doctor had been consulted first and [he] didn't want to hurt his feelings. He refused to see my uncle. So they kept waiting on the white doctor, and several hours later, I mean like eight or ten hours past the accident, he came in and checked him and left. A couple of hours later, he died.

I don't know if the reason for it was because he had been an agitator in the community for voter registration, and they just didn't want to give him medical attention. Regardless of whether that was the motive or not, he didn't receive proper attention, and he died, from internal bleeding, something which today would be very routine. But he died, right in Mercy Hospital back in '49. So medical care was not really available at the same level that it was to white patients. Most blacks consulted black doctors, and they could not pay black doctors what white doctors were making. So black doctors ended up being providers of free medical care. Most of the patients had high blood pressure and problems that poor people generally have. So black doctors really couldn't prosper. Even though they were perceived as being rich men, they couldn't prosper. They made house calls. It was nothing for Dr. [Joseph F.] Cowan, who was one of the doctors, to go around at night from house to house with his little bag and see elderly patients. Couldn't get paid for it.

HENRY HOOTEN

World War II brought new opportunities for African Americans as they advanced through the military ranks or moved to northern and western cities to work in wartime industrial jobs. Nevertheless, Jim Crow persisted in the military throughout the war years, and racist attitudes accompanied white soldiers as they fought on European, Asian, and African shores. In this excerpt, Henry Hooten of Tuskegee, Alabama, recalls a clash between black troops and a white officer over the issue of black men dancing with white women at a party in Birmingham, England.

When I first was inducted into service, I was up in Michigan. In fact, I was on steamboats when I was called. My cousin was called to go in December. My aunt and uncle wanted me to go along with him so that he'd be comfortable. So I did. I volunteered to go in service with him. We went in at Detroit, and they sent us to Fort Custer, Michigan. When we got to Fort Custer we stayed there for about three weeks and then we parted. He went to the South Pacific, and I went to Europe. I went to England.

Well, I worked up through the ranks. I went in as a private, and soon I became corporal, and then staff sergeant and first sergeant. It was very rewarding. I had been taught to do what you are told to do and never question it. [They] said if you want to be successful in service, that's the way you would have to do.

It was well segregated. We went one way and the whites went another. Each outfit was equipped with the same equipment and whatnot. After I went overseas, we could see the segregated part. As a black soldier, you had truck drivers and laborers. If you had any education at all you could maybe be a company clerk, or you'd go up in the ranks. But I found that it was much easier to follow orders and stay out of trouble because they would court martial you if you didn't.

The first trouble I really had was in London. We were getting ready. The English people had invited us to a party one night, and we knew that we were going overseas. We were getting ready for [the] invasion of North Africa at the time, and so the people in London was trying to show their appreciation toward us black servicemen.

So they made up the passes to go to the dance that night, and I put them on [the commanding officer's] desk. He had signed four or five of them before he read the first one. So he looked and he asked the first sergeant of the outfit, "What are these passes for?"

Sergeant Johnson said, "They are passes for the men to go to a party in Birmingham, England."

He says, "Birmingham, England?"

He said, "Yes."

My company commander was from Mississippi, and he didn't want his black boys fraternizing with the white girls in that area. He said, "Well, there ain't no black girls in Birmingham, England. None of my black boys are going to dance with no white girls." And so he began to tear the passes up. He tore all of them up.

When he tore them up, the first sergeant tore his stripes off.

He said, "Well sir, I've been in this man's army 27 years, but we're going to the dance tonight if I have to go to the guard house tomorrow."

We had about 12 trucks. [We] loaded up the whole outfit and we went to the party. While we was at the party, the company commander sent the military police to arrest all of us. Well, the little guard house wouldn't hold but say 50 or 60 men. You couldn't put [the whole outfit] in the guard house. So they arrested us in our quarters. You couldn't go out of your quarters. You had to stay. [Word of this incident was sent to Washington, D.C. The general sent a brigadier general to investigate the matter. The brigadier general reprimanded the company commander and sent him to Leavenworth federal prison for his role in the incident.]

THERESA LYONS

Rationing during World War II sometimes meant new restrictions on African Americans' everyday lives, as Theresa Lyons of Durham, North Carolina, explains.

I remember the principal of the Little River School, because you couldn't buy meat, and I remember he got beat up real bad by some people, some white people at a store on Roxboro Road. Being a principal, he thought he was somebody, and he stopped in there and asked them if they had any meat. It was just something like fatback or a strip of lean or something like that. They beat him real bad because they said he was out of his place, that they didn't sell meat to niggers.

And I remember when they wouldn't sell you a Coke. You could only buy Pepsi. You could buy a Pepsi, but you could not buy Coke. If you'd go in a store and ask for Coke, they would reach in there and give you Pepsi. They only sold Cokes to white folks.

ARTHUR SEARLES

Arthur Searles was born in 1915 in Albany, Georgia, the son of a school-teacher and a railroad man. His parents were the only home owners in their neighborhood, which was commonly known as "CME" because it centered on a Colored Methodist Episcopal church. Remembering how neighborhood boys guarded their turf and their "little CME girls" when he