

appointment is that though Gen. signia his deputy.

# Education Foundation Is Established Here

## Useful Conservation for Community of Assets Of Japanese Language Schools Chief Aim

Establishment of the Hawaii Education foundation was announced today. Aim of the foundation is to promote and improve educational opportunities in Hawaii on an interracial, non-profit basis, primarily through scholarships, loans, grants and aids.

The foundation, sponsored by well known educators and civic leaders of various racial groups, was organized chiefly in response to requests for such an agency from several Japanese language schools considering dissolution.

First such request came from the Japanese Central institute, which has offered the foundation extensive Nuuanu Ave. property, including more than 60,000 square feet of land with several school buildings.

### Will Accept Property

Trustees of the foundation have agreed to accept the property of Central institute, and all other similar donations, with the understanding that "no strings are attached to such gifts."

In answer to questions by The Star-Bulletin, Mr. Deacon said

that the plan will not halt or retard the dissolution of the Japanese schools.

"The aim is not to perpetuate the schools or the alien forces behind them but to turn their assets to the greatest possible use in Americanization work and for the benefit of the whole community," he said.

\* \* \*

The foundation expects that substantial donations will be received from other sources than Japanese language schools, to further the broad plans of the foundation.

In a statement of policy the trustees have expressed unqualified support for the foundation.

Turn to Page 4, Column 7

## Foundation Is Established Here

Continued from Page 1

fied opposition to reestablishment of Japanese language schools. They have so set up the articles and by-laws as to provide adequate precautions to prevent the foundation from being used for the exclusive interests of any one section or racial group of the community.

Articles of incorporation were approved and a charter was granted on May 27 by Governor Stainback.

### Officers Elected

At a recent meeting of incorporators and trustees, the following officers were elected:

L. F. Deacon, president, Honolulu council of social agencies, president; Daniel K. Ainoa, president, University of Hawaii Alumni association, vice president; Walton M. Gordon, McKinley high school principal, secretary, and Gerald W. Fisher, assistant vice president, Bishop Trust Co., treasurer.

Other charter members and trustees are:

Dr. Shunzo Sakamaki, assistant professor of history, University of Hawaii; Hung Wal Ching, member of morale section, military governor's office; the Rev. Harry S. Komuro, pastor, Harris Memorial church; Dr. Andrew W. Lind, associate sociology professor, University of Hawaii, and Wilfred C. Tsukiyama, Honolulu attorney.

### Must Be Citizens

By-laws provide that no more than four members of the board of trustees shall be persons of the same racial extraction. All trustees must be American citizens.

All grants or gifts of former language school properties must be approved by governmental agencies having jurisdiction over such transactions before transfer can be finally effected. The Central institute offer is under consideration by such agencies.

Bezhitsa on the Russo-German front, starting fires and causing explosions at all the targets, the Moscow radio said last night in a special announcement.

Egypt has prohibited the hoarding of cottonseed oil.

## Collier's Apologizes For Printing False War Yarn

An ugly rumor that started after December 7, 1941, and was widely voiced and published on the mainland, recently was reproduced in Collier's weekly.

It was the story of the "Jap dairy truck"—the yarn that on the morning of December 7, a Japanese dairy truck, long in the habit of visiting Hickam field daily, suddenly was revealed to be a rolling arsenal, and its hidden inmates opened up with machine guns on Hickam field defenders.

Published in Collier's, in Freling Foster's column, this yarn reached the attention of the territorial equal rights commission. The commission immediately wrote to Collier's that the story was baseless. The following reply has been received:

Mr. John Snell, Executive Secretary, Hawaii Equal Rights Commission, Dear Mr. Snell: Thanks for your letter of December 29th. We are publishing a correction of Mr. Freling Foster's statement about sabo-

tage on Pearl Harbor in our issue of February 6th.

This item was marked for confirmation and the sources that Mr. Foster used appear not to have been reliable. Our regular routine is to submit such information to the army but in this instance that procedure was not followed. Naturally, I regret the error.

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) WILLIAM L. CHENERY,  
Publisher.

This is an example of many false stories about Hawaii which have been taken up by the civil rights commission. John Snell, executive secretary of the commission, is a former newspaperman of wide experience, and can spot and answer untrue and distorted stories and rumors with quick effectiveness.

Mr. Snell is now in Washington, working on a plan for permanent representation of the equal rights commission at the national capital.

UNITS FOR HOMEMAKERS



March 14, 1943

WANT AD SERVICE—CALL 2311

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

# Hilo Japanese Girl Tells Views of Race Problem

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter was received by Earl Albert Selle, Advertiser staff writer whose articles concerning Japan's sinister state-religion and the Hawaii American-Japanese approach to Americanism has caused widespread comment.

The letter was written by Miss Kazuko Higuchi, of Hilo, Hawaii. Miss Higuchi is an American of Japanese ancestry. We believe her letter to be an outstanding document. Her views can be studied with profit by those of her ancestry and of other ancestries alike.)

My Dear Mr. Selle:

I have wanted for a while to congratulate you on your fine column in the Advertiser. Also, I am glad to see someone with that reasonable attitude towards the Japanese problem. I'm sure you would not maintain your stand without some persecution and calumny and I think it is splendid.

Walter Lippman wrote recently that the moral sense of the American people is fundamentally healthy. I am convinced of that myself and your articles are an example of that.

The local Japanese problem is a minute one, involving only a few people and when compared to the grave issue at stake in this war, whether millions of people in the Far East shall live in suppression or whether they shall live in comparative freedom with possibility of development of greater freedom, also whether the only nation in this world, America, basically healthy shall grow or be shrunk. As far as I am concerned the entire lot of the Japanese race, including myself, can be dumped in

the ocean—for all its importance compared to this big issue.

However, the issue is important locally and partially to the nation. These problems come to a crisis in times of stress. We have had other problems—labor problems in time of depression, unity problem during the Civil War, corruption problem in time of prosperity and America has risen to the occasion. The way America is meeting this race problem is one more notch in the character building process of the people of America. Thus it is that peoples grow and develop.

This morning, I saw your article. You said just about what I had prepared to write in a letter to the Japanese people here through the Nippu Jiji. There is a minor point there which is an error, and I mention it for correction.

You say that none of the nisei have taken an open stand and attribute it to fear. I know a very few that have, and I know I have. I have taken an open stand against Japan here in print when interviewed. Further, I took and maintained that stand in Japan, where it was dangerous to do so. I minced no words in my arguments even with the reactionary leaders I met there. I believe with Grew that the Far East is the most important front for us, that America is still westward-going. I believe that Japan is a great menace to America and to the peoples of the entire Far East. Moreover, I believe that the people of Japan, not only the military faction, are the source of the menace, and that, because their view of life, their life and philosophy in the last six hundred years is fundamentally unhealthy and unsocial.

If some of us do not yell our heads off in public and print, please do not assume that it is because of fear. We do not have sufficient prestige and talent to write for the public. People who speak to the public most in peace-

wrong in not thinking that there are a few who are militantly American, along with the rest of the militant Americans. I think of my niece and nephew, eleven and fourteen, who do not know that they are of the Japanese race. They are not aware that they are the Japanese problem. Because of the elders' interest in the Pacific War, they are more naturally interested in that front than in the other. You would be interested to watch their reactions. They are more politically ferocious than you are, go into rages over news of treatment of our people interned there—at present will accept nothing less than complete annihilation of every "Jap" (as they call them) in Japan. They have not reached the self-conscious stage as yet because they do not read the editorial pages and not as yet interested in the race problem.

I am also thinking of the two nisei girls in Japan, who were imprisoned because they were called "red" and they were called that because they were devoted to America. One died in prison, one died after release but from pneumonia caught in prison. The consulate never knew about it. The haoles never knew about it. It happened about four years ago and was not newsworthy.

I notice that there is a slight value placed in your editorial page, on nisei proving to others that they are loyal. Some nisei even give that as the motive for joining the volunteer army division. I disagree. My time, my life, my experience, my work is valuable and I am not going to spend it on secondary issues. My loyalty is a fact, proven to myself, and tested by ordeals, and I am not going to spend much time or my life to convince others of that fact. I know what this war is about, more so than the average American, including haoles, and I am going to work now at the one thing I can contribute most in this war effort. It is not public speeches or writing. There are capable men and many columnists who are doing it well.

I yelled bloody murder writing to the people back home from Tokyo from seven years ago that they had better back Roosevelt up to the limit and prepare strenuously for war, but it fell on the ears of anti-New Dealers, anti-high tax-ers. I did not believe Japan could fight there at the end but preparation was necessary. Honestly, how can people keep from being self-conscious, or reverting to defense and negative measures when people and press keep buzzing around with "nisei are loyal, they are not," "they should be evacuated, they should not."

A handful of 200,000 people cannot affect, improve, or harm the history of America much. The thing for us to do is to develop the potential contributing power of every citizen to concentrate on

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If some of us do not yell our heads off in public and print, please do not assume that it is because of fear. We do not have sufficient prestige and talent to write for the public. People who speak to the public most in peacetime, will speak to the public most in wartime, and you know, the nisei never did speak much in peacetime—about anything.

My point is, that you are right in your general inference but

scious stage as yet because they do not read the editorial pages and not as yet interested in the race problem.

I am also thinking of the two nisei girls in Japan, who were imprisoned because they were called "red" and they were called that because they were devoted to America. One died in prison, one died after release but from pneumonia caught in prison. The consulate never knew about it. The haoles never knew about it. It happened about four years ago and was not newsworthy.

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A handful of 200,000 people cannot affect, improve, or harm the history of America much. The thing for us to do is to develop the potential contributing power of every citizen to concentrate on the war effort. Every phase of life in America is based on the belief that the contributing power of the people can be developed most when based on faith in mankind. That call for volunteers into the army raised political mo-

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## Dec. 7 Rumors Still Bring Pressure For *Maui News* Stern Action Here *8-22-42*

So long as present military leaders here are not interfered with by Washington officialdom Hawaii's internal security will be assured, Charles F. Loomis, chief of the morale section of the Office of the Military Governor, told members of the Maui Rotary Club Wednesday.

Mr. Loomis asserted that there is continual pressure on congress and on the war and navy departments to take more drastic regulatory action in Hawaii.

"We are walking a tightrope and are liable to get an order from Washington at any time that will upset the applecart," he said.

### PROBLEMS CHANGING

The morale official, who was on Maui most of the week, pointed out that problems connected with maintaining civilian morale are continually changing and that various racial committees have been organized to deal with these problems on Oahu.

He revealed that the Varsity Victory Volunteers have been one of the most successfully adjusted groups in the program of his office, and that these youths who volunteered to serve in any way possible are performing valuable service.

Among the Japanese residents of the Territory an appeal is made on the basis of loyalty to their homes, which are in Hawaii, and stressing the fair treatment they have received at the hands of the United States government, such as in the issuance of gas masks.

Mr. Loomis charged that a great deal of harm is done and many problems are created by the continued repetition of lies concerning the actions of the Japanese populace in the Territory on December 7.

He said that it is these lies that cause the continual pressure on Washington authorities.

A recent issue of American Magazine, he said, repeated all of the rumors that were current in Honolulu at the outbreak of the war, despite categorical denials by the war and navy departments and the department of justice.

Under the guidance of the morale section of the military governor's office, racial committees continually "take the temperature" of various groups. A program of active participation in the war program has been worked out for all groups to give them a feeling that their efforts are wanted and needed to help win the war, Mr. Loomis said.

He pointed out that sales of war bonds and stamps among these groups has risen steadily and that the amount of blood donations has almost doubled.

*Maui News 8-19-42*  
**Committee Organized  
To Handle Japanese  
Morale Problems Here**

Organization of a committee to deal with morale problems among residents of Japanese ancestry here was announced yesterday by Brig. Gen. Redmond F. Kernan Jr., commander of the Maui military district.

Gen. Kernan revealed that nine prominent citizens of Japanese ancestry have consented to serve on the committee, whose principle

objective will be to "strengthen the loyalty to America of both the citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry."

Members of the committee have held several meetings and have elected Dr. Homer M. Izumi as chairman.

Other officers are Toshi Ansal, vice chairman, Masao Aizawa, secretary, and Dr. Ed Kushi, treasurer.

The committee also includes Toshi Kuwada, George Hasegawa, Dean Shigeta, Harry Inouye and Masaru Omori.

Their work will deal with all phases of morale among the Japanese, explaining the aims of the war and the part that every resident of Hawaii must play in the protection of these islands.

To be known as the Maui Emergency Service Committee, the group is similar to organizations now functioning in other counties.

Purposes outlined by the committee at a recent meeting are as follows:

1. To carry on a program of education which will strengthen the loyalty to America of both the citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry.

2. To help them demonstrate their loyalty in concrete ways to speed the defeat of Japan and all other enemies.

**WILL COOPERATE**

3. To help them face realistically and cooperatively the difficult situation in which the war has placed them.

4. To cooperate with the authorities in meeting the many problems which affect the security of the islands and the welfare of all the people.

5. To work for the application of the fundamental values of American democracy in the treatment of all Americans, regardless of racial ancestry, fully realizing that military and other requirements sometimes may make impossible the full application of this principle.

Important work has been done by a similar committee which has operated on Oahu since shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, holding meetings among plantation groups, and providing projects on which this group of residents could demonstrate its loyalty.

The Maui committee has formulated a ten-point program through which it hopes to contact all groups of Japanese, both citizen and alien, providing them with information on the meaning of the war to all residents of Hawaii and the necessity for a united loyalty and action.



# Hawaii Faces Knotty Question: What to Do With Its Japanese?

**Driscoll Points Out Big Group Has Yet to Show  
Loyalty or Disloyalty to U. S.; They Are Barred  
on Navy Projects, but Work for Army**

*The first of several articles by Joseph Driscoll, national correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, now on war assignments in the Pacific.*

By Joseph Driscoll

*By Wireless to the Herald Tribune. Copyright, 1943, New York Tribune Inc.*

HONOLULU, Jan. 30.—The Paradise of the Pacific. That is what they called Hawaii in the good old tourist days before Dec. 1941. Today, it is a troubled paradise and far from being

paradise. A serpent has intruded itself in the shape of an ugly question: shall the large Japanese population here be locked up or deported to the United States to prepare this outpost against possible invasion attempts by Hirohito's forces? The answer to that question is not a simple one; the yellow and white races in these islands are divided over the problem and the whites are divided among themselves. The question will not die down.

As long as the war continues in the Pacific, with the Japanese Navy in possession of aircraft carriers and other components of a big fleet plus such "unsinkable carriers" as Truk and Wake Islands, the peril of invasion to Hawaii remains real and cannot be discounted. Both Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of our Pacific fleet, and Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmor, commander of the Army's Hawaiian department, have sound warnings against any relaxation of vigilance. These warnings do not spring from any lack of confidence, to be sure, but from determination to avoid overconfidence and the lack of co-ordination that brought disaster to Pearl Harbor.

"Remember Pearl Harbor" is more than a catchy slogan on automobile stickers out here; it is advice to the prudent and the wise.

Admiral Nimitz and General  
(Continued on page 28, column 1)

OAKLAND TRIBUNE, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1943

## DEPORTING OF 100,000 JAPS FROM HAWAII IS PROPOSED

By JOSEPH DRISCOLL

*By Wireless to the Oakland Tribune and the New York Herald-Tribune. The eighth of a series by Joseph Driscoll, National correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune, now on war assignment in the Pacific.*

HONOLULU, Feb. 8.—The most articulate critic of the Japanese in Hawaii is John A. Balch, elderly chairman of the board of Hawaii's telephone company and author of the much-discussed Balch plan of wholesale deportation, calling for a mass transfer of peoples that would rival the historic removals of Acadians, Greeks and Turks. The main point of the Balch plan is that as soon as conditions warrant at least 100,000 Japanese should be removed from Hawaii to inland farming States on the mainland. This exodus would be permanent. Labor would have to be recruited to fill the places of Japanese, and loyal Filipinos or Puerto Ricans could be brought here.

### FEARS SABOTAGE

From a study of the tactics of the Japanese in their progress through China, the Philippines, Malaya, Burma and the South Seas, Balch notes that the troops were preceded by saboteurs who destroyed communications and airfields, and he inquires:

"Why isn't it logical, therefore, to believe that the next attempt to conquer or cripple Hawaiian defenses will be coincidental with an internal attack led probably by experienced saboteurs landed on our shores from submarines in much the same manner as done recently by the Germans on America's East Coast?"

The Balch plan was first presented by its author to Adm. Chester Nimitz, who passed it along to General Emmons. General Emmons informed Balch that he had read the plan with "a great deal of interest, and I assure you it will not be taken

lightly—the solution, however, isn't simple."

"There are many ramifications and complications to handling the Oriental element of population which do not appear on the surface," he continued. "Certainly one of the most important considerations in Hawaii is just how to handle people of Japanese extraction, who comprise more than one-third of the population."

Undiscouraged, Balch next conveyed his scheme to Benjamin W. Thoron, director of the Division of Territories of the Department of the Interior.

### SCORES 'CODDLING'

As a veteran of the first World War, with three members of his family now in the armed forces, Balch deplores this "continued mollycoddling" of Japanese. Unable to obtain backing of the Army and Navy or the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Balch is spending his own money to propagandize the public and has built up a considerable following. He is working in co-operation with the California Joint Immigration Committee, which functions under the patronage of the California branch of the American Legion; the California Federation of Labor, and the Native Sons of the Golden West. This committee seeks to deprive Japanese born in the United States of American citizenship rights accorded them under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Because Chinese would be affected by any decision adverse to the Japanese, the California committee would have Congress exempt Chinese from any new constitutional amendment to abrogate citizenship rights of the Japanese.

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# Deporting of 100,000 Japanese From Hawaii to U. S. Proposed

Driscoll Points Out Balch, Author of Plan, Is Co-operating With California Groups, but Is Opposed by Islands' Sugar and Pineapple Interests

The third of a series of articles by Joseph Driscoll, national correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune now on war assignments in the Pacific.

By Joseph Driscoll

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune. Copyright, 1943, New York Tribune Inc.

HONOLULU, Feb. 1.—Modification of martial law in Hawaii, announced a few days ago by President Roosevelt and resulting in substantial restoration of functions to appropriate civilian authorities, has not abated the controversy that rages here concerning what to do about Hawaii's problem child, its Japanese population of 158,923, which is 38.3 per cent of the total population of these strategically important islands.

After all, the imposition of martial law and the assumption of vast powers by the Army was merely one phase of the whole Japanese problem. One of the first acts of the military was to decree a curfew stricter than the Puritans knew. This curfew keeps Japanese (as well as members of other races) off the streets and in homes from sun-down to sun-up, the theory being that potential spies and saboteurs cannot operate extensively when their movements are closely regulated. In the event of an invasion, the movements of Japanese doubtless would be restricted by day as well as by night.

The suspension of the habeas corpus law likewise was aimed at the Japanese, although it applies to other segments of the population, too. This drastic curtailment of peace-time procedure is expected to last for the duration of the war, along with the curfew and nightly blackouts. Through the suspension of the habeas corpus law, the military can lock up a suspect and toss the key away, and they have done this in certain cases where they had reason to be suspicious of Japanese, although the evidence might not be considered adequate for a conviction in a civil court.

Courts of the Provost Marshal are meting out summary justice to persons charged with offenses ranging from murder to drunken driving, speeding, draft dodging, vagrancy and refusal to work at a steady job.

of Hawaii as a territory of the United States, there has been fear that sooner or later the Army or Navy might try to take over the entire territory as a giant operating base. Particularly it has been feared that the Navy might take over land and government and proceed to remove tens of thousands of Japanese who labor by hand for modest wages on huge pineapple and sugar plantations. Although naval chiefs are silent on the subject, the sentiment for wholesale removal of Japanese is said to persist to this day in high naval quarters in Washington. The sentiment has not been allowed to interfere in the slightest, however, with the administration of Hawaiian affairs.

## Lenient in Deportation

General Emmons, a robust, sun-tanned aviator, with keen, appraising eyes under his silver spectacles, not only has no desire to perpetuate military government, but has been fairly lenient in his deportation of Japanese suspects. In the first year of the war with Japan about 150 Japanese were deported to the mainland. When some deportees resorted to habeas corpus writs to gain freedom in California civil courts they were returned here and locked up again.

If General Emmons has been lenient in interning Japanese it has been because of the conviction that Japanese are essential to the war economy of the islands and should not be removed from useful employment unless an invasion is imminent. Naturally, the general has not pleased every one. Some criticize the military-court proceedings and widespread curtailment of civilian pleasures as too hard, while others demand that the Army crack down without

**Fines Are Stiffer**  
Much criticism of Provost Marshal courts issued from lawyers without briefs and from some politicians who have not been able to get hold of fines collected and imposed. The average citizen complains little until he discovers that military justice means stiffer fines for speeding, wrong parking or being out after curfew hours. Business men, worried lest the military government outlast the war, were relieved when Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Army's Hawaiian Department, disavowed any desire to keep martial law a day longer than necessary to protect the islands. Thanks to his cooperative attitude, General Emmons stands high in the esteem of the Chamber of Commerce and business leaders generally.

For fifty years since Queen Lili-okalani abdicated in 1893 in favor of a provisional government as an initial step toward the annexation of Hawaii as a territory of the United States, there has been fear that sooner or later the Army or Navy might try to take over the entire territory as a giant operating base. Particularly it has been feared that the Navy might take over land and government and proceed to remove tens of thousands of Japanese who labor by hand for modest wages on huge pineapple and sugar plantations. Although naval chiefs are silent on the subject, the sentiment for wholesale removal of Japanese is said to persist to this day in high naval quarters in Washington. The sentiment has not been allowed to interfere in the slightest, however, with the administration of Hawaiian affairs.

(Continued on page 22, column 8)

**Mercy on the Japanese population.** The most articulate critic of the Japanese is John A. Balch, elderly chairman of the board of Hawaii's telephone company and author of the much-discussed plan of wholesale deportation, calling for a mass transfer of peoples that would rival the historic removals of Acadians, Greeks and Turks. The main point of the Balch plan is that as soon as conditions warrant at least one hundred thousand Japanese should be removed from Hawaii to inland farming states on the mainland. This exodus would be permanent. Labor would have to be recruited to fill the places of Japanese, and loyal Filipinos or Puerto Ricans could be brought here.



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"There are many ramifications and complications to handling the Oriental element of population which do not appear on the surface," he continued. "Certainly one of the most important considerations in Hawaii is just how to handle people of Japanese extraction, who comprise more than one-third of the population."

Undiscouraged, Mr. Balch next conveyed his scheme to Benjamin W. Thoron, director of the Division of Territories of the Department of the Interior. Referring to his proposal to remove 100,000 Japanese, Mr. Balch said he understood that military authorities had made certain plans along that line but had been restrained by objections of sugar and pineapple interests, shortage of shipping space and protests of religious groups.

As a veteran of the first world war, with three members of his family now in the armed forces, Mr. Balch deplors this 'continued mollicoddling' of Japanese. Unable to obtain backing of the Army or Navy or the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Balch is spending his own money to propagandize the public and has built up a considerable following. He is working in co-operation with the California Joint Immigration Committee, which functions under the patronage of the California branch of the American Legion; the California Federation of Labor, and the Native Sons of the Golden West. This committee seeks to deprive Japanese born in the United States of American citizenship rights accorded them under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

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# Removal of Hawaii's Japanese Urged by Some Groups on Island

## They Fear Formidable Nucleus for Espionage on America's 'Gibraltar of the Pacific'; Authorities Would Await a Showdown on Loyalty

The second of several articles by Joseph Driscoll, national correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, now on war assignments in the Pacific.

By Joseph Driscoll

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune. Copyright, 1943, New York Tribune Inc.

HONOLULU, Jan. 31.—Hawaii is the powerful bastion—"Gibraltar of the Pacific"—that blocks the Japanese from invading our Pacific coast. That has been the popular conception of Hawaii for years and it is truer than ever today, now that Hawaii has fully recovered from the disaster of Dec. 7, 1941, and the expanded and improved Pearl Harbor is bulwarked by our new bases in Alaska and the South seas.

In view of the strategic importance of Hawaii, lying little more than 2,000 miles off California and serving as a bridge between the Occident and Orient, some persons are viewing with alarm the undisputed fact that the Japanese people constitute the largest racial group in Hawaii and could be a formidable nucleus for espionage and sabotage if so minded.

There were Hawaiians of Caucasian ancestry who sighed enviously when they read that Alaska had rid itself of every Japanese, transferring them to concentration camps in Washington and Oregon. Their sighs increased when California shipped thousands of Japanese residents to Utah and Arizona.

What others can do, Hawaii can do, too. Aside from the fact that the Japanese play a big hand in local economy and that many are temporarily employed on Army defense projects—the Navy will not have any part of them—why should they not be removed to the States in the same way that hundreds of white women and children were evacuated for safety in the wake of the attack on Pearl Harbor?

52,000 Filipinos, 29,000 Chinese, 14,375 pure Hawaiians and 28,224 part Hawaiians, with the rest Portuguese, Samoans and miscellaneous.

Of the Japanese residents, 35,000 are aliens, the rest being Hawaiian-born and American citizens. There is no doubt that many of the aliens are friendly, and as loyal to the United States as any citizen could be; on the other hand, there is the suspicion that not all Japanese-Americans are truly Americanized.

Wishing to commemorate the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito, the Japanese of Hawaii in 1915 erected a foundation in Honolulu, Kapiolani Park. Recently this memorial was scrapped by the indignant public. But potent centers of Japanese propaganda remain, according to "The Honolulu Star-Bulletin," which points out that until the outbreak of war subdued them, dangerous elements of Nipponese nationalistic activities were here.

The Japanese-language press constantly was disseminating pro-Japanese news and editorials, subtly carrying on propaganda for Japan's Foreign Office, Army, Navy and imperialistic clans.

Japanese foreign-language schools shifted from their original harmless purposes and developed into a powerful medium for spreading Japanese allegiance and doctrines. Japanese social clubs were endeavoring to foster among the youths doctrines of Japanism under the guise of recreation and social contacts.

### Would Await a Test

Such queries are being propounded out here these troubled days by the determined citizens who will not take no for an answer. The anti-Japanese citizenry are a source of embarrassment to the authorities, who believe they must handle the Japanese with kid gloves until such time as an invasion may be attempted, and thus force a showdown as to whether the local Japanese line up with Tokio or Washington.

Meanwhile, it is instructive to study the population statistics for the Hawaiian group of islands, once known as the Sandwich Islands and containing a racial conglomeration more varied than a triple-decker club sandwich with mayonnaise. According to the 1940 census, the population for the Territory of Hawaii amounted to 426,654. By 1942, war-time flights of women and children had reduced the total to 414,844, not counting naval and military personnel and newly arrived defense workers.

Out of the 414,844 residents, the Japanese population totaled 158,923, or 38.3 per cent of the grand total. The Japanese population ranged from 48 per cent in Hawaii, the big island of the group, to 47 per cent in the island of Maui, 46 per cent in Kauai, 38 per cent in Lanai, 34 per cent in Oahu and 27 per cent in Molokai, with its leper colony.

In Hawaii, the 1940 census listed only 100,000 civilian Caucasians,

### Most of Press Shut Down

The Japanese-language press was closed at the start of the war and remains closed on every island save Oahu, where two daily papers were permitted to resume publication for Japanese who cannot read English. The Japanese-language schools have been liquidated. Some of the Shinto temples were closed; others stayed open. The Japanese social clubs have mostly vanished. But "The Honolulu Star-Bulletin" anticipates that the social clubs will be revived when the war is over.

Greggs Sinclair, president of the modern University of Hawaii, which prides itself on one of the finest Oriental-language libraries in the world, not to mention a football stadium, is not alarmed over the mixed racial population of these islands. Rather, he envisions Hawaii as a cultural bridge to bring the western and eastern worlds into permanent harmony once the war is concluded.

A member of the university faculty who used to drop in at a Japanese-language school was intrigued by the silken tapestry portrait on the wall above the teacher's desk. It portrayed a face that was familiar, yet foreign.

"Who is that?" the visitor inquired.

"Why, that is George Washington," the Japanese teacher replied.