

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

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Friday

BULLETIN NO. 6

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR

Rumors and unfounded allegations are the inevitable by-products of war. Sometimes absurd stories and ridiculous claims which grew out of guesses, imaginings, and sheer devilry are passed on as the gospel truth. Often times groups or individuals with selfish axes to grind reduce patriotism to loathsome lies and invoke hysteria and prejudice from the unsuspecting public to gain their nefarious ends. Human nature at all times is inclined to exaggerate, to enlarge, to add personal embellishments--and times like these only accentuate the inclination. Fantastic tales of sabotage and espionage win the newspaper headlines, convince the general public, and cause irreparable damage.

The vicious rumors concerning sabotage by Japanese during the infamous attack upon Pearl Harbor is a case in point. Although no public or private agency has released information which proves that there was sabotage in Hawaii on December 7, 1941, the Americans of Japanese ancestry have been crucified on that lie.

Governors, mayors, congressmen, and people in all walks of life still insist that Japanese trucks blocked the highways leading to the airports on that fateful Sunday morning, that huge arrows and markers were cut into the sugar cane fields to indicate the location of vital defense facilities, that the Japanese pilots who were captured wore McKinley High School rings on their fingers, etc. These people, many enjoying high places of responsibility, still insist that these stories are true. And this in spite of government documents and other factual material to the contrary.

Had the Japanese Americans and their friends the facts to refute the malicious charges made concerning the fifth-column activities of the Hawaiian Japanese, the deplorable evacuation of all persons of Japanese heritage from the Pacific Coast might have been averted. It is indeed a sad commentary on justice when falsehoods and rumors can whip up mass public opinion before the truth can be released; and even then the true facts are not given the same publicity and credence as were given the lies.

This bulletin was prepared to aid in combatting the malicious stories which still persist concerning sabotage at Pearl Harbor. It is well documented and includes all the materials which we have any knowledge of at this time regarding this subject. It also includes stories of Japanese American heroism and sacrifice for the cause of the United States on that never-to-be-forgotten day.

The readers are encouraged to study every page, keeping in mind that some passage or paragraph may be of great value at some future date in refuting the persistent lies which continually arise to haunt our work. It is suggested that this bulletin be kept on file by every American, or passed on to other reliable parties so that the truth may be disseminated to as many people as possible.

This bulletin is composed of six parts: (1) portion of newspaper column entitled "The Washington Merry-Go-Round", August 25, 1942; (2) affidavits, statements, reports, etc., as printed in the Fourth Interim Report of the House of Representatives Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration (Tolan Committee), May, 1942; (3) excerpts from Blake Clark's sensational book "Remember Pearl Harbor", 1942; (4) magazine article appearing in Christian Century, April 1, 1942; (5) newspaper article appearing in the Chicago Daily News, July 19, 1942; and (6) editorial in the Pacific Citizen, July 23, 1942.

It is significant to recall that the famous report of United States Supreme Court Justice Roberts and his special committee investigating the Pearl Harbor incident did not mention any acts of sabotage committed by the Japanese residents in Hawaii.

From: "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" by Drew Pearson, August 25, 1942

No Hawaiian Sabotage.

"The faked army story that saboteurs plowed markers in fields and placed grain sacks to point the way to airplane plants may have given the War Department a headache, but it brought chuckles elsewhere.

In Hawaii, for example, the people are getting a big kick out of it. After the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor December 7 there were many stories of "arrows cut in the cane fields" to point the way to the naval base, and similar phony yarns, despite the obvious fact that Pearl Harbor, with its many anchored warships, was the most conspicuous spot on the tiny island of Oahu.

Returning Navy wives have spread this tale and the Navy has done nothing to discourage them. Denials seldom catch up with such juicy, hair-raising stories. However, Boss G-Man J. Edgar Hoover, who seldom slips up on his onions, has informed Congress that "there was no sabotage committed there prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time."

From Fourth Interim Report of House of Representatives Select Committee investigating National Defense Migration, published May, 1942, said Committee headed by Hon. John H. Tolan. Pp. 48 to 58.

(COPY)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 30, 1942

Hon. John H. Tolan,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tolan: Reference is made to your letter of March 19, 1942, requesting a statement regarding sabotage activities in Hawaii.

The War Department has received no information of sabotage committed by Japanese during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of War.

(COPY)

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, March 24, 1942

Hon. John H. Tolan,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Congressman: Thank you for your note of March 19 concerning acts of sabotage committed by the Japanese on the attack on Pearl Harbor. As you know I flew out to Hawaii immediately after the attack, and I went over the entire situation.

There was very little if any, sabotage by the Japanese residents of Oahu during the attack on Pearl Harbor. There was a considerable amount of evidence of subversive activity on the part of the Japanese prior to the attack. This consisted of providing the enemy with the most exact possible kind of information as an aid to them in locating their objectives, and also creating a great deal of confusion in the air following the attack by the use of radio sets which successfully prevented the commander in chief of the fleet from determining in what direction the attackers had withdrawn and in locating the position of the covering fleet including the carriers.

However, during the actual attack, as I said above, there was little to complain of in the way of sabotage, either before or during the attack. Personally, I am gravely concerned about the situation in Oahu and have been urging repeatedly the removal of the Japanese element, if not to the mainland, to one of the other islands in the Hawaiian group, as a measure of safety. Since the primary responsibility of this rests on the Army, my efforts in this discussion are limited to recommendation.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK KNOX.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, April 20, 1942

Hon. John H. Tolan,
Committee Investigating National Defense Migration,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Congressman: Mr. Lamb of your staff has orally requested that your committee be given information relative to the question as to whether there has been any sabotage in Hawaii.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has advised me there was no sabotage committed there prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time.

With reference to the Offices of Naval and Military Intelligence, I suggest that you make appropriate inquiry of those offices for the purpose of determining whether they have any knowledge of any such sabotage.

Very Sincerely,

JAMES ROWE, Jr.,
The Assistant to the
Attorney General.

(p. 49)

CITIZENS' COUNCIL,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 10, 1942.

Hon. John H. Tolan,
Chairman, Committee Investigating National Defense Migration,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Pursuant to request of your committee, given through Mr. Herman Phlegar, of San Francisco, and Delegate Samuel V. King, the

Citizens' Council endeavored to secure affidavits concerning charges of sabotage on December 7, 1941, in the city and county of Honolulu, and also days subsequent to that date. We did not realize we were expected to file these with your committee until a week ago, and when we learned we were to file them, we got as many as we could for filing and trust they reach you in time for use. Also, due to congestion of mails, they may be late in arriving in Washington.

The affidavits we send are from civilians and probably cover the entire city and county of Honolulu. Naturally, any information concerning happenings of naval reservations would need to be secured from naval and military personnel and this we are not in a position to obtain. We did obtain affidavits from the principal plantation managers who are also in charge of civilian defense activities in their respective communities. These show there was no sabotage in the nature of cutting marks in the cane pointing the way to Pearl Harbor and also shows there was no blocking of roadways in their vicinity. We also obtained affidavits from the chief of police and captain of police for supervision of traffic on the Pearl Harbor road on December 7, and from several other police officers.

We enclose affidavits from the following-named persons:

Messrs. J. D. Bond, Hans L'Orange, Stafford L. Austin, James N. Orrick, John H. Midkiff, and Robert Fricke.

Chief W. A. Gabrielson, of the Honolulu Police Department; Capt. Dewey O. Mookini, of the Honolulu Police Department; Capt. John A. Burns, of the Honolulu Police Department, and Policemen Sing Chang and Hung Chin Ching.

We trust that these affidavits will be of use to you and your committee.

Very truly yours,

R. A. Vitousek,
Chairman, Citizens' Council.

Affidavit of Stafford L. Austin

Territory of Hawaii,

City and County of Honolulu, ss:

Stafford L. Austin, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says: That he was born in Hilo, island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, on August 15, 1896; that he is a citizen of the United States of America and is of Scotch-English ancestry; that in the year 1920 he entered the employ of Hilo Sugar Co.; that from 1920 to 1926 he served as an overseer and division overseer in said company; that from 1926 to 1932 he served as division overseer and head overseer with Honolulu Plantation Co.; that from 1932 to July 1939 he served as manager of Wailuku Sugar Co.; that in July 1939 he was appointed manager of Honolulu Plantation Co. and has served as manager of Honolulu Plantation Co. continuously from July 1939 to the date hereof; that said Honolulu Plantation Co. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California and all of the other foregoing companies are corporations organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii and all of said corporations are engaged in the business of planting, cultivating, and harvesting sugarcane in said Territory and milling and selling the sugar and byproducts therefrom; that as manager of Honolulu Plantation Co. it is his duty to be, and he has become, thoroughly familiar with all phases of the work of said corporation and of the lands, fields, buildings, and equipment of said corporation.

That said corporation owns or leases approximately 6,000 acres of land of which approximately 4,650 acres are planted in sugarcane and the remainder is used for roads, ditches, buildings, athletic fields, waste and pasture lands, etc.; that the lands of said corporation are located on the island of Oahu, said Territory, approximately 7 miles from the city of Honolulu, approximately 10 miles from Schofield Barracks and are adjacent to the lands at Pearl Harbor used as a naval base by the United States Navy, and are also adjacent to Hickam Field, used as an air base by the United States Army; all as can be more fully noted from the map of Oahu attached hereto and made a part hereof (said corporation's lands being colored pink), that said corporation on December 7, 1941, employed approximately 1,190 employees, of whom approximately 530 were Filipinos, 480 of Japanese ancestry, 105 Caucasians, and 75 miscellaneous.

That prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States of America, affiant was appointed chairman of all rural districts on the island of Oahu under the Office of Civilian Defense, that Richard Penhallow (a citizen of English ancestry), assistant manager of said Honolulu Plantation Co., was appointed chairman of rural district No. 8, in charge of the entire area embracing the lands of Honolulu Plantation Co. and environs; that as such chairman affiant and said Richard Penhallow had issued practice emergency calls from time to time to accustom the employees of said corporation to their defense duties; that on the night of December 7, 1941, said Richard Penhallow (a Reserve officer) was called into service by the

United States Army and Robert Johnson (a citizen of Scotch ancestry), factory superintendent of said Honolulu Plantation Co., is presently acting as chairman of said rural district No. 8.

That at 7:55 o'clock on the morning of December 7, 1941, affiant heard and noticed unusual airplane activity over the vicinity of Pearl Harbor and realized shortly thereafter that such activity was hostile and that enemy planes were bombing Oahu objectives; that he thereupon issued by emergency call and ordered all employees of said corporation to assume their prearranged defense duties, which work was promptly carried out in a most orderly manner with no confusion; that certain defense workers were required to obtain trucks of said corporation and report at certain emergency posts, the trucks to be used for fire fighting, ambulance service, repairs to utility lines, demolition work, etc.; that four trucks were sent with crews to Pearl Harbor to assist the naval authorities and various station wagons of said corporation were used for patrol duty, most of said station wagons containing one or more members of Army personnel as passengers; that all trucks or rolling stock of said corporation were accounted for on the morning of December 7, 1941, and no trucks or rolling stock of said corporation were used on that day except in line with civilian emergency defense; that various employees of Japanese ancestry were assigned to duty with said trucks and their work was done smoothly and efficiently and in no different fashion as the work performed by employees of other ancestry; that all of said trucks proceeded to and remained at their posts throughout the day and night of December 7, 1941, being manned by employee defense crews at all times.

That in assisting the Army personnel and in overseeing the civilian defense system in that general area on December 7, 1941, affiant traveled about and observed traffic conditions in that general area (of the corporation's lands and environs); that various persons of Japanese ancestry were driving vehicles on the main highways which bisect said plantation lands; that all of said drivers of Japanese ancestry drove their vehicles in the normal and usual fashion and at the normal and usual rates of speed; that affiant did not see any drivers of Japanese ancestry driving vehicles in any unusual manner or at any unusually slow or unusually fast rate of speed or in a zig-zag fashion or on the wrong side of the road, nor did he see any of such drivers park vehicles across the roads or do any act which might lead to confusion or place others in danger.

That at no time was affiant requested to investigate the lands of said corporation for indications that persons, presumably of Japanese ancestry, had burned or cut sugarcane or had otherwise created signs or symbols on or near the plantation lands in the form of arrows to guide Japanese planes toward military objectives; that since December 7, 1941, however, the usual activities of said corporation have been carried out including the usual work of irrigation, cultivation, harvesting, etc., under the direction of affiant and his immediate subordinates; that if any sugarcane on the plantation lands had been burned or cut in the form of arrows or other signs or symbols created upon the lands of the corporation or lands adjacent thereto such would have been immediately noticed by affiant or his subordinates; that affiant has not seen any signs of such activities nor has any such activities been reported to him by his subordinates.

That at about 8:30 o'clock on the morning of December 7, 1941, a Japanese airplane fell into a cane field about 2 miles north of the corporation's mill and burned a small area; that said fire was almost immediately extinguished by the corporation's fire-truck crew, which includes men of Japanese ancestry; that all members of said crew worked swiftly and diligently and without confusion in extinguishing said fire.

That during the night of December 7, 1941, and for about a week thereafter, there was sporadic firing by military detachments located on or near the lands of said corporation which was observed by affiant but affiant was unable to perceive any reason for such firing; that Army officers complained to affiant of being fired upon from ambush; that affiant and his civilian defense workers investigated said complaints but could find no basis therefor; that affiant believes that stray bullets from the aforementioned sporadic firing by military detachments were the cause of said complaints; that at nighttime, continuing for about a week after December 7, 1941, affiant observed red flares, apparently fired by Very signal pistols, along the edge of the corporation's lands and bordering upon the edge of the water of Pearl Harbor; that investigation was made by affiant as to the origin of said red flares but said investigation proved fruitless; that the area from which said flares emanated was, during said period, patrolled by personnel of the United States Army.

That at no time prior to or subsequent to or on December 7, 1941, has affiant observed any signs of sabotage or subversive activities or signals by "blinkers" and at no time prior to or subsequent to December 7, 1941, have any signs of sabotage or subversive activities or "blinker" signals been reported to affiant by any employee of Honolulu Plantation Co. or by anyone else.

That affiant, in his position as chairman of all rural defense, has

sent approximately 2,000 men each day from December 7, 1941, to January 1, 1942, to various Army posts to do such work as directed by Army authorities; that said men performed such work as digging gun emplacements, building roads and airfields, cutting brush and thickets, doing repair and construction work, etc.; that among said men are men of Japanese ancestry, some being citizens and some being aliens; that most of the more highly skilled carpenters, especially, are Japanese aliens; that all of said men have been accepted gratefully and without question by the Army authorities; that affiant has been told personally by the ranking officers of the United States Army in charge of the work being done by said men that said men have been of great assistance and have great cooperation, loyalty, and efficiency; that on January 1, 1942, the sending of men has been handled by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, a cooperative organization formed by all sugar companies and plantations in the Territory of Hawaii, that on every day since January 1, 1942, up to the date hereof men have been sent to Army posts for this same type of work although affiant does not know how many men have been sent on each day.

That affiant, because of his many years of residence in the Territory of Hawaii, and because of his various positions on plantations in said Territory, has become and has been required to become familiar with the different racial types of inhabitants of said Territory, and to know them by name and by racial extraction: and that affiant experiences no difficulty in distinguishing persons of Japanese ancestry from those of other ancestry.

Further deponent sayeth not.

STAFFORD L. AUSTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of April 1942.

(SEAL)

J. I. B. Greig,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit

My commission expires June 30, 1945.

Territory of Hawaii.

Affidavit of Dewey O. Mookini

Territory of Hawaii

City and County of Honolulu, ss:

Dewey O. Mookini, being first duly sworn on oath desposes and says: That he was born at North Kohala, T. H., on December 25, 1895; that he is a citizen of the United States of America and is of Hawaiian ancestry; that in the year 1925 he joined the police force of the city and county of Honolulu, T. H., and that he was thereafter promoted to various ranks within said police organization and in the year 1935 he was appointed to the position of captain and that since the year 1935 to the date hereof he has served in said force as captain; that in the year 1935 he was put in charge of the patrol division of said force, which position he has held continuously to the date hereof; that it is affiant's duty as captain of the patrol division to be in charge of all police officers in said division including foot patrolmen, motor patrolmen, sergeants, and lieutenants; that said patrol division handles all patrolling throughout the city limits of Honolulu, the officers therein assigned to certain areas or beats and instructed to maintain peace and order, and to call for assistance if necessary, investigate complaints, etc.; that shortly after 8 o'clock on Sunday morning December 7, 1941, affiant made his usual call at the headquarters (known as the police station) of said police force and located on the corner of Merchant and Bethel Streets in Honolulu, said territory; that he was informed at that time that Pearl Harbor had been bombed and that the island of Oahu (of which Honolulu is the capital city) was under attack.

That affiant immediately left instructions to officers on duty at the police station and departed at once for Pearl Harbor by way of Dillingham Boulevard; that affiant reached the intersection of Middle Street and Kamehameha Highway at about 8:30 o'clock; that said intersection is located approximately 2 or 3 miles from Pearl Harbor and marks the beginning of the open highway which extends and runs from Pearl Harbor to the city limits of Honolulu; that Middle Street connects said highway to military installations and the arsenal at Fort Shafter; that in proceeding along the highway from Middle Street toward Pearl Harbor one passes on the left of southerly side of the road a small residential district known as "the Damon tract," the John Rodgers Airport (the municipal airport) and a large housing area recently built for defense workers and personnel stationed at Hickam Field (Army airport); that on the right or northerly side of the road one passes cane-fields for the most part until nearly at the entrance of Pearl Harbor at which time one passes a large residential district recently built for personnel stationed at Pearl Harbor; that immediately after passing the last residential areas on either side of the road one arrives at Hickam Field and Pearl Harbor; that a rough sketch of this general area is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

That after reaching said intersection affiant noticed traffic on the main arteria (Kamehameha Highway) was light; that said Dillingham

Boulevard runs from downtown Honolulu to Puuhale Road (about four blocks before reaching Middle Street) and is four lanes in width plus parking space at either curb; that the extension of Dillingham Boulevard from Puuhale Street to Pearl Harbor is known as Kamehameha Highway and is three lanes in width; that running parallel to said highway along the length of said Damon tract and Hickam housing area and southerly of the railroad tracks (which also parallel said highway) there is another road approximately two and one-half lanes in width; that after reaching the intersection of Kamehameha Highway and Middle Street affiant sent in a call by radio for officers to assist in evacuating said Damon tract and the housing areas and affiant then drove at a brisk rate along said highway toward Pearl Harbor and branched off at the Navy housing area and continued on to the Navy oil-storage tanks; that affiant then turned around and returned to said intersection of Middle Street and Kamehameha Highway; that the time was then 9 o'clock and traffic had increased; that affiant thereupon sent in a call by radio for more officers to help control traffic; that within a short time several police officers arrived; that from about 9 o'clock on traffic became heavier, there being a steady stream of traffic from the housing areas and Damon tract of evacuees and a still greater stream of traffic of Navy and Army personnel and civilian workers attempting to get to Pearl Harbor; that at the same time there were a great number of Army and Navy trucks and other vehicles, particularly from the Fort Shafter Arsenal, attempting to reach Pearl Harbor; that certain police officers were detailed to enforce evacuation of the residential areas in the danger zone and to assist the evacuees therefrom and other officers were detailed to direct and control traffic; that from 9 o'clock on one lane of traffic was reserved for evacuees coming from Pearl Harbor and two lanes were reserved for cars proceeding to Pearl Harbor; that at such times that convoys of trucks from the Fort Shafter Arsenal came down Middle Street all traffic proceeding along Dillingham Boulevard toward Middle Street and Pearl Harbor would be stopped in order that such trucks be given full right-of-way; that automobiles driven from town toward Pearl Harbor by wives and other family members of civilian workers and Army and Navy personnel were stopped at the intersection of Dillingham Boulevard and Middle Street and the occupants transferred to another vehicle and the wives or other family member of such persons were directed to proceed northerly on Middle Street and thence back to Honolulu thus removing a considerable number of surplus vehicles from the Pearl Harbor highway; and keeping women and children from the area under attack.

That all of said traffic moved at a brisk rate; that the only traffic accident seen by affiant or reported to affiant as occurring in said highway throughout the day was a minor scraping of fenders between two vehicles, one driven by a sailor and one by a marine; that at 9:40 o'clock affiant made another trip down the highway, checking the Damon tract, and thence on past Pearl Harbor to the town of Aiea, thence back to Honolulu by way of Red Hill and Fort Shafter and thence down Mokauea Street to Dillingham Boulevard, and thence to Middle Street, the starting point; that traffic conditions along the circular route were smooth and affiant so notified police headquarters; that affiant then returned to Honolulu shortly thereafter to check conditions in town.

That because of his birth and lifetime residence in the Territory of Hawaii affiant has become familiar with the different racial types of inhabitants of said Territory; that affiant experiences no difficulty in distinguishing persons of Japanese ancestry from those of other ancestry; that affiant observed vehicles driven on the Pearl Harbor highway during December 7, 1941, by persons of Japanese ancestry, most of said vehicles being those driven by Japanese residents of the Damon tract who were evacuating family members and belongings to Honolulu; that the drivers of Japanese ancestry drove their vehicles in no different fashion than all others on the road that day; that their vehicles moved along in the regular traffic stream and were not driven at unusually fast or unusually slow rates of speed or in any fashion other than dictated by police officers; that at no time during said day or any day subsequent to the date hereof, either in this particular area or in other areas of Honolulu did affiant observe any signs whatsoever of any sabotage or subversive activities by citizens of Japanese or other racial ancestry or any acts by any persons tending to lead to confusion or panic or to block the highways.

That attached hereto as exhibit B is a full report made by affiant on January 7, 1942, and submitted by him to W. A. Gabrielson, chief of police of the city and county of Honolulu.

Further deponent saith not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April 1942.

(SEAL)

Dewey O. Mookini,

D., C. Lin,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

My commission expires June 30, 1945.

EXHIBIT B

January 7, 1942.

To: W. A. GABRIELSON, chief of police.
From: Capt. D. O. Mookini, patrol division.
Subject: My activities on December 7, 1941, and thereafter, and the activities of the men under my command.

A little after 8 a. m., on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, as I made my usual call at the police station, I was informed by Lt. Andrew Freitas that Pearl Harbor had been bombed. At the same time, Lieutenant Freitas was talking to Officer William Centeio, of the police station at Pearl City, by phone, and was informed that Pearl Harbor was actually being bombed. Lieutenant Freitas then asked that the men of the first watch be detained at the police station for further instructions. I told Lieutenant Freitas to tell Lieutenant Larson to hold his first watch for further instructions, and that I was leaving the station to check the situation.

As I proceeded toward Dillingham Boulevard, I noted the time to be 8:22 a. m. The traffic in Dillingham Boulevard at the time was normal. I noticed Officer William Clark regulating traffic at the intersection of Middle and Dillingham Boulevard. The flow of traffic at this intersection was medium, by this I mean that there were about 20 to 30 cars passing by. There was no congestion in traffic.

Upon arriving at Damon tract, I called back to the station by two-way radio and asked that some men be detailed to Damon tract, and also to the Hickam Field housing projects, to assist in evacuation. In a short while, Sgt. Arthur Gunderson, Officers Theodore Awana, Sam Malina, Clarence Alapa, Samuel Leong, George Jones, and Thomas Aoki arrived at the scene for duty. Sergeant Gunderson was instructed to have these men notify the residents in the area to leave their homes and to go to some other places for safety. By this time, the people were all excited.

Families with cars began to pack up their belongings which were readily prepared for evacuation and drove away. People without cars were told to go to the main highway and to wait there for transportation. A big-hearted civilian stopped by and hailed trucks and other vehicles that were not conveying anything, and asked the drivers to pick up these stranded people and to take them to town. It is unfortunate that I did not take down the name of this thoughtful civilian. I then left this gentleman who was doing this good work and proceeded toward Pearl Harbor.

I drove past the oil tanks along Kamehameha Highway and noticed that the battleships in Pearl Harbor were on fire. I drove my car over the rock pile on the side of the road and watched the Japanese planes that were dive bombing at the helpless battleships that were lying in the harbor. The ships were taking a punishment from these enemy planes. As guns roared around me, I saw two planes coming down in flames, and fall on the West Lock side.

I then drove back toward town on Kamehameha Highway and as I passed Pearl Harbor spur, I noticed that the traffic there had picked up an awful lot. Passing the junction of Pauloa Road and Kamehameha Highway at about 9 a. m., I stationed Officer John Cavaco there to take care of traffic.

As I passed the intersection of Middle and Dillingham Boulevard, I noticed that Officer Clark had his hands full as the traffic there was very much congested. Cars were at a standstill. I then called station for two motor cycle officers, and at the same time notified the dispatch that I was making the office of Mennie's Service Station, located at Middle and Dillingham Boulevard, my temporary headquarters; telephone number was 87706. Arrangements were then made with the attendant there that I would be at the intersection in front if the police station called and asked for me. In the meantime, several military policemen and Officers James Duncan and Victor Peroff arrived. We began to break up the traffic, so as to permit Army trucks and naval personnel to pass through without a hitch.

A few minutes later, Officers Sing Chang, Thomas Aoki, and Hercules Lauriano arrived for duty. Lauriano was assigned midway between King and Kamehameha Highway, on Middle Street, and instructed to direct all civilian cars coming down Middle Street to take one line of traffic, so as to permit Army trucks carrying armaments and ammunition, and Navy personnel to go through without a stop. We also stopped outsiders from going into the devastated and bombed area, as we noticed that sightseers, who were passing by at the same time as the defense workers, were hindering the traffic. Prior to my arrival at this intersection, Officer Clark was instructed by someone (name unknown) not to permit any defense workers to go through Kamehameha Highway to Pearl Harbor, but to reroute them mauka on Middle Street to King Street. He was carrying out this instruction, causing traffic at the intersection to become congested. Seeing this to be the cause of the congestion, I ordered all cars to proceed to the Ewa direction on Kam Highway. The traffic then returned to normal in a short period of 2 or 3 minutes.

The evacuees who were heading toward town also caused a congestion at

Puuale Road and Dillingham Boulevard for a period of about 5 or 6 minutes, until Officer Aoki was sent to direct traffic makai on Puuale Road and let them find their own way out toward town. At about 9:30 a. m., I noticed the traffic running smoothly. Officer Clark, an extra police officer, and an M. P. were left at their post to take care of traffic. The other officers were sent back to the station with instructions to stand by for further assignments. I remained at this intersection until about 9:40 a. m.

I then made another check on Damon tract. I contacted Sergeant Gunderson, who was in charge of the men assigned on evacuation detail at Damon tract. He stated that the Damon tract area had already been evacuated. I then instructed Sergeant Gunderson to divide Damon tract into four separate areas, and to assign four men--each man to patrol one of these areas--and to see that nothing was removed from the homes and lots in each area, except by the property owners.

I then proceeded toward Pearl Harbor and noticed a civilian directing traffic at Pearl Harbor spur. This civilian was placed there by Sgt. Axel Nelson, as he knew how to regulate traffic. Sergeant Nelson was instructed to remove the man, which he did. I then passed the oil tanks, and going through the Alca Road, traversed Red Hill Road, proceeding in the Kaimuki direction. Conditions at all of these places appeared normal.

I contacted Sgt. Henry Ho at the intersection of King and Middle Streets, and instructed him that if the men were hungry, they might go for lunch by relieving one another. I then drove makai on Mokuauia Street to Dillingham Boulevard, and out toward Dillingham and Middle. The traffic was flowing fine. I then broadcasted to the station and asked that the chief be notified that conditions on the outskirts of town were all O. K. As conditions outside of Pearl Harbor were running smoothly, I returned to town.

At 11:30 a. m., I was traveling makai on Channel Street from Ala Moana Road when a bomb fell in back of my car, and made a direct hit on a car. As I turned my car around, I noticed some workmen from the Inter-Island shop turning water on the damaged car. Accompanying me on this trip was Mr. Harry Fredericks, reporter from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. As we turned right on same and found that everything was placed under control by the Army men and their fire wagon. We then turned back on Ala Moana Road and as we passed the Honolulu Paper Co., a bomb fell on an automobile that was parked in front of the Honolulu Iron Works. We found the car wrecked. We then drove further on Ala Moana Road, when we noticed three Japanese planes fly over the U.S.S. Taney. Two ships that were in port fired at these three planes. The planes then turned away from the vicinity of the Hawaiian Electric Co.

I then brought Mr. Fredericks back to the station and reported to the chief that everything on the western front was well in hand.

At 12:43 p. m., I heard police broadcast in regard to radio transmitter at 2310 Booth Road. The case was turned over to Officer Y. F. Luna, one of our radio technicians.

I checked the bomb that fell at Nuuanu and Kukui Streets and learned that 7 persons had been taken to the Emergency Hospital. Two officers, namely, Ernest Moses and Isaac Holbron, were at the scene. I sent these two officers back to their beats and assigned one of the new men, who had a riot gun, to guard the place.

At 2:09 p. m., I heard police broadcast in regard to parachutists seen in back of St. Louis Heights. Checking that area from Manoa Valley with my spotting scope, I saw six or seven children (boys and girls) descending the Manoa side of the hill. Case was unfounded.

At 3:06 p. m., there was another call about parachutists, this time at Tantalus. In checking this case with the use of my spotting scope, I saw only dry, broken branches of an eucalyptus tree hanging in the air instead of parachutists. Case unfounded.

At 4 p. m., I returned to the station and noticed that everyone was helping themselves with Army helmets. I questioned the men at the basement as to what officer was keeping a record of the helmets issued, and Assistant Chief Hoopai informed me that Capt. Robert Kennedy was doing same.

I then left the station and patrolled around town, checking on stores, beer parlors, etc., to see if they were closed.

I went to sleep in my office at 1 a. m., Monday, December 8, and was up and on the road at 5 a. m., the same day.

At 5:11 a. m., I heard police broadcast that parachutists were seen coming down over Kalihi Valley. I checked the valley but was not able to find any trace of parachutists. About an hour later, I patrolled Kalihi Valley again and found four Army trucks. Two of the men that I saw at the trucks were dressed in blue denim and carried packs on their backs. I talked to one of the drivers of the trucks and he informed me that the soldiers went up the hills. Receiving this information, I turned back and began to patrol the town.

At 9:03 a. m., I brought two Japanese men into the station on investigation. These men were later released.

At 9:30 a. m., I checked the town area and saw that the officers were on their beats; beer parlors were closed; also received many reports about Japanese-owned stores selling to Japanese people only. I checked this complaint

and learned that the store owners were selling only to their regular customers, as instructed by some members of the food committee.

At about 11:20 a. m., I heard police broadcast that parachutists had landed in the rear of Kamehameha School. Arriving at the scene, I noticed that Officer Theodore Mendonca, Sgt. Paul Brede, and Sgt. Edwin Acolphson were already there. I noticed several boys coming out of the Kam School building to join other boys that had already been sent up the hills to check on parachutists. I spoke to one of the teachers (name unknown) and advised him that it would be better to send his boys back to their classes, as the parachutists whom they were to look for were armed, whereas the students were not. While standing there talking to the boys, we heard two shots fired at the other side of the hill. The police officers then turned back toward town.

While on my way back, I received a call that parachutists were seen in the rear of the last house on Alewa Heights. Sgt. Paul Brede, Sergeant Adolphson, and myself then headed for this place. Arriving there, Mr. Bevin, former University of Hawaii student, stated that a guard who was on the hill requested him that if he heard him fire two shots, he was to telephone the police and the headquarters at Fort Shafter and ask that reinforcements be sent. About 2 minutes later, two Army cruising cars arrived with machine guns. They dismounted, packed their machine guns with them, and took their position on the ridge of the hill where the first guard stood. No sooner than they had taken their positions, both machine guns opened fire. In between the bursts of the machine guns, one could hear the firing of 3 Springfield rifles. This incident brought back to me the memories of the old World War. Another cruising car then arrived and the soldiers on this car took their position in back of the first firing line. Another burst of machine gun fire was heard, and this time, a shot was heard from a distance. Another burst of machine-gun fire. Then, everything went quiet. A messenger came running down to us with a message. As the corporal was not able to read the writing on the paper, he asked me to look at it. The message said, "Send message to headquarters that we saw a fellow with blue uniform and a bundle on his back." I then mentioned to the corporal that earlier that same morning I had seen some of their own men comb the ridges from Kalihi Uka way, and hinted that those might have been the men upon whom they were firing. I also mentioned to the corporal that those men wore blue denim clothing and carried packs on their backs. The corporal then wrote a note and had a messenger bring it back to the lieutenant in charge of the men. In a short while, most of the men returned to their cruising cars and left. The lieutenant then left a few men stationed at their posts. I left the scene and broadcast to the station that the war scene had come to an end.

The residents of the Paumotu district must have wondered what the shooting was all about, as the department received several calls from them.

At 1:28 p. m., I checked on four Japanese men who were reported seen with red shields on their arms. The complainant directed me to the house where the Japanese boys went. Upon investigating this complaint, I learned that they were civilian defense workers who were telling people to evacuate the houses in that area as they were situated in a danger zone.

I left this place to patrol other areas. There were no occurrences of important cases, other than minor ones. Night driving was difficult as the lights could illuminate no more than 50 feet away.

On Monday, December 8, I went home at 12 o'clock midnight to have some sleep. I woke up at 5 a. m., Tuesday morning, December 9, and left for town at 5:40 a. m. Just as I reached the intersection of Beretania and Punchbowl Streets at about 5:45 a. m., I was involved in an automobile accident which disabled the use of my car.

Territory of Hawaii

City and County of Honolulu, ss:

John Anthony Burns, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

That he was born in Fort Assiniboine, Mont., on March 30, 1909; that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he is of Irish descent on his mother's side and of Irish-German descent on his father's side; that he has lived on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, since 1913; that he entered police work in the city and county of Honolulu on April 1, 1934, and has been continuously engaged in police work in the city and county of Honolulu since that time; that in such police work he has served as a foot patrolman, motor patrolman, sergeant, detective - general and homicide - captain of the vice squad, and lieutenant in charge of the espionage bureau; that he has been engaged in work of an investigative nature for the police department of the city and county of Honolulu since 1937; that he became the lieutenant in charge of espionage investigation for said police department on January 1, 1941, and has, in that capacity, worked with and for the Federal Bureau of Investigation; that since December 7, 1941, he has served as liaison officer of the police de-

partment with contact office of the office of military intelligence, G-2 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

That from and after November 28, 1941, until December 7, a daily investigation was made by the men under his charge throughout the community, particularly among Japanese people, both aliens and citizens, to discover any signs or information which would indicate the start of the war which was expected, and particularly anything which might pertain to an attack upon the Hawaiian Islands; that during such period no evidence of any kind was found indicating that any residents on Oahu of Japanese ancestry were engaged in any activity or had any knowledge relating to an impending attack.

That on December 7, 1941, from his home at Kalama he observed dive bombers attacking the Kaneohe Air Base; that he immediately called Mr. Robert Shivers, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and was informed by him that Japan had attacked the Hawaiian Island; that he was requested by Mr. Shivers to come into town to Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters on the second floor of the Dillingham Building in Honolulu at 10:30 a. m.; that he has since that time assisted Mr. Shivers and Lieutenant Colonel Bicknell, assistant, C. O. of S., G-2, contact officer of the Hawaiian Department; that in this connection he has served as a liaison officer with these intelligence offices relative to local people and conditions.

That on December 7, 1941, on his way into town he drove 12½ miles over the Pali Road; that the Pali Road is a two-lane highway that rises steeply almost from sea level to 1,200 feet; that said road is constructed up the mountain side to the pass with many U-turns and sharp curves; that it is a road that could be easily blocked or made impassable; that on said drive over said road he observed no person of Japanese ancestry or any other person blocking said roadway; that he observed no person of Japanese ancestry driving on said road in a heedless and reckless manner; that he observed several persons whom he could identify as Mokuapu defense workers driving at fast speeds and in a reckless manner; that United States Army guards, some of whom were citizens of Japanese ancestry, were stationed along said road; that they appeared to be on the alert and discharging their duty in a highly satisfactory manner.

That in the course of his duties since December 7 he has been called upon to cause the investigation of many reported cases of alleged sabotage and subversive activities reported by military personnel, police officers, and the general public, including citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry; that these reports have consisted of reports of flares, signals, sniping at United States soldiers, parachute troops, unauthorized short-wave radio sending sets, collection of guns and ammunition and other war materials by persons of Japanese ancestry, plotting of groups of persons of Japanese ancestry residing on Oahu for some action against the United States, and other miscellaneous activities of a subversive nature; that all investigated cases of flares were found to have originated from Army encampments; that investigation of reported signal lights disclosed that they resulted from the carelessness of persons other than those of Japanese ancestry; that every case of sniping investigated failed to substantiate the claim of sniping; investigation of reported parachute troops showed that the reports were unfounded; that to date no unauthorized short-wave sending set has been found; that reports of collections of arms and ammunition in the possession of persons of Japanese ancestry have been investigated and found false except in one instance where a junk dealer of Japanese ancestry was found to have buried some 10,000 rounds of .22 ammunition and investigation of this case disclosed that mercenary reasons and fear prompted the action; that investigation has disclosed no evidence of plans for concerted or group action among persons of Japanese ancestry against the United States.

That both before and since the outbreak of war he has been assisted in his duties by persons of Japanese ancestry, both citizen and alien, who have reported to him persons of Japanese ancestry whose attitude is inimical to the United States and persons of Japanese ancestry an investigation of whose activities might disclose subversive activities; that reports of disaffection for the United States on the part of persons of Japanese ancestry have in some instances been authenticated and the persons reported detained.

That in the course of his duties since December 7 he has also assisted in directing general searches made by officers of the various intelligence agencies in the many locales in the city in which there is a concentration of citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry; that said searches in such districts were complete and thorough; that by way of illustration in one such search 132 men working on an 8-hour basis participated; that these searches did not result in findings which would indicate the presence of any plots for an uprising or concerted action for Japan on the part of residents on Oahu of Japanese ancestry, nor did said search result in the discovery of guns, except in isolated instances, or any quantity of contraband materials, except in the one instance heretofore referred to.

That to the knowledge of affiant in all the investigative work that he has done and participated in, there has not been either on or since December 7 any authenticated case of sabotage or any authenticated case of group activity on

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behalf of Japan on the part of persons of Japanese ancestry, citizen or alien, residing on the Island of Oahu.

Further affiant saith not.

John Anthony Burns.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April 1942.

(SEAL)

D. S. C. Lin,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii

My Commission expires June 30, 1945.

From "Remember Pearl Harbor" by Blake Clark

Alien and Citizen Japanese Give Blood!

(P. 79-80)

The call came from Pearl Harbor: "Plasma!" . . .

At eleven o'clock Dr. Pinkerton made a short appeal over the radio. He did not say how badly plasma was needed. He did not explain what it is, or tell how a young lieutenant's life had just been saved by its use. After getting his breath from running up three long flights of stairs at KGU, all he said was, "A call for volunteer blood donors! Report immediately to Queen's Hospital!"

In half an hour five hundred people were waiting at the doors of the hospital. The staff of doctors and trained technicians, some fifteen in all, were at work at twelve tables, but they could not take the blood as fast as it was offered. Some persons stood in line for seven hours to give their blood. Most of them did not know what blood plasma is, but they knew that they were helping.

The crowd of blood donors was a thrilling mass response to the dastardly Japanese attack. This waiting line was an amazing thing. Here were Honolulu's masses, a unique amalgam in the history of the world--a people who do not communicate with each other except on the level of pidgin English, but a people emotionally united. Honolulu society women stood in line or sat on benches by the wall beside the city's great good-humored lower classes. A well-known woman painter, a wife of a corporation president, and a waterfront washwoman waited together and talked about "what a treacherous thing it was." Japanese by the hundreds were there, many of them members of the Oahu Citizens for Home Defense Committee. Some older, alien Japanese were there too, dressed in black, which they traditionally wear on occasions where respect is due. They stood in attitudes of infinite patience, waiting to register a silent protest with their blood. . . ."

The Japanese Community

(P. 87-98.)

By the morning of the second day I was again able to view the Japanese in their true perspective, and I felt thoroughly ashamed of myself.

"I have lived in Hawaii since 1930," I thought. "Surely I can trust my judgment. Anyway, I don't have to trust it. Experts in the FBI and in the Army and Navy Intelligence services have told us not to get any foolish, hysterical ideas about the local Japanese."

Nevertheless, I wanted the latest word.

I found the palm-guarded Dillingham Building, home of the FBI, a chief center of interest. Onlookers were seated in the lobby, watching the round-up of suspicious characters. I joined them.

Three soldiers brought in a couple of Filipino boys. These prisoners were pretty harmless-looking specimens, tousle-headed, their shirt tails sticking out, but the soldiers stalked them as cautiously as if the prisoners might pull out bombs and throw them at any minute. I thought the Filipinos had probably been guilty of violating the blackout last night. This is a serious offense, so serious in fact that the police have orders to shoot out lights if their first warnings are ignored. These Filipino lads may have been playing, but the FBI does not consider pranks in order just now.

Mr. Shivers stepped out of the elevator. He is a quiet, brown-eyed man from Ashland City, Tennessee, who does not live up to his name. There is neither detective glamour nor flatfoot crudeness about him. He would more readily be taken for a fashionable doctor than a man quick on the draw. Since December 7, he has been co-ordinator of intelligence staffs in the Territory, and has been busy day and night directing the rounding-up of certain aliens and the questioning of suspects. I had a Coca-Cola with him at the Cafe Pierre next door, but saw that he was too busy to talk, and so did not attempt to ask him anything about the work. He remarked that Shunzo Sakamaki was with them now, that things certainly had happened fast, hadn't they?

I went back with him and we took the elevator to the second floor. Things had changed since I was there last. The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce office, facing the elevator, looked the same, but the hallway leading to the FBI offices was lined on each side with army cots the way the corridors of the legislative office building in Washington are frequently lined with desks. A soldier wearing a steel helmet and holding his bayoneted gun across his body, stood guard. Mr. Shivers left me and went down the narrow alley-way between the cot-rows to the conventional frosted doors bearing the sign FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

While I stood there talking with one of the Chamber of Commerce men who was leaning against the entrance door, several persons came out of the elevator, were challenged by the guard, and either passed on or stood waiting. One man seemed obviously a part of the organization--he had on a helmet, carried a gun, and looked as if he had been up all night, but he had to wait until someone from the office came out and said okay. A good-looking red-haired woman of thirty-five or so approached from the elevator. The guard, a boy of about twenty-one, blocked her way, looking a bit sheepish the while, as if ashamed of all the formality. She did not produce the proper credentials, however, and so did not get by. A Filipino man in overalls and shoes dirtied with the red mud of the pineapple fields wandered toward the guard as if lost. The guard gripped his gun and said, "What do you want?" "Down," the Filipino said, "down." "There," the soldier said, pointing with his bayonet to the elevator, which had stopped to let out some more passengers. The Filipino got on it and went down.

Following my clue, I returned to the lobby to wait for Shunzo Sakamaki, until he joined the FBI a professor of political science and history at the University of Hawaii.

In a few minutes a crowd of fifteen or twenty newsboys and other onlookers preceded some soldiers into the expansive lobby. Five soldiers, looking very grim and alert, used their bayonets to guide three Japanese men to the elevators. This case looked more serious than any of the others I had seen. One of the soldiers was carrying an armful of batteries, and another had a coil of wire. For nearly two years there has been a law in Hawaii against the use of radio sending sets, so that there is a lot of explaining to be done when one is found. The Japanese, in clean shirt sleeves, looked like well-to-do businessmen. They were very calm. Although they might have been innocent, they looked like men who would first do what they thought they had to and then take the consequences.

Shunzo came in. He is the quiet, steady type of Japanese, the kind who make good surgeons. He has come into prominence as the president of the Oahu Citizens' Home Defense Committee, the most active committee of the Major Disaster Council, and one made up almost entirely of Japanese-Americans.

Shunzo and the organization of which he is president are representative of the new methods adopted recently by the Army and Navy Intelligences, and the FBI. Hawaii offers these bureaus a special problem in espionage technique. Oahu is the chief defense outpost of the United States. Yet the territory harbors a population of 155,000 Japanese who could seriously embarrass, if not defeat, the islands' protection. Are they loyal, or not? Can they be counted on in a crisis? Would numbers of them be inclined to shield saboteurs?

The intelligence bureaus were at work long before the war started, finding out the answers to these questions. The Army's G2, the Navy Intelligence, and the FBI, made almost simultaneous public announcements. These were statements that the great majority of Japanese were loyal to the United States and should be treated as friends. The new technique in espionage was in operation.

Shunzo felt certain that the intelligence bureaus were not motivated by a feeling of altruism or YMCA good fellowship when they made this pronouncement, nor were they simply up to tricks. They had become aware of a social situation, and were acting upon the knowledge they had gained. "Until they spoke out," he said, "the Japanese in Hawaii were a sad lot, the second generation in particular. We considered ourselves as American as anyone else, yet we met suspicion every time we tried to act. No Japanese could work at Pearl Harbor. We understood the reason, but we still felt the sting of discrimination. Few Japanese were ever admitted to the National Guard. Of those who were let in, none ever reached higher rank than that of sergeant. The rumor spread that Japanese would not be taken into the Army. We really were relieved to find ourselves drafted. At least, induction showed that the Army was not suspicious of our loyalty.

"During this period of distrust and suspicion, the local Japanese had become the victims of petty rackets," Shunzo continued. "Salesmen of I AM AN AMERICAN and other patriotic slogans went from house to house in the Japanese communities. If the Japanese woman of the house resisted the sales' talk, the canvasser threatened her with, 'What will your haole (white) friends think when they hear that you refused to have an American emblem in your home?' President Roosevelt's picture hangs in virtually every salmin stand in the Territory.

"More serious victimization occurred. There was one case which savors of

a dime novel. A well-to-do Japanese merchant named Abe was visited in his home one evening recently by a Japanese man who introduced himself and said he was going to the old country soon. Perhaps Mr. Abe would like him to take greetings to friends and relatives? Yes, said Abe, he would. The visitor then asked the merchant to write his name and that of his prefecture in Japan on a piece of paper.

"A few days later the visitor returned. Above Abe's signature was a statement to the effect that if Japan and the United States should go to war, the undersigned would be loyal to Japan and would assist Japanese spies in Hawaii.

"Letting Abe stew in fright for a while, the racketeer went to another merchant named Kosuma and played the same trick on him. Then into the picture came an accomplice, a Japanese man named Tokunaga. He called on the two victims, to whom he represented himself as a United States Military Intelligence officer. He told them that he had power to arrest and court-martial them. He was a kind man, however, he said, and would let them go for a consideration of one thousand dollars each. The frightened Japanese paid up! The Naval Intelligence and the FBI learned of the matter and the impostors were arrested."

Then it was, Shunzo said, that the authorities addressed the Japanese community publicly, telling them that they had nothing to fear, that they should not permit themselves to be victimized, and that they were needed by the United States Government to aid in the defense program.

The Japanese of all classes enjoyed a great sigh of relief. They rushed to express their intense gratitude. They saw in these officials haole champions whom they had long needed. "We second-generation Japanese formed a committee. What could we do to show our loyalty and to become a part of the defense program?

"First," Shunzo said, "our committee drafted a petition to Secretary of State Hull, asking him to negotiate with the Japanese Government in order to simplify the procedure of expatriation. Then we went out to get signatures. In three weeks, 30,000 Japanese of sixteen years of age or over had signed the petition. It is now in Mr. Hull's hands."

The Japanese had done what they could for the time being to demonstrate their loyalty. Now the committee came back to the intelligence bureaus to find out how to co-operate in the defense program. After a second talk, they formed the Oahu Citizens' Home Defense Committee. Membership in this organization is open to all races, but most of the present members are Japanese.

The committee was just getting under way when Japan attacked. Its first official action was in response to the call for blood donors. Overnight they signed up more donors than had been obtained from all other racial groups in Honolulu combined. They have now pledged themselves to get two thousand.

Sixty key men from this group, of whom Shunzo is one, are co-operating with the intelligence bureau of the Honolulu police, which has been trained by the FBI. These men are residents of different Japanese communities throughout the islands. Their names are known. They are not engaged in espionage work, but receive reports from any members of their districts who have reason to suspect sabotage. Many of the suspects who have been escorted in since Sunday were turned in by the Japanese community itself. Thus by tapping the resources of Japanese loyalty, the three intelligence bureaus have done a thorough job of sleuthing as well. "Their method, however, is a democratic one," Mr. Shunzo said, somewhat in his role of professor of political science. "The organization is not spending its time, Gestapo-like, spying on the public. It is answering the public's demand to investigate possible enemies of its safety. The great majority of us Japanese here believe in democracy, and we are determined to root out the few in our midst who are not loyal to America. This is not Japan."

At no time since the war talk started years ago have we islanders thought that the Japanese in Hawaii would turn into a mass of saboteurs. We applauded when an Army spokesman a couple of years ago said that any idea of isolating the Japanese population by removing them all to one island had been abandoned. We have lived with them long enough to feel that they have the same ambitions, desires, and weaknesses that we have.

The local Japanese did not fail us. Police Chief Gabrielson told me, "There has not been one single act of sabotage committed by a Japanese." Quite the contrary. They jumped in where all Americans jumped--into the line of blood donors, to the wheels of ambulances, to surgery as doctors, nurses, attendants. Many a soldier seriously wounded at Hickam Field owes his life to the swift work of keen Japanese volunteer surgeons.

At Hickam Field two Japanese boys at work on a defense project when the attack began saw a machine gunner having trouble setting up his gun. They ran to help. After aiding him to anchor it, they fed the ammunition to him while he fired. They loaded so fast that both of them had to be given emergency treatment for burns. Then a Nipponese plane fell near them, they ran out and clipped the insignia off the pilot's shoulders for souvenirs.

There is a good story of a local Japanese boy who was said to have been on guard duty on the other side of the island when a Japanese officer from a

damaged submarine climbed out and waded ashore. The local boy challenged the officer, first in English, then in Japanese, but got no reply either time. Then he walked up to the officer and slapped him.

"Do not strike me," the officer said, in perfect English. "I am a gentleman and expect to be treated as such."

"Gentleman, hell!" the local Japanese boy said, "you're one of those bastards that's responsible for me being out here on guard duty at twenty-one dollars a month!" And, smack! he slapped the officer again.

The findings of the FBI, and of the Army and Navy Intelligence services have borne us out in our estimate of the loyalty of the Japanese in Hawaii. Of all the 425,000 people in Hawaii, only 273--and by no means all of them Japanese--have been detained as suspicious characters.

When Japanese aliens have been falsely suspected, they have taken the experience of detainment with philosophic understanding. One of these detainees who was subsequently released wrote the following charming letter to the commander of the camp:

"I am very sure that all those detainees are fairly treated and all are satisfying at the camp. They are also willing to cooperate with you and warden and they are wishing to set example of good detainees so you can depend on them as much as cooperations are concern.

All are enjoying three good meals a day, but lack of vegetables and fruit and if it is permissible I do not mind to send papaias and bananas not every day but occasionally. I live in a country where many farmers and they are too glad to serve with their own products.

If I am allow to suggest a few things which I thought were good. Detainees want to read some things to keep up their morale and an English Gospel's such as St. John, St. Luke, St. Mark and St. Matthew will enlighten them very much and also if checkers, cards or indoor ball material for recreation will cheer them up very much and if it's permissible, I am sure churches and Y.M.C.A. are too glad to send them in. . . .

In closing I wish to repeat thanks for your very good treatment while I was in the detention camp. Thank you again and again."

The authorities at the detention camp followed his suggestions. No, this is not Japan.

Everyone in Hawaii, Japanese as well as the rest of us, felt relieved and gratified when it was officially announced that not a single act of sabotage had been committed since the war began. The "new methods" initiated two years ago by democrat Shivers seemed to be working. The authorities are taking no chances, but neither are they terrorizing the populations.

"How long do you think your method would last in Japan?" someone asked Mr. Shivers.

"This is not Japan," he replied.

(End chapter)

From OUR JAPANESE REFUGEES by Galen M. Fisher
Christian Century, April 1, 1942

. . . Someone will at once ask: "Did not the proof of fifth column activity by Japanese-American citizens in Hawaii on December 7 give the army ample warrant for taking drastic steps? Must it not protect the country against a possible body-blow even at the cost of suspending normal constitutional rights?"

No Sabotage in Honolulu

The irony of this argument was thrown into glaring relief on March 20, when the mainland press carried this startling cablegram, sent on March 14 by Honolulu Chief of Police Gabrielson to the Tolan Congressional Defense Migration Committee: "Pursuant request Delegate King, advise you there were no acts of sabotage in city and county of Honolulu December 7, nor have there been any reported to police department since that date. Police department had charge of traffic on Pearl Harbor road from Pearl Harbor to Honolulu shortly after bombing started with several officers on duty there. There was no deliberate blocking of traffic during December 7 or following that date by unauthorized persons."

The president of the Honolulu chamber of commerce and the chairman of the Honolulu Citizens Council wired jointly to delegate King this additional information, in refutation of an equally false rumor: "Upon consultation with chief of police and heads of army and navy informed that to date there has been no single instance of Japanese truckdrivers or other truckdrivers running machines into U. S. planes on the ground, of Japanese or others disabling automobiles of army and navy officers, or of Japanese or others throwing

furniture into the streets to blockade army and navy officers."

These telegrams raise uncomfortable questions: Why did not Roberts report include such a declaration? Why did secretary of war and the commander of the Fourth Army, who ordered the evacuation, allow the universally accepted rumors of Japanese fifth column activity at Pearl Harbor to go without denial, unless they likewise were in the dark, which seems incredible? Did the censorship at Honolulu prevent the truth refuting this damaging charge from getting to the mainland public by either wire or post? And finally, why did not more of us supposedly propaganda-proof citizens take the rumors with many grains of salt and insist on impartial proof?

(End quote)

As Published in the Seattle Times of July 19, 1942.

JAPANESE "FIFTH COLUMN" IN HAWAII PROVEN MYTH

Noted War Writer Finds Rumors of Sabotage Unfounded;
Says Nisei Good American Citizens

Robert Casey Believes American-Born Japanese May Be Leaders In Post-War Movement
To Bring People Of Race Into Democratic Life

Fantastic stories of wholesale sabotage by resident Japanese in Hawaii on December 7--which were generally circulated in America in the weeks following the Japanese "stab in the back" on Pearl Harbor--have no basis of truth, according to a report, filed by Robert J. Casey of the Chicago Daily News foreign Service.

Casey, a veteran war correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, the newspaper published by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, reports that stories of an active Japanese fifth-column in Hawaii were mostly based on unfounded rumors.

He also notes in his report, one of a series on the Battle of Midway, that a large percentage of "the Hawaiian Nisei (American-born Japanese) are really good American citizens" and that there is a belief among men qualified to know that "these lads will be leaders after the war in a movement to bring people of their race into an American way of life and to destroy their ties to an alien tradition."

Casey was a captain in the Field Artillery in the First World War and has filed dispatches from several fronts in this war. His articles have included vivid descriptions of the fall of France, the battle of Britain and the desert war in Africa. He recently published a book on his recent experiences, "I Can't Forget."

Traced 'Fifth-Column' Rumors

His report on the Japanese in Hawaii, syndicated by the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, includes the account of his experiences in tracing various rumors about Japanese "fifth-column activity" in Hawaii, such as the operation of radio transmitter, the cutting of arrows in sugar cane, and the report that Japanese pilots killed in the attack on Hawaii were found wearing McKinley High (Honolulu) rings. Casey found that none of these reports could be traced to an actual fact.

His report follows:

"It will be a long time before the experts of so-called intelligence sections operating in Honolulu figure out what happened to the Japanese fifth-column.

"Nobody who ever saw Honolulu ever will blame them for looking for it--nor anybody who heard the first hysterical radio reports from the islands December 7. Hawaii, June 30, 1940, had a population of 156,849 Japanese, 33.6 per cent of the total, a mass outnumbering any other single racial group. Of these, 122,188 were citizens, 34,661 aliens. And while these people might have lived years in peace and amity with their neighbors in business and more recently in politics, their part in the social life of the community was virtually nil.

Melting Pot Talk Cited

"You always could hear a lot of conversation about Honolulu's great melting pot, about the absorption of numerous Asiatic strains, about the effect of education and kindness and, no doubt, reflections on the political and economic philosophies of these people. But such agencies as the police knew that these inspiring comments were more or less bunk.

"The social system under which the Japanese-American of the Hawaiian Islands was brought up insured that, no matter what else happened to him--he remained culturally a Japanese. If one got to be an American, it was because the Japanese essentially are a pretty smart people and sometimes hard to fool,

even with the best intentions and equipment.

The result of Hawaii's attempt at the Americanization of its local Japanese was demonstrated when after December 7 all of them abandoned their adopted tongue. In spite of their association with one of the most expensive school systems in the United States, 90 per cent of them talked a brand of English that no Occidental could understand and that they probably couldn't understand themselves.

Japanese in Hawaii Watched

Well, there they were when the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor--their "racial purity," about which ethnologists had written so lyrically, a disturbing factor in the problem of what was going to happen to Hawaii. As the panic increased during that terrible afternoon, it was natural that the Caucasian populace should keep one eye on the skyways and one on the alleys whence the fifth-column might presently be expected to move.

But there was no fifth-column--a highly organized espionage system undoubtedly, but a fifth-column such as that which took over the roads and communications in Luxembourg and Norway, no.

It always will be amazing to one who has had to do with the press-relations departments of most of the countries involved in this war to note the ballyhoo that gets by the censor while, no doubt, he is engaged in blocking something else. When the book is written a chapter can be assigned to the Honolulu fifth-column.

'Arrows' in the Cane Fields

We got acquainted with it when we got down on a dock in Pearl Harbor a little more than a week after the attack. A couple of naval officers, still a little dazed at what had happened to them, volunteered the information that the man hunt was still on.

"All these people were in on the plan," said one. "They went out in the fields and cut swaths in the cane with vees at the end like an arrowhead pointing toward Pearl Harbor." We considered that one with skepticism of which we had later some reason to be proud.

"To what end?" we asked. "If a pilot were able to navigate across a few hundred miles of the Pacific and hit the Island of Oahu wouldn't he be able to find Pearl Harbor without further directions?"

The officer didn't think so. It was his idea that a pilot might be confused because there were so many bays and inlets of similar shape surrounding the island. But he still wasn't very convincing. It seemed more than probable that a carrier pilot would have a map and be able to read it and that he would have a compass and be able to follow it--and, well, anyway, there weren't any such swaths across the canefields. A lot of cursing investigators had some bad days making sure.

Rumors of Rings Blasted

"And another thing," said our informant on the docks. "Everyone of those pilots they shot down over Wheeler Field and Kaneohe was wearing a McKinley High School ring and two or three had Honolulu street car tokens in their pockets."

Ralph Jordan of the International News Service was critical of that story.

"What did they want the tokens for?" he wanted to know. "Did they figure on taking the bus in from Pearl Harbor?"

But that wasn't the answer. They were luck tokens, our informant thought--something belonging to Honolulu that would bring them safely home.

"They all went to school here," we were told. "That's why they knew what to look for here."

And naturally we looked into that matter. We asked a Navy surgeon who had been in charge of all enemy wounded--pilots and submarine survivors--and who had made a point of examining some 18 Japanese corpses taken from the wreckage of planes in the Pearl Harbor area.

"I've heard that story," he said. "But I never saw any rings. I never saw any street car tokens. None of the pilots had much of anything in his pockets. None wore any jewelry. Only one had a watch."

And we said: "What a pity."

Transmitter in Milk Can Story

For even longer than the story of the arrow-shaped swath in the cane fields, the story of the transmitter in the milk can kept going the rounds. As usual in such yarns, the locale kept changing, but the details were always the same.

A pleasant-faced Japanese, long and favorably known to everybody in the neighborhood, had come driving onto an air field shortly after the attack. A sentry who appears to have been smarter than anybody else on guard that day became suspicious, opened up one of the Jap's milk cans, disclosed a very fine transmitter and shot the alleged milkman dead on the spot.

That one wasn't true, either. The lads working the transmitters weren't bothered about carrying them around in milk cans.

Missing Maids and Cooks

You kept hearing for a couple of months that all the Jap housemaids and cooks in Honolulu failed to show up for work the morning of December 7. But when you went looking for somebody whose maid actually had been late for work you could never find him. It was always somebody else's maid who had been

mysteriously delinquent.

There were, of course, some instances of belligerence on the part of the Japs here, before order or whatever they call it had been restored. One ancient alien was caught trying to smash up a street hydrant with an ax. Another was caught popping off crossing lights in his neighborhood. And he was generally supposed to have been "touched." If he had waited another few hours the blackout would have eliminated the lights anyway.

West Coast Menace Removed

One former restaurateur still was being hunted a few days ago because of a fire that destroyed his place--a wooden shack out on the road to Pearl Harbor. It was conceded generally that a few less restaurants of the type would lower the ptomaine rate of the community. But the hunt was on, anyway.

It seems that sometimes before the Battle of Midway, Jap patrol ships were spotted in the neighborhood, and in Honolulu the panic was on again, this time, as it turned out, with good reason. One night the alert sounded and sundry portions of the populace took to the hills, convinced, as were the local authorities that an air raid was imminent. That was the night the Jap restaurant man contrived to make a blazing torch of his lunchroom. The odd thing about it all is that such incidents have been so infrequent as to be memorable.

Fifth Column Missed Chance

One may become philosophical about it now that the menace to the islands and the West Coast seems to have been permanently removed. We may even look forward to some success in the Americanization movement that we used to hear so much about before we went to Honolulu. But we're not likely to forget that our Oriental-American population gave us something to think about in those days. It was no fault of ours that they were smart enough--even those who hated us most--to see that their best opportunity lay in quiescence. No matter who might win the war in the Pacific, they couldn't lose if they merely sat still and did not try to crowd the result either way.

There is increasing indication that a very large percentage of the Honolulu Nisei (American-born Japanese) are really good American citizens and no more opportunists than most of us. There is also a belief among men qualified to know that these lads will be leaders after the war in a movement to bring people of their race into an American way of life and destroy their ties to an alien tradition.

But whether that is true or not seems to make no difference at the moment. If any Jap fifth-column existed in Hawaii, it can now turn its energies into more useful and practical channels, for, like the Japanese Admiralty, it has certainly missed its chance.

From PACIFIC CITIZEN, July 23, 1942

EDITORIALS:

Libel on Nisei Exposed

The libel that American-born Japanese engaged in wholesale sabotage in Hawaii on December 7 has been exposed, bit by bit, as an out-and-out fabrication.

No one can estimate at this time how much weight these recurrent rumors carried in determining the general policy of evacuation of citizen and alien Japanese from the entire west coastal zone. Suffice to say, the allegations of disloyal acts by resident Japanese in Hawaii were utilized by private interests in their demand for evacuation.

At the time the evacuation of west coast Japanese was ordered, these accusations of disloyalty, for the most part, undenied.

Today the facts are in. It can be said categorically that there was absolutely no instance of sabotage by resident Japanese in Hawaii.

The fourth interim report of the congressional committee on national defense migration (the Tolan Committee) publishes the statements of Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Assistant Attorney General Rowe and the Citizens' Council of Honolulu that there was no act of sabotage committed in Hawaii on December 7. The Assistant Attorney General's letter to the Tolan committee includes this paragraph: "Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has advised me that there was no sabotage committed prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time."

Furthermore, there is no record, to our knowledge, of any act of sabotage committed by residents of Japanese extraction in the continental United States.

We have every confidence that any elements dangerous to national security existing within the community of America's Japanese were under surveillance long before Pearl Harbor and that these are now in a position where they cannot render harm. If there are other persons, alien or citizen, potentially disloyal, they should be summarily dealt with.

We are concerned with the fact that an entire race group has been slandered

with lies and unfounded rumors. We are concerned because these libels persist.

During those weeks of mounting tension which preceded the issuance of evacuation orders for west coast Japanese, the allegations of sabotage in Hawaii provided a useful weapon for those who called for total evacuation. It is not enough for us to know today that these accusations were wholly false. It is a knowledge which we today must bring home to all our fellow Americans.

For the lies are still being told.

As we write these lines, we are impelled by the certainty that this fiction of disloyal acts committed by citizen Japanese in Hawaii is still being spread. As one example, in Walla Walla last week the local Rotary Club heard a talk by a Portland businessman, A. E. Harbord, who was in Hawaii on December 7. Mr. Harbord said that Hawaiian Japanese knew of the forthcoming attack two days before December 7, that on the day of the bombing Hawaiian Japanese took safe refuge 30 minutes before the attack, that in hospitals two American-born Japanese were caught dumping blood from a blood bank and American-born Japanese were caught directing the attack by radio. Mr. Harbord claims to speak the truth. Does he then accuse the Army, the Navy and the FBI of lying when they say that "there was no sabotage?"

The fantastic story that Japanese pilots with Honolulu high school rings attacked the people of Hawaii has been told so often that many people are prone to believe it because of the sheer weight of repetition. This story was even related in Congress by Senator Robert Reynolds of South Carolina and printed at the people's expense in the Congressional Record. Recently Robert J. Casey, of the Chicago Daily News, investigated that story and many others like it. He got nowhere. There was no truth in any of the fantastic stories of sabotage by Hawaiian Japanese (and this includes the 'whopper' that Congressman Tolan told at his committee hearings in San Francisco about the 'hundreds of Japanese automobiles cluttered on one street of Honolulu so the Army could not get to the ships'). Mr. Casey concluded that the Japanese 'fifth column' in Hawaii was a myth and that American-born Japanese are loyal to the United States.

The loyalty of Hawaii's Japanese is further documented by Blake Clark's book 'Remember Pearl Harbor', the on-the-spot story of Hawaii's day of heroism which every American should read. Clark does not mention any sabotage by Japanese. Instead, the writer notes that Hawaii's Japanese took their places with other Americans in the defense of their island homes. Some fought and died. A group of sixty nisei, led by an American-born Japanese professor, went into action to help the FBI. The skillful hands of nisei doctors saved the lives of fighting men and civilians. The civilian nisei helped man an anti-aircraft gun and worked so enthusiastically that they had to be treated later for burns.

In the first jittery hours after the attack on December 7, order was maintained by the help of the Territorial Guard, 90 per cent of whom, according to Robert Casey, are of Japanese race.

In recent weeks the campaign of hate and malice against American Japanese has been stepped up. The Native Sons have failed in their first attempt to bar Japanese Americans from citizenship but are raising money to continue their campaign. "Patriotic" organizations which seem to have for their main purpose the continuance of slanderous attacks upon American Japanese have sprouted in Southern California. Men like John Lechner, head of the Americanism Education League, give lectures stressing that "American-born Japs are more dangerous than their parents." Mr. Lechner is reputed to have stated that 50,000 American-born Japanese went back to Japan in 1937 to help Japan fight China. This is a wholesale lie, the kind Hitler referred to when he said that the bigger the lie the better the chance that it would be accepted.

The Nazis and Radio Tokyo also have a theory that if a lie is repeated often enough it will eventually be believed.

The men who libel the nisei must surely know the truth. Surely they cannot be as stupid as they think the people are. The men who libel the nisei must have some reason for their continued falsehoods.

We think the American people are entitled to know what their game is. Hitler and his beer-hall brawlers rose to power on just such a program of lies and race hatred.

The future of the nisei and of all the American people lies with the victory over fascism abroad and with the victory over those who preach fascistic doctrines at home.