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WAR DEPARTMENT
ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

1 February 1944

Memorandum
Mr. McCloy.

Attached is a clipping which was sent to me from New York which I think may interest you. Apparently our experiment in handling the Hawaiian Japs was highly successful and since it was only made possible by your support I believe it should be a source of satisfaction to you.

Recently a group of replacements for the 100th Infantry called on me. Either they are the best actors in the world or they will do as well as the first group.

hmm
T. H. Green

Attch.

Carl Hall
Who is pen?



1 Feb 44

ASW
349.18
100th Inf

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JAPS
COOPERATE
WITH U.S.

HAWAIIAN

Loyal Group Aids Army Officials in Solving Problem

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS
(Written for United Press)

HONOLULU, Jan. 9.—Long before Pearl Harbor it was generally conceded that the 170,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaiian Islands would present a serious problem in the event of war between the United States and Japan.

My recent weeks of research and discussions with the authorities here lead me to believe that the potentially dangerous Japanese problem has been kept under control since Dec. 7, 1941, mainly because of two factors:

1. The majority of the Japanese living on these islands owe all their material possessions and spiritual freedom to the U. S. and they know it.

2. Through a complex but amazingly workable system, the Army, with the co-operation of other intelligence and security agencies, has guided, regulated and controlled this large element since the outbreak of war.

With the advent of martial law on the afternoon of Dec. 7, the Army was charged with the responsibility of maintaining security on the islands. One of its first and most vital problems was to insure Hawaii against the disaffection of nearly 170,000 people of Japanese blood.

Majority U. S. Citizens

Now it is true that most of this group, or nearly 140,000, are American citizens, while a minority are enemy aliens. But the Army could afford to take no chances; it had to be realistic and it wanted to be as democratic as was compatible with security. Accordingly, it pursued the policy of interning only that minority of people of Japanese blood, mostly aliens, who were shown by hearings and investigations to be strongly sympathetic to the enemy or whose interest lay largely or solely with the Empire.

The military did not forget the remainder but proceeded immediately to launch a strong program of Americanizations—the most positive Americanization program ever concentrated on this group in the history of the Territory. This was done with the aid of ardently patriotic young American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Loyal U. S. Groups

The nucleus of this group had been formed several months before the war, partly at their suggestion and partly at the suggestion of the military.

Their records and their whole history had been weighed carefully to determine whether they could really be depended upon, not only as true patriots but as intelligent, freedom-loving leaders who would mold wavering Japanese opinion in the community so that it would be solidly pro-American. These leaders and their committee have never been, and are not "stooges"

for the military. In fact, so firm were their convictions that these young men probably would have done the work on their own without any inspiration from the Army, had they had the opportunity.

Join U. S. Army

Spurred on by the militant leadership of the patriotic group of leaders, which is known as the Emergency Service and, on the outside islands at the Morale Committee, the Japanese community has shown in many positive ways that it is behind the American war effort. Among its signal contributions to the war are the following:

The volunteering in one brief campaign of 9,507 Americans of Japanese ancestry to join the Army as members of an overseas combat team. (Nearly 3,000 of this group were accepted.)

The volunteering on two different occasions since that time of many hundreds more, from whom 800 have been chosen as soldier interpreter-translators to serve in Pacific combat teams.

Raise "Bombs for Tokyo"

The raising of more than \$10,000 in a short campaign to provide money for "bombs on Tokyo" in part retaliation for Japan's wanton murder of American prisoners of war from General Doolittle's expedition.

Other continuing, if less spectacular contributions, such as buying War Bonds, frequent and large donations to the Red Cross, Army and Navy Relief, etc.

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