HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE
SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
S. 444
A BILL PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN
FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

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GEORGE W. MALONE, Special Consultant
The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2:30 p.m., in the Federal Building, Phoenix, Ariz., Senator Albert B. Chandler, presiding.

Present: Senator Chandler (presiding).

Senator Chandler. Ladies and gentlemen, I represent the United States Senate and especially the Committee on Military Affairs. We are presently by authority of Senate resolution visiting and inquiring into the operation of certain camps which are being operated by the War Relocation Authority and where presently there are kept Japanese, some citizens, and some aliens, who by authority of the United States Government were removed from Pacific coast areas at the outbreak of the war. At the special instance and request of my colleagues of Arizona, Senator Hayden and Senator McFarland, we have decided to hold a hearing here to give interested citizens of Arizona an opportunity to give to the committee information with respect to the centers and their operation. If there are those of you who desire to be heard, I wish you would indicate to Mr. Malone so we can arrange the order in which you appear.

Mr. Malone. I will be glad to take the name of anyone who particularly wants to be heard or thinks he can contribute anything to the solution of the problem.

Senator Chandler. There is pending before the Senate, United States Senate bill No. 444, which was introduced by Mr. Wallgren, a Member of the United States Senate from Washington, and there is a cosponsor of the bill, Mr. Holman who is Senator from Oregon. This bill seeks to transfer all the functions now exercised by the War Relocation Authority back to the Army of the United States, and we are anxious to have such information as you will be able to give us with respect to this specific problem. Will you tell your full name and place of residence, please, to the reporter?

Mr. Heydon. My name is C. Arlin Heydon; I live at 104 West Holly Street in the city of Phoenix.

Senator Chandler. Do you understand the nature of this hearing? I will give you the opportunity to make any statement you wish to make.

Mr. Heydon. Thank you very much. First of all, I want to say I am grateful to you for coming and appreciate very greatly the gesture and more than a gesture from the Senate in being interested in what the people of this locality may think about it. I happen to have a
copy of this Senate bill 444 and it prompted a letter from me to Senator Hayden expressing my hope that this change would not be made, that the War Relocation Authority might be continued and everything carried on in connection with the relocation centers for the Japanese. I do not pose as an authority on the Japanese relocation centers, my acquaintance is limited to that at Poston. I have been there, I have visited some, and I am acquainted with three Baptist pastors and one Presbyterian pastor. The Presbyterian pastor is the moderator for the entire group of Christians and Baptists and Roman Catholics. In visiting the camp I was impressed by a few things which may or may not be borne out by others who are present. One is the fact that many of these people are and were before the outbreak of the war loyal American citizens. They were born here and their entire loyalty and allegiance is to America. With the fact that they are in relocation camps there came my eager desire to know how they were living and how they were being cared for, and I spent the better part of a day in visiting them there. I was impressed with the fact that they were in their present situation, showing a loyalty and a patience that seems most commendable. When I read about the possible transfer to the War Department, my question came to be, is this a relocation camp, or is it a concentration camp. I have the highest regard for our War Department and for the Army, the Navy, the flying force, but I, as a citizen, think of them as having a job to do in the winning of this war.

Senator Chandler. Let me ask you, do you consider that the people of Arizona are locally secure and safe from probable danger at the hands of these people under the present authority?

Mr. Heydon. Quite so. I would see no danger from the Japanese who are in the relocation areas.

Senator Chandler. Would you consider that so if you believed that 50 percent of the population of the camp were enemies of the Government? I don't say they are, but I say, assuming that they were.

Mr. Heydon. Every indication is that they are well enough managed that they will certainly continue to be administered in a satisfactory way under the present set-up.

Senator Chandler. Do you know what steps have been taken to provide security for the citizens of the State of Arizona outside the area of the camp?

Mr. Heydon. Only in a general way, just that we have peace officers and the F. B. I. and the military authorities in addition to the regular set-up or guards within—

Senator Chandler. Go right ahead.

Mr. Heydon. I am thinking, Senator Chandler, not just of today and of our safety in this hour, but of the citizenship of our country in the days that lie ahead in the post-war period. The treatment of any group of citizens during this period of stress and strain must need have its effect and fruitage after the war is over. These people under the present management have a good, wholesome attitude as far as patriotism and loyalty are concerned, but if they were made to feel that they were in a concentration camp in the sense of being cared for entirely by the Army, it would seem to me we would be endangering that attitude which they would have as Americans after the war was over, because of their patriotism and their pride in being citizens.

I am thinking of it in terms of Japanese because they are Japanese, but for any group. If those who were of German ancestry or Italian ancestry were placed in the hands of a military force it would be different. So that, Senator Hayden expressing my hope that this bill, Senate bill 444 would be defeated and that the War Relocation Authority would be continued.

Senator Chandler. They are under some military control now, aren't they, when you have the guards just outside the fence. To that extent their liberty is restrained, isn't it?

Mr. Heydon. That is quite true. I am very happy that there is some greater liberty being given to them just now, a permission, as I understand it, for them to return to their places here in the valley to grow vegetables and to come and do their trading without being accompanied by guards.

Senator Chandler. Do the people of Arizona have any objection to that?

Mr. Heydon. I do not know, I cannot speak for the people.

Senator Chandler. I am just asking your opinion about that.

Mr. Heydon. I haven't heard a dissenting opinion, let me put it that way.

Senator Chandler. Have they had, in your opinion, any difficulty in this camp in the administration of its affairs under the present officials?

Mr. Heydon. The people whom I visited there spoke very highly of those who are in charge. They spoke very highly of them. I understand from the newspapers there was one item of difficulty, but the people whom I visited there spoke very highly of the administrative officers, of Mr. Finley and the others who are associated there.

Senator Chandler. Do you know how many of those so-called loyal Japanese have gone to the Army since the request of the Secretary of War on the 28th day of January 1943 for volunteers among those Japanese?

Mr. Heydon. I do not, but I talked to several young men that day who said they were volunteering.

Senator Chandler. Is there anything else you want to say, sir?

Mr. Heydon. May I say this, I tried to sense the spirit of a group—and if I might without seeming to presume, suggest one or two things, I would be glad to. The family life is very difficult to maintain in as wholesome a way as most of us would like to see it when families are grouped together with three or sometimes four families living in one apartment. It is difficult if they all be parents of little children, but it is far more difficult if some of them be grown sons and daughters.

Senator Chandler. Do you know anything about living conditions of these people before they were taken into these camps?

Mr. Heydon. I do of some of them, and I do not know of any of them who lived under just the conditions that they are living, thrown with strangers with no opportunity to select those among whom they are to live.

Senator Chandler. Would you say the conditions of a great number of them are better or worse than they were before they were taken into these camps?

Mr. Heydon. I do not know the conditions of enough of them in their home to make a generalization on that.

Senator Chandler. Are they being well fed in these camps?
Mr. Heydon. Quite well fed. May I express a hope again in our looking forward to relocation that there can be such favorableness given to relocation that they may be put into home units. May I with a little bit more relaxation and freedom describe what I am trying to drive at. I think that real citizenship, the kind we want to develop, and I am confident that you do in America, is predicated on a free home, a free church, and a free school.

Senator Chandler. These are for loyal citizens of the country.

Mr. Heydon. That is right.

Senator Chandler. What obligation do the people of the United States have to a fellow who is definitely disloyal or against it?

Mr. Heydon. Then it becomes the responsibility of the legally constituted authorities, the F. B. I. and our courts.

Senator Chandler. What would you say if in some of these camps the presence of the F. B. I. or other officials of the Government is definitely resented, even to get information? If I would say to you that that is true, what would you say about that?

Mr. Heydon. There are only definitely loyal, I am trying to accentuate the need of loyalty is not broad enough to generalize, but I would say this, that those who are loyal American citizens are responding in that equally with ordinary citizens and are quite willing to help the F. B. I. and other officers.

Senator Chandler. On the other hand, the fellow who wouldn’t be willing to do that wouldn’t be considered a loyal citizen.

Mr. Heydon. I know of no case.

Senator Chandler. I do, you see. I was certain you didn’t from what you told me, but I do, and I was trying to suppose a situation where that would exist and see what your answer would be. I think a loyal citizen of the United States or a person in the United States, loyal to it will do one of three things, he will either fight for the country if he is physically able, or he will produce for the country. He will work if not able to fight, or if he is beyond the limit when he is expected to fight, or he will refrain from interfering with other people who will work or fight and if I gave you examples, which I have, of people who will do neither, who will neither work for the country or fight for the country and who try to keep other people from doing it, what obligation do the people of the United States have toward that fellow? I can’t think of what it is myself, but if somebody will tell me I will be glad to hear it.

Mr. Heydon. If that man were a man here, the F. B. I. and the peace officers would deal with him, wouldn’t they?

Senator Chandler. I can’t tell you, but they haven’t at other places. I hope they will, but they haven’t in other places. I don’t know enough about your situation, I just got here, but before I leave I will know considerably more than I know now. Suppose I told you in one camp, and this is actual, that 60 percent of the Japanese questioned on one question, “Are you loyal to the United States or Japan” answered “Japan.” I am interested in that because the taxpayers of the United States are paying between 70 and 80 million dollars to keep these people, many of them in better places than they have had at any time in their lives. Suppose I told you in one camp when an opportunity was given, 5,000 Japanese to volunteer for the Army that we got 4. In one of those camps they are not only definitely 60 percent of them against the Government of the United States by express word, but they will not fight for us or work for us, and they influence others not to do it. What is our obligation to those people and whether it is best to segregate. I ask the question, is it better that we segregate these people into those—so many of them are enemies of the country and ought to be kept in charge and treated as an enemy of the country, not brutally as ours are being treated, and I have talked with our own people and we get no such treatment in the Japanese camps as we give them in America? I do not advocate that we treat them as our people are being treated, but when we have 110,000 of these people, who own $200,000,000 worth of property in this country, in our relocation camps, many of them living much better than ever before, better fed, better housing, better schools, better opportunities than they have had any time before in their lives, what is the obligation of the people of the United States to people who are definitely enemies of the country? I know of the great humanitarian heart of people like you to be good to people and give them a chance, and I am for that if they are worthy of your confidence and respect, if you see in the future an opportunity to have them contribute something by way of good citizenship to the people of the United States. This country has been very good to them.

Mr. Heydon. That is right.

Senator Chandler. What would you say if I told you that 60 percent of them stated definitely they were against the United States, they were for Japan?

Mr. Heydon. Senator Chandler, may I confine my remarks only to the 40 percent, then?

Senator Chandler. All right. I am not certain there is 40 percent in that group.

Mr. Heydon. Well, let’s describe it as that minority.

Senator Chandler. There are 40 percent of them, not all of them, who said they were loyal. I will try to estimate the thing for you. Some of them who said they were loyal I am persuaded may be for a purpose, they have $200,000,000 worth of property in this country that they made under the laws of the United States and because of the opportunity the United States gives to people. I am not persuaded that all of them who said they were loyal actually are, I am not going to say that I believe that, because I don’t believe it. If you will address yourself to the fellow I have put up here for your examination, a fellow who will not fight for the country, who will not work for the country and a fellow who discourages other people to either fight or work for it and estimate the obligation and the kind of treatment he is entitled to get from the United States, I would like to hear you on that. Excuse me for interrupting you, but I wanted to give you that information.

Mr. Heydon. That is quite all right. I am not questioning the wisdom of the United States Government in keeping that man or those men in the War Relocation Authority camp. I am not questioning that at all. I think he is rightfully kept in the War Relocation Authority camp. Does that sufficiently answer that? So far as my view is concerned, I think he is being properly cared for.

Senator Chandler. Do you think this is the kind of camp he should be kept in?

Mr. Heydon. Yes, sir; the War Relocation Authority has a set-up to take care of them.

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Senator Chandler. Do you think that is adequate and that is the kind of treatment he is entitled to get from the United States? I might say you don’t treat your own citizens who break the laws, maybe minor laws that way, you put them in jail and in the penitentiary and put them on bread and water and you do much worse things to your own people who break the laws of the community, but that is all right. You give me your idea about it.

Mr. Heydon. May I say this, we do not very often put them on very great restrictions in the penal institutions that I know about. They are really pretty well cared for. I am not putting one against the other, I think the War Relocation Authority is doing a good job. May I come back to the thing I was about to say. I am thinking of our dealing with citizens, those who are faithful and loyal, in a way that after the war is over we will have their loyalty and have a united America. It seems to me that citizenship is predicated on having a free church, a free home, and a free public school. I am eager that the Senate committee consider, or the War Relocation Authority consider the matter that I suggested a while ago. I asked you if I am perfectly satisfied with the way that things are, if there could be the opportunity for each family as a family unit to have a place in which to live, an apartment, a room, a place where they would not be thrown, at the moral hazard of others who were forced to occupy the same room. I think that that would add to the institution that we think of as the American home. In the attitude of these people toward the Government, they are not complaining.

I didn’t find a home voiced. I went into a home where there were three families living in one little room. I found that a Christian home. They had on the wall a picture of a beautiful little house, presumably in which they had lived and under it “Home Sweet Home.” Then they had the motto, “All Thinks Work Together for Good for Those Who Love God.” And they had the scripture, “They who wait on the Lord shall renew their strength.” In that home which has only had one heater for the three families, the little wife living in that particular apartment said, “We are getting along all right. I let the other family over there have the heater without me needing it because I move around more than she does. It is an older woman that lives over there and I urged that they have the heater.” That kind of a spirit, with the loyalty they have to our country is the one I am trying today to interpret to you to show that they are that kind of people, and if we put them indiscriminately over into a position in which they will be in a concentration camp, like some of our boys are over on the other side, then it seems to me we are making a problem which will be our problem in an increasing way after the war. I am thinking of it in another way, if you please, sir. If we can do that to the loyal citizen who happens to be a Japanese, it could be done to any citizen. At the present it is the Japanese, but I would call to your mind that treatment of the Jew by a certain group in Europe did not stop with the treatment of the Jew, but extended to other groups.

Senator Chandler. It is not the same thing. I agree with you except as a military necessity it would not have been right for the Government of the United States to take these people away from their homes because all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside.

The Government of the United States felt so apprehensive about the conduct of these people that they feared that a mistake would be made if they didn’t get them all. There were so many of them definitely known to be enemies of the country that they just took a blanket and put them all in. They haven’t done that to the Italians or to the German-Americans. I would not question the wisdom of the people of the United States or the Government of the United States for having made that order, because there isn’t telling what might have happened to the people of this country if that action had not been taken. It is a little different with the Jews. There is no place, if you can avoid it, for persecution of any people. No real Christian wants to persecute people, but it is just as natural for the people of the United States and the officials of the United States to feel bound to protect their own people from enemies, that is about the highest obligation the officials of the Government owe to you, to give you some reasonable protection and the right to, which our Constitution guarantees, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which is stronger in my opinion than wines and so forth.

The Constitution made a pretty strong declaration but we have taken all of these people because there were so many of them who were known by the F. B. I. and are known now not only by the F. B. I. but by the Army and by members of this committee to be definitely against the United States of America and definitely so strong against us that they would perform almost any act for the Emperor to hurt the people of the United States and to destroy our opportunity or hope for making adequate preparation to win this war. I agree that I have found some of them that I believe who are loyal to the United States. They were born in this country, educated in this country, have never been to Japan, but have you found a father or mother who were born and educated in Japan and then see what the child will do? We went to a camp and because of the presence of the committee and its members, and because of the presence of the F. B. I. and that will happen at your place—we don’t want to make trouble for you, but trouble has been made. I hope you will understand that the Senate and the President and others just don’t get into this because they want to, we have plenty to do, but whenever you have trouble we find it out. They had a riot at one of the camps. They didn’t even respond to tear gas. They picked up the tear gas bombs and threw them back at the soldiers. You just played with them, they didn’t agree to orders at all, and they had to shoot to kill, and did shoot and did kill. I admit it is a tremendous problem but it is our problem and we have to try to reach a solution, and I hope with the help of the Lord a correct one, but we don’t want to be foolish about it and make the mistake of having entertained enemies of the country.

There is no question in my mind that thousands of these fellows were armed and prepared for Japan to take the west coast, and they were going to help. You haven’t told me what we should do with a fellow like that. What obligation do we have to that fellow, and is this the kind of treatment we ought to give him? They are living in these relocation camps and I liberty from my own observation they are fed, well housed, good school facilities, good drinking water, plenty of fine, fresh air, fresh vegetables, butter, bacon, getting along fine. They are all healthy looking, suffering no pain, get good medical
Mr. Heydon. Perhaps I didn't make my answer clear a moment ago, but I want to do heartily approve of what the Government has done in the giving under the War Relocation Authority the present care to those people. It was further than that answer that I was speaking about those who are of the minority, if it be a minority, that I am saying where people are not happy in their homes they cannot be happy anywhere, and even with the community dining room with the three or four families living in one apartment, there is lacking some of those elements of home life for these who are loyal, faithful Americans, which I hope the War Relocation Authority can improve as time goes on, or that the relocation program which they already have may be carried far enough that they may be permitted to come, as I understand the present ruling to be, back to agricultural areas or cities where they may live, have a normal home life, and take their places. If I am able to differentiate, I am talking about the group that are faithful, loyal Americans. If you please, I think it might be wise to leave those who are not under the War Relocation Authority in the places where they now are. I cannot see any harm in that at all.

Senator Chandler. When I tell you that the Japanese Government wants the ones who are loyal to the United States, isn't it an amazing thing those are the only ones that they ask for? A Japanese prisoner here is nothing, they don't take any account of him at all, he is lost, but the ones that they have been able to find out in this country who are loyal to the United States, some for example, who fought in the last war and were wounded and are citizens by act of Congress and they are really loyal, one of them came to Washington and testified before our committee and the Japanese Government wants him. What do you reckon they want with him?

Mr. Heydon. I have no idea.

Senator Chandler. They want to kill him or torture him if they are definitely loyal to the United States. We could get provision made for safe conduct back to Japan and they will take those, but the others they have no interest in. They have asked for a list and we have checked the list and those fellows who are loyal to the United States, they would like to have them back, but they don't want any of these others, and from the standpoint of taking a prisoner, they don't want any prisoners. The prisoner is dead as far as they are concerned.

Mr. Heydon. Certainly, we would agree there is no desire on our part to let the Japanese Government have its way or dictate to us, but I am thinking of the claim that the post-war period has on us and how we can so handle these men now that they will be loyal citizens after the war is over. That is the viewpoint which I am taking and not that of pleasing an enemy of the country.

Senator Chandler. I understand. Thank you very much.
Senator Chandler. Have you barbed wire around the camp?
Mr. Head. Yes, sir.
Senator Chandler. Do you have lookouts?
Mr. Head. No, sir; we have 100 miles of desert on each side which is better than barbed wire.
Senator Chandler. Are the camps just open to the desert?
Mr. Head. They have a barbed-wire fence, five-wire fence, three to five.
Senator Chandler. You don't have the lookout boxes?
Mr. Head. No. We ought to have but they haven't been built. Our units, as you will see when you get there, are built in such a way that towers wouldn't be of much value. The desert gives us our protection, if you know Arizona.
Senator Chandler. Are those people well fed in the camps?
Mr. Head. We don't have any yet, but they are building their own school, making adobes.
Senator Chandler. Have you teachers?
Mr. Head. Yes, sir.
Senator Chandler. How many teachers?
Mr. Head. Caucasian teachers?
Senator Chandler. Why do you use the word "Caucasian"?
Mr. Head. Because they are white people.
Senator Chandler. Ordinary we don't use that word, do we?
Mr. Head. Yes, sir; we do here.
Senator Chandler. In ordinary conversation you hardly ever hear the term. The reason I asked you that, I haven't heard it since I was a boy.
Mr. Head. We use the word "Caucasian" and to the Japanese we use the word "evacuees."
Senator Chandler. Do they object to your saying "white folks"?
Mr. Head. I don't suppose they do, I don't suppose they care.
(Discussion off the record.)

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM B. CHAMBERLAIN

Senator Chandler. Where do you live?
Mr. Chamberlain. Tucson, Ariz. I really didn't come here to make any speech, I came here to hear one from you.
Senator Chandler. I am afraid I have taken more of your time than I should have, but every now and then I feel there is something I want to say to you about it, and I hope you will indulge me. Will you give us any information that you have about this problem we are discussing here?
Mr. Chamberlain. I don't have first-hand information on the situation, save that gotten by one visit to the camp and by some desultory reading I have done on it, but I was impressed by what I read in the press or your introduction of this bill, the text of which I have not read, but it seems to me this must be said, whether it turns out to be testimony for or against the adoption of the bill is for you to decide. First, I don't think the American citizens of Japanese ancestry want any different treatment than anybody else in this country. A great many of us are being subjected to various types of restriction and postscript. We have been asked to receive various types of service and so on, and from my experience with a number of Japanese, American citizens of Japanese ancestry, I want to college with a large number of them and I have a feeling they want to share citizenship burden along with the rest of us. I cannot help thinking from such examination as I have been able to make of the relocation situation is that the situation is somewhat confused and the status of the American citizen of Japanese ancestry is like Mahomet's coffin, suspended somewhere between heaven and earth. It would seem, therefore, increasingly logical, and I presume that it is the intent of this bill, that those who are qualified, loyal to the institutions of the country, should be free to pursue their own life as the rest of us are doing.

Those are not should be sequestered where they couldn't be of any possible harm, if for no other reason than to lay low this bugaboo that they are terrorists. The press has been able to capitalize on a few disturbances which have occurred within the camps and I am completely positive that this was a small minority, but some people capitalized on it and there it is. People think these people in the camps are dangerous people when they are not at all. If it were possible under the terms of this bill to make available for military service or demand for military service those who are possessed of the physical and mental capabilities to do particular jobs in the Army, let it be done by them, and let the rest of them carry on their work.

Senator Chamberlain. If the Secretary of War, as he has done, sent military men to every one of these centers with instructions to recruit volunteers from the loyal Japanese and they were all given an opportunity—it is one thing to protest loyalty and another thing to be loyal—if a fellow is of fighting age and physically able and loyal to his country and he is given an opportunity by the War Department to join the Army or fight or join the Navy and fight, should be do it?
Mr. Chamberlain. Yes, obviously.
Senator Chandler. Suppose they don't do it, suppose they refuse, I mean in considerable numbers and the number who agree is so small to make it at least doubtful that any considerable number of them are anxious to fight for the country.
Mr. Chamberlain. It would seem to me they should be in the same position that you or I would be. They put the finger on you and you go, or you are a draft dodger, or if they have conscientious objections—and I think that right should not be denied any of them—they should go to public service camps. They should face the situation the same way that I faced it.

Senator Chandler. Then you don't protest loyalty, you demonstrate it, which after all is the obligation of the fellow who is loyal.
Mr. Chamberlain. Sure.
Senator Chandler. Is it a problem of segregation, in your opinion?
Mr. Chamberlain. No; I don't think so.
Senator Chandler. To what extent have we segregated them?
Mr. Chamberlain. They are segregated now; they are in a special category now. I believe they should be left in their ordinary capacity, in some manner whereby those of military age will be drafted the same way as anybody else. Those who are proven disloyal will be
put in internment camps. There must be a great number of them who are good farmers and truck gardeners and so on, who should be permitted to pursue that on their own admission, rather than on the basis which they are now.

Senator CHANDLER. Do you know anything about the camp at Poston?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. No. I think private citizens who do not know anything about it should not talk about those things. Somebody who knows the situation should examine them. I am speaking of one citizen of this State who has read all this stuff and has heard horror stories so much that some bush league politicians who are with each other on the ground that there should be 5 strands of wire instead of 3, and 10 rows of sentries instead of 5, and so on. I think if it is your intention on this bill, as I have heard it, if it can be put under the provisions of the military it would be cut off at that point of debate. The rest of us are subject to the orders of the military.

Senator CHANDLER. Is it your opinion that the people of Arizona feel locally secure under the present system? Do they think the present system of having the officials of the War Relocation Authority supervise and the military stay on the outside and police?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. I think they have become increasingly jittery about it, but there is no basis for it, in my estimation.

Senator CHANDLER. They have had a riot and tear gas wouldn't stop them, and they had to kill one or two. Would you think that would establish the basis?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. That is the basis for one jitter.

Senator CHANDLER. I am trying to get the feeling of the fellow who lives in the neighborhood and see if I can understand what his feeling would be under the circumstances. A fellow doesn't get the jitters about it if he is away from it, but if it gets in your vicinity you get a little nervous. From your own observation do you consider that the people of Arizona are locally secure under the present auspices, are reasonably secure from harm, if you are housing any of these enemies of the country?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. At the moment they are reasonably secure, but I think as the increase continues, I think you are not looking at it from the static point of view. These things happen rather swiftly, and in the case of growing tension in the war situation, people get more nervous about it, and consequently it seems to me both from the point of view of security and from the point of view of what I understand democracy to be, that these people should be on the same footing as other citizens in terms of their relation to the military, without being cushioned or buffeted by this other agency, the net effect of whose activity has been to serve as a buffer between these Japanese people and the military.

Senator CHANDLER. All right, thank you very much.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT A. LE BARON

Senator CHANDLER. Will you state your name, please?

Mr. LE BARON. Robert Le Baron.

Senator CHANDLER. You have heard the questions I have asked previous witnesses. Do you live here?

Mr. LE BARON. No, sir; I am one of the staff at the Gila River war relocation camp.
Senator Chandler. Well housed?

Mr. Le Baron. Yes, they are well housed.

Senator Chandler. Is the security sufficient to protect people in the neighborhood?

Mr. Le Baron. Well, fortunately, there are not many people in the neighborhood. I don't know how secure the neighboring section would be in the event of a desire on the part of the evacuees to effect any movement against the populace.

Senator Chandler. Can they get out of these, in your opinion, without being detected?

Mr. Le Baron. Very easily. It is not patrolled during the day—they could walk out. The fence doesn't mean anything. As a matter of fact, I think it is cut in a place or two.

Senator Chandler. Who cut it?

Mr. Le Baron. I don't know, that is not part of my duties.

Senator Chandler. Any attempt to find out who cut the fence?

Mr. Le Baron. No, the chief of internal security would be the one to question on that. I am not concerned with that part of it.

Senator Chandler. Anything else you want to say about it?

Mr. Le Baron. There is nothing particular I want to volunteer. I will answer any question to the best of my knowledge that the Senator wants to ask.

Senator Chandler. You have heard me say what the interest of the committee is. We have a bill which seeks to make secure the people of Arizona, and the other States where these camps are located, from harm by enemies of the country if they are there, and in some of the camps they are there. I am not certain about yours because I haven't seen yours, but we are going to see them, and I would like to get the opinion of the citizens of Arizona as to how they feel about the way they are being conducted and the way this Relocation Authority is operating.

Mr. Le Baron. There are documents that the Senator can have access to.

Senator Chandler. Yes, I have those, but I am looking for people now. I am trying to find people who will make an expression.

Mr. Le Baron. As I understand it, the question is whether the Army shall or shall not assume control?

Senator Chandler. If this bill is passed the Army will take control. The Army took control originally and then transferred it, and if this bill is passed the Army will be asked to take control of them again and there should be a reason for that, if that is done.

Mr. Le Baron. Exactly.

Senator Chandler. I will ask you the question I asked Mr. Heydon a while ago. If 60 percent of them are enemies of the country and if given an opportunity would destroy the country, would you consider with 100 military police your camp was secure from possible harm to the people of Arizona?

Mr. Le Baron. I would not.

Senator Chandler. That is all; thank you.

Mr. Stewart. I might explain, sir, I am a returned missionary and have been in Arizona since April 1941. I have been working with Japanese in what is known in the free zone in Arizona, north of the highway, and have been working with two camps in Arizona, Posen and Rivers. Outside of that I have no knowledge of any other relocation center, and all I say is in regard to those points. In the first place, I visit pretty freely in the Japanese homes in this free zone, the farmers who are living out around Mesa and over in Glendale. I don't know the exact number who are here, but several thousand are still in the free zone and until this recent order was issued, they could not come into Phoenix, but this new order will allow them to come into Phoenix. As I have visited in the homes of these Japanese they have been quiet, there has been no indication of any subversive work among them, and the neighbors and those who are employing them and giving them their land to work on seem to have perfect confidence in them. I know a number of landowners and they are friendly with their Japanese workers and have perfect confidence in them. The order in regard to special zones—that is, like power plants and bridges, making those areas military 1-A—that was taken off several months ago by General DeWitt. Since that time 3 months or more have passed and there has been no indication of anybody trying to do any sabotage or any damage to any place like that, that I have heard of in this State, so that these older farmers who have been here 25, 30, or 40 years must be Japanese subjects. According to our law of 1924, they cannot become American citizens—the first generation. (At this point Senator Ernest W. McFarland, of Arizona, entered the chamber.)

Senator Chandler. Will you proceed.

Mr. Stewart. I was saying that these people who live in this free zone that I visit have shown no tendency to perpetrate any kind of subversive work against the United States.

Senator Chandler. How many of them have been used to help the farmers of this section? What is the total number?

Mr. Stewart. I can't say, but there are quite a few, perhaps something like 1,800 may still be living in this area within a radius of 25 miles.

Senator Chandler. What work do they do?

Mr. Stewart. General farm work.

Senator Chandler. Do they do it satisfactorily?

Mr. Stewart. Very well.

Senator Chandler. And no trouble?

Mr. Stewart. No trouble. Some of them have told me that these older men who have been here 30 or 40 years—Senator Chandler. Are they Japanese who formerly lived in Arizona?
Mr. STEWART. Yes; they were living here when I came here and I think they have been here a long time. Some of them have told me if they were allowed to they would become American citizens because their children are Americans. They have been back to Japan only once to get their bride and expect to stay and die here in America and that America has been good to them. They all emphasize the fact that America has been kind to them and they appreciate it. That is the testimony of those people and so far as I know the land owners who work with them; I have met a number of them, they have confidence in them and there seems to be no danger for these people living in this free area. The other point, I have been visiting recently those two camps in Arizona, Poston and Rivers. In fact, I was at Poston the time the very first batch of Japanese arrived and was there when they were received and helped to register them. I am a minister and I mix with the Christian groups more than any other group. I think there are 10 or 12 pastors up there, maybe more, and I have mingled with them.750.7x578.9

Mr. STEWART. Who is it? I

Senator CHANDLER. They have a
tendency to be more.

Mr. STEWART. I think in some instances he might.

Senator CHANDLER. They have intense loyalty to their fathers and mothers, haven't they?

Mr. STEWART. Yes, they have; that is one of the problems that is giving difficulty in this volunteering question. I think the Army men realize the feeling that lots of these young people have to this volunteer system and that is what they say, "You are making a difference between us and other Americans. Why don't you draft us? When you make us volunteer you make us go against our parents who cannot be Americans. Some of them don't want them to volunteer because they are their own parents and you make us volunteer, which makes us go against our parents' wishes. If you draft us, our parents would not say a word at all." They say it is not fair, that they ought not to be put on the spot.

Mr. STEWART. Yes. Mr. STEWART. May I counter with another question?

Senator CHANDLER. How many of them would volunteer?

Mr. STEWART. I can answer that for my own people; we had more than anybody else in the United States. I am from Kentucky, you know.

Mr. STEWART. I am pretty close there, from North Carolina.

Senator CHANDLER. Here are people who came here because of the opportunity that this country afforded and they have done exceptionally well. They have had all the security of our laws.

Mr. STEWART. They appreciate that and are thankful for it.

Senator CHANDLER. To what extent?

Mr. STEWART. Greatly.

Senator CHANDLER. Enough to fight for it?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Senator CHANDLER. You will have to give me figures on that.

Mr. STEWART. They say the difference between Hawaii and these location camps is the fact that they are free and these are not free. If you had left them free they would have volunteered the same as any other American.

Senator CHANDLER. Do you think it was a mistake for the Government to have taken them originally?

Mr. STEWART. I am not raising that question. The people in California know more about that than I do.

Senator CHANDLER. The President of the United States did it, not the people of California.

Mr. STEWART. I am not passing an opinion on that at all. It is done and it is all right as far as I am concerned.

Senator CHANDLER. If we hadn't done it and had great trouble, the people would have had a right to object because of the failure to take them, and I say except in a war emergency there is no justification for taking a citizen and depriving him of his liberty except in the interest of national defense, and the President and the Army and those with whom he consulted thought the situation was sufficiently grave and dangerous to the people of the United States and they didn't want to make a mistake, so they took them all.

Mr. STEWART. Seventy percent of the second generation that I have seen—I have lived here and I have lived in Japan—this second generation are very different from the Japanese youngsters in Japan. They have no idea of going to Japan and the great majority of them are determined to stay here and be loyal Americans.

Senator CHANDLER. Let me ask you a question now, the same question I asked Mr. Heydon. I don't ask it except to give you something to base an answer on, and I might go further and say that is an actual fact. Out of 4,800 Japanese in one camp, over 2,200 of them in answer to an expressed question, "Are you loyal to the United States or Japan?" and in that number were numerous Nisei, and they answered "Japan." How do you account for that when 60 percent of them answered "Japan" in answer to the direct question?

Mr. STEWART. Isn't it a little strange to ask a man who is a Japanese subject if he will be loyal to America?

Senator CHANDLER. It was asked from a fellow who was born in the United States and educated in the United States.
Mr. Stewart. What percentage of those are Nisei, what percent of them said no?

Senator Chandler. About 60 percent.

Mr. Stewart. Those Nisei are bound to be Japanese and for them to say they are loyal to Japan, I don’t think there is anything strange in it.

Senator Chandler. About 60 percent in an age group of men from 17 on and only 4 percent were Kibei?

Mr. Stewart. I know nothing about your figures but I don’t believe that would be true of these two camps, but I have no figures on it.

Senator Chandler. There are others who believe that perhaps out of the other 40 percent who said they were loyal, maybe they were not all loyal, because there are reasons, many reasons, for a Japanese saying he is loyal to the United States in this emergency when you consider that there are no Japanese still in this country. When you consider they own $200,000,000 in property here and I imagine they want it. If I were to tell you that out of 5,000 in one camp, only 94 agreed to volunteer and fight for the country, that does not seem to be a large number to me. It may be higher here; I will find out. I haven’t the figures on your camps, but I will get them. What, in your opinion, is the obligation of the people of the United States to a Japanese or anybody else who, first, refuses to fight for the country, although physically able; who, second, refuses to work for the country, although able and skilled; and, third, who discourages other people to either work or fight for the country. What is our obligation to that fellow?

Mr. Stewart. I would watch him pretty closely. I think we have concentration camps for dangerous people and they ought to be put in them. For those who are not doing subversive work, I don’t think so.

Senator Chandler. Subversive work, after it is done, is frequently too late. When the Hercules Powder Works was blown up just before the war it was the only plant making smokeless powder on this continent, and it was not an accident. You have to be vigilant and we are using the F. B. I. and all our loyal people to try to keep these people from injuring this country. You have got to be very vigilant and you cannot speculate on the safety and security of your own people.

Mr. Stewart. I guess your standpoint and mine are very much the same, but you cannot let your suspicions run riot and say we are going to clamp down on all of them and prosecute them. If you say there are devilish people in Phoenix, it is hard to find them all, to shut them all up.

Senator Chandler. If I asked you if you were loyal and you said “no,” what would be your reaction to that answer?

Mr. Stewart. You would have to test me out some way and see, and I think that is the only thing with these Japanese, these who are American citizens until we can find some indication that they are disloyal. I would think that the best way to do that. I made a speech at the Rotary at Tempe the other night and one of the legislators of the State was there and made some remark about not letting the Japanese youngsters go to school, thought it was very bad. Afterwards I noticed a citizen of Tempe, an M. D., and he said, “At this time race discrimination ought to be over with, all of us came from some other country.” I think the second generation of Japanese is just as trustworthy as any of the other nations.

Mr. Stewart. If I give you a number of them who said definitely that they were not loyal, what do you say about that? They say they are not loyal to the United States.

Mr. Stewart. I would watch those, certainly.

Senator Chandler. What would you do with them? We have got to do something with them and it is a difficult problem. We are definitely certain that we have some who are so violently against the people of the United States and who were on the F. B. I. list before the war—I hate to tell you this but I must tell you and all others who are God-fearing, fine men, and like to see good in people, that is one of the noblest qualities that the people of our country have—it is much sometimes for their own good because it brings harm to you and your own people—when I tell you that some of our fellows who were loyal before Pearl Harbor are now put away where they can’t do us any harm because they were known by the F. B. I. as fellows who were dangerous to the country, even while they were protesting their loyalty to the country. We have to segregate, as I see it, those definitely known to be dangerous to the country from those who there may be some chance to save and get some good out of. There are others who, if they are loyal, will fight for the country and should fight for the country, especially when the Army is offering them an opportunity to fight the Germans. Is there any reason why they should not fight the Germans?

Mr. Stewart. None that I know of.

Senator Chandler. And those that are skilled should work.

Mr. Stewart. That I don’t know; I think they are working in these camps.

Senator Chandler. Satisfactorily?

Mr. Stewart. As far as I know. They had trouble at first, I understood, getting people for their camouflage netting factory.

Senator Chandler. Do you consider the people in this section of Arizona reasonably secure from possible harm from these people because of the fact they are well guarded, or not?

Mr. Stewart. Entirely so; I have heard nobody express any fear of the Japanese and there has been no tendency so far to do any harm to any Arizonan that I have heard of. One other point in regard to the camps; I think they are being well managed at present. If there are disloyal ones that you speak of, they should be put in concentration camps, but as far as the relocation camps, they seem to be well managed and I think the general impression of those who see the situation is that they are not being pampered; I think that ought to be clearly stated.

Senator Chandler. Are they well fed?

Mr. Stewart. They are very well fed, but not the kind of food I would like, but there is enough of it, but not the kind lots of them are used to.

Senator Chandler. Are they as well fed, in your opinion, as before they went to the camps?

Mr. Stewart. I couldn’t say how well fed they were. I think there was an article in Harper’s—said about one-third of them are living better than they were, and about one-third about the same
level as before, and about one-third at a lower level. So far as I know, that may be a correct estimate, but so far as the housing is concerned, I would say that their housing—well, the outward appearance may be better than it was where they left it, it is not as good as they had at home. I think lots of Arizona people have not been in a Japanese house. They have lived here for years and years and have never been inside one.

They go along and see a little hut that the landlord has built for the Mexicans and it is very poor in appearance. It is not because they want to live that way, it is because the landlord won't build them any better house. I go in those houses frequently and they have electric Frigidaires and cooking stoves. In Phoenix they had a room 20 by 25 feet, five cats, no furniture whatever. They went in there sometimes two families in a room, or father and mother and grown children all in that one room. Now because of their ingenuity they put up curtains and fixed it up and make it look like home. That is what was given to them. We had a delegation from Mess who went down there a few weeks ago, Mr. Mitten, the proprietor of the Journal-Tribune; Lawyer Gurtler, a prominent lawyer; and I happened to meet them and they said, "That camp doesn't impress as pampering the Japanese." That is the impression that was made on those men and I think that will be the impression made on you, or anybody else, if you will think about it from your own standpoint. How would you like your own family to live under that situation, and 70 percent of these are your own citizens?

(Discussion off the record.)

TESTIMONY OF CECIL H. MILLER

Senator Chandler. Will you give your full name to the reporter? Mr. Miller, Cecil H. Miller. I am president of the State farm organization and am a farmer and cowman.

Senator Chandler. Where do you live?

Mr. Miller. Here in Phoenix. We were interested in this Jap situation from several angles; I don't know that it is pertinent to your particular question, but we had some trouble about a year ago which I expect you are familiar with over losing a good deal of our agricultural equipment. I presume that is a matter of record. Following that down the line we have had some experience in this State with attempting to get some labor out of these Jap camps. I think that was exploited rather fully, that possibility. The results were not very good. Of course, we appreciate what we got out of it, but it was rather infinitesimal, compared to the total chore. The reason for that was, of course, due to three or four reasons, possibly, one of them being that they didn't all have an agricultural background and some of them didn't care to work, probably, and the sum total and result was that it did us no good. That eventually will come up again, we presume to have quite a labor problem here; you are probably familiar with it. The thing that bothers me more than anything else is we have about 550 or maybe 600 thousand now and our normal population would be a little over 500,000. I think we had in the State around 650 Japs before the war and we now have in excess of 31,000. Our agricultural area in the State is highly productive. Any agricultural area where you have irrigation lends itself very readily to people of the Japanese traits and habits. I don't think we would like to be termed narrow-minded, not looking at this from a humanitarian standpoint but from the standpoint of a good citizen who believes in democracy.

However, there is a very acute problem; it is not new, the Japanese problem. We have a colored problem which you are familiar with, and that thing has never been solved; it is still on our necks and it is growing. We have the makings of another problem here in our belief. If after this war the Japanese people are turned loose in this country, they will certainly take root and grow here veryfluently. They like this country and that is said without prejudice and it is a racial fact and we might as well face things as they are. We have approximately 600,000 acres of irrigated land in this State. The Japanese could readily and quickly take this land; they are not broke, they have finances and resources. Governor Osborn, sitting there, has been very much concerned over this and Senator Hayden and Senator McFarland in charge of our State affairs. They knew full well the critical situation that might arise here if they were dumped on us. After the war they will take these fences down and say, "It has been nice knowing you, gentlemen, disperse and do as you see fit." We had a lot of trouble here before. We have a law here that has been circumvented by various and sundry parties and we are very much concerned over this. I can't tell you how many people are and how deeply they are concerned about this thing. I don't know the solution, but certainly if we are not careful we will have another racial problem here in this western country that will be worse than your southern problem.

You cannot blame the Japs so much; we don't intermarry with them, we don't intermingle with them; I am not surprised that they don't claim loyalty to this country. We won't permit them to and I see nothing in the future that will change our attitude, and as long as that exists I think we are giving rise to a serious problem and I think the thinking people of this country will look forward to solving this problem by moving these people to a country where they own it and have it and they won't have the racial differences that we have here. That is said without any prejudice or racial difference, but speaking from a practical viewpoint. We have had some difference with the Relocation Authority in taking machinery. There has been some difference of opinion as to the amount of foodstuff given to these Jap camps; I speak principally of milk. We in this State would like—I say we, our Governor here and other people have tried to secure assurance from the Federal authorities that these Japs would be taken back at least to where they originated so we wouldn't have more than our proportionate share after the war is over. California is now opposed to any of them being returned to their country. They are as busy as cranberry merchants setting up machinery to prevent their return, and I don't know as I blame them. I think that is all unless you might have a question.

Senator Chandler. Do you consider there is any real danger to the people who live in this community from possible trouble on the basis where they have arranged local security for these camps at the present time?

Mr. Miller. I am not very familiar with that.

Senator Chandler. All the local security they have is a company of military police. I am not certain they are general service soldiers here. In some of the camps they are about 50 percent general
service and 50 percent limited service, and that means that the fellows are sick or flat-footed, or not able to perform ordinary military service, and that is about the extent of the security outside the camp.

Mr. Miller. I have heard considerable comment—it comes from agricultural people at the very beginning and since that time that the authority for handling these Japs should have been left to the Army; that they have been babied and pampered unprecedented. I am not in a position to verify that, other than coming in here and taking farm machinery, which is very critical in our country and in yours, too, and there has been a lot of criticism to that effect.

Senator Chandler. Thank you very much, Mr. Miller.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM Q. McKNIGHT

Senator Chandler. You have heard the general trend of the questions. There is a bill before the Senate which seeks to transfer the control of these camps back to the Army of the United States. Do you care to comment on the work that the Relocation Authority is doing, or do you think they should be segregated and the camps put under the control of the Army? I wish you would give us your views.

Mr. McKnight. My view is that the W. R. A. has taken hold of a very difficult piece of work and, as far as I have observed, has handled it very admirably. As to the security of citizens of Arizona, I sometimes meet some of them here in Phoenix. The only expression I have heard of insecurity has been in a country district. In Poston a few weeks ago I heard that the community rather felt that they were in danger, but I haven’t heard such expressions in this locality of Phoenix. The further you get away from a large metropolis perhaps the more anxiety among people in smaller communities, personally, I feel it is unfounded. I feel there is military force enough to control any situation that might arise in the relocation centers.

Senator Chandler. You think it is adequate?

Mr. McKnight. I think it is adequate. I would feel quite safe, but having lived 20 years in Japan with the Japanese people, and understanding the language of the first generation, it might make me feel more secure.

Senator Chandler. Have you visited these camps?

Mr. McKnight. I go regularly to Rivers and Poston.

Senator Chandler. What do you think about their loyalty to the United States?

Mr. McKnight. The group among which I move when I go into these camps are loyal, thorough Christians.

Senator Chandler. How many of them in that group, approximately?

Mr. McKnight. I suppose the groups that come to meetings might run in total as much as one-tenth of the whole group. On one Sunday the members that attend Sunday services in the Christian churches might amount to one-tenth.

Senator Chandler. Fifteen or sixteen hundred?

Mr. McKnight. In the case of Rivers, possibly 1,500; at Poston, probably the same proportion, as far as I know. My acquaintance with the Japanese people on the west coast before this was limited to 2 months last summer at Fresno, Calif. I was able to observe the farming in the rural districts there and I know there was intense feeling on the part of some that the Japanese should be evacuated and left in tents—some thinking it was for their own safety and some felt that the whole thing was a mistake. I have no wish to go back that far, and so far as the situation in Arizona is concerned, I can see the point about which the gentleman just spoke, if all of them were left in Arizona there would undoubtedly be problems difficult to solve.

Senator Chandler. What efforts have been made by the Relocation Authority to reestablish these people?

Mr. McKnight. I think it is rather limited, so far as I know, to finding Japs in the Midwest and other places where the community will guarantee their safety. However, few have actually been relocated. The program has not gone into full swing, as might be hoped, but I think the registration in recent days has created a psychological problem in the camps that makes relocation somewhat difficult. I am not criticizing it, but I believe that better effect might have been obtained if they were given permission to go into the Army on selective service, rather than on the volunteer basis. About the food question, you have asked if it was adequate. I think it is. It is just a question of whether you sit down to something that is given you or whether you have a menu card presented you. Your waist line and mine might be reduced somewhat and we might be in better health if we were under a strict dietician and I understand the camps are regulated by a balanced diet, but they have very little choice in that.

Senator Chandler. Don’t the Japanese run the mess hall?

Mr. McKnight. Under limited provisions, there are certain things they cannot get.

Senator Chandler. Do you know how they get their food?

Mr. McKnight. They raise part of it, but a very large percentage, practically all the vegetables, and that is regarded as part of the contribution.

Colonel Scobie. The Quartermaster Corps acquires the supplies for them.

Senator Chandler. Let me ask you, Colonel Scobie, was there any complaint that that food was not adequate?

Colonel Scobie. From whom?

Senator Chandler. From anybody.

Colonel Scobie. There has been complaints that they were fed too good by some people. Actually, the amount that we give them is less than we give our soldiers.

Senator Chandler. How much less?

Colonel Scobie. I think it is 50 cents, compared to about 55, and it averages about 45.

Senator Chandler. You procure for them just as you procure for the Army, don’t you? Is there any difference in the procurement system?

Colonel Scobie. There is no difference in the procurement system.

Senator Chandler. I did not state they were underfed.

Colonel Scobie. To look at them, they don’t look like it.

Mr. McKnight. No; I say it is the psychological effect of having a menu card before you.

Senator Chandler. If you live at home your wife don’t give you much opportunity to say what you are going to have. She doesn’t
give you a menu card, mine doesn't. The fact of the matter is, I
don't want it. Is there anything else you want to say, Mr. McKnight?
Mr. McKnight. I think there is nothing else.

Senator Chandler. Thank you very much.

TESTIMONY OF TOM SAWYER

Mr. Sawyer. My name is Tom Sawyer, I reside in Mesa, Ariz.,
primarily country school teacher. I have resided here for 25 years
and am first an Arizonan and am now employed by the War Relocation
Authority as Superintendent of Education. I think the generalization
to put the entire war relocation program under the military is
eroneous. I think there are probably those within the War Relocation
Authority projects who should be segregated and possibly should have been from the first. I want to say, going back through
from the standpoint of an Arizonan, from the standpoint of living
within 25 miles of one of the projects and having my wife and family
there, I feel under the present circumstances the military control is
entirely adequate. I think my coworker, Mr. LeBaron, hasn't had
the misfortune I have had to try to go through the periphery of the
camp and be stopped by an Army jeep. The Army jeeps do circulate
around that place rather frequently and recently the internal security has
secured mounts and the internal police do now police it.

Senator Chandler. Who are the internal police?
Mr. Sawyer. We have a corps of Japanese under the direction of
some of the civil-service police authorities.

Senator Chandler. How many of the Japanese are policemen?
Mr. Sawyer. I can't tell you exactly. There are three forces,
there should be in the neighborhood of 90 to 100.

Senator Chandler. Are they loyal, or do you know?
Mr. Sawyer. They are all citizens, I don't know as to their loyalty.

Senator Chandler. Unfortunately, some of them are not loyal.

Mr. Sawyer. I assume there will be some in almost any category
who might not have answered that loyalty question that way.

Senator Chandler. What do you think the obligation is of the
country to the fellow who answers that "No."

Mr. Sawyer. If I hadn't been on the inside I would say he should
be segregated immediately and put in camp. Knowing some of the
situations under which that was answered, I would say that a little
time might change that situation.

Senator Chandler. How would you change, and why?

Mr. Sawyer. I would change it by removing the influences which
were there and the threats which were exercised by some of the people
recently removed; a few Nisei and many Kibei who exercised threats
and force on some of these folks.

Senator Chandler. Do you think the Relocation Authority is
going to do anything to try to change their mind?

Mr. Sawyer. I think the Relocation Authority has already done
something to change their mind by removing the people who were
causing the threats.

Senator Chandler. There has been other suggested things in some of
the camps and I don't agree with them. I don't think it is a question
of privilege or taking away a privilege. I think it is so much greater
than a mere privilege because you are in charge of a camp that you can
either give or withhold privilege, and by either one you make up
do something that all of us wish he had done voluntarily. You don't
think that ought to be, do you?

Mr. Sawyer. I don't think anybody should be begged about his
loyalty. That does not determine loyalty.

Senator Chandler. That coincides with my idea. I don't think
that the Relocation Authority ought to use those sort of efforts in
order to get an answer to that question changed.

Mr. Sawyer. Don't you think the move toward getting out some of
these disloyal ones should be followed?

Senator Chandler. Yes, sir. Do you agree that every fellow who
is disloyal to this country should be segregated and put some place
else?

Mr. Sawyer. I think they should have been segregated originally.

Senator Chandler. That is right. You don't know how many of
these fellows have volunteered?

Mr. Sawyer. No; I do not. Those figures are not given to us. I
know when they went to Camp Savage we lost 31 of the best boys we
had. They volunteered for the Army Service Intelligence School at
Camp Savage. I know we have a group of ex-service men, some 20
Japanese who are leading the effort and activity to see that their
people come under good influences, to get rid of the evil influences in
the camp and that group are the leaders in recruiting workers for
the net factory which is turning out in excess of a million feet a day
of camouflage netting for the Army.

Senator Chandler. How many do you think are loyal from your
own dealings with them?

Mr. Sawyer. A preponderant majority. I wouldn't want to
express a percent, but I think somewhere between 50 and 75 percent.

Senator Chandler. Are loyal?

Mr. Sawyer. Yes.

Senator Chandler. I hope you are right.

Mr. Sawyer. I think possibly we may have a higher percentage
of loyalty than others.

Senator Chandler. I think you definitely have.

Mr. Sawyer. I think the leaders in that camp have something to
do with the loyalty, where you get a bunch of bums and lugs in any
community a small group can intimidate and influence a large group,
for instance, Chicago.

Senator Chandler. Do you consider the security adequate to the
people of Arizona?

Mr. Sawyer. Under the present situation, definitely, I would
rather have my wife down there than I would on the east side of
Phoenix on Saturday night with colored troops around.

Senator Chandler. Has there been any trouble in the camps
since you came there?

Mr. Sawyer. Minor trouble.

Senator Chandler. Any felonies committed in the camp?

Mr. Sawyer. Yes, sir.

Senator Chandler. What was that?

Mr. Sawyer. One fellow found another fellow with his wife and
beat him over the head with a hatchet.

Senator Chandler. Kill him?
Mr. Sawyer. Yes, sir.

Senator Chandler. What did you do with the fellow who killed him?

Mr. Sawyer. He is in jail at the county seat but hasn't been tried. I believe we have had three felonies since the camp has started.

Senator Chandler. All of them murders?

Mr. Sawyer. No; I think the other two were assaults. They were all purely local affairs. I think the appointive staff has never felt any apprehension about their own safety, maybe they just don't know enough. I do think that the sentiment of the Arizona people, and I say this as an Arizonan, not as an employee, that it would be a mistake to relocate many of these people in the State of Arizona. We are almost at the saturation point for these.

Senator Chandler. Would Arizona object to having the ones they had before the war?

Mr. Sawyer. There I asked that question yesterday and the day before after military order came out and found very little resentment to it. In fact, I found quite a few who thought it would be a good thing to have them back because they were successful vegetable farmers and others who took up their land where they were, were not.

Senator Chandler. You think you could absorb the ones you had without any serious difficulty?

Mr. Sawyer. I think so.

Senator Chandler. You think your people have a right to object to being saddled with an extra population?

Mr. Sawyer. Yes, sir. I couldn't find any great apprehension about this particular order. There was a lot of wonder as to what it meant, but outside of not wanting them back in wholesale quantities for relocation and the very definite expression there would be trouble if they got in the bars where liquor is sold. I am getting meals down there and either someone is gypping me or else we are rationed on meat and butter and coffee down there.

Colonel Scothe. What is your question?

Mr. Sawyer. Are those camps not rationed as in these various commodities?

Colonel Scothe. My understanding is that all troops of the Army at the present time are under ration conditions. I am not in the Quartermaster Corps and I have made no investigation of that particular phase of it, but simply that is the current report.

Mr. Sawyer. We have been rationed for some time as to butter and smoked meats, and now meats of all kinds.

Senator Chandler. Is your food adequate?

Mr. Sawyer. Ours is adequate. I would hate to live on the diet they get in the mess halls because there is so darned much starch and spaghetti.

Senator Chandler. It is not very much different from the Army meal, is it?

Mr. Sawyer. We pay for ours so much per meal.

Senator Chandler. Of course, the Japanese complain about the starch, I know.

Mr. Sawyer. The older people want it and the younger people don't. We are informed by our mess cook we are being paid for 41 cents a day, I mean the camp.

Senator Chandler. The average is about 45.

Mr. Sawyer. If you will come down and see our gardens you will find out why we live so well.

A Voice. Would you be willing to ask Mr. Sawyer if the people are being pampered in regard to school facilities down there?

Senator Chandler. I can answer it, some of them were very good and some of them were very bad. Some were excellent, better than any they had in a lot of the communities of the country. I am not especially interested in that, but if Mr. Sawyer wants to tell it, I have no objection, but some of the schools are excellent and much better than the one-room schoolhouse that I went to as a boy in Kentucky, much better for facilities and light and everything.

TESTIMONY OF PAUL GARDNER

Will you give your name to the reporter?

Mr. Gardner. Paul Gardner.

Senator Chandler. What is your position?

Mr. Gardner. International representative of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, C. I. O., 17 West Madison Street, Phoenix.

Senator Chandler. All right, Mr. Gardner.

Mr. Gardner. I would like to start out by saying I am not too familiar with the proceedings here today. However, in talking to an employer, he pointed out to me there were Japanese being released for doing farm work. This does concern us, and we had one case already where our members had contracted to pack cabbage and the employer found by using Japs he could get by for a cheaper wage and the result was the members were replaced in the operation and the Japs were used to pack the cabbage at a lower rate of wages. This definitely creates a racial problem and doesn't do any good to the war effort; it is disruptive.

Senator Chandler. Were your people ready and willing at all times to furnish enough labor to do that job?

Mr. Gardner. The labor had been hired by the employer; the men had agreed to do the work. There were enough men on the job and they were replaced by Japanese labor.

Senator Chandler. Can you give me the name of the employer?

Mr. Gardner. I could, but I would rather not. I can give it to you in writing.

Senator Chandler. I wish you would.

Mr. Gardner. I approached the employer and he said the pressure was on him from the association.

Senator Chandler. What association was that?

Mr. Gardner. He said a shippers' association.

Senator Chandler. Unless you give me that information, I can't make any use of it.

Mr. Gardner. For the record, labor has nothing to hide, the employer's name was Frank Hernandez; he is a grower-shippers operating out of Alhambra. The association I imagine he was referring to was—I didn't ask him—the Arizona Shippers Association. Therefore, in these cases there is a problem there and a question of letting Japanese out of these camps unless it is done in an organized manner.

Senator Chandler. Did you have any trouble like that before the war?
Mr. Gardner. No, sir; before the war we had—I will give you a specific example on the Salina Valley Vegetable Exchange, which is a packer of vegetables and lettuce. Japanese were driving the trucks. Immediately after the attack at Pearl Harbor the workers refused to work along with the Japs, and the result was they had to replace the Japs with white truck drivers, so there wasn't so much sentiment before the war as there is now. There will be a racial problem, and it is not to fair them if they are loyal, and it is not fair to the workers on the outside who are doing the work for the war effort by merely turning them loose and not finding out where there are going to go if they are replacing other labor. If the Japs can be placed on work where there is no labor available, I am certain organized labor is not going to object. But getting the work out is what we are interested in. That was my primary objective in coming here.

Senator Chandler. Thank you very much.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL BURKHARD

Mr. Burkhard. I am an educator and also Arizona's representative on the national committee appointed by the Congregational Christian churches on the committee dealing with Japanese issues in Arizona. I don't know the answer to this question; I don't know the answer to all the questions you have asked the other gentlemen, but I think if people are disloyal and so on, I think we have machinery for dealing with such people.

The matter I wanted to speak about was in regard to the future—I won't raise any questions about the past—the Japanese have been moved onto Indian soil, the Indians don't want them eventually to stay there, and sooner or later the Japanese must move or they have been told when the war is over they will move and we have already heard we don't want them all in Arizona. I don't know the answer, but it is going to take a lot of intelligence to handle this situation so we won't have another big problem on our hands for the future to settle. And if this whole race question and the Japanese issue, if that is not settled properly our world war No. 3 will be to settle this question that we of this generation bungled. I think we need to be tough, but I think with our toughness we need to be intelligent. Don't ask me what intelligence is, but I think we need to search for that. This race question is a very difficult one. I don't know what the trends would be. If we go from the present status to another status, as this bill might call for, but I think our method of treating our own citizens, even though they are of Japanese ancestry, is a matter to be taken into account very carefully. If we get the reputation abroad of persecuting our own citizens because of race, we have lost one point in winning this war, because Hitler and his gang can say we are not any better than he is.

If we don't handle this question right, it can become a very effective propaganda in winning this war. I want this war over in a hurry, I have two boys in the Army and some more who may get in. I have a feeling that we need to treat this question with a great deal of seriousness. The Japanese must eventually go some place and the Indians don't want them. I have been to Sacaton twice and to Poston once, and I have talked to some of the men there. I was interested in one of the men I talked with, these men know good land when they see it. Down here at Sacaton, for instance, one man said—I had the feeling he was anxious to have this war last longer because it would give him a chance to stay there—not good land, beats California land, and I don't a real estate man, but it beats California land, in his judgment. Without fertilization you can raise more stuff than you can in California with fertilization. Maybe he wants the war to last a long time so he can stay there and farm, I am reading his mind and I may do him an injustice. Eventually they must go some place. The other answer I know is that they shall be exterminated and I am not recommending that. But in answer to your question that you have been asking repeatedly, I think if it is a clear case of disloyalty and the F. B. I. can establish that, I think it should be handled just like anywhere else, and if they don't work I might raise the question, what can we do with fellows in our own shops who takes days off and don't work. I expect there is no question raised about their loyalty. I don't know whether a Japanese is loyal when he says he is or not, I have to take a man's word for it.

Senator Chandler. Do you think he is disloyal if he says he is?

Mr. Burkhard. I will take him at his word. If he says he is not loyal, I will take him at his word.

Senator Chandler. What would you do with 60 percent of a given group if they would say they were disloyal?

Mr. Burkhard. I don't know, that is a police power, but if a man says he is disloyal, I would rather believe that than would to believe he said he was not.

Senator Chandler. That is right.

Mr. Burkhard. I still might be wrong in either case, of course. This is a long-time measure, you understand, but I think a lot could be done with enlightenment. These folks who are disloyal got that way through education somewhere. I am not referring to American education now. I think that education can do a lot to build up a proper attitude, and I have a notion that a lot of these young folks who come from the high schools of California know something about Americanism and are sold on it. This other thing is an immediate answer. Another problem I see as I went around these people and listened to them talk was this matter of the family broken up. When I have company at the house and the kids come around and want something, they get me to do things and get me to give in to things that I would not do when there is no company there. Family discipline is broken up, homes are broken up, I have been in these houses and seen the conditions. The family does not sit around the dinner table by itself, the parents are finding out that the children are getting out from under their discipline. My notion is that if children get out from under discipline of parents that is the first step for a criminal and making a new crop for somebody to take care of later on.

They eat in community kitchens, and even so, there are certain bad conditions about having broken up the family and these Japanese kids are just as smart as other kids and the old folks have lost control of the kids. Maybe I should for a matter of record use the word "children" instead of "kids," but I think everybody understands. We may be for a great many loyal Japanese citizens creating a problem in crime and discipline for another conference to settle to know what to do with them. This democratic treatment of our own loyal
citizens, treat them like other citizens is going to allay a lot of propaganda that enemies can use and I think that is going to be a decided step toward winning this war more quickly. I think that is the main thing I wanted to say at this time. I don't know too much about these centers. I might be freer to say what kind of schools I saw at Saticoy.

Senator Chandler. I happen to have visited one center that has very good schools and very good teachers, American young women, university graduates and since the establishment of the camp, I am certain that they have gotten equal opportunities and maybe better than they had before.

Mr. Burkhart. I was in some buildings that were called schools and I didn’t see any chairs to sit on, very few tables to work on.

Senator Chandler. I am talking about one where the chairs are there and the blackboards are there, this school was all right. I believe that the authority at this camp had made an honest effort to help solve this problem. I think they have undertaken to do the best they could with a difficult job, but the result of a 5,000 approximate poll of those same people who have had this treatment, been well fed, well housed, and their opportunity for schooling has been good, I couldn't see anything there that would justify such an antagonism to the country as to cause a fellow who—to say he was not loyal, that his loyalty was to Japan, although 60 percent of a given number in answer to that question did say that their loyalty was to Japan and not to the United States. I can’t explain that except that they just were not for this country, and I am trying to find out what our education is to that sort of a fellow.

Mr. Burkhart. I am not answering for the schools only as to what I saw, but I want to say that even improper treatment now of any people also becomes an education, and if they were not disloyal improper treatment to begin with could make them disloyal.

Senator Chandler. Yes.

Mr. Burkhart. I don’t know the answer to this thing, but I think it calls for very careful treatment and to get tough and not intelligently tough is not the answer. I think with our toughness we need to be intelligent.

Senator Chandler. If the system we are using has produced the result I have indicated, and I am giving you facts now, it is not a theory, you have at least a right to look into it and question whether that is the right thing to do.

Mr. Burkhart. That is right. All the things you find in these camps you wouldn’t blame on the camps, necessarily.

Senator Chandler. No.

Mr. Burkhart. If they had previous education, some in Japan.

Senator Chandler. Oh, yes; you have to take it all.

TESTIMONY OF GOV. SIDNEY P. OSBORN

Governor Osborn. I would like to make a short statement. I am not familiar with the relocation camps and that is entirely my fault because I have been invited to go down there and I have not been able to. This matter I wanted to speak to you about is not directly related, but indirectly related, to this matter that you have in hand. There is an intense antipathy to the Japanese people in these agricultural communities and there can be no question about that, because long before this war came up, I think in 1933, organized bands of farmers were driving by Japanese homes and firing rifle bullets and throwing bombs, home made, into them. I simply say that to demonstrate that there is a violent antipathy here, whether that should be the case, the fact remains it is the case and brings up a situation that must be handled. Now, we had in this valley when this war began, between eleven and twelve hundred Japanese. Reverend Stewart has testified there was some 2,500 out here in this area northwest of Phoenix; if that is true it is approximately two and a half times the number of Japs that were here when the war started. They are not Arizona people.

You asked the question a little while back if Arizona was willing to take back upon the farms of these agricultural lands the number of Japs who were here before the war started. If his figures are correct, there are now approximately better than two times as many Japs in this district as there were in 1940.

Mr. Burkhart. I have definite figures on that.

Governor Osborn. My figures between eleven and twelve hundred are definite. There are a good many fine citizens in this district who were very apprehensive that maybe our military installations—there are two, one large and one smaller air field in that district—the installations, gas and electricity, that pass through this country where the Japs are living and have been allowed to live in district No. 2, and some very good citizens in that part of the country are and have been for quite a while very apprehensive that something detrimental to our military installations and the security of our country might occur. Now we had between eleven and twelve hundred Japs in this valley and that was practically all the Japs in the State when the war commenced. Now we have better than 30,000 Japs in our State and the two relocation centers. We have been trying and I have been trying and insisting, although I got no place, that when this war is over that those Japs, California Japs, be taken back to California where they came from. We cannot assimilate those Japs in our State. It is going to break down our wage scale, it is going to complicate our social problem, and it is going to do a lot of things which it shouldn’t do.

It is a little unfair to our State, 500,000 people, the last census disclosed that, that we have to bring thirty or thirty-five thousand Japanese into this State and leave them here when the war is over. No doubt they would like to remain because as Reverend Burkhart said, and the Reclamation Service will bear out this statement, this district is the most productive district in the West and no doubt they would like to stay here, but they are going to complicate every single problem we have in our country if they are allowed to stay here. The folks from California tell me that they are doing their best to close the door so they cannot go back there when the war is over. We are a small State in population and are weak politically and we have to look to the Congress of the United States to see that we are not ill-treated by our neighbor to the west, and that is the reason I make this statement. We are asking you for your help.

Senator Chandler. Thank you very much, Governor. I will undertake to see that you and your fine State, as far as I am able, to see that your people are not mistreated.
Mr. GRIMES. I notice that the State of Arkansas is already passing laws to prevent them from holding land there. California is going to close the back door. All the rest of the States are going to close the back door. There are just one of two choices to make, one that Congress pass a law which would scatter them over the country—I doubt that Kentucky would want her quota—

Senator CHANDLER. We didn't have any when the war started.

Mr. GRIMES. If no State wants a quota and Arizona cannot keep them all, there is only one thing to do and that is to liquidate them, and I think that is the best solution of it.

TESTIMONY OF M. O. BEST, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Mr. BEST. I am a farmer and cattle feeder, and incidentally, a landowner and taxpayer. This question has been put a good many times and has been discussed at great length. Although I am speaking only for myself, I am positive I can say that I speak the opinion of a large majority of the farmers in the Salt River Valley. Without a doubt there are very few farmers that would not endorse the statement that the Governor just made, every word I know positively is the truth and there is a great deal of apprehension over the Japanese situation. We have had Japs in this valley for some thirty odd years. Up to the time that they were taken out of here they have not attempted whatever to assimilate themselves. Our people will not assimilate with them. They did not become a part of our community, they lived within themselves. Only due to the law that they sent their children to our schools. They maintained their own schools; it was compulsory for a Japanese child to attend the Japanese school. There is one located here, although it is idle today. They maintained their own school system. A large majority of the older children raised in the Japanese family I know of my own knowledge will return to Japan to finish their education. You will find few exceptions of a Japanese 20 years old who has not spent some time in Japan being educated. Some years ago I lived in a community in Colorado that had a great many Japanese. I was working in a bank at that time. All the revenue that these Japs received from their agricultural enterprises went to the Yokohama Specie Bank in Tokyo. My contact with the Japanese in the last 20 years in the Salt River Valley—I know there has been enormous profits made by the Japs and I know of my own knowledge that this money goes to the Yokohama Specie Bank and reaches Japan. It is a commonly known fact that a good many of the ballots being fired at our boys are being paid for by money that came out of Arizona by the small number of Japs that were here. They will not compete with the American farmer or American resident on an equal basis; their living standards are different than ours. We don't want our farmers living the way they live. Regardless of their financial condition they still live the same way. As they are elevated financially they do not attempt to raise their standard of living like an American family will. They will live in the same hovel, regardless of their financial worth and the surplus money goes back to Japan. The older Japanese who came in here from Japan, who have been here for a period of years, when they make their fortune they return to Japan to spend the remainder of their lives. The figures are not available but there has been a greatly many more Japs who come into Arizona, make a stake and return to Japan than we have here today. They keep coming and going. As soon as they come over and make themselves what would be a Japanese fortune, they return to Japan. This in my opinion is not going to build up our community.

Some months ago I was called into the Attorney General's and shown a letter signed by Mr. Eisenhower, whom I think was head of the Relocation Authority. He specifically stated in that letter that the purpose of the Relocation Authority was to transport these Japanese into the inland valleys and there rehabilitate them. That has been of considerable concern to Arizona, being an inland valley and a very fertile valley, and as the Governor pointed out, our population has increased from eleven or twelve hundred Japanese to 35,000. With the limited amount of cultivated land here, if these Japs are rehabilitated here, it would not be a very pleasant place to till the soil and make a living. That is all I have to say, except very emphatically on my own behalf and as I say, I think on behalf of a large majority of the agricultural people of the State of Arizona, I would like to enter a very vigorous protest to these Japs being turned loose into the valley and allowed to remain. We don't want them.

Senator CHANDLER. Do you know anything about the operation of the camps?

Mr. BEST. Not a thing. The Japs that are loose along our power lines and things of that kind, I do know the location of those who are loose.

Senator CHANDLER. Do you consider that a possible danger to your community?

Mr. BEST. I very definitely do. I know from my own experience that the percentage of loyalty is very small among them and they are one of the trickiest races I have ever had any dealings with.

Senator CHANDLER. Mr. Head, how much land do you have in your camp?

Mr. HEAD. 40,722 acres; that is as near as our survey is completed. We are in an unsurveyed area.

Senator CHANDLER. What do you do with that land?

Mr. HEAD. It is all in mesquite.

Senator CHANDLER. How much of it do you cultivate there for general purposes?

Mr. HEAD. Just. We have just begun to clear the land. We have about 700 acres around the houses. We had a 16-mile canal built to take care of the water into that area and I believe it is 700 acres approximately we are cultivating, but that is around the houses, and fire breaks and recreation areas.

Senator CHANDLER. Are you just clearing your land now?

Mr. HEAD. Yes; we moved into a wild area; didn't even have roads there.

Senator CHANDLER. How many Japanese in your camp are working in the valley now?

Mr. HEAD. I don't believe there are any.

Senator CHANDLER. How many were working last year in crop season?

Mr. HEAD. Some of these various farmers here in the Valley had, I believe, 60 or 70 at one time. That was during the packing and shipping time.
Senator Chandler. At the high point?
Mr. Head. Yes, sir.
Senator Chandler. Never had more than 60 or 70 at any time?
Mr. Head. That is across the free area, across Highway 80.
Senator Chandler. You haven't any of them out working now?
Mr. Head. In this area?
Senator Chandler. Yes.
Mr. Head. I am not sure about that, but I think the last ones are back. We keep a record and know daily where they are, but whether they are here, I don't know. I think the last five came back a few nights ago.
Senator Chandler. Do you check them out with the farmer who comes and requests them and supervise them every day?
Mr. Head. While they are out?
Senator Chandler. Yes.
Mr. Head. We supervise them to this extent that we keep an absolute record of where they are. When they were picking cotton around Parker Valley we did check those in and out every night at camp.
Senator Chandler. They were close enough?
Mr. Head. Yes. I believe you are a little mixed in your geography of this State.
Senator Chandler. No; I haven't made any declaration of distances, but what I am trying to ask you is when you check a group of Japanese to work for a farmer, does he tell you how many he wants?
Mr. Head. Sure.
Senator Chandler. Then you check those out to him for a certain length of time?
Mr. Head. There is a lot more they have to go through.
Senator Chandler. I know, but when they are out?
Mr. Head. Yes.
Senator Chandler. Is he responsible for them for the duration of time that you agree he should have them, or do you see them in the meantime?
Mr. Head. We have one man that gets out to look around but that is on the W. R. A., not connected with the project.
Senator Chandler. Let's stay on that, even if you don't think it is connected. Suppose, for example, my friend tells you he wants 20 Japanese and he does all your paper work, which I don't like anyway, and he takes the Japanese and goes to his farm with them. You know they are gone and he has them, or you think he has them. Suppose he goes away from home and they get away from his place, do you know anything about them?
Mr. Head. No, sir; that is his responsibility as an American citizen to see that they stay there.
Senator Chandler. If anything happens, he must report it to you?
Mr. Head. Yes, sir; he takes that responsibility when he takes those men out.
Senator Chandler. You have no supervision over them as an agent?
Mr. Head. The W. R. A. has.
Senator Chandler. Report to the W. R. A.?
Mr. Head. Yes; but they travel out of the central office.
Senator Chandler. They travel from Washington?
Mr. HEAD. I think 15 in 1 day. I think we sent 191 last month.

Senator CHANDLER. Fifteen on a given day?

Mr. HEAD. I believe that was the maximum.

Senator CHANDLER. Does anyone else want to be heard?

**TESTIMONY OF REV. FRED FERTIG, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

Mr. FERTIG. I am representing at this time the sectional organization for the United States that includes southern California and Arizona. If I may give my own experience and you may wish to question me, I have had 6½ years experience among the second generation Japanese in the United States, particularly in California, working for these American-born in rural and urban communities.

Senator CHANDLER. Do you call these Niseis?

Mr. FERTIG. Yes; I believe that is the Japanese pronunciation. I have visited four wartime control centers. I have visited Poston camp once. I have no prepared statement but would like to make a few comments, if I may. I have talked to Jewish and Negro and Korean acquaintances and they have all expressed a definite concern for the treatment, whatever that may be, of these Japanese Americans and even their alien parents. Any Oriental in the United States of oriental birth is not able to hold citizenship on account of the Exclusion Act. These people have expressed concern because they see broad implications of their own fate. They have known that different organizations on the Pacific coast have expressed such drastic and extreme suggestions as that all be sent back to their own native countries and other such things as I have heard on the streets and otherwise, and recently that they be machine-gunned or things that we all feel not to be American.

The second suggestion, and if I may read a brief paragraph, this is from the research Kranck Foundation in 1936 and was made on the Pacific coast, this is the statement of a young Japanese-American woman at time of her feeling of the treatment and I think it may be valuable because it gives the background. This lady said to the interviewer for the foundation:

We belong to two countries, the Japanese and the American. In ancestry and physical appearance we are Japanese, while in birth, education, ideals and ways of thinking we are Americans. Nevertheless, the older Japanese will not accept us into their group because, so they see us, we are too little oriental, too rough, and too self-confident. Americans bar us from their group because we retain the yellow skin and flat nose of the oriental. Thus, we stand on the borderline that separates Orient from Occident, although on either side of us flow the stream of two great civilizations.

When I was asked to serve among the Japanese I was asked by another cousin or white person to do that, and he said the problem in working among them was to recognize that they were citizens of neither country because they were not able to partake fully in all of the advantages and responsibilities of American citizenship. On the other hand, when these young people traveled to Japan many of them found there, and this was just recently, before Pearl Harbor, that many of them were followed by the Japanese. The book The Setting Sun of Japan, a book written just after 1941, they tell of interviewing a Tokyo manufacturer who said he could not use these second-generation Japanese working there. He said:

They are too individualistic; they cannot learn; they will not abide loyally to the Emperor, and for that matter, to our total family system. I do not hire Niseis. The food doesn't suit them, the winter doesn't suit them, and they expect central heating. They don't suit me. Nisei want to learn everything that is going on and make suggestions about what they learned in the United States. They may look Japanese but they don't to me.

That is from the book, The Setting Sun of Japan, written in 1942. I think that one suggestion or comment at this particular camp that you visited where 60 percent have said they would be loyal to Japan, the question asked there was whether they are loyal to this country or Japan. In Los Angeles at the time of the original registration for soldiering, no single American-born Japanese that I knew refused registration except a few conscientious objectors. They all went into the Army on their own, and from talking to different majors and others who directed the evacuation for the War Department, I have heard from all sources that they served loyally in the Army, but during Pearl Harbor, I haven't the exact date, many of these Japanese were dismissed from the Army and not given an honorable discharge.

Colonel Scobie. My understanding is that they were discharged.

Senator CHANDLER. What sort of discharge were they given?

Colonel SCOBIE. That I don't know, sir.

Mr. FERTIG. I knew young men of my own church in Los Angeles, the Japanese Christian church, who came back from the Army and were not serving officially in the Army, were not given any discharge papers, and yet they were not put in the guardhouse or handled by the F. B. I. as disloyal.

Mr. HEAD. We recently received a number of honorable discharges to be given the boys of the type you mention.

Mr. FERTIG. These young boys who had accepted service in the Army had in mind the question, why couldn't they serve, we would like to sacrifice our lives for the country when it is in time of danger. I am speaking now of the camps I have come in contact with, looking at it, and without judging the Army for its right to discharge them in any way it saw fit, at the same time wishing to serve, and also these people, without judging the Department of Justice or the Western Defense Command, or those who had the official Government part in causing the evacuation have felt that the evacuation was not—they accepted the evacuation as such and were willing to accept the judgment of the Government, as such, as a social necessity. The thing they object to are the pressure groups and that it has been considered that that one man or that another man that they all be returned to Japan, which extremes are surely not within the American democratic spirit and the English and American spirit of law under which each man is innocent until proved guilty.

Senator CHANDLER. What would you say when the Secretary of War offered them an opportunity to volunteer for service?

Mr. FERTIG. My answer is the thing I am trying to suggest, that these things are in the minds of these young Japanese at this time and they do not fear the Government, except some who admittedly are loyal, but what they fear is the American that is represented by this
prejudice and these extreme suggestions. I know many who would make fine settlers going clear across the United States. I agree with the Governor's fear of coming into one section along. There are social problems, segregating themselves and being segregated by the force of prejudice.

Senator Chandler. Were you familiar with the Japanese who lived on Terminal Island before the war?

Mr. Fettig. My work was mainly in the Los Angeles area, except for the churches I have been connected with in northern California.

Senator Chandler. How do you explain such a large number at this time who answered in the negative when asked the loyalty question? Would you think that the statement they made deliberately with full knowledge of what it was being asked for, when the direct question, "Is your loyalty to the United States or Japan?", and 60 percent of them answered Japan. Do you believe they are disloyal to this country?

Mr. Fettig. I think there is the possibility—

Senator Chandler. What should this Government do with those people?

Mr. Fettig. I think first of all their background should be completely investigated, not to take them alone on their word.

Senator Chandler. Japan does not want them.

Mr. Fettig. That is correct.

Senator Chandler. We don't want them, either, if they are not loyal to the country. What are you going to do with them?

Mr. Fettig. I believe there are great possibilities of education with these people, and I believe there are ways of alleviating that dogmatic prejudice that has been expressed against them. The soldier on the battlefield considers two things—he must kill his enemy and protect his own life.

Senator Chandler. Have we done this. We have moved them away from certain areas in the United States, whether it was a mistake or not, General DeWitt and the President of the United States and others could not take chances on what the enemies of the country might do to their own people, and strictly as a military necessity they just took them all, said, "Come on, you must go and have your liberty restrained," but remember, in all the years when they did exercise to the fullest extent, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in their own way we didn't take them in, as far as being able to intermarry, intermingle, and mix, it was not in it, although those of us who went to school with some of them got along fine, although we were good friends and enjoyed friendship with them right along up until the war. I am certain that some of the Christian Japanese didn't want the war, but in this country, notwithstanding the fact that we thought we were forced to take them, lest we make mistakes, this country had been so good to them, they had amassed not only the money that my friend stated, but $200,000,000 worth of property here. Then we have taken reasonable care of them since they went to these camps. We have had pretty good food, pretty good housing, pretty good school opportunities. I have seen them and they are fine Christians and trying to do a good job. Sixty percent of them say they are not loyal to the United States and 40 percent of them say they are, and I am not certain that they are. Some of them were too timid to tell the truth about it, and to what extent are they dominated by their families. Those who are Shintos worship the Emperor and the strong loyalties those children have for their parents—what are we going to do with those who are bold enough to say that Japan is going to win the war anyway?

Mr. Fettig. I do not believe, and this is not true a judgment on the W. R. A., but the judgment on the system as it has been caused to work, that the camps are conducive to true Americanism, and I specially plead for the W. R. A. plan for those who are loyal. If they go out into a community where the public might react, as they see others able to go out, and that American citizens are accepting them, their courage and loyalty grows. Where they feel that the American public is not, everybody is for the extradition of the Japanese, then their loyalty drops, of course. You made a comment about their assimilation. I have no definite feeling that the assimilation process has increased in the recent years. A few years ago we were sure that immediately after Pearl Harbor there would have been race riots up and down the coast, and the Japanese would have suffered mentally and physically. We were surprised that there were no race riots or personal injuries.

Senator Chandler. Didn't the F. B. I. move in very quickly and take the ones who had the arms and ammunition and who were getting ready to receive the Japanese troops? That was a fine job the F. B. I. did to take care of those fellows and that means that was a good job by our counterespionage and our F. B. I. agents. They prevented lots of trouble on the west coast.

Mr. Fettig. That probably represents the feeling that the F. B. I. was an efficient organization on the one hand, and in turn those who were left free were recognized by the F. B. I. and the Intelligence Service as people of loyalty.

Senator Chandler. No; they were not able to take them all. They took as many as they could, as quickly as they could; they moved rapidly. I don't think a better job has been done in as short a time to avoid trouble and loss of life. They put their fingers on the Shinto priests and the leaders and they moved very quickly and effectively.

If that had been all of them it would have made the problem very simple, but they were not certain at all.

Mr. Heydon. Since this matter of enlistments or volunteering of these men seems to be one question that has come into my mind, I need your help in it. Isn't it true that the Japanese in Hawaii were in a different situation to the Japanese here; that is, they were not in relocation camps, and when the call came for volunteers there the call was for 7,000 and they oversubscribed that considerably?

Senator Chandler. Do you know about that, Colonel Scobie?
Colonel Sconer. The Army proposed to organize a combat team of 4,500 Japanese. The allocated numbers were 1,500 to Hawaii and 3,000 to relocation centers. Hawaii was oversubscribed—more than 7,000 Japanese in Hawaii who have stated they wanted to volunteer. We attribute that largely to the fact that they were handled differently in Hawaii than they were here.

Mr. Heydon. May I quote a young Baptist pastor who lives over in Poston, seeing that is the major factor in the response not being as great here, that they didn’t have an equal opportunity with the Americans who were out, because they were thrown into the position where the factor that Mr. McKnight mentioned a moment ago of these parents pleading with them in that congested relocation area, “If you go, you have no promise that you will go to Europe to fight, you will be sent against your own cousins back there,” and if that had been a normal situation that wouldn’t have been true. They said a second thing, if the draft—and they have the statement made to them, I don’t know who it was made by, that within 1 year all of the young men will be drafted. They say, “We are asking to be treated as American citizens, we want to be in the draft and that will give us the same rights as citizens outside the area.” In this particular camp at Poston it is interesting to note that the highest percentage of age group in any 5-year year group from infancy to old age is within those years of 18 to 22, and those young fellows are saying, “We welcome the draft, it will solve this parental problem and put us on the basis of citizenship with those who are outside the relocation camps.”

Senator Chandler. Would you recommend that a Jap be drafted who says he is loyal to Japan?

Mr. Heydon. That is a problem.

Senator Chandler. We can’t put them in the position that the Japanese are in in Honolulu. We have already taken these Japs and put them into camps. I have no doubt that some of the enemy among them are using their influence and pressure on them against the United States, that they are saying they don’t treat the fellows in Hawaii that way.

Mr. Heydon. I appreciate your patience and your being so generous with your time.

Senator Chandler. I will stay here as long as you want me to.

Mr. Heydon. I would like to come back to say that my approach, and I want to make it clear now, is that of a humble petitioner, that it remain in the War Relocation Authority with the policies which they now have. That is the desire which I wanted to express and do not want to presume to tell them or the Army or you how to run it, other than the hope that that can be done.

Senator Chandler. Let me express my personal appreciation and the appreciation of the members of my committee to you men and women and to your fine Governor and Senator McFarland for coming here and giving us the benefit of your advice on this problem, which is not only a pressing problem but a perplexing one, and certainly one which every citizen of the West Coast is interested in as well as citizens of other States. Senator Hayden was exceedingly anxious that I come here and give you an opportunity to express your views, and I want to assure you that all of us have no disposition to do anything except what is just and fair under the circumstances. Our obligation is to protect you from harm because this is your country and all loyal people who come here, there is a place for them, but they have obligations and duties and responsibilities, and I cannot escape the feeling that a fellow who is against the country, doesn’t feel any obligation to help the country in its time of distress, is not a valuable fellow for us to have. I want to express my appreciation to you, Governor Osborn, for coming here today, and to all of you gentlemen who have given us the benefit of your opinion.

(Therupon the hearing stood adjourned.)

STATE OF ARIZONA,
County of Maricopa

John B. Ryan, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an official court reporter of the Superior Court of the State of Arizona in and for the county of Maricopa, that he was present at the hearing before the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs held at Phoenix, Ariz., on the 6th day of March 1943, and took down in shorthand and thereafter caused to be transcribed into typewriting all of the proceedings and statements made at that hearing, and that the foregoing copy, consisting of 111 pages, is a full, true, and correct transcript of the same, all to the best of his skill and ability.

John B. Ryan.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of March 1943.

J. T. Morgan, Notary Public.

My commission expires July 24, 1944.

X