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N O T I C E

FIFTH REGISTRATION DAY

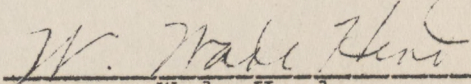
The following paragraphs are quoted from the proclamation issued by President Roosevelt:

"1. Pursuant to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, the registration of male citizens of the United States and other male persons who were born on or after January 1, 1922, and on or before June 30, 1924, shall take place in the United States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, 1942, between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m.

2. (a) Every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the continental United States or in the Territory of Alaska or in the Territory of Hawaii or in Puerto Rico, other than persons excepted by Section 5 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and by Section 208 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, is required to and shall on June 30, 1942, present himself for and submit to registration before a duly designated registration official or selective service local board having jurisdiction in the area in which he has his permanent home or in which he may happen to be on that day if such male citizen or other male person has attained the eighteenth or the nineteenth anniversary of the day of his birth on or before June 30, 1942, or the twentieth anniversary of the day of his birth after December 31, 1941, and on or before June 30, 1942, and has not heretofore been registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and the regulations prescribed thereunder."

Registrations for all male persons who were born between January 1, 1922, and June 30, 1924, both dates inclusive, will be held in RECREATION HALL, BLOCK 18, Tuesday, June 30, 1942 between the hours of 7 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Every person subject to registration is required to comply with the Selective Service Regulations. We respectfully request that you present yourselves for registration on the above date in order that we can cooperate with the President's request.


Wade Head
Project Director

Meiklejohn Memo I
January 17, 1943

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Subject: Drafting the Nisei

1. At the outbreak of war, there were several hundred American-born boys of Japanese parentage in the Army and air services.

Those in the mid-west were kept in the Services; a few who were already in foreign service were also kept: a former employee of my executive aide, Kazumi Nadaoka, was in the Buna attack.

2. Nisei on the west coast were discharged, honorably and in many cases regrettably. The rest have been registered, but are classified as "4C: neutral aliens". To the young men who had taken their American citizenship for granted, and who were moving as rapidly as they could out from their Japanese homes into full acceptance in American schools and jobs, this was the most personal blow of all the Relocation. They wanted to be on the same footing as other Americans -- and as Italian and German aliens and second-generation boys, who have been taken into the Army. "We want to take our chance, and suffer and fight, like our neighbors," Bob Sakai, perhaps the number one student here, said to me. "We were singled out personally for rejection, and it has made us doubt the meaning of citizenship." You know all this, and I needn't repeat it.

3. Dillon Myer and Tom Holland have tried to get the Selective Service people to reclassify the Nisei to make them eligible for service. This is perhaps the most important thing that has to be done to save their self-respect and their morale, and to answer the pro-Japanese parents who have been dinning into them that America doesn't want them and didn't mean what it said by "citizenship".

Families of men in permanent internment are now permitted to join them. The younger boys and girls have faced a hard choice here, as have their mothers; joining them in internment may mean loss of citizenship status. Some boys have refused to go, some to let their mothers go. The struggles have been touching to see. But an important fraction of the boys have said Sure, might as well go and forget our Americanism; look what the Army did to us.

4. Not only is the 4C a destructive insult. The boys believe that even the Nisei who are in the Army have been discriminated against. Almost none are in combatant status; most are in menial services, not allowed to bear arms; and it is almost impossible for them to win promotion past the sergeancy. At one camp -- I did not learn which -- Nisei eat at a second table after the white soldiers have finished.
 5. The oldsters who are trying to Japonify the young men here have threatened those who tried to volunteer. Boys who went to the Interpreters' School at Camp Savage have been threatened, beaten, locked out of their homes by their own parents in at least one case. Only a draft that would take several hundred into recognized service and let us put up enough service flags to outvote the intrasigant will help now; and I think we should get it soon.
- 110.7

6. Above all, there are the hundreds of youngsters between 18 and about 25 who are being actively destroyed on the Project: destroyed by lack of incentives, lack of training, lack of hope, lack of purpose, and by the active agency of the Japanese-oriented group that is turning them into minor gangsters. In block Six, for example, a score of boys has been sicced on to the loyal families who opposed the strike. Their flowers are hacked down at night; their fences and improvements torn down; their charcoal pits dug up. Around an illegal bonfire, which no one has tried to stop, every night the troublemakers -- led by a parolee who was one of the most active strike leaders, and still is one of the most bitter anti-administration and anti-American leaders, a volatile hitlerian orator -- gather and denounce the high school teachers, club and YW leaders, and those with college educations. The latter are on the whole (not without exception) the openly American-identified ones, are active in administrative positions -- and are most likely to be relocated to outside jobs and colleges.

The draft would offer some hope of re-orienting the disaffected young men who, here, are only pretending to work, and not even pretending to avoid gangsterism, gambling, and trouble. My crew can't work with them, though they try, because anyone in the Department is, ipso facto, an Administrationite, and an object of jeers, slurs, and sometimes physical attack. There is nothing in the Project to give those boys an incentive; they aren't equipped to go out to work, except at the lowest-paid common labor, and they are generally urged to stay here instead, by their mentors who hope to take over majority control of the project affairs.

7. If the draft is to be opened to Nisei, it must be quickly. If it is being considered, the decision should be made soon.

John Powell

SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1940.

I 622.43 Class 4-C: Neutral aliens requesting relief from liability and unacceptable alien enemies. (a) In Class 4-C shall be placed any registrant, not a national of the United States, who is:

(1) A citizen or subject of a neutral country who, prior to his induction into the land or naval forces, has made application to be relieved from liability for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States by filing with the local board an Application by Alien for Relief from Military Service (Form 301); or

(2) A citizen or subject of any country who has been or who may hereafter be proclaimed by the President to be an enemy alien of the United States, unless he is acceptable to the land or naval forces.

(b) Any registrant who claims to be a citizen or subject of a neutral country or to be a citizen or subject of any country who has been or who may hereafter be proclaimed by the President to be an alien enemy of the United States must submit proof of such status to the local board in the form of a birth certificate, entry permit, alien registration certificate, or other information required by the local board.

(c) When a citizen or subject of a neutral country who is liable for training and service prior to his induction into the land or Service (Form 301), he is thereafter debarred from becoming a citizen of the United States. If a registrant desires to make such application, he shall execute and file two copies of the Application by Alien for Relief from Military Service (Form 301). The original of the application by Alien for Relief from Military Service (Form 301) shall be transmitted through the State Director of Selective Service to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice for its files, and the remaining copy shall be retained in the registrant's Cover Sheet (Form 53).

(d) If a registrant is a national of the United States but also contends that he is a citizen or subject of a neutral country or an alien enemy, such contention shall be disregarded and he shall be classified without regard thereto.

(e) Whenever the local board has a perplexing case, it should request assistance through State Headquarters for Selective Service from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

II January 10, 1943, Copy Boston Chronicle.

"Under Section 622.43 (a) of Selective Service regulations, Class IV-C is defined to include aliens not acceptable to the Armed Forces as follows:

"Any registrant, (whether a national of the United States or an alien) who, because of his nationality or ancestry, is within a class of persons not acceptable to the land or naval forces for training and service or to the Director of the Selective Service for work of national importance under civilian direction shall be placed in Class 4C. The Director of Selective Service will advise local boards which classes of registrants are not acceptable."

Page C

I LOCAL BOARD RELEASE-

Local Board Release No. 112, dated September 29, 1942, includes the following directive:

"Class of aliens not acceptable. Registrant who are Japanese or of Japanese ancestry or parentage are not acceptable to the land or naval forces for training and service and are not acceptable to the Director of Selective Service for work of national importance under civilian direction. Such registrant shall be placed in Class IV-C under the Section 622, 43 (a)."

II LETTER FROM MR. HAAS, PROJECT ATTORNEY, DATED JANUARY 6, 1943.

Dear Mr. Iwata:

Excuse my delay in answering your letter of December 30 regarding Selective Service classification and employment in the camouflage net factories. My delay was due to the fact that I was in Gila at the time our memorandum was written.

Yesterday I saw the former Assistant Director of the Selective Service System of the State of Arizona who was recently inducted and is now Private R. L. Porter. Apparently, he is doing the same work as before at a greatly reduced salary.

Mr. Porter showed me the order which was issued by Major General Hershey, head of Selective Service System whose office is in the National Headquarters, Washington D. C. Pursuant to Local Board Release No. 112, effective September 30, 1942 the draft boards were ordered to register persons of Japanese extraction or parentage in Class "IV-C".

Private Porter informed me that he believed Class "IV-C" was used as a convenience. In view of the fact that the Director of Selective Service did not wish to accept for training and service in the army and navy persons of Japanese ancestry, it was deemed advisable and simpler to utilize an existing classification, even though its heading was not applicable, rather than make another classification for a comparatively few registrants.

Your second question refers to the fact that if nisei are being classified as aliens as they apparently are, how can they be workers in the camouflage net factories. The nisei are citizens of the United States and no classification by any administrative official can affect their citizenship. Only an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would require passage in one of the two constitutional ways--the only one which has been utilized has been by a two-thirds vote of the Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the states--can affect their citizenship.

Although a bill to effectuate this has been introduced, it has not even been reported from the Legislative Committee.

I knew that any attempt to pass such a bill would meet tremendous opposition.

Yours very truly,

Theodore H. Haas
Project Attorney

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DEFINITIONS
Taken From U.S. Codes

The term "nationals" means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.

The term "national of the U.S." means (1) a citizen of the U.S. or (2) a person who, though not a citizen of the U.S., owes permanent allegiance to the U.S. It does not include an alien.

The term "U.S." means continental U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Virgin Islands.

Paragraph 601

Following are nationals and citizens of U.S. also a person born in the U.S. and subject to jurisdiction thereof. Also all persons born after 1/17/1917 in Virgin Islands are citizen. Also all persons born after 4/11/1899 in Porto Rico are citizen. Also all persons born after 2/26/1904 in Canal Zone or Panama are citizen. If any person is born in Philippine they are not citizens of U.S., they are deemed citizens of Philippine Islands.

Paragraph 604

Persons born nationals but not citizens:

(A) A person born in an outlying possession of the U.S. of parents one of whom is a national, but not a citizen, of the U.S.

(b) A person born outside the U.S. and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are nationals but not citizens of the U.S. and have resided in the U.S. or outlying possessions prior to the birth of such person.

(c) A child of unknown parentage found in an outlying possession of the U.S., until shown not to have been born in such outlying possession.

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

WRA Library Washington

3 Poston, Arizona

February 9
1943

P
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

To: John Baker, Chief WRA Reports Division, Washington

From: Norris James, Reports Officer, Poston.

Subject:

FIRST DAY OF SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION
AND PREPARATIONS FOR WRA MASS LEAVE
CLEARANCE PROGRAM

Following an all-day Administration staff meeting on Sunday with Lieut. John Bolton and members of the Army team, special crews of interviewers were trained in all three Poston units yesterday (Monday).

At 3:30 p.m. today (Tuesday) Lieutenant Bolton spoke at a mass meeting in Unit III. Administrator Morris Burge estimated the attendance at approximately 2,500.

At 9:30 a.m. tomorrow (Wednesday), Lieutenant Bolton and his crew will start registration in Roku I (a Roku is composed of six Poston blocks) in Unit III. Registration of all males citizens, 17 and over, will continue in Unit III on Thursday and Friday. On Saturday, the Army team moves to Unit II, thence to Unit I.

Norris E. James

"COPY"

Colorado River War Relocation Project

Poston, Arizona

Norris E. James, Reports Officer

February 9
1943

TRANSCRIPT OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ASKED LIEUT. JOHN BOLTON,
U S ARMY TEAM, AT MESS HALL NO. 310, POSTON III.

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Following instructions which had been given yesterday afternoon at the Unit III Mass Meeting by Administrator Moris Burge, male citizens of draft age assembled in Mess 310 at 9:30 a.m. today. They were briefly addressed by Mr. Burge, who then turned the meeting over to Lieutenant Bolton, who invited questions from the floor.

- Q. If one volunteers for the army is it understood that the term of enlistment is for four years, or for the duration of the War and six months thereafter.
- A. At the present time, all men in uniform are in the army for the duration of the war and six months thereafter, according to the will of the government. That is, the government can discharge you before the six months is up.
- Q. Many of us American-Japanese have landed property in California. If they volunteer can they assign this property to their alien parents.
- A. That is a question for the WRA. The War Department will seek and answer to that.
- (Mr. Burge broke in to remark: The Project Attorney last night was requested to prepare a ruling on that point. We expect to have that for you soon.)
- Q. If a Nisei were killed in action, what would happen to his property.
- A. Any answer I might give you would, again, be subject to check by the WRA.

Sup

Poston Q and A---2nd

- Q. We feel it is a rank discrimination to form an All-Nisei battalion. This seems to be the biggest issue.
- A. I presume you mean to word your question: Isn't this a form of discrimination. (Here Lieut. Bolton read the Official Answer and the Answer to Question No. 6 of the War Dept. Answers)
- Q. If we don't volunteer at this time, can we expect to be drafted thru Selective Service and put into units for duty?
- A. The answer is an unqualified "Yes." However, it may be six months, it may be a year before Selective Service calls you. We don't know.
- Q. I don't particularly care to go into the Combat Unit. Could I go into a regular army unit.
- A. I think the answer is two-fold. We have a dual purpose here. We are here to assist WRA in its Mass Leave Clearance program. May I repeat the Combat Team is an offer to you to make yourself felt as a unit both now and after the war. No one is going to assist in your joining the Combat Team. We are here not to take men into the army, but to accept you into the army.
- Q. If we volunteer into the Combat Team, will our citizenship be restored to us.
- A. I think you have lost sight of one essential point--that your citizenship has not been taken from you.
(Here the Lieutenant reads from Paragraph 7 of his speech)
- Q. On that basis, can we feel assured that after the war we can go back to California to our homes.
- A. So much depends upon what takes place during the war and after the war, that we officially cannot give any such assurance. Actually, however, the War Department is sure of one thing--that your rights as citizens will not be impaired in any way. It is up to you.
- Q. In line with that, I should like to point out that aliens of Japanese ancestry who fought for the United States in the last war required ten and even fifteen years for them to get their citizenship, even though it had been promised them. In fact they had to go to the Supreme Court. Also why was it that the two Japanese American Legion posts in California have had their charters taken away from them.

- A. The American Legion is a private organization. The government can take no responsibility for the acts of the American Legion, just as it cannot assume responsibility for the acts of the Elks Club, the CIO or the AFofL. We can only depend on the good faith of the government. So much depends on what you do in volunteering for this Combat Team. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say one thing--the future of the Japanese American people lies in your hands today, in the decision you will make as to whether you indicate a desire to volunteer or not. However, I do not want to appear to be high pressuring you.

(Here, Liet. Bolton read that Paragraph in his speech ending "...in the name of Democracy.")

- Q. Will the people in here--Isseis and Niseis--be given a chance to get into war work.
- A. Yes. That is a very important point of our mission here--to expedite leave clearance, so that all of you here at the Center may contribute to the national war effort to the best of your ability.
- Q. Has the War Department considered the fairness of asking us to volunteer for this Combat Team after many of us have lost everything due to our evacuation from the Coast.
- A. Gentlemen, I believe the questioner meant: Wouldn't the War Department have gotten many more volunteers if you had been permitted to stay in your homes on the Coast. Well, you were removed from your homes for two reasons, both equally important. One, it was a matter of Military Necessity--for the protection of the nation. Two, the other was just as important--for your own protection. War time brings to all of us many trials, many problems. These are solved in many ways. I do not believe any of us are in a position to question the good faith of our government.
- Q. Why were we moved from the Coast, when other Japanese were permitted to stay in Hawaii.
- A. I do not believe any of us are in a position to compare the problem of Hawaii with that of the Coastal states. I think the thing we should be interested in here is the good faith of the government to solve the problem now. And I think all of us should bear in mind that the good faith of the government is keeping faith with you now.
- Q. One reason for evacuation involved our own safety. What assurance have we that our safety will be preserved if we re-locate in the Mid West.

(The question was re-worded by Sergt. Kinoshita from the back of the Mess Hall, but was inaudible. It apparently referred to an Arkansas incident involving a Nisei soldier and a shooting fracas.)

A. I do not think we are justified in drawing a parallel with this Arkansas incident. This program of the Combat Team and all it implies will be a direct rebuff to ignorant persons. I don't anticipate any difficulties once you are cleared from here.

Q. Will those of us who have received military training in high school or college be given preference.

A. Definitely, yes. Your aptitudes, your experience, your training will be wholly evaluated. You are exceptionally smart. I understand the average here goes way over high school attendance. That is way ahead of the rest of the country. This war is a war of specialist, a war which requires experts in action.

Q. What assurances can the government give the men as to their Parents.

A. WRA has a Leave Clearance system. We are cooperating with them. WRA will give special consideration to parents of Nisei soldiers

(At suggestion of Mr. Head, the Lieutenant continues on new track)

Regarding Insurance and family benefits you will have the same benefits as any soldier in the army has. Family allotments will be made. You will have adequate care provided for your family.

Q. If an individual is married and has a family and he volunteers, will his dependents, if they stay in the Center, be charged for subsistence or Clothing Allowance.

A. By Mr. Head) No charges will be made by WRA.

Q. If a man joins the Army, how much will his wife receive.

A. I'll ask Sergt. Woolsey to answer that.

A. (Sergt. Woolsey) A soldier contributes \$22 a month, and the government matches that with an allotment of \$28 a month. For the first child, there is an allotment of \$12, and \$10 for each additional child. If a man is a private, he still has \$28 a month for himself for cigarettes, etc.

(laughs)

Q. I have a wife and also a dependent mother. Will my mother get an allowance, too.

Poston Q and A---fifth

A. I do not believe so, but I'm not sure. However, we'll get an answer for that before we leave the Center.

Q. Would a wife in this category pay an income tax if she stayed here.

A. Yes, I think so. (Mr. Head) Yes, she would definitely pay on the cash received if her total income comes within the Income Tax brackets.

Q. How about those men who go into defense work. Can their families remain behind in the Center.

A. (By Mr. Head) Yes, we are urging them to do that. Until he can make arrangements to properly house and feed them.

Q. Will people who are especially trained in Agricultural work go into Agricultural work.

A. Most every type of production work is war work. Farming is certainly essential.

Q. A second question: Does the War Department advise Agricultural experts to stay in Agriculture or go into the Army.

A. So far, many men have been taken from Agriculture into the army. So far, the War Department has not yet made a complete decision on the deferment of Agricultural workers. There is little place in the army--in uniform service for agricultural workers.

Q. Can a soldier make a will on his property, leaving it to his father, an alien.

A. (By Mr. Burge) Yes. I have here a list of opinions just received from Mr. Haas, the Project Attorney (reads these opinions)

Q. In the event a man volunteers, will he be permitted to go to California to settle his business affairs.

A. (By Mr. Head) This is in the hands of the Western Defense Command. Such a man can go now, If he can justify the importance of his business, his request will be granted.

Q. Why haven't Nisei soldiers been permitted to come to the camps. My brother several months ago tried to come to Poston to attend my father's funeral but they stopped him.

A. Soldiers are restricted by Army regulations in their movements.

A. (By Mr. Head) No soldier has been refused permission by General DeWitt to attend his sick parents or to come here for funerals.

Poston Q and A--6th

(Mr. Gelvin and the questioner, here, discussed this particular case. It was shown that a Guard Escort Company in Illinois, apparently stopped the questioner's brother en route to Poston. The incident occurred in September.)

Q. Is the Air Corps included in the Combat Unit.

A. No.

Q. How about the Tank Corps.

A. Yes. The Tank Corps is usually included.

(Here, Lieut. Bolton launched into a brief discussion of the various arms of the Combat Team.)

Q. Will Kibei be included among the volunteers. Do you know the term, Kibei.

A. I know the term Kibei very well. I will not use it. There are only Isseis and Niseis, to me. I have discovered that there are many of what you choose to call Kibei, right here in this camp, who are most anxious to join the Combat Team.

Q. If we don't make a good showing in volunteering for this Combat Unit, what about it.

A. I can't answer that. I may say that on the attitude you have shown, I'm not afraid. I am not, however, high-pressuring you. It is your own individual choice. Loyalty will not be determined by whether you join the Combat Team or not. You may feel that you are not qualified for the Combat Team. This is your choice.

Q. In case we volunteer, are we going to have a physical examination or are we going as we are. (Laughs.)

A. I think I know what the gentleman has in mind. The preliminary examination is waived. The regular army examination is the only one you will have. The probability is that it will be given at Camp Shelby, Miss. where the Unit will be trained. It is about 100 miles from New Orleans.

Q. If I fail to volunteer and Selective Service calls me, can I then volunteer for this Combat Unit.

A. The probabilities are you will not have an opportunity to join the Combat Unit. This Combat Team is trained to operate as a team you would be behind in your training. This is like a football team. You don't bring a raw, untrained player into your lineup.

Poston Q and A---7th

Q. If I cannot make up my mind to volunteer today, may I do so later on.

A. Yes. You will be able to volunteer later, as long as we are at the Center. Conversely, if you do volunteer today, and desire to change your mind before we leave, you may do so. However, we are going to have the first men moving to Shelby by March 1st.

Q. How long will a soldier be trained before going into the front.

A. We don't call it "the front" today. It is the Combat Zone. A soldier in this war generally has not go to the Combat zone until he has had at least 6 months training. We are not making the same mistake we did in the last war of sending raw, untrained men into battle.

Q. How high will commissioned officers in this unit go.

A. The top rank will be Colonel. At first, since there are no War Department records showing officers of Japanese blood higher than the rank of first lieutenant, Caucasian officers will fill the higher ranks. They will be replaced as rapidly as possible. For those of you who are interested, the War Department plans to commission as many men as the Combat Team will require. A training corp is now at Camp Shelby preparing for the Team.

Q. Can Japanese Americans attend Officer Candidate Schools.

A. Yes. Japanese Americans will attend the same schools as Caucasian, upon strict qualifications. Many of you have these special abilities.

Q. Will WRA restrict camp physicians and surgeons for volunteering.

A. I looked to Mr. Head for that answer. He says: No. However, I must point out that there are only a limited number of opportunities for doctors and dentists with the Combat Unit.

Q. What is the status of a person who served in the Army, received an honorable discharge into the Reserve, then an honorable discharge from the Reserve.

A. If you wish to get back into the Army, this is your opportunity to do it. We are to make a special notation of your military training.

Q. If too many doctors volunteer, how about the medical staff at the Center.

A. (By Mr. Head) I think there are two answers to that. First, with this new leave program there will probably be 10,000

persons who will want to go out of here. If this should happen, there will be sufficient number of doctors remaining to take care of you. According to the per capita figures--taken for the country over---Poston actually has more doctors than the average per capita for the whole United States.

Q. If there is only one man in a family, and he is killed in action, who will take care of his family.

A. The same process applies here as to any American soldier. He will have his insurance--in amounts up to \$10,000---which will be quite a sizeable amount to take care of his parents.

Q. If a Nisei is qualified will he be taken into the Air Corps.

A. The War Department is working on that right now.

Q. Is there any way of getting into the Navy.

A. I don't know anything about the Navy. I believe it is under consideration by the Navy Department.

(Here, Mr. Burge took over and explained the schedule for the afternoon.

Registration Block	305	2 p.m.
"	306	2:45
"	307	3:30
"	308	4:15
"	309	
"	310	5 p.m.

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POSTON TWO

February 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: All Block Managers and Division Heads of Poston Two
FROM: James D. Crawford, Poston Two Administrator
SUBJECT: Selective Service Registration for American Citizens
17 Years Old and Over.

Lt. Bolton, Commander of the Army team now in Poston will address the residents of Unit Two at 3:30 p.m. on Sunday afternoon, February 14, 1943, at the Cottonwood Bowl.

The Army team represents the War Department and is here to cooperate with the War Relocation Authority in the registration of all evacuees over 17 years of age. This team will also handle the voluntary induction of men for the Japanese American combat unit.

This is a matter of vital interest to the residents, especially those citizens eligible for duty in the armed forces. Will you please notify all residents in your block and your division urging them to attend the meeting.

The following is a tentative schedule for the selective service registration:

Sunday, Feb. 14	-	3:30 p.m.	Lt. Bolton's address at the Cottonwood Bowl					
		7:30 p.m.	Question and Answer Period at the 201 Messhall					
Monday, Feb. 15	-	9:00 a.m.	Registration of Block 229, 201 Messhall					
		9:45 a.m.	"	"	"	227,	"	"
		10:30 a.m.	"	"	"	226,	"	"
		11:15 a.m.	"	"	"	222,	"	"
		1:30 p.m.	"	"	"	221,	"	"
		2:15 p.m.	"	"	"	220,	"	"
		3:00 p.m.	"	"	"	219,	"	"
Tuesday, Feb. 16	-	9:00 a.m.	"	"	"	216,	"	"
		9:45 a.m.	"	"	"	215,	"	"
		10:30 a.m.	"	"	"	214,	"	"
		11:15 a.m.	"	"	"	213,	"	"
		1:30 p.m.	"	"	"	211,	"	"
		2:15 p.m.	"	"	"	209,	"	"
		3:00 p.m.	"	"	"	208,	"	"
		3:45 p.m.	"	"	"	207,	"	"

Please distribute selective service registration appointment slips to each male citizens over 17 years of age within your block.

James D. Crawford
James D. Crawford
Poston Two Administrator

JDC/t1

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Temporary Community Council, Unit I
Law Department, Division I
Poston, Arizona

February 29, 1943

Dillon S. Myer
Director of WRA
New Interior Building
Washington, D. C.

Subject: The ability of "teen age" boys and girls to make up
their minds

Dear Mr. Myer:

In regard to Form 304 - A and 126, revised, concerning questions #27 and #28, relative to combat service and allegiance: somehow it seems unfair to ask minors to answer those questions intelligently and then expect them to assume the consequences at a later date. The matter of allegiance is difficult. A mature mind will ponder over the question.

In case of enlistments to the armed service, the permission of the parents is obtained in cases of 17-year olds; yet, in the above-mentioned questions, the "teen age" boys or girls must make his or her decision independently. The civil law recognizes the incapacity of minors in matters concerning contracts, marriages, and other obligations. It might be interesting to note that the legal age for voting is 21. Because of the immaturity of the youths in question, it seems that the law recognizes the incompetence of minors.

The law considers the lack of judgment in youth; and by the same interpretation, it would seem that if the "teen age" youngsters answer questions #27 and #28 incorrectly, it should not be held against them. For persons over 21 years of age, the reply to those questions should be held as final. But for minors, another opportunity should be given them when they have attained majority to make their own decisions.

cc to: W. W. Head
Ralph Gelvin
John Evans
Lt. Bolton
Dr. Provinse ✓
Dr. J. Collier

Very truly yours,

TEMPORARY COMMUNITY COUNCIL, I

/s/ Franklyn S. Sugiyama
Chairman

/s/ Dr. N. Mizushima
Acting Chrmn, Issei Advisory Council

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

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RECEIVED
MAR - 6 1943
War Relocation
Authority

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

April 3, 1943
Poston, Arizona

Director of War Relo. Authority
Washington, D. C.
Mr. Dillon Meyer.

Dear Sir:

In regarding to my volunteering in the Japanese Combat Team, I would withdraw my application as a volunteer.

As I have signed my questionnaire number 27 and 28 both NO, but due to severe arguments with father concerning family affairs, and due to my hotheadedness and by coercion of friends, I decided to volunteer. The reason was to show father that I resented his attitude over the argument.

Without thinking twice who was right or wrong, but after thinking this matter over seriously I find myself wrong in arguing with father. So I will retract and withdraw my application as a volunteer. Also I want my Registration questionnaire as originally signed to the question No. 27 and 28 as NO.

If it is not possible I will renounce my citizenship.

I sincerely regret for the trouble I am causing you and hoping for your kind attention.

I am

Sincerely yours,

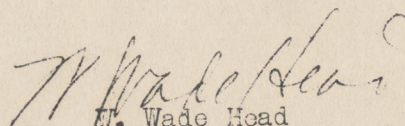
/s/ Frank Hideo Hirata

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

August 6, 1943

A citizen of the United States cannot renounce his citizenship so long as he does not depart from American soil. The Selective Service Act is applicable to residents in the Tule Lake Center the same as to the residents of any other center.

The Law authorizes the President to create a Selective Service System and to prescribe the necessary rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. At the present time the rules do not require the induction of persons of Japanese ancestry.


M. Wade Head
Project Director

B

(3489)

305

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT
POSTON, ARIZONA

September 1, 1943

TO AMERICAN GIRLS AND THEIR PARENTS

I am anxious that you should know how deeply I feel about the opportunity which is being given to Americans of Japanese ancestry with the opening of the Womens Army Corps to them. I have thought about this a great deal, and it is my honest opinion that it is the finest chance that has yet been offered to the Nisei.

I know that many parents and friends are worried and hesitant. They are concerned over the future safety and welfare of their girls away from them. To my knowledge no career offers as many safeguards to a girl, as much security, or as fine a chance of training. They will have the best of supervision and medical care, and opportunities to develop their skills through education and service. Had I a daughter, eligible for the W. A. C. s, I would do my utmost to persuade her to join.

Perhaps most important of all is the status they will enjoy during the war, and the security, both social and economic, which will be theirs at the war's end. With thousands of your sons, brothers, and husbands already in the armed forces of the United States, no step could make as great a contribution to your future and the future of your people in this country.

Do not let the uncertainties of the present, and the difficulties which appear as obstacles blind you to the magnificent chance that this offers.

Very sincerely,

Wade Head

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

September 6, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Staff Members

SUBJECT: Recruitment for the WAC's

The War Department has announced a program to accept American girls of Japanese Ancestry into the WAC's on exactly the same basis as all other American girls are accepted. This is a program that the War Relocation Authority and the War Department have been working on for some time and it is essential that every girl who is eligible to join the WAC's is informed about the opportunity.

Lieutenant House will be on the project, September 8, 9, 10, and 11, for the purpose of accepting applications. She will work in all three units and desires to contact as many girls as possible. It is important and necessary that the project get behind this program 100% and give Lieutenant House every possible cooperation.

Will you please make it your responsibility to see that every girl in your department is informed about the recruitment dates. Also please inform your staff members about the program. I also urge you to take the time to discuss the desirability of the program with individual girls and make yourself a one-man recruiting team. It is suggested that you contact Mr. Zimmerman on any questions you might have concerning the program.

W. Wade Head
W. Wade Head
Project Director

(3612)

CHIEF ADM. OFFICER	
REC'D	SEP 6 '43
NOTED	<i>Call</i>
POSTED	<i>97</i>
FILED	

COPY

207

14 February 1944

Mr. Henry C. Freeland, Leave Officer
Gila River WRA Project
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Mr. Freeland:

This has reference to your letter of February 10th in which you request advice on certain selective service problems that may arise in connection with the induction of Japanese-American evacuees. Inasmuch as these problems may come up in both of the Projects in Arizona, I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. James D. Crawford of the Poston Project for his information:

Q. What should an individual do who has been classified I-A and who wishes to appeal from that classification?

A. He should write to his local board within ten days after the notice of classification was mailed to him, stating in such letter that he hereby appeals from the local board's classification and the reasons why he is taking the appeal. He should direct the local board's attention to the circumstances of his case which he believes were not properly considered by the board in determining his classification. Before the case is sent to an appeal board it will be necessary for him to have the preinduction physical examination.

Q. If an individual is called while in school (high school or college) is he given deferment until the end of the semester?

A. If he is in the last half of the academic year of high school, he may request his local board in writing to postpone his induction until the end of such academic year. This is true whether he is in the 9th, 10th, 11th or 12th year, and provided that he is 18 or 19 years of age. He will not be placed in a deferred class, but his induction will be postponed and his classification shall remain I-A. College deferments limited to certain scientific and professional courses, such as engineering, medicine and the various science courses. Such deferments are given at the discretion of the local board or appeal board if an appeal is taken.

Q. What is the status of dependents and their allotments if living in relocation center?

A. Wives and children are entitled to dependents allotments under any circumstances. Claims for dependents allotments for parents, brothers and sisters, etc., must be proven. In other words, the individual applying for such allotments must prove that he has been the chief support of the dependent, mother, father sister, etc., for the past 12 months.

Q. May an individual volunteer for Service before he has had his orders for induction?

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A. Yes. The same procedure for Camp Savage is still effect. Volunteers will be sent direct to Fort Douglas and from there to Savage. They will not be given furloughs. Incidentally, the letter issued by Camp Savage is sufficient evidence of Acceptability.

It has definitely been determined that inductions will take place on the Project, rather than sending the evacuees to Phoenix. To avoid duplication of work we shall ask the men selected for induction to sign a DSS Form 219 (request for immediate induction), by so doing we will be able to examine them and swear them into the Army and place them in Reserve status. I am advised that the Reserves will be called to active duty quite promptly. It will be necessary for men who wish to appeal to signify their intentions with me in advance so that we will not swear them in. It will also be necessary for them to write to their local boards at once.

I cannot, of course, venture an opinion as to the possibilities for deferment of the Japanese-American group. The selective service policy, however, is to defer only essential men in civilian activities who are more than 22 years of age. Dependency deferments are practically nonexistent. My personal advice to these boys is not to appeal unless their situations are extremely unusual. I feel that as long as they must go to the Army they will want to go with their friends, and appeals will delay their induction so that they will enter training later than their friends and, of course, their opportunities for advancement in the Army will be lessened for the reason that those who are first in training will be given the first consideration for advancement.

The first inductions will take place at Rivers on or about March 5th. A group of officers of the Recruiting and Induction District will call at Rivers in the near future to make arrangements for the physical examinations. The inductions at Poston will take place on or about March 19th and an advance visit will be made by Recruiting and Inductions officers to make arrangements for physical examination.

X-ray film will be furnished by the Armed Forces and the negatives will be brought to Phoenix for development and diagnosis. After the x-rays are diagnosed, and Officer will return to the Relocation Projects and swear in those who are qualified and who have not appealed.

Very truly yours,

/s/R. L. Porter
Sgt., D.E.M.L.(SS)

Selective Service

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

February 19, 1944

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

We, citizens of the United States of America of Japanese Ancestry, are glad that most of us are no longer excluded from the regular operation of the Selective Service System. We will be happy to join the ranks of the several thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the Armed Forces of our country. We are glad at this opportunity to give our lives, if necessary, in the cause of our nation and democracy. We hope fervently, however, that this desirable action is but a step in the restoration of full rights as citizens of the United States.

We respectfully request that other civil rights which have been taken from us during the past two years be restored to us as soon as possible. Please give us some incentive for which to fight. We list some of these deprivations in the hope that you may assist us in obliterating discriminations now perpetrated upon us.

1. The War Department has segregated the bulk of us in a separate unit and has deprived us of the privilege of serving in important branches of the service, such as the Air Corps. We believe that it is undemocratic to use color or ancestry as a basis for such segregation.
2. Many of us are denied the right to work in war industries.
3. We cannot, except in a few rare instances and then only with Caucasian escort, travel in large areas in the states of Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington. We cannot attend to our property problems, live in, or even visit our former homes. Military necessity, especially a fear of invasion, has been advanced as the main justification for our evacuation and detention in centers which are usually located in arid or desolate places. The fear of such invasion has long since past.
We believe that we should be permitted to move about the United States in the same way as citizens of other color or ancestry, who have committed no crime or offence.

February 19, 1944

4. Many of us have been impoverished because of losses to our businesses or property due to being suddenly uprooted from home and work. We believe that proper reparation should be made and this injustice should be righted.

Mr. President, we will faithfully serve our country, the United States of America, but we firmly believe that the return of our civil rights should be simultaneous with the return of Selective Service. We earnestly believe that this request should be granted and that the unjust and undemocratic denial of our rights growing out of our evacuation should be ended at once.

We believe that the cause of democracy and the winning of the war will be advanced by the elimination of all discrimination based upon race, color or creed. We know that you have been interested in the problems of minorities and have watched our plight, even though you are busy with domestic problems and the global war. We have faith that you will understand the justice of this plea, and will grant us equality with other citizens of our native land.

Respectfully yours,

COMMITTEE FOR RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS OF
JAPANESE ANCESTRY.

Colorado River Relocation Project

The foregoing letter was unanimously adopted at a meeting of 1000 evacuated citizens of draftable age held at Poston, Arizona, on February 19, 1944.

Chairman Ken Yoshioka -

Secretary Hitoshi Nitta -

Temporary

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

February 18, 1944

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We, citizens of the United States of America of Japanese ancestry, are glad that most of us are no longer excluded from the regular operation of the Selective Service system. We will be happy to join the ranks of the several thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry who are already serving in the Armed Forces of our country. We are glad at this opportunity to give our lives, if necessary, in the cause of our nation and democracy. We hope fervently, however, that this desirable action is but a step in the restoration of full rights as citizens of the United States.

We respectfully request that other civil rights which have been taken from us during the past two years be restored to us as soon as possible. Please give us some incentive to fight for. We list some of these deprivations in the hope that you may assist us in obliterating discriminations now perpetrated upon us.

1. The War Department has segregated the bulk of us in a separate unit and has deprived us of the privilege of serving in important branches of the service, such as the Air Corps. We believe that it is undemocratic to use color or ancestry as a basis for such segregation.

2. Many of us are denied the right to work in war industries.

3. We cannot, except in a few rare instances and then only with Caucasian escort travel in the states of Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington. We cannot attend to our property problems, live in, or even visit our former homes.

Military necessity, especially a fear of invasion, has been the main justification advanced for our evacuation and detention in centers which have been usually located in arid or desolate places. The fear of such invasion has long since past.

4. Many of us have been impoverished because of losses to our businesses or property due to being suddenly uprooted from home and work. We believe that proper reparation should be made and this injustice should be righted.

We believe that we should be permitted to move about the United States in the same way as citizens of other color or ancestry, who have committed no crime or offences.

Mr. President, we will faithfully serve our country, the United States of America, even if not granted this petition immediately, but we firmly believe that the return of our civil rights should be simultaneous with the return of Selective Service. We earnestly believe that this request should be granted and that the unjust and undemocratic denial of our rights growing out of our evacuation should be ended at once.

We believe that the cause of democracy and the winning of the war will be advanced by the elimination of all discrimination based upon race, color or creed. We know that you have been interested in the problems of minorities and have watched our plight, even though you are busy with domestic problems and the global war. We have faith that you will understand the justice of this plea, and will grant us equality with other citizens of our native land.

Respectfully yours,

COMMITTEE FOR RESTORATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS
of UNITED STATES CITIZENS of
JAPANESE ANCESTRY.

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

The foregoing letter was unanimously adopted at a meeting of Nisei held at Poston, Arizona, on February 18, 1944.

Chairman _____

Secretary _____

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21 February 1944

Mr. Henry C. Freeland
Rivers, Arizona

Mr. James D. Crawford
Poston, Arizona

SUBJECT: Request for Immediate Induction (DSS Form 219)

1. Under separate cover I am having a supply of Form 219 sent to each of the Relocation Projects in Arizona.

2. Signing of Form 219 will enable the Armed Forces Induction Station to complete induction and assignment to the enlisted reserve corps without making it necessary for the local boards to order the registrants involved to report for induction. Actual orders to report for active duty will not come any sooner whether or not the registrant signs Form 219 because, as you know, in the case of Japanese registrants they are all placed in the enlisted reserve and will all be called at one time. Of course, a delay of two or more weeks in the induction of a Japanese registrant might result in his call for active duty coming after those who were previously inducted.

3. All evacuees who are certified by this office to you as available for induction must be given the preinduction physical examination, but only those who sign Form 219 will be sworn in the enlisted reserve at Rivers on March 5th and at Poston on March 19th.

4. Registrants who intend to appeal their classifications, or who intend to secure employment in agriculture with the object in view of obtaining deferment because of such employment, will not sign Form 219 and, consequently, will not be sworn in to the enlisted reserve.

5. It is of the utmost importance that all Japanese registrants who are leaving the Projects at this time notify their local boards of change of address. Failure to do so may result in their being reported as delinquent to the United States Attorney.

6. Again I wish to make it clear that a registrant may appeal only within ten days after he is mailed a notice of classification. Appeals are made in writing to the registrants local board, but the appeal cases will be considered by Appeal Boards having jurisdiction over the registrants' principal place of employment. Registrants under 22 years of age have no chance whatsoever for deferment.

/s/ R. L. Porter
Sgt., D.E.M.L. (SS)

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215
21 February 1944

Mr. Henry C. Freeland
Rivers, Arizona

Mr. James D. Crawford
Poston, Arizona

SUBJECT: Request for Immediate Induction (DSS Form 219)

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6. Again I wish to make it clear that a registrant may appeal only within ten days after he is mailed a notice of classification. Appeals are made in writing to the registrants local board, but the appeal cases will be considered by Appeal Boards having jurisdiction over the registrants' principal place of employment. Registrants under 22 years of age have no chance whatsoever for deferment.

416
/s/ R. L. Porter
Sgt., D.E.M.L. (SS)

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
SCU #1965

HEADQUARTERS UTAH RECRUITING & INDUCTION DISTRICT
179 Motor Avenue
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

SUBJECT: Family Allowances.

TO: All Enlisted Men newly inducted by this Headquarters.

2. Dependents are divided into three classes: A, B-1, and B. Class A dependents include wife, former wife divorced, and children (including adopted and illegitimate children, also children to whom the soldier has stood in the place of a father (loco parentis) for a period of twelve months or more). Class B-1 dependents include parents, brothers, and sisters who depend on the enlisted man for a chief portion (over 50%) of their support. Class B dependents include parents, brothers, and sisters who are dependent on the enlisted man for only a substantial portion of their support. Class B dependents are eligible for the family allowance only when there are no eligible class B-1 dependents. If the enlisted man has two classes of dependents, he may apply for both classes.

Amounts payable to dependents are as follows:

CLASS A:	*Wife but no child-----	\$50	Maximum for former wife
	*Wife and one child-----	80	divorced but no child--\$42
	*Each additional child-----	20	Former wife divorced
			and one child-----72
	*Child but no wife-----	42	Each additional child-----20
	*Each additional child-----	20	
CLASS B-1:	*One parent but no brother or sister-----	\$50	
	*One parent and one brother or sister-----	68	
	*Two parents but no brother or sister-----	68	
	*Two parents and one brother or sister-----	79	
	*Brother or sister but no parents-----	42	
	*Each additional brother or sister-----	11	
CLASS B:	Total for all class B dependents:-----	\$37	

The enlisted man's contribution from his pay is \$22 for one class of dependents and \$27 for two classes. The balance of the allowance is paid by the government.

The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 as amended by the Act of October, 1943, provides for the payment of an initial family allowance to certain dependents to be paid for the month in which an enlisted man enters a pay status in the active military service of the United States. (Those eligible and the amount of payment are shown starred (*) above. Two classes of allowance may be made.) The full amount of such initial family allowance will be paid by the government. No monthly family allowance (where part of the amount is paid by the soldier as distinguished from an initial family allowance where none of the amount is paid by the soldier) will be paid to any dependent of an enlisted man for the month for which an initial family allowance is paid to any of his dependents.

February 11, 1944

TO THE NISEIS:

It is the duty and a privilege of every man to fight and offer his life to his country that has given him every opportunity and the authority to exercise all the rights accorded him by the Constitution of the United States. It is the supreme and an obligated duty for him to protect and harbor those privilege which he possesses and cherishes.

We, Niseis, are loyal and willing to serve and bear arms at any time to protect these precious rights bestowed upon us. We have been taught and reared from tender youth the Democratic principles of our Government---a heritage well-worth being proud of---which allow us the freedoms not granted in any other country.

Few years ago with the outbreak of hostilities with the Axis Nations, our freedoms were no longer a reality; we lost all claims to exercise our civil rights. Now we have been, once again, reinstituted into a draftable status, but so far as we are concerned, WE, who have lost practically all our rights and privileges have little or nothing to fight for to preserve.

1. Is it our duty to lay down our lives to defend the Constitutional Rights not accorded us? Is it a privilege to fight for that which you do not own?
2. That the Article V of The Bill of Rights, "no person shall be deprived of liberty or property without due process of the law; Article I, "that no law shall be established prohibiting the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble; and the other Articles II, III, IV, VI had been disregarded when citizens were placed in camps behind barbed wire fences and placed on the same status as an enemy alien. The Bill of Rights was unconditionally established to stand firm and strong under any existing situation.
3. It is our understanding that America is prosecuting this war so that our way of living will not cease.

UNTIL SUCH TIME AS ALL THE WRONG HAS BEEN RIGHTED AND ADEQUATE COMPENSATION MADE, WE, THE NISEIS, SHOULD NOT BE COMPELLED TO BEAR ARMS; AND TO SUCH DATE AS OUR STATUS IS DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED AS TO WHAT RIGHT AND PRIVILEGE WE ARE FIGHTING FOR.

Voice of the Niseis

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF 17 YEARS TO 38 YEARS OF AGE

As you know fellow Americans, at last they did recognize and realize that we are Americans. We are going to be drafted soon, just like an American outside enjoying the freedom and liberty. But, don't you think they should reconsider the steps that they had taken?

As we believe that Mr. Roosevelt's speech at the Congress was not merely an excuse to draft us to soldier's and die in vain, we are demanding the following as an American Citizen:

- (1) Personal apology from Gen. DeWitt regarding his statement "Jap is Jap" and be expelled from his office. We also want apology from Mayor Bowron and Gov. Warren, and American Legion of Cal.
- (2) Freedom, Rights and Privilege should not be denied in California, militarily, economically, and politically.
- (3) Open the barb-wire and withdraw the Guard-duty of M.P.
- (4) Such signs as "No Jap", "You Rat", "No Orientals or Colored admitted" and etc. which were familiar in California, must be taken down throughout the U.S.A.
- (5) No discrimination upon the Japanese securing occupations.
- (6) Every opportunity must be given to the Japanese soldier for advancement in the Air Corps, in the Army, and in the Marine Corps.
- (7) Japanese soldier must be mixed with other Caucasian soldier to fight side by side.

VOICE OF NISEI

- (8) Freeing of interned parents, whose sons are in the armed force of U.S.
- (9) Give freedom of residence, travel, occupation anywhere desired equal to general public. (Obalid restricted areas for Japanese only).

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona
March 27, 1944

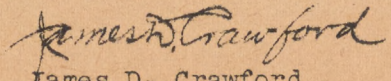
MEMORANDUM TO: All Block Managers
SUBJECT: Volunteering for Camp Savage

We are in receipt of a letter from Captain Paul F. Rusch, Director of Personnel, Camp Savage, Minnesota, containing the following information:

"We are continuing to examine volunteers for the Military Intelligence Service Language School to determine if they are linguistically qualified. This procedure is now being carried on by mail upon receipt of letter of application from individuals. By this method we are able to decide their language qualifications. Upon their actual induction through the normal procedure of the draft, and after 'acceptable' applicants have notified us of their induction, army serial number, organization and station, we then request their transfer to Camp Savage. So many volunteers, previously accepted by us, have been rejected for physical reasons. To prevent this loss by physical rejection, we are not requesting men until they have passed the Army physical and are actually inducted into the Army.

We are taking in a new quota of linguistically qualified men in May by this method. Men in Poston desiring this assignment should apply directly to the undersigned at once."

Please present this to the attention of all interested young men in your block.


James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

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COPY

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

April 10, 1944

Memorandum To: Selective Service Advisory Committee

Subject: Application for deferment and Eligibility of Expatriots

The following is quoted from a letter I received on April 8 from Sergeant Porter dated March 31. "A person may apply for deferment at any time prior to induction and under any circumstances regardless of age or occupation but unless certain very specific conditions are met, proving the critical necessity of such individual, his chances for obtaining a deferred classification would be slim indeed. The State Board of Appeal here has handled a dozen or more appeals by Japanese-Americans and none have been deferred yet. As far as I know all of these cases have been dependency, and the action of the board on these cases is not unusual inasmuch as this board has never classified a registrant in Class III-D yet whether white, colored or oriental."

Quoted from a letter dated April 8. "This office is informed by the Director of Selective Service that application for expatriation filed by Japanese-Americans subsequent to the date that the Military Intelligence Service determined that they were acceptable for military service in the Army of the United States shall be disregarded by Selective Service and such registrants shall be inducted if physically qualified and not otherwise deferred."

This material has been published in the Chronicle but I thought you would want it for your files.

Sincerely yours,

James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

JDC:mn

APR 2 1944

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

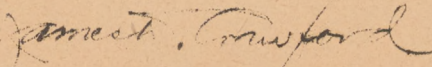
April 12, 1944

Memorandum To: All Block Managers
Subject: Eligibility of Expatriates

The following is quoted from a letter received from the State Selective Service Headquarters in Phoenix, Arizona:

"This office is informed by the Director of Selective Service that applications for expatriation filed by Japanese-Americans subsequent to the date that the Military Intelligence Service determined that they were acceptable for military service in the Army of the United States shall be disregarded by Selective Service and such registrants shall be inducted if physically qualified and not otherwise deferred.

Please present this to the attention of the residents in your block.


James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

(4305)

COPY

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

May 18, 1944

MEMO TO: Selective Service Advisory Board members

SUBJECT: Selective Service

The State Selective Service Headquarters in Arizona has informed this office by phone that in order to be eligible for deferment, a man 26 to 29 years of age must be regularly engaged in a necessary activity, and a man 30 to 38 years of age must be regularly engaged in an activity in support of national interests. If a person over 30 years of age expects to leave the project and be employed in an activity of national interests, he may request his local board to reconsider his classification under the provisions of the new Local Board Memorandum No. 115, Part 4, Paragraph 2, amended on May 12.

We have also been informed by Sergeant R. L. Porter in a letter dated May 15 that the Army will cease accepting limited service men after June 1.

We are in receipt of the following teletype dated May 17 from Dillon S. Myer: "Members of Enlisted Reserve Corps are ineligible to receive leave assistance grants if they relocate without being part of a family relocation plan."

/s/ James D. Crawford
James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

416

cc to: Relocation Division staff

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P
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Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

May 18, 1944

MEMO TO: Selective Service Advisory Board members

SUBJECT: Selective Service

The Arizona State Selective Service Headquarters has informed this office by phone that in order to be eligible for deferment, a man 26 to 29 years of age must be regularly engaged in a necessary activity, and a man 30 to 38 years of age must be regularly engaged in an activity in support of national interests. If a person over 30 years of age expects to leave the project to be employed in an activity of national interest, he may request his local board to reconsider his classification under the provisions of the new Local Board Memorandum No. 115, Part 4, Paragraph 2, amended on May 12.

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Y
We have also been informed by Sergeant R. L. Porter in a letter dated May 15 that the Army will cease accepting limited service men after June 1.

We are in receipt of the following teletype dated May 17 from Dillon S. Myer: "Members of Enlisted Reserve Corps are ineligible to receive leave assistance grants if they relocate without being part of a family relocation plan."

/s/ James D. Crawford

James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

cc to: Relocation Division staff

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War Relocation Authority
Poston II, Arizona
July 5, 1944

Dear Mr. Mills,

On July 4 we had an experience that set us to thinking. The tea for the wives, mothers and sisters of our service-men was the incident that gave impetus to the following expressions.

We all know that Poston holds an unenviable position because of its many refusals by inductees. We of the appointed personnel are responsible in many ways for this sorry predicament. Upon introspection we discover that we have not done our part. We are all unduly busy with local and petty affairs. Our isolation has played a trick on us and Poston seems far removed from the world scene.

For your consideration the following suggestions are offered.

1. The women of the project had a marvelous response to their Independence Day teas. How about the men of the project giving a function for the fathers & brothers of the service men?
2. When the inductees are called, could there be official send offs? We all need attention. This is increased a thousand folds when one is asked to give possibility his life for a cause.
Bands, dinners, speeches, toasts and parties all serve to personalize the cause and give one a feeling of importance.
3. After the men are in service, they are desperately in need of letters. Letter writing groups for each man could be organized. Example:-Someone could write every Monday, someone else every Tuesday etc. This would assure the service man of at least one letter each day.
Means could be provided for those parents who because of language difficulty can not correspond with their sons.

4. The Chronicle could send copies to the men in service or issue a servicemen's paper periodically.
5. The families left behind could be visited regularly to find out if anything could be done for them. They may need no service, but they do need the attention.
6. Could it not be made possible for each service man to receive a going away gift? The package could contain razor blades, shaving cream, tooth paste and brush, writing materials, cigarettes etc. There are various organizations on the project with available funds for these gifts.
7. The inductees who refuse to serve could be seen individually. The person chosen could through conversation discover the factors in the environment which precipitated the inductees untoward behavior.
The person selected should not be identified with law or what might seem to the inductee as the officious arm of the administration. A quiet room with easy chairs is conducive to getting things "off the chest." A ramrod behind an executive's desk asking personal questions is likely to put the offender in a defiant attitude rather than encouraging mental catharsis.
8. Last but not least and with full consciousness of prejudice this question is asked. Do not the conscientious objectors in high places create through personal action an atmosphere that influences human behavior?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Viola Kerber

(Miss) Ruth N. Crawford

Mr. H. W. Carter

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona
November 21, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Administrators, Units I, II, III
Supervisor of Block Managers, Units I, II, III

SUBJECT: Acceptance of Selective Service Notices for Pre-Induction
Physical Examination
Induction Notification
War Department Military Mail

We have established here in Poston a Branch Office of Selective Service, Yuma County Local Board under Mr. Herbert Carter's supervision, whose responsibility is to work with all selective service boards having jurisdiction over registrants either in Poston or living outside the center. This office also acts as agent for state selective service headquarters in California and Arizona.

Part of this office's responsibility is to deliver DSS Form 215, "Order to Report for Pre-Induction Physical Examination", and DSS Form 150, "Order to Report for Induction", which are to be served on registrants residing in the center.

Our method has been to deliver these notices to the block managers of the blocks where registrants reside. Block managers accepting these notices for the registrants living in his block signs a "Delivery Sheet". After this delivery sheet is signed, we assume that the registrant is living in Poston. If a registrant is away from the center on short term, seasonal, or indefinite leave, notices should not be accepted. In case the block manager is not sure whether a registrant has left the center, our representative who delivers the notice will be glad to call at the home of the registrant and make further investigation.

Boys who are called to report for active duty, as a rule, receive a large, red-bordered envelope with the wording on front, "Essential Military Mail". In case the boy is not residing in the center, such letter should be returned to this office rather than being forwarded by the parents to where the boy may be living outside the center.

We appreciate the cooperative relationship we have had with the Unit Administrators and the Block Managers' Supervisors, and we would appreciate having the information contained in this communication made available to all block managers through your office.

If we can be of further assistance in explaining the functions of the selective service system, we will be glad to do so.

C. R. Carter
C. R. Carter
Acting Relocation Program Officer

HWC:nikki

COPY

A. Yes. The same procedure for Camp Savage is still effect. Volunteers will be sent direct to Fort Douglas and from there to Savage. They will not be given furloughs. Incidentally, the letter issued by Camp Savage is sufficient evidence of Acceptability.

It has definitely been determined that inductions will take place on the Project, rather than sending the evacuees to Phoenix. To avoid duplication of work we shall ask the men selected for induction to sign a DSS Form 219 (request for immediate induction), by so doing we will be able to examine them and swear them into the Army and place them in Reserve status. I am advised that the Reserves will be called to active duty quite promptly. It will be necessary for men who wish to appeal to signify their intentions with me in advance so that we will not swear them in. It will also be necessary for them to write to their local boards at once.

I cannot, of course, venture an opinion as to the possibilities for deferment of the Japanese-American group. The selective service policy, however, is to defer only essential men in civilian activities who are more than 22 years of age. Dependency deferments are practically nonexistent. My personal advice to these boys is not to appeal unless their situations are extremely unusual. I feel that as long as they must go to the Army they will want to go with their friends, and appeals will delay their induction so that they will enter training later than their friends and, of course, their opportunities for advancement in the Army will be lessened for the reason that those who are first in training will be given the first consideration for advancement.

The first inductions will take place at Rivers on or about March 5th. A group of officers of the Recruiting and Induction District will call at Rivers in the near future to make arrangements for the physical examinations. The inductions at Poston will take place on or about March 19th and an advance visit will be made by Recruiting and Inductions officers to make arrangements for physical examination.

X-ray film will be furnished by the Armed Forces and the negatives will be brought to Phoenix for development and diagnosis. After the x-rays are diagnosed, and Officer will return to the Relocation Projects and swear in those who are qualified and who have not appealed.

Very truly yours,

/s/R. L. Porter
Sgt., D.E.M.L.(SS)

1945

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

(4494)

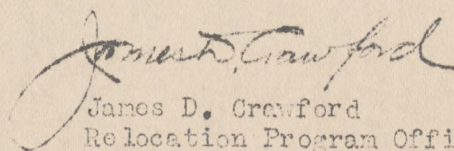
MEMO TO: All Who are Ordered to Report for Pre-induction Physical
and Induction

SUBJECT: PENALTIES FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE VIOLATION (from the Selective
Service Handbook)

I am quoting the following paragraph from the Selective Training
Service Act of 1940, as amended:

"Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying out any of the provisions of this Act, or the rules or regulations made or directions given thereunder, who shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform such duty, and any person charged with such duty, or having and exercising any authority under said Act, rules, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making, or any false, improper, or incorrect registration, classification, physical or mental examination, deferment, induction, enrollment, or muster, and any person who shall knowingly make, or be a party to the making of, any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or unfitness or liability or nonliability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this Act, or rules, regulations, or directions made pursuant thereto, or knowingly counsels, aids, or abets another to evade registration or service in the land or naval forces or any of the requirements of this act, or of said rules, regulations or directions, or who in any manner shall knowingly fail or neglect to perform any duty required of him under or in the execution of this Act, or rules or regulations made pursuant to this Act, or any person or persons who shall knowingly hinder or interfere in any way by force or violence with the administration of this Act or the rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, or conspire to do so, shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment."

This is for your information.


James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer

MMH 40 1545

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington

January 21, 1944

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

On

Induction of American Citizens of Japanese
Descent for Military Service.

1. Q. To what age group will induction for military service apply?
A. To males 18 to 37 years of age inclusive.
2. Q. Will kibe be inducted?
A. Yes, if otherwise qualified.
3. Q. Will issei be inducted?
A. No.
4. Q. Will a man who has left the relocation center be inducted?
A. Yes, if qualified. Induction does not depend on residence in a center.
5. Q. Will an individual of Japanese ancestry who has applied for expatriation be inducted?
A. Generally speaking, no.
6. Q. Can a man avoid induction by changing his answer on the loyalty question or by asking for expatriation at this time?
A. No. A change in his answer or a request for expatriation will not affect his liability for training and service. The Selective Service Law carries penalties for false statements made for the purpose of avoiding induction.
7. Q. At what rate will men be called for induction?
A. The rate of call will depend on the local Selective Service Board quota.
8. Q. On what basis does the Army determine "acceptability for service"?
A. "Acceptability for service" is determined by checking individual records.
9. Q. Is there any way for a man not considered "acceptable for service" to change his status?
A. Not at present.

10. Q. How soon will inductees be called?

A. It is impossible to indicate the exact time when a registrant will be called. An individual considered "acceptable for service" will be reclassified by the local Selective Service Board. He will undergo a pre-induction physical examination when his order number is reached, or sooner if he waives this requirement and volunteers. If he is physically qualified, he will generally be called not less than 10 or more than 90 days thereafter.

11. Q. Where will physical examinations be given?

A. At the Armed Forces Induction Station designated by Selective Service, usually the nearest station.

12. Q. If a man originally registered with a Selective Service Board on the Pacific Coast will he go back to that point to be inducted?

A. No. He will be inducted at the nearest Armed Forces Induction Station or Reception Center.

13. Q. How will an "acceptable" nisei be notified to report for induction?

A. He will receive an order to report for induction from the appropriate local Board. The order will be on DSS Form 150.

14. Q. Where in the Army will the Japanese Americans serve?

A. They will serve wherever the United States sends them; however it is anticipated that after basic training the majority of inductees will be assigned for service with the 100th Battalion or the 442nd Combat Team.

15. Q. Is there an opportunity to get into the Navy? The Marines? The Army Air Forces? The Armored Force?

A. Inductions are authorized only for the Army. Inductees will not be assigned to duty with the Air Forces or the Armored Force.

16. Q. Are there penalties for failure to notify a local Board of a change of address?

A. Yes. An eligible male who fails to keep his local Board notified of his address will be reported as a delinquent to a U. S. District Attorney, and will be subject to penalties provided in the Selective Service and Training Act.

Q. Are nisei soldiers in uniform permitted to go into the evacuated zone?

A. Yes, when on active duty and on leave or furlough.

18. Q. What assistance from the Government does the family of a soldier receive?

A. The system of benefits and allotments available from the Government to families of soldiers is too complicated to explain briefly. In a relocation center the Welfare Section has full information; outside a relocation center the local headquarters of the American Red Cross has such information; soldiers may receive complete information at Army Posts.

19. Q. What arrangements will WRA make for dependents of a nisei in a relocation center who is inducted into the Army?

A. Policies of WRA which apply to any persons in relocation centers also apply to dependents of soldiers.

20. Q. Will dependents of a nisei who is inducted after leaving a relocation center be eligible to return to a center?

A. Policies of WRA governing the return of any relocated person or family will apply to the family of a soldier. Briefly, the relocation supervisor in the area must give his approval before the project director is authorized to grant readmittance to a person who has been relocated.

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ARIZONA STATE HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
1006 PROFESSIONAL BLDG.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

SUBJECT: List of Selective Service Classifications

I-A	Available for military service.
I-A-O	Available for noncombatant military service; conscientious objector
I-C	Member of land or naval forces of U. S., or man who has been medically discharged since September 16, 1940.
II-A	Man necessary in his civilian activity.
II-B	Man necessary to the war production program.
II-C-K	Man deferred by reason of his agricultural occupation or endeavor.
III-D	Man deferred by reason of extreme hardship and privation to wife child or parent.
IV-A	Man deferred by reason of age. Over 38 years of age.
IV-B	Official deferred by law. Congressmen, Governors, Judges, etc.
IV-C	Neutral Alien requesting relief from training and service, and aliens not acceptable to the armed forces, or any group of persons not acceptable.
IV-D	Minister of religion or divinity student.
IV-E	Available for work of national importance; conscientious objector.
IV-F	Physically, morally, or mentally unfit for military service.

Note: Class IV-E is not a deferment. Registrants so classified are inducted for work of national importance and delivered to Civilian Work Camps within 30 days after classification.

Registrants with wives only (no children) may be deferred only by reason of occupation, or if the local board is convinced that the induction of such a registrant would result in extreme privation and hardship to the wife beyond the reasonable sacrifice expected of people living in the United States in time of war.

/s/ A. M. Tuthill
State Director of
Selective Service

Dept. of the Interior
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

May 2, 1945

To: All Project Directors

Subject: California State Selective Service Procedures and Policy re
Draft and Registration Cards.

Enclosed find four copies of a letter recently received from Col. Kenneth K. Leitch, Director of California State Selective Service, explaining the procedures and policy in relation to draft and registration cards.

This letter was requested following some confusion over recognition of draft cards which designated classification. It had been reported that no classifications should be more than six months old. This blanket report is not true.

Col. Leitch points out the necessity of keeping in touch with one's draft board, and necessarily a change of address from a Relocation Center to a point of Relocation is information that must be sent to each registrant's local draft board.

Also the draft board should be notified of change in occupation.

This letter should be made available to all Relocation Officers for posting in a prominent place in his office, and as a matter of record if on some future occasion an over-zealous official should detain a returnee who has a classification, (other than I-A, II-A, II-B or II-C,) which is more than six months old.

Those holding classifications of I-A, II-A, II-B or II-C should make a semi-annual check with their draft boards.

It is the duty of WRA officials and evacuees to cooperate with Selective Service.

R. E. Cozzens
Assistant Director

Attachments

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
Plaza Building, Sacramento

April 24, 1945

Mr. R. B. Cozzens, Assistant Director
U. S. Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Subject: Issuance of Notices of Classification
Your April 4, 1945, Letter (9a-59)

Dear Sir:

It is not true that every registrant must have in his possession a Notice of Classification (DSS Form 57) which is less than six months old. It is true that certain classifications (II-A, II-B, II-C) can not be granted for more than six months at a time. If a registrant is carrying a Notice of Classification in Class II-A, II-B or II-C which is more than six months old there would be some question as to whether he had kept in touch with his local board. Likewise some question would ordinarily arise where he had a I-A classification card which was more than six months old, since registrants ordinarily do not remain in Class I-A for as long as six months before being either inducted or rejected.

However, where a registrant is classified in Class IV-D, IV-C, IV-B, IV-A, III-D, I-C, or IV-F, his local board would ordinarily have no occasion to reclassify him or issue him a new Notice of Classification unless there was a change in Regulations or a change in the circumstances of his case which would require such action. There are many thousands of registrants in the State of California who are in perfectly good standing with their local boards and who are carrying Notices of Classification which are much more than six months old. Some of these notices are several years old and it is entirely possible that a man might have a classification card issued as early as November, 1940, which would still be perfectly valid.

It would seem that such difficulty as has arisen in the case discussed in your letter of April 4 and the attachment thereto have been due to the fact that some police officers may not have fully understood Selective Service procedures relative to the issuance of Notices of Classification. Prior to receipt of your letter this office had received a few complaints of similar difficulties, but the very small number of such complaints indicates that cases such as mentioned in your letter have been of infrequent occurrence and that generally speaking police officers and others assisting in the

Mr. R. B. Cozzens, Ass't. Director -2-
War Relocation Authority

April 24, 1945

apprehension of Selective Service delinquents are quite well informed on the subject. While it would probably be impossible to take any measures which would wholly eliminate the possibility of such difficulties, it would be our suggestion that if any additional cases of this nature come to your attention you might take the matter up with the authorities concerned.

We might add that it is true that all Selective Service registrants are obliged to keep their local boards advised of all changes of address and all changes in status, such as changes in employment, changes in dependency situations, changes in citizenship, etc. We believe that it would be helpful to the administration of Selective Service and of assistance to the individual registrants involved if the War Relocation Authorities could undertake to advise Selective Service registrants who are leaving relocation centers of their obligations in this regard.

Very truly yours,

/s/ K. H. Leitch

K. H. LEITCH
Colonel, FD
State Director

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STATE HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
1006 Professional Bldg.
Phoenix, Arizona

April 23, 1945

Mr. Martin Morocco
Room 12 Administrative Bldg.
Poston, Arizona

Subject: Class IV-C Japanese

Dear Mr. Morocco:

Japanese-American registrants classified IV-C are men who have been determined to be not acceptable for military service.

Relocation would not change their classification.

If any person so classified wanted it changed it would be necessary for him to file DSS Form 304A with a letter stating the reason why he is filing this form. He should file it with the State Director of the State in which he is registered for Selective Service, and he should be sure to state specifically the local board in which he is registered and the reason for filing the new Form 304A.

Very truly yours,

/s/ R. L. Porter

R. L. PORTER
CWO , USA

PREAPPLICATION FORM

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

The preapplication form below should be completed by you (Pencil, ink or typewriter will do). Print answers.

Bring the completed form with you when you report for active duty to the reception center or other station to which you have been assigned. Turn it in when called for. Read your red folder on "NSLI".

NAME _____
(First) (Full Middle--if none, so state) (Last) (ASN)

HOME ADDRESS _____
(No.) (Street) (City, Town, or P.O.) (State)

PLACE OF BIRTH _____
(City) (State)

DATE OF BIRTH _____
(Month) (Day) (Year) (Age nearest birthday)

AMOUNT OF INSURANCE DESIRED _____
(This insurance pays monthly income only--not face amount. Therefore \$10,000 will pay the largest monthly income.)

PRINCIPAL (Mr.) (Circle Correct Relation)
BENEFICIARY (Mrs.) Mother Father
(Miss) Sister Brother
(First) (Middle) (Last) Wife Child
Loco Parentis

ADDRESS _____
(No.) (Street) (City, Town or P.O.) (State)

CONTINGENT (Mr.) (Circle Correct Relation)
BENEFICIARY (Mrs.) Mother Father
(Miss) Sister Brother
(First) (Middle) (Last) Wife Child
Loco Parentis

ADDRESS _____
(No.) (Street) (City, Town or P.O.) (State)

POLICY WILL BE MAILED TO PRINCIPAL BENEFICIARY UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED _____

"BE SURE YOU KNOW THE FULL NAME, AGE AND BIRTH DATE OF EACH MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BEFORE REACHING THE RECEPTION CENTER."

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940

An Act designed primarily to protect the property and interests of those called into the Service during the present National emergency.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY--Property purchased by contract prior to the date of this Act may not be repossessed without court action.

INSURANCE--Any person in the Military Service who is unable to pay premiums on his commercial insurance may apply to the Veterans Administration for benefits. These benefits will protect your insurance for the period of your service plus one year. An application for benefits is nothing more than an application for a loan. The loan is made as the premiums come due and the interest rate will be the amount provided in the policy for policy loans on the total amount borrowed. To receive these benefits you must have had the policy for one month prior to induction and have paid one premium. The total of the policies cannot exceed \$10,000 and the policy cannot have a War Clause. The loan must be paid back by the end of your second year out of service, if not, the policy will be cashed in and that amount deducted.

INCOME TAX-- You still have to file a return, you may obtain a deferment through your town collector of Internal Revenue if in their judgment your ability to pay is materially impaired by reason of your service. Such deferment is only for six months after your termination of service, there being no fines not interest charged.

ARMY REGISTRATION

January 31.

Editorial, Poston Chronicle: Decision received by all loyal nisei and their parents "with the deepest sense of gratitude." A chance to prove their loyalty, "sincere and zealous cooperation" will be a step toward future security.

February 3.

Letter from Wade Head to John Collier: Strong kibe reaction against announcement expected. Nisei received it with mixed feelings.

February 6.

Project report: Reactions in the main satisfactory.

February 9, 10, and 11th.

Questions and answers meetings in Unit III. Registration completed in Unit III on February 11.

February 20.

Weekly report: Applications for leave clearance being filled at gratifying rate. No complaints and not dissatisfaction ascertainable. Enlistments not as high as hoped for, but not discouraging. Number of cases where issei father urge sons to enlist.

February 7, 1944

HEROES

Ben Kuroki, American

West Coast draft boards got orders last week to start reclassifying their U.S.-born Japanese for induction into the armed forces. The announcement was not even of academic interest to one member of the Nisei, 25-year-old Ben Kuroki.

Ben Kuroki is a technical sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Forces, a qualified turret gunner in B-24 Liberator bombers, veteran of 30 heavy bombing missions against the enemy, survivor of the ruthless, costly raid on the Ploesti oilfields of Rumania, winner of two Distinguished Flying Crosses, wearer of the coveted Air Medal with four oak-leaf clusters.

Ben Kuroki may have been the first person of Japanese descent to watch the Pacific surf curl on the beach at Santa Monica since the great evacuation of Japanese from California after Pearl Harbor. He was there last week, with several hundred other battle-weary U.S. airmen, resting in the luxury of the former Edgewater Beach Club, now an Air Forces redistribution center. Like his comrades, he slept late, guzzled orange juice and fresh milk, tried to unwind and get toned up.

Earned Repose. He had earned his rest. Few men can ever have gone through more plain hell trying to find a place in the special hell of battle. Ben Kuroki's father was a seed-potato grower in Hershey, Neb., a town of about 500 people. Ben and his kid brother Fred (now overseas with an engineer outfit) volunteered for the Army two days after Pearl Harbor, were accepted a month later. Ben landed in the Air Forces and started to run his personal gantlet at Sheppard Field, Tex.

"It seemed like everybody was cold," Ben remembered. "Maybe I was self-conscious but it kind of got to working on my mind."

He was isolated in a barracks corner. Other soldiers stared at him glumly. He feared the drunks most; they always wanted to fight. Ben tried first for air cadet, then for mechanic. He was sent to clerical school in Colorado, then shipped to Barksdale Field, La., one of 40 new clerks. As usual he was the last to be assigned, spent a miserable 15 days on the dirtiest of K.P. jobs.

Then he got his first break: assignment as communications clerk in one of four Liberator squadrons in Brigadier General Ted Timberlake's group, now famed as "Ted's Flying Circus" (TIME, Oct. 18). Ben kept his fingers crossed, never even went to near-by Shreveport for fear of getting into trouble. Twice when the squadron moved (to Florida, then England) they talked of leaving him behind. Both times he begged to go, made it.

Earned Action. In England he volunteered for gunnery training. Once trained, he coaxed a strictly temporary training

assignment. He was good. A month later he was taken on as waist gunner by 23-year-old Major J. B. Epting. On their first combat mission, over Bizerte in Tunisia, the tail gunner was wounded and Ben moved aft. Steady behavior and crack gunnery in combat had done the job. He belonged.

Ben earned one D.F.C. for 25 combat missions, another for the Ploesti raid.

"We went in at 50 feet into terrible antiaircraft fire," he remembers. "Our planes would crash and we could see our buddies burning in their planes. Our group commander's plane was hit and he gunned it up so his men could get out. I saw three chutes leave, but I don't think two of the men landed alive. Then the commander dove his plane right into the biggest building in town. No man who went to Ploesti will ever forget it."

Only two of the nine Liberators in



SERGEANT KUROKI, D.F.C.
Finally, he belonged.

Ben's "Eager Beaver" squadron came back. The sight of empty bunks and mess lines haunted him; he could not sleep for three nights. Yet when his prescribed 25 missions had been fulfilled, he turned down a chance to fly home, volunteered instead for an extra five.

Four of them were over Germany, and on the last one his luck almost ran out. He was flying as top-turret gunner over Münster when a flak burst hit the turret dome, shattered his goggles, tore off his oxygen mask. Copilot and radioman pulled him down and revived him with an emergency mask. After that, Ben got his orders for home.

When he is ready for combat again, Ben Kuroki hopes to go to the Pacific theater. His roommate at Santa Monica now is Tail Gunner Edward Bates, who lost a brother in the Pacific. Says Ben: "I promised him the first Zero I get will be for his brother."

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Relocation Division

Selective Service Procedure

I. Registration

All male citizens are required by law to register with the Selective Service System upon reaching 18 years of age. Occasional reminders in the Poston Chronicle are helpful in bringing this regulation to the attention of residents. The Census Roster may be used to determine whether or not a person should register. Following forms are used in registration:

D.S.S.-40) Sent to C. W. O. Porter
D.S.S.-2) State Headquarters
 Selective Service System
 Phoenix, Arizona
D.S.S.-1 Given to registrant

Failure to register is a violation of the Selective Service Act and on conviction, a person may be punished by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than \$10,000 or both such imprisonment and fine. D.S.S. 1 (Registration Card) must be in possession of registrants at all times.

II. Classification

On the basis of the registration forms, the Local Boards classify the registrants and advise them of such classification by mailing of DSS Form 57. The registrant must have this form in his possession at all times. Eighteen year old registrants will usually be classified I-A, unless there is evidence of serious physical handicap (IV-F) or evidence which would make them not acceptable for military service (IV-C). After such advice of classification, a registrant will be called in for a pre-induction physical examination. Classifications are usually made for a six months period. Some classifications, however, are not received every six months; example, IV-F, IV-C, IV-A. Appeals for changes in classification are made to the Local Board by the individual or employer within after 10 days mailing of classification.

There are classifications other than those mentioned above (see list) but there are no jobs on the Project that would entitle a registrant to a deferment. The only other classification possibilities on the Project are I-C (discharged veteran) and IV-A (overage).

III. Pre-Induction Physical Examination

Local Boards initiate pre-induction examinations. Yuma L.B. 1, Yuma County, sends out the actual notice to the Poston S. S. Representative for delivery. Delivery sheets are made for each pre-induction notice with space for signature for receipt of such delivery. A memo is attached to each notice advising the individual to apply for short-term leave prior to pre-induction date. If the individual is a visitor, he is advised to clear with the Relocation Office in his unit prior to the pre-induction date.

A list of the boys reporting for examination is sent to the Motor Pool, Personnel Management Section, Departure Station, Project Leave Office, and all Relocation Advisers.

Travel vouchers and meal requests are sent to Poston to cover travel and subsistence costs from the State Selective Service Procurement Office, Phoenix. A leader is appointed to sign these vouchers and meal requests prior to the examination date. All transportation is arranged for via Santa Fe Railroad.

A report covering the pre-induction physical is sent to C. W. O. Porter indicating which selectees left for Phoenix, those who refused to go, and those who are not at the center.

The pre-induction physical examination is the basis for determining whether or not a registrant is physically qualified for general military service. Those who qualify can expect induction within thirty days.

IV. Induction Call

Notices for induction originate and are handled in the same manner as pre-induction notices. Travel vouchers and meal requests are sent out from Phoenix. A report similar to the report on pre-induction is sent to C. W. O. Porter. The registrant goes through another physical examination and is sworn in to the army if he is physically qualified. At this point he is placed on an Enlisted Reserve Status and returns to Poston to await call to active duty.

V. Active Duty Call

Notices to the members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps for call to active duty are usually telegrams to the individuals from Fort Douglas, Utah. Active duty orders follow the telegrams by several days so that address corrections can be made. The Selective Service Representative receives copies of active duty telegrams for the purpose of arranging transportation, posting information on card files, correction of errors, and advising interested persons. If the group consists of 16 or more men, a bus can be ordered through the Las Vegas-Needles-Phoenix Bus Company to pick the boys up at the Center. If the group consists of less than sixteen, the group departs on the regular bus for Las Vegas, which leaves Parker at 7:39 p.m. nightly. The boys travel at their own expense to Fort Douglas, at which point they are reimbursed.

Community Activities arranges Active Duty Send-Off Programs. The C. A. Supervisor should be advised when active duty orders are received.

Boys leaving for active duty should be advised to apply for short-term leave prior to their departure date. Visitors should clear with their Unit Relocation Office prior to their departure. The Employment Sections in each unit and the Personnel Office should be advised of those leaving for active duty, also, so that recruiting of workers can be started to replace those who leave for active duty.

VI. Stays of Induction

In general the Local Board has jurisdiction over registrants in all matters. However, after a registrant has been processed for induction or pre-induction, emergency stay appeals must be made to the State Director in the state in which the Local Board is located. Such stays are very difficult to obtain and should only be attempted in cases where the emergency is extremely serious.

Requests for deferments on the basis of need of a son to complete relocation plans for a family have been very unsuccessful. No deferment of this type has been granted although several cases have been presented with a definite need established.

VII. Honorable Discharges

A soldier who receives an honorable discharge is expected to contact his Local Board within ten days after discharge. This is for purposes of reclassification into I-C. Forms are on hand on which the necessary information is copied from the Discharge Certificate. The completed form is then sent to the proper Local Board which then reclassified the registrant.

VIII. Weekly Telegraphic Report to Washington

This is a cumulative Selective Service report sent to Director Dillo Myer, Washington, D. C. This report is made on Monday to cover any changes which occurred during the preceding week. The report is routed through the Statistics Office for checking.

IX. Refusals of Induction and Pre-Induction

If the refusal occurs in Poston, the Internal Security Section is advised and requested to make an investigation to determine the reason for such refusal. If the refusal occurs in Phoenix, the registrant is turned over to the U. S. Marshal and held until bond is arranged. Those who refuse at the Center are eventually picked up by the U. S. Marshal and brought to Phoenix to be held until bond is arranged.

The Project Director is advised of all such refusals by memorandum with carbon copies of the memo directed to the following: Project Attorney, Chief of Internal Security, Personnel Officer, and Relocation Program Officer.

X. Transfers

Any registrant who is so far from his own Local Board that reporting to his Local Board would be a hardship, may be transferred to the Local Board having jurisdiction over the area in which he is at the time located. The board to which the registrant applies for transfer must determine the validity of the reason for such request. There is a supply of transfer forms (DSS Form 154) on hand. However, a registrant who applies for transfer more than once, may be considered as attempting to evade the draft and be charged as delinquent by his Local Board.

- XI. The foregoing information covers the general mechanics of the work of the Selective Service Representative at Poston. However, he is frequently called on to help registrants with unusual problems which are not covered either in the Selective Service Manual or in the information given in this summary. Some of these problems can be worked out by referring to previous correspondence which may reveal a similar case, knowledge of present Selective Service Policy, or if there is time, by a letter of inquiry to C. W. O. Porter at the State S. S. Headquarters in Phoenix.

C. R. Carter

C. R. Carter

Relocation Program Officer

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER ADDRESS

*by Army
officers*

We are here on a mission which will be made plain to you within the next few minutes. Some questionnaires are to be distributed among you and what is said here is by way of explaining what use the government intends to make of them.

Our mission is not an experiment but marks the radical extension and broadening of a policy which has always intended that ways should be found to return you to a normal way of life.

Presentations such as this one are being made simultaneously at all of the Relocation Centers over the United States. All citizens in this country who are of Japanese blood are being told the same things.

The effort is not a campaign or a drive but is an attempt to find a workable solution for the acute wartime problem of one portion of our population. Its fundamental purpose is to put your situation on a plane which is consistent with the dignity of American citizenship.

What is done is being done with the authority of the government of the United States and with the approval of the War Department. But whether it is to be successful will depend finally upon the voluntary acts of free American citizens.

You may object that this----your life here----is not freedom. The circumstances were not of your own choosing, though it is true that the majority of you and of your families accepted the restrictions placed upon your life with little complaint and without deviating from loyalty to the United States.

In any time of crisis, however, when national survival presents itself as the all-important issue, the best interests of the few must sometimes be temporarily sacrificed or disregarded for what seems the good of the many. The proof of a nation's good faith is to be found in whether it moves to restore full privileges at the earliest opportunity.

Admittedly this past year has been for you a period of considerable hardship and great anxiety. That was because war came to the United States and imposed extraordinary burdens upon all of its citizens. Our citizens everywhere feel these burdens increasingly.

Your own burdens have differed from those of the majority of our population in kind and in degree, bringing you perhaps greater anguish of mind. The decisions which led to your present situation were studied as carefully as the rush of events permitted, and the steps taken were in the interest of national security and in behalf of your personal safety. You are aware of the reasons for what was done.

Not all Japanese Americans are loyal to their government. Not all members of any group of our population---even those whose ancestors came here hundred of years ago---are fully loyal to their country.

That is so because ours is a free society permitting the individual often to choose in what measure he will contribute to the common good. In all groups there are individuals who will not accept any obligation to the land which gives them their opportunity. Wherever you find them and whatever their blood may be, they are the disloyal ones.

When war came between Japan and the United States, there were immediately two difficult problems for our government in connection with that part of its population which is of Japanese blood. The first was how to deal fairly with the loyal citizen who wishes only to serve this country. The second was how to protect this nation from the acts of those who are not loyal.

It would have been a good thing if both of these obligations could have been met at one time. That was not possible because it has never been the practice of the United States to intrude into the privacy of its citizens and to keep track of all of their movements and make a check of their loyalty.

Therefore, until a better way could be found, a general policy had to be followed which in the long run has no doubt tested severely the loyalty of those among you who wished only to serve the United States.

Of that, the government has been aware, but one risk or the other had to be taken, and it seemed best to count upon the continuing loyalty of those whose hearts and minds were with this country rather than to accept the danger from the disloyal acts of those who were not so.

It is felt now that before any change is made and before you are asked to make any new decisions these words in explanation are owed to you.

What is wanted by your government is that your strength shall be added to that of the rest of the nation in its present fight with its enemies and that ways shall be found to restore you as quickly as may be to your normal and rightful share in the present life and work of the people of the United States.

This does not mean a promise of any relief from worry and hardship, for those will continue for all of us until the war is won. But it does mean that such hardships as you are now experiencing will be gradually replaced by the same hardships which are now being experienced by other American families--- the hardships of saying goodbye to family when you leave home to fight for the United States and the hardship of getting along without many things which Americans have always regarded as necessities.

Americans of Japanese blood are wanted to fight for the United States like any other citizens. They are wanted for combat duty where they are best suited for war work. They are wanted because the government and the Army are convinced of their loyalty. And they are wanted not less because of their ability as soldiers and as citizens doing useful work for the American community. You have superior qualifications for the kind of service in which it is intended to use you.

These are among the primary purposes of the questionnaire which is to be executed by you. Those who are willing and are loyal, of military age and physically fit, are being asked to volunteer for induction into the Army of

the United States. Those who are loyal but for some reason are not qualified for military service -- the young men and the young women -- will be given the opportunity to support the war effort by work on the home front.

The major purpose of what is being done here, however, is this: There are some individuals in this center whose ties with the Japanese Empire are such as to disqualify them for positions of trust in this country. This does not mean that they will not be treated humanely, but it does mean that it would be unwise for this government in this time of crisis to give them an opportunity to endanger the national security. Therefore, steps must be taken to determine those individuals in whom the United States can place full trust and confidence. The questionnaire is a means to that end.

Your government would not take these steps unless it intended to go further in restoring you to a normal place in the life of the country, with the privileges and obligations of other American citizens. The invitation to the young men here to volunteer is simply a token of its good faith and further interest.

As was the case with all other Americans of military age who were first given the chance to volunteer for service, and if they did not so volunteer were then inducted into the Army via the Selective Service, it is contemplated that in the normal process of building our Army, those among you who do not volunteer but are of the right age and physically fit will probably be taken into the military service in due time.

That is a part of sharing the lot of the general population of this country. You would not want that you would be treated differently than other Americans. Universal service is now the national policy and in the long run there is no better way to apportion our present military responsibilities.

However, the plan now being contemplated is that Americans of Japanese blood will be formed into their own combat team. You may want to know why it is being done this way. The reason is that if your strength were diffused through the Army of the United States---as has already been done with many other Americans of your blood---relatively little account would be taken of your action. You would be important only as man-power---- nothing more. But united, and working together, you would become a symbol of something greater than your individual selves, and the effect would be felt both in the United States and abroad. All other Americans would long remember what you had done for the country, and you would be a living reproach to those who have been prejudiced against you because of your Japanese blood. Can it be doubted that this would mean a greatly improved relationship between you and all other parts of the American population in the post-war period? To the nations abroad, and especially to the peoples of the East, you would provide the measure of the solidarity of people who get together in the name of democracy.

Accordingly, you will be given the same pay and the same chance for advancement as other American soldiers. As you prove yourself qualified for officer-ship, you will be given training for commissioned service and the only limits which will be placed upon how many of you are advanced to commissioned grade will be determined by your own willingness and ability. It is recognized that in point of aptitude for military service by reason not only of your natural ability but of your education, many of you are suitable officer material.

It was believed that you would want a straightforward presentation of this new proposal by the government, and therefore the explanation of the plan behind the questionnaire has been made as simply as possible.

It is not necessary for me to appeal to the loyalty of those who are loyal.

If there are any questions in your minds with regard to the policy or to the questionnaire, we will try to answer them during our stay here at the Center.

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR SELECTIVE SERVICE

Every Nisei is checked with the War Department and if his records are acceptable, the Local Selective Service Board is notified of his acceptability for service. The local board then notifies the registrant of his change in classification. The registrant must appeal within 10 days if he wishes to do so. When the local board is in need of these registrants, they are to send their names together with their records to the Arizona State Selective Service Board in care of Sergeant Porter in Phoenix. Hereafter, all preinduction physical notices should be received by the individual through the project from Sergeant Porter. Many times the preinduction physical notice has been received before the classification notice. In such cases, if the registrant feels that there is a real need for deferment, he must notify us immediately. These persons will be given the physical examination but induction will not be completed if they intend to appeal. However, according to State Selective Service Headquarters in Phoenix, it seems that it would be a most unusual circumstance, wherein an evacuee will be placed in a deferred classification by either the local board or by the board of appeal as long as he resides in the WRA center.

According to the present plan, the first preinduction physical examination will be taken at the Poston Hospital on or about March 19. At that time about 200 men will be examined. If the person passes his physical examination, he is immediately given a number and placed in the Army Reserve, subject to call after 21 days. The time for induction is not known. It may be after 21 days or many months later. Present plans are to induct all at Fort Douglas, Utah.

At the present, the registrants are permitted to go out to relocate. This holds true even in cases where the registrant has received his preinduction physical notice. However, these individuals must notify the Selective Service Advisory Committee of their intention. This is true also in cases where an individual wishes to appeal his classification. In all cases the registrant should write to the local board explaining his case in detail. No one on the project is eligible for job deferment. On the outside, not many industries are draft deferable, outside of agriculture. Evacuees engaged in farming must request reclassification for deferment from the local board in the county in which he is farming. If dealing with the local board is not satisfactory, he may contact the County Agricultural War Board which acts in an advisory capacity. No specific length of time engaged in farming is required and a new farmer may be eligible for deferment, provided he was already on the farm engaged in farm production. The registrant must be regularly engaged in agricultural occupation. Production of 16 war units are generally required for deferment. The products and commodities which constitute a war unit can be obtained from the advisory committee. However, each Local Selective Service Board might have slight variations in the above interpretation.

All registrants must keep their local boards informed of any change in address. Especially is this true of those who have relocated. Registrants must also notify their boards whenever there is a change in their dependency status.

An advisory board has been set up in each of the three units. They will help any registrants who have questions regarding selective service. The board in Unit I consists of Seichi Nomura, Unit Administrator, Tom Sakai, Block Managers' Supervisor, Mieki Hayano, Education Department, Tom T. Sakai, Councilman, and John Hunter, Relocation Adviser. The office is located in the Block Managers' Supervisor's office Unit I.

The board in Unit II consists of Kenji Uyeno, Unit Administrator, John Kubota, Block Managers' Supervisor, S. G. Sakamoto, Council Chairman, Kazuo Ikeda, Education Department and Charles Olds, Relocation Adviser. The office is located in the Unit II Administrator's office.

The board in Unit III consists of Gerald Wumino, Unit Administrator, Jay Nishida, Block Managers' Supervisor, Vernon Olson, Education Department, Jimmy Takeshima, Council Chairman, and Murray Stebbins, Relocation Adviser. The office is located in the Unit III Administrator's office.

James D. Crawford
Relocation Program Officer