

H1.37

67/14  
C



*Inductive*

Answers by Lt. William L. Tracy unless otherwise indicated

1. a. Is this registration of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and the Japanese national residents of Relocation Centers also applicable to Japanese residing outside of Relocation Centers?
- b. How about students?
2. I am willing to do my share for this country in agricultural industries. As agriculture is just as essential as bearing arms, will we be drafted for service if we left voluntarily to do such labor?
3. Does this sign-up of volunteers and registration infer that the Army want us to hold up the resettlement program at the present time?
4. What will happen to the individuals between the ages of 17 and 38 who answer Question 27--"Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?" and Question 28--"Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?" in the negative? Will they be separated from the other Japanese?
1. a. Yes. This is applicable to all Japanese American citizens throughout the nation. They may go to their draft boards. They may obtain the same forms that will be submitted here and at other Relocation Centers and be treated exactly in the same manner as any other Americans by the Selective Service Board.
- b. Students also will be treated exactly in the same manner as other American citizens.
2. You would be the same as any other American. Agriculture has been placed on the deferred list.
3. No. It is merely a statement to you that the Army of the United States is open to you and welcomes you into it and you may be taken into it as any other citizen.
4. In the first place I think it is perfectly obvious that it is impossible to say what will happen to someone who answers this in the negative.

In reference to the questions in Form 504A, "Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry," a Japanese American citizen can answer that question in any way his heart desires. We have definite instructions not at any time to put any words into your mouth in regard to that answer. You may answer it in a qualified manner. You may answer "yes" or "no" or qualify the answer if you wish.

(Questions 27 and 28 will be filled out in private in a separate room with either one of the 3 sergeants or myself.



4.

4. (continued)

Once you have answered those last two questions and have put your signature on the bottom of the form, the form is then sent to Washington and no one sees it except the military personnel.

5. When you say we can give a qualified answer to those two questions I could say, for instance, "Yes, but I have 5 children, what do I do?"

5. You will be treated as any other American with 5 children. At present we are not taking anybody with 5 children.

You have the possibility of 3 answers—"yes," "no," or the reasons why "yes" or "no."

6. Specifically, when will the actual drafting begin? Up to now we have been considering only volunteers.

6. Those who volunteer for the combat team will be called within about 30 to 60 days. Actual drafting goes back to our Selective Service Boards. The report that comes back from Washington goes to the boards. They will operate the same all over the United States.

7. To many of us the military organization is a vague concept. What specifically is a combat team? In what way is it broken down?

7. A combat team is an individual unit self-sufficient in itself. It is a term used, I believe, only in our Army. It could be sent out on a mission. Its size would perhaps depend on the size of the mission. It would consist, roughly speaking, of Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, Medical Detachment. Those are almost a necessity to a combat team. Naturally, there are other elements—whatever the nature of the mission requires. It is a large unit.

8. What is defined as a dependent? Who is a dependent? When is a dependent?

8. Class A dependents are wife and children. Class B dependents are parents, brothers and sisters

(Sergeant Condon)—

Dependent A. As a private's pay is \$50 a month, if he happens to have a wife, \$22 of that \$50 is given towards his wife's support and the Government gives a grant of \$28 a month, making a total of \$50 for the wife, and the private's pay increases to \$78 a month. If that private has children he will receive \$12 a month for the first child and \$10 a month for each additional child. Dependency of the wife is not investigated. Proof of marriage—a marriage certificate—is all that is necessary.



8.

8. (continued)

DependentsB—actual dependency is investigated by the Army, normally through the Red Cross. Allotments vary on the question of how much support the soldier gave. Parents can receive \$35 per month. Brothers and sisters can also receive up to \$25.

The allotment for wives is given up to the rank or grade of buck Sergeant—3 stripes. After that, Staff Sergeant and up to Master Sergeant no dependency of children is allowed. If his wife is with him at the Post \$34.50 in addition to his \$78 pay is allowed. Technical Sergeant \$96, First Sergeant \$110, Master Sergeant \$138 pay.

9.a. Will the United States Government recognize those citizens who have dual citizenship and had their education in Japan? Should they expatriate will they be considered and treated similarly as any other enemy aliens?

9.a. In the first place they are citizens and as citizens of Japanese ancestry they would fill out Form 304A. They could answer that in a truthful way. As for the second part of that question, I don't know.

b. Will the fact that such an individual had his education in Japan make any difference to the Army?

b. I don't think it will make any difference to the Army. But of course I'm only a First Lieutenant. I'm simply here to help you in every way I can. I cannot prophesize that. You can understand, I'm sure.

10. Will the Nisei students now in college be allowed to continue their schooling under the Military Reserves as is being carried out throughout the country?

10. I believe that they will be. But let me read you the answer to one of the three questions which were submitted to Washington—"Will qualified enlistees have an opportunity to enter the Military College Training School?"—"If inducted, the possibility exists as in the case of every qualified American soldier of being sent to college after the basic training to take certain courses. This will probably occur in very few cases.

11. What assurance do we have of retaining our American citizenship after the War or in the future if we volunteer or are drafted?

11. As he is a native citizen and is a citizen now, if he goes into the combat team or is inducted into the armed forces, I don't think there is any doubt that he will continue to be an American citizen that anybody will be proud to shake hands with.



12. Do men in the United States Army Reserves have to fill out the questionnaire?
13. What is the status of a Nisei volunteer whose father is now in Internment Camp?
14. With reference to the questions in the "Topaz Times" regarding choice of battalions in case of the draft--will they send us to the Japanese combat unit or disperse us among the other branches of the Army?
15. If and when we wait for the draft, does it mean that we are sent only to the general American Army and not into this Japanese unit?
16. An answer was given regarding travel privileges for enlistees--"Yes. Except that return to the evacuated area will not be permitted except on authorization of the Western Defense Command. Permits for temporary visits will be granted automatically to Japanese soldiers in uniform." Is this a change in policy? Heretofore we have heard of cases of soldiers who wanted to visit California and experienced difficulty in obtaining permits.
17. In view of the present movement in California to take over personal property of the evacuees (personal property referring mainly to agricultural equipment), will the Government protect the evacuees, both alien and citizen, from such loss of property? The inference is that at the time of evacuation a lot of people had to sell so rapidly they lost good value of property sold. For example, a new \$150 refrigerator was sold for \$15.
12. Yes. Everyone here at the Center fills out the questionnaire.
13. I don't believe that has any bearing. He will be taken completely on his face value.
14. If he is not among the volunteers I don't think he will be put into the Japanese combat unit, if there/ enough volunteers to fully complete the quota. For any man who is drafted the answer and the only answer is that he will go into the Army on the same basis as any other American soldier.
15. Yes. It depends on how far the formation of the combat team has progressed up to that certain point.  
  
(Major Marshall)--If the team is filled they will be put in through the rest of the Army.
16. I cannot tell you whether that is a change in policy. I can tell you positively that permits for visits will be granted automatically to Japanese American soldiers in uniform.
17. In the first place this is not a question for the War Department to answer. It is not within our ken. In answer to that question let me read Question 23--"Has the War Department considered compensation for damages and losses due to evacuation?" The reply has been received from Washington--"The War Department is not considering compensation for losses due to evacuation. This question is probably one for ultimate determination by Congress."



18. Supposing that Congress does pass legislation granting damages, does an enlistee have the right to claim damages while in service or does he lose the right to claim damages?  
18. An enlistee in the Army has the same rights in civil suits as before.
19. A Japanese girl was born in Canada. What is the status of a person born outside the United States and not in Japan? She is a British subject. If she answers Question 28 in the affirmative she would lose her rights to British citizenship.  
19. She should not fill out the usual form. She does not come under this plan. She could become a naturalized citizen of America.
20. In view of the fact that an affirmative answer to Question 28 will cause an Issei to forfeit all of his rights as a Japanese citizen, is it possible or intended that he will be accepted as an American citizen providing he fulfills the qualifications necessary for any Caucasians to do so? Most of the Isseis are loyal to the United States. However, such an answer would make them, "A man without a country."  
20. I can give you the answer that Mr. Ernst received this afternoon in reply to that question. I wired to Washington on it and did not receive a satisfactory answer and found out today that that man had left four days ago. Mr. Ernst took the trouble to telephone about it and he has the answer back--"Qualified answers to Questions 27 and 28 are permissible on Form 128A. Qualifications may be anything that the applicant wishes to say."
21. Question 8 in the "Topaz Times" states ~~is open to all~~ Will any other branches of the service, other than the ones mentioned (Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, Medical personnel) be open? If not, why? The answer states in part, "For the present we are seeking volunteers for the combat team only. In the event that others are taken into the Army under the Selective Service, all other branches of the service are open, the same as they are to all American soldiers." Does this answer imply that there will be Japanese units for other branches? When the draft comes will the draftee be able to enter other services besides those four mentioned?  
21. Any branch of the service that the Army sees fit put him in. He can express his preference and then it is entirely up to the qualifying board. Outside the combat team the whole Army is open.
22. Why were Nisei classified as 4C? Can they obtain a defense job with this classification? What happens to the 4C?  
22. Because no clear-cut policy for utilizing their services in the Army had been adopted? 4C is nullified. 4C is forgotten.



23. Referring to Question 27, does an affirmative answer automatically mean that he volunteers at that time?
24. In the case of answering "no" to Question 27 and "yes" to Question 28, how does the War Department interpret it with regard to one's loyalty?
25. What will the status be of an individual who was rejected, put in 1B, and has not yet received reclassification from the local board?
26. How long a period of training will be given to each member of the combat team before he is sent into actual combat duty?
27. Must we volunteer at the time of registration or can we volunteer at a later date? Can the volunteering be effected after the mission leaves?
28. Can you change your mind as to volunteering?
29. Talking about the quota for the combat team. There is no quota for the combat team. The question is, what is the size of a combat team?
30. Will my wife and children be considered as dependents while they remain in this Relocation Center?
31. Why does the Army ask for volunteers? Is this because of shortage of man-power or to prove our loyalty? Didn't we prove our loyalty by evacuating?
23. A man answering this question in the affirmative answers from the standpoint of a loyal American citizen. He will be asked to fill out another form which is an application for voluntary induction into the Army.
24. One can answer in any way his heart feels--"yes," "no," or qualified.
25. The answer is up to the Selective Service Board.
26. Major Marshall says it probably would be 8 months to a year.
27. Can volunteering be effected after the team leaves? No, I don't believe it can. It will be handled by Selective Service. You most certainly can at any time before the team leaves.
28. If you are not sure about volunteering you can volunteer a week and a half later. About renigging on the paper, be careful--I might send it in tomorrow's mail.
29. The size is a matter of military secrecy. Armies today do not give out figures. It might be between 2,000 to 6,000 that a self-sustaining unit could consist of. It is elastic.
30. Your wife and children will be dependents. They are Class A dependents.
31. You have proved your loyalty. You proved "good scouts" by evacuating. There are 10,000,000 men in the Army--there is not much of a shortage. You are being given the opportunity to volunteer because that right was taken away. Now it has been decided to take loyal Japanese Americans into the army.



32. What assurance have we that our parents will not be deported after the War? Is there any assurance?
32. I can't answer that.
33. Will this new program permit opening up of colleges such as Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology to Japanese Americans for further education? At the present time these first-rate colleges have been closed to the Nisei.
33. Once more, that is a question not within the ken of the War Department. The Major says the War Department is at the present time using its influence to open up colleges to the Nisei.
34. Will all officers in the special combat forces be Nisei?
34. It is the intention that all officers will be Japanese Americans. The reason that higher officers--majors and colonels--will be Caucasians is that no major or colonel Japanese Americans with the training to take those positions at this time. Later captains will be pushed up. It is the intention of the War Department to use Japanese Americans entirely for first and second lieutenants.
35. Will it be compulsory for those Japanese Americans already in the armed forces to become attached to the "new" battalion?
35. It will not be compulsory that they join.  
(Major Marshall)--"They can join if they want to."
36. This present proclamation states that we are being granted privileges of a citizen. Then why, if we are asked to make the ultimate sacrifice as a citizen, are we barred from California? If we are not to be trusted, how can we be expected to make such a sacrifice?
36. At the present time it is thought by the commanding general of the Western Defense Command that for certain strategic purposes it is unwise for you to go back to California. It has absolutely nothing to do with your loyalty. The rest of the United States is opened up to you.
37. Some of the fellows have already been physically examined by the Army. Will all persons have to go through another examination even if they have already been classified--for instance into 4F?
37. Everybody who volunteers or goes into the Army will be examined because his condition could have changed in the time that elapsed.
38. What does "wherever ordered" in Question 27--"combat duty, wherever ordered," mean?
38. It is a military term. It is not put in as a trick phrase. When we go into the Army we'll go wherever they tell us to go.
39. One of the questions we have to answer is regarding 5 references. When we list 5 references, how much do we impose upon these individuals? Will the F.B.I. check up on them?
39. I can't answer that. The 5 references that the War Department has mentioned are 5 people who knew you before you were evacuated--Caucasians if possible--and definite addresses. I don't believe they will be investigated.



40. Is there any possibility of the War Department changing its mind again?

41. Can you describe the induction process?

40. The Major says it has taken a year and a half to make up its mind. I think they'll stick with it now for a while. I'm sure that they won't change their minds.

41. (Sergeant Luke Rogers)--I'll make it very brief. I could take several hours to describe it. It lasts in most cases about two days before you finally are set and ready to go.

Briefly, with a few minor changes such as the physical examination and then a furlough after you've been inducted, you report to the Selective Service Board here in Fillmore County, then to the Army Reception Center at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City.

Previously, you didn't know whether you were going to be home or in some camp a hundred miles away when you started out in the morning. In most cases today, I think in every case, you are approved by an Army doctor first. You know definitely whether or not you are to be inducted.

Your report to the camp 100 to 300 fellows on the train. As you leave the train you run off the train and are very quickly assigned to a company. In most cases now that will be to wooden barracks. The routine is not necessarily hard and fast.

You may see the pictures first on military courtesy, after which you'll be able to recognize an officer and be sure to salute him.

Army routine--you go to the processing building where you get your first picture of army efficiency. Your first step is an interview which includes a short talk on insurance, which is a cheap protective insurance for your people.--\$10,000.

The next step is an interview where specialized men, usually from the personnel field, go over your entire history and put it on a card, Form 20,



41. (continued)

41. (continued)

to try to decide what job in the Army you'll be able to do best. Their purpose is to try to classify you in the best job for you in the Army.

Before that there's an I.Q. test which includes simple arithmetic, spelling, vocabulary and playing with boxes--squares.

Next comes "chow," I guess. You go along a line in cafeteria style. Only you don't pick anything up. The food is thrown at you.

The next step in the processing building you report to the other side of the building. Some places give you shots first and others after you get your uniforms.

You'll hear them yell, "Watch out for the hook!" and you'll wonder what it is. Even buck privates who have been in the Army for a day or two yell it to the new inductees as if they were veterans.

Uniforms--first they take great pains to measure you in the Army. They have every size so they might as well give you the right size. You can't tell the fitter what size you wear. You go along the line with a duffle bag and throw everything in there.

You go to the end of the line and try this and that on. You probably don't think the pants will fit you. But it doesn't help too much to argue with those fellows. That is the uniform as you get it. Complete outfit. The equipment is fine. United States soldiers are the best equipped in the world.

Then you get 3 shots--vaccination in the right arm. The other 2, the trouble is mostly psychological.

You go back to your company and wait for two or three days.

The average soldier who goes doesn't know whether he'll be sent north, east, south, west, or anywhere.



41. (continued)

42. What are the chances of the girls in joining the WAACs?

43. Are they given aptitude tests? Will education be taken into consideration?

44. Is there a colored combat team set up for the same reason as the Japanese American combat team?

45. Will answering the questionnaire affect our resettlement?

46. How different is registration from the volunteering aspect. Which is compulsory and which is not compulsory.

47. Maybe at this time we might ask Lt. Tracy to give a brief description of the registration we must go through--first, what the male citizen must undergo, and the female citizens must undergo.

41. (continued)

Training camps are mostly in the South. The training camp where you're going will be Camp Shelby, the site for the combat team.

Pay day is the last day of the month.

42. That one has been answered. Not at the present time. However, this matter is under consideration and a decision will be rendered at a later date.

43. The classification being used in the United States Army--they're sticking to it absolutely. They're trying to fit the square peg into the square hole. Complete thought is being given to a man's qualifications.

44. There is no colored combat team in this present Army setup.

45. Answering the questionnaire is merely a statement of a United States citizen and will not affect you in any way except favorably.

46. The registration as a whole is advised for all. Volunteering is just what the word "volunteer" implies. If a person wants to volunteer they do.

47. The male citizens will fill out Form 304A, "Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry." Also, Form 126A, very similar to the form filled out previously. In addition to that Form 165 for voluntary induction if he wishes, and with that another short form that transfers him from his board to the local board here. In addition to that, Form 26.

If you wish me to go over this Form 304A there are 28 questions here. I will mention that 7 or 8 were picked out and given in the "Topaz Times" today as a means of helping you answer the questions.



47. (continued)

47. (continued)

Form 304A

- 1.(a). Alias, Nickname or adopted name of parents
2. Local selective service board. Bring your registration card with you.
4. Present address. Central Utah Project. Be sure to give Block No.
10. Mother's Name. Maiden name whenever possible.
11. Relatives in the United States. Give parents, children, brothers and sisters. But not under 17.
13. Education. Other schooling-- correspondence or vocational schools. Those which you do not ordinarily attend.
14. Foreign travel. Give dates. If you went by ocean, the name of the ship. If you can't remember, put "by ship."
15. Employment. 1935 to date.
17. Membership in organizations. Considered important.
20. List five references, other than relatives or former employers. 5 Caucasians before Assembly Center if possible.
22. Give details on any foreign investments. A Japanese company incorporated in the United States is a U. S. corporation.
25. To the best of your knowledge, was your birth ever registered with any Japanese governmental agency for the purpose of establishing a claim to Japanese citizenship? Answer "yes," "no," or "don't know."



47. (continued)

48. If one answers "yes" to Question 27 but does not wish to volunteer, what qualifying phrase should he use? What is the proper answer for one who wishes to serve but does not want to volunteer at this time?
49. How long is the period of service for one who "joins up?"
50. Are Japanese American nurses being accepted by the Army and do they get a commissioned rank?

47. (continued)

Form 504A

27. Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?
28. Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?

It is only fair to mention at this time the Note at the bottom of the form because it appears on all civil service papers, on Selective Service questionnaire etc.

"NOTE. --Any person who knowingly and wilfully falsifies or conceals a material fact or makes a false or fraudulent statement or representation in any matter within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States is liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or 10 years' imprisonment, or both."

48. That is merely the answer of a loyal American citizen and if he wishes to go ahead with volunteering it's up to him.

Tomorrow, when you get to Questions 27 and 28, you can come into the private interview room and talk about it. You can qualify when you answer.

49. For the duration and 6 months thereafter.

50. I haven't got the authority to answer that. All I can say is that undoubtedly as time goes on they'll fit into the program because this is to include everyone.

The question, the Major said, is now under consideration.



51. Why were some of the Nisei soldiers discharged after Pearl Harbor?

51. That's not for me to say. I can't answer that definitely. Let me ask the Major.

The answer is, because the War Department up to that time had not formulated any clear-cut policy as to how to utilize your services, and it did take some time to formulate that policy. That action that was taken was deemed best throughout this country.

52. If the Japanese American WAAC's is formed, will it be attached to this Japanese American combat unit?

52. Our WAAC's now in the Army are proving themselves very useful typewriting, doing secretarial work and in other branches and turning out 100%. I don't think that there is any doubt that Japanese American girls going in as WAAC'S will be used in connection with this combat team.

53. Is the Government planning to segregate the loyals and disloyals regardless of family ties?

53. We're not here on that mission. It is not within our scope. It's a WRA question, I suppose.

54. Our legal residence is California. Through what Selective Service Board do we operate?

54. To expedite the matter it will probably be operated through the Fillmore Board here. Through the board in California or wherever you came from should be notified in order to keep their records and their quota straight. The board here will clear through them.

55. For a person 5 feet 5 inches tall, what is the accepted weight?

55. About 130 pounds.

56. If this Japanese American combat team is to be a green unit, would they not need 1½ years of training?

56. The Major says it would be 8 months to a year for any new unit newly formed.

57. What is the reason the Nisei are not acceptable to the Marines, Navy and Air Corp?

57. At the present time the entrance of Japanese Americans into the Navy is definitely under advisement and I think I'm within my bounds when I add that I had the pleasure of listening to several of the high ranking officers of the Navy and it was a pleasure to hear their sincerity in working every day for that end. It may happen any day.

58. You speak of Army insurance. May this insurance be taken out in favor of our parents who are aliens? Will they receive the payment in cash?

58. Definitely yes.



63. (continued)

63. (continued)

that the WRA had been given the green light to go forward on the No. 1 policy, namely, re-Relocation.

When Mr. Dillon Myer returned to Washington on the first of December he ran into a holiday season, and more than that he ran into a lot of questions that had been given to Congress, all of which had the effect of slowing the inside tracks of relocation.

What we are now doing is to tie into what the Army is doing---a telescoped WRA schedule so that instead of dribbles we would like to see 450 or 500 go out. What we are trying to do now is to telescope and expedite on a mass wholesale basis rather than dribbles so that the real answer is---that the reason for this LSC and for this registration of everybody in the Center is to expedite the depopulation of Topaz.

64. What plan of public relations work is the Army contemplating so that the Japanese American citizens will be accepted back into the normal American community?

64. The working of legislation in the various states and the forming public opinion is not a matter of the War Department policy.

The War Department is doing everything it can. At the present time it has done everything it can within its realm to bring this plan to public attention to highlight it and form public opinion favorably toward Japanese Americans.

The Secretary of War's statement of January 28 was followed on February 1 by President Roosevelt's statement. And there have been many things done by the Army to make public opinion favorable.

65. It is possible that some of us do have relatives who are serving the Japanese Government, many of whom we have never seen. How will they affect us?

65. They won't affect you more than anyone else.

66. Will the fact that a Nisei does not volunteer for service make him a disloyal American?

66. That's a matter of public opinion. I would say "no." That would not make him a disloyal American. There are many reasons of which we are not aware why he does not want to volunteer for the armed services.



59. What are the chances of our parents who have boys in the Army being classified as friendly aliens and to get the privileges of such?

60. The point is, is there any possibility of our parents, either as a whole or individually, to be classified as friendly aliens?

61. Is there a mechanized unit in the combat team?

62. Many people have heard of practices of friends being discriminated against within the Army. For instance, one Japanese American soldier embarking to some point had unknown had his camera confiscated from him while his fellow Caucasian buddies did not. Will similar discriminations also be shown our soldiers who join from now on?

63. What is Form 128 being filled out at this time?

59. One slant on that--it will be done by the WRA. The WRA will make all families of soldiers special cases of Project interest to the Project Director and his staff. This will mean health and protection to the families while they remain at the Center and in the event they wish to leave, priorities of employment and every possible assistance in relocation, including cash drafts when necessary.

60. It is a WRA question. I wish I could give you an answer.

61. That is a matter of military policy. Within a large combat team it is very likely that there will be a mechanized unit--tanks, etc. Also, a motorized unit of all kinds in such a team.

62. It has certainly not been the policy of the Army to discriminate against American soldiers of any race. Where discrimination has occurred it has occurred due to the stupidity or ignorance on the part of individuals.

In a period of great expansion the Army cannot take into account acts of separate individuals. The best corrective is to develop a line of policy which will show the individual what is wanted by his government. That is what is being done. The present course is a direct rebuff to any who have discriminated against soldiers of Japanese blood.

63. Form 126A which goes in with Form 304A is another check up for the Form 126 that went through. I'm not sure of that. It has nothing to do with our Statement of American Citizen of Japanese Ancestry.

(Mr. Charles F. Ernst)---I'll take a chance on that. I'm not quite so bound as the members of the military. I could be wrong--they can't be.

When I came back from Salt Lake I gave the "Times" a report of that meeting that on the 21st of November



67. What happens to soldiers with a medical discharge.
67. The Major states that if the special reasons for the medical discharge still exists, they would probably not be taken back.

Lieutenant Tracy--"I believe that there is one question here that was not answered in the 28 the other day. All three questions will be answered in the "Topaz Times" tomorrow afternoon."



By the resolution of residents of Block #27 at the meeting of July 12, 1943, following points are requested to be answered officially-----

1. IN CASE A CITIZEN'S ANSWER TO THE QUESTION 27 and 28 WAS "NO"

- (a) Even husband and wife or parents and children are to be separated?
- (b) Can a citizen be treated as an enemy alien and live together with ISSEI by answering "Yes" on the questionair for alien residents?
- (c) If a citizen can not be treated as an enemy alien, can an issei husband live together with his nisei wife by applying for repatriation when the nisei wife's answer could not be changed for "Yes"?

2. Will applications for repatriation be accepted in order that all family members, relatives and friends can get together joining to those who cannot change their answers from no-no to yes-yes?

七月十二日ブロック会議決議=依ッテ下記ノ諸点=對シ  
公式回答ヲ要請スルモノナリ

一、日系市民ノ申答書=對スル 27. 28. 條ノ回答ガ NO-NO  
デアル場合=於テ

(A) 夫ト妻 或ハ親ト子ト雖モ離別セシメルカ?

(B) 二世ガ一世同様ニ倣サレ、一世ニ對スル  
申答書ノ 28 條ハ "YES" ト回答スルコトニ依リ  
一世ト共ニ住ミ得ルカ?

(C) 日系市民ガ一世同様ニ倣サレザル場合  
一世ノ夫ガ帰国出願スルコトニ依リニ世  
ノ妻ト共ニ住ミ得ルカ (妻ノ回答ガ NO NO ニテ  
YES YES = 変更スル意志ナキ場合)

二、夫婦親族 或ハ友人共ニ住マントシ 帰国出願スルトキ  
ソレヲ受付ケルカ?

K. Tanaka



The following questions were asked by individual Councilmen to be clarified by Mr. Ernst:

1. If the wife of a U. S. soldier answered "no" to questions 27 and 28, what will happen? Will she be segregated?
2. A person who went out on indefinite leave wants to come back into the center. What chance has he?
3. Will the segregation people get packing boxes this time?
4. Will a Nisei wife who answered "no" to question 27 and "yes" to question 28 be segregated?
5. In one family, the wife signed for repatriation, and the husband has not signed anything yet, but he will repatriate later on. The daughter, who is a Nisei, answered "no" to question 27 and answered question 28 as follows: "Signed for repatriation." The son, who is a Nisei, answered "no" to questions 27 and 28. This family would like to know if they will be segregated at the same time or be segregated individually.
6. A Nisei wife signed "no" to questions 27 and 28, and her husband is an Issei. In order for the wife and husband to get together, has he a chance if he signed for repatriation now? Can they get together?
7. Would like to get clarification of the date of June 1. Will a person who signed for repatriation after that date be able to go with the group who signed before that date?
8. How soon can the hearings be held?
9. Right now, boys over 17 years of age can get drafted. What is the status of the parents' right over this? Has the parents anything to say?
10. If an alien evacuee relocates and gets into some kind of court trouble, what protection will he have? If he cannot sue anyone in court during the war? And by whom?
11. Can a person with dual citizenship express his choice of citizenship if he or she is over 21 years of age?
12. Is there going to be a change in the alien status after segregation to those who will not be segregated?
13. Husband is Issei and his wife is Nisei and did not sign the questions at all. She was called about three times, but did not go to the office. They have two small children. They would like to know if the wife and children will be taken away and the husband is to remain here.
14. The parents signed "yes", and they have a son and daughter over 17 years of age who signed "no" to questions 27 and 28, and they would like to know if they will be separated. If possible, they would like to be together.



15. A husband, who is an Issei, has a wife, who is a Nisei, who answered "no" to questions 27 and 28. They have very small children. They would like to stay together somehow.
16. Parents and the son applied for repatriation, but the son's wife signed "yes." Will she be left here all alone?
17. A wife of a Nisei soldier answered "no" and will be segregated. If her husband is dead, will she get financial compensation?
18. Are sick people and pregnant mothers allowed to leave later when their condition improves?



ARMY REGISTRATION

January 30.

Weekly report: Reactions mixed. More interest in opportunity for employment in war industries.

February 5.

Teletype: General desire to prove loyalty with clarification awaited on (1) why a separate unit is necessary and (2) will allotment and allowance act apply to their dependents.

February 6.

Editorial, Topaz Times: Volunteers will make a great sacrifice to prove that most of the group they represent are loyal. But segregation, in spite of its propaganda value, is alien to the democratic principles. The hope expressed that the plan might be modified "to remove the onus of segregation from a group of American citizens."

February 13.

Registration began.

February 20.

Weekly report: Out of alien-kibel group came definite move for repatriation, and nearly 300 persons, counting all members of family group, had applied.

February 13.

Weekly report: Program has served to reveal the many differences of opinion of residents and the many degrees of concern and insecurity in respect to the future of themselves and their children.

~~March 6.~~

Weekly report: Lt. Deane discussed WAC with women. Volunteers for combat unit organized and put out pamphlet entitled "Volunteers for Victory."