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February 19, 1943

Mr. James H. Terry
Project Attorney
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Jim:

I am glad to have your confidential letter of February 15 giving me an interim report on the progress of the military registration. Mr. Bennett has kept Mr. Myer closely informed, and I have been in touch with Mr. Myer, so that I have known about the facts stated in your letter.

I believe your letter was written at a low point -- I hope it will turn out to be the lowest point -- in the registration. The situation did look bad at Gila and in one or two other places for a while. My present impression is that it look much more encouraging now at all the centers.

The other day Mr. Myer and I had lunch with Colonel Scobey and Lieutenant Hughes, and they told us of their visit to Gila.

Mr. Myer, by the way, has called a special staff meeting for early this afternoon. I believe he intends to give the staff members a summary of the latest developments at all the centers on progress in the military registration.

I gather that the facts summarized in the first half of your page 3 are already outdated. Mr. Myer told me that he authorized Mr. Bennett to move directly in segregating those who are actively interfering with the registration, and has waived the requirement that the facts in each such case be submitted to Washington for review, during this period. I understand that some 25 people, roughly half of them aliens, have already been transferred for internment or to Moab. We have intended all along to authorize prompt action by telephone where such action is required because of special considerations. It is only in the usual process of segregation that individual case review in Washington seems clearly desirable and is to be required -- as I understand it. A confidential Administrative Instruction on this subject has just been approved by the Director and will be available to the Project Directors and the Project Attorneys very soon.

I have noted the circumstances under which your special opinion of February 14 was issued, and I appreciate the entire situation.

Of course I recognize the unavoidable delay in connection with the current weekly report. I am proud of the way all of the Project Attorneys are measuring up to the exacting demands of the current registration.

Sincerely,

/s/ Philip M. Glick

CONFIDENTIAL

Feb. 24, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 17, concerning developments on February 16 at the Gila Relocation Center.

I appreciate your sending this information to me. However, I was fully apprised of the action by the Project Director prior to the time it was taken and had personally approved his getting in touch with your office at Phoenix.

The way the whole matter was handled both by the project officials and the Federal Bureau of Investigation pleases me very much.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ D. S. Myer
Director

CONFIDENTIAL

Feb. 17, 1943

Mr. D. S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
822 Barr Building
910 17th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

I thought you would be interested in information received concerning a disruption existing at the War Relocation Center at Rivers, Arizona.

I have been informed that representatives of the War Department are presently at the War Relocation Center at Rivers, Arizona, endeavoring to register and enlist loyal Japanese for service in the United States Army. On February 15, 1943, approximately seventy per cent of the Japanese who were contacted refused to sign the loyalty pledge and it has been determined that for the past few days fifteen Japanese aliens in this particular camp have been discouraging these individuals to sign the loyalty pledge and have also persuaded the parents of these individuals to threaten to commit suicide if they enlist in the United States Army.

The representatives of the War Department and the Camp Director are desirous that the registration continue and have advised that they are of the opinion that the removal of these fifteen Japanese aliens would solve the present difficulty.

These facts have been discussed with the United States Attorney at Phoenix, Arizona who has authorized an emergency apprehension of the fifteen Japanese aliens and accordingly these individuals will be taken into Federal custody on February 16, 1943, and removed to Phoenix, Arizona, where they will be released to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John Edgar Hoover
Director

CONFIDENTIAL

March 27, 1943

Mr. James H. Terry
Project Attorney
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Jim:

A few miscellaneous matters. The first had to do with your February 14 memorandum to the Project Director concluding that a negative answer to question 28, not coupled with the request for repatriation, is a treasonable act. We find that this conclusion is doubtful, since the crime of treason requires an overt act of levying war against the United States or adhering to our enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Mere attitudes or expressions of sympathy with the enemies' cause are not sufficient to support a conviction.

I know that you would have written your opinion differently if you had not been under such pressure to shoot from the hip. Perhaps you have already noted that your conclusion was too broad and advised Mr. Bennett accordingly. If not, it would be a good idea for you to do so in view of the fact that the particular conclusion expressed in your opinion was publicized in the News-Courier. Whether or not any statement should be made public can be left up to Mr. Bennett.

The second point - a minor one. Will you ask your secretary to do a little more paragraphing in your weekly reports. It is much easier to follow the text and refer back to particular items if the different subjects are separately paragraphed. I have been meaning to mention this for some time but since it was not very important it has slipped my mind. If you will look at your report of March 13 I think you will see what I mean.

Sincerely,

/s/ Philip M. Glick
Solicitor

CONFIDENTIAL

February 19, 1943

Dear Mr. Ennis:

Reference is made to my conference of February 17, 1943 with Mr. Cooley at which Lieutenant William Consodine and Lieutenant Joseph D. Hughes were present. During the conference certain aspects of the War Department's recruiting program in the War Relocation centers were discussed, and, in particular, the difficulties which had been encountered at Gila River Relocation Center were mentioned. Mr. Cooley was informed that 28 evacuees had been removed from the center by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, upon instruction from the Project Director, and that 14 evacuees, all aliens, were not confined in the United States jail at Phoenix, Arizona.

This is to confirm the understanding that was reached with Mr. Cooley that all possible steps will be taken to prosecute those individuals, and, in particular, those guilty of hindering and impeding recruitments for the Armed Forces.

It will be appreciated if you would keep me currently advised of all developments pertaining to this case, and you may be assured of the full cooperation of the War Department in that connection.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

WILLIAM P. SCOBEEY
Colonel, G. S.
Executive

Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director
Alien Enemy Control Unit
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

COPY

14 February 1944

Selective Service 214

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)

CONFIDENTIAL

May 10, 1943

* 7.00

UNITED STATES NAVAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
Eleventh Naval District

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE TOPICAL STUDY MEMORANDUM
B-7-0

REGISTRATION OF JAPANESE AT RELOCATION CENTERS
WITHIN THE ELEVENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

Registration of all Japanese above the age of seventeen years was carried out during the months of February and March within the relocation centers at Rivers and Poston, Arizona. Its purpose was to enroll volunteers for the all-Nisei combat unit; to ascertain the loyalty of registrants insofar as such could be determined by their own declaration; and to obtain knowledge of the number of Japanese males who may be available for selective service. It is understood that American-born girls as well as alien men and women over seventeen years of age were registered at this time for leave clearance. Individuals not available for military service are to be considered for employment in agriculture or in other useful pursuits outside the relocation centers.

GILA RIVER WAR RELOCATION CENTER, RIVERS, ARIZONA

At the Gila River Center, the first phase of registration had as its purpose the enrollment of volunteers for the United States Army. On February 6, 1943, a "team" composed of an Army Captain, and three non-commissioned officers, one a NISEI, arrived at Gila River to acquaint the Camp Administration with their plan of procedure.

Two days later, February 8th, a meeting of all camp leaders was called. In the presence of block managers, community councilors and other Japanese leaders, the registration program was outlined by the Army "team" and various officials of the camp administration. On February 9th, an open meeting was held at each of the two camps, Canal and Butte. At this time the plan was again set forth in detail by the officer in charge of the Army registration group and following his address a question and answer period was thrown open to the audience. The meetings were quiet and orderly.

On February 10th, camp officials called a meeting of the ISSEI, in order that parents might be made fully cognizant of the plan for registration of their sons for voluntary induction into the Army. Inasmuch as there are many Issei whose knowledge of English is extremely limited, it appeared advisable to conduct the meeting largely in Japanese. The principal speaker was an Army Sergeant of Japanese descent, who addressed the group in Japanese

but because of his lack of facility in that language he soon became the target of hecklers who tried to ridicule him by means of their superior knowledge. The meeting became more and more disorderly, as the hecklers were encouraged by frequent shouts of "Banzai," by one Mizuno, Akira, an alien, formerly of Stockton, California. Dyo, Tsutomu, requested permission to ask a question, but having gained the floor, began a speech which resulted in the forced adjournment of the meeting. Speaking in Japanese, Dyo said that the evacuees ought not to fight for a country that did not trust them and had deprived them of their rights as citizens. At this point the Army Sergeant attempted to explain that he had no authority to comment on political matters, whereupon he was jeered and ridiculed to such a degree that the meeting was adjourned.

On February 11, 1943, special meetings were scheduled at Butte and Canal camps for the purpose of assisting Kibei in the registration. In the Butte meeting, which was held first, so much difficulty was experienced in attempting to maintain order that, again, a forced adjournment became necessary. The Kibei meeting which had been scheduled for the Canal unit was thereupon canceled.

War Relocation Authority officials called a meeting of camp leaders for February 12th. At this meeting the gravity of the situation was pointed out and leaders were informed that no further disorders would be tolerated. The Army Captain in charge of the registration informed the War Department of conditions encountered at Gila River and on February 13th, Colonel Scobie arrived to take charge of the registration. On that day an unauthorized meeting of Kibei was held in the hills back of Butte Camp. Fukumoto, Kameich a Kibei and leader of the Gila River Seinen Kai addressed the assemblage, stating, in effect, that the draft in World War #1 had been a failure and that young Japanese should not fill out the Army questionnaires. Confidential informants (B-2) stated that Fukumoto had been active in attempting to persuade young men to answer "No" to questions #27 and #28.

Question #27 asked if the registrant would be willing to fight anywhere against any enemy of the United States. Question #28 was worded as follows: "Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor, or any other foreign government, power, or organization?" On the questionnaires to be signed for leave clearance only, question #28 was modified to read: "Will you swear to abide by the laws of the United States and to take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States?"

Fukumoto, who is reported as having been highly emotional and violently pro-Japanese in his remarks, was forcibly removed and taken before Colonel Scobie who, it is understood, did not mince words in his denunciation of Fukumoto's behavior.

Registration appeared to have arrived at a standstill. According to information from another governmental agency, about seventy per cent of the male residents had answered "No" to questions #27 and #28, as of February 16, 1943.

On February 16th, fifteen Japanese aliens and thirteen Kibei, outstanding agitators who had been most active in attempting to influence registration, were removed from the camp. The aliens were interned at Lordsburg, New Mexico, and the Kibei were sent to Moab Relocation Center, Moab, Utah. It was reliably reported that, after the removal of this pro-Japanese group, evacuees were permitted to re-register. At that time the number answering "No" to questions #27 and #28 dropped to thirty per cent and no further trouble was experienced during the remainder of registration proceedings. It is understood that the War Relocation Authority kept a record of all persons who changed from their original declaration.

At the completion of registration, on March 10, 1943, one hundred one (101) Japanese-American male citizens and five (5) alines had volunteered for service in the combat unit. The five alms who volunteered are listed herewith:

1. Asaka, Harry Suekichi
Formerly of Pasadena, California.
2. Hadu, Sadayuki
Formerly of Santa Barbara, California.
3. Oishi, Alfred Junichiro
Formerly of El Monte, California.
4. Oishi, Gerald Jiro
Formerly of El Monte, California.
5. Ozawa, Harris Hayato
Formerly of Pasadena, California.

The files of the Eleventh Naval District reflect no derogatory information on any of these individuals.

Many individuals who are said to have been instrumental in influencing disloyal registrations are still residing at the center as only a handful of the worst agitators were removed. The following individuals are believed to be troublemakers who escaped removal because of a lack of evidence against them.

1. Nomura, Katsuyoshi, 24-14-C; born in Japan in 1898; entered the United States in 1918. Nomura, who builds models of Japanese warships with "Rising Sun" flags, is reported as having said, during the registration, that Issei and Nisei, alike, are all children of the Emperor. He desires immediate repatriation to Japan following the war and wishes never to return to the United States.
2. Sugai, Tomojiro, 24-3-D; born in Japan in 1884, and prior to the evacuation resided at Santa Maria, California. An informant of unknown reliability states that Sugai, a parolee, visited the parents of young Nisei in his block, on the night of February 16, 1943, and told them to advise their sons to register "No" on questions #27 and #28; not

to worry about answering "no" as there was nothing the government could do about it. Sugai's own sons, Francis and Kinji, both answered "No" to questions #27 and #28.

3. Ishinari, Genjo, 73-3-D; born in Japan in 1897 and prior to evacuation resided at Stockton, California. Informants of unknown reliability stated that Ishinari had advised many persons not to work in the camouflage net factory and to answer "No" to questions #27 and #28. He is alleged to have said that Japan has embarked on a sacred mission in the Orient and that he, himself, would gladly die for Japan. Ishinari is reliably reported as a troublemaker, gambler and strongly pro-Japanese.

Authorities stated that all residents of the Gila River Center over seventeen years of age had registered, with the exception of about one hundred thirty (130) individuals who were, for the most part aged aliens, ill, or ignorant of the time limit placed on registration. It was not believed that any who failed to register did so from any subversive motive.

Statistical record of registration at Gila River, Arizona:

Total Population	13,274
Total Aliens Registered	4,627
Total Male Citizens Registered	2,588
Total Female Citizens Registered	2,394
Total Registered	9,609
Total Male Citizens Answering "No" to #27	1,098
Total Male Citizens Answering "No" to #28	894
Total Female Citizens Answering "No" to #27	1,511
Total Female Citizens Answering "No" to #28	244
Total Aliens Answering "No" to #28	2
Per Cent Male Citizens Answering "Yes" on #27	57.6
Per Cent Male Citizens Answering "Yes" on #28	65.4
Per Cent Female Citizens Answering "Yes" on #27	36.9
Per Cent Female Citizens Answering "Yes" on #28	89.8
Per Cent Aliens Answering "Yes" on #28	99.9

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION CENTER, POSTON, ARIZONA

At the Colorado River War Relocation Center, registration of all residents above the age of seventeen years was begun on February 10, 1943, with the registration of male citizens. By February 24th, 3,321 individuals had been registered and of this number 236 volunteered for service in the all-Nisei combat unit before the so-called "volunteer registration" was closed.

Beginning March 1, 1943, female citizens and aliens were registered in an effort to determine their loyalties and their potential danger to the security of the United States if they were eventually released for outside employment. Before March

3rd, the date set for closing the registration period 3,168 female citizens and 5,855 Japanese aliens had signed the registration forms.

According to officials of the War Relocation Authority at Poston, the total registration, 12,344, represented 100 per cent of all persons over seventeen years of age within the center. The total population of the center, as of April 14, 1943, is reported as 17,132.

Registration of men who wished to volunteer for military service was accomplished by a "team" composed of one United States Army officer and three enlisted men, one of whom was a Nisei. Unit #3, Poston, was selected as the site of the first registration because of its relatively small population (approximately 5,000) and the fact that little or no anti-American agitation has taken place there. A prepared speech was ready by the Army officer in charge of registration procedure, after which daily meetings were held for question and answer periods. It is reported that the meetings were fairly well attended and were carried out in an orderly manner, interrupted only by an occasional sarcastic remark. Administration officials reported that no unauthorized mass meetings were held, although small groups gathered from time to time near the block mess halls and latrines to discuss questions #27 and #28.

fact

Block residents were required to report for registration by blocks, at a central booth in the Unit Administration Building. Registration of volunteers was accomplished by the Army "team." Officials reported that there was no evidence of agitation or of tampering with volunteers in the vicinity of the central booth. This was attributed to the isolation of registration booths, which were accessible only to registrants of a designated block which was undergoing registration at a specified time. A few guarded remarks, which probably were designed to shake the morale of prospective volunteers, were heard from time to time, but no actual difficulty was experienced.

Various informants stated that there was no evidence of interference on the part of Conscientious Objectors, of whom there are several among the Caucasians in the center, although it is believed that some of them may have been consulted privately.

Of the 236 volunteers at Poston, it is now reported that seven have requested withdrawal from Service. These persons are:

1. Hirata, Frank
2. Honda, Masami Joe
3. Manaka, Rinji
4. Nakamura, Yoshiyuki
5. Obata, Jack Shiro
6. Shinagawa, Shoroku Howard
7. Yoshida, Fred T.

A review of Eleventh Naval District files reflects no previous information on Hirata, Shinagawa, Obata or Honda.

1. Manaka, Rinji, is possibly identical with subject of 12ND

card #1262, dated July 28, 1937, in which one Manaka, Rinzi, age 24 years, was reported as having arrived from Japan as a steerage passenger on board the Asama Maru, June 3, 1937. Manaka gave his address as 471 Cortez Street, Monterey, California, and stated that he was a sardine fisherman and diver. Manaka, subject of the 12 ND card noted above, was met at the dock, on his arrival from Japan, by five well dressed Japanese who, he said, were his relatives.

2. Yoshida, Fred T., was listed in February 1942, as a Civil Service employee in Los Angeles, California.

3. Nakamura, Yoshiyuki, appears to be identical with an individual of that name who is subject of 12ND card #18152, dated March 14, 1942. He is described as a resident of Reedley, California, and a fencer of the first rank in the Reedley Branch Hokubei Butoku Kai. Nakamura was born in California and at the age of six years was taken to Japan for his elementary education, returning to the United States in 1930. He was listed as student at the University of California, Agricultural Department in 1939.

According to officials of the War Relocation Authority, logical reasons were offered by these men for their desire to withdraw from voluntary service. The reasons were, in all cases, severe family illness or extreme family pressure. Hirata's parents opposed his desire to volunteer on the grounds that they desired repatriation to Japan and wanted their son to go with them.

It is of interest to note that persons concerned with internal security at Poston are of the opinion that the removal of Zenshiro Tachibana and certain of his followers from the camp prior to the period of registration, served as a warning and possibly exerted a sedative influence on others in the camp. Tachibana, organizer and leader of the Seinen Kai and active troublemaker, was arrested at Poston on February 1, 1943, in connection with the strike and riot at that center during November, 1942. Tachibana has been the subject of previous dissemination in the Eleventh Naval District. There could be no doubt that various other agitators and followers of Tachibana were present at Poston during the registration, but they had not yet re-formed into organized groups, for no leader had been selected to replace Tachibana. There had, in fact, been so much bickering among the trouble-making element in the struggle for leadership that the period of registration caught them unprepared. It is believed that these groups will soon have reorganized under new leadership and will operate again as anti-American agitators.

Statistical record of registration at Poston, Arizona:

Total Population	17,132
Total Aliens Registered	5,855
Total Male Citizens Registered	3,321
Total Female Citizens Registered	3,168
Total Registered	12,344

Registration, Eleventh Naval District

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Total Male Citizens Answering "No" to #27	1,203
Total Male Citizens Answering "No" to #28	513
Total Female Citizens Answering "No" to #27	1,626
Total Female Citizens Answering "No" to #28	130
Total Aliens Answering "No" to #28	28
Per Cent Male Citizens Answering "Yes" on #27	63.8
Per Cent Male Citizens Answering "Yes" on #28	84.6
Per Cent Female Citizens Answering "Yes" on #27	48.7
Per Cent Female Citizens Answering "Yes" on #28	95.9
Per Cent Aliens Answering "Yes" on #28	99.5

It appears that the lines of argument or propaganda most often used by troublemakers in their efforts to influence registration were:

1. That the all-Nisei combat unit was in reality a suicide battalion which would be used to effect a landing in Japan for propaganda value only.
2. That the only reason evacuees were being recruited was the shortage of manpower in the United States.
3. That the all-Nisei unit was to be used to fight the Japanese, while the Caucasian soldiers remained on the sidelines as observers.

In an effort to ascertain the reasons for negative answers to the loyalty questions (#27 and #28), several hundred evacuees were interviewed by a member of the Caucasian staff at Gila River, who listed the following points as governing factors in the decisions of a large number of Japanese residents of the center:

1. Mass evacuation of Japanese-American citizens.
2. Classification of American-born Japanese in Class #4, under selective service law.
3. The fact that citizens of Japanese ancestry have, in recurrent newspaper items, been called saboteurs, fifth columnists, etc., although no proof has been brought forward to substantiate the allegations.
4. Non-effectiveness of citizenship rights of Nisei in the United States.
5. Many Nisei believe that they will always be under social handicap, racially and under restricted civil rights.
6. Willingness on the part of Nisei to renounce United States citizenship and accompany their parents to Japan, where they feel that they will have better opportunities than they enjoy in the United States.
7. Adherence to the principles of ancestor worship, through the teachings of their parents. The portion of question #28 which requires registrants to renounce all fealty to the Emperor of Japan appears to have been very annoying to many evacuees.
8. Dislike of white Americans, recently acquired, because

Registration, Eleventh Naval District

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of newspaper and radio comments of an unfavorable character on the Japanese race.

9. Misunderstanding on the part of some registrants that answering "Yes" to question #27 means willingness to serve in the armed forces of the United States whether through selective service or volunteer service.

10. Many Nisei are mentally immature and unable to make their own decisions. Their parents' wishes were, therefore, consulted and in many cases influenced registration.

It is reported that most of the Japanese-Americans who volunteered for military service are still in the camps, awaiting call. Many farewell parties have been given in their honor, and their former enthusiasm for joining the Army appears to have given way in some instances to a certain amount of chagrin at finding themselves still on the waiting list after having been banqueted and toasted as befits volunteers. It is further reported that there is also some embarrassment on the part of camp residents who promoted hasty farewell festivities in the somewhat mistaken belief that the volunteers would be transferred at once to induction centers.

Distribution:

ONI	(2)	ZIO-Tucson (4)	FBI-LA
DIO	8ND	ZIO-LA (2)	FBI-SD
DIO	9ND	ZIO-SP	MIS-LA
DIO	12ND	ZIO- Pt. Hueneme	MIS-SD
DIO	13ND		
DIO	14ND		