315
350.05

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington

b

January 2, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: All Project Directors

SUBJECT: Details of Selective Service Registration at Centers.

In reply to an inquiry from one of the Centers in regard to handling Selective Service registration at the Centers and status of evacuee registrants, I am taking this means of clarifying some questions which have arisen in this connection.

We have conferred with Selective Service concerning the responsibilities of evacuees with respect to registration.

Selective Service places responsibility for operations within each State upon the State Director, and similarly, holds the local Board responsible for registrants within its territory. Consequently each Project Director, if he has not already done so, should establish operating understandings with the Selective Service State Director. In some cases the arrangement might provide for the local Board's sending representatives to a Relocation Center; in others, it might provide for the Project Director's handling the registrations with supplies and instructions furnished by Selective Service, and with the Registrations being turned back to the Board having jurisdiction. Each case should be worked out by the Project Director with the State Director of Selective Service.

There have been questions from time to time as to the reason for classifying all registrants of Japanese ancestry in 4-C. The order placing registrants of Japanese ancestry in a deferred status followed a determination by the War Department not to accept persons of Japanese ancestry for service with the Armed Forces, except in specifically authorized cases.

Obviously there is no point in having the local Selective Service Boards send large numbers of boys of Japanese ancestry to induction centers only to have them turned down, hence it seemed desirable to place such persons in a deferred category. Only two of the available deferred classes seemed even approximately suitable, one, 4-C, originally established for aliens, and the other 4-F, for persons deemed morally, mentally, or physically unacceptable. After careful consideration it was concluded that the 4-C classification would be least objectionable, and an order was issued, directing the use of this classification for all registrants of Japanese ancestry.

The action of Selective Service followed directly from a decision of the War Department. Should the War Department see fit to accept boys of Japanese ancestry through Selective Service, I am confident the classification of this group would be changed at once.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. Myer

Director

ARMY REGISTRATION

February 5.

Teletype: Reaction on the whole favorable, but with tendency to question motive and sincerity of Army. Immediate response one of quiet, serious discussion. Those favorable not displaying patriotic enthusiasm, but a cool, rational reasoning of benefits. Segregation felt to be contrary to the democratic spirit which should pervade all branches of armed forces. Younger ones tend to overlook implications for the future, but college graduates do not.

Response may not be immediate, as time needed for minds to become conditioned to this development. Majority more likely to want jobs in war industry rather than army.

February 6.

"Talk of the Town" column in Pioneer: Response to announcement must be expected to be slow. Nisei faith in their country not broken but fractured, and healing will take time. To expect an immediate response is unfair, and nisei must be given chance to readjust their outlook.

February 13.

Weekly report: Registration of male nisei completed. Nodefinite figure on volunteers, but believed to be disappointingly low. Stock answer to questions on enlisting, "Yes, if drafted." Definite feeling that if they were outside, their draft boards would classify them according to occupation and that segregation shows racial discrimination.

Registration accomplished with dispatch and without untoward incident.

February 19.

Weekly report:

Disappointingly low number of enlistments and large number of negative replies to Question 28. Meetings held to clarify questions 27 and 28. Deadline for any further enlistments or changes in answers to 27 and 28 set for February 24.

COPY

THE ROCKY SHIMPO
Largest Nisei Vernacular in Continental U.S.A.
Published Tri-Weekly

James M. Omura
English Editor

1941 Larimer Street
Denver 2, Colorado
Feb. 15, 1944

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

It has been reported to this office that draft-age Nisei at Amache are currently conducting numerous meetings in protest to restrictive features of the re-institution of selective service program pertaining to American citizens of Japanese descent.

I do not know how accurate is this information and would like to have a report from you.

It is my understanding that this movement is not confined strictly to Amache but is general in scope.

I am sure that you can understand the reaction of the Nisei to a segregated army camp. I believe that it is an already established fact that more Nisei did not volunteer last February for the Nisei combat team because of their objections to segregation.

I would like to call your attention to the fact that the Army has already indicated that upon completion of basic training the new Nisei draftees would be assigned to the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team.

I have a letter from Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, that when the War Department deemed it expedient to re-institute selective service among the Nisei such re-institution would be on the universal method and not under a segregated program. However, the present program obviously does not envisage such a plan.

It is my further understanding that the protest at Amache also includes objection to restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry which is the current program in respect to the Pacific coast. Obviously there would be some merit to an objection of that nature when we consider that these Nisei boys are offering their lives to the nation, and it is only natural that they should expect that their efforts are being contributed for a democractic cause.

I believe that I can understand the feelings of a great number of my fellow Nisei. I do not always agree with them in the procedure that some of them follow or the extreme views that they sometime entertain, but I do sympathize with their protests and dissatisfied feelings.

The objections that are reported at Amache, in the Arkansas relocation centers and elsewhere are natural outcroppings of this dissatisfaction of treatment.

I believe that from your long association with the U. S. Japanese through their particularly trying period you can well appreciate the underlying principles involved.

However, if a general movement is on in relocation centers to petition for redress of grievances, as it is reported to this office, I fear for the consequences. Generally in such matters there is a tendency to go to extremes. It is my understanding that alternative is refusal to bear arms for the United States. I sincerely hope that is not true, but in the event it is we have much to worry ourselves about.

The situation here in Colorado, as you undoubtedly know, is none too good as it is and such action would merely be heaping fuels on the fire.

The reaction in this area is not as extreme, although it was reported to this office today that a group of draft-age youth in a nearby agricultural community replied NO to questions relating to loyalty and military service. It is my understanding that the action was taken in protest to the discriminatory features of the present selective service program.

I have obviously labored you with this lengthy letter, but the problem of the Nisei is very close to my heart because I, too, am a Nisei. I have publicly opposed segregation in the Army and before and through the Evacuation and since have fought for a democratic acceptance of citizens of Japanese origin.

I have just been discussing with James Curtis of the Denver office of the War Relocation Authority the relocation program of the WRA and regarding his general views on the dispersal program. Mr. Curtis has just left this office. I am also greatly interested in your views upon relocation, but particularly upon this reported movement to petition for redress of grievances at Amache.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) James M. Omura
English Editor

CONFIDENTIAL

SPEECH BY GEORGE HINOKI

Amache High School Auditorium
February 21, 1944

Tonight we are gathered here to honor those selected for the United States Army. I am representing the Amache Secondary School to wish them luck and to say good-bye.

It is fitting that the boys were selected to leave on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1944, for Washington was First in War, First in Peace, and First in the hearts of his countrymen. Now you, who have been selected, are about to be "First in War" from our own little community. When peace is achieved, you shall also be "First in Peace," and after you have gone out and fought and proved loyalty to this country, you shall then be first in the hearts of your fellow Americans.

Now the eyes of the community, state, and nation will be upon you since you are to be the first to be taken in. We at home wish that you make a name for us as the Japanese Americans or as Nisei Doughboys are now doing Italy.

Now on behalf of the Amache Secondary School, we wish you good luck, God-speed, and may you bring the Day of Victory closer, and come back as better Americans to help build a better America for us and all the Nisei.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colorado

In reply, please refer to:
GR:AD:WK

March 2, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL - AIR MAIL

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Dillon S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Registration

Dear Mr. Myer:

Reference is made to your teletype dated February 26th, in which you request information relative to the possible incentive behind the negative answer to Question No. 28 on the Selective Service Questionaire DSS Form 304-A.

As you have previously been informed, originally 106 military-aged male citizens answered Question No. 28 in the negative. At the same time this information was tabulated, we had 31 volunteers for the Combat Team, which appeared to me to be a rather heavy ratio in the wrong direction. We, on the project, were quite disturbed with the initial results. The situation was discussed at some length with some of the outstanding leaders of the Nisei Military-Age Group and members of the Community Council. After some discussion, it was decided to hold a series of Mass Meetings, composed of all male citizens 17 to 38 years of age. Meetings were officially opened by the Community Council and a few Administrative members were invited to speak to the group. They were, Paul Terry, Superintendent of Education, Captain William S. Fairchild of the Military Team, Walter Knodel, Head of the Employment Office, and myself. There were three such meetings held, each being composed of about 400 Nisei men of military age. Meetings were held on Friday and Saturday, February 19th and 20th. Topics of discussion were assigned by the Community Council to various members of the Administrative Staff and various outstanding Nisei persons, composed of members of the council and persons who had already volunteered for the Combat Team. I pointed out in each of the meetings the relative dangers the proportionate showing that had been made would bring, namely; three times as many persons had answered in the negative to Question No. 28 as we had volunteers. I also pointed out some of the possible implications that might involve those persons who answered in the negative to Question No. 28, and thoroughly discussed the seriousness of a negative reply to this question.

Question No. 28 was thoroughly discussed and clarified by Captain Fairchild of the Military Team and all persons who answered in the negative were informed that there would be an opportunity for them

to change their answer provided they gave reasons for the change to members of the Military Team.

The results to date, in this regard, have been that 76 out of the 106 persons have changed their answer from "NO" to "YES", leaving a remaining 30 persons whose answer remains unchanged.

Some observations of the original group who answered Question 28 in the negative have been made. The items presented herewith may or may not be significant; however, inasmuch as the information is at hand, it is presented herewith:

The religions represented in a group of 106 are as follows: Budhist - 73, Christian - 14, and those persons who profess no faith - 19. 49 are Kibei and 57 are Nisei. The average age for the group is 23.1 years of age. The average education for the group is 10.3 years, in other words, the average would place a man in the beginning of his Junior Year in High School.

Another factor of interest is the fact that all but five of the persons represented in this group came to us originally from the Merced Assembly Center. As you know, those persons who were in the Merced Center were predominately from rural communities prior to evacuation. From the standpoint of the Center's population, that group represents some 60% of our total population.

Relative to definite reasons for a person giving and maintaining a negative answer to Question No. 28, it is very difficult to determine; however, from what information we have been able to gather, it would appear that there is a very strong parental influence exercised on this group. As pointed out above, the average age is relatively low and included in these age spreads are numerous boys 18, 19 and 20 years of age. Other reasons advanced for negative replies are the basic evacuation and relocation affecting the attitude of loyality of the individuals concerned. In a relatively small percentage of cases, relatively low mentality may be advanced as a reason. This, of course, is the least important factor of the three presented above. Another reason advanced for these negative answers is the religious background. As indicated above, the largest percentage of these people are of the Budhist faith and the tie between the Budhist faith and the Emperor of Japan may be somewhat stronger that we had supposed. ?

Also reported from Manzanar

Reference is made to those persons who volunteered for the Combat Team, the total in the Center for which is now 113. We have obtained some local Colorado Statistics which I believe are not only interesting but significant. They are taken from the Rocky Mountain News of February 12, 1942, which gives some information on the Colorado Selective Service.

The state has a total registration of 236,306. Of this number, 25,803 were volunteers, or a percentage of 10.92. Persons drafted were 32,374, or a percentage of 13.7, making a total in the service for Colorado of 58,177. Our total registration in the Center of military-aged males is 1,240 which would indicate that according to this percentage, if the same were maintained within this Center, we should have 135 volunteers. As you no doubt know, we recently had 19 men who volunteered for Camp Savage, this together with the 113 volunteers makes 132 volunteers at this time. We also have 15 additional persons who intend to volunteer for Camp Savage in the next call, making a grand total of 147 actual volunteers in potential, which places us well over the percentage of comparative communities on the outside. Recent reports show, I believe, that Colorado is some place in the top nine states for volunteer enlistments.

Registration in this Center for all categories of persons will be completed on March 6th. To date we have encountered no difficulty whatsoever in this registration and have had no person refuse to execute either the Selective Service Form 304A or the 126 Revised.

We trust this information will be of some assistance to you and if we can be of any further assistance, kindly let us know.

We will continue to take enlistments through March 10th and afford every opportunity for persons to change their answer to Question No. 28.

Very truly yours,

James G. Lindley

James G. Lindley
Project Director

March 13, '43
by Sol Kimball

Report on Registration at Granada Relocation Center
Granada - Staff Comments

The follwoing statement summarizes the steps followed in registration at Granada.

a. Meetings were held for the eligible males of each two blocks at which the intent and purpose of registration was given with a chance to answer questions.

b. The registration period ended with 111 answering no to question 28 and only 31 volunteers.

c. An additional number of meetings were held at which Lindley, Satow, head of the council, and others spoke urging the need for more volunteers and the probable consequences to those who had answered no to 28.

d. As a result of these meetings the number of volunteers was increased to over a hundred, and half those answering no changed their answers.

e. Registration for all others began.

Comments of Masao Satow, chairman of the council.

He told of being included in a telephone conversation with the War Department, arranged by the officer in charge of registration. He was given the chance to ask questions and to hear more of the story. It was only then that he learned that the War Department intended the registration to be an opportunity for the Nisei to prove their loyalty. Following this conversation he took part in the meetings urging a more favorable response.

His concern was not so much over those who had answered no as the effect of this answer and the few who volunteered on the future of the Nisei in America. He seemed to take for granted that a number would answer no. He was quite bitter about the manner in which registration had been handled saying that no effort had been made to tell them the real significance of registration or to actively encourage volunteers. He said "with the best brains in Washington it seems that they would have been able to figure out a better approach than the one we had here." He referred to a letter he had from a member of the JACL which expressed much the same opinion--laying the blame for the poor showing on the method of handling.

Comments of Tomo Nishizaki, Issei, advisor to Johnson.

He was not greatly concerned about the registration, but saw in it the seeds of a possible rift between the Issei and the Nisei. He spoke for a long time on the need for harmonious relations between the two and how at Granada they had succeeded in this objective, but now he was afraid that the future would not be so pleasant. Over the period of about an hour he constantly referred to this same theme and attempts to get him to discuss other matters failed. It was apparent that he was thinking largely of the effects of registration on the internal aspects of project life.

Comments of George Akhahoski. (from Manzanar)

He felt that the poor response to registration came from bitterness and resentment against the administration and the continued pushing around that the Japanese had received over the past year. Registration to many was just another case of the government, without consultation, or adequate explanation forcing a group to do something which they might or might not want to do. He did not believe that the no answers were any expression of disloyalty, or that the volunteers any expression of loyalty.

He reported that there were some at Granada who desired to settle outside the United States after the war and were not interested in making any move until then.

This type of behavior which was very prevalent at Manzanar, Tule Lake, Poston, and was reported to me as being widespread at Heart Mountain, respresents a type of wishful thinking and escapism which should be profitable for us to examine. In effect it is an admission that there is no place for the person in the United States and the adjustment, to be made after the war will be elsewhere. For those who believe Japan will win, it is the South Seas. For those who think the United States will win, it is Central or South America, or some of the island possessions of the United States. I know that in the beginning these sentiments were interpreted to us as pro-axis propaganda but in the light of present developments they appear not aso much that, as an attempt to escape the present situation and to create a future that holds some promise greater than they can see at the moment.

Comments of Japanese Sergeant accompanying team.

He told me that to him there could be no misunderstanding regarding Question 28, and that those who answered no could not possibly have misunderstood it as some of them claimed when they came back to change their answers. He said that several who had answered no, he had asked to go home and talk with their parents before they finally decided and that in every case they had come back and said that that was the answer they wanted to give.

Knodel, head of employment who was our representative at registration told me of the analysis he was making of the figures based on religion, education, employment, etc., all of which was to be submitted with his report to Washington.

Talked with Tomlison, Internal Security officer. He believed that those who had answered no, had in effect called our hand and that it would be necessary for us to do something about them. We could not go on letting them live in camp with others and still insist that the relocation centers did not contain the disloyal. He had copied information on the 111 who had said no. I glanced over the information and noted a large proportion had been educated in Japan and there for many years.

Johnson was also of the opinion that the administration would have to take some steps in regard to those who had said no. He thought that there might be trouble if they were removed but that we must be prepared for that. He also said that when the staff learned the poor response that the morale of the staff sank to a new low. They had all thought that there would be several hundred volunteers.

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
SEVENTH SERVICE COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY POLICE CAMP
AMACHE, COLORADO

7 March 1944

Mr. John Spencer
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Spencer:

The second anniversary of the Army Service Forces will be attained on the 9th of March. In order to emphasize upon the Military and the public the fact that 1944 must be an all-out war year, posts camps and headquarters throughout the nation are setting aside a portion of that day for appropriate observance.

The Army Service Forces under the leadership of Lt. General Brehon Somervell have made outstanding achievements in the war effort. We are to hear General Somervell on an around-the-world broadcast at 11:30 AM. You are cordially invited to attend the gathering to be held in the "day room", commencing at 11:00 AM and also to be our guest at noon dinner which will immediately follow General Somervell's talk.

Sincerely,

/s/ DONALD MAC NAUGHTON
1st Lt., CMP,
Commanding.

NOTE: I must know by 1:00 PM today (March 8th) whether or not you plan to accept this invitation. Please call Ext. 23 and leave your answer.

W. RAY JOHNSON
Acting Project Director

File

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

In reply, please refer to:

DA:RP:HFT

Midland Savings Building
Denver 2, Colorado

~~Mr. Arnold~~
~~H. T. Hoffman~~
~~G. Baker~~
~~J. Baker~~
~~Spicer~~
Dotins
Granada
Selective Service

April 20, 1944

Mr. E. G. Arnold
Chief, Relocation Division
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Arnold:

Attached is a copy of a report by Joe Masaoka, executive secretary of the local JACL chapter, on an interview he and Min Yasui, Nisei attorney, had with a number of draft evaders from the Granada Relocation Center.

Sincerely,

James H. Curtis

James H. Curtis
Acting Field Assistant Director

Enclosure

Report on

INTERVIEW WITH JAPANESE AMERICAN BOYS REFUSING TO REPORT FOR PRE-INDUCTION PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

Submitted by Joe Grant Masaoka, Regional Representative,
Japanese American Citizens League

Interviewers:	At the:
Min Yasui	Department of Justice
Joe Grant Masaoka	Federal Correctional Institution
Sus Hada	
Conducted before:	
Ass't Warden,	
J. A. Mayden	On: March 30, 1944

THE INTEREST of the Japanese American Citizens League

The Japanese American Citizens League is an organization composed of American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Its primary effort is to contribute toward the winning of the war. For that purpose, it works with Japanese Americans in Americanization programs. Among the general public, it conducts a public relations campaign to speed up integration within the community and general acceptance of Japanese Americans for the fullest utilization of their skills and labor.

Anything which lessens the public regard for Japanese Americans acutely concerns this organization. Every time the newspapers and radio relate the violation of the Selective Service by Japanese Americans it undoes good will, annuls the good work of Japanese American soldiers on the battle fronts, and deteriorates sentiment toward persons of Japanese descent.

For these reasons, National Headquarters of the JACL has been keenly interested in the matter of Japanese Americans who are failing to comply with draft requirements. Letters-to-the-Editor urging sanity and clear thinking have been encouraged in the relocation center papers. Editorials in Japanese have been placed in the Japanese language newspapers.

In order to INTERVIEW NISEI DRAFT EVADERS and Gain first-hand knowledge of the reasons impelling them to take this step, JACL Regional Representative, Joe Grant Masaoka and Min Yasui (attorney who while legally contesting the curfew orders was committed to solitary confinement for eight months in the Multnomah County Jail) and Sus Hada visited eleven Nisei at the Dept. of Justice Federal Correctional Institution at Englewood, Colorado, on March 30, 1944.

For permission we had to contact the U. S. Attorney Thomas Morrissey in Denver, then the U. S. Marshal's office, and then, FBI clearance had to be secured.

Our Purpose: was to presuade the boys, if possible, to change their ideas and agree to comply with the draft. The U. S. Attorney had assured us that if the boys did so, they would be released. By reasoning, by pointing out the tragic personal consequences of their persistence, we hoped some might change their attitude We felt that even if one boy were saved our efforts would be worthwhile.

We wanted to ascertain by interviewing if there might be some way of education within the centers to prevent more refusals. Federal authorities seemed to be anticipating more arrests.

This Federal Correctional Institution is a modern prison structure completed four years ago. It consists of cell houses, dormitories, mess hall, administration offices and farms, surrounded by watch towers and barbed wire.

When we met Warden H. L. Merry, we found in him a man familiar with the JACL having been a guest at a banquet of the San Pedro JACL at the time he was in charge of the federal institution at Terminal Island, Calif.

Warden Merry was a pleasant and efficient executive, reminding one by his voice and expression of film-actor Lionel Barrymore. Merry stated that the boys had not yet been committed to his institution, but were placed in his custody awaiting trial. He declared that the boys were like normal American kids, who, having been perhaps abused, had normal reactions which resulted in their refusal to be drafted.

Merry disclosed that the Nisei boys were in a segregated cell, since he felt some irresponsible inmates might attack them. The Nisei consequently were being served their meals in their own quarters. For recreation and exercise, they could use the corridor and were furnished boxing gloves and books from the prison library.

Mr. J. A. Mayden, assistant to the warden, accompanied us to the visiting room. The Nisei were brought in one by one. To each we explained that we were visiting them of our own free will; that we were there through no order or suggestion of the FBI or Army or Government or anyone else; that we came to see if we could be of any help, or if they wanted legal advice, Min Yasui was there to oblige.

Mr. Mayden was present while the interviewing was going on. We talked in English. The boys were never entirely at ease but replied readily enough to our questions. All were from the Granada Relocation Center, Lamar, Colo.

All eleven Nisei, singly, came in to talk with us. Their attitudes varied. Some had their minds clearly made up, some were resentful, some were confused, one was almost wavering, some were stolid, most were ready to accept whatever fate was meted out to them. All maintained that their decision was their own, and that they were not influenced by anyone.

Their ages were mostly 18 years, one 29, and one 36 years old. The two oldest are married and have children; all have parents in Granada. Probably, four are Kibei; most have succumbed to the "Asia for Asiatics" theory of Japanese propaganda and center thinking, since all, except probably two, have signed for expatriation.

From information elicited from the boys, apparently there is the idea that because they had signed expatriation papers, they would no longer be considered American citizens and were, therfore, not subject to the U.S. Army draft. It seems that they did not know only expatriation applications before Jan. 14, 1944 would qualify them for Tule Lake Relocation Center.

We apprised them that unfortunately their expatriation sign-ups after that date could only be interpreted as draft evasion. The maximum penalties for this violation are five years and $10,000. None had given any thought as to any legal defense.

Of course, the thinking of these Nisei was mostly emotional and immature. With many, the cumulation of evacuation injustices still loomed large in their minds and this resentment coupled with frustrations have decided them on this course of action. With some, it was the uncertainty of the fate of their dependents that was the deterrent.

Three were decidedly "tough guys". Their exhibition of bravado or refusal to talk English or sullenness was distinct proof of their alien loyalty. They are too far gone for salvation and are incorrigible, even if avenues for redemption were opened.

One 18 year-older was a pitiable case. It may be that center rumors of the Japanese American troops being used as "cannon fodder" and "suicide spearheads" had touched his imagination. When asked why he had refused to report for pre-induction physical examination, he answered "My life!" When queried "To which country does your loyalty lie?", he replied "No country."

*→ The explanations we presented were many.

"Unless we assume our obligations, how can we merit our rights."

"As long as we are within the jurisdiction of this country, we are subject to the laws and penalties of the nation. Furthermore, under the present Nationality Laws of 1940, no person can divest himself of American citizenship in this country in time of war."

"The 4-C classification means "Registrants not acceptable to the armed services. When we were put in that class, our citizenship rights were later suspended. Now that we're in 1-A, that seems a likely portent that our rights are going to be soon restored."

Preliminary to the interview Warden Merry had observed that in censoring the mail of the Japanese Americans to and from Granada Relocation Center, there was frequent mention of "we're backing you up," "when is the exchange ship coming in?", "when are we going to Tule Lake?" The Warden was surprised at the close family ties because some of the boys mentioned about being homesick and lonesome and the evident concern about them.

Warden H. L. Merry was helpful and extended us every courtesy of the prison administration.

* Arguments against service in the Armed forces ranged from "Unless we get our rights, why should we fight for this country?" and "They classed me as 4-C--- that's the same as an alien." to "They're putting us in a segregated group; they don't give us a chance in the Air Force or Marines or Navy like Americans.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISSEMINATING CORRECT INFORMATION IN THE CENTERS:

1. Aside from the block leaders and the community council which in many cases have maintained a hands-off policy, there should be established a Draft Information Office in which there should be installed competent counsellors who would have the confidence of the center residents. Such a staff should be made up of Christian and Buddhist ministers, evacuee lawyers and a member of the nearby local Selective Service Board (because so many Nisei will be entering the service.)

2. In view of the imminence of possibly many other draft violations, it might be a timely project to create a Draft Information Team. Invitations should be arranged to emanate from blocks or quads to come in as an informal discussion group. This Team should be composed of some Nisei war hero like Sgt. Ben. Kuroki, an Assitanct U. S. Attorney an Army or Selective Service official and a Japanese American lawyer (if possible.) This Team certainly should meet with the parents as well as the Nisei.

The DECISIONS the Nisei are making now are so vital that every possible consideration should be allowed for the most wholesome, beneficial, far-seeing, and confident choice within the intelligence of the Japanese American inductee.

File 4-h

August 17, 1944

Granada

ACCEPTED ON INDUCTION CALL

Tsunenori Tony Tanaka
Tony Munekiyo Hayashi
Katsuyuki Kay Fujimoto
Yoshio Bob Shiro
Roy Kishi
Samuel Okuye
Taro Tanji
Minoru Imamura
Thomas Nobuo Haratani
Yoshio Hirai
Edward Toyoso Kodama
Hiroshi Mayeda
John Shigeo Nakashima
George Sasaki
Shigeru Larry Yamamoto
James Takashi Habu
Satoru Uyekubo
James Akira Watanabe
Roy Morikawa
Frank Tadao Norikane

Hideo Natsumeda
Kiyomi Hamamoto
Robert Takao Shimada
Mako Oi
Hisametsu Roy Murakami
William Minoru Takata
Frank Shihashi Maruyama
Ken Yamaguchi
John Toshiyuki Hifumi
Masaji Iwate
Isao Kuge
Mikio Nagoshi
Joe Nakatogawa
Tom Tamatsu Yamaji
Tom Tomoki Yasuda
Fred Hisao Okamura
George Masaaki Morita
Hiko Yagi
Jack Minoru Iseri
Jack Mitsuyoshi Yamashiro

Papers for the following were returned to their own local Boards:

Jack Shikio Ito

Leland Tohoru Nakamura

Masao Himoto

Shuichiro Ogawa

Ronald Matsuoka

Delinquent: Hitoshi Inaba

August 23, 1944

NINE CALLED FOR ACTIVE DUTY

Nine local nisei GI Joes were called from the enlisted reserve corps for active duty by the Army. They reported at Fort Logan, Colorado, early Wednesday morning, August 23, 1944.

Following were listed on the active duty orders:

Pvt. Jim T. Arima, Pvt. Ray Kamikawa, Pvt. Toshiro Shiotsu, Pvt. Sam S. Tsujimoto, Pvt. Roy T. Yokote, Pvt. George T. Yoshioka, Pvt. Asaji Yotsuya, Pvt. Roy Nagata and Pvt. Calvin Sakamoto.

September 13, 1944

CALLED FOR ACTIVE DUTY

Thirty-six Amacheans, members of the enlisted reserve corps, left Wednesday morning September 13, to report at Fort Logan, Colorado, for active duty. This is the largest group to be called since April 22 when 43 reported to Camp Blanding, Florida.

Those reporting are as follows:

Pvt. Makoto Amano, Pvt. Ben Y. Hiraga, Pvt. Masaaki Hironaka, Pvt. Jack T. Hoshizu, Pvt. James Y. Iwanaga, Pvt. Riyoji G. Iwanaga, Pvt. George Y. Karatsu, Pvt. John M. Kawata, Pvt. Masuyuki Kimura, Pvt. Kazufumi K. Kojo, Pvt. Frank T. Kozuma, Pvt. Hiroshi Kobuchi,

Pvt. Jiro P. Kurihara, Pvt. Norio Matsukawa, Pvt. David W. Matsushima, Pvt. Takeshi K. Miyamoto, Pvt. Saburo S. Miyano, Pvt. Noboru J. Murakami, Pvt. Roy T. Nagai, Pvt. Kenneth K. Nagamoto, Pvt. Frank S. Nakatani, Pvt. Hideo Noda, Pvt. Kenneth Ohki, Pvt. Kiyoshi Ono,

Pvt. Tadashi Ono, Pvt. Mitsuyuki M. Oshima, Pvt. Akira B. Saito, Pvt. Shigeo J. Shiro, Pvt. Chiyoji Takahashi, Pvt. Harry T. Takai, Pvt. Teruchi K. Tanabe, Pvt. Katsumi Uyeda, Pvt. Kazuo Uyehara, Pvt. Joe Yonemura, Pvt. Raymond S. Yonemura, and Pvt. Roy N. Yoshida.

September 12, 1944

The Army Daily
- 4 -

CALLED FOR ACTIVE DUTY

Thirty-six Americans, members of the enlisted reserve corps, left Wednesday morning September 13, to report at Fort Logan, Colorado, for active duty. This is the largest group to be called since April 28 when 45 reported to Camp Blanding, Florida.

These reporting are as follows:

Pvt. Masato Amano, Pvt. Sam T. Hirage, Pvt. Masaki Hirosaka, Pvt. Jack T. Honkian, Pvt. James Y. Iwanaga, Pvt. Hiroji S. Iwanaga, Pvt. George K. Kariya, Pvt. John H. Kawata, Pvt. Masayuki Kimura, Pvt. Kazufumi K. Kojo, Pvt. Frank T. Koyama, Pvt. Hiroshi Kobuchi.

Pvt. Alfred P. Murphree, Pvt. Norio Nakamura, Pvt. David M. Nakaughima, Pvt. Takashi K. Niyamoto, Pvt. Sakuro S. Niyano, Pvt. Robert J. Murakami, Pvt. Roy T. Nagai, Pvt. Kenneth K. Nagamoto, Pvt. Frank S. Nakatani, Pvt. Hideo Noda, Pvt. Kenneth Ohki, Pvt. Kiyoshi Ono.

Pvt. Tadashi Ono, Pvt. Hitoyoshi K. Osaka, Pvt. Akira S. Saito, Pvt. [illegible] J. Shiro, Pvt. Shigeji Takamori, Pvt. Harry T. Takai, Pvt. [illegible] K. Tanabe, Pvt. Kikuzo Ugoda, Pvt. Masao Umehara, Pvt. Jon Yamamoto, Pvt. Raymond S. Yamamoto, and Pvt. Roy H. Yoshida.

September 19, 1944

TWENTY-TWO AMACHEAN LEFT FOR INDUCTION

The stars on the Amache service flag were given another hike Tuesday morning, September 19, when 22 local selectees entrained for Army induction at Fort Logan, Colorado, according to the Center selective service office. Saburo Kawamura and George Morishige were granted scholastic deferments.

They are as follows:

Ben Bunshi Abe, 7E-9-D; Etsuro Marvin Enomoto; 10H-9-B, Tom Y. Fujita, 12G-2-E; Satoshi Alfred Kato, 12F-2-F; Robert Hisashi Kawashima, Bx. 1 Granada, Colorado; David Natsumi Kawaye, 7H-7-C; Junji Kumamoto, 6E-3-B; Miyo Masaoka, 11F-8-A; Gene Akira Matsutani, 6G-8-E; George Yoshikazu Minakata, 8E-7-D; Tom Miyasaki, 7E-5-D; Tadashi Naruse, 10H-6-B; Richard Mitsuru Nakamura, 12K-10-E; Chuichi Niizawa, 11E-8-A; John Yonemi Ono, 12F-12-C; Jim Matsuji Otsuka, 11F-6-C&D; Jimmie Hiroshi Otsuki, 8F-10-A; Ben Otsuji, 11E-11-F; James Jiro Shizuru, 12E-10-B; Isamu Harada, 7G-7-F; Tomiyoshi Yokoi, 11E-8-C; John Sakaizawa, 9L Rec Hall #1.

September 19, 1944

The Army Ceile
- 3 -

TWENTY-TWO AMERICAN LEFT FOR INDUCTION

The stars on the wande service flag were given another Nine Tuesday morning, September 19, when 22 local selectees entered for army induction at Fort Logan, Colorado, according to the Denver selective service office. Saburo Yamamura and George Morishige were granted conscientio deferments.

They are as follows:

Ken Tunaki Abe, YE-8-D; Mitsuro Harvin Shimoto; ICM-9-B, Tom Y. Fujita, IZC-8-B; Sadoami Alfred Sato, IEF-8-F; Robert Masaki Kawashima, Ex. 1 Granada, Colorado; David Satsuki Kawano, YK-7-D; Junji Tsumamoto, BE-3-F; Miyo Masaoka, IIF-8-A; Jane Akira Matsumani, BE-8-E; George Yoshiaki Minamoto, EM-7-D; Tom Miyazaki, YE-6-D; Tadashi Morrue, ICM-8-F; Richard Mitsuru Matsumura, IEX-10-A; Gunichi Mizawa, IIE-8-A; John Yoneji Ono, IEF-12-C; Jim Satsuji Osuka, IIF-C-8-D; Jimmie Hiroshi Okuda, OM-10-A; Ken Okuji, IIE-11-E; James Jiro Sakuru, IEX-10-E; James Terada, YO-7-E; Tomiyoshi Yoko, IIE-8-C; John Sakiamura, OC Tea Hall #1.

October 30, 1944

ADD MORE STARS TO CENTER SERVICE FLAG

Twelve more local selectees added their stars to the Center Service Flag by reporting for induction into the Armed service Monday morning, October 23, 1944, according to the project selective service office. Three of them came in from the outside to join the local group.

Those who departed for Fort Logan, Colorado, for their assignments were as follows:

Jimmy Toru Iwamura, 11F-6F; Toshimaro Tom Shimazu, 12F-1C; Shizuo Seto Morioka, 12G-12B; George Minoru Watanabe, 7H-6A; Morris Moriichi Yamasaki, 9L-7B; Hideo Nishihara, 11G-4B; Masaaki Washizu, 9L-1B; Isamu James Miyashima, 6H-3B; Stanley Ko Sameshima, 11K-10D.

Following came in from the outside:

Noboru William Kimoto, 9H-7D (Cleveland); Nobuaki Oshima, 6E-12E (Chicago); Harry Yasuji Yoshida, 10E-5B (Chicago).

October 30, 1944

AND MORE STAMPS TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

Twelve more local selectees added their stars to the Center Service Flag by reporting for induction into the Armed service Monday morning, October 23, 1944, according to the present selective service office. Three of them came in from the outside to join the local group.

Those who departed for Fort Logan, Colorado, for their assignments were as follows:

Harry Tom Imamura, 12F-6A; Tomimaro Tom Shimaru, 12F-1C; Shizuo Soto Mortola, 12G-12A; George Minoru Matsumoto, 7H-6A; Morris Morikuni Yamasaki, 8C-7B; Hideo Hashimura, 12C-4B; Masaaki Tsuchiya, 8C-1E; Masao James Miyashima, 8F-8B; Stanley Ko Sasashima, 12H-10B.

Following came in from the outside:

Robert William Kimoto, 9B-7D (Cleveland); Robert Makoto, 8C-12E (Chicago); Harry Masuji Yoshida, 10E-9B (Chicago).

File Duplicate

CHRONOLOGY ON MEETINGS CONCERNING THE DRAFT

Granada Relocation Center

Note: Events through February 17, 1944.

Thursday, January 20. Reinstitution of Selective Service for Nisei.

Friday, February 11. Community Council received letter from Poston, signed "voice of nisei" setting forth requests for civil rights, etc. Radio and press notices of similar action at Rohwer on the same day, or on Saturday, February 12.

Sunday & Monday, Feb. 13-14. Meetings were held by a few blocks or by some individuals in a few blocks, since on Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, eleven blocks presented official requests to the Council that the latter prepare and send to proper authorities similar requests, demands, protests, or petitions. Five unofficially (thus indicating probably no block meeting previously) asked the Council to take action. Council ordered meetings of all draft-age nisei in each block to determine what they wanted the Council to do and to submit suggestions to a special meeting of the Council.

Tuesday, Feb. 15. Regular Council meeting and the requested block meetings were held. Block meetings held in evening. At the same time a small group of nisei held a meeting at the 7H mess hall, and sent messengers to the other blocks, announcing that they had called a mass meeting of all draft-age nisei for the following night in 7H mess hall, at 7:30.

Wednesday, Feb. 16. Special meeting of the Council in the morning to consider the requests from the several blocks. Executive Committee instructed to draw up a set of requests to send to the proper authorities in Washington. 7:30 p.m., mass meeting held. Chairman asked Council (which had been especially invited to attend) to present results. One of the members of the Executive Committee said the first question which needed to be decided was whether all (29) blocks wished to have the requests submitted to Washington. There was unanimous approval on this point; but some individuals stated that their blocks wanted ultimatum added to the effect that unless the requests were granted, that the nisei here would not serve in the armed forces. No decision was reached on this latter issue, and the meeting adjourned at 12:15 a.m. It was suggested that all blocks hold meetings that night, to decide what they wanted to do. The meeting adjourned before it could be decided whether to hold another meeting the next night or not, but one was finally called anyhow.

Thursday, Feb. 17. Mass meeting, poorly attended. Only 5 blocks reported a majority of draft-age nisei in favor of adding the condition that unless the requested was granted they would not serve. In some cases, the number was determined by the signing of petitions asking for (a) the request without condition, (b) the request with

condition. The 5 blocks which voted (b) had bare majority in nearly each case. The others which voted (a) had large majorities in favor of (a) and against (b). Some blocks did not hold meetings.

CONFIDENTIAL

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE DRAFT ON NISEI

(selected from among those listed by high school student)

1. Will people inducted from here get their names on the Lamar Bank?

2. What assurance can the Japanese-American soldiers have after the war? Wouldn't the Caucasian soldiers be the first one to get everything?

3. If the Nisei are capable of fighting for the armed force, why can't we have the just the same amount of rights as the next American. For instance California okeyed draft of Nisei and yet they don't want Nisei in California. There are many incidents like this all over the country. Can't we do something about it?

4. Why was Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki kept off the Ginny Simms Radio Program, by the War Department?

5. If you are in college and 17 years old, will the army immediately induct you upon reaching your 18th birthday? or will they let you finish college.

6. There are Chinese American air squadrons and negro squadrons. Why is it that we, Japanese Americans, cannot get into them? We are just as much Americans as anybody else. It is unfair to hold it against a few persons. If there is a specific reason, I wish it would be stated.

7. Suppose we do not graduate and go into the Army, will there be a job open for us upon returning? This applies mostly to those who never had the chance to work outside.

8. If we are drafted, why can't we join with the Caucasian soldiers?

9. Is it possible to get 1 or 2 credits (free) to graduate, if you are a junior and is 18 years of age and can't get a deferment?

10. What about Sophomores and Juniors who need only a few credits?

11. May we complete some work in summer school, before the 6-month deferment is up?

12. Since the Japanese American combat team was such a success from what we know, why can't they form an air corps made up of Japanese Americans?

13. Before Pearl Harbor, there were some Japanese Americans who entered the Air Corp. Since they were accepted, why can't Japanese Americans enter now?

14. Why don't all those high hatted guys who are so prejudiced against the Japanese in Japan and we, Japanese Americans, here, join the armed forces and go fight against the Japanese army?

15. What right has the selective service to draft us as citizens if we don't have the rights of citizens to join any branch of the armed services?

16. Can a Nisei hold a job in a defense plant? If not, why?

17. Can he hold a position in any war work plants? If not, why? If so, what are the qualifications?

18. We want action but not in one field, can we not obtain freedom and democracy--isn't that what we're fighting for? Isn't it for freedom, race equality?

19. Would you in our position join the armed forces? or would you not?

20. Would you be willing to kill? The Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill"--still would you be willing? What do they do with conscientious objectors?

21. Why can't we serve in other branches of the armed forces beside the combat team? We're as loyal to America as other boys of other races.

22. Will we be given first choice to jobs after the war as the fellows of different races?

23. Does the 6 months deferment mean that we can attend summer school?

24. Don't they still class us as second-rate citizens, if we don't have the same choice other Americans have?

25. Will one be able to get a diploma if inducted before he would ordinarily graduate?

26. Why are the Nisei soldiers segregated from the other fellow-American soldiers?
A. Can't they fight side by side and win the war together?

27. Why are American-Japanese not allowed to train and fight along with other citizens of the DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY?

28. Why were the Japanese-Americans classified as enemy aliens then changed to 1-A?

29. If we serve our Country will the government stop the super patriots?

30. If the son of a Nisei is serving will the parents be granted more freedom?

31. Why do the Japanese-Americans get the "works" on the fighting fronts.

32. Why are we, 1A's, behind barbed wire fences if we are Americans.

33. Why should we be drafted when we are not treated as American citizens in other respects.

Granada, Feb. 1944
Duplicate

CONFIDENTIAL

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE DRAFT ON NISEI
(submitted by High School students)

1. Please list the specialized trainings.

2. Is there any way of finding out when a person will be drafted so that he can wolunteer into the branch of service he prefers?

3. When drafted, what fields are open to Nisei? Are Signal Corps, Aviation, Engineering, open to the Nisei?

4. I am eighteen years old now, and will graduate from high school if I attend summer school. Is it possible to be deferred until I finish my secondary education?

5. If I am not drafted for six months, is it smart for me to go to college until drafted? May a person finish his freshman year in college if he is drafted before graduating from that class?

6. Will shick sexers be deferred?

7. If a person will not become 18 for a couple months or so, should he ask for deferment now?

8. Is the March quota of Prowers County to be taken entirely from camp, as has been rumored?

9. After drafting begins, will we still have a chance to go to Camp Savage?

10. If your number has not yet been called and you enter a medical school right after high school graduation this spring, would it be possible to get deferment?

11. Will all those drafted go to Camp Shelby?

12. How can transfers be made to different branches of the army?

13. Does one always stay in the 442nd division?

14. Should a person send request for deferment to a California Board or wait for the new classification to be transferred and sent out from the local board?

15. How many months of training do we get?

16. Can we get in the training camp where the Caucasians are?

17. Do we have to be segregated from Caucasians into Japanese Combat Unit?

18. Is there any chance of obtaining more than 6 months to finish the school before we are drafted?

19. Can we stay out of the service if our mothers and fathers are old and nobody to look after them when they are sick? They couldn't go out of the Relocation Camp and live by themselves when everything is expensive and the houses are hard to find.

20. How does one get in A.S.T.P.?

21. What kind of advancements will we be able to make?

22. After we get into the army will we be able to get leaves for California?

23. Would nisei soldiers fight against Japan if the war between the U.S. and Germany ends?

24. Will the government draft Japanese Americans with dual citizenship?

25. How much money will I get as a buck private?

26. Will the kibei be drafted?

27. If I do not speak English, will I be drafted?

28. What if I refuse to go when I am called?

29. How can I become a C.O.?

30. What will my classification be if I get an education deferment? Will I be put back in 4C?

31. If a boy is to work on a farm or is working on one will he be deferred?

32. Will a first year college student be able to finish his year before induction?

33. If one has dependents, will he be drafted?

34. Will one be deferred if working on a farm and has dependents or is needed because of a labor shortage?

35. What camps will the drafted boys be put in?

36. Will rejected volunteers be re-classified and inducted?

37. Why are they classifying the Issei if they are not to be inducted?

38. Kibei--Are we classed as citizens of Japan? Our names are listed there.

39. Do we have to write to our California draft board to have our names entered in the Lamar district?

40. How soon will we be called up?

41. Does asking for deferment mean that we will get it?

42. Do we have to take any examinations before we are inducted?

43. What do I do when I get to be 18?

44. What order do they use in calling us up?

45. Should I stay here to wait to be called or go out (relocate)?

46. Since my parents are in Japan, do you think they will accept me?

47. If we were outside instead of in camp, would we be able to choose what branch of the service we wanted to enter?

48. Has a Nisei much chance in passing the A.S.T.P. test? And if he does pass it, will he get to take the training? or will he have to go through a lot of red tape?

49. Can a Nisei join the Merchant Marine? and if so, do you have to go through much red tape? What are the qualifications?

50. If I am going to become 18 next fall and graduating, will they let me go to college (radio engineering) or will they draft me and teach me in the army or just draft me and shove me into a combat unit as a plain infantryman.

51. I am 17 and will be 18 in 2 months. I may not be able to graduate this school year (May) but I may be able to graduate in the summer school, Will the Army wait for me about 6 to 8 months?

52. Why can't I join the Navy? If not, why not?

53. Can I join the signal corp if I had training in this field?

54. Why can't we have a quota for our camp instead of with Prowers County?

55. I wear heavy thick eye glasses (near-sighted). Could I go as non-combat? Could I go to Camp Savage?

56. Could I go as combat photographer? If not, why not?

57. In Camp Savage I heard they never get rice, is this true? Why can't they have rice?

58. Can a 6 month additional deferment be renewed?

59. Shall I wait until I get my 1-A classification before asking for deferment?

60. Is there any chance of draftees entering the medical corp?

61. Can a high school junior who is drafted continue to earn high school credits in the armed forced?

ARMED FORCES INDUCTION STATION
1410 16th St., Denver 2, Colo.

SPECIAL ORDERS)
NO 127) 18 Aug 1944

1. The following named men of Japanese ancestry, having been inducted into the AUS this date, are released from active duty, will proceed to Lamar, Colo, and will remain on inactive status until called to active duty by the Commanding General, 7th SvC (TO will fur nec T. TDN. 501-31 P 431-02 212/50425):

SASAKI, GEORGE	37 311 272	HIRAI, YOSHIO	37 711 273
NAKASHIMA, JOHN S.	37 711 275	MAYEDA, HIROSHI	37 711 276
YAMAMOTO, SHIGERU L.	37 711 277	NAGOSHI, MIKIO	37 711 278
MORITA, GEORGE M.	37 711 279	YAMAJI, TOM T.	37 711 280
HABU, JAMES T.	37 711 282	OKAMURA, FRED H.	37 711 284
WATANABE, JAMES A.	37 711 285	YAGI, HIKO	37 711 286
UYEKUBO, SATORU	37 711 287	HIFUMI, JOHN T.	37 711 292
HAMAMOTO, KIYOMI	37 711 293	HAYASHI, TONY M.	37 711 294
IMAMURA, MINORU	37 711 295	FUJIMOTO, KATSUYUKI K.	37 711 298
NAKATOGAWA, JOE J.	37 711 299	OI, MAKO	37 711 300
KUGE, ISAO	37 711 302	TANJI, TARO	37 711 304
KISHI, ROY	37 711 305	MURAKAMI, HISAMETO R.	37 711 306
TAKATA, WILLIAM M.	37 711 307	SHIRO, YOSHIO B.	37 711 308
HARATANI, THOMAS N.	37 711 309	OKUYE, SAMUEL H.	37 711 311
KODAMA, EDWARD T.	37 711 312	MARUYAMA, FRANK S.	37 711 313
YAMAGUCHI, KEN	37 711 315	NATSUMEDA, HIDEO	37 711 318
TANAKA, TSUNERORI T.	37 711 319	SHIMADA, ROBERT T.	37 711 320
IWATE, MASAJI	37 711 321	YASUDA, TOM T.	37 711 323

2. Pur to auth contained in Memorandum W620-44, War Department, dtd, 23 May 44, the following named Flight Instructor, having been inducted into the AUS this date, is released from active duty this date, will proceed ro Denver, Colo, and will remain on inactive status (Air Corps Enlisted Reserve Corps) until called to active duty by the Commanding General, 7th SvC:

by order of Major MOLLOY:

PAUL H. SUFFEL
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

OFFICIAL: signed PAUL H. SUFFEL
Captain, Infantry
Adjutant

ARMED FORCES INDUCTION STATION
1410 t0th St., Denver 2, Colorado

SPECIAL ORDERS)
NO 109)

July 26, 1944

1. The following named men of Japanese ancestry, having been inducted into the Army of the United States this date, are released from active duty this date, will proceed to Lamar, Colorad, and will remain on inactive status until called to active duty by the Commanding General, 7th SVC (To will fur nec T. TDN. 501-31 P 431-02 212/50425):

Nagamoto, Kenneth K.	37 710 480	Morishige, Tadmasa	37 710 482
Hiraga, Ben Y.	37 710 438	Hironaka, Masaaki	37 710 484
Iwanaga, George R.	37 710 485	Jofuku, Shigeyuki	37 710 486
Kozuma, Frank T.	37 710 487	Kurihara, Jiro P.	37 710 488
Murakami, Noboru J.	37 710 489	Iwanaga, James Y.	37 710 490
Oshima, Mitsuyuki M.	37 710 491	Oki, Frank K.	37 710 492
Shizuru, Saburo J.	37 710 493		
Tokunaga, Isao	37 710 495	Watanabe, Shigemi	37 710 498
Yuki, Harvard K.	37 710 499		
Tanabe, Teruchi K.	37 710 511	Karatsu, George Y.	37 710 514
Uyehara, Kazuo	37 710 518	Arishita, Johnny M.	37 710 519
Takahashi, Chiyoji	37 710 520	Kawata, John M.	37 710 521
Fujihara, Frederick S.	37 710 522	Noda, Hideo	37 710 524
Hoshizu, Jack T.	37 710 525	Amamoto, Kenneth I.	37 710 526
Nakatani, Frank S.	37 710 527	Asano, Hiroshi	37 710 528
Yoshida, Roy N.	37 710 529	Shiro, Shigeo J.	37 710 530
Ono, Tadashi	37 710 531	Imada, Edwin J.	37 710 532
Nagai, Roy T.	37 710 533	Saito, Akira B.	37 710 534
Yonemura, Joe	37 710 535	Kojo, Kazufumi K.	37 710 536
Kimura, Masuyuki	37 710 537	Aoki, George	37 710 538
Okazaki, Kenzo J.	37 710 539	Miyano, Saburo S.	37 710 541
Kubochi, Hiroshi	37 710 542	Matsushima, David W.	37 710 544
Matsukawa, Norio	37 710 545	Arimoto, Katsumi	37 710 546
Uyeda, Katsumi	37 710 547	Aburano, Saburo	37 710 548
Kasai, Tokio	37 710 549	Sumida, Bob T.	37 710 550

By order of Major MOLLOY:

OFFICIAL:

PAUL H. SUFFEL
Captain, Infantry
Adjustment

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

AUG 30 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

Mr. Cozzens in the San Francisco office believes that he may be able to obtain clearance for all Nisei in the Enlisted Reserve Corps to travel unescorted in the West Coast restricted zones, if the names of the boys and other pertinent information is made available to him.

Please airmail to him, as promptly as possible, the names of all ERC boys in your center, including serial numbers, rating, places of induction, and in each instance the name of the officer signing the Identification Card, WD-AGO Form No. 166, which was given to the boy at the time of his induction.

I am confident that you will understand the desirability of avoiding, insofar as possible, the arousing of premature expectations on the part of these boys, or anybody else in the centers. It would be most unfortunate to have to disappoint them if Mr. Cozzen's venture should not be successful.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer

Director

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
(Selective Service)

Hand Delivery

Arizona,
Pauline Bates Brown, State Director,
501 Security Building
Phoenix, Ph. 4-7181

Ps-4-12-43-368

WASHINGTON, APRIL 12--Following are answers from the Bureau of Selective Service of the War Manpower Commission to pertinent inquiries concerning the revision of selective service classifications which was announced Monday--

Q. What is the main effect of the revision?

A. Elimination of dependency deferment for all registrants except those who maintain bona fide homes with children, those whose induction would cause extreme hardship to a wife, child, or parent with whom they maintain bona fide homes, and registrants with dependents who are necessary to and regularly engaged in agriculture.

Q. What happens to registrants in classes 111-A and 111-B who had been deferred because of collateral dependents or a wife only.

A. Local boards, reclassifying them, will consider whether such a registrant is available for induction in the military forces, or, if he is a conscientious objector, for assignment to work of national importance under civilian direction, or whether he should be deferred for occupational reasons, or because induction would cause extreme hardship to dependents.

Q. Who are recognized as dependents for classification of registrants in class 111-A ?

A. Children who were born not later than September 14, 1942. The "Imminence of Selection" provision hasb een eliminated, but the rule is continued that dependents acquired on or after December 8, 1941, when war was declared, will not be considered as a basis for deferment. Any child born on or after September 15, 1942, therefore, will be considered as having been conceived as cause for deferment unless medical evidence established that birth was delayed.

Q. Are only registrants with children eligible for class 111-D classification?

A. No. A registrant is placed in class 111-D if his local board determines that his induction would result in extreme hardship and privation to a wife, child, or parent with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in his home.

Q. In determining whether induction would cause hardship or privation to a registrants dependents does the fact that his wife or other dependents are working have any weight.

A. Not necessarily, the local board will consider only whether or not the dependent, or dependents, could work, as a factor in determining whether they could maintain themselves, if their financial income were limited to the allotment and

allowances they would receive when the registrant is inducted.

Q. Why was class 111-B, formerly for men deferred for dependency who also are engaged in an essential activity, eliminated?

A. Because, with the exception of men becoming 18 years old and single men whose occupational deferments are ended, the pool of registrants available for induction is composed largely of men with dependents. Registrants with collateral dependents, or with wives only, now will be reclassified and those who must be deferred because induction would cause hardship to dependents will be placed in class 111-D. Those who have dependent children will be placed in class 111-A, which class will not be reclassified for induction until specific orders are issued by the director of selective service. The other dependency classification is class 111-C, which is for men regularly engaged in agriculture who also have dependents.

Q. In reclassifying registrants now in class 111-A and class 111-B who have collateral dependents or wives only, will their occupational status be considered?

A. Yes. In such reclassifications, local boards are specifically instructed to consider whether the registrant who, according to selective service regulations is no longer entitled to dependency deferment should be placed in class 11-C because of agricultural occupation, or in class 11-A or class 11-B by reason of being a necessary man in an activity essential to the support of the war effort.

Q. Why is there separate dependency classification for men in agriculture?

A. Agricultural deferment differs from other occupational deferment in that it was made indefinite by law, also because when a class 111-C registrant loses his agricultural deferment, by change of occupation or because he is no longer deemed essential to agriculture, his dependency status must be considered before he can be classified as available for induction, whereas when a class 11-C registrant, who has no dependency claim, is reclassified,his new occupation only need be considered, together with the question of his age and physical fitness for military service.

Q. When a man is placed in class 1-A will he be inducted immediately?

A. Class 1-A means that a registrant is available for induction. Such registrants will be called, in the sequence of their order numbers and, insofar as possible, in the following order--single men with no dependents, single men with collateral dependents, married men with wives only, and finally, when the specific order is issued, men with children. An order to report for induction is mailed to a registrant at least 10 days before the time specified for reporting.

allowance they would receive when the registrant is inducted.

4. Why was class III-B, formerly for men deferred for dependency who also are engaged in an essential activity, eliminated?

A. Because, with the exception of men becoming 18 years old and single men whose compositional deferments are ended, the pool of registrants available for induction is composed largely of men with dependents. Registrants with collateral dependents, or with wives only, now will be reclassified and these men must be deferred because induction would cause hardship to dependents will be placed in class III-A. Those who have dependent children will be placed in class III-A, which class will not be reclassified for induction until specific orders are issued by the director of selective service. The other dependency classification is class III-C, which is for men regularly engaged in agriculture who also have dependents.

5. In reclassifying registrants now in class III-A and class III-B who have collateral dependents or wives only, will their compositional status be considered?

A. Yes. In such reclassification, local boards are specifically instructed to consider whether the registrant who, according to selective service regulations is no longer entitled to dependency deferment should be placed in class III-C because of agricultural occupation, or in class I-A or class I-B by reason of being a necessary man in an activity essential to the support of the war effort.

6. Why is there separate dependency classification for men in agriculture?

A. Agricultural deferment differs from other occupational deferment in that it was made indefinite by law, also because when a class III-C registrant loses his agricultural deferment, by change of occupation or because he is no longer deemed essential to agriculture, his dependency status must be considered before he can be classified as available for induction, whereas when a class III-C registrant, who has no dependency claim, is reclassified, his new occupation only need be considered, together with the question of his age and physical fitness for military service.

7. When a man is placed in class I-A will he be inducted immediately?

A. Class I-A means that a registrant is available for induction. State registrants will be called, in the sequence of their order numbers and, insofar as possible, in the following order--single men with no dependents, single men with collateral dependents, married men with wives only, and finally, when the specific order is issued, men with children. An order to report for induction is mailed to a registrant at least 10 days before the time specified for reporting.

Q. What is the difference between class 1-A-O and class IV-E?

A. Both classes are for men who have been found to be conscientously opposed, because of religious training and belief, to military service in which they might be ordered to take human life. Class 1-A-O men are those whose objection does not extend to noncombatant service with the armed forces and they are called for induction for such duty by order numbers. Class IV-E men are opposed to both combatant and noncombatant military services and are assigned, as their order numbers are reached, to work of national importance under civilian direction.

Q. What is the draft status of a man 38 years old or over who was inducted into the army but is transferred to the enlisted reserve corps to engage in agricultural or other essential activities?

A. He remains in class I-C, which is for registrants who have been inducted into the armed services, as he is still under the jurisdiction of the War Department and subject to recall by the army if he fails to engage in essential work, leaves such work, or his military service is needed.

Q. What is the difference between the occupational deferrment classifications, class II-A, class II-B, and class II-C, and for how long is a man deferred in each class?

A. Class II-A men are deferred because they are deemed necessary to national health, safety or interest in their civilian occupations, such as medical, dental and other scientific professions, communications and transportation servicies, etc. Class II-B men are key men in war production industries, such as munitions plants, airplane factories, shipyards, etc. Class II-C men are necessary men engaged in agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort. Class II-A and class II-B men are deferred only until they can be replaced by some person not liable for military service and for a period not longer than six months at one time. Class II-C are deferred indefinitely by the so-called Tydings Amendment to the Selective Service Act, they cannot be inducted into the military service as long as they are found necessary to and regularly engaged in an essential agricultural occupation or endeavor.

Q. Are any men 38 years old or over liable for induction?

A. Yes, men in class IV-H, 38 through 44 years old, are deferred from induction from military service, if they are otherwise eligible, only because neither the army nor the navy are accepting men more than 37 years old for induction, with the exception of certain needed skills or waivers in the cases of "non-deferrables". These registrants are being reclassified in the same manner as the younger registrants to determine the availability of each should the armed forces change their present policy. Men 45 to 65 years old, class IV-A, were compelled to register on April 27, 1942, but are specifically exempted by law from military service.

They have been classified according to their civilian occupations, skills and aptitudes, but they cannot be inducted into the military service unless Congress amends the law to so provide.

Q. What is the status of registrants now engaged in non-deferrable activities or occupations?

A. Registrants engaged in non-deferrable activities or occupations have no claim for dependency deferrment. Those 18 to 38 years old are being reclassified as to their fitness for military service unless they have registered with the U. S. Employment Service for transfer to an essential occupation. They then have given 30 days to consumate the transfer. Registrants 38 to 45 will be reclassified in the same manner after May I unless they have registered with the U.S. E.S. in which case, they, too, will be given 30 days to get into an essential occupation. The army and navy are expected to waive their age limitation in the cases of non-deferrable registrants who are 38 years old or over.

NEW DRAFT CLASSES LISTED

WASHINGTON-April 12, Following are the revised classifications for selective service registrants as announced today:

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION
I-A	Available for military service.
I-A-O	Conscientious objector available for non-combatant military service.
I-C	Member of land or naval forces of the United States.
II-A	Man necessary in his essential civilian activity .
II-B	Man necessary to the war production program.
II-C	Man deferred by reason of his agricultural occupation or endeavor.
III-A	Man with child or children deferred by reason of maintaining bona fide family relationship.
III-C	Man with dependents who is regularly engaged in agricultural occupation or endeavor .
III-D	Man deferred because induction would cause extreme hardship and privation to a wife, child, or parent with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship.
IV-A	Man 45 years old, or over, who is deferred by reason of age.
IV-B	Official deferred by law.
IV-C	Neutral aliens requesting relief from liability for training and service, and aliens not acceptable to the armed forces.
IV-D	Minister of religion or divinity student.
IV-F	Physically, mentally, or morally unfit.
IV-H	Men 38 to 45 now deferred because their age group is not being accepted for military service.