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***REINSTITUTION OF  
SELECTIVE SERVICE***

***JUNE 1944***

# REINSTITUTION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

## SUMMARY OF THE POLICIES OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM, WAR DEPARTMENT AND W. R. A., WHICH AFFECT NISEI

JUNE 1944

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## AMERICANISM IS A MATTER OF THE MIND AND HEART

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of his ancestry. The principles on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry..."

--Franklin D. Roosevelt

"The announcement by the War Department that nisei are to be inducted into the Army through the Selective Service System marks another significant step forward for American citizens of Japanese descent. It means that Japanese American soldiers now in the Army have performed their duties with high skill and courage, and that the valuable services rendered by such soldiers have been recognized.

"The obligation to bear arms in defense of the nation is one of the essential elements of American citizenship. As increasing numbers of nisei are called upon to assume that obligation, I feel confident that soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the Army will acquit themselves with distinction and that there will be widening public recognition of the status which all loyal and law-abiding residents of Japanese descent can and should enjoy in our national life."

--Dillon S. Myer

## STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

"We, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry, . . . have continued to keep faith in our Government with a firm belief:

1. That the basic principles of our Country will not be changed for transient causes;

2. That the unprecedented actions taken by our Government against one racial group on the grounds of military necessity will be rectified;

3. That it is with the realization of this justice that will determine whether we as American citizens entering the armed forces will or will not sacrifice our lives in vain.

"We firmly believe that the application of Selective Service procedures to our birthright is a sound and basic foundation for full restoration of our inalienable rights to every and all American citizens of Japanese descent, the rights embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

"We firmly believe that our birthright under the Constitution with the fulfillment of our duties as citizens deserves an early recognition by our Country for the sacrifices made by our people.

"We recognize that the reinstitution of Selective Service procedures for Americans of Japanese ancestry on the same basis as all other Americans is a significant step forward in the restoration of our inalienable rights as American citizens. Accordingly, we accept the duty and privilege of service in the armed forces of our Country."

---Community Council of Topaz



## THE SELECTIVE TRAINING AND SERVICE ACT OF 1940 AS AMENDED

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress hereby declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States.

"The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective service compulsory military training and service...

"...Every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the United States, who is between the ages of eighteen and forty-five at the time fixed for his registration, shall be liable for training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States..."

--Selective Service Manual  
Section 1L, amended 1-15-43

"...It shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States, and of every other male person residing in the United States, who, on the day or days fixed for the first or any subsequent registration, is between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five, to present himself for and submit to registration at such time or times and place or places, and in such manner, and in such age group or groups, as shall be determined by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder."

## REGISTRATION

Every man is personally charged with the duty of presenting himself at his nearest local board for registration. Although men between the ages of 18 and 65 are required to register, only those up to the age of 45 are liable for training under the terms of this Act. At the present time, the army is not accepting men over 37 for induction.

Certain aliens are exempt from registration, but these are diplomatic representatives or other employees of a foreign country who have not established residence in the United States. All other aliens, whether or not they have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, are required to register.

## INTERVIEW OF REGISTRANT

Every person is registered on a Registration Card which is kept by the local board. The information on the card forms the record on which all other Selective Service records are based. The place of residence determines, once and for all, the local board which has jurisdiction over the registrant, and that jurisdiction will never be changed. If a registrant declares Topaz to be his place of residence, then local board #30 in Fillmore will have jurisdiction over

him. If he declares his place of residence to be in California, his Registration Card will be sent to the proper local board in California.

The mailing address if different from the place of residence is also important because that is the address to which all notices will be sent. Any further changes of address must be reported to the local board. After the Registration Card has been completed and signed, the registrar prepares a Registration Certificate to give to the registrant. He is required to have this Certificate in his personal possession at all times.

Boys who reach their eighteenth birthday in Topaz should register at 1-10-D.

## TABLE OF AGE GROUPS

The first registration was held on October 15, 1940. Since then, there have been five other registration days, each one adding a different age group to the first group of registrants.

Group 1--Registrants born on or after October 17, 1904, and born on or before October 16, 1919.

Group 2--Registrants born on or after October 17, 1919, and born on or before July 1, 1920.

Group 3--Registrants born on or after July 2, 1920, and born on or before December 31, 1921; and registrants born on or after February 17, 1897, and born on or before October 16, 1904.

Group 4--Registrants born on or after April 28, 1877, and born on or before February 16, 1897.

Group 5--Registrants born on or after January 1, 1922, and born on or before June 30, 1924.

Group 6--Registrants born on or after July 1, 1924, and born on or before December 31, 1924; and those reaching the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth on or after January 1, 1943.



## NUMBERING

Every registrant has both a serial number and an order number. The serial number merely indicates the arrangement of Registration Cards (alphabetical, chronological, or otherwise) and provides the basis for assigning order numbers. Registrants are classified, called for preinduction physical examination, and inducted in the sequence of order numbers. Order numbers were assigned to registrants in Groups 1, 2, and 3 by national lottery.

The order numbers of registrants in Groups 5 and 6 follow the last order number in Group 3. Registrants in Group 6 are numbered in the order of their birth dates, regardless of the day when they register.

## QUESTIONNAIRES

The Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40) furnishes information from which the local board determines a registrant's classification. In addition, the registrant is entitled to present any written information which he believes necessary to assist the local board in determining his proper classification. The local board also may request information from local welfare and governmental agencies where such information is needed.

A registrant who claims to be a conscientious objector may request a copy of Special Form for Conscientious Objector (Form 47) in order to offer information to substantiate his claim.

The Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311) provides the local board with information about the registrant's training and skill in certain occupations. The bottom portion of pages 1 and 2 is forwarded to the U.S. Employment Service.

-- Selective Service Manual  
Sections 611 to 617  
Effective 1-15-43

## INDUCTION OF UNITED

"Registrants ages 18 through 37 who are natural-born United States citizens of Japanese extraction or parentage...are now subject to induction for service in the United States Army but only after the War Department has determined in each case that the registrant is acceptable."

"Heretofore,...upon submission... of a Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry (Form 304A), or upon other information, the War Department has determined that many Japanese-Americans are acceptable or are not acceptable for service...In many cases, local boards have been advised of this determination either by the receipt of a DSS Form 304A on which the determination is stamped or by a form letter.

"...The local board will mail each registrant...four copies of Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry (Form 304A) unless the local board has been notified by the War Department that such registrant is acceptable or not acceptable...

"Upon return of the completed DSS Forms 304A to the local board, it shall forward all four copies of the forms to the Director of Selective Service through the State Director...

"Upon receipt of notice from the War Department that a Japanese-American is acceptable, the local board shall reopen his classification and classify (him) in the same manner as any other United States citizen. (If the registrant) is not acceptable, the local board will retain or place (him) in Class IV-C..."

-- Selective Service  
Local Board Memorandum No. 179  
Amended 1-14-44



## STATES CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

"...Every citizen of the United States has the right to petition for the correction of any grievances... However, the institution and application of Selective Service are independent of other problems and considerations, and...no real or fancied grievances can be allowed to interfere with its operation...

### PETITIONS

"Petitions may be circulated, or the opinion of groups or individuals otherwise expressed, declaring the participants' loyalty to the United States but requesting that the rights of persons of Japanese ancestry to complete freedom of movement including freedom to return to the West Coast or other rights be restored before their young men of military age are drafted for military service.

### EXPATRIATION

"Young men of military age may file written requests for expatriation in the anticipation that such requests will preclude or make less likely their being accepted for military service.

"...The request is not, of course, conclusive evidence of disloyalty, but it is a factor to be considered in arriving at a judgment on this question. Any such requests cannot fail to have a seriously adverse effect on the future of the persons making the request in the United States, and indirectly on the future of the whole evacuee population...

### REFUSAL

"Some persons may announce that they will refuse to report for military service when called, or they may

actually fail to report when they receive their induction notices.

"Any evacuee in a relocation center who refuses to report for induction, when called, is guilty of a violation of the Selective Service Act, and is subject to criminal penalties. This is just as much true of the evacuees...as it is of people who receive induction notices in any other community...

### INTERFERENCE

"Misguided or malicious individuals may participate in propaganda activities interfering with the Selective Service laws.

"If any evacuee should engage in any effort to persuade others to refuse to report for induction, they, too, will be guilty of a violation of Federal statutes for which criminal penalties can be imposed.

"The reinstitution of Selective Service was a major step toward the restoration of the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and if properly accepted can lead to the restoration of many other rights which evacuees feel they should have. Any action to resist or avoid the Selective Service taken on the part of any individual or group would react to the serious detriment of the whole evacuee community. I sincerely hope that the responsible leaders among the evacuees understand this and will assist in any way possible to avoid the drastic effect which might come from the unthinking actions of a few prospective or actual draft-dodgers."

—Dillon S. Myer  
WRA, Washington  
February, 1944



AVAILABLE FOR  
OR IN  
MILITARY SERVICE

Class I-A--Available for military service

In Class I-A shall be placed every registrant who, upon classification, has not been placed in Class I-C, Class IV-E, Class I-A-O, or in a deferred class.

Class I-A-O--Available for noncombatant military service; conscientious objector ...

In class I-A-O shall be placed registrants who have been found, by reason of religious training and belief, to be conscientiously opposed to combatant military service but not conscientiously opposed to noncombatant military service in which he could contribute to the health, comfort, and preservation of others.

Class I-C--Member of land or naval forces of the United States

DEFERRED  
BY REASON OF  
OCCUPATION

Class II-A--Man supporting the national health, safety, or interest

In Class II-A are placed registrants who are regularly engaged in an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest. In addition, registrants age 18 through 29 must be necessary to the activity in which they are engaged, and registrants age 18 through 25 must meet all conditions for deferment which have been established for registrants in this age group.

Class II-B--Man in war production

In Class II-B are placed registrants who are regularly engaged in an activity in war production. In addition, registrants age 18 through 29 must be necessary to the activity in which they are engaged, and registrants age 18 through 25 must meet all conditions for deferment which have been established for registrants in this age group.

Class II-C--Man in agriculture

In Class II-C are placed registrants who are regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort. In addition, registrants age 18 through 29 must be necessary to the occupation in which they are engaged, and they must be persons for whom a satisfactory replacement cannot be obtained.

Class II-A, II-B, and II-C deferments are for periods of six months or less. Registrants will be continued in the same classification if the same conditions for deferment exist at the end of each period. See Occupational Deferments, page 13, for further information.



# CLASSIFICATIONS

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Class III-D--Man deferred by reason of extreme hardship and privation to wife, child, or parents

In Class III-D shall be placed any registrant if it is determined that his induction into the land or naval forces would result in extreme hardship and privation to a wife, child, or parent with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship.

DEFERRED  
BY REASON OF  
HARDSHIP

Class IV-A--Man deferred by reason of age

In Class IV-A shall be placed registrants liable for training and service who have attained the forty-fifth anniversary of the day of their birth.

Class IV-B--Official deferred by law and men relieved from liability for training and service

Class IV-C--Registrants not acceptable for training and service because of nationality or ancestry, neutral aliens requesting relief from training and service, aliens not acceptable to the armed forces or to the Director of Selective Service, and aliens who have departed and are not residing in the United States

In Class IV-C shall be placed any registrant who because he is an alien or because of his ancestry is, under procedure prescribed by the Director of Selective Service, found by the land or naval forces to be unacceptable for training and service, or by the Director of Selective Service to be unacceptable for work of national importance under civilian direction.

Class IV-D--Minister of religion or divinity student

Class IV-E--Available for work of national importance; conscientious objector

In Class IV-E shall be placed every registrant who has been found, by reason of religious training and belief, to be conscientiously opposed to both combatant and noncombatant military service.

AVAILABLE FOR  
WORK OF NATIONAL  
IMPORTANCE UNDER  
CIVILIAN DIRECTION

Class IV-F--Morally, physically, or mentally unfit

DEFERRED BY  
REASON OF  
BEING UNFIT



## CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURE

It is the responsibility of the local board to decide in which class registrants are to be classified. Each registrant shall receive equal and fair justice. There shall be no discrimination for or against him because of his race, creed, or color, or because of his membership or activity in any labor, political, religious, or other organization.

### INFORMATION CONSIDERED FOR CLASSIFICATION

The local board will classify a registrant as soon as practicable after receiving his Selective Service Questionnaire. The classification will be made solely on the basis of the Questionnaire, affidavits of dependency, affidavits of occupational necessity, and other such written information as may be contained in his file. Oral information will not be considered unless it is summarized in writing.

### TRANSFER OF LOCAL BOARD FOR CLASSIFICATION

When a majority of the members of a local board, because of conflicting interest, bias, or other reason, cannot classify a registrant, his local board may be transferred to another for classification. This may also be done if the registrant is so far from his local board as to make complying with notices a hardship.

The local board to which the registrant is transferred retains the sole right to classify him, and no other board may reconsider his case.

### CLASSIFICATION BEFORE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Local boards are instructed to consider a registrant's classification in the following order and to classify him in the first class for which grounds are established:

Class I-C (Member of armed forces)  
Class IV-A (Over 45 years of age)  
Class IV-D (Minister)  
Class IV-B (Deferred by law)  
Class II-C (Agricultural deferment)  
Class II-B (Work in war production)  
Class II-A (Needed in war effort)  
Class III-D (Dependency deferment)

If a registrant cannot be classified in any of the above classifications, he will next be considered for Class IV-C. American citizens of Japanese ancestry are required to fill out the Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry (Form 304A). This form is sent to the War Department which determines whether or not such registrants are acceptable for service in the U.S. Army. If a registrant is not acceptable, he is classified IV-C.

If a registrant cannot be classified in any of the above classifications, including Class IV-C, then it must be determined whether the registrant is disqualified for service under the moral standards of the armed forces. If he is found so disqualified, he is classified IV-F.

Finally, if the registrant cannot be classified in any of the above classifications, he is classified I-A. However, if he is found to be a conscientious objector, he will be classified in Class I-A-O or IV-E, whichever is applicable.

### NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

After the local board has classified a registrant, it will mail a Notice of Classification to the registrant. Every registrant is required to keep this Notice in his personal possession at all times along with his Registration Certificate.

--Selective Service Manual

Section 623

Amended 1-4-44, 2-14-44



## PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Every registrant, before he is ordered to report for induction, will be given a preinduction physical examination unless he is a delinquent or unless he signs a Request for Immediate Induction (Form 219).

### CALL FOR PREINDUCTION PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

The State Director of Selective Service specifies to each local board the number of registrants who are to be called and the time and place of the examination. The local board will fill its quota first from volunteers, then from nonfathers, and finally from fathers. The selection is made by order numbers in each group.

The term "father" is defined to mean a person who was married before December 8, 1941, who has been living with his family since that date, and who has a legitimate child born before September 15, 1942. A stepchild, adopted child, or foster child may be included too, if they were part of his family before December 8, 1941.

### LOCAL BOARD EXAMINATION

Any registrant who has an obviously disqualifying defect may present himself for examination at his local board at any time. The local board examining physician will determine whether the registrant has such a disqualifying defect or not.

If the registrant is unable to present himself for examination because of his defect, a reputable physician may file an affidavit stating the character of the defect. The local board will refer the affidavit to its examining physician for review.

### TRANSFER OF LOCAL BOARD

If a registrant is located so far from his own local board as to make reporting to it a hardship, he may request a transfer to the local board

of the area in which he is located. This request is made by filling out Form 216, Transfer-Preinduction Physical Examination, at his nearest local board.

The Director of Selective Service has issued instructions that certain groups of registrants are to be transferred for preinduction physical examination by his order. The registrant's own local board will complete the transfer and forward all documents to the proper local board. This is being done for nisei evacuated from the Pacific Coast in accordance with Local Board Memorandum No. 179.

### REQUEST FOR IMMEDIATE INDUCTION

Any registrant in Class I-A or in Class I-A-O may be inducted into service at the time of his preinduction physical examination if he signs and files with his local board a Request for Immediate Induction (Form 219). If he is found qualified for service, he will be inducted into the Enlisted Reserve Corps and classified I-C.

### REPORTING FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Registrants are called to report for their physical examination in groups. Registrants leaving from Topaz will be given individual round-trip tickets at Delta. The examinations will be held at Fort Douglas where meals and lodging will be provided. The WRA allows three days of authorized leave with pay from work.

The local board will mail to each registrant a Certificate of Fitness showing whether he is accepted or rejected. If there is any doubt, the registrant will be forwarded for another examination at a later date.

Selective Service Manual  
Section 629  
Amended 2-2-44, 3-22-44, 5-15-44



## APPEALS

It is possible to appeal certain decisions made by a local board to a board of appeals and then to the President of the United States. As long as the appeal is pending, the registrant will not be inducted.

### WHO MAY APPEAL

The right to appeal a classification made by a local board or a board of appeals is granted to the registrant, dependents of a registrant, and any person who files written evidence of the occupational necessity of a registrant. But no such persons may appeal the decision on the registrant's physical or mental condition made by an official examining physician.

The appeal must be made within 10 days of the date the Notice of Classification is mailed by the local board. If the registrant is living some distance away, 30 days may be allowed. The right to appeal expires after the 10-day or 30-day period has elapsed. But as long as the local board has not mailed the Order to Report for Induction, it may still accept appeals if it decides the registrant was unable to do so within the time allotted.

### PROCEDURE FOR MAKING APPEALS

Any person who is entitled to do so may make an appeal by filing with the local board a written notice of appeal. He should attach to this notice a statement specifying in what ways he believes the local board was in error, or he may bring out any information which the local board failed to consider. All of this should be done in writing.

When an appeal is taken from classifications I-A, I-A-O, or IV-E, the registrant is first ordered to report for his preinduction physical examin-

ation. If he is found to be qualified for service, his case will then be sent to the board of appeals. If he does not pass the examination, he is classified IV-F.

Appeals taken from classifications other than I-A, I-A-O, and IV-E are sent to the board of appeals without delay.

### REVIEW BY BOARD OF APPEALS

The board of appeals reviews cases in the order in which they are received. It considers only the information contained in the record transmitted by the local board. However, it may use general information about economic, industrial, and social conditions, and in the case of conscientious objectors it may ask for advice from the Department of Justice.

The decision of the board of appeals is final, unless the appeal is taken to the President.

### APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Appeals to the President may be made only if the registrant was reclassified I-A, I-A-O, or IV-E and if one or more members of the board of appeals dissented from such classification. A 10-day period is allowed in which a written notice of appeal may be filed. The local board will send the registrant's file to the State Director who will check to see whether any new information has been added that would affect the classification. If so, he will instruct the local board to make such change. Otherwise, he will forward the file to the Director of Selective Service in Washington, D.C.

—Selective Service Manual  
Sections 627, 628  
Amended 5-8-43,  
12-10-43, 1-8-44,  
2-2-44



## OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENTS

The armed forces have indicated that their greatest immediate need is for physically fit men in the younger age groups, capable of the highest degree of efficiency under combat conditions. Accordingly, occupational deferment policies have been adopted which should release large numbers of men to engage in activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest who are in the older age groups.

Under these policies, the prospect for registrants ages 18 through 25 is service in the armed forces unless they meet the specific conditions for deferment which have been established by the Director of Selective Service.

The prospect for registrants ages 26 through 29 who are found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest is that they will remain in civilian life for the time being, subject to adjustment as the needs of the armed forces change.

The prospect for registrants ages 30 through 37, regardless of their physical condition, and for registrants of any age who are either disqualified for general military service or qualified for limited military service only, and who are regularly engaged in activities in support of the national health, safety, or interest is that they will remain in civilian life for an indefinite period, subject to adjustment as the needs of the armed forces change.

### AGES 18 THROUGH 25

A registrant age 18 through 25 who has been found disqualified for military service or found qualified for limited military service only may be placed in Class II-A if he is regularly engaged in an activity in support of the national health, safety,

or interest, or in Class II-B if he is regularly engaged in an activity in war production.

No other registrants in this age group will be placed in Class II-A or Class II-B unless the local board finds that they are necessary to as well as regularly engaged in an essential activity.

Either Form 42-A (Special) or Form 42 (Special) must be filed with the local board. Form 42-A (Special) is presented by the registrant's employer to the State Director for his endorsement. Form 42 (Special), which is an affidavit that the registrant is working in one of the essential activities listed on page 15, is submitted directly to the local board.

### AGES 26 THROUGH 29

A registrant age 26 through 29 who has been found disqualified for military service or found qualified for limited military service only may be placed in Class II-A or Class II-B if he is regularly engaged in an essential activity.

Other registrants may be placed in Class II-A or Class II-B if they are found to be necessary to as well as regularly engaged in an essential activity.

Fathers ages 26 through 29 will normally be accorded occupational deferment in preference to nonfathers in this age group.

### AGES 30 THROUGH 37

A registrant age 30 through 37 (whether or not he has been found disqualified for military service or qualified for limited military service only) will be placed in Class II-A or Class II-B if he is regularly engaged in an essential activity.

Form 42B may be used for making requests for occupational deferment of registrants in this age group.



## SEASONAL OCCUPATIONS

A registrant engaged in a seasonal occupation is qualified for occupational deferment even though he moves from one locality to another for the purpose of following local seasons. During the off season he must engage in some other essential activity and upon reopening of the season, he must return to his seasonal occupation.

## LIST OF ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES

The activities contained in this list, which was prepared by the War Manpower Commission, represent on a national basis the most important activities in war production and support of the national health, safety, or interest. Consideration for occu-

pational deferment may be given on a local basis to registrants engaged in other activities not listed which are related to utilities, food, clothing, fuel, housing, health, safety, and other services or endeavors required for the preservation and effectiveness of the life of a Nation at war.

In determining whether a registrant should be classified in Class II-A or Class II-B, all available information from national, regional, state, and local levels will be used. Local boards will request information from local employment offices whether there exists or is likely to exist in the near future a national or local shortage of persons with the registrant's claimed qualifications.

--Local Board Memorandum No. 115  
Amended 5-12-44

## AGRICULTURAL DEFERMENTS

Only registrants described as follows may be considered for agricultural deferment in Class II-C:

(a) Registrants found disqualified for any military service or found qualified for limited service only who by reason of being engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor are found to be making a contribution to the war effort.

(b) Other registrants who are necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor, essential to the war effort, and for whom it is established that a suitable replacement cannot be obtained.

## AGE FACTOR

For registrants, ages 18 through 25, the provisions of the above paragraph will be applied with full consideration of the extreme need for physically fit young men in the armed forces.

For registrants ages 26 through 29 the provisions of the above paragraph will be strictly applied.

For registrants ages 30 and over, the provisions of the above paragraph will be applied less strictly with the increased age of the registrant.

Fathers will normally be accorded occupational deferment in agriculture in preference to nonfathers.

The war units plan, formerly in effect, for measuring agricultural activities is now withdrawn.

## REGISTRANTS LEAVING AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATION

A registrant who has been placed in Class II-C must not leave his agricultural occupation or endeavor for other work without first securing a determination from his local board that it is in the best interest of the war effort for him to leave his occupation. Unless this permission is secured first, such registrants will be promptly reclassified I-A.

--Lewis B. Hershey, Director  
Selective Service System  
Local Board Memorandum No. 164  
Amended 4-5-44



## LIST OF ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES

1. Production, maintenance, and repair of aircraft and parts

2. Production, maintenance, and repair of ships, boats, ship and boat parts, and equipment

3. Production of ordnance and accessories

4. Production of ammunition

5. Agriculture and fishing

(a) Agricultural products--Live-stock and livestock products; fiber, oil crops, and potatoes; field crops; pineapples, tree fruits, small fruits and berries; medicinal, insecticide and rubber plants; vegetables for fresh consumption and processing; vegetable plants and seeds; other food and special crops, including honey, tree nuts, sugarcane, sugar beets, sorghum, and tobacco.

(b) Agricultural services--Agricultural, horticultural, and animal husbandry services such as: commercial poultry hatcheries, seed processing, animal breeding, crop disease protection services, initial processing services such as ginning, compressing, threshing, cleaning, shelling and curing, irrigation services, farm repair and maintenance services, farm product assembly services, all of which are performed on a substantially year-round basis to essential activities related to essential crops and livestock enterprises; grist milling (custom); ice harvesting.

(c) Commercial fishing--Including fish hatcheries (conservation or commercial) and sponges.

6. Processing of food--Meat packing and slaughtering (including poultry), production of dairy products, eggs, fish and nuts, fruits and vegetables and their juices, soups, flour and other grain mill products, prepared feeds for animals and fowls, starch, cereals, rice, bread and other bakery products, sugar, leavening compounds, corn syrup, fats and

oils, ice. Includes dried, preserved, dehydrated, frozen, canned, and other special-processed foods.

7. Forestry, logging, lumbering, and forest industries

8. Highway and street construction; construction of approved buildings; and services necessary to complete such construction

9. Coal mining

10. Metal mining

11. Nonmetallic mining, processing, and quarrying of essential products

12. Smelting, refining, alloying, rolling, and drawing of metals used in the production of war materials; also scrap salvage

13. Production of metal shapes and forgings

14. Finishing of metal products

15. Production of industrial and agriculture equipment

16. Production of machinery

17. Production of chemicals and allied products

18. Production of rubber products

19. Production of leather products

20. Production of textiles--Includes the processing, manufacturing, bleaching, dyeing, printing, and other finishing of textile cordage, fabrics (excluding wool or fur felt for hats and fancy fabrics), fibers, nets, rope, twine, and yarns.

21. Production of apparel for the armed forces; work clothing; snowshoes; infants' and childrens' wear

22. Production of stone, clay and glass products

23. Production of petroleum, natural gas and petroleum and coal products

24. Production of finished lumber products

25. Production of transportation equipment

26. Transportation services

-- Local Board Memorandum No. 115

Amended 5-12-44



## STUDENT DEFERMENTS

To supply the needs of the armed forces, the Army and Navy Specialized Training Program is taking over the training of a large number of men in scientific and specialized fields and in certain professions. As inductees, they will be in uniform and outside the jurisdiction of Selective Service. Therefore, other students occupationally deferred will be limited to a number sufficient to meet civilian needs in support of the war effort.

The induction of students 18 or 19 years of age, in the last semester of their high school year, will be postponed until the date of their graduation.

### STUDENTS GRADUATING BEFORE JULY 1, 1944

In accordance with a previous announcement, students graduating before July 1, 1944, will be automatically deferred in 22 different courses of study. Most of these are engineering and scientific courses.

### STUDENTS GRADUATING AFTER JULY 1, 1944

A national quota of 10,000 has been established for students who should be occupationally deferred at any one time in chemistry, engineering, geology, geophysics, and physics. This quota applies only to full-time students in good standing at recognized colleges and universities who will graduate after July 1, 1944.

Students in premedical, pre dental, preveterinary, preosteopathic, and pretheological fields will also be considered for occupational deferment. For these preprofessional students a quota has been established which provides that the total number of such students to be occupationally deferred shall not exceed 50% of the total average number of students in schools of medicine, dentistry, vet-

erinary medicine, osteopathy, or theology, respectively, in the years 1938-1939 and 1939-1940.

### PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS AND INTERNES

No quota is set for students who have passed their preprofessional stage and are training in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathy. They will be considered for occupational deferment during their training period provided that they are full-time students in good standing at recognized colleges.

Internes who have completed their professional training and preparation as doctors, dentists, or osteopaths and who are undertaking further studies in hospitals or institutions giving recognized internships will be considered for occupational deferment. These deferments are limited to nine months.

### REQUEST FOR STUDENT DEFERMENTS

The institution where the student is registered will file requests for occupational deferment with the local board. The college or university must certify that the student is majoring in the course for which he is to be deferred and that he gives promise of successful completion of his course of study.

Students, majoring in courses over which quotas have been set, must be certified that they will graduate in 24 months from the date of certification. In addition, the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel of the War Manpower Commission must certify that these deferments will be within the national quota for such students.

---Selective Service Activity and Occupational Bulletin No. 33-6  
Effective Feb. 15, 1944



## CALL FOR INDUCTION

The Secretary of War issues to the Director of Selective Service requisitions for the number of men required by the Army. This number is allocated to the states and from the states to the local boards. Registrants are allowed at least 21 days after their Certificate of Fitness (result of physical examination) has been mailed before they will be called to report for induction.

### ORDER TO REPORT FOR INDUCTION

At least 10 days before the date fixed for induction, the local board will mail an Order to Report for Induction to every man selected. Volunteers will be called first, then non-fathers, and finally fathers, in the sequence of order numbers for each group. The term "father" is defined on page 9 under Call for Preinduction Physical Examination.

In case of death or extreme emergency in a registrant's family, or serious illness of the registrant, the local board may postpone the date of induction for a period not to exceed 60 days. One further 60-day postponement may be allowed in cases of imperative necessity.

### PREPARATION OF RECORDS

The local board assembles for each registrant the following records: Report of Physical Examination and Induction (Form 221); Certificate of Fitness (Form 218); any waiver of disqualification; any order terminating civil custody; any Alien's Personal History and Statement (Form 304) or Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry (Form 304A) bearing the armed forces' endorsement of acceptability for military service; all records available bearing upon the medical, social, and educational history of such registrant; and all

other information bearing on the fitness of the registrant for military service.

### TRANSFER OF LOCAL BOARD FOR INDUCTION

When a registrant is located so far from his own local board that reporting to it for induction would be a hardship, he may be transferred to the local board of the area in which he is located. Application for transfer may be made either at the time the registrant is ordered to report for preinduction physical examination or as soon as he receives his Order to Report for Induction.

The registrant may do this by filling out a Request for Transfer of Delivery (Form 154) at his nearest local board. This transfer will be made for nisei by order of the Director of Selective Service in accordance with Local Board Memorandum No. 179. The transferred inductee is credited to his own local board and not to the board of transfer. All of his records will be returned to his own local board when he has been inducted or rejected, or if he fails to report for induction.

### DUTIES OF REGISTRANTS

When the registrants who are to be forwarded for induction have assembled, the local board will call the roll and appoint a leader and assistant leaders. The local board will instruct all registrants in the group that it is their duty to obey their leaders during the time they are going to the place of induction; that they will be met by proper representatives of the armed forces; and that they must present themselves and submit to induction.

--Selective Service Manual  
Sections 632, 633  
Amended 1-8-44, 2-2-44



## OUR FIGHT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

"...The Citizens Committee of Topaz is opposed to the discriminatory segregation of all Japanese American draftees. Therefore, we make the following recommendations to the President of the United States and to the War Department:

1. No further segregated units of Japanese Americans be formed;
2. Draftees not to be made replacements for the segregated 100th or the 442nd Battalions;
3. All draftees to be assigned to various units of the Army as other Americans are;
4. If qualified, all branches of the armed forces to be opened to Japanese American draftees.

"In making these recommendations we are thinking of the postwar advantages in fighting side by side with other Americans. Our fight for equal rights, equal privileges will not stop with the armistice. Our fight must continue, because we must fight the war of American prejudice...Buddies, regardless of color or ancestry, made on the battle fields can best help to accomplish this great task that is before us—a task that is for a greater America."

—Citizens Committee of Topaz  
Frank Yamasaki, Chairman  
February 26, 1944



"It is the policy of the War Department that all men inducted into the Army will be employed in a manner most useful to the prosecution of the war. In furtherance of this policy it is contemplated assigning many of the citizens of Japanese ancestry as replacements for the 100th Battalion and for the 442nd Combat Team.

"The new inductees may thus be assigned to various branches of the service including Infantry, Field Artillery, Engineers, and Medical Corps, and also to the Military Intelligence Service. In general, however, the assignment of individuals in this category will be governed by the existing needs at the time of their entry into the military service."

—Maj. Gen. J. A. Ulio  
The Adjutant General  
March 20, 1944

## REASONS

"The War Department does not consider it advisable to utilize Japanese Americans in the Pacific theater of operations. If a Japanese American unit were present in combat in the Pacific, it would be possible for the enemy Japanese to secure American uniforms from dead soldiers and mingle with American Japanese units, thereby causing considerable confusion and increasing hazards of enemy infiltration. Should this occur it would jeopardize the American Japanese soldier inasmuch as his facial characteristics

make it difficult to distinguish him from the enemy infiltrator.

"Again, if a Japanese American were captured in the Pacific, it is felt that retaliation measures taken by the Japanese would be in the form of extreme torture, since it seems apparent from past Japanese actions that such individuals might not be considered as prisoners of war..."

"Certain Japanese Americans have been employed as interpreters in the Pacific theaters but this use has been made of Japanese American personnel with the full realization by the War Department of the risks involved to these individuals.

"May I point out that the privilege of requesting assignment in a specific branch is...a privilege and not an obligation upon the War Department to see that these requests are always granted..."

"...As the character of the war continues to change from defensive to offensive operations, the number of different types of units which are required will change in increasing measure. This necessitates a constant conversion of units from one type to another, and in this conversion the wishes of the individual will often have to be subordinated to the overall military need."

—Lt. Col. Harrison A. Gerhardt  
General Staff Corps  
March 4, 1944

## ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS

"Have been informed by Local Selective Service that Japanese Americans will be placed in Enlisted Reserve Corps. Does this mean considerable delay in call for active service...?"

—Roscoe E. Bell  
Acting Project Director  
March 15, 1944

"...We are now informed that all

nisei inducted into the Army are to be placed first in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and presumably will return to centers for a few days still out of uniform but under jurisdiction of Selective Service. When sufficient men have been accumulated all will be ordered by the Service Command to report at a specified time and place to begin training. No furlough is in-



volved. Concerning length of notice Army says no standards are set but a reasonable length of time will be allowed..."

--D. S. Myer  
WRA, Washington  
March 31, 1944

"Japanese Americans now being inducted are transferred to an inactive status in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and called to active duty as rapidly as a sufficient number, usually 250, is available to fill a training unit at a replacement center.

"It is not economical in training time or in personnel to train smaller increments and the infiltration of untrained men into trained units retards their training. The transfer of individuals to the enlisted reserve has always been utilized to control the flow of personnel into training establishments or into units when the nature of the flow into the Army was such as to require this control.

"Present training requirements are largely determined by the replacement needs of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Combat Team and the 1399th Engineer Construction Battalion which are composed of citizens of Japanese ancestry. In general, this procedure will not cause an individual to remain in an inactive status for more than a short time."

--Henry L. Stimson  
Secretary of War  
April, 1944

"...Japanese American registrants ...will be placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps except those assigned to the Camp Savage Language School. Induction is completed in one day and reservists returned to local board area..."

--A. V. Sconberg  
Induction Officer  
Utah State Headquarters  
March 27, 1944

## CAMP SAVAGE

Draftees who wish to go to the Military Intelligence Service Language School at Camp Savage should apply by letter to Captain Paul F. Rusch, Director of Personnel, Camp Savage, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Men already placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps may also apply.

"We are continuing to examine volunteers for Military Intelligence Service Language School to determine if they are linguistically qualified. This procedure is now being carried on by mail upon receipt of letter of application from individuals. By this method we are able to decide their language qualifications. Upon their actual induction through the normal procedure of the draft, and after acceptable applicants have notified us of their induction, army serial number, organization and station, we then request their transfer to Camp Savage.

"So many volunteers, previously accepted by us, have been rejected for physical reasons. To prevent this loss by physical rejection, we are not requesting men until they have passed the Army physical and are actually inducted into the Army."

--Capt. Paul F. Rusch  
Camp Savage  
March 16, 1944

"This headquarters is selecting physically and linguistically qualified Americans of Japanese ancestry for additional classes at Camp Savage. ...Classes are being formed for June, day to be announced later...Desire immediate contact by mail with all possible candidates at your center... Those found qualified will be called as soon as they are cleared..."

--Colonel Rasmussen  
MIS Language School  
March 31, April 4, 1944



## A, S, T, P

The third nationwide test for students who wished to be considered for the Army Specialized Training Program and the Navy College Program was held on March 15, 1944. A summary of this test is given here since it is likely that future tests will be based on this one.

## ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

**EDUCATION**--High school graduate or high school senior in last semester.

**AGE**--Students between the ages of 17 and 20 may apply for either Army or Navy. Students between the ages of 20 and 22 may apply only for the Army.

**OTHER QUALIFICATIONS**--Evidence potential officer qualifications, including appearance and scholarship records.

## NATURE OF TEST

The test is designed to measure the aptitude and general knowledge required for success in the college programs. Familiarity with elementary mathematics is essential. The test takes two hours and is divided into three parts: the first part tests knowledge of the meaning and use of words; the second part asks questions about scientific matters which are of general knowledge; the third section consists of a number of problems in mathematics.

All questions are of the "best-answer" type in which several answers are given for each question or problem, from which one is to be selected as the best or correct one.

ARMY SPECIALIZED  
TRAINING PROGRAM

The purpose of the Army Specialized Training Program is to provide technicians and specialists for the Army. Those selected for this program will study, at government expense, at colleges and universities in fields

determined largely by their own qualifications. They will be soldiers on active duty, in uniform, under military discipline, and on regular Army pay. All trainees are subject to call to other active duty at all times.

Some of the major fields of study for ASTP trainees are: Chemical, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Marine, and Sanitary Engineering; Medicine and Dentistry; Personnel Psychology; Foreign Area and Language Study; Veterinary Medicine; Surveying; Internal Combustion Engines; Communications and Optics; Military and Physical Training. The curricula for these courses vary in length from one to eight 12-week terms. Medical and dental curricula are the same length as at accredited colleges.

Upon induction, candidates who received satisfactory scores on the qualifying test are sent to special Army training stations for their thirteen weeks of basic military training. During this basic training period selection is made to fill the vacancies in ASTP courses.

## RESERVE PROGRAM

Candidates not over 17 years and 9 months of age on July 1, 1944, who were notified by the War Department that they made a qualifying score on the test may apply for immediate induction. If they are found physically qualified and meet certain other requirements, they will be enlisted in the Enlisted Reserve Corps for participation in the Army Specialized Training Reserve Program. The reserve program assures a candidate of training in the ASTP. Other candidates of draftable age must wait until called for induction by their local selective service board.

On June 1, 1944, the War Department authorized the enlistment of nisei for participation in the ASTRP.



The following information was taken from Booklet FA-1, Monthly Allowances for the Dependents of Soldiers; from the Training Circular No. 25 of the Office of Dependency Benefits, Revised Nov. 1943; and from section 50.9.7A of the WRA Manual concerning the War Department's ruling on evacuation status.

### ALLOWANCE FOR DEPENDENTS

Under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 as amended, the Government will help enlisted men in all grades to take care of dependents by means of family allowances. The War Department Office of Dependency Benefits, Newark 2, New Jersey, an activity of the Army Service Forces, administers and pays family allowances for the Army.

The family allowance is made up of money deducted from the soldier's pay and money contributed by the Government.

The relatives and dependents of a soldier are divided into three classes: Class A, Class B-1, Class B.

### CLASS A DEPENDENTS

In this class are the wife and children of the soldier and a former wife divorced to whom alimony is payable. Class A relatives do not have to be dependent upon the soldier to be eligible for family allowances.

Lawful wife includes wife living in soldier's household, also wife living separate and apart (not legally separated) or, if legally separated, under terms providing for maintenance or support. Also includes common-law wife if the marriage was contracted in a state which recognizes common-law marriages.

Former wife divorced includes only the former wife who has not remarried and to whom alimony is still payable.

Child includes soldier's legitimate child, an adopted child, a step-child if a member of the soldier's

household, or illegitimate child if proof of paternity is submitted. Also any child to whom the soldier has stood in loco parentis (in place of parent) for at least one year prior to date of application.

To be eligible, a child must be unmarried and under 18 years of age, or of any age if incapable of self-support by reason of mental or physical defect.

### CLASS B-1 DEPENDENTS

This class includes parents (father and mother), grandparents, adopted parents, minor brothers and sisters including those of half-blood, step-brothers and sisters, brothers and sisters through adoption. They must be dependent upon the soldier for their chief support.

To be eligible, a brother or sister must be unmarried and under 18 years of age, or of any age if incapable of self-support because of physical or mental defect.

### CLASS B DEPENDENTS

This class includes parents, brothers and sisters who are dependent upon the soldier for a substantial portion of their support. Class B dependents may receive a family allowance only if there are no Class B-1 dependents named in the applications.

### DEPENDENTS IN WRA CAMP

The War Department has ruled that the fact that Class B dependents of Japanese nationality reside in a relocation center, where food, shelter, and medical care are provided by the government, does not render them ineligible for an allowance, if all the elements of dependency are present.

The question of dependency will be decided by the War Department after all of the circumstances affecting the individual are considered.

"...Regarding deductions for subsistence from allowances...to rela-



tives of servicemen of Japanese ancestry, the War Department gives consideration to the basis upon which relocation centers are operated. No deductions for subsistence will be made...."

--F. J. Utz  
Acting Director  
WRA, Washington  
March 13, 1944

### HOW TO APPLY

The soldier should apply for the family allowance himself if practicable. He should file the applications with his Commanding Officer on the official application form (WD AGO No. 625) which will be given him at the reception center. These forms are also available at Army recruiting stations, local chapters of the American Red Cross, and the War Department Office of Dependency Benefits.

Instructions are printed on the forms. The copy marked Applicant's Copy should be retained and all remaining pages mailed to the Office of Dependency Benefits, Newark 2, New Jersey. The Topaz welfare section, 2-9-F, will have application forms and will assist you in filling out the forms and instruct you as to what documentary evidence is necessary to accompany the application.

Although it is preferable for the soldier to apply, dependents may apply too. The wife or child of a soldier (also a divorced wife who has not remarried and to whom alimony is still payable) may receive this benefit with or without the soldier's consent. But Class B-1 and Class B dependents may receive it only if the soldier agrees.

### HOW SOON ALLOWANCE IS PAYABLE

For Class A and Class B-1 dependents, an "initial" payment (contributed entirely by the Government) is payable for the month in which the soldier enters active duty on pay

status, provided that he applies within fifteen days of his entry on such duty. Regular monthly payments thereafter are payable from the first of the month following the month in which application was made.

For Class B dependents no "initial" family allowance is payable. The regular monthly family allowance is effective for the month in which application is made.

### DEDUCTION FROM SOLDIER'S PAY

\$22.00 per month is deducted from a soldier's pay if the family allowance is for any one of the three classes. The deduction is increased to \$27.00 if there is more than one class of dependents.

### TABLE OF ALLOTMENTS

#### Class A dependents

Wife alone (no child) . . . . .	\$50
Wife and 1 child . . . . .	\$80
Wife and 2 children . . . . .	\$100
For each additional child . . . . .	\$20
Former wife divorced . . . . .	up to \$42
Former wife divorced and 1 child . . . . .	up to \$72
Former wife divorced and 2 children . . . . .	up to \$92
For each additional child . . . . .	\$20
Child alone . . . . .	\$42
For each additional child . . . . .	\$20

#### Class B-1 Dependents

1 parent . . . . .	\$50
2 parents . . . . .	\$68
1 parent and 1 brother or sister . . . . .	\$68
2 parents and 1 brother or sister . . . . .	\$79
1 brother or sister but no parent . . . . .	\$42
For each additional brother or sister . . . . .	\$11

#### Class B Dependents

1 or more Class B dependent . . . . .	\$37
This amount is a flat rate, no matter how many dependents there are, and is payable only if there is no family allowance to any Class B-1 dependent.	



## VOLUNTARY ALLOTMENTS-OF-PAY

A voluntary Class E allotment-of-pay is a voluntary allotment authorized by a man in the Army, by Wacs, by Army nurses, and by certain civilian employees of the War Department on duty outside of the United States. The allotment-of-pay is deducted from the allotter's pay each month. The Office of Dependency Benefits sends an equivalent amount to his dependents in the form of a government check. It may be in any amount the allotter wishes to authorize, provided (if he

is an enlisted man) he leaves himself not less than \$10 a month.

An allotment-of-pay is a sum deducted entirely from the serviceman's own pay. It is not to be confused with a family allowance, which consists of a sum deducted from the soldier's pay plus a sum contributed by the government, and which is payable only to certain relatives or dependents.

--Booklet FA-1

Office of Dependency Benefits

## U S ARMY PAY

The monthly pay for enlisted men in the Army and for Wacs is as follows:

Privates, less than

3 years service . . . . . \$50

Privates, First Class . . . . . \$54

Corporals, Technician 5th Grade . . . . . \$66

Sergeants, Technician 4th Grade . . . . . \$78

Staff Sergeants,

Technician 3d Grade . . . . . \$96

First or Technical Sergeants . . . . . \$114

Master Sergeants . . . . . \$138

Enlisted men receive additional monthly pay on the following qualifications:

Use of fire arms, first class, \$5; second class, \$4; third class, \$3; fourth class, \$2; fifth class, \$1.

Medal of Honor, \$2; Distinguished Service Cross, \$2; Distinguished Service Medal, \$2; Distinguished Flying Cross, \$2; Soldier's Medal, \$2.

For each bar, in lieu of Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Medal, Flying Cross or Soldier's Medal, \$2.

## PAY OF CAPTIVES

A soldier who is captured is entitled to his pay during the time of his captivity. While it is obviously impossible to deliver pay to a cap-

tured soldier, such amounts as may have been allotted from his pay for the support of his dependents, insurance premiums or savings continue to be paid during his absence. Upon return to the control of the U.S. Army, he is paid the amount that has accrued to his credit less amounts that have been paid for the purposes mentioned above.

## PAY FOR MEN MISSING IN ACTION

In the case of soldiers who are reported missing in action, Public Law 490, which was signed by the President on March 7, 1942, authorizes such soldiers to be continued on pay status for a period of one year following the date on which they are reported missing. Their pay will be accumulated and allotments will continue to be paid to their beneficiaries as in the case of captive soldiers. If at the end of one year the status of the missing soldier has not been clarified, he is assumed to be dead and all payments on his account cease. If at a later date it is determined that he is still alive, his account is reopened and payments are resumed.

--World Almanac, 1943



## WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

The Women's Army Corps is a branch of the U. S. Army. Pay allowances, and all other benefits (such as medical and dental services, life insurance at Army rates, free mail, special rates on railroad tickets) are the same for Wacs as for Army men. A Wac's term of service is for the duration of the war plus a period not to exceed six months, the same as with Army men.

Wacs must be citizens of the United States, 20 to 49 years of age. They may be married, or single but must not have children under 14 years of age. Two years of high school and a satisfactory aptitude rating meet the educational requirements.

Wacs may be assigned to the Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, or the Army Service Forces which includes the Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Ordnance Division, Trans-

portation Corps, and the Medical Department. All three forces of the Army are open to nisei girls.

Basic training for Wacs takes five weeks. WAC training centers are located at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. After basic training a Wac who had a civilian training that fits her for an Army job may be sent directly to duty at an Army post.

For many Army jobs, Wacs receive technical training at various specialist schools. There are WAC schools offering studies in keeping military records in a Clerks' Course; management of mess halls in a Cooks' Course; mechanics and driving in a Motor Transport Course. Wacs also attend Army schools for Photographic Laboratory Technicians; Code Clerk; Enlisted Technicians, including Medical, Surgical, Dental, Laboratory, and X-Ray courses; and Army Finance.

## ARMY INSURANCE

Persons in the active service of the armed forces may purchase insurance which will be paid to the widow, widower, child, parent, brother, or sister of the insured. Nationals of Japan may be named as beneficiaries of such policies, even though they have been evacuated to a relocation center or have been interned for the duration of the war.

--WFA Manual 50.9.7D

A soldier is given 120 days in which to decide whether he wants a policy. Such insurance is issued in any multiple of \$500 and the amount of such insurance with respect to any one person cannot be less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000.

The government also protects soldiers against loss of their existing

policies in commercial companies in an aggregate amount not exceeding \$5,000 for non-payment of premiums during the training period or one year thereafter. If a policy is to lapse for non-payment of premium, the Government sends to the life insurance company a certificate bearing interest which becomes security for the premiums due.

The Government is protected by executing a lien on the policy for the amount of its certificate and interest. At the end of the soldier's service, the policyholder has one year in which to pay past due premiums plus interest. If he fails to do so, the policy lapses and the government executes its lien upon the cash surrender value.

--World Almanac, 1943



## THE MOTHERS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS REQUEST THAT CIVIL

The President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

"We mothers of American citizens of Japanese descent, have fully cooperated for years with the American educational system so that our children would be worthy American citizens. We have taught our children to affirm their loyalty especially in time of a national emergency. This is in keeping with the traditional spirit of Japanese mothers. As you may know, before the evacuation we did not in one instance oppose the drafting of our sons, but willingly sent them with our encouragement.

"...The Government has already impressed upon the public the fact that many have volunteered before evacuation, have gone overseas and established brilliant records. A number of our boys have volunteered even from the War Relocation Centers. The motivating impulse behind our sons' willingness to serve with loyalty, courage and self-sacrifice is not only love for their country, but also the hope that their families will be accorded greater consideration and the restoration of their rights.



## OF JAPANESE DESCENT RIGHTS BE RESTORED TO THEIR CHILDREN

"With the reinstitution of selective service for Japanese Americans on the same basis as other citizens, we mothers deplore the discriminatory measures directed against them. We desire for our sons the privilege...of receiving full benefits accorded American citizens.

"...Because we firmly believe that sincerity on the part of the Government can best be proved by proper action, we humbly request that civil rights be restored to our children now. Then can we courageously send forth our sons to fulfill their responsibility to their Country without any fear whatsoever for their own or for their families' security.

"Therefore, we trust that the Government will keep faith with the democratic principles upon which America was founded.

"We, the undersigned mothers respectfully submit this statement for your consideration.

—The Committee of Six  
for the Mothers of Topaz  
March 11, 1944



## THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IS FIRMLY COMMITTED TO THE PRINCIPLE THAT AMERICAN CHILDREN SHOULD

"Two years ago...—on the 18th day of March, 1942---the War Relocation Authority was created by an executive order of the President of the United States. This new agency was confronted with a problem of unusual complexity in a field of human relations where misconceptions, confusion, and emotions stirred by the impact of the war were destined to produce wide and vigorous discussion...

"The evacuation of 112,000 men, women, and children of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast in the spring of 1942 was an undertaking without parallel in our national history. On February 19, the President issued an executive order authorizing the Secretary of War, or military commanders designated by him, to prescribe military areas from which any or all persons might be excluded, or in which their movements might be restricted...

"I want to emphasize that neither the President, in his orders authorizing the designation of exclusion areas and creating the War Relocation Authority, nor the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command in any military proclamation, ever ordered or suggested that the people to be evacuated should be confined or restricted in their movements outside the exclusion areas on the Pacific Coast. It was soon apparent, however, that 110,000 people could not be ordered to leave the coastal area and migrate inland without some kind of assistance and supervision..."

"...The evacuation was accomplished under army orders, according to a definite schedule. The people were

moved, first, into 15 temporary assembly centers where they remained under army supervision until the relocation centers, operated by the War Relocation Authority, were ready to receive them.

"...We began in the late summer of 1942 to gear up a program for relocating the evacuees in year-round employment and in normal communities outside the evacuated area. One problem that had to be given major consideration in our planning from the start was the necessity of taking adequate precautions to safeguard the national security.

"...We started almost immediately building up records on the relocation center population. The most important step in this process was taken in February, 1943. In collaboration with the army, the War Relocation Authority conducted a mass registration of all persons in the centers above 17 years of age. Both men and women, citizens and aliens, were required to fill out questionnaires calling for information on such matters as education, previous employment, relatives in Japan, knowledge of the Japanese language, investments in Japan, organizational and religious affiliations, and other pertinent matters.

"In addition, the citizen evacuees were asked to pledge allegiance to the United States, and the aliens were asked to promise that they would abide by the Nation's laws and not interfere with the war effort. The information obtained from these questionnaires has been extremely useful in identifying strongly pro-Japanese



## NOT BE PENALIZED FOR ACCIDENTS OF ANCESTRY

or potentially dangerous individuals who are denied the privilege of leave under our regulations...

"Our biggest problem today is to find ways and means of relocating thousands of families which include children and young people whose alien parents desire to remain in America. ...Our job is to get them away from the relocation centers into normal communities where they can develop into normal men and women. This relocation process cannot be accomplished, however, until we have opened the door for their parents to regain the means of self-support that they lost when they were evacuated..."

"Several thousand young American volunteers of Japanese descent, recruited from the American mainland and Hawaii, are now undergoing vigorous training to prepare them for battle against our Axis enemies. The officers who command them have repeatedly praised them for earnest and intelligent devotion to duty. In Italy, in the battle for Cassino and elsewhere, the fighting men of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Americans of Japanese descent, have won the praise of their commanders for their valor in battle...Many of these American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have parents who are still living in relocation centers.

"Fundamentally, the campaign against Americans of Japanese ancestry is a campaign of hate. The forces leading this drive have deliberately set out to foster mass hatred, and in

many parts of this State they have already reaped a bumper crop. One of their favorite devices is to identify the people in relocation centers as closely as possible with our real enemies across the Pacific. Basically, this strategy is a denial of the potency of American institutions. It assumes that merely because an individual is of Japanese extraction, he is somehow immune to the effect of our public school system and of all the other Americanizing influences that operate in a normal American community. Let me say emphatically that I have more faith than that in the strength of our American institutions. And I feel positive that they have been far more influential in molding the minds of the nisei than the transplanted institutions of Japan.

"The War Relocation Authority in the execution of its responsibilities is working to preserve the principles of justice and equality guaranteed in the Constitution of our Country. We are working to uphold the principles of human decency that distinguish civilization from barbarism.

"We are looking to the future with an earnest hope that our efforts may greatly minimize the postwar problem of readjusting our Japanese American population into normal living. There is no need for the problem to be difficult if it is handled with intelligence and courage."

—Dillon S. Myer  
Pasadena, California  
March 14, 1944



## REINSTITUTION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

This summary contains the latest information available to the editors at the time of printing. Since all parts of the summary are necessarily subject to change with the fortunes of war, it is planned to issue supplements from time to time to take care of any changes that do occur.

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# REINSTITUTION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE

## SUMMARY OF THE POLICIES OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM, WAR DEPARTMENT AND W. R. A. WHICH AFFECT NISEI

JUNE 1944

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## AMERICANISM IS A MATTER OF THE MIND AND HEART

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of his ancestry. The principles on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry..."

--Franklin D. Roosevelt

"The announcement by the War Department that nisei are to be inducted into the Army through the Selective Service System marks another significant step forward for American citizens of Japanese descent. It means that Japanese American soldiers now in the Army have performed their duties with high skill and courage, and that the valuable services rendered by such soldiers have been recognized.

"The obligation to bear arms in defense of the nation is one of the essential elements of American citizenship. As increasing numbers of nisei are called upon to assume that obligation, I feel confident that soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the Army will acquit themselves with distinction and that there will be widening public recognition of the status which all loyal and law-abiding residents of Japanese descent can and should enjoy in our national life."

--Dillon S. Myer