

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR DEPARTMENT

War Department General Staff

Personnel Division G-1

Washington

27 November 1943.

WDGAP 291.2 Japanese (26 Oct 43)

27 November 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: Induction of Citizens of Japanese Ancestry and Alien Japanese.

1. Discussion.

1. The Assistant Secretary of War questions the future War Department policy with respect to Japanese-Americans (Tab A).

2. Present policy continues acceptance American citizens of Japanese ancestry by voluntary induction, as replacements for the 100th Battalion and 442nd Combat Team. Other than exceptional cases, alien Japanese are not accepted.

3. At a conference attended by representatives of G-1; G-2; G-3; CG, AGF; CG, ASF; and Selective Service, the recommendations were:

a. Reinstitution of Selective Service for citizens of Japanese descent, subject to clearance by G-2, for training as replacements for the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team.

b. When the replacement needs of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team have been fully met, organize additional combat and service units rather than general assignment.

c. That alien Japanese be not inducted, voluntarily or otherwise.

The detailed views of G-2, G-3, The Provost Marshal General, and Military Personnel Division, ASF, are inclosed and summarized in Tab B.

II. Action recommended.

1. That Selective Service be reinstated for citizens of Japanese descent, subject to clearance by G-2.

2. That priority be given to the training of replacements for the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, and when the replacement needs of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team have been fully met and an adequate supply of replacements for these units is assured, additional combat and service units be designated.

3. That alien Japanese be not inducted, voluntarily or otherwise.

M.G. WHITE,
Major General,
Assistant Chief of Staff.

See next page for Inclosures.

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	<u>G-1</u>	<u>G-2</u>	<u>G-3</u>	<u>PMG</u>	<u>MPD,ASF</u>
1. Shall Selective Service be reinstated for citizens of Japanese descent, subject to clearance by G-2?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2. Shall citizens of Japanese descent, inducted voluntarily or otherwise, be assigned generally through the Army?	No	No	No	No	No
3. Shall citizens of Japanese descent, inducted voluntarily or otherwise, be assigned to designated units?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4. Shall Japanese aliens be inducted voluntarily?	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

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TAB 'B'

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SPMGP - 291.2 (Japanese)

2nd Ind.

Headquarters, Army Service Forces, P.M.G.O., Washington 25, D.C., 2 November 1943.
TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, WDGS, Room 2D 667, The Pentagon, Washington 25,
D.C., ATTENTION: Captain C.C. Pierce.

1. The Provost Marshal General recommends that the induction of American citizens of Japanese ancestry within the continental limits of the United States be reinstated through Selective Service. No great difficulty will be encountered in processing these individuals for the loyalty check. The Japanese-American Joint Board has already passed upon the loyalty of most of them, and the findings of that Board could be adopted by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, in processing the Japanese-Americans for induction. In addition, the files of this office contain intelligence records on these individuals registered in the War Relocation Centers in February 1943.

2. The ten team captains, who were Army officers, in charge of the registration of Japanese-Americans at the War Relocation Centers in February 1943 each strongly recommended the reinstatement of Selective Service.

3. Thousands of Japanese-Americans of draft age answered Question 27 (Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty, wherever ordered?) "Yes, if drafted". In many cases that was probably a sincere answer on the part of the registrant who was torn between strong family opposition on the one hand and a desire to serve his country on the other. The Army teams conducting the registration within the War Relocation Centers were told many times by the Japanese-American youths that they would enter the armed forces willingly if they could be drafted so that their action would not be construed as a voluntary act by the Japanese government with possible retaliation against the parents, who were in practically all cases Japanese nationals. It must be borne in mind that Japanese aliens are prohibited by law from becoming American citizens, and many of the parents of the young Japanese-Americans still firmly believe that they will be deported after the war is over.

4. Some of the Japanese-Americans, although physically able and probably loyal in the broader sense, do not wish to serve in the Army for personal and selfish reasons. They should be compelled to do so through the reinstatement of Selective Service.

5. The younger Japanese-Americans do not prefer to relocate in agricultural areas, and are concentrating in metropolitan areas, particularly Chicago. Such concentrations present problems of security. It is more difficult to keep those suspected of disloyalty under surveillance in communities thickly populated with Japanese-Americans, and the reinstatement of Selective Service would relieve that situation.

6. The professed loyal Japanese-Americans have strongly resented the fact that they are classified 4-C in the Selective Service process, and that they are treated in a manner different from other American citizens. It is believed that reinstatement of Selective Service would remove one cause of dissatisfaction among these people.

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SPMGP - 291.2 (Japanese)

2nd Ind. (Continued)

7. Aliens should be permitted to volunteer. Many cases of reputedly loyal aliens, particularly among the hansei class, have arisen and such individuals should be permitted to serve in the armed forces. The hansei is the Japanese alien who came to this country when quite young, usually before the age of reason. It is understood that a few aliens have been approved for induction, but it is recommended that all Japanese aliens, if within military age limits and standards, who volunteer should be accepted if they pass the loyalty check.

8. Despite my belief that the great majority of Americans of Japanese descent are loyal to the United States, I recommend against their general assignment and favor their assignment to certain specified units. In addition to the reason adduced in Paragraph 3 of the 1st Indorsement, I am impelled to my conclusions by the following considerations:

a. A general assignment will distribute thousands of foci of uncertainty with resulting anxiety in staging areas, lines of communication and actual combat.

b. Although it is true that colored enlisted men have always in our service been segregated into colored units while the few Japanese who have served in the Army, prior to this war, were the subject of general assignment, the fact of colored segregation would be emphasized by the readoption of general assignment of Japanese-Americans. In view of the fact that the colored people and their friends have, since the beginning of this war, been increasingly bitter in their protests against segregation of colored people, no one short of the Commander-in-Chief should order the general assignment of Japanese-Americans with its resulting emphasis on colored segregation.

Allen W. Gullion,
Major General,
The Provost Marshal General.

Incls : n/c

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MID 291.2 Japanese
(10-26-43)

3rd Ind.

WDGBI/CI
CCP

G-2, W. D. G. S., War Department, Washington 25, D.C., 12 November 1943.

To: A. C. of S., G-3, War Department, Washington, D.C.

1. The Military Intelligence Division interposes no objection to the re-institution of Selective Service for United States citizens of Japanese ancestry provided this Division has final authority for clearance prior to induction.

2. The Military Intelligence Division interposes no objection to accepting alien Japanese for voluntary induction provided this Division has final authority for clearance prior to induction.

3. This Division does not concur in the recommendation contained in paragraph 1 of second indorsement that the findings of the Japanese American Joint Board be adopted by the Military Intelligence Division in processing these individuals for induction. The considerations which led to a recommendation in favor of indefinite leave by the Japanese American Joint Board are not the same as the considerations which would lead to clearance for service with the Army of the United States. In many cases, the recommendation in favor of an indefinite leave by the Joint Board was merely a statement that a check of certain intelligence agency records did not disclose at the time sufficient derogatory information to recommend that the individual be held in a detention camp for the duration of the war. Clearance for leave from a detention camp, and permission to serve in the Army of the United States are not identical. In actual processing, the Military Intelligence Division will, generally, accept the recommendation of the Japanese American Joint Board. It is not believed that this Division should be required to accept the decision of the Joint Board in the following classes of cases:

a. Applicants for voluntary induction who were deemed not acceptable for service in the Army of the United States by the Military Intelligence Division but recommended for release from the centers by the Joint Board.

b. Persons recommended for release from the centers by the Joint Board where the Military Intelligence Division has dissented to such release.

c. Individuals who were transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command because of suspected disloyalty, whose discharge from the Enlisted Reserve Corps was requested by the Military Intelligence Division and whose release from the Centers was recommended by the Japanese American Joint Board.

4. An informal conference has been had by representatives of the Military Intelligence Division and National Headquarters, Selective Service System. No procedural difficulty is anticipated in indicating to the Selective Service System the acceptable and non-acceptable individuals who have been considered by the Japanese American Joint Board. It is proposed to follow existing Selective

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MID 291.2 Japanese

3rd Ind. (cont'd)

Service procedure for all of those individuals who cannot be classified as acceptable or non-acceptable from the information available in the files of the Japanese American Joint Board. The files of the Japanese American Joint Board contain information only concerning citizens of Japanese ancestry who were in relocation centers during February of 1943 and do not contain information on persons of Japanese ancestry who have never been in relocation centers or had been released from centers prior to February of 1943.

5. With reference to paragraph 3c of Disposition Form dated 26 October 1943 from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, this Division does not recommend the general assignment of Americans of Japanese descent to units within the Army. This Division concurs in the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of first indorsement dated 27 October 1943 from the Army Service Forces, Military Personnel Division which does not recommend general assignment.

6. With reference to paragraph 3a of Disposition Form dated 26 October 1943 from the assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, this Division concurs in the recommendations made in paragraphs 2a and 2b of first indorsement dated 27 October 1943 from Military Personnel Division, ASF, that replacement requirements for the 100th Battalion and 442nd Combat Team be first priority for newly inducted citizens and alien Japanese and that any personnel inducted in excess of the requirements be organized in additional combat units similar to those now in existence.

GEO. V. STRONG,
Major General,
A. C. of S., G-2.

1 Inclosure:

DS' frm Asst to DC/S to G-1,
10-6-43 w/3 Incls.

cc - Lt. Col. S. G. Parker, S.S.S.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
Washington, D. C.

2 October 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL McNARNEY:

I understand that the Japanese-American Combat Team, which the War Department established last February, has just about reached its authorized strength (including 15% overstrength). The question arises as to what War Department policy should be with respect to volunteers of Japanese descent for whom there will be no room in the Combat Team. Apparently there are around 75 or 80 volunteers from last February who have been cleared by MIS but who have not as yet been inducted because of Selective Service complications. In addition, new applications for voluntary induction continue to trickle in and will continue to do so as the youngsters reach 18.

Of those who cannot be accommodated in the Combat Team, some having the necessary language qualifications can be assigned to the MIS Language School at Camp Savage for training as interpreters. This, however, will take care of only a part, as the ordinary Japanese-American educated exclusively in this country does not know Japanese sufficiently well to qualify.

We have now assembled about as complete a set of records on Japanese-Americans as has ever been gathered together for any segment of our population, sufficiently so that loyalty can be determined pretty accurately. There continues to be a strong feeling among people who are or who have been in close touch with the Japanese situation in favor of reinstituting Selective Service for all persons of Japanese descent. I appreciate that serious administrative difficulties arise if we do that. On the other hand, I feel rather strongly that we should keep the Army open for eligible volunteers. To stop inducting volunteers now would not only be a repudiation of what the Secretary of War said in his press release, to the effect that "it is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the Nation's battle," but would also constitute a slap in the face to those of our Japanese population who are trying to be the best Americans.

I do not think it is necessary to create another separate unit for these additional volunteers. In fact I think it would be undesirable. As soon as we start treating these people like everyone else, three-quarters of our difficulties

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disappear. A few may have to be yanked from Pacific units, but that is a small matter. And there is no real reason why we should not take loyal alien volunteers along with citizens. The studies which have been made thus far show that birthplace alone has little significance with respect to loyalty.

Would you take this up with G-1. They may have some objections, but I think first of all we are pretty well committed to keep the Army open to loyal volunteers, and in the second place I think it is sound long-range policy both from the Army's point of view and from the civil aspects.

/s/ John J. McCloy

/s/ As it is now there has been a tendency to use the combat teams as an instrument of segregation -- I think the combat teams should be kept as a fighting unit and that it is a good idea but it is not supposed to be the one pool for all Japanese in the Army -

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WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of The Assistant Secretary
Washington, D.C.

October 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WHITE:

I think that the experience of the 100th Battalion in Italy should prove that Americans of Japanese descent, properly screened, are no menace to our security, and that our Army can function perfectly well with them fighting side by side with us, at least in theatres where we are not opposing Japanese.

The volunteering has now been stopped, I am told, because the combat team is full up. The combat team is only full up because they have transferred out of the rest of the Army Americans of Japanese descent to it. They have picked up specialists who were getting along perfectly well in the Army and sent them down to Shelby, to the detriment of the organization they have left as well as to the detriment of the organization they have joined. For example, I heard of a case of an Air Force technical sergeant who was getting along well in an air unit and now has been transferred to a ground organization in which he has no connections and for which he has no particular bent.

I believe we should immediately consider whether we ought not reinstitute selective service for all Americans of Japanese descent, adopting the procedures which are necessary to safeguard our security. I am convinced that these men will make good units, and the propaganda value is tremendous.

As a matter of fact, I doubt whether the 100th Battalion was ever screened. They were taken out of already existing units in Hawaii and were not subjected to the very thorough testing that the 442nd Combat Team has had applied to it.

/s/

JOHN J. McCLOY
Assistant Secretary of War

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Authority NND 740063
By dt NARA Date 9/16/05

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington, D. C.

CWA:MVS:hss

AG 327.02 (13 Nov 43)PR-I

13 December 1943.

Induction of Japanese Americans.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 740063
By dt NARA Date 6/3/93

Commanding General,
Eighth Service Command,
Army Service Forces,
Dallas, Texas.

1. Effective 1 January 1944 the induction of United States citizens of Japanese extraction or parentage will be reinstated under the following procedure:

a. For such individuals who were not in War Relocation Centers on 1 February 1943, completed DSS Form 304A with the necessary approval of War Department Military Intelligence Service will be included with the registrant's induction records when reporting to the Armed Forces Induction Stations.

b. For such individuals who were in War Relocation Centers on 1 February 1943 and who are subsequently ordered to report for induction, there will be included with their induction records a form letter properly authenticated by War Department Military Intelligence Service, showing that the individual named and described therein is, if otherwise qualified, acceptable for training and service in the Army of the United States.

2. The primary reason for reinstating Selective Service for Japanese Americans is to provide replacements for certain Japanese American combat units. Upon induction into the Army, these individuals will be transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps for an indefinite period. They will be called to active service in groups and in the same routine order as inducted.

3. In order to facilitate procedure and to assure paragraph 2 above being complied with, a complete and separate file of Japanese American inductees will be maintained at each Service Command Headquarters.

By order of the Secretary of War:

WTD
SECOND SECTION

RECEIVED
DEC 18 1943
Adjutant General.
I.B., O.I.O.

COPY FOR: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

Ajmt. & Ind. Br.,
CWA Ext. 78786

SAME LETTER SENT TO EACH SERVICE COMMAND.

and MDW.

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RESTRICTED

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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 14, 1944

LOCAL BOARD MEMORANDUM NO. 179

ISSUED: 1/27/43
AS AMENDED: 1/14/44

SUBJECT: INDUCTION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS
OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

1. Japanese-Americans liable for service in Army if found acceptable.—Registrants ages 18 through 37 who are natural-born United States citizens of Japanese extraction or parentage, herein termed Japanese-Americans, 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."

2. War Department has made determination in certain cases.—Heretofore, either upon submission through the local board 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 the United States Army. 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, a copy of which is attached.

3. Unless already accomplished, acceptability to be determined in each case.—Without reopening the registrant's classification, the local board will mail each registrant who is a Japanese-American ages 18 through 37 four copies of Statement of United States Citizen of Japanese Ancestry (Form 304A) unless (a) the local board has been notified by the War Department that such registrant is "acceptable" or "not acceptable" or (b) the local board has mailed a DSS Form 304A to such registrant. The local board by letter shall order the registrant to complete and return all four copies of DSS Form 304A within ten days after the date it mails such forms to the registrant or within such longer period of time as the local board shall permit. 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. The War Department will advise the local board whether such registrant is "acceptable" or is "not acceptable" by stamping the determination on such DSS Forms 304A as are returned to the local board or by use of the form letter attached.

4. Action after notice that registrant is "acceptable."—Upon receipt of notice from the War Department that a Japanese-American is "acceptable," the local board shall reopen his classification and shall classify the registrant in the same manner as any other United States citizen.

5. Action after notice that registrant is "not acceptable."—Upon receipt of notice from the War Department that a Japanese-American is "not acceptable," the local board shall retain or place such registrant in Class IV-C under section 622.43, Selective Service Regulations.

6. Preinduction physical examination.—A Japanese-American classified in Class I-A, Class I-A-O, or Class IV-E shall be forwarded to the induction station for preinduction physical examination by the local board in whose area he is at the time located in accordance with the instructions set forth below:

(a) If the registrant is located in the area of his own local board, his own local board shall order him to report for preinduction physical examination in the usual manner.

(b) If the registrant is not located in the area of his own local board, his own local board shall transfer him for preinduction physical examination to the local board in whose area the registrant is located. To accomplish such transfer, the registrant's own local board shall complete the Transfer—Preinduction Physical Examination (Form 216), in duplicate, by inserting the date, name, and present address of the registrant, and the words "By direction of the Director of Selective Service" on the front of such forms and by completing the second endorsement on the back of such forms. The copy of DSS Form 216 shall be filed in the registrant's Cover Sheet (Form 53). The local board shall then forward the original DSS Form 216, the DSS Form 304A or the form letter from the War Department showing that the registrant is "acceptable" for service, together with the other documents referred to in paragraph (e) of section 629.11, Selective Service Regulations, to its own State Director for transmission to the local board in whose area the registrant is located, if in his State, or for transmission to the State Director of the State in which the registrant is located, if outside his State. The State Director of the State in which the registrant is located shall check such documents and insert thereon the name and address of the local board in his State in whose area the registrant is located and forward the documents to such local board. The local board to which the registrant is transferred for preinduction physical examination shall cause the registrant to be given such examination and shall take the other actions as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of section 629.11, Selective Service Regulations.

7. Induction.—A Japanese-American selected by his own local board to fill a call of the Army under part 632, Selective Service Regulations, shall be forwarded to the Army Reception Center or the induction station, as the case may be, by the local board in whose area he is at the time located in accordance with the instructions set forth below:

(a) If the registrant is located in the area of his own local board, his own local board shall order him to report for induction in the usual manner.

(b) If the registrant is not located in the area of his own local board, his own local board shall transfer him for induction to the local board in whose area the registrant is located. To accomplish such transfer, the registrant's own local board shall complete the Request for Transfer for Delivery (Form 154), in duplicate, by inserting the name and present address of the registrant and the words "By direction of the Director of Selective Service" and completing the second endorsement on such forms. A copy of the DSS Form 154 shall be filed in the registrant's Cover Sheet (Form 53). The local board shall then forward the original DSS Form 154, DSS Form 304A or form letter from the War Department showing that the registrant is "acceptable" for service, together with the other documents referred to in paragraph (f) of section 633.11, Selective Service Regulations, to its own State Director for transmission to the local board in whose area the registrant is located, if in his State, or for transmission to the State Director of the State in which the registrant is located, if outside his State. The State Director of the State in which the registrant is located shall check such documents and, if not already accomplished, insert thereon the name and address of the local board in his State in whose area the registrant is located, and forward the documents to such local board. The local board to which the registrant is transferred for induction shall cause the registrant to be delivered to the Army Reception Center or to the induction station, as the case may be, and shall take the other actions as provided in paragraphs (g), (h), and (i) of section 633.11, Selective Service Regulations.

8. Assignment to work of national importance.—A Japanese-American finally classified in Class IV-E shall be assigned to work of national importance in the usual manner as provided by part 652, Selective Service Regulations.

9. Prompt action necessary.—The War Department desires that the program outlined in this Local Board Memorandum become effective immediately. Every effort should be taken to avoid delay, and air mail should be used when that action will expedite the procedure.

Lewis B. Jershey,

Director.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority *MND 740063*
By *dt* NARA Date *9/16/05*

RESTRICTED

4 copies

18 January 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: A. C. of S., G-1
A. C. of S., G-2
A. C. of S., G-3

Subject: Reinstitution of Selective Service for
Japanese-Americans Generally.

1. This is final draft of announcement on the above subject scheduled for release Friday, 21 January 1944. It is satisfactory to Selective Service, and War Relocation Authority has been consulted.

2. Please indicate whether or not there is any objection to the proposed release.

(SIGNED) JOHN M. HALL

JOHN M. HALL
Captain, F.A.
Assistant Executive

Enc.

COPY FOR G-2.

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RESTRICTED

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1944. Plans have been completed for the reinstatement of general Selective Service procedures for American citizens of Japanese descent, the War Department announced today.

Under the War Department plan, Japanese-Americans considered eligible for military service will be reclassified by their Selective Service boards on the same basis as other citizens, and called for induction if physically qualified and not deferred.

Last February the 442d Combat Team composed of Japanese-American volunteers was formed. In a letter to the Secretary of War commenting on the formation of this unit the President said:

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of his ancestry. The principle 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."

The excellent showing which the Combat Team has made in training, and the outstanding record achieved by the 100th Battalion (a former Hawaiian National Guard unit) now fighting in Italy were major factors in the adoption of the present plan.

Authority *WD 740063*
By *dt* NARA Date *9/16/05***SECRET**WDGAP 291.2
Japanese

Assignment of Citizens of Japanese Ancestry.

3 April 44

4 C/S

1 G-2

2 G-3

3 OPD

4 Approval

1,2 & 3 Concurrence

SUMMARY

EP/vln/4200

1. The Assistant Secretary of War requested a restudy of the general assignment of Japanese-Americans. G-1 has prepared a study based upon a consideration of present requirements for Japanese language personnel, existing Japanese-American units and the total number of Japanese-Americans expected to be inducted recommending:

a. That in the assignment of all inducted Japanese-Americans, first priority be given to meeting the Japanese language requirements.

b. That in the assignment of the Japanese-Americans inducted in Hawaii and the United States, second priority be given to bringing Japanese-American units up to authorized strength and to providing an adequate supply of replacements.

c. That after the above requirements have been met, assignment of Japanese-Americans be made in accordance with the following general policy:

1. Surplus will be used as replacements to the European and North African Theaters without being earmarked for specific units.

2. Exclusive of the Western Defense Command, next priority will be given to the assignment of any remaining surplus to Zone of Interior installations.

3. No citizens of Japanese ancestry except Japanese language personnel and those of the 1399th Engineer Construction Battalion will be assigned to units employed in the Pacific Area.

COORDINATION

2. Informal concurrences were obtained from G-2, G-3 and OPD.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1:

Incls.

Memo to C/S, WDGAP 291.2 Japanese,
fr G-1, 3 Apr 44, w/incls.

SECRET

SECRETG-1
EP
4200

WDGAP 291.2 Japanese

3 April 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

Subject: Assignment of Citizens of Japanese
Ancestry.I. Discussion.

1. The Assistant Secretary of War has referred to the recent transfer of 625 Japanese-Americans from Service Commands as replacements in training for the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, has emphasized the difficulty of maintaining the declared non-segregation policy of the War Department in view of this action, and has suggested that a general assignment policy be given further consideration and review.

2. It is estimated that future induction of Japanese-Americans will total approximately 15,000, of which approximately 2,400 each year will be residents of Hawaii (Tab B). G-2 estimates that of these 15,000 Japanese-Americans, not more than 1,100 will be qualified as Japanese language students (Tab A). Japanese language student requirements are short 1,100, exclusive of those required for Civil Affairs activities and the Office of Strategic Services (Tab E), and must be given highest priority.

3. In conjunction with all Japanese-Americans inducted, next priority should be given to the provision of replacements for the 100th Battalion (Tab C), the 442nd Combat Team (Tab D), and the 1399th Engineer Construction Battalion (Tab B) which are now composed of Japanese-Americans.

4. Present War Department policy prohibits the assignment of Japanese-Americans to units in the Pacific except for Japanese language intelligence personnel, and military necessity requires that this policy be maintained. Since the strategic employment of units cannot be forecast more than six (6) months, general assignment of Japanese-Americans to units in this country would necessitate the subsequent screening of units shipped to the Pacific, which would delay employment of trained personnel, impair the readiness of units, and be wasteful of training time. Such personnel can be given general assignment as replacements to the European and North African Theaters or to units definitely earmarked for those theaters.

SECRET

SECRET

II. Action recommended.

1. That in the assignment of all inducted Japanese-Americans, first priority be given to meeting the Japanese language requirements.

2. That in the assignment of Japanese-Americans inducted in Hawaii, second priority be given to bringing the 1399th Engineer Construction Battalion up to authorized strength and to furnishing it with replacements, and that third priority be given to meeting the replacement needs of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team.

3. That in the assignment of the Japanese-Americans inducted in the United States, second priority be given to bringing the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team up to authorized strength and to providing and adequate supply of replacements.

4. That after the requirements referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above have been met, assignment of Japanese-Americans be made in accordance with the following general policy:

a. Surplus will be used as replacements to the European and North African Theaters without being earmarked for specific units.

b. Exclusive of the Western Defense Command, next priority will be given to the assignment of any remaining surplus to Zone of Interior installations.

c. No citizens of Japanese ancestry except Japanese language personnel and those of the 1399th Engineer Construction Battalion will be assigned to units employed in the Pacific Area.

III. Concurrences.

- A. C. of S., G-2 ()
- A. C. of S., G-3 ()
- A. C. of S., OPD ()

M. G. WHITE,
Major General,
Assistant Chief of Staff.

Incls.
Requirements and
Availability Summary.
Tabs A. B. C. D & E

vln (G-1 Memo for Record on next page)

SECRET

WDGAP 291.2 Japanese

3 April 1944.

G-1 MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: ASW in memo to G-1, 4 Mar 44, subject: "Induction of Japanese-Americans," refers to transfer of 825 Jap-Amers from SC installations as replacements for the 100th Inf Bn and 442nd CT; states such action is not consistent with WD policy regarding segregation and suggests that a general assignment policy be given further consideration. Pertinent data in study obtained from AGF (Capt. Denno) re 442nd CT; G-3 (Col. Stevenson re 1399th Engr Const Bn; G-3 (Lt. Col. Rowlett) re T/O strength; OPD (Maj. Bunnerman) re actual strength; G-2 (Col. Rasmussen, Lt. Col. Brown), CAD (Col. Berry), OSS (Col. Gregory), re language requirements; G-2 (Lt. Col. Brown, Capt. Caldwell) re potential number of inductees; SS (Lt. Col. Parker) re deferments. Capt. Bonis re loss rates (100th Inf Bn had a loss rate of 43% over 3 mos period). G-2 (Lt. Col. Reed), G-3 (Col. Stevenson) and OPD (Col. Tracy) concur.

SECRETJAPANESE AVAILABILITY DATA

(Source 1940 Census Figures - MIS - Lt. Col. O. Brown).

24 May 1944.

	CITIZEN	ALIEN	TOTAL	50% Total are Males	18-38 Age Group Estimated See Note "A"
Continental U.S.	79,642	47,305	126,947	63,473	23,004
Hawaii	120,552	37,353	157,905	78,953	27,647
Alaska	149	114	263	131	47
Other Possessions					
Excluding Phil. Isl.	288	45	333	166	60
	200,631	84,817	285,448	142,723	50,848

Total AJA in age group 18-38 50,848
Total inducted in Army as of 31 Nov 43 9,118
Remainder 41,730
Expected cleared by CIG, 65% 27,124
Anticipated induction, 55% 14,918
Qualified for MISLS, 7.5% (Note "B") 1,118

NOTE "A"

18.2% of 1940 Census Figures represented the male population between ages of 15-24 (a 10-year span), 56.4% therefore used to approximate 18-38 year span.

NOTE "B"

Actual experience indicates that of 2,000 males eligible for induction in Hawaii, 7.5% are qualified for the Military Intelligence Service Language School. That percentage figure has been used to determine the total number qualified from all sources.

* * * * *

Military Intelligence Service (Capt. Caldwell) states 10,000 West Coast Japanese who were placed in the War Relocation Camps have been cleared by G-2 and reported to Selective Service. Approximately 11,000 will have been cleared by 1 April 1944 and eventually 15,000 will obtain clearance in Continental United States.

War Relocation Authority (Mr. Stauber) estimates that based on a 25% sampling of the West Coast Population (approximately 110,000) the following males will become 18 years of age:

1944 - 1,544
1945 - 1,324
1946 - 1,188
1947 - 1,028

SECRET

TAB A

SECRET

REINSTITUTION OF SELECTIVE SERVICE IN HAWAII 1 APRIL 1944

6,000 registrants of all races exclusive of Japanese aliens will be inducted during 1944. Of the total 6,000, it is expected that the breakdown by racial groups will be approximately as follows:

Japanese-Americans	2,400
Filipinos	1,800
All others	1,800

The proposed monthly deliveries are as follows:

April	500	July	800	October	700
May	600	August	900	November	600
June	<u>700</u>	September	<u>1,000</u>	December	<u>200</u>
Quarterly Total	1,800		2,700		1,500

The 1st Battalion, 370th Engineer Special Service Regiment (activated locally and composed exclusively of Japanese-Americans) will be redesignated as the 1399th Engineer Construction Battalion and organized under T/O 5-75, 23 December 1943. A total of 579 Japanese-Americans inducted will be needed to bring this unit up to strength as follows:

Authorized Strength	Actual Strength As of 29 February 1944	Overage or Shortage
29-O	10-O	- 19-O
2-WO	WO	- 2-WO
913-EM	355-EM	- 558-EM
944 Aggregate	365	- 579 *

*In addition to this number 300 to 400 Japanese-Americans inducted will be needed for normal loss replacements in this unit.

REQUIREMENTS AND AVAILABILITY SUMMARY

Estimated total number of inductees (18-38)14,918

Number required to bring following units up to strength

100th Infantry Rifle Battalion267

442nd Combat Team 63

1399th Engineer Construction Battalion 579

Replacement requirements for above units

based on a loss rate of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per month 1,764 2,673
12,245

Japanese language requirements shortage 1,058

Estimated balance which will be available

for general assignment 11,187

DECLASSIFIED

Authority MND 740063
By dt NARA Date 9/16/05

100th INFANTRY RIFLE BATTALION

<u>Authorized</u> <u>Strength</u> <u>T/O 7-95 (21 July 43)</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>Strength</u> <u>As of 6 March 44</u>	<u>Overage</u> <u>or</u> <u>Shortage</u>
41-0	46-0	+ 5-0
1-WO	1-WO	WO
<u>899-EM</u>	<u>622-EM</u>	<u>-272-EM</u>
941 Aggregate	669	-267

SECRET

442ND COMBAT TEAM

	<u>O</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Total Authorized Strength</u>	<u>Actual Strength 21 Mar 44</u>	<u>Overage or Shortage</u>
442nd Inf Regt T/O 7-11 (15 July 1943)	152	5	3100	3257	3118	- 139
522 F.A. Bn, T/O 6-25 (15 July 1943)	31	2	488	521	573	/ 52
232 Engr. Co. T/O 5-17 (15 July 1943)	5	-	183	188	212	/ 24
206 Army Band	-	1	28	29	29	-
Aggregate	188	8	3799	3995	3932	- 63 *

ACTUAL STRENGTH AS OF 21 MARCH 1944

442nd Inf Regt	177	4	2937	3118
522nd F.A. Bn	34	2	537	573
232nd Engr. Co.	7	-	205	212
206 Army Band	-	-	29	99
Aggregate	218	6	3708	3932

* Army Ground Forces will ship 200 out of the 442nd Infantry on or about 7 April 1944 increasing shortage to 263.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE REQUIREMENTS

The Commandant, Japanese Language School, Camp Savage, Minnesota (Col. Rasmussen) estimates that Military Intelligence Service, will need 1,058 citizens of Japanese ancestry to meet the Japanese language requirements of the Army as follows:

Total number required	2,800*
Graduates and Students	<u>1,742</u>
Balance needed	1,058

* The Army Air Forces has obtained 60 Japanese language personnel from this group to date (27 March 1944), and will submit additional future requirements to G-2.

Civil Affairs Division (Col. Berry) estimate 1,000 Japanese language speaking personnel will be needed eventually. This figure is for planning purposes only.

Office of Strategic Services (Col. Gregory) states a substantial demand will be made at some future date.

-2-

May 11, 1944

evaluation of the subject's loyalty at a time when he was unaware that his activities and connections were being examined, thus eliminating any opportunity for the prospective selective deliberately to commit an act designed to classify himself as disloyal and thus evade the draft.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State

Dear Mr. Secretary:

A problem has arisen with respect to the induction into the Army of Japanese American citizens, which may be of interest to the Department of State. So that you may have a full understanding of the matter, the history of the Army's policies concerning the induction of Japanese Americans is submitted.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the drafting for service in the Army of American citizens of Japanese ancestry was suspended and all such citizens were reclassified by their local board as "4-C," or not acceptable for service in the Army of the United States. Thereafter on 1 February 1943, the policy of the War Department concerning citizens of Japanese ancestry was changed to permit volunteers for service in the Japanese American Combat Unit, otherwise known as the 442nd Infantry Regiment. Permission to volunteer, however, was granted only after individual clearance by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2. The application of the Selective Service System to this class of citizens was again revised shortly after the first of this year, and on January 21, 1944, the War Department announced the reinstatement of Selective Service to all Japanese American citizens who were considered loyal to the United States.

Prior to the public announcement that these individuals would be subject to the draft, the War Department, through the use of the information then in the files of the Japanese American Joint Board and other intelligence agencies, classified as acceptable or not acceptable for military service all men who were citizens of the United States, and who were of military age, and residents of the relocation centers during the month of February, 1943. The classification of these Japanese American citizens prior to the reinstatement of selective service was accomplished for two reasons.

The first reason was that it permitted prompt induction of the acceptable members of this group when selective service was reinstated. The second reason was that it provided an

Sincerely

John J. McCloy

-2-

May 11, 1944

evaluation of the subject's loyalty at a time when he was unaware that his activities and connections were being examined, thus eliminating any opportunity for the prospective selectee deliberately to commit an act designed to classify himself as disloyal and thus evade the draft.

It has been the policy of the War Department to classify as not acceptable for military service Japanese American citizens who have requested expatriation to Japan. Prior to January 21, 1944 this rule was followed without exception and it is still followed as to all such persons who requested expatriation prior to the reinstatement of Selective Service on that date. Since January 21, 1944, there has been a marked increase in requests for expatriation, many of them made under circumstances which do not indicate any real desire to return to Japan but which, rather, indicate a desire to obtain a disloyal classification for the purpose of evading the draft. Many of the requests for expatriation by Japanese American citizens of military age made after January 21, 1944, have been made by people who have heretofore been considered loyal. In many of these cases, expatriation has been requested by individuals unable to speak Japanese and who have no relatives, property, or other apparent interests in that country. The seriousness of the problem is indicated by the figures at the Minidoka Relocation Center, where sixty-two American citizens of military age have requested expatriation, only nine of them prior to the announcement of the reinstatement of selective service.

As a result of this problem, the War Department is considering revising its policy so as to consider individual Japanese American citizens acceptable for military service despite a request for expatriation, where it appears that the request was made when induction was imminent and there is no other evidence of disloyalty. It should be pointed out, however, that a number of these Japanese American citizens have dual citizenship as a result of the Nationality Law of Japan. It also appears likely that many of the requests for expatriation to Japan may be forwarded to the State Department through the Spanish Embassy, and that the policy which the War Department is contemplating adopting might result in protests from the Japanese Government being filed with the Department of State through the Spanish Embassy. For these reasons this letter is forwarded for your information and for any remarks and recommendations you may wish to make.

Sincerely

John J. McCloy

#43

Authority **AND 740063**
By **dt** NARA Date **9/16/05**

LIST OF INDIVIDUALS DEEMED NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMY

MID 291.2
Japanese

CI/RB
ABC

25
RELOCATION ORDER
15 May 1944

Lt. Colonel Glenn Parker,
National Headquarters,
Selective Service System,
21st & C Streets, N. W.,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lt. Colonel Parker:

During the months of January and February, 1944,
Military Intelligence Division forwarded form letters to your
office indicating the acceptability for service in the Army of
all the individuals whose names appear on the attached list.

Information has now been received by this Division
that War Relocation Authority has segregated those individuals
deemed disloyal with the result that these men are now residing
in Tule Lake, California. Although previously deemed acceptable,
they are now deemed not acceptable for service in the Army of the
United States.

There are inclosed herewith new form letters, in
duplicate, for each person described in the above paragraph.

It is requested that the original of each of these
letters be forwarded to the local board indicated and the carbon
copy be forwarded to the board of transfer nearest Tule Lake.

It is further requested that the appropriate boards
be instructed of the change of this classification.

If in any case induction has already been accomplished
prior to the receipt of this information, it is requested that
this office be immediately notified of that fact, including the
name, address, birthdate of the individual, and the name of the
induction center.

Very truly yours,

W. S. TARVIER,
Major, Infantry,
Chief, Review Branch, CIG.

82 Incls.
Incl 1. List of Indivs.
Incls 2 thru 82. Frm ltrs in dupl.