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PERTINENT FACTS
ABOUT
RELOCATION CENTERS AND JAPANESE AMERICANS

Two-thirds of the people of Japanese descent housed at relocation centers are American Citizens.

There are more than 9,000 young men of Japanese ancestry--roughly half of them volunteers--serving in the United States Army.

The first Japanese Imperial Army soldier taken prisoner by our forces was captured by an American soldier of Japanese descent the day of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Three American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have been decorated for bravery in action.

The relocation centers are NOT concentration or internment camps. Residents of the centers are NOT internees.

People from the relocation centers who have been resettled in private employment are NOT paroled. They are free men and women with no stigma on their records.

Relocation center residents are subject to the same rationing restrictions which apply to other civilians. Meatless days are observed twice a week.

Reports of sabotage by Japanese residents of Hawaii at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack have been officially denied by the Honolulu chief of police, the president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Secretaries Knox and Stimson, and Director Hoover of the FBI.

Nearly 10,000 residents of relocation centers volunteered to help harvest the sugar beet crop in the fall of 1942. They harvested enough beets to produce a year's sugar allowance for 10,000,000 people.

Red Cross quotas were exceeded in all of the relocation centers in the recent drive.

Post offices at all of the relocation centers have been selling war bonds and stamps to residents.

Japanese-American soldiers at Camp Shelby bought \$100,000 in war bonds in 2 days after the announcement of the execution of the American fliers in Japan.

Approximately 72 per cent of the American Citizens in relocation centers have never even visited Japan.