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NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN
STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 So. TWELFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

File copy

RITtenhouse 9372

Chairman
JOHN W. NASON

Executive Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

Director
ROBBINS W. BARSTOW

TO THE PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

August 11, 1942

Dear Friends:

You received from this office some weeks ago a letter regarding the plan for the academic relocation of American-born Japanese students evacuated from the West Coast. You also received a questionnaire seeking information as to opportunities in your institutions. It has taken time to work out the necessary administrative details in connection with this program and the various steps in relation to the different departments of the Government. We now submit additional information which is self-explanatory.

For the many colleges which replied favorably to our questionnaire, the "Statement of Program and Purpose" will indicate the manner in which recommendations will be made.

For the colleges whose replies have been held in abeyance pending some more specific government pronouncement, it is hoped that the enclosures with official endorsements will resolve any doubts and lead to an immediate return of the questionnaires.

For the colleges which have indicated that for one reason or another they cannot enroll Nisei evacuees at present, the information submitted may in some cases justify a review of the situation and a possible opening of additional opportunities.

As a general rule we hope that all colleges and universities will from now on enroll evacuee students through this Council or at least only after consultation with us. As certain schools are approved by the Government there will undoubtedly be a flood of independent applications. But inasmuch as the techniques of clearance are now operating through this Council, and we are selecting students with great care, it would appear to be for the best interests of all concerned to maintain the one official channel for placement and clearance.

We greatly appreciate the splendid cooperation we are receiving from all sources in this important undertaking. Our only purpose is to serve most effectively the individual students, the colleges, and the nation.

Robbins W. Barstow, Director
Japanese American Student Relocation

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL

1201 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

RITTENHOUSE 9372

JOHN W. NASON, National Chairman
C. V. HIBBARD, National Director
THOMAS R. BODINE, Field Director

October 8, 1943

Friends
To Members of the Council *on The West Coast:*

You who began the work of Student Relocation will be interested in a report of the meeting of the Council held in New York on September 29, 1943. It was a most important meeting for the future of the Council, and for that reason I want to add a word of explanation to the enclosed minutes, report of the Director, Mr. C. V. Hibbard, and report of our Field Representative, Mr. Thomas R. Bodine.

The major question was whether the Council should continue in existence or not. The arguments for continuing are roughly these. We still have a list of about a thousand names of individuals who at one time or another have applied to us and who have not been relocated, although it is only fair to say that not more than 500 or 600 are still actually interested in educational opportunities. There will be each year a group of graduates from the Project High Schools; we can serve a useful purpose in counselling and helping those members of this group who wish to go on to college. We have served incidentally a useful purpose of "morale building." The members of the Projects are dispirited and disheartened. They need not only help, but encouragement and a rekindling of ambition and enthusiasm. We can serve such a purpose in the future, as we have served it in the past, for the group in which we are particularly interested. Mr. Provinse, WRA representative, reported that in spite of our increased rate of employment relocation (700 per week) the work of the WRA would probably continue for another two years.

On the other hand we have now relocated or aided in the relocation of virtually as many students as were in colleges and universities at the time of Pearl Harbor. Of the active cases still on our list, a considerable number will probably be relocated within the next three or four months, and a smaller number cannot be relocated until we get government clearance of the large technical universities now on the proscribed list. Up to the present time our work has been carried on with satisfactory economy, as the unit cost running between \$32 and \$33 itself indicates. Since the number of students to be relocated in the coming months will be much smaller, the cost per student will be very much higher. Finally we have enough money on hand to carry through until March 1, 1944. I see no significant source of income beyond that point. The greater part of our funds for administrative expenses have come from the foundations. The Carnegie Corporation indicated that its last grant was final. The Columbia Foundation has given no evidence that it would continue its generous contribution for student relocation, although it is possible that it might make a new contribution for the work of improving morale. The Church Boards, which last February agreed to underwrite half of the administrative

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GEORGE F. ZOOK	President, American Council on Education

Consultants:

MISS BESS GOODYKOONTZ	Assistant Commissioner of Education, United States Office of Education
JOHN H. PROVINSE	Chief, Community Management Division, War Relocation Authority

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cost, have, with certain fine exceptions, failed to carry their share of the burden. We have no assurance that even their recent slender support will be continued. (It should be understood that the Church Boards have been most generous in the granting of scholarship help to members of their own denominations or to students who have gone to their denominational colleges.) Unless new sources of income are to be found, I do not see how we can continue very long beyond March 1.

Under the circumstances it appeared to the Council wise to look toward the cessation of our activities as a separate organization. Adequate provision will need to be made for any residual responsibility, but I think arrangements for this can be made. You will note in the minutes that a final decision was not reached and that the matter will come up for renewed consideration probably in December. It would help all of us in dealing with this problem if you would let me have your judgment on the course we should take.

Yours sincerely,

John W. Mason

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THOMAS R. BODINE, *Field Director*

April 20, 1943

Dear Friends of Student Relocation on the West Coast:

It is fun to be reporting again to you. Back in February, when Railway Express astonished us by moving all our files and office supplies 3,000 miles in five days, it seemed a little as if distance must inevitably make your interest die. But as the work of Student Relocation rolls on in the new quarters, we realize how close you still are to it and how deeply you are concerned. It is a real pleasure to be writing and to ask if you will send us any suggestions that come to you as you glance through this report.

The latest statistics tell the story of what has been accomplished to date, most of it under your guidance in the offices out there. Students are now enrolled in some 175 institutions in 37 different states. There have been no untoward incidents. Except for worries over where next year's tuition money is coming from, the students all write joyously. Kenji Okuda was elected president of the student council at Oberlin College. Lillian Ota has been offered graduate fellowships by four different universities. James Kubota met and talked with Mrs. Roosevelt. One success story after another!

REPORT OF PROGRESS - APRIL 15, 1943

Students accepted by a college or who have some other relocation opportunity:

Known to have arrived and thus definitely relocated	831
Have recently received their leaves and travel permits and may or may not have arrived.	189
In the works in Washington and in Philadelphia	134
Temporarily postponed (because we have lost contact with them, because their parents object to their going, because the community has turned sour or the college has changed its mind, or because the college has not been cleared for student relocation.)	<u>117</u>

Total of above 1271 1271

Students waiting for placement:

1543

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE APPLIED TO DATE:

2814

New applications continue to flow in at the rate of about 100 a month, many of them from the boys and girls who hope to graduate from the Project High Schools this spring. Nobody knows yet whether the Project High Schools with their limited facilities will be able to grant diplomas that carry any weight. Some Seattle schools have arranged to issue Seattle diplomas to their former students graduating this year from Project High Schools.

When we first came East, leave applications for about 300 students were bogged down in over-worked Washington. Trudy King, an expediter extraordinaire has jimmied most of these out of the mire, thanks to the full-hearted cooperation of the WRA Leave Division. In most of these cases the leaves arrived too late for winter terms, but enable the recipients to go out at any time from now on.

Lethargy and apathy grow steadily among the students still in the Centers.

Compulsory registration left many scars. Some of the boys volunteered for the U. S. Army despite their strong feelings against being segregated into an all-Japanese combat

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team. It would be a relief to all concerned if the War Department should decide to draft Japanese Americans in the same way it drafts other Americans. As Field Director, Tom Bodine expects to leave next week for a two months tour of the Relocation Centers, five or six days at a Center. He will carry with him the names of all 1500 students not yet placed and will interview as many of them as possible.

At the present time our staff here numbers fifteen full-time workers, including the Director, six workers from the former West Coast office, and eight clerks and stenographers. Carlisle V. Hibbard, National Director, is new to the Council, but not new to work of this kind. During the Russo-Japanese War and for several years thereafter he served the Japanese in Japan as a YMCA worker. In the World War he supervised YMCA activity in Europe. The post-war years saw him as YM Secretary on the University of Wisconsin campus. As for the residue of the West Coast staff, Trudy King carries on alone in the Leave Department. Betty Emlen has assumed Denny Wilcher's duties in Financial Aid. Bill Stevenson still heads the Records Department, supervising Philadelphia volunteers, who include a number of the relocated Japanese American students. Howard K. Beale is working in the Placement Department together with Woodruff J. Emlen, who specializes in the problems of nurses, medical students, and other technicians. Despite the arduous labors of all these people, with 1500 students still to be placed, with financial aid problems looming larger and larger, with new applications continuing to flow in, we are short of manpower. But what office isn't these days.

Real progress has been made on the placement of student nurses. Hospitals in the East are losing their resistance as their regular staffs melt away. The Council has worked out a new Ten Point Program with Katherine Faville of the Committee on Recruitment of Student Nurses and with Joy Stuart, head Nurse for the War Relocation Authority, which it is hoped will lead to the relocation of all the eligible nursing candidates before long. Some progress is also being made with the medical students.

A total of 521 colleges, universities, seminaries and trade schools, at one time or another have indicated a willingness to accept Japanese American students. Of these, 459 have been cleared by the War and Navy Departments for purposes of student relocation. Another 43 are awaiting clearance. There are still 29 large universities, the ones with the top-flight graduate schools so essential to our job, not cleared. To our joy Yale University, which has long gone uncleared and which has both war research projects and training units of servicemen, has just received clearance. We hope this means early clearance for some of the others. Because an institution has been cleared does not necessarily mean that it can now accept students. It may have already filled its quota. Its community may have turned sour. It may not offer courses in which the students are interested. It may have changed its mind about taking Nisei. It may be expensive. This explains why relatively few of the cleared colleges now actually have Japanese American enrollees.

The greatest unsolved problem is the scarcity of scholarship money. The 1500 students still to be placed have on an average only \$200 or so. The cooperating colleges are generous with scholarships, and the students gladly accept room and board and other jobs, but these sources of support are not enough. In many cases cash grants of \$150 to \$200 per student are needed, totalling perhaps \$200,000. Additional large sums may be needed to help the 1000 or so students now relocated who are wondering how they can meet next year's expenses. The cash scholarship funds made available earlier by church groups and others (totalling roughly \$50,000) are pretty well exhausted. Have you any suggestions?

Yours sincerely,

THE RESIDUE OF THE WEST COAST STAFF

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June 23, 1943

Mr. John Powell,
Social Service Division,
War Relocation Authority,
Poston, Arizona.

Dear Mr. Powell:

I have recently seen Walker Hill and Robert Frase, each of them mentioned you in your relationship to the Experimental College where my son, Russell, was also a student. Your present relationship within the War Relocation Authority is the occasion of this letter. No doubt you are in general familiar with the work of this Council. We shall appreciate anything you may find it possible to do to encourage students of first-rate calibre to leave the projects for college to further their efforts to do so and to advise us how we may be most helpful. It is my understanding that Poston in common with other projects has designated officers to handle student relocation. My suggestion is merely that you may be of help to him and to us from time to time.

Very cordially yours,



C.V. Hibbard, Director

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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J. Conrad
Progress Report

JAPANESE STUDENT RELOCATION

By Robbins W. Barstow, Director

The National Japanese American Student Relocation Council takes pleasure in submitting to its many friends and supporters the following interim report of progress, as of August 25, 1942.

The basic fact in the situation is well known, namely the war emergency evacuation from the Western Defense Area along the Pacific Coast of all residents of Japanese extraction. This was accomplished by the army authorities in the spring and early summer, a total of approximately one hundred thousand individuals being moved first to a number of Assembly Centers, and then as rapidly as possible, transferred to the more permanent and more adequate Relocation Colonies. One particular aspect of this great social dislocation was the interruption of college and university studies for between two and three thousand Nisei, the American born sons and daughters of Japanese parents. The exact number is not yet known because it includes not only those who were actually enrolled as undergraduates in West Coast institutions of higher learning, but also high school seniors intending to enter college, and those desiring to pursue professional or other graduate studies.

The government wishes these young American citizens to continue their academic courses, and prepare themselves for service to their communities, and for leadership as loyal Americans within their own group. This objective is well set forth in an editorial in the "Evacuazette", the semi-weekly camp paper published by the evacuees themselves at the North Portland Assembly Center. Discussing the change of leadership from the "Issei" or first generation Japanese, to the "Nisei" or second generation Japanese, the editorial says in part: "During previous years, the guidance and leadership of the Japanese community have been undertaken by the issei..... We lived day to day in a natural sort of way. However, living in a community with Caucasian and Oriental customs consolidated, our attitude must have been a trifle superficial. There is no question of loyalty to the United States, but the mode of merged living must have been incongruous..... But the era of the issei is a thing of the past. From here on, it is up to the nisei who have been educated in ways of American living and who can visualize the progress of a community, to assume the leadership responsibilities of present and future communities. Let us always keep in mind that from here on, it is up to the NISEI."

With this student situation in view, at the request of the War Relocation Authority, and with the approval of the War Department, a representative Council was organized last May, under the sponsorship of the American Friends Service Committee, to devise and administer a plan for the re-enrollment of these students in other colleges and universities throughout the country.

It was greatly enheartening to see the way educators, and key people of other groups and organizations, rallied to this opportunity for sharing in a type of constructive helpfulness that might have far-flung implications. Among the many who are serving on the Executive or Regional Committees are such leaders as

President Nason of Swarthmore College; President Sproul of the University of California; President Sieg of the University of Washington; Chancellor Wilbur of Stanford University; Father Dunne, President of the University of San Francisco; Father Rooney, of the Jesuit Education Association; President Davidson of Knox College, Dr. Snaveley of the Association of American Colleges; and Dr. Zook of the American Council on Education; together with representatives of the various Church bodies, the Federal Council of Churches, the Home Missions Council, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., etc., etc.

With the Council organized for action under this assignment of responsibility, a review of the problem indicated four specific aspects of the total task. For one thing there must be direct contacts with the individual students, to know their number, their academic status, their purposes and desires, their personal qualifications, and their financial resources. Also there must be exploration of the colleges and universities, to know where, how many, and under what conditions these students might be admitted as transfers. Then there must be worked out with the various governmental departments concerned, the techniques for necessary investigations, approvals of colleges for placement, and the final processes of clearance and release from the assembly or relocation centers. Moreover there must be found ways to provide financial assistance to many of the worthiest of these young people, whose resources have been seriously disturbed in the process of evacuation, and whose families are now, in many cases, without any regular income.

These four propositions have had to be studied and worked on simultaneously, and it has inevitably been a complicated and tedious business. Our constant incentive, however, has been the thought of these hundreds of young people who are eager to have the chance to resume their normal life among their fellows, and prove their Americanism in worthy achievement and service. As one of them wrote from an evacuation center, after commenting philosophically on the temporary hardships they were having to undergo: "Very little bitterness is evidenced, and with the proper education and other methods, we shall have to create the wholesome and proper attitude so that the post-war period will find willing and cooperative hearts for building a real brotherhood....I shall keep working for that goal and for those objectives we come to love and call our own as the American way of living."

As to the activities of the Council, from the Philadelphia office inquiries were sent out to all accredited colleges and universities in the country, except those in the evacuated area. Already more than two hundred and fifty schools have indicated their readiness to enroll these evacuee students. The questionnaires included information about fees, scholarship grants, employment opportunities, dormitory accommodations, and campus and community attitudes.

Meanwhile, through the West Coast offices, at Berkeley, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland, questionnaires were distributed among all the assembly and relocation centers to be filled in by Nisei eligible in the student group. At latest reports, 2034 were in hand, and being checked and analysed by a committee of college deans, registrars and personnel advisors, who generously volunteered much of their vacation time for this important work. The rating of these questionnaires for recommendation to the colleges includes not only scholastic records, but also personality factors, professional goals, successful Caucasian contacts, and special talents or interests.

The matter of governmental authorizations and the necessary techniques constituted another major assignment. Many factors had to be considered. For the safeguarding of the receiving communities, and to provide proper certification

for each individual, there must be a careful and thorough check by the intelligence services, as to character and loyalty. There must also be formal governmental approval of the institutions to which the students might be transferred. There must be assurance as to financial adequacy, lest the student become a public charge. And there must be reasonable assurances of hospitable attitudes in the receiving communities. The final official step is the actual issuance of the personal certification and travel release orders. In all these important matters, the Council has had, and expresses its appreciation for, the cooperation of many different departments, the War Relocation Authority, the Wartime Civil Control Administration, and the War and Navy Departments as well.

With respect to financial assistance, many organizations and individuals have responded in fine spirit. Of course, wherever possible, the Nisei will depend upon their own resources. But it is evident that there must be considerable funds available to supplement their own, even in addition to the generous scholarships that are being offered by many of the institutions. Church Boards are making substantial amounts available, and other sources of assistance are being explored. An analysis of the student questionnaires shows that about one third of the students have sufficient personal resources for the coming year, about one third will need almost complete subsidization, the remaining third having some funds, but not enough for the costs of a year of study. Some of the best and most deserving students are among those without funds.

Further analysis of the first thousand questionnaires reveals additional items of interest. Male students are in the majority with 67%. 10% of the total desire graduate studies, 67% of the continuance of undergraduate work, and 23% are High School graduates wishing to enter college. 69% of these students are Protestants, 17% Buddhists, 3% Catholics, while 11% claim no specific affiliation. 25% of the total wish to study for some form of health service, i.e. medicine, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, optometry, etc. 17% are electing business and 17% engineering, while 5% prefer the social sciences, 5% agriculture, etc. And the analysis of academic grade points indicates a general scholastic standing definitely above the average in the schools from which they come. All these items give added significance to our program of assistance to this selected group of young Americans.

Because of the inevitable delays in inaugurating a program of such proportions and in getting the machinery of placement finally under way, many students will have to wait until the second semester or even next year before resuming their studies. The first actual release under this program was Harvey Itano, the 1942 Medalist at the University of California, with straight A's in all his undergraduate work. He is now studying medicine at St. Louis University.

Among the reactions to this situation from colleges and communities the following may be cited. The dean of one of the colleges which received several transfers prior to the general evacuation says: "I am glad to write you that from my observation and from hearing other members of our administrative and teaching staff speak of them, the four American citizens of Japanese origin who are on our campus have made a most satisfactory beginning....We are glad they are here." The mayor of one college town wrote a personal letter of greeting and welcome to a Nisei girl who had been enrolled. In one university town the City Council by special vote went "on record approving the present plan of the university for admitting out-of-state Japanese American students to the university." In other places civic organizations, the American Legion, Luncheon Clubs, and other groups are cooperating with the colleges in developing an atmosphere of cordial good-will.

Our report, thus, is one of definite progress. We seek the continuing cooperation of all people throughout the nation in demonstrating to this particular company of young Americans some of the finest values in our democratic way of life.

National Japanese American
Student Relocation Council
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Pacific Coast Headquarters
Joseph Conard, Exec. Sec.
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Report: Re: Activities and finances of the National Japanese
 American Student Relocation Council.

Period: From January 1, 1943 to September 1, 1943.

Date: September 1, 1943.

Summary: In the eight months between January 1, 1943 and September 1, 1943 the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council assisted 833 students to secure acceptance for admission to a college, university or institution of higher education, bringing the total to 1677. Of this number, as of September 1, 1943, a total of 1058 students are actually enrolled as fee-paying resident students, 387 have been academically accepted and have completed all necessary governmental requirements for permission to leave the War Relocation Authority projects but have not as yet arrived at their school, and 232 have been academically accepted for admission, but are awaiting their governmental leaves. The Council also advised 684 students who are not formally registered with it. In addition, 791 new students registered, bringing the total to 3,326. Through the action of this Council 141 additional colleges have been officially cleared by the federal authorities for admission of Japanese American students, bringing the total to 501 (one of which is no longer in operation). Students have actually been enrolled in 210 additional colleges during this period, bringing the total to 332. Assistance in one form or another has been given to 585 additional students who have entered colleges, universities and institutions of higher education by applying for admission directly and not through this Council. These students are almost without exception non-evacuees who are not stringently restricted as are students who have been on relocation projects.

Cost: It should be emphasized that no cost analysis can adequately measure either the value or the efficiency of this Council's work. There are intangibles which cannot be measured or quantitatively evaluated. Possibly the most important of these has

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been the role of catalytic agent accelerating appropriate action by the numerous governmental agencies which at one time or another were involved in this problem. Almost equally important has been the task building the morale of young people who have been subjected to serious shock. It should also be pointed out that the normal fiscal year upon which the financial books are kept does not coincide with the academic year upon which the student statistics must be kept. Because of this there has been appended a brief financial statement for the period April 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942, and for the period from January 1, 1943 to June 30, 1943, covering the first half of the present fiscal year. There is appended a brief compilation of student statistics indicating the accomplishment from April 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942. An analysis of the student statistics for the first half of the fiscal year would be of only limited value, however, since it would have covered the preparatory, rather than the productive period. To be fully significant, the figures should be compiled as of November 1st, after the majority of colleges and universities had completed their enrollment for the coming academic year. Since this is not possible at this time, an estimate of expenses for the first two months of the second half of the fiscal year has been made, and follows.

Operating costs of the Council for the first six months of the current fiscal year were \$19,271.63. A careful estimate indicates expenses for July and August are \$9000.00, making a total cost for the eight months between January 1, 1943 and September 1, 1943 of \$28,271.63. During this period 833 students were accepted for admission to an institution of higher education through the direct action of this Council. The cost per student placed was accordingly \$33.93 during the eight months of the current year. It should be pointed out that the cost of moving the Council from the Pacific Coast offices is included in this estimate. The cost per student placed since the foundation of the Council is \$32.02, also based on an estimated operating expense of \$9000.00 for the months of July and August.

It should be emphasized that this cost analysis is based only on the number of students actually placed directly through the efforts of this Council. Five hundred eighty-five additional students have been assisted in their independent enrollment in college.

Activities: The Council has as its primary function the placing of worthy Japanese American students from the War Relocation Authority relocation projects in colleges, universities and other institutions of higher education. In addition, however, this Council

supplies services to federal governmental agencies, students, colleges, philanthropic organizations and churches. These services are:

1. Students: The Council gives accurate and up-to-date information on available colleges, fees, sources of financial assistance and necessary governmental regulations or restrictions.
2. Colleges: The Council gives accurate, unbiased evaluation of prospective students' academic and extracurricular record, information on government restrictions; supplies transcripts, records and letters of recommendation; assures the college that applicants have sufficient financial resources and have met all governmental requirements.
3. Government: The Council presents evidence to the War Relocation Authority that the student has been definitely accepted by a college, has sufficient financial resources to attend the officially prescribed minimum period; secures evidence of community acceptance and academic cooperation; presents evidence to the military authorities indicating that clearance of a college so that it may accept Japanese American students who have at one time resided on a relocation project is both desirable and justified.
4. Philanthropic Agencies (including Churches): The Council assists in securing the admission to appropriate colleges of students recommended by church officials, establishes standards of student financial aid, presents academic and character credentials, investigates financial resources of needy students being considered by such agencies, protects against waste in the allotment and use of grants made by such agencies to needy students.

Non-tangible services:

There are in addition to the above, three very important services that the Council supplies: 1) It sends representatives to interview prospective students residing on relocation projects, strengthening morale, providing immediate, personal guidance in matters of finance, education, and relocation plans; 2) It serves as a clearing house for all activities involving Japanese American students who have at some time been evacuated to a relocation project, assisting in the proper distribution of these students among schools and between localities, serving

as the officially authorized representative of the War Relocation Authority in these matters; and 3) It provides assistance in securing part time room-and-board jobs for needy students and puts such students in contact with interested persons in the locality of their college.

Respectfully submitted,

John W. Nason, Chairman

C. V. Hibbard, Director

Appendix

- 1) Student statistics
- 2) Financial statement.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Numbers	April 1, 1942-to December 31, 1942	Status September 1, 1943			Accomplished Jan. 1, to Aug. 31, 1943	
		evacuees	non-evacuees	total		
Students advised but not formally registered NJASRC	50				634	684
Students formally registered NJASRC	2535				791	3326
Totals	2585				1425	4010
Students academically accepted by college, etc., awaiting clearance	385	225	7	232		
Students academically accepted and governmental leave issued	125	387	---	387		
Students relocated and in actual attendance	334	1001	57	1058		
Totals	844				833	1677
Students who received assistance but registered in college, etc., directly						535
Totals						2262
Colleges cleared by federal authority to accept Japanese American students	360 (January 19, 1943) (one not operating)				141	501 (one no longer operating)
Colleges in which students have registered	122 (February 1, 1943)				210	332
Colleges specifically proscribed by federal authorities	80 (January 19, 1943)					88

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

*April 1, 1942 to June 30, 1943

	April 1, 1942 to December 31, 1942	January 1, 1943 to June 30, 1943	Total
<u>Income</u>			
Contributions - General	\$38,229.15	\$25,922.33	\$64,151.48
Contributions - to Scholarship Fund	3,956.78	9,539.18	13,495.96
Refund of Scholarships	25.00	570.00	595.00
Other Income	364.25	64.50	428.75
Total Income	✓ \$42,575.18	✓ \$36,096.01	✓ \$78,671.19
<u>Expenditures</u>			
<u>For Operating Costs</u>			
Salaries, Wages and Maintenance	\$14,909.56	\$11,830.01	\$26,739.57
Office Supplies, Expense and Equipment	2,465.75	2,541.16	5,006.91
Printing and Duplicating (Including Imprinted Postage)	1,482.07	706.74	2,188.81
Telephone, Telegraph and Postage	1,420.35	977.80	2,398.15
Travel	4,066.39	2,280.32	6,346.71
Rent	511.00	706.40	1,217.40
Publicity	311.68	76.00	387.68
Other	269.12	153.20	422.32
Total Operating Costs	✓ \$25,435.92	\$19,271.63	\$44,707.55
Scholarship Funds	✓ 4,130.00	6,446.00	10,576.00
Total Expenditures	✓ \$29,565.92	\$25,717.63	\$55,283.55
Excess of Income over Expenditures	\$13,009.26	\$10,378.38	\$23,387.64
Balance beginning of Period	----	\$13,009.26	----
Balance End of Period	\$13,009.26	\$23,387.64	\$23,387.64

*April 1, 1942 was the date of opening operations.

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL

1201 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

RITTENHOUSE 9372

JOHN W. NASON, National Chairman
C. V. HIBBARD, National Director

July 14, 1943

THOMAS R. BODINE, Field Director

NEWSLETTER - III

Dear Friend and Student Counselor:

Dr. Taylor

We've been thinking a mighty lot about you folks and the kind of problems you must be confronting as the hot weather drags on, and your most capable leaders and workers leave the Project for relocation. We realize, in a small measure, the kind of counseling you must do, to cope with the growing frustration or lethargy and apathetic spirit of those who are left behind. More Power to You!

If a student, and there are many I presume, is just a bit afraid of the unknown and skeptical of the kind of world that exists beyond the gates, it might be well for you to get him in touch with one of the students who has relocated. I, too, would certainly be glad to correspond or can give you any number of names of students who have caught the true spirit of student relocation and would be more than glad to write to the student. It always seems to help reassure him that although the world is much changed on the "outside" there is a place for him, and the amount of adjustment will be according to his willingness to become a part of it again.

We are sincerely aware, also, of the student who completely "gives-up" because of the family's financial picture, the thought of the future, and his responsibilities to his parents and what reactions, therefore, he must manifest. Perhaps some would rather sit tight than venture. Each is an individual case which needs the Counselor's keenest attention -- and you can be a Friend, indeed!

We're hoping you are able to encourage a few to go out for employment, as well as school -- this will help change their perspective a great deal and they have invariably been able to find jobs for other members of the family also. I do believe the strong feeling of family ties is not to be disregarded when counseling, but rather constructively included in the plans of the student.

OFFICE NEWS

We are now happily "relocated" in the top floor of the building - I am sure we are, however, very much "on earth". You can get a beautiful view of the whole city - and to those who know the San Francisco Bay area - you can imagine how happy we were to discover the Delaware River Bridge from our window -- from where we sit, it looks very much like the San Francisco Bay Bridge. It all brings back so many memories.

You might be interested to know that there are now ten Japanese-Americans from the various relocation centers helping in the Council's office. Notes about a few of them -- Nao Takasugi and Yas Yamada of Gila and originally from Oxnard, California, and Teruo Hayashi of Tule and Sacramento, California are working part-time and going to Temple University. Mary Inouye of Tule and Salem, Oregon works here full-time and expects to go to business school part-time. Aki Inui, from Guilford College, North Carolina, has never been to a center and hails from Seattle, Washington is with us for the summer. More about the rest next time.

THE COUNCIL

This Council was organized at the request of the War Relocation Authority and with the approval of the War Department. The purpose of the Council is the assistance in the relocation of students who have been evacuated from West Coast war zones and who wish to continue their studies on the college or university level.

JOHN W. NASON, <i>Chairman</i>	C. V. HIBBARD, <i>Director</i>
CARL ACKERMAN	Dean, School of Journalism, Columbia University
FRANK AYDELOTTE	Director, Institute for Advanced Studies
REMSEN BIRD	President, Occidental College
DWIGHT J. BRADLEY	Director, Council for Social Action, Congregational Christian Church
PAUL BRAISTED	Program Secretary, Hazen Foundation
E. FAY CAMPBELL	Director, Dept. of Colleges and Theological Seminaries, Presbyterian Church
C. REED CARY	Assistant Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee
MRS. SANFORD E. COBB	Reformed Church in America
CARTER DAVIDSON	President, Knox College
JOHN L. DAVIS	Executive Secretary, Board of Higher Education, Disciples of Christ
MARK A. DAWBER	Executive Secretary, Home Missions Council
WILLIAM F. DELONG	Board of National Missions, Evangelical and Reformed Church
MONROE E. DEUTSCH	Provost, University of California
CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA	President, University of Wisconsin
WALTER C. EELLS	Executive Secretary, American Association of Junior Colleges
A. ROLAND ELLIOTT	Executive Secy., Nat'l Student Committee, Young Men's Christian Association
MRS. MARTHA FLETCHER	Staff Executive of American Unitarian Youth
ELEANOR FRENCH	Executive Secy., National Student Council, Young Women's Christian Association
FRANK P. GRAHAM	President, University of North Carolina
JOHN O. GROSS	Secy., Dept. of Educational Institutions, The Bd. of Ed. of the Methodist Church
THEODORE H. JACK	President, Randolph-Macon Women's College
ALDEN DREW KELLEY	Secy. Div. of College Work, Nat'l Coun. of the Protestant Episcopal Church
EDWARD D. KOHLSTEDT	Executive Secy., Board of Missions and Church Ext. of the Methodist Church
MIKE MASAOKA	National Secretary, Japanese American Citizens League
WILLIAM O. MENDENHALL	President, Whittier College
KARL W. ONTHANK	Dean, University of Oregon
CLARENCE E. PICKETT	Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee
MRS. LENORE E. PORTER	Secy. of Student Work, Bd. of Miss. and Ch. Ext. of the Methodist Church
EDWARD B. ROONEY	Executive Director, Jesuit Educational Association
ABRAM LEON SACHAR	National Director, B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations
ALFRED SCHMALZ	Clergyman, Congregational Christian Church, Darien, Connecticut
LEE PAUL SIEG	President, University of Washington
KENNETH C. M. SILLS	President, Bowdoin College
GUY SNAVELY	Executive Director, Association of American Colleges
ROBERT G. SPROUL	President, University of California
JOHN W. THOMAS	Secy., Dept. of Cities, American Baptist Home Mission Society
ROSCOE WEST	President, Association of State Teachers Colleges
RAY LYMAN WILBUR	Chancellor, Stanford University
GEORGE F. ZOOK	President, American Council on Education

Consultants:

MISS BESS GOODYKOONTZ	Assistant Commissioner of Education, United States Office of Education
JOHN H. PROVINSE	Chief, Community Management Division, War Relocation Authority

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

JOHN W. NASON, <i>Chairman</i>	President, Swarthmore College
C. REED CARY	Assistant Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee
E. FAY CAMPBELL	Director, Dept. of Colleges and Theological Seminaries, Presbyterian Church
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(Titles are given for identification only and in no way commit the institution to which the committee member belongs.)

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

The Educational Directory for 1942-43 from the U.S. Office of Education will probably prove invaluable to you. We are sending one copy to each Project and we are hoping if you find you need more copies, you will send for the Directory to the U.S. Office of Education. It'll give you answers to such questions as - (1) What Colleges and Universities are there in a particular state? - Your Cleared List will indicate which ones are actually open to us. (2) Is it accredited? (3) Church affiliations of a school? etc.

We would appreciate knowing about any additional schools, which are not on the Cleared List nor the Proscribed Navy List, that you may know to be good schools for our students to be relocated to. It may be that we shall be able to open these schools for relocation. Thanks.

U.S. ARMY VOLUNTEERS

Quoting excerpts from a letter we received from Paul G. Robertson, Senior Leave Officer of the WRA -- "...we wish to advise you that volunteers for the Combat Team who have been rejected for physical reasons are not automatically cleared by the Joint Board. They are, however, given a priority handling for clearance to enter the Eastern Defense Command."

STATISTICAL REPORT

The report and statistics on Relocated Students by Trudy King is a masterpiece, I think, when you think of keeping tab of over 4,000 students and what they are doing. And too, I think, we can all be mighty proud of the accomplishment of the Council of which you are an integral part, in it's year of service for our students. I guess you've been waiting a long time for a complete, comparative report. Well, there it is!

By way of explanation, on the chart you will notice 6 students listed as "Enlisted in the Army" - these are students who were accepted at some college, but joined the armed forces instead. We do not include in this table, the others who were enrolled in school but left to volunteer for the Army or students who are in the Army having left the projects on work leaves but who have not been accepted at a college. The Chart includes only those accepted or admitted to some college.

The second page of statistical data - Summarized Results of Questionnaires was compiled by our Financial Aid Department headed by Betty Emlen. Her job incidentally, is probably the most difficult of all. The Church boards and Student Relocation Council have been concerned about the financial arrangements for the coming year for students who are now in college. We have sent the enclosed questionnaire and form letter to all those who have been in college for at least one semester. The report that was attached to the statistics you received earlier was compiled from the returned questionnaires.

It is interesting to note that the grade average of the relocated students is B+. One half of those relocated have asked for scholarship aid.

Realizing the tremendous financial needs of those still on the projects we have asked those in college to help themselves as much as possible through part-time and summer jobs. A good many colleges have offered generous scholarship aid. If a student is absolutely unable to continue college without some outside help we have turned to the church boards which are helping the most needy.

DIRECTORY OF RELOCATED STUDENTS

We hope you will use the Directory assigned to you for your personal use. In counseling the students, it is often helpful and encouraging to that student to know of others who have been relocated in the particular area in which he is interested. Note: It is almost needless to say and yet important enough to mention, I think, that if we are to make the relocation program successful in ideal terms, we cannot overlook the opportunity and necessity of dispersing our college young people throughout a wide area. They are our best representatives and we hope they will eventually find opportunities in the area of their schools.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

It's really great news to be able to tell you that Tom Bodine, our Field Director, will resume his visit to each of the Projects to meet with the students. It might be a good idea to plan a general meeting for all those interested very early in his stay. (give it publicity so no one will be missed) - then too, it might be wise to make a regular hour-by-hour scheduled appointment list at a designated place. You'll find this will save the students' time and Mr. Bodine will probably be able to see a considerable number each day. It worked out swell at some of the Projects he visited.

ITINERARY -- Thomas R. Bodine, Field Director
National Student Relocation Council

July 22	Leave Philadelphia	
July 25-31	HEART MOUNTAIN - - - - -	c/o Virginia Lynn, Student Counselor Heart Mountain, Wyoming
August 4-5	San Francisco - - - - -	c/o University YMCA 2227 Union Street Berkeley, California
August 6-12	TULE LAKE - - - - -	c/o Jean McKay, Student Counselor Newell, California
August 12	Portland - - - - -	c/o George Allen Ogders 617 - SW 6th
August 13-17	Seattle - - - - -	c/o Friends Center 3959 - 15th NE
August 18	Nyssa FSA Camp	
August 19-25	MINIDOKA - - - - -	c/o Mrs. Hana Yamada Leave Section Hunt, Idaho
August 27	St. Louis - - - - -	c/o Arno Haack Washington University YMCA
August 29-3	ROHWER - - - - -	c/o Nat. R. Griswold, Adult Education McGehee, Arkansas
September 3-9	JEROME - - - - -	c/o Minnie Lee Mayhan Denson, Arkansas

Thanks for your letters - Haru Tanabe (Tule Lake), Virginia Lynn (Heart Mountain) and Walter Balderston (Poston) - all the suggestions and questions are very helpful and much appreciated. We hope to enclose in our next NEWSLETTER - the much needed list of schools with annotations concerning them.

With thanks for your cooperation always,

Kay Yamashita
Kay Yamashita

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL

1201 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

RITTENHOUSE 9372

JOHN W. NASON, National Chairman
C. V. HIBBARD, National Director

August 18, 1943

THOMAS R. BODINE, Field Director

NEWSLETTER TO STUDENT COUNSELLORS - V

Dear

The whole staff has been feeling, keenly, with you and the students as the time approaches for the Tule Lake Transfer (Segregation) - we have been trying somewhat, to put ourselves in the position of those in the Projects and to imagine what must be going on in the minds of those involved.

I cannot help but know that this whole process of so-called "segregation" is cutting deeply into the very hearts of those concerned. It is said, "to many this is going more deeply into their very souls than the evacuation itself. For many of the young people it is not a simple question of loyalty to the United States or Japan. It is a matter of loyalty to parent or to the United States."

I know it to be a fact that many of the older folks have completely given up the struggle or effort of trying to begin all over again here in this country - the obstacles seem too great for them to overcome. A considerable percentage have asked for repatriation in the war relocation centers having been influenced, according to Mr. Myer, by the belief that "there will be no place for them in this country after the war." In their old age some of them are selfishly (I am not so sure it is selfish) clinging to the few real possessions they have left in the world - namely their children. The children on the other hand know too well they could never make the necessary adjustments to settle in the old country of their parents - and are "eating their hearts out" not knowing what to do.

Quoting from one of the many letters from the students: "Our whole family applied for repatriation to Japan in July of 1942, and, without my father's knowledge, I cancelled it in May, 1943. My parents and brothers will be sent to Tule Lake for segregation, which will leave me alone in this Camp. My father has promised me release on the condition that if I am to go out, it will be to some school, and if I can't support myself and still go to school, I am to join him at Tule Lake and probably go to Japan. That would be the last thing that I would want to do, so I am asking you for aid."

On the other side of the picture, there are many times as many, who have bravely decided to "stick" to their adopted country. May I mention again, that I do believe the strong feeling of family ties is not to be disregarded when counseling but rather constructively included in the plans of the student.

I sincerely hope you will keep in personal contact with the students -- with the whole center in a turmoil and all administration officials too busy to be bothered - it is of vital necessity to the morale of individuals for you to be more than a student counselor. If you are one of those chosen to work on the business of segregation and therefore are too busy - please, won't you see that the students are taken care of by someone? (Enclosed please find the complete list of Project Counselors and those to whom these letters go.) We lean upon you heavily for assistance in giving the students counsel and friendship - we shall promise our best on this end.

THE COUNCIL

This Council was organized at the request of the War Relocation Authority and with the approval of the War Department. The purpose of the Council is the assistance in the relocation of students who have been evacuated from West Coast war zones and who wish to continue their studies on the college or university level.

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E. FAY CAMPBELL.....	Director, Dept. of Colleges and Theological Seminaries, Presbyterian Church
C. REED CARY.....	Assistant Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee
MRS. SANFORD E. COBB.....	Reformed Church in America
CARTER DAVIDSON	President, Knox College
JOHN L. DAVIS.....	Executive Secretary, Board of Higher Education, Disciples of Christ
MARK A. DAWBER.....	Executive Secretary, Home Missions Council
WILLIAM F. DELONG.....	Board of National Missions, Evangelical and Reformed Church
MONROE E. DEUTSCH.....	Provost, University of California
CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA.....	President, University of Wisconsin
WALTER C. EELLS.....	Executive Secretary, American Association of Junior Colleges
A. ROLAND ELLIOTT.....	Executive Secy., Nat'l Student Committee, Young Men's Christian Association
MRS. MARTHA FLETCHER.....	Staff Executive of American Unitarian Youth
ELEANOR FRENCH.....	Executive Secy., National Student Council, Young Women's Christian Association
FRANK P. GRAHAM.....	President, University of North Carolina
JOHN O. GROSS.....	Secy., Dept. of Educational Institutions, The Bd. of Ed. of the Methodist Church
THEODORE H. JACK.....	President, Randolph-Macon Women's College
ALDEN DREW KELLEY.....	Secy. Div. of College Work, Nat'l Coun. of the Protestant Episcopal Church
EDWARD D. KOHLSTEDT.....	Executive Secy., Board of Missions and Church Ext. of the Methodist Church
MIKE MASAOKA.....	National Secretary, Japanese American Citizens League
WILLIAM O. MENDENHALL.....	President, Whittier College
KARL W. ONTHANK	Dean, University of Oregon
CLARENCE E. PICKETT.....	Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee
MRS. LENORE E. PORTER.....	Secy. of Student Work, Bd. of Miss. and Ch. Ext. of the Methodist Church
EDWARD B. ROONEY.....	Executive Director, Jesuit Educational Association
ABRAM LEON SACHAR.....	National Director, B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations
ALFRED SCHMALZ.....	Clergyman, Congregational Christian Church, Darien, Connecticut
LEE PAUL SIEG.....	President, University of Washington
KENNETH C. M. SILLS.....	President, Bowdoin College
GUY SNAVELY	Executive Director, Association of American Colleges
ROBERT G. SPROUL.....	President, University of California
JOHN W. THOMAS.....	Secy., Dept. of Cities, American Baptist Home Mission Society
ROSCOE WEST	President, Association of State Teachers Colleges
RAY LYMAN WILBUR.....	Chancellor, Stanford University
GEORGE F. ZOOK.....	President, American Council on Education

Consultants:

MISS BESS GOODYKOONTZ.....	Assistant Commissioner of Education, United States Office of Education
JOHN H. PROVINSE.....	Chief, Community Management Division, War Relocation Authority

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

JOHN W. NASON, <i>Chairman</i>	President, Swarthmore College
C. REED CARY.....	Assistant Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee
E. FAY CAMPBELL.....	Director, Dept. of Colleges and Theological Seminaries, Presbyterian Church
A. ROLAND ELLIOTT.....	Exec. Secy., National Student Committee, Young Men's Christian Assn.
ELEANOR FRENCH.....	Exec. Secy., National Student Council, Young Women's Christian Assn.
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GUY E. SNAVELY.....	Executive Director, Association of American Colleges
JOHN W. THOMAS.....	Secy., Dept. of Cities, American Baptist Home Mission Society

(Titles are given for identification only and in no way commit the institution to which the committee member belongs.)

CHANGES IN ADDRESSES AND STUDENTS IMPORTANT

Keep us posted on any changes in the status of the students - also tell the student to notify us of any changes of address. Again let me emphasize, we are still at the service of the student, even after he leaves the Center - tell them to write if they should need information or assistance.

INDEFINITE LEAVES & TRAVEL ASSISTANCE

Quoting a Memorandum received from Leland Barrows, Acting Director WRA Washington to all Project Directors dated August 6, 1943. "The National Student Relocation Council has written us to inquire whether evacuees might apply for indefinite leave to take employment when there was a possibility that they might some time later wish to attend a college or university. Apparently some evacuees have informed the Council that they did not wish to fill out a student questionnaire while in a relocation center because this might jeopardize their chances of receiving a grant under Administrative Instruction No. 45 on indefinite leave to take employment.

Care should, of course, be exercised to see that assistance is not given under Administrative Instruction No. 45 on the pretext of employment when the real purpose of the indefinite leave is education. On the other hand, assistance under this instruction legitimately may be given to a person taking employment on indefinite leave in order to earn some money prior to possible enrollment in a college or university after two months or more of employment."

- THERE ARE AVAILABLE
- (1) List of Opening Dates of Colleges 1943-44
 - (2) Complete list of Project Counselors
 - (3) Colleges listed under Denominational divisions
(i.e. Methodist supported schools, etc.)

If you are in need of any one of these lists - kindly drop us a line and we will be glad to forward it to you.

CHRISTIAN YOUTH ASSOCIATIONS all over the United States have adopted definite plans of assisting Japanese-American students - and really they have been instrumental in opening up a school, at times, when the administration or community seemed hesitant about accepting J-A students. They have not waited but acted. We owe much to them for many a friendly welcome and offers of friendship to our students who naturally are bewildered and very lonely upon leaving camp. (We have received many a letter from individuals and their Associations offering their assistance.) Many, many thanks - Youth together shall build for firmer foundations in learning to live in fellowship with one another.

A Resolution By Chinese Students asking fair play for loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry was passed some weeks ago at the Lake Tahoe Chinese Youth Conference of which Beulah Ong of the University of California is the newly elected chairman.

COLLEGE INFORMATION

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| Colby College - Waterville, Maine |) | |
| Elmhurst College - Elmhurst, Illinois |) | Have all filled their |
| MacMurray College for Women - Jacksonville, Illinois |) | quotas and are not |
| Gonzaga University - Spokane, Washington |) | accepting any more J-A |
| Syracuse University - Syracuse, New York |) | students. |
| University of Toledo - Toledo, Ohio |) | |

Re: PROJECT HANDBOOK ON LEAVES

Please note carefully the letter of August 10, 1943 from Trudy King of this office concerning Issuance of Leave for Departure from a Relocation Area.

Re: EMPLOYMENT

Information received in Philadelphia, July 31st, 1943, with reference to quick turns and short-turns in Nisei employment says: "The War Manpower Commission Stabilization Plan, covering the various districts, necessitates that an employee be given an availability release when he leaves a position and if he cannot produce such a release he may be penalized by not being permitted to accept any jobs for thirty days. This plan is being enforced more and more each day, and it is our responsibility to see that the evacuees do not jeopardize their standing in the community. Therefore when a student is advised to seek work leave he should be fully advised of all these complications affecting him."

SUGGESTIONS AND HINTS

- (1) Talented students in art and design - there's quite a field in Ceramics and Industrial Design.
- (2) Tell those interested in trade schools to go out on employment to the area where they are interested. There are good trade schools in any fairly large city. We do not have a list of them, since they are so numerous, however, we do have a few good ones we know and would be glad to answer any specific questions on the subject - or better yet, we suggest you write to the "Y" Secretary in the particular city for information. Please let us know of any you deem particularly good."
- (3) Please won't you make your College Catalogue Library easily available to everyone by putting it in a convenient spot and letting everyone know that it exists.
- (4) Have you read the May '45 INTERCOLLEGIAN article - "A Letter to The Army" It's Bets report on the White Sierra Conference and the Manzanar students. A really swell article!

PROJECT COUNSELORS

Chico Sakaguchi is one of our new counselors at Manzanar - June Morita who gave her all for student relocation at Topaz has relocated. We are certainly sorry to hear Mrs. Hana Yamada has not been retained as Student Counselor at Minidoka - as you know Minidoka has been tops on the number of students relocated all along - I'm certainly worried about what will happen to the students who are still in the Center.

Thanks to each of you and much strength in the ensuing weeks to come.

Very sincerely,

Kay Yamashita

E 8.10

AMERICAN-CITIZEN JAPANESE STUDENTS
MAY GET OPPORTUNITY TO ATTEND UNIVERSITIES

- - -

Dr. Clarence E. Pickett of Friends Service Committee
Calls Meeting to Develop Cooperative, Non-Federal Plan

At the request of M. S. Eisenhower, Director of the War Relocation Authority, Dr. Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the Friends Service Committee, today announced that he has extended invitations to a number of outstanding leaders in American educational work to join with him in developing a program which may make possible a continuation of the university training of American-citizen Japanese who are now being evacuated from the Pacific Coast Military Area Number One.

"Relocation projects under the protection and direction of the Federal Government will provide for elementary and high school education in pioneer surroundings," Doctor Pickett said. "But these settlements cannot hope to establish and it is unnecessary for them to establish facilities for university and college work. Higher education for Japanese Americans need not be a Federal undertaking. I believe the institutions themselves, at the request of the government, can work out a feasible program."

More than 1,000 American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry are now attending universities and colleges in the restricted military zone.

"The great bulk of these students are loyal Americans,"

Doctor Pickett pointed out. "With the cooperation of the appropriate Federal agencies, each individual student may be interviewed and certified. This would be protective to the student and reassuring to each university and to the public generally. Thereafter, I hope it will be possible to develop on a great many campuses a thorough understanding of the problems involved in the West Coast evacuation. If we achieve such understanding I am confident that the students, especially students at middle western universities will take steps which will assure a compatible arrangement for the American-citizen Japanese who might come to that institution from the Pacific Coast."

Many Japanese-American students are able to pay their own tuition and other expenses, Doctor Pickett pointed out. "Others are eager to find opportunities to work their way through school," he said. "The Federal Government should, however, be expected to do for university students what it does for all other evacuees -- namely, to transport them from the military zone to the new locations where they will remain for the duration of the war."

The interest of American educators in this problem, Doctor Pickett declared, stems from the fact that the urgent military necessity in a potential combat zone which makes it necessary for citizens and aliens alike to evacuate should not lead unnecessarily to a disruption of the Americanization process.

"Deep concern now for the welfare of loyal American citizens

whose parents happened to come from an enemy country will pay our democracy rich dividends in the future," he said.

The leaders to whom Doctor Pickett has sent invitations for a meeting at Chicago, Illinois, on May 15 and 16, are:

File:
(J.W.C.)

RW Boston Release #1

New set up under
XSC

News Release

JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION

At the request of the War Relocation Authority Mr. Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, convened an important group of national leaders in Chicago, May 29, to consider plans and procedures for relocation in colleges and universities throughout the country of the Japanese American students displaced from West Coast institutions of higher learning.

Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower of the War Relocation Authority was represented at the meeting by Mr. John Provinse, Director of Community Management under the W. R. A. Miss Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner of Education represented the United States office of Education. The conference group included spokesmen for the American Council on Education, and other college and University Association, Church Boards of Education and Missions, International Student Service, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., the Japanese American Citizens' League, and other interested organizations.

In brief reviews of the major aspects of the present situation it was set forth that the evacuation of all Japanese from Pacific Coastal areas involved somewhat more than two thousand American born Japanese who were enrolled at many different colleges and Universities. The government, through the War Relocation Authority, has indicated its desire that these young Americans of Japanese ancestry be enabled to complete their education in preparation for useful service and fuller assimilation into our national life. As arrangements for their re-enrollment in other colleges and universities are perfected, the government will issue certification and release orders to approved students who are now in assembly or relocation centers.

A great deal of preliminary work has already been done, which will be conserved and coordinated by the new organization under the executive leadership of Dr. Robbins W. Barstow, President of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, who is to serve as Director of Japanese American Student Relocation. His office will be at the headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

Immediately upon announcement of the plans for coastal evacuation, a Student Relocation Committee was organized in the Pacific states, with Northwest and Southern regional headquarters. This committee representing many interests and organizations, and with the cooperation of college and university authorities began to assemble lists of students affected by the evacuation. This group will continue its activities under the National Student Relocation Council.

Meanwhile, through the Western College Association and the Association of American Colleges, inquiries were addressed to a considerable number of Colleges outside the restricted area as to the possibility of enrolling in their student bodies the Japanese American student evacuees. Encouraging replies were reported from these contacts, which will be followed through to discover more definitely the available openings.

It was pointed out that in addition to the resources of the individual students, considerable help will be needed by way of scholarship grants, work opportunities and other subsidies. Suggestions were made as to possible sources of aid but no decisions were reached as to the financial needs which may well total from half a million to a million dollars.

The immediate program, which has the full support of the War Department as well as the War Relocation Authority, contemplates the working out of an effective plan whereby the individual students may be properly certified, relocated in the receiving colleges, and financially supported. It is felt that this provides a unique opportunity to render service of lasting value

not only to the minority group involved, but to the entire life of the Nation.

COPY

American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 6, 1942

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

*Acceptance of
responsibility
by FSC +
formation of
sponsoring
college pres.*

Japanese-American college students evacuated from Pacific Coast institutions will have a chance to continue their studies in inland universities and colleges according to plans that are being worked out by Government and private agencies. At the request of H. S. Eisenhower, Director of the War Relocation Authority, the American Friends Service Committee yesterday accepted responsibility for developing a program whereby more than one thousand American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry may be re-established in colleges and universities outside of prescribed areas.

In addressing his invitation to the Committee, Mr. Eisenhower stated, "The American Friends Service Committee can make a significant contribution to the program of the War Relocation Authority.

"As you know, evacuation of Japanese aliens and American-citizen Japanese is now under way on the Pacific Coast. Most evacuees will move from the prohibited zone to relocation centers managed by WRA. At these centers we shall be able to provide for elementary and high school education. We cannot, of course, establish new universities.

"Many eminent educators have urged that university students in the prohibited zone be permitted to transfer to midwestern colleges and universities where they may continue their education. Certainly

I agree that this would be desirable.

"It is not feasible for the War Relocation Authority to undertake such a university program for American-citizen Japanese, but this in no way detracts from the desirability of such an accomplishment. Consequently, I should like to ask that you establish a committee which would aid you in formulating a set of policies and program. Such a program will involve the selection and certification of students at assembly or relocation centers, a phase of the task that must, of course, be handled by the Federal Government. It will involve transportation of students from the prohibited zone to a designated university, a function which I think may also be handled by WRA, just as it transports all evacuees from the prohibited zone to their war-duration homes. It involves the development of true understanding of this whole problem in many universities as a prerequisite to the students and faculty of those universities making arrangements for the reception of American-citizen Japanese. Finally, it involves either work opportunities or non-Federal funds for the support of students at the universities."

In undertaking this work, the Quaker Committee is calling a conference of educators and others concerned with the problems of American-citizen Japanese. It is hoped that this will form a permanent sponsoring committee to formulate policies and determine how the project shall be carried out. Among those to whom invitations

are being sent are the following college presidents and others:
Dr. R. G. Sproul, University of California; Dr. H. L. Wilbur, Leland
Stanford University; Dr. L. P. Sieg, University of Washington;
Dr. George W. Frasier, Colorado State College; Dr. C. A. Dykstra,
University of Wisconsin; Dr. Felix Morley, Haverford College;
Dr. Donald J. Cowling, Carleton College; Dr. John W. Mason, Swarth-
more College; Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute of
Advance Study, Princeton; Dr. George F. Zook, American Council on
Education; Dr. Norman J. G. Wickey, National Conference of Church-
Related Colleges; John Abbott, Chief Field Agent of the committee
appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the
National Defense Migration.

Speaking for the Service Committee, Clarence E. Pickett,
Executive Secretary, stated, "The great bulk of these students are
loyal Americans. With the cooperation of the appropriate Federal
agencies, each individual student may be interviewed and certified.
This would be protective to the student and reassuring to each uni-
versity and to the public generally. Thereafter, I hope it will be
possible to develop on a great many campuses a thorough understand-
ing of the problems involved in the West Coast evacuation. If we
achieve such understanding, I am confident that the students,
especially students at middle western universities, will take
steps which will assure a compatible arrangement for the American-

citizen Japanese who might come to that institution from the Pacific Coast."

Many Japanese-American students are able to pay their own tuition and other expenses, Mr. Pickett pointed out. "Others are eager to find opportunities to work their way through school," he said. "The Federal Government should, however, be expected to do for university students what it does for all other evacuees-- namely, to transport them from the military zone to the new locations where they will remain for the duration of the war."

"Deep concern now for the welfare of loyal American citizens whose parents happened to come from an enemy country will pay our democracy rich dividends in the future," he said.

"The American people surely do not wish to deprive fellow citizens of their birthright to education because of the accident of race. Preliminary estimates of the cost of relocating these students indicate that at least \$250,000 of private funds will be needed in 1942. The task of opening doors in colleges and universities will be shared by a number of church and philanthropic organizations which already have developed contacts with the Japanese on the Pacific Coast and are helping them to make a difficult adjustment."

APR 1944

STUDENT RELOCATION

Kenneth Yamamoto
National Student Relocation Council

The need for American students of Japanese ancestry to be able to relocate in order to continue their education was realized during the move to assembly centers. This need was met by a group of prominent educators and philanthropists with the organization of the National Student Relocation Council. At first the council had several offices, the main one in Philadelphia. However, the field offices were dissolved toward the end of 1942, and the council has since operated entirely from Philadelphia.

The council has no funds of its own, but it has the backing of many church groups and of the World Students Fund. If a student is of a particular denomination, funds are asked from that denomination. So far twenty-three hundred students have gone out, over two hundred of whom are nurse trainees. Some five hundred have received financial help. The most financial help has come from church organizations. The total budget is \$30,000, \$10,000 of it from the Columbia foundation.

The Council is not set up for any follow-up work with the students it has placed, but it likes to hear from them about their experiences and the attitudes they encounter. All of such information helps in future placements. The funds the Council administers are given on the basis of need. However, individual students often get scholarships at the school to which they go. The relocation office does not give financial aid to students, as such grants would be outside the scope of the WRA.

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The Philadelphia office is smaller now than it was last winter. The Council felt last winter that its work was largely done because most of the college age students were taken care of. However, it was persuaded to continue helping students who are in high school this year and planning to go on to college. The council has done no work with students who wish to transfer to high schools outside of the centers, but, in view of the interest which has been shown, it is possible that some help will be given in that line also.

When the council receives an application it obtains recommendations from the references given by the applicant. The council also writes to the students themselves, suggesting certain schools which seem most appropriate for their special interests, and the district in which the student wishes to relocate. Finally, application is made to the school the student chooses. An enormous amount of counseling can be done when the student is making his application and choosing the school.

The process takes from thirty to sixty days, depending on which school is chosen. If the school has not been cleared by the army and navy, the application must go through the Provost Marshall General's office for clearance. Nurses who transfer have to be approved by state boards. It also takes time to find hospitals in the district where they wish to go.

American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

*general review
use for introductory
material*

A BIT OF HISTORY AND A TOUCH OF HOPE

- - - - -

Robbins W. Barstow, Director

Japanese American Student Relocation

- - -

Personal dislocations and disruptions are among the inevitable byproducts of any war. Our present tragic involvement in world conflict has brought into the lives of a special group of young Americans an unforeseen hardship, that is testing not only their faith and patience and courage, but equally the sincerity and the sense of justice and the social vision of all the rest of us.

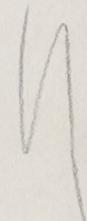
This particular group is made up of some two or three thousand college and university students whose educational careers were suddenly interrupted by reason of the fact that they were studying in institutions on the west coast, and the additional fact that they had been born of Japanese parents.

All their lives up to the present they had thought of themselves as American citizens, proud of the land of their birth, fitting themselves

for useful service in the life of the nation. They had received all their education in our American schools, often winning almost more than their share of the honors. They had taken full part in athletic, social, and religious activities. They sometimes called themselves "Nisei", the Japanese word for second-generation folks. But regular Americans they felt themselves to be, and were so received by their fellow students.

But when the war broke in the Pacific, belying that great ocean's name, the recoil, among other things, brought about the uprooting of the 127,000 residents of California, Oregon, and Washington, who were of Japanese ancestry. The Federal authorities designated certain areas as restricted zones, and ordered the mass evacuation of all Japanese from these areas, for the duration.

This gigantic undertaking was a hurry-up job for the U. S. Army, and was handled with dispatch, and with all the considerateness possible. Assembly centers were quickly set up, from which the Japanese families were later transferred to re-settlement tracts. Homes and property, trades and occupations were war casualties, with ruinous financial losses. School programs were cut off. Dreams and the beginnings of their realization were shattered. Life had to begin all over again, pioneering life, the struggle being not just to wrest a home and livelihood from a new location, but to adjust personal attitudes and rise above disillusionment and frustration and, not unnaturally, a deep sense of injury. It must be said, however, that these Japanese for whom America was their homeland, have on the whole shown an amazing spirit, recognizing the nature of the emergency, and accepting their lot with resignation and fortitude. As one of them wrote to a friend in the east: "Sometimes, it's pretty hard for the nisei to believe and put their all into something that seems empty to them. The significance of constitutional rights, meaning of democracy, etc. lose their essence when they are for certain people and not for others. Yet,



in wartime, we must expect all extremes to happen. We can still keep faith in the American people to rally to justice when the time comes, and I shall keep working for that goal and for those objectives we come to love and call our own as the American way of living."

The War Relocation Authority, whose able director is Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower, is doing all that it can to turn a difficult situation to the best possible account. The entire evacuation and resettlement process was geared to set up as quickly as may be, an approximation of normal life. Present quarters are cramped, but will be expanded. Agricultural and industrial enterprises are already under way. Primary and secondary schools will be opened. Recreational programs have been inaugurated. Every effort is being made to work out the many problems involved, along lines of sound social planning.

As to the "nisei" students in particular, Mr. Eisenhower has expressed it as the desired policy of the War Relocation Authority that "university students in the prohibited zone be permitted to transfer to midwestern colleges and universities where they may continue their education." But this is a very complicated matter. It involves the listing and certification of students at their assembly or relocation centers. At the other end of the relationship, it involves the discovery and opening of academic doors. And furthermore, in most cases, it will involve very substantial financial assistance.

The strategic necessity of some such program is clearly evident. For here are the leaders of a whole generation of young American citizens of one of our minority groups. It is important to demonstrate to them, and through them to the world, that America really is a land of opportunity and of justice, and of democratic integrity. A war situation and its arbitrary rulings have overshadowed their civil rights temporarily. For only the incident of their racial origin stands against them. And to

validate our many declarations of purpose and goal in this world struggle, all the rest of us must extend to them every chance for fuller assimilation into our national life.

Feeling all this, and wishing to do something about it, a great many individuals and groups immediately swung into action on this special problem. Pacific coast college administrations put out feelers to see where their able students could go to continue their academic and professional preparation for careers of usefulness. Church boards and student organizations in the east as well as in the west set up committees and began to explore the possibilities of transfer and re-enrollment. A few students were able to complete negotiations and actually move to new campus situations before all travel was prohibited.

But it was evident that even all that these interested and active people could do would hardly meet the total situation, without a common plan. At this juncture, Mr. Eisenhower turned to Mr. Clarence E. Pickett, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, and asked him to organize a representative and inclusive committee that would devise and administer a uniform plan for the transfer and re-enrollment of these students. The various Federal departments concerned could cooperate much more effectively with a single agency. The eastern and midwestern colleges and universities would know more definitely what they might do to help, and what their fair share of this privilege of service would be. Mr. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, gave endorsement to this proposal, stating in a letter to Mr. Pickett: "I take pleasure in advising you that I am in complete sympathy with the suggestions made by Mr. Eisenhower in his letter to you of May 5th. Anything that can legitimately be done to compensate loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry for the dislocation to which they have been subjected by reason of military necessity, has our full approval. In particular, the suggestion for the establishment of

a committee of distinguished educators to work out a program of university education in other parts of the country for Japanese American citizens evacuated from the Pacific Coast meets with my hearty approval."

Mr. Pickett appointed a director for this project, and convened in Chicago on May 29, a meeting of prominent educators, government representatives, churchmen, and others from both coasts who had been active in the matter. A National Japanese American Student Relocation Council was instituted, to coordinate and press to a successful conclusion, the various activities already under way.

A division of responsibility was made whereby a West Coast Committee, operating by areas, Pacific Northwest, Northern California, and Southern California, would continue to assemble personal and academic data regarding students desiring transfer. An Eastern Committee would simultaneously seek to discover all possible openings for them, in such institutions as the Federal authorities might approve for Japanese relocation. Meanwhile, efforts would be started along many lines to secure financial aid for this tremendous adventure in creative good-will.

All of these processes are now in full swing. And the detailed methods are being worked out whereby selected students, approved for enrollment by the colleges, may then be certified by the War Relocation Authority and cooperating branches of the government, and released from the resettlement areas on furlough for their continued study. The government will provide transportation to the places of their relocation.

The American public can be of great help in this program in two ways. First, by furnishing, in contributions, or opportunities for employment, the money that will be needed for tuition and living expenses. Generous scholarships are being offered by many colleges, church boards, and other organizations. But more assistance will be needed than is yet in sight, if two thousand or more students are to be enabled to finish another year

of study.

The second phase of public cooperation is even more important. This calls for a real understanding of the problem faced by these loyal young people, and the cultivation of an atmosphere of friendly and generous hospitality in the communities where they may seek to establish themselves. They will all have been approved for furlough by the government. They are eager to show their loyalty by their own friendliness and application to their studies and their work. This country of ours can use their brains, their strength, and their idealism. They hope we will want to. We must see to it that they are not hampered and handicapped by reason of their racial origin. Like them, all Americans except the vanishing Indians, have been newcomers to this land, one, two, or perhaps ten generations back. Here is a situation in which we can truly reinforce our national unity by wise and generous attitudes and actions with respect to one of the many minorities that all together help to make our nation what it is.

Here then, is a bit of current history. It remains to be seen how much of the concomitant hope can be translated into accomplishment. These eager young citizens of America look to us all for the answer.

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The office of the National Japanese Student Relocation Council, Dr. Robbins W. Barstow, Director, is at 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, C/o American Friends Service Committee. The Western Committee's headquarters are at Union Street and Allston Way, Berkeley, California, Mr. Joseph Conard, Executive Secretary.

(June 15, 1942)

COPY

de feale

*Approved by
Benderson 8/12/42
with changes
marked in red*

*General
overview*

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN
STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL
American Friends Service Committee
20 S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rittenhouse 9372

Chairman
John W. Nason

Executive Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

Director
Robbins W. Barstow

A STATEMENT REGARDING PROGRAM AND PROCEDURES:

THE NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL is a non-governmental agency organized at the request of the War Relocation Authority, and working under its general oversight, to deal with the ~~particular~~ *special* problem of relocating in approved colleges and universities, American-born Japanese students affected by the evacuation of all Japanese from West Coast Defense areas. The Council and its program have the endorsement and the cooperation of the War Department and the United States Office of Education, as well as of the War Relocation Authority.

SERVING ON ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE or Regional Committees are such leading educators as President Sproul of the University of California and Vice-President Deutsch; *chancellor* ~~President~~ Wilbur of Stanford University; President Seig of the University of Washington; Father Dunne, President of the University of San Francisco; President Bird of Occidental; President Mendenhall of Whittier College; Dean DeVoss of San Jose State; Dean Baker of Fresno State; Dean Odgers of Multnomah College; Dean Onthank of the University of Oregon; President Nason of Swarthmore College; Dr. Snavely, Executive Secretary of the Association of American Colleges; *Dean Ackerman of Columbia; President Davidson of Knox, President Sells of Bowdoin* and many others. *President Zoole of American Council of Education*

THE COUNCIL IS SECURING full personal data concerning approximately two thousand individual students in the college group, and is working with the institutions of their former enrollment to secure transcripts and appraisals to serve as a

basis of recommendation for their relocation.

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS in college administration and counselling is volunteering its services in the study and rating of this vast amount of data. Among those who are helping in this important work are Dean Hoyt of the University of California; Dean Corson of the College of the Pacific; Dean Baker of Fresno State; Dean Homan of San Francisco State; Dr. Echert of Stockton Junior College; Emeritus Dean Stebbins, University of California; Dean DeVoss of San Jose State; Dr. Marian Brown, Dean of the University High School, Oakland; Dr. Catherine Greene of the University of California; Miss Margaret Cosgrave, Registrar of Fresno State; Dean Voorhies of the University of California; and others of like high competence.

THE PROCESS OF RECOMMENDATION FOR student relocation involves several significant factors. Because ~~of the fact that it will~~ ^{may} be impossible to make the desired adjustments for all ~~the~~ ^{eligible} students, ~~involved~~, first consideration is being given only to those in the upper brackets, scholastically, except in cases where students have already been admitted to some receiving college and have adequate funds to preclude need of scholarship aid from us. Each record is studied with a view to the relative importance of the completion of an academic program for the particular individual. The analysis includes such matters as professional goal, service to the Japanese community, maturity of character, evidence of successful Caucasian contacts, special interests or talents, etc., etc.

UPON THE BASIS OF THIS ANALYSIS, plus personal interviews, the placement committee will then recommend particular students to particular colleges which have evidenced their willingness to consider such enrollment. In each case, the college will be given the full data upon which the recommendation is based. Because of the complexity of the problem, and the time involved, the Council

Hopes that the receiving colleges will make prompt decisions on the recommendations of the placement committee even, if necessary, waiving customary routines to expedite enrollment.

AFTER A STUDENT HAS BEEN TENTATIVELY ACCEPTED by a college, and financial adequacy is assured, the proposed enrollment will then be submitted to the government agencies that may be designated to handle this aspect of the total task, for investigation as to the loyalty of the student and the appropriateness of the college placement. If everything is deemed satisfactory, a certification of release will be issued to the student, who will then be permitted to leave his Center and proceed to the College or university designated, to continue his studies. Notification will also be sent to the receiving institution that the enrollment is approved by the government, together with any necessary instructions as to the circumstances of the enrollment and the status of the student.

WHEN ONCE ENROLLED AS ABOVE, the relationship between the student and the college will be normal in every way, subject only to such regulations as the government may require in special cases. The relocated student is to be considered as a regular member of the campus and the community.

THE NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL seeks the full cooperation of all collegiate institutions, universities, graduate and professional schools in making possible for as many of these students as may be, the continuance of their education for citizenship and useful community service. In this situation we find an exceptional opportunity to demonstrate the good-will, the sense of justice, the respect for personality and recognition of character and achievement that are inherent in all our best traditions of American Democracy.

July 25, 1942

Robbins W. Barstow
Director

Approved for the Wartime Civil Control Administration

By _____

*Keyed for
introduction*

JAPANESE STUDENT RELOCATION

by

Robbins W. Barstow, Director

*Approved copy
8/21/42
Publicity to Public*

The National Japanese American Student Relocation Council takes pleasure in submitting to its many friends and supporters the following interim report of progress, as of August 20, 1942.

The basic fact in the situation is well known, namely the war emergency evacuation from the Western Defense Area along the Pacific Coast of all residents of Japanese extraction. This was accomplished by the army authorities in the spring and early summer, a total of approximately one hundred thousand individuals being moved first to a number of Assembly Centers, and then as rapidly as possible, transferred to the more permanent and more adequate Relocation Colonies. One particular aspect of this great social dislocation was the interruption of college and university studies for between two and three thousand Nisei, the American born sons and daughters of Japanese parents. The exact number is not yet known because it includes not only those who were actually enrolled as undergraduates in West Coast institutions of higher learning, but also high school seniors intending to enter college, and those desiring to pursue professional or other graduate studies.

The government wishes these young American citizens to continue their academic courses, and prepare themselves for service to their communities, and for leadership as loyal Americans within their own group. This objective is well set forth in an editorial in the "Evacuazette," the semi-weekly camp paper published by the evacuees themselves at the North Portland Assembly Center. Discussing the change of leadership from the "Issei" or first generation Japanese, to the "Nisei" or second

generation Japanese, the editorial says in part: "During previous years, the guidance and leadership of the Japanese community have been undertaken by the issei..... We lived day to day in a natural sort of way. However, living in a community with Caucasian and Oriental customs consolidated, our attitude must have been a trifle superficial. There is no question of loyalty to the United States, but the mode of merged living must have been incongruous..... But the era of the issei is a thing of the past. From here on, it is up to the nisei who have been educated in ways of American living and who can visualize the progress of a community, to assume the leadership responsibilities of present and future communities. Let us always keep in mind that from here on, it is up to the NISEI."

With this student situation in view, at the request of the War Relocation Authority, and with the approval of the War Department, a representative Council was organized last May, to devise and administer a plan for the re-enrollment of these students in other colleges and universities throughout the country.

It was greatly enheartening to see the way educators, and key people of other groups and organizations, rallied to this opportunity for sharing in a type of constructive helpfulness that might have far-flung implications. Among the many who are serving on the Executive or Regional Committees are such leaders as President Nason of Swarthmore College; President Sproul of the University of California; President Sieg of the University of Washington; Chancellor Wilbur of Stanford University; Father Dunne, President of the University of San Francisco; Father Rooney, of the Jesuit Education Association; President Davidson of Knox; Dr. Snavely of the Association of American Colleges; and Dr. Zook of the American Council

on Education; together with representatives of the various Church bodies, the Federal Council of Churches, the Home Missions Council, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., etc., etc.

With the Council organized for action under this assignment of responsibility, a review of the problem indicated four specific aspects of the total task. For one thing there must be direct contacts with the individual students, to know their number, their academic status, their purposes and desires, their personal qualifications, and their financial resources. Then there must be exploration of the colleges and universities, to know where, how many, and under what conditions these students might be admitted as transfers. Then there must be worked out with the various governmental departments concerned, the techniques for necessary investigations, approvals of colleges for placement, and the final processes of clearance and release from the assembly or relocation centers. Moreover there must be found ways to provide financial assistance to many of the worthiest of these young people, whose resources have been seriously disturbed in the process of evacuation, and whose families are now, in many cases, without any regular income.

These four propositions have had to be studied and worked on simultaneously, and it has inevitably been a complicated and tedious business. Our constant incentive, however, has been the thought of these hundreds of young people who are eager to have the chance to resume their normal life among their fellows, and prove their Americanism in worthy achievement and services. As one of them wrote from an evacuation center, after commenting philosophically on the temporary hardships they were having to undergo: "Very little bitterness is evidenced, and with the

proper education and other methods, we shall have to create the wholesome and proper attitude so that the post-war period will find willing and cooperative hearts for building a real brotherhood....I shall keep working for that goal and for those objectives we come to love and call our own as the American way of living."

As to the activities of the Council, from the Philadelphia office inquiries were sent out to all accredited colleges and universities in the country, except those in the evacuated area. Already more than two hundred schools have indicated their readiness to enroll these evacuee students. The questionnaires included information about fees, scholarship grants, employment opportunities, dormitory accommodations, and campus and community attitudes.

Meanwhile, through the West Coast offices, at Berkeley, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Portland, questionnaires were distributed among all the assembly and relocation centers to be filled in by Nisei eligible in the student group. At latest reports, 1906 were in hand, and being checked and analysed by a committee of college deans, registrars and personnel advisors, who generously volunteered much of their vacation time for this important work. The rating of these questionnaires for recommendation to the colleges includes not only scholastic records, but also personality factors, professional goals, successful Caucasian contacts, and special talents or interests.

The matter of governmental authorizations and the necessary techniques constituted another major assignment. Many factors had to be considered. For the safeguarding of the receiving communities, and to provide proper certification for each individual, there must be a careful

and thorough check by the intelligence services, as to character and loyalty. There must also be formal governmental approval of the institutions to which the students might be transferred. There must be assurance as to financial adequacy, lest the student become a public charge. And there must be reasonable assurances of hospitable attitudes in the receiving communities. The final official step is the actual issuance of the personal certification and travel release orders. In all these important matters, the Council has had, and expresses its appreciation for, the cooperation of many different departments, the War Relocation Authority, the Wartime Civil Control Administration, and the War and Navy Departments as well.

With respect to financial assistance, many organizations and individuals have responded in fine spirit. Of course, wherever possible, the Nisei will depend upon their own resources. But it is evident that there must be considerable funds available to supplement their own, even in addition to the generous scholarships that are being offered by many of the institutions. Church Boards are making substantial amounts available, and other sources of assistance are being explored. An analysis of the student questionnaires shows that about one third of the students have sufficient personal resources for the coming year, about one third will need almost complete subsidization, the remaining third having some funds, but not enough for the costs of a year of study. Some of the best and most deserving students are among those without funds.

Further analysis of the first thousand questionnaires reveals additional items of interest. Male students are in the majority with 67%. Ten per cent of the total desire graduate studies, 67% the continuance of

undergraduate work, and 23% are High School graduates wishing to enter college. Sixty-nine per cent of these students are Protestants, 17% Buddhists, 3% Catholics, while 11% claim no specific affiliation. Twenty-five per cent of the total wish to study for some form of health service, i.e. medicine, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, optometry, etc. Seventeen per cent are electing business and 17% engineering, while 5% prefer the social sciences, 5% agriculture, etc. And the analysis of academic grade points indicates a general scholastic standing definitely above the average in the schools from which they come. All these items give added significance to our program of assistance to this selected group of young Americans.

Because of the inevitable delays in inaugurating a program of such proportions and in getting the machinery of placement finally under way, many students will have to wait until the second semester or even next year before resuming their studies. The first actual release under this program was Harvey Itano, the 1942 Medallist at the University of California, with straight A's in all his undergraduate work. He is now studying medicine at St. Louis University.

Among the reactions to this situation from colleges and communities the following may be cited. The dean of one of the colleges which received several transfers prior to the general evacuation says: "I am glad to write you that from my observation and from hearing other members of our administrative and teaching staff speak of them, the four American citizens of Japanese origin who are on our campus have made a most satisfactory beginning.... We are glad they are here." The mayor of one college town wrote a personal letter of greeting and welcome to a Nisei girl who had been enrolled. In one university town the City Council by special vote went "on record approving the present plan of the university for admitting out-of-state Japanese

American students to the university." In other places civic organizations, the American Legion, Luncheon Clubs, and other groups are cooperating with the colleges in developing an atmosphere of cordial good-will.

Our report, thus, is one of definite progress. We seek the continuing cooperation of all people throughout the nation in demonstrating to this particular company of young Americans some of the finest values in our democratic way of life.

National Japanese American
Student Relocation Council
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Pacific Coast Headquarters
2538 Charming Way
Berkeley, California
Joseph Comard, Exec. Sec.

HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING
NATIONAL DEFENSE MIGRATION
(The Tolan Committee)

Washington, D. C.
April 13, 1942

For release April 14, 1942.

Congressman John H. Tolan (D), Chairman of the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration announced yesterday the receipt of a letter from President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California, proposing a national committee of educators to take action on continuation of the collegiate education of American citizens of Japanese ancestry now being evacuated from military zones in the Western Command under General John L. DeWitt. Mr. Tolan represents West Oakland and Berkeley, California.

Congressman Tolan stated that he is transmitting President Sproul's letter to Milton S. Eisenhower, Director of the War Relocation Authority who has been charged by Presidential Executive Order with responsibility for the resettlement of the Japanese evacuees. The Committee, of which Mr. Tolan is Chairman, is making a final report to Congress within the next two weeks on a series of hearings on evacuation problems on the West Coast held by the Committee in February and March; a Preliminary Report has already been issued. Mr. Tolan pointed out that a large part of the group of 1,200 to 1,500 college students affected by the evacuation order have been enrolled at the University of California, either at Berkeley or Los Angeles. Congressman Tolan suggested in his announcement that if Mr. Eisenhower thought it desirable to establish such a committee of educators, President Sproul would be the best choice for chairman of such a committee.

It was Mr. Tolan's view that before any arrangements were made for placing students in colleges and universities outside of the military zones designated by General DeWitt, the War Department and the Department of Justice should be consulted and their views taken.

Office of the President

April 7, 1942

The Honorable John H. Tolan
Chairman Select Committee
Investigating National Defense Migration
Congress of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tolan:

I have just finished reading the "Preliminary Report and Recommendations on Problems of Evacuation of Citizens and Aliens from Military Areas," issued by your committee under date of March 19, and wish to commend you and the committee members for the excellence of this study. Your summation of the problems involved in mass evacuation, recognizing the apparent unavoidable necessity of action, on the one hand, and advocating every possible service and courtesy to those evacuated, on the other, is both thoughtful and wise.

Among the many strong points made in your report several stand out in my mind as of exceeding importance because they relate to the long-term future of those evacuees, particularly the American-born Japanese, who are being asked to give up their rights as American citizens, regardless of how loyal they may be, in order to meet the exigencies of war, to safeguard military areas, and to relieve the apprehensions of their fellow citizens of Caucasian stock. I have been deeply impressed by the cooperative attitude of these Japanese-Americans, and by their willingness to make sacrifices cheerfully. It is essential that we reciprocate that cooperation to the extent of our ability in order that their experience shall leave a minimum of bitterness in years to come. No aspect of this reciprocal cooperation, to my mind, is more important than that of maintaining opportunities for the continued education of our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry who are being forced to leave school by evacuation orders.

Your point that a new leadership will probably arise within the Japanese groups as a result of their forced migration from an established social and economic milieu requires careful consideration; for the character of that leadership, and the continued loyalty and friendliness of the entire group, will depend upon our general treatment of them, and particularly our efforts to see that they are permitted to complete educational programs in American-type schools and under the supervision of people wholly favorable to the ideals of democracy.

As a university administrator I am particularly interested in the fate of those young citizens of Japanese ancestry who are being forced to leave colleges and universities in the restricted areas. They, above all others, will provide the leadership for their racial minority group in the future years. It is essential to the welfare of the nation that these leaders be given every opportunity to complete their preparation for this responsibility in a way which will insure wholehearted loyalty to this country, and deep appreciation of the essential justice which every citizen may expect from a democratic government.

The University of California has given considerable thought to this problem and with your permission I would like to make certain proposals toward its solution, and at the same time offer the services of the University in carrying them out should the Federal Government look with approval upon some variant of the plan and feel the need of cooperation from an institution peculiarly well-fitted to offer such help. The bare outlines of this plan are presented herewith as a separate memorandum.

--- Sincerely,

/s/ Robert G. Sproul

RGS:JB

PROPOSAL FOR THE CONTINUED COLLEGIATE TRAINING OF
CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY FORCED BY EVAC-
UATION ORDERS TO INTERRUPT STUDIES

THE GENERAL PROBLEM

(1) No exact information is available on the number of American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are now enrolled in colleges and universities within prohibited or restricted military zones. If the general ratio of college enrollment to population of college age applies for Japanese-Americans, we may roughly estimate that of the 117,000 aliens and citizens of Japanese blood likely to be included in evacuation orders, some ten percent are of college age, and perhaps one out of eight or ten, of these, roughly 1200 to 1500 individuals, are attending junior or senior colleges or universities.

(2) These individuals will provide the major leadership for the rising generation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry whose normal life has been disrupted, whose future welfare has been made precarious, and whose loyalty to the United States has been clouded by the war situation. It is essential to the future unity of the country that these leaders be given the privilege of continuing and completing their educations under democratic auspices, in order that their leadership shall not be influenced by bitterness, of a sense of unnecessary persecution, or more specifically, by Axis propaganda.

METHODS OF MEETING THE PROBLEM

(1) The most desirable method of meeting this problem would be to provide Federal scholarships for all collegiate grade students subject to evacuation orders who are desirous of continuing their educations, at colleges or universities of acceptable standards in non-prohibited or non-restricted military areas in the country which are willing to receive them. Because of the difficulty which may be encountered in providing part-time employment for these students under present conditions such scholarships would have to meet an irreducible minimum total cost of maintenance, for twelve months, of at least \$600, and would of necessity be more in some cases where non-resident or other fees are high.

For those students who find it impossible or undesirable to leave their families in evacuation centers, and whose course of study is of a nature to permit of special instruction by University Extension classes or correspondence, scholarships of sufficient amount to pay tuition and part-time maintenance should be provided.

(2) As an alternative to this proposal there might be a clear distinction drawn between students whose course of study is of such technical nature as to require residence at a college or university, e.g., medicine, engineering, dentistry, nursing, etc., and those students whose course of study is non-technical and capable of being followed by class work or correspondence without leaving evacuation centers. Full scholarships could then be offered to those of the first classification who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity, and restricted scholarships to those in the second classification.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURE

(1) The administration of an educational program of collegiate grade for American Citizens of Japanese ancestry should be placed in the hands of a committee of university and college representatives acting for the whole group. It should not be administered by individual institutions or communities. The University of California is willing to proffer its services in forming and maintaining such a committee for the Pacific Coast, if desired.

(2) All applications from students should clear through this committee, and all inquiries to other institutions in the country should go out from this committee. Decision as to the nature of the assistance to be given individual students, and the amount of assistance to be rendered should be decided upon by the committee with the advice of the individual colleges and universities.

(3) As a means of estimating the scope and cost of the proposed plan, the first step would be to organize this central administrative or advisory committee and to authorize it to make a survey of needs and to present a definite plan. The object of the survey would be to determine more exactly the number of students involved; the nature of the facilities which they require, that is to what extent instruction can be provided in a few selected evacuation centers and to what extent it will be necessary to transfer the students to colleges and universities elsewhere in the country; the best method of providing instruction in evacuation centers through University of California Extension Division programs and similar programs which may be available at other Pacific Coast universities; and to recommend a detailed administrative procedure under an emergency full-time coordinator.

The cost of this program, including scholarship funds, special teaching staff and administrators will undoubtedly amount to a million dollars a year or more, but it will be a million dollars spent as insurance on the future welfare of the American Nation, and there will be substantial savings in the release of funds appropriated for the support of evacuation centers. Unless some governmental agency is prepared to take the responsibility for granting exceptions to evacuation orders for the great majority of American-born Japanese youth of unquestioned loyalty, there is no reasonable alternative to the adoption of a plan of emergency education such as is here proposed. We cannot safely neglect the morale and the loyalty of the future leaders of the American-born Japanese minority in this country, either on practical, political grounds, or on humanitarian grounds. Respect and love for democracy cannot be inculcated by depriving citizens of their rights and privileges without compensation, regardless of abstract or concrete justifications which may exist in the public mind.

Student Reloc

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NATIONAL DEFENSE MIGRATION
(The Tolan Committee)

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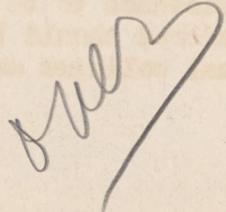
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RGS:JB



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(2) These individuals will provide the major leadership for the rising generation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry whose normal life has been disrupted, whose future welfare has been made precarious, and whose loyalty to the United States has been clouded by the war situation. It is essential to the future unity of the country that these leaders be given the privilege of continuing and completing their educations under democratic auspices, in order that their leadership shall not be influenced by bitterness of a sense of unnecessary persecution, or more specifically, by Axis propaganda.

METHODS OF MEETING THE PROBLEM

(1) The most desirable method of meeting this problem would be to provide Federal scholarships for all collegiate grade students subject to evacuation orders who are desirous of continuing their educations, at colleges or universities of acceptable standards in non-prohibited or non-restricted military areas in the country which are willing to receive them. Because of the difficulty which may be encountered in providing part-time employment for these students under present conditions such scholarships would have to meet an irreducible minimum total cost of maintenance, for twelve months, of at least \$600, and would of necessity be more in some cases where non-resident or other fees are high.

For those students who find it impossible or undesirable to leave their families in evacuation centers, and whose course of study is of a nature to permit of special instruction by University Extension classes or correspondence, scholarships of sufficient amount to pay tuition and part-time maintenance should be provided.

(2) As an alternative to this proposal there might be a clear distinction drawn between students whose course of study is of such technical nature as to require residence at a college or university, e.g., medicine, engineering, dentistry, nursing, etc., and those students whose course of study is non-technical and capable of being followed by class work or correspondence without leaving evacuation centers. Full scholarships could then be offered to those of the first classification who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity, and restricted scholarships to those in the second classification.

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(2) All applications from students should clear through this committee, and all inquiries to other institutions in the country should go out from this committee. Decision as to the nature of the assistance to be given individual students, and the amount of assistance to be rendered should be decided upon by the committee with the advice of the individual colleges and universities.

(3) As a means of estimating the scope and cost of the proposed plan, the first step would be to organize this central administrative or advisory committee and to authorize it to make a survey of needs and to present a definite plan. The object of the survey would be to determine more exactly the number of students involved; the nature of the facilities which they require, that is to what extent instruction can be provided in a few selected evacuation centers and to what extent it will be necessary to transfer the students to colleges and universities elsewhere in the country; the best method of providing instruction in evacuation centers through University of California Extension Division programs and similar programs which may be available at other Pacific Coast universities; and to recommend a detailed administrative procedure under an emergency full-time coordinator.

The cost of this program, including scholarship funds, special teaching staff and administrators will undoubtedly amount to a million dollars a year or more, but it will be a million dollars spent as insurance on the future welfare of the American Nation, and there will be substantial savings in the release of funds appropriated for the support of evacuation centers. Unless some governmental agency is prepared to take the responsibility for granting exceptions to evacuation orders for the great majority of American-born Japanese youth of unquestioned loyalty, there is no reasonable alternative to the adoption of a plan of emergency education such as is here proposed. We cannot safely neglect the morale and the loyalty of the future leaders of the American-born Japanese minority in this country, either on practical, political grounds, or on humanitarian grounds. Respect and love for democracy cannot be inculcated by depriving citizens of their rights and privileges without compensation, regardless of abstract or concrete justifications which may exist in the public mind.

HOUSE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING
NATIONAL DEFENSE MIGRATION
(The Tolan Committee)

Student Relocation

Washington, D. C.
April 21, 1942

PRESS INFORMATION

For Release Thursday, April 23, 1942

Additional correspondence from West Coast educators interested in the continuation of collegiate education of American citizens of Japanese ancestry was made public today by Congressman John H. Tolan, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration.

The letters from Ray Lyman Wilbur, Chancellor of Stanford University and E. O. Holland, President of the Washington State College at Pullman, endorsed a previous letter directed to the Chairman of the Committee by President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California. Mr. Sproul had proposed a national committee of educators to deal with the question of maintenance of collegiate education for American-citizen Japanese evacuated from the military zones on the West Coast.

The correspondence, as in the case of President Sproul's letter, was forwarded by the Chairman to Mr. Milton S. Eisenhower, Director of the War Relocation Authority. Under Executive Order of the President, Mr. Eisenhower's agency has responsibility for all phases of resettlement of Japanese evacuees.

The text of Ray Lyman Wilbur's letter follows:

May I tell you of my approval of the letter sent to you by President Sproul of the University of California under date of April 7, 1942, in regard to making some arrangement for adequate handling of those young citizens of Japanese ancestry who are being forced to leave colleges and universities in the so-called "restricted area."

Every effort should be made to avoid mistakes in this important action of our Government. It has been impossible for me to answer the many questions put to me by these students as to why. Everything that they have learned from babyhood up in this country is negated by their present experience.

It seems to me important for us to visualize the situation that will develop at the end of the war if these young American citizens, with their great capacity for leadership, have been confined in camps, have had their education interfered with, and have had the disillusionment that must inevitably come to them. In my opinion, the least that could be done would be to insure them the completion of their education in junior colleges and colleges and to arrange for adequate education for the younger American-born generation.

I trust that you will be helpful in working out some central administrative and advisory committee to survey this situation and to propose plans that can be promptly put into effect before too much bitterness develops among these young people.

The text of E. O. Holland's letter follows:

Doctor Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California, has informed me that he has communicated with you relative to the "Preliminary Report and Recommendations on Problems of Evacuation of Citizens and Aliens from Military Areas." He cordially commends this report.

Many of us here in the Pacific Northwest are in full agreement with President Sproul that it is exceedingly important to give constructive aid to these evacuees, particularly the American-born Japanese who are now compelled under the exigencies of war to give up their rights as American citizens. Of course, the great majority of these American-born Japanese are as loyal as any other citizens, but all of us are in agreement that it is proper from every point of view that the action of the military authorities be complied with in all details. Most of the Japanese-Americans appreciate the situation and are willing to make adjustments even though they involve considerable sacrifice.

We have already consulted members of the faculty of the State College of Washington, one of the larger land-grant institutions of the United States, and also many of the leading citizens of Pullman and the surrounding country. These persons believe that we should join other institutions located outside the restricted military zones in giving specific help and encouragement to these American-born Japanese citizens who desire to continue their university studies. It is our hope that the Federal Government will make a substantial appropriation to aid these young people, and in such event the State College of Washington is willing to appoint a faculty representative to serve on a Federal committee that might be set up here in the West.

I think President Sproul is correct in his thought that the American-born Japanese men and women who complete their university work during this critical period will provide leadership for their minority group in the difficult years following the successful termination of this great conflict.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Judge Charles H. Leavy, one of your colleagues, and another copy to Honorable John M. Coffee of the Tacoma Congressional district. In the event you desire, I shall be pleased to communicate with all the Washington Congressional delegation.

Edward Malins letter of Oct. 23, 1942
National Student Relocation Council

CMJ

Statistics concerning progress as of 23 October 1942

340 travel permits had been applied for for students already admitted to college and thoroughly cleared in every way ready to depart.

Of these 220 are known to have arrived in the colleges to which they started.

On this date the total of colleges approved by the War Department, the Navy Department and WRA had reached 264.

The West Coast National Student Relocation Office had 2169 student questionnaires in its files, representing students who had sought information and had asked the Council to help place them and had filled out the Council's questionnaire and returned it in triplicate. For each of these students there is a folder in which information on that student and his various credentials are accumulated.

200 others had asked for information but had not filled out questionnaires

1,000 students were in the process of being matched with colleges that might be asked to admit them. This means that these 1,000 more had sent in all their college credentials, transcripts, references, etc., and were ready to have the Council seek admission to college for them.

no student helped

I. General Administration

1. (Joe Conrad, Ruth James, Howard Beck et al)
2. Tom Bodine (Office Mgr)
3. _____ (Subst for vacations etc)
4. _____ (Letter-writer for Goodman) (Bill Stevenson)
5. Joe Goodman (Whiteout, Finance, Purchase, misc)



II. Release Dept:

1. Ruby King (Mgs & Gen. Cons.)
2. Alba Pichetto (Cons & misc)
3. Anne Baumalk (Face sheet & misc)
4. Kenny Stevens (Financial Aid)
5. Elizabeth Owen (Post-Release)

III. Records:

1. Bill Stevenson or _____
2. Ruth Menckel

IV. Matching

1. The Scardighi (College effort & Mgs)
2. Ada Wyman or _____ (Student effort)
3. Grace Greene or _____ (See'g to Scardighi)
4. Bill Woodlaw (Filing & misc)

V. Public Information & Statistics:

1. _____

VI. Travel to Centers & Colleges:

1. _____

Secretary's Help:

1. Dottie Mitchell

2. _____

3. Muriel Bullard

4. Pauline Cowan

} Release

5. Betty Goodman

6. Edith Roberts

7. Elva White

} Gen'l Administration

8. ~~Miss~~ _____

Miss & Records.

Letters:

~~Pres House re Wilma~~

Deutsch re:

Letter of appreciation

2 checks for letter to von Kleinschmidt

list of ~~former~~ approved colleges.

Elmore Jackson.

Colleges:

Students getting lists

due services.

Form to be sent students naming camp person with list. (Tom is writing this.)

Poston: Nell Findley

Manzanar:

Quila River:

Tule Lake: Jean Mc Kaye

Minidoka: ~~E. George~~ ~~Tosano~~ Carl Santos

Call Chapman re Pres.

Call Kingman re salary raise
& vacation

Write WRA for Meyer letter

400.

M

Margaret Ammerman

3016 Clay St.

S.F.

Tel West 9841

Bernice I Reed.

Miss Robeson

Pres Book Store: MA 5940

Mr. Peters; L.A.

↓
Ino Kirby

Wah afternoons only (or A.M.)