

COPY

March 20, 1942

Vierling Kersey, Superintendent
Los Angeles, City Schools

C. L. Craig, Secretary
Los Angeles Board of Education

Mindful of the numerous complications attendant upon any proposal for the education of children evacuated from the Los Angeles School district due to the exigencies of war, the Affiliated Teacher Organizations of Los Angeles submits for your consideration the following results of its study.

1. Section 1.130 of the School Code reads as follows:

"1.130. Each parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of any child between the ages of eight and sixteen years, not exempted under the provisions of this Chapter shall be required to send such child to the public full-time day school for the full time for which the public schools of the city, city and county or school district in which the child resides shall be in session."

2. Section 1.131 of the School Code reads as follows:

"1.131. Any parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of any minor between the ages of eight and sixteen years who removes such minor from any city, city and county, or school district before the completion of the then current school term, shall enroll such minor in a public full-time day school of the city, city and county, or school district in which such minor is removed."

3. We are advised that some 9,200 students of Japanese descent are enrolled in schools of the Los Angeles district. Their evacuation from the district would, on the basis of established norms, affect approximately 300 teaching positions.

4. Section 3.223 of the School Code reads as follows:

"3.223. The governing board of any school district, may, except as otherwise herein provided, establish and maintain outside of the boundaries of such district, for persons in the service of the United States or of the State of California assigned to, or serving at any camp, post, or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States or of the State of California, or for persons evacuated from such district by order of any military officer of the United States or the State of California to meet an emergency created by war, or of any civil officer of the United States, the State of California, or any county, city and county, or city thereof duly authorized to order such evacuation to meet an emergency created by war, any schools or classes which such board may lawfully establish

and maintain within the boundaries of such district".

5. Section 4.751 of the School Code reads as follows:

"4.751. The average daily attendance of any school district in which the average daily attendance shall have been materially decreased during any school year, because of conflagration, impassable roads or other public calamity or because of epidemic of unusual duration and prevalence, or because of an order of any military officer of the United States or the State of California due to an emergency created by war, or of any civil officer of the United States, the State of California, or any county, city and county, or city thereof duly authorized by law to issue such order due to an emergency created by war, shall be estimated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction in such manner as to credit to the school district for apportionment purposes approximately the total average daily attendance which would have been earned therein had the conflagration or other public calamity or epidemic or emergency not occurred."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Los Angeles district will receive State moneys for the average daily attendance of evacuated children, whether the Los Angeles district continues to educate them or not; and that the Los Angeles school district may maintain and operate schools for evacuated children if the Board of Education elects to do so.

Many children from the Los Angeles school district will be evacuated to the Reception center which is being constructed in the Owens Valley. This center lies in two school districts: the Independence Elementary School District and the Owens Valley Union High School District.

Many more, it is stated, will be sent to another center in the Blythe area. School districts in these areas have low assessed valuation. Their schools already are crowded. Under the law the Los Angeles district and not the Owens Valley or Blythe area districts will receive State money for the education of these children. Moreover, Los Angeles school property taxes will be paid on property owned by parents of evacuated children.

It seems to us that the obvious intent of the State Legislature in enacting the sections quoted in the foregoing was to place the responsibility for educating evacuated children upon the districts from which they are evacuated. For the Legislature provided the authority for such education outside the boundaries of such districts and determined that State money on the a.d.a. basis should also go to such district.

In the light of these facts, plus the additional fact that loss of 9,200 pupils will affect so many teaching positions in the Los Angeles district, we earnestly recommend:

1. That schools for children evacuated from the Los Angeles

School district be operated and maintained outside of this district by the Los Angeles school district.

2. That Los Angeles teachers staff such schools without curtailment of salary, with full continuity of service under retirement, with seniority rights unimpaired and subject to all other rules and privileges governing certificated personnel under the School Code, and policies of this district.

The foregoing is submitted under instructions voted by the Executive Council of this organization.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) W. Harold Kingsley

W. Harold Kingsley
Director of Community Service
Affiliated Teacher Organizations
of Los Angeles

Beginning of CR
Duplicate
April 5, 1942

To Bob O'Brien
Woody Woodbury
Karl Onthank
Don Fessler
Tom Bodine, Floyd Schmoee and Beatrice Shipley
Raymond Booth
Helen Moreland

Dear Friends:

As most of you know, a committee called by the Student Christian Associations to meet in Berkeley on March 21 asked me to help with a program of co-ordination concerning work that needs to be done for students who are being evacuated and who wish to continue their studies. I am now planning to give at least a month or two in trying to get this work started. During that time we shall discover whether the work should continue after June 1, and if so, under whose leadership. The immediate task was to find some one who could start work immediately. I sincerely thank the committee for the confidence implied by their invitation to me, and I look forward very much to our working together. At all times your comments, criticisms and suggestions will be welcome.

I started work April 1 and have now called on a number of people in this area whose help is needed. Through Raymond Booth I have been able to interview Milton Eisenhower, Director of the Federal Relocation Authority; Mr. Coverly, who is in charge of community projects in the Relocation Authority, and other government men. While nothing seems to be final in these days of shifting plans, some general statements regarding present expectations may be worth recording:

1. Mr. Eisenhower is a man of the first calibre and his wishes regarding treatment of the Japanese would go right along with our own. I am confident that he will wish to do all that is possible to provide educational opportunities for Japanese students, though he did not state any specific plans.
2. It seems almost certain that all Japanese will have to go to the Reception Centers. High school and elementary education will be provided there. The Government has not yet drawn up specific plans for college education.
3. The Government seems to be willing to consider the possibility of releasing Japanese students to colleges outside of the military zones providing safeguards can be set up. I have not pushed proposals beyond this point because I first want to see what plan seems wisest to the University Administrations, which are already completing proposals to submit to the Government.

All of the above may be common knowledge to most of you, but a confirmation

even of common knowledge may be of some value these days.

Discussions at the University of California and elsewhere reveal that at least two University groups are in the process of presenting the Government with plans for student relocation. One is the Western Association of College Presidents, the other is the University of California. Since President Sproul has just been made President of the Western College Presidents Association, it would seem to me likely that these two plans may merge. President Sproul is now in Southern California, and it is hoped that the plan will be fully drafted by Wednesday. At that time I shall receive a copy and send it on to you immediately. I should hope that these California University groups might consult with other colleges, particularly those in the Pacific Northwest, but it may already be too late to ~~propose~~ achieve that. In any event I may say that President Sproul has studied these questions very thoroughly, and his proposals will quite certainly be along lines which you would favor.

The enclosed letter to Dr. Deutsch indicates our thinking to date in this area concerning the work which our committee might do. We should welcome your comments and criticisms. When we have these, together with the recommendations of the University authorities here, we shall perhaps be able to make plans which express a common concern. Your judgements on organizational procedures will be equally valuable.

There is much more to say, but it is nearly 2 a.m., and some of these letters must still be taken down town for tonight's air mail. I shall therefore try to continue this letter after two or three days when we hope to know much more about just where we are going.

Verys sincerely yours,

Joseph Conrad

Joseph W. Conard

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IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE
Founded 1842
Mount Pleasant, Iowa

Att. of other colleges

Office of
Stanley B. Niles
President

April 6, 1942

Miss Miriam Withrow
728 Harvard Street
Fresno, California

Dear Miss Withrow:

Mrs. Galer turned over to me your recent letter regarding the matter of Japanese students here at Wesleyan. I was glad to hear from you and know of your great interest in these very needy young people. I share with you this interest and the Christian desire to be of real help to them.

I have already discussed the matter at some length with our executive committee. They are united in the desire to be of help to these young people. However, they feel that first, we should secure more explicit information from you or those qualified to answer the questions listed below and second, that we should discover if we can create the kind of a mind here in Mount Pleasant that would protect these young people against the ignorant and bigoted expression of racial prejudice possible as the intensity of war conditions increase. We are now feeling out the public pulse by bringing this matter to such local groups as the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, the local defense council, the city council and faculty and our student council. We will keep you informed as to the result.

Now for the questions which we need answered:

1. Are you in a position to guarantee the loyalty of such students as would attend here?
2. Can we be sure of money sufficient to pay for their tuition, room, board and other costs?
3. Is there any danger of their having their funds run out before the completion of the courses here and we be placed under the embarrassment of not knowing what to do with them?

It would be possible for us to handle some twenty-five or thirty students, one-half of them boys, and the other half of them girls. It is our feeling that we should not have more than this. Furthermore, to have less than this would hardly pay us for the effort which would be needed to give them the proper housing and care. Their social life here on the campus would be more happy if we could have both boys and girls rather than one or the other.

I am leaving for California May 1 and expect to go through San Francisco on my way to Seattle around the 4th or 5th. If we find here that public mind would allow us to bring in such students without danger to them and to us, and you can give us some satisfactory answers to the questions listed above, I shall be glad to talk with you and any others at that time.

Cordially yours,
(Signed: Stanley B. Niles, President)

SBN:dk

The University of California

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April 7, 1942

The Honorable John H. Tolan
Chairman Selection 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

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The Honorable John H. Tolan

April 7, 1942

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,

Robert G. Sproul
President

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PROPOSAL FOR THE CONTINUED COLLEGIATE TRAINING OF
CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY FORCED BY EVACU-
ATION 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 or 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 them-

selves 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.

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University of California

April 24, 1942

The Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On April 7, 1942, following receipt of the Preliminary Report and Recommendations on Problems of Evacuation of Citizens and Aliens from Military Areas prepared by a select committee authorized by H. Res. 113, I wrote to the Honorable John H. Tolan, Chairman of the Committee, assuring him of our concurrence in the need for continuing educational opportunities for native-born evacuees of college age, and suggesting a plan for cooperation between the Federal Government and universities of the Pacific Coast in bringing this about. I presumed to take leadership in this matter because the University of California has registered more Japanese-American Students than any other institution, and has devoted considerable study to the problem.

A copy of this letter and the tentative plan was sent to you, as well as to other governmental and university officers for the purpose of stimulating reactions. Special letters were also sent to a selected list of universities and colleges, presumed to be outside of restricted military areas, inquiring as to their willingness to accept Japanese transfers. Replies received indicate clearly that there is general support for a concerted plan of action, and that such a plan cannot function without financial support from the Federal Government.

Conferences of University representatives with military and governmental representatives further indicate that the attitude of the President of the United States is likely to be the deciding factor in what is done or not done to meet the problem. It is difficult for the public to differentiate between enemy Japanese and American citizens of Japanese ancestry who seem in most instances to be loyal to the United States. It is unlikely that public opinion will recognize the importance to democratic principles and ideals of lending educational aid to loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry unless government leaders lend sponsorship to some assistance plan.

Evacuation and surveillance eliminate danger from enemy aliens or the few disloyal individuals who may exist in the second generation. The loyalty of the great majority, under this program of evacuation, should be safeguarded not merely by providing reasonable living regimes in evacuation centers, but also by affording opportunity for future leaders of this

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President Roosevelt
April 24, 1942

minority group to complete their educations. No attempt should be made to provide luxuries or unprecedented opportunities, but every effort should be expended to see that those who would normally have obtained college or university training are allowed to do so in spite of evacuation and in spite of economic handicaps caused by evacuation.

For your information I am attaching another copy of my letter to Congressman Tolan, and the outline of the plan I submitted. I am also enclosing a copy of a letter from the president of Washington State College which, I believe, expresses the attitude of many educational administrators. If you agree that the proposals made, or some variant of them, are reasonable, I respectfully urge that you indicate your approval to those government officers whose responsibility it is to organize, finance, and administer the evacuation program. If the winning of this war is not to leave us with additional problems of hate and bitterness, the welfare of minority racial groups among our citizens and the preservation of democratic procedures concerning them, must be carefully watched. There may come a time when the unquestioned loyalty of third generation citizens of Japanese ancestry will be vitally important to our nation and to democracy generally.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Sproul
President

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University of California

May 1, 1942

Honorable Henry A. Wallace
Vice-President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wallace:

As you probably know, the evacuation of American-born Japanese from west coast areas in accord with what seems to be the safest military policy, has occasioned a greater degree of sacrifice by many loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry, than by any other group in the civil population on the mainland. Colleges and universities on the Pacific Coast, notably the University of California with its large registration of citizens of Japanese ancestry, are seriously concerned with the possible effects of this evacuation after the war has been won.

In spite of the almost universal goodwill which these individuals of Japanese ancestry have shown, they would not be human if there was not some sense of injustice and resentment in the hearts of those who know they are loyal to the United States and to Democracy. Unless this natural reaction is compensated for in every possible way, we shall not be living up to our own conception of the dignity and rights of the individual, and we shall be weakening the loyalty of a whole group of our citizens.

Among many steps which may be taken we feel that it is especially important to protect the welfare of those citizens of Japanese ancestry who were in colleges and universities, or about to matriculate, when evacuation orders arrived. These young people will be the leaders and representatives of their minority racial group in future years. Upon their attitude, in large measure, will depend the inner feeling of the majority. It seems vital to us that the opportunities which these young Americans of Japanese ancestry were able to gain for themselves in the way of higher education should not be taken away from them because of a crisis over which they had no control. There is a basic justification for removing these people from areas of strategic importance, but it is unjust and unwise to attach an educational penalty to the removal. As molders of opinion in this and the coming generation of their fellows it is most desirable that these American citizens be convinced of the justice of the democracy in which they live and be allowed to complete their education under democratic auspices.

A few weeks ago, stimulated by the preliminary report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on evacuation problems, I proposed to the Honorable John H. Tolan, Chairman, a plan to meet the situation I have been describing. Later I sent copies of this proposal to President Roosevelt. I am writing now to call the matter to your attention because I know from past experience of your intelligent, warm-hearted interest in matters which are of vital concern to the welfare of the nation as a whole. Copies of the plan and correspondence are attached.

Yours respectfully,

Robert G. Sproul

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YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
ALLSTON WAY AND UNION STREET
BERKELEY

Beginning of SR
Duplicate

April 8, 1942

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

Thank you very much for your helpful interview of the fourth. As suggested then, I am now writing to outline for your the thinking of our group concerning work we might do with students who are being evacuated and who wish to continue their studies. For your convenience I shall give our wishes and proposals in outline form.

I. General Purpose:

We shall list below some of the tasks which we believe must be done by someone, but it is in no way suggested that our group should do all or nearly all of these tasks. On the contrary we believe that the University and other Institutions will be far better able than we to meet some of these needs. Our purpose is to survey the needs, to survey the groups which are meeting these needs, and then so far as possible to see that unmet needs are met and to give information which will minimize duplication of effort by the many groups which now carry on uncoordinated work.

II. Relation to the University of California:

We are very anxious to work in very close co-operation with the University of California. We should be particularly glad if you could hold a central position in our committee of ultimate responsibility. We recognize the many and urgent demands upon your time, but the correlated functioning of our work and that of the University seems so important that we should like to discuss this matter with you today at 11:30 when Mr. Kingman and I call upon you.

III. Immediate Problems:

There are several immediate problems on which we do not wish to act without your judgement and approval. It would help greatly if we could find answers to all or most of these questions today:

1. What relation can you have to our committee (the question described above)?

2. What suggestions would you make in connection with the officers and central committee members proposed below? (#V)
3. Should our work be closely enough related to the University as to justify an office on the campus?
4. On which of the proposals in # IV below do you believe we might properly begin work at once?

IV. Tasks to be done:

There seems great need that the following tasks should be done by some one. Some will be best done by the University, some by the existing religious or social agencies, some by us. It is our interest to see that by some means all are done.

1. Discover which students wish to continue their studies, and what resources they have for doing so.

- a. A questionnaire has already been widely circulated in the Pacific Northwest by our group there, our representative being Mr. Robert O'Brien, who is also chairman of a committee appointed by the Northwestern College Personnel Association to deal with problems of evacuated students. The same questionnaire is now being circulated in the San Jose State College and the San Francisco State College, as well as in some southern colleges. We should like to systematically cover all affected colleges with this questionnaire.

The first 150 replies from the University of Washington showed 78% of the students wishing to continue their studies if possible.

- b. It may be necessary to recheck the needs of students after they are moved to the reception centers, as conditions may cause changes in their plans.
2. Collect material concerning the records and capacities of students who wish to continue study for purposes of analysis in case only a limited number of students can continue and selection is hence found necessary.
3. Secure the united support of western colleges behind a plan for continued study opportunity, then endeavoring to get this plan accepted by appropriate government authorities.
4. Secure funds for the education of those wishing to continue their studies. Sources would include the following:
 - a. Government subsidy through the relocation authority of the Commissioner of Education.
 - b. State grants for University Extension; remission of out-of-state fees.
 - c. Educational and Research Foundations.
 - d. Church groups, Christian Associations, etc.

- e. Contributions secured on campuses from which students go and to which they go.
 - f. Scholarships and Fellowships from the colleges to which students go.
 - g. Board and Room gifts or jobs by interested families in the towns to which students go.
5. Create sympathetic understanding of the Japanese situation in communities and colleges to which students go.
 6. Create a clearing house where all available information may be secured, including the following types of information:
 - a. Government orders, decisions and plans.
 - b. Plans and programs being carried on by all persons and groups working on the problem of relocation.
 - c. Facts and figures on the entire problem of evacuation, including evidence of the loyalty of the majority of Japanese-American Students.

NOTE: A strong warning was given about our giving out releases on the basis that real facts are almost impossible to secure, with different statements from even government sources. On the other hand many from colleges outside of the Metropolitan Bay Area felt that some information service was absolutely essential to them.

7. Keep all groups informed about what others are doing in order to avoid duplication of work and in order that all necessary work does get done by some one.
8. Make efforts to secure the willingness of colleges to provide opportunity for students to finish their 1942 Spring work by correspondence or examination from their reception centers.

V. Organization:

1. A title suggested for our group is "West Coast Student Relocation Committee" or just "Student Relocation Committee."
2. It is suggested that the Committee work in co-operation with the national groups supporting it (e.g. National Intercollegiate Christian Council, International Student Service, World Student Service Fund, University Commission, etc.), but be directly responsible to a strong west-coast committee and, for more frequent meetings, a local committee.
3. It is suggested that the following persons be invited to serve on the West-Coast Committee:
 - a. Pacific Northwest:
 - Dean Karl W. Onthank, University of Oregon
 - Mr. Robert O'Brien, member of Administrative Staff, University of Washington; chairman of committee appointed for student relocation by the Northwestern College Personnel Association
 - M.D. Woodbury, Secretary of the University Y.M.C.A., University of Washington

b. Northern California:

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice President and Provost, University of California
Mrs. Dorothy Thomas, Professor of Rural Sociology, University of California, and member of staff of Giannini Foundation
Miss Leila Anderson, Secretary, University Y.W.C.A., University of California
Mr. Harry Kingman, Secretary, University Y.M.C.A., University of California

c. Southern California:

To be selected by Pacific Southwest Headquarters of Student Christian Movement.

4. Local Committee in Northern California (suggested):

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice President, University of California
Mrs. Dorothy Thomas, Professor of Sociology, University of California
Miss Leila Anderson, Secretary, University of California Y.W.C.A.
Mr. Harry Kingman, Secretary, University of California Y.M. C.A.
Miss Alice C. Hoyt, Assistant Dean of Women, University of California
Dr. Alfred G. Fisk, Professor of Philosophy, San Francisco State College
Miss Annie Clee Watson, Executive Director, International Institute, San Francisco
Mr. Walter Armitage, Chairman of Protestant Campus Religious Workers, University of California
Miss Alice James, President, Student Y.W.C.A., University of California
Mr. Albert Stone, student, University of California
Dr. Harold Jacoby, College of the Pacific, Stockton, California
Dr. Elton Trueblood, Stanford University, California
Dr. L.K. Aide, United States Department of Education, assigned to work on education in relation to evacuees.

5. Area Committees:

It is suggested that each area (i.e. Pacific Northwest, Southern California, and Northern California) set up whatever committee structure seems best in that area for work there. In northern California we propose a general advisory committee which would meet very seldom but which would function primarily in two ways: (a) members would do what work is necessary on the college they represent as suggested by the central committee; (b) members would be kept informed of all important developments and proposals, and would constantly make suggestions to the executive and the central committee. This advisory committee would consist of one faculty and one student member from each College in Northern California.

6. General comment:

Although the persons listed above have not been invited to serve on the specific committees indicated, almost all have already been active in the work of our committee, and active co-operation of practically all seems reasonably assured.

As You know, Mr. Kingman and I will be in later today (April 9) to talk to you about these proposals. Many thanks for your help already given, and for the splendid stand you have taken on the entire problem of evacuation.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph W. Conard

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

*help from
national
Ar 7 Ser Com*

April 9, 1942

G. Raymond Booth
Floyd M. Schmoe
Joseph Conard

Dear Friends:

We deeply appreciate the full reports which have come to us from you on the West Coast who are all so under the burden of the Japanese situation. We only wish that we were in a position to give you more support than we so far have been able to do. Just what we can do has been the subject of many anxious conferences which so far have not brought forward any brilliant suggestions as to how to make bricks without straw. The fact of the matter is that from an administrative standpoint we have so many irons in the fire that all concerned are spreading themselves so thin as to jeopardize the conduct of projects to which we are irrevocably committed.

In only one point have we so far seen our way clear to act and this has to do with Japanese students. That we are able to undertake this is due to the fact that President Nason of Swarthmore and President Morley of Haverford College, and Dr. Aydelotte of the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton have indicated a willingness to take most if not all of the responsibility for handling the project to place Japanese students in institutions outside the prescribed area. This is a step taken in the last twenty-four hours and consequently not many of the details have been agreed upon. United States Commissioner of Education, Studebaker, is also involved in this plan and we have reason to believe that he will assist at crucial points. I bring this to your attention because it will be some time before plans are definite, and it is desirable to unify as far as practicable in this direction. In letters coming from the Coast reference has been made along this line projected

G. Raymond Booth
Floyd M. Schmoe
Joseph Conard

-2-

April 9, 1942

by the Young Friends Advancement Committee of Southern California and the Student Christian Association, (See Patrick Lloyd's letter of April 1 and Joseph Conard's of April 4) and an unnamed committee from the land-grant colleges. (See Floyd Schmoe's letter of March 20 approx.)

Besides the above we have received several letters of inquiry from individuals who have apparently been thinking about starting something along this line. I am passing on this information to you so that you may have as full as possible a picture of what is going on.

The country is slowly becoming awakened to what is going on but it is too slow to do much good along preventive lines. The most that can be hoped for is that pressure may be brought to bear to ameliorate for the future. In connection with a statement in Eleanor Clarke's letter transmitting the desires of the Japanese the following piece of information will be of interest to you. She referred to the anxiety of the Japanese that they may be free to use their abilities in medical, dental and in other fields. We are informed and quite possibly you have been that it is part of the plan to set up as rapidly as possible a full economic structure within the Japanese camps or towns or what have you. It is hoped by the Government that Japanese doctors, nurses and in fact all of the service branches will be manned by the Japanese. We are glad to know that there is a desire on the part of the Japanese to avoid segregation for their children. We can use such specific information to good advantage in disabusing the public of the idea that the Japanese prefer to be exclusive and to live in "little Tokios".

The best regards to all,

Very sincerely yours,

CRC:LBT

C. Reed Cary

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UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
College of Arts and Science
Seattle

April 9, 1942

*Support from
U. Wash.
Reception of
Nisei in c.*

Office of the Dean

Mr. Joseph W. Conard
2031 Baker St.
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Joe Conard:

I want to thank you for sharing with me your excellent letter to Dr. Deutsch. I was particularly impressed with the section of the letter which you presented in outline form, and want to assure you that we in the Pacific Northwest are anxious to give you all the assistance that we can. There are three points in your outline that I wish to comment on:

(1) The securing of united support of Western Colleges behind a plan for further study for the Nisei. The thing that we need most of all in our area is a suggestion of definite information as to which colleges will accept American-born Japanese students and the provision and conditions of acceptance. I hope that within a few days we can get from you the results of the action taken by the Western Association of College Presidents.

(2) The second point that I am concerned about is the creation of sympathetic understanding of the Japanese situation in colleges to which students go. We have had a very unfortunate experience in which the good work of the Government in paying the transportation of the Nisei from Seattle to the University of Minnesota was cancelled by the reception of the young man being very poor there. Although physically sick, he found no place to stay that was approved by college authorities. He was upbraided for living at a Negro student's house and forced to move. In despair, he took the train back to evacuation and an appendectomy. Somewhere in the program we should have contacted the right University officials, Friend Service Members, or someone.

(3) We like the name STUDENT RELOCATION COMMITTEE, and will use that title for

Mr. Joseph W. Conard

-2-

April 9, 1942

the official committee selected for the Northwest College Personnel Association.

The urgency for definite information as to policies of colleges as to accepting or rejecting Japanese is due to two important meetings this month. The first is a meeting of the Northwest College Personnel Association which will be held in Seattle, Saturday, April 18. At that time, I must announce the members of the Student Relocation Committee, and make a report of the situation of the Nisei. I plan to follow your suggestion and include on my committee, all of the members you nominated for the Pacific Northwest Committee, together with the representatives from the smaller schools. The second meeting is that of the Institute of International Education which is held in Cleveland, Ohio from April 28 through April 30. President Sieg is sending me to this meeting to represent the University of Washington with the understanding that while discussing the problems of the foreign students, I will present informally the case for the Nisei. It would seem to me that this conference would probably be one of our best opportunities for contact with administrative and personnel people, and a real opportunity to present our point of view.

Personally I feel that this problem of the Nisei should be presented to the conference formally by the representative of the Pacific Coast Colleges, and the man probably who is most able to do this job, because he is well known by the Institute of International Education, is Allen Blaisdell, Head of International House at the University of California.

May I count on your good offices in finding out who the delegates from Berkeley, Stanford, University of Southern California, etc., to the Cleveland meeting are? May I also know which ones we can count on to be sympathetic in working with us on this project.

Enclosed is a copy of a preliminary tabulation by the Y. M. C. A. of 214 of our Nisei.

Sincerely

(signed) Bob O'Brien
Robert W. O'Brien
Assistant to the Dean

RWO:nbd
ENC:

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O
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April 10, 1942

Seen on a study room door in the Japanese Student Club house
just before finals:

WORKING ON THE FINAL TERM
PAPER OF MY CAREER

PLEASE DO NOT DISTURB

LETS MAKE IT A MASTERPIECE

Geo. Yamaguchi

Letter of 21.2.42

Dear Faculty Member:

Is it inevitable that the George Yamaguchi's will never be allowed to write other term papers, do additional laboratory research, finish their college training? Is it not this training which will enable them to aid the war effort of the United States and serve with marked effectiveness in the rehabilitation of the world according to American ideals and precepts of democracy?

We have assurances that other colleges, not located in vital defense areas, will accept them as students.

We have assurances that the army will permit them to leave resettlement areas to attend college if their education can be financed.

The World Student Service Fund has agreed to administer the allocation of funds to brilliant, loyal students in the form of scholarships.

We know that students, faculties, and others who know these young people all over the country are following the lead of the University of Washington in making it possible for them to serve our country to the maximum of their ability.

We think you may feel as we do: that a contribution to this fund will give you great personal satisfaction.

A check is enclosed for your convenience. Please send your contribution to Scholarship Fund, 204 Clark Hall, Campus.

E. R. Wilcox -- Engineering
Howard Nostrand -- Romance Language
Robert O'Brien -- Sociology
Dean Newhouse -- Dean of Men
Linden A. Mander -- Political Science

OFFICERS, 1941-1942

ROBERT G. CLELAND, PRESIDENT
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

CHARLES A. MCQUILLAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF LOS ANGELES

C. ERNEST DAVIS, VICE-PRESIDENT
LA VERNE COLLEGE

CHARLES T. FITTS, SECRETARY-TREASURER
POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

Association of
Colleges and Universities
of the
Pacific Southwest

April 11, 1942

Honorable Clarence Frederick Lea
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Association of Colleges and Universities of the Pacific Southwest is very much interested in the problems relating to American-born Japanese and alien students. At the Spring meeting of the Association on Saturday March 28, 1942, held at the California Institute of Technology, the Committee on American-born Japanese and aliens, of which Dr. E. R. Hedrick, Vice-President and Provost of the University of California is Chairman, made a report, a copy of which is sent herewith. The Association voted to accept the report and to send a copy of it to you and to all members of Congress from California.

At the same session there was further discussion of plans by which American-born Japanese could qualify for graduation by examination and for plans by which these college students might be able to continue higher education at Manzanar.

I might add that the new President of the Association, President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California, has already started correspondence to see what facilities might be made available at inland institutions of higher education and that the Secretary, on instructions from the Association, has addressed the institutions indicated in Section I of the Committee report. Dr. Hedrick has also written to the gentlemen indicated in succeeding portions of the report.

Cordially yours,

Charles T. Fitts

Charles T. Fitts
Secretary-Treasurer

CTF:hg

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1941-1942

JAMES A. BLAISDELL
PRESIDENT-EMERITUS, CLAREMONT COLLEGES

ELAM J. ANDERSON
UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS

ROLAND O. BAUGHMAN
HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY

ARTHUR G. COONS
CLAREMONT COLLEGES

ALFRED H. JOY
MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY

WILLIAM O. MENDENHALL
WHITTIER COLLEGE

A. S. RAUBENHEIMER
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ALTHEA WARREN
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

GORDON S. WATKINS
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

OFFICERS, 1940-1941

ELAM J. ANDERSON, PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF REDLANDS

FREDERICK P. WOELLNER, VICE-PRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

DINSMORE ALTER, VICE-PRESIDENT
GRIFFITH OBSERVATORY

CHARLES T. FITTS, SECRETARY-TREASURER
POMONA COLLEGE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

Association of
Colleges and Universities
of the
Pacific Southwest

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1940-1941

JAMES A. BLAISDELL
(HONORARY)

ROBERT G. CLELAND
OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

SISTER DOLOROSA
MOUNT SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE

WILLIAM O. MENDENHALL
WHITTIER COLLEGE

WILLIAM B. MUNRO
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

LESTER B. ROGERS
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

RUSSELL M. STORY
CLAREMONT COLLEGES

Committee on American-born Japanese and Aliens

Meeting held at 3:00 p.m., Thursday, March 12, 1942
Room 444, University Club, Los Angeles

Those in attendance were:

Dean A. S. Raubenheimer, U.S.C.
Professor Robert Fitch, Occidental
Professor David E. Henley, Whittier
Professor James E. Bell, Caltech

Professor Allen F. Hawley (Acting representative) Pomona
Dean Herbert E. Marsh, Redlands
Provost E. R. Hedrick, (Chairman), U.C.L.A.

The following motions were duly made, seconded, and passed:

1. The Association should address communications to the National Conference of Church Affiliated Schools, the Association of American Colleges, and the Association of American Universities, through their secretaries, to ask that they determine whether suitably located colleges will receive American-born Japanese students in good standing and not under suspicion. The selection of colleges should involve both location and willingness to accept the responsibility of supervision of students transferred to them.

2. The Association approves in principle the proposal that any college may request of the proper authorities exception to the order for removal in the case of any American-born Japanese students who would normally be graduated at the end of the present semester, but only in the case of those colleges so situated that adequate control of the students is feasible.

3. Regarding enemy aliens (as now defined or as may be defined by the U. S. Government), the Association suggests that the individual college may approach the proper authorities with requests for clarification of policies or for determination of action in individual cases which they deem to be worthy of special investigation and consideration.

4. The Association should approach General DeWitt and Governor Olson to ask whether or not the action suggested in No. 1 above is in conflict with their rulings or their policies.

5. The Association should also acquaint General DeWitt and Governor Olson with the motions numbered 2 and 3, although these motions concern only possible individual requests.

E. R. Hedrick
Chairman

March 14, 1942

more plans
for post-war
relocation
possibilities of
pre-war relocation
April 11, 1942
Dyke

To the Seattle Friends Center
Dean Karl Onthank ✓
Mr. Robert O'Brien ✓
Raymond Booth
Richard Mills ✓
Howard Willits ✓
W.D. Woodbury

Dear Friends:

There is one urgent question I should like to ask first, as its answer is essential for our effective work here with government, public, and other groups. Could each of you whose name is listed on the Central West-Coast Committee in my letter to Dr. Deutsch indicate whether you are willing to act in the capacity suggested there? I well know that each of you will be working with us, but your specific consent to committee membership will help tremendously in my dealings with others here. You realize that membership on our committee does not need to commit your University or organization any more than activity in any other civic undertaking. It does serve to indicate, however, that those who plan our program are aware of the situation at the various points from which you come. An air mail reply will be most helpful.

You may have heard various rumors regarding the possibility of students going directly to Eastern Colleges without going through reception centers. I shall give you the most direct information I can on this point. It is necessary always to remember that statements made today may be contradicted by other departments today or by the same department tomorrow. That is the inevitable result of trying to build a new organization so quickly as the government has had to do in this case.

There seems to be definite confirmation of the fact that if students who are this term in college secure a letter from some eastern institution requesting them to come to that institution, then they may go if their evacuation has not yet been ordered. The letter should be addressed to the Provost Marshall Colonel Magill at the W.C.C.A. Office here according to my last word, but it may well be that this does not apply to students in other areas. You should be able to secure this word locally. As it is Sunday, I cannot confirm that information now. The letter must specifically name the student invited, must indicate that the receiving school is not only willing to have him but is requesting his coming. The fact of this transfer possibility seems quite definite since I have been told about it personally by Mr. L.K. Aide, temporarily in charge of Education under the Relocation Authority; also by Colonel Magill's Office; also from other reliable sources. The government will, of course, pass on any such letters as to their validity.

A second possibility is less adequately confirmed. Mr. Wallace Howland, Deputy Chief of the Civilian Staff of the War Relocation Authority, informed the J.A.C.L. office over the telephone in my presence that students who have made arrangements to complete their work at some other college may apply to their local W.C.C.A. office. Mr. Howland stated that such applications will receive serious consideration.

It may be that the second statement is true but that the W.C.C.A. will decide favorably only on those cases where colleges actually make the request, as indicated under the first possibility described above. On the other hand Mr. Howland's statement may indicate the willingness of the government to broaden

the base of those being considered.

My own judgement would be that we might properly tell inquiring students of Mr. Howland's statement, but that they should not count too definitely on having their application accepted unless it satisfies the more rigorous requirements described earlier. Since evacuation will be carried out so soon, it would seem to me doubtful that we would be wise in encouraging students on a large scale to attempt making arrangements with eastern colleges on the basis of immediate release under conditions described by Mr. Howland. This is my own judgement only, and each of you will of course interpret the facts as you personally think best.

RE COLLEGES IN THE EAST ACCEPTING STUDENTS FROM THIS AREA:

I notice by a statement of the J.A.C.L. dated April 8 that they are sending a questionnaire to every college and University in the United States inquiring as to whether they will accept transfer students from this area. Questions asked include: conditions under which Japanese students will be accepted; fellowships and scholarships available; tuition fees and dues; special examinations required; etc.

In response to a question from Dick Mills to Eleanor French in New York regarding the possibility of Carnegie's making an effort to open the doors of Eastern Colleges to Japanese students, the following wire was received:

"Although committee request not yet received, Snavelly willing to secure information from out of bounds colleges on condition that loyalty of students can be certified and on adequate assurance that Government will permit resettlement in other colleges. ELEANOR FRENCH"

The third effort of which I know to secure this kind of information is that of President Sproul of the University of California. I am enclosing copies of ~~that~~ his replies in some of these letters, and will send others as soon as I can have more copies made. Unfortunately I still have no secretary!

It seems to me that one of the most essential tasks is to get favorable replies from Eastern Colleges, and I should be very glad if each of you could send suggestions as to ways and means of best procedure. The J.A.C.L. inquiry will give valuable information, but it seems to me that we must get the question put to these eastern colleges by a group having considerable influence among them. Would Carnegie be the best group to do this? How about the American Council on Education? Other groups? Would it be best to have one of these groups take the responsibility if willing, but to have statements of approval from many others? In this connection as well as in other questions would it not be well promptly to secure favorable statements from as many Western College Presidents as possible concerning the high quality, scholastically and in character, of the majority of Japanese and Japanese-American Students? If you approve this, could you try to secure such statements in your areas?

RE TRIP EAST BY MR. ROBERT INGLIS

Robert Inglis, a minister in Oakland who has wide acquaintances and long experience in the middle-west, will leave tonight to visit a number of campuses in that area attempting to secure co-operation from persons and groups with whom he can make contact. In about two weeks we should have a report from him. He is not going officially for us at all, but will do this work for us as one of his major interests.

Mr. Inglis will try to visit the following campuses: University of Nebraska, Nebraska Wesleyan, Doan College (Crete, Neb.), University of Wisconsin, Drake University and Grinnell College in Iowa, Washington University in St. Louis, Washburn at Topeka, Emporia Teachers College and the College of Emporia, and others. His visits will be very brief, but he will at least attempt to secure the names of persons through whom we can work in these areas.

RE GOVERNMENT CONSENT TO STUDY OUTSIDE OF THE CAMPS

There is nothing new to report on the government plans for college education, but I know that the present Government men would ~~like~~ be glad if responsible groups and individuals would confer together enough to unite on a plan of procedure which seems to them sound. I have again suggested to Dr. Deutsch that he send you copies of the plans drawn up by the University of California in order to secure your thinking on these. Meanwhile, if you have any plans, or any suggestions to be included in any plan that might be drawn, it would be most helpful to know here what these proposals are in order that we may try to introduce your ideas into the thinking which is going on here.

It is not yet certain who will be in charge of Education under the Relocation Authority. I met with Mr. Aide at some length yesterday. He is now in charge of this on loan from the United States Department of Education. He believes that he may know within a week whether he will continue with the Relocation Authority. He is an excellent man, and I hope he can remain.

GENERAL:

Many thanks to those who have written me. Specific suggestions for my work and specific questions for me to answer help tremendously in making it possible for me to know that I am meeting the needs you feel.

I shall look forward to hearing quickly about your willingness to be listed as members of our committee.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph W. Conard

Extra File Copy.

organizational
differences,
"guarantees",
community acceptance

April 12, 1942

Duplicate

Mr. Bob O'Brien
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

Dear Bob O'Brien:

Thank you very much indeed for your helpful and encouraging letter. Such letters help more than I can say, for I have had very inadequate opportunity to really know specifically what the committee wants me to do.

The only way to give you a true picture of the situation here is to write you a highly confidential letter. I do not have a copy of the plan proposed by the Association of Western College Presidents and hardly know how best to get it. When I receive replies from all involved regarding their willingness to serve on my committee, I shall be in a much stronger position. Right now the indefiniteness of the groups for which I work tends to make it seem like just one more of the many groups trying to work on present needs.

The confidential part of this letter is the fact that I do not believe the plan of the Western College Presidents seems at all realistic to persons of responsibility at the University of California, who have drawn up another. Now that Dr. Sproul is President of the other group, I expect a change, and I am keeping in touch with that office. There is a certain tendency for some University groups to do things themselves without consulting any one about it until afterward. That does not simply apply to the present situation or to any one group. I feel that an effort on my part to push too fast in urging either that we or you have a part in these plans will only serve to produce irritation. That is the reason I do not move faster than I have. However, I made it pretty clear to Dr. Deutsch that a united front of colleges here would be most valuable, and that the best way to get that would be, in my opinion, to have united work in the framing of the plan. Dr. Deutsch was most co-operative ~~thru~~ throughout, and I really believe he saw the point. Since government officials have told me their own concern along this line, I feel quite sure my point is valid.

The Western College Presidents are working primarily through Olson. The University of California has been working primarily through the Tolan Committee. Each feels it has the better approach. My own judgement is that the best way to work is through Misanhower's office. So there are three views! I shall see what my committee thinks, and I welcome your own comments.

I may say that I have not yet conferred with a Government official who does not talk in terms of having students go to Eastern Schools. Mr. Aide suggests that it would probably be unwise to have fewer than a set minimum (5 to 10) go to any one school. Mr. Aide also believes that it would be impossible for the Government to subsidize the study of the Japanese group as a whole, but he did not comment on the possibility of subsidizing selected ones. The difficulty is obviously public opinion.

Dr. Deutsch has told me a good deal about the University plan, but he so emphasized its confidential nature that I am writing this only to you, though it may be public property before you even get this letter. The University has two major alternatives. Its first hope is to secure permission for Japanese students to go to out-of-bounds colleges with a subsidy of \$600 per student from the Federal Government. In case permission for study outside of the camps cannot be secured, then the University would like to secure such permission at least for students requiring laboratory equipment, and to secure funds for extension work in the camps for others.

An important question is that of "guarantees". Mr. Coverly, who is in charge of community life in the Camps (under Eisenhower) suggested that some kind of guarantees might be required. Eleanor French's wire implies that Snavely is thinking along the same lines. Dr. Deutsch feels that it would be practically impossible to get affidavits or guarantees on students, as many do not have enough close, caucasian friends. Do you have any suggestion regarding the kind of assurances which might reasonably be suggested covering students to go to schools outside of the reception centers?

I shall make an effort to secure for you before the 18th more details on plans by the University and by the Western College Presidents. It may even be they have already gone to you at my suggestion to Deutsch. His comment was that they might be sent to the College Presidents, and for this reason you should perhaps keep in touch with your own President.

I shall secure as soon as possible the information regarding delegates to the conference of the Institute of International Education. Unfortunately I must again be confidential regarding a suggestion you make. There is some difference of opinion regarding the man you suggest to present this matter in behalf of Western Colleges. I personally like him very much indeed and keep in close touch with him, and it may be that he would be the best one to do the job, but there are complications. Would there be any chance of ~~my~~ your doing this for us? I personally feel that you in the Northwest have left us so far behind in all of this that you are far better equipped to speak for us than any one I know in California. Will you be there?

You will note from the enclosed letter that we are thinking about the problem of attitudes in the Mid-West. You may know that at Ottawa Kansas money had been raised, permits secured, and all cleared for a student, when the American Legion protested so loudly as to prevent the admission of the student. Any suggestions you have for procedure toward changing attitudes in the mid-west would be welcome. Meanwhile I am trying to collect the names of persons who would be willing to receive Japanese students into their homes in college towns. Twelve homes have been offered at Ames, Iowa. The Fellowship of Reconciliation is endeavoring to secure names, and I shall attempt many other channels. Could you encourage persons who secure such names to let us know in order that we may have all data collected here as well as in the area to which information may happen to come?

This letter must get off. Best wishes and continued thanks.

Cordially,

Conard

✓ Results of
exam.

Duplicate

April 13, 1942

Dear Mr. Conard:

May I tell you of my approval of the letter addressed to Representative Tolson from President Sproul of the University of California under date of April 7, 1942, copy of which was sent to you, in regard to making some arrangement for adequate handling of those young American 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.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Ray Lyman Wilbur
Chancellor.

R.L. Wilbur/ELF

Mr. Joseph Conard, Executive Secretary,
Student Relocation Committee.

(STATE SEAL)

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THE STATE OF COLORADO
Executive Chambers
Denver

RALPH L. CARR
Governor

Att. of Carr
April 13, 1942

Mr. Bob Stone, President
Young Men's Christian Association
University of California
2227 Union Street
Berkeley, Calif.

My dear Mr. Stone:

I am very grateful for the kind words contained in your letter of March twenty-sixth regarding my attitude toward the evacuation of persons of Japanese origin from the West Coast and their reception in the inland states of the West.

It seems to me that the whole answer is to be found in whether or not we really believe in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. The whole answer is one of patriotism, and if you want to go a little further, as I do, it is the application of the Golden Rule to a very trying problem of life.

If we do not extend humanity's kindnesses and understanding to these people, if we deny them the protection of the Bill of Rights, if we say they may be denied the privilege of living in any of the forty-eight states and force them into concentration camps without hearing or charge of misconduct, then we are tearing down the whole American system. If these people are not to be accorded all the rights and privileges which the Constitution gives them, then those same rights and privileges may be denied to you and me six months from now for another just as poor a reason as the one which is now offered against the Japanese.

I appreciate what you say and your expression of commendation. Coming from those who know these people, I feel that it is an intelligent and a gracious endorsement of the policy which I propose to follow to its limits.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Ralph L. Carr

Governor of Colorado

RLC:mlp

Mills College
California

Office of the President

April 13, 1942

copy - ref file
College of 1
opinion of students

My dear Mr. Inglis:

With women students from Japan and with Japanese students of the second generation known as Nisei, the writer has had intimate relation in her more than a quarter of a century's administrative responsibility at Mills College.

Throughout these years, there has been no single case of personality problem or ethical question arising among Japanese students. The racial group is small, rarely more than ten or a dozen students a year in our group of a maximum of six hundred students, but as one contemplates the history of the Japanese students in these years, their relation to other students, and their achievement in life after leaving college, it is impossible not to be aware of the high ethical standard of this group. Perhaps three-fourths of these Japanese women have been Christians, but in sense of responsibility and in the high standard of personal conduct, our Japanese young women have been one in their standard of quiet, industrious, and courteous behavior. They have won the affection and respect of their fellow students of all racial groups.

Partly because of the advice given them, they have tended to select their studies in the fields of Sociology, Economics, Education, Child Development, Household Science, and Religion. More rarely, a Japanese student prepares for nursing. Stanford University Hospital has welcomed our candidates for nurses' training.

There are active in several schools and colleges in Japan and in at least two hospitals, graduates of this college. We who have traveled to Japan within the last twenty years, and as late as 1940, have been welcomed with affection, entertained not only with hospitality but with understanding and participation in the American viewpoint in government and education which has confirmed the college's and the Alumnae Association's confidence in the high qualities of character and useful living of its Japanese graduates.

Yours earnestly,

Mr. Robert W. Inglis
Plymouth Congregational Church
3805 Piedmont Avenue
Oakland, California

Aurelia Henry Reinhardt

C
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P
Y

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
College of Arts and Sciences
Seattle

Office of the Dean

April 14, 1942

Mr. Joseph Conard
2031 Baker Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Joe Conard:

Those of us in the Northwest who have been thinking about the problem of coordination are inclined to follow your judgement and work through Eisenhower's office, because he is part of the Federal set-up.

At the University of Washington, we have set up a program of securing travel permits for students entering Eastern colleges. It works essentially like the one you outlined in your letter of April 11. Upon receipt of definite acceptance (including housing facilities) in another institution, we requested the local W. C. C. A. for travel permits and transportation vouchers for students. So far, six students have received and used these permits and transportation vouchers since travel restrictions went into effect. We have a number of applications pending which we expect to have cleared sometime this week. The local W. C. C. A. officials are extremely capable and cooperative individuals and reflect highly the ideals of the Government in this matter. This morning we received word at nine o'clock that three of the nine opportunities for Nisei student nurses at the University of Colorado have been awarded to University of Washington students.

We are not so pessimistic here at the University of Washington regarding the student guarantees. I believe that the Government wants two kinds of guarantee; one from a local faculty friend who can speak personally of the individual's loyalty; the other from a Caucasian into whose home the student will probably go.

The problem of changing attitudes in the Middlewest is quite intriguing, but very difficult to come to grips with. I feel, however, that the general statements of the position of the Japanese American students on our Western Camps and their support

April 14, 1942

of the Red Cross and the Defense Bond drives, etc., would help. I am inclined to believe that there are high Government evacuation officials who will make statements which could be used to open the way for the Nisei.

I am leaving for the meetings of the Institute of International Relations in Cleveland, April 22, and would be glad to present anything you wish me to.

We have had our troubles with newspaper publicity. For example, a reporter published a list of colleges and universities that Nisei wish to attend as an official list of institutions accepting Japanese Americans. As a result, it may become more difficult for us to place students.

It goes without saying that I am very happy to be a member of your committee, thanking you very much for the confidential information that you sent. I can assure you that I can use it in the proper manner.

Sincerely,

(signed) Bob O'Brien
Robert W. O'Brien
Assistant to the Dean

RWO:nbs
ENC:

P. S. Dennison University in Ohio will take 7 Nisei, I understand, six from U of California, one from U of Washington.

April 14, 1942

Reed Cary
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

*groups in east;
giving 1 Act. part*

Dear Reed Cary:

Thank thee very much indeed for sending me a copy of thy important letter of April 9. Since I should like to make some comments to thee directly I am writing this personal letter in addition to the one enclosed of which I shall send carbons to several of my committee members.

I believe that the enclosed letter gives a fair picture of our work and plans to date. It does not discuss one or two problems.

Actually the University of California plan is not the only one on the coast. There is another prepared by the Association of Western College Presidents. Interestingly enough Dr. Sproul (President of the University of California) has just been made President of the latter Association. This ought to end any potential rivalry between the ideas and procedures, but I am not sure it will. The University of California is motivated just as we would wish. I should be happier if they were willing to consult other Institutions before advancing their plans to government, but they did accept my suggestion of sending their proposal to several key persons, and it is quite possible that suggestions will yet be accepted. In any event we may be sure that all here are working for the right thing. It may well be that all will be pleased with the proposal, and in that case there should be no problem at all.

There are also several potential groups in the East. Mr. Snively of the American Association of College Presidents has indicated willingness to approach out-of-bound colleges about the admission of students "if adequate guarantees are given." Mr. Ade of the Federal Relocation Authority suggested to me that the American Council on Education (under Zuck in Washington) might be of help. Chester Williams of the U. S. Department of Education has already indicated active interest in being of help. There is some possibility that the Conference of Foreign Student Advisors meeting in Cleveland

April 28 - 30 might aid much though Edgar Fisher seems a bit inclined otherwise on the basis that this is a Government problem. This Council has been called by the Committee on Adjustment of Foreign Students appointed by the President to counsel with the Department of State on matters dealing with foreign students. Lastly, there is the offer thee describes of Aydelotte, Morley, and Nason.

It is my own opinion and that of two or three with whom I have talked that the group thee proposes is by far the best group to head up the effort to open Eastern Colleges. Snively does not look to be actively enough interested, though this guess may be entirely unjust. We know that the motivation and the influence of the three thee mentions are the best possible. If they could head up the work and gain the cooperation of the other groups, that would seem to me ideal. I suggest that if they are not already in touch with the other groups they might clear with them fairly soon. It would help if Eleanor French of the N.I.C.C. could be kept abreast of all developments.

In hope that they proposal goes through, it would help very much if you could give us the lead on proper approach or lack of it to Eastern Colleges. I am enclosing for thy benefit the replies which President Sproul received to his preliminary investigations of Eastern Colleges. We shall continue to keep thee informed of any important developments.

Does thee think that the committee could consult with some of us as it develops recommendations to offer Eastern Colleges? There are a number of people here who know a good deal about the problems, and at some points people farther away may not be conscious of certain difficulties. The J.A.C.L. for instance could help considerably in the development of any plan and might well find ways of improving suggestions that might be made. Furthermore, I feel it is psychologically important to let some of the Japanese feel that they are part of the planning, not just pawns moved about by Caucasian planners. If thee could answer this question in general now I feel it

would be quite valuable psychologically with some of the Japanese with whom I am in contact.

Lastly and by no means least remains the question raised by my wire of last night. Since it is now past mid-night and I still many miles from home I cannot go into that in detail now, but, as that wire indicates, we could probably move families now if we had assurance of livelihood. In case colleges with which thee can get in immediate touch could offer students assurances now we might save them much pain and anguish. On this matter we should have wires, since the unpublished and confidential expectation is that this area will be evacuated before a week from this Saturday.

If this letter is not entirely clear, please blame it on the hour!

Best personal wishes,

Cordially,

Conrad

C
O
P
Y

April 14, 1942

Dear Bob O'Brien:

You will find another general letter to Coast Committee members enclosed.

Allen Blaisdell and Dean Lipman are the representatives going to Cleveland from the University of California. Allen is very keenly interested in the problem of Japanese students and he will surely support the stand you would take. I have had good talks with him since last writing you, and it would be my present feeling that the of you might confer together and decide between yourselves how best to present our problem. He has already written Edgar Fisher on his own volition urging an interest in this problem on the part of the Institute of International Education.

I do not know how actively interested Dean Lipman is in this problem, but I had a talk with him today and he seemed definitely sympathetic. Incidentally, he is Dean of the Graduate School here.

Professor Anna is the delegate of Stanford. Unfortunately he is now in Washington, and Hence I shall not have a chance to see him. I do not know his attitude specifically, but from what I know of his attitudes on other questions I should think he ought to be very sympathetic indeed.

I do not yet have further word on other delegations. Dean Lipman says that a large number of Colleges will be represented.

Could you send me additional copies of the tabulations of your first 214 questionnaires? Many people are interested in these. If you make later studies, I could probably use at least 25.

Cordially,

Joseph W. Conard

*meeting of
Inst. Int'l
Ed. in June*

Copy

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

April 15, 1942

*eastern
com.
attitude of
Studebaker*

Joseph W. Conard
Friends Center
2031 Baker Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Friend:

Without any further delay I am writing in response to thy letter of April 4. We had held this open in the hope that we should be able to give thee some specific information as to our plans for Japanese students. Although we are making some progress we cannot yet state what we shall be able to do, but I shall write now merely report progress so far.

We are glad that thee has found it possible to work on this task since it is one which unlike resettlement is immediate and is in magnitude well within the possibilities of individuals or private groups to handle.

As matters stand here Dr. Aydelotte and President Morley of Haverford are very much interested in this and have agreed to join with us in building up a small committee of eastern college presidents to see what can be done. I am staying home from the Richmond conference in order to further this work. As soon as we make any progress worth reporting I will write further. Meanwhile it would help if you could let me know just how you are working out there, and make suggestions should any occur to you as to how we here in the East could work with you. United States Commissioner Studebaker is quite interested and feels that he might be able to let us have funds which might be used for the operating expanses of the committee. It has occurred to us that a possible method of maintaining liaison between Eastern and Western groups would be to have one or two of the leaders of the Western group on our Eastern committee. We are open to suggestions at this point as well as at all others.

We have as yet nothing approaching a clear meaning as to what if anything we

Joseph W. Conard

-2-

April 15, 1942

should do about resettlement. We have discussed it at great length, but we have not arrived at any plan upon which we are united. We long to do something helpful but cannot yet see our way clear to initiate anything.

I shall be writing thee again within a week about the progress on the Japanese Student Committee.

Very sincerely,

CRC:LBT

C. Reed Cary

Loyalty of student.

April 15, 1942

President Stanley B. Niles
Iowa Wesleyan College
Mount Pleasant, Iowa

Dear President Niles:

Acquaintances in Fresno have told me of the splendid attitude you are taking in regard to the problem of relocating Japanese-American students who are forced to leave California Military Zones.

In hope that the enclosed statements may prove of help to you as you talk to persons in Mt. Pleasant about the loyalty of these people, I am sending you a few statements we have gathered.

There should be added to these the following quotation from the Congressional Committee investigating the Japanese on this coast. This statement was made after careful studies up and down the entire West Coast: "We cannot doubt, and every one is agreed, that the majority of Japanese citizens and aliens are loyal to this country. But the innocent ten in this time of war will perforce suffer for the guilty one. We earnestly hope that every effort will be made by the Federal Government to protect the property and lives of these people, and to resettle them in normal and productive ways of living."

You of course wonder who I am that write you. There has recently been organized a STUDENT RELOCATION COMMITTEE here on the Pacific coast with representatives from University staffs and also from religious groups. The YMCA and the YWCA have taken the initiative in forming this group. We shall soon have letter-head, but I wanted to write you first.

Incidentally, I am a graduate of Grinnell College, and I learned to love Iowa in such a way that it would be a joy to see my Japanese friends find a chance there to continue their studies.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph W. Conard

Copy

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

April 17, 1942

*Activities of
e. com.*

Joseph Conard
Friends Center
2031 Baker Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Joe:

Thanks very much for your letter of April 14. I am having copies made of your letter descriptive of your program. I intend to send a copy to each of the three men with whom I am working: Aydelotte, Morley and Nason. They are very much interested. I also expect to go to meet a group which has been gotten together by Miss Eleanor French of the YWCA in New York. This is to take place on Tuesday next, and I expect to discuss your outline with them.

We here feel very much the need for Federal Government cooperation in this matter, and it is not yet clear which one of the various bureaus in Washington we should tie to. Unfortunately, it is apparently not possible to work with all of them. This would call for a degree of diplomacy which we do not feel that we possess. However, we are going ahead with plans to bring together as closely as possible all the other interested elements.

In response to your inquiry as to whether we here in the East could consult with you, I want to say that we not only can but feel that it is essential that we should do so. My own picture of the line-up is that the college president group here would be in the nature of a "front" whose function would largely be to make sure that deans and faculty members, etc., in the respective colleges would not place any handicaps in the way of the entering of Japanese into the respective colleges and to use their influence with non-member college officials. They might also be induced to make possible scholarship grants. They would, however, not do much else and would expect the various organizations listed in thy letter to take charge of the

details of arranging for transfers. It is obviously highly desirable that a very close contact should be maintained between the East and the West, and as you in the West are considerably further along than we are in working out this problem we hope you will feel perfectly free to pass on whatever advice you give us whether we ask for it or not.

Most of the AFSC staff and Board members are at the Richmond Conference, and I am not in a position to make any statements concerning the financial aspect of the situation.

We hope that you will bring into the project an adequate number of Japanese, as it should be a part of the project to make the Japanese feel that they have an active part in the determination of their own fortunes.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

CRC:JC

C. Reed Cary

Early com. sent.

C
O
P
Y

Moscow City Jail

April 17, 1942

Dear Bob:

I arrived here at 10 minutes to 10:00 P.M. and it is now 11:00 P.M. I guess it is my turn to be in jail? I have not many people to study and cannot relate their reaction nor do we have a kangaroo court since just Yuri Tamashita, one of my fellow travelers is here with me. Right now, I am neither frightened nor feeling but I wish you could do something about this condition. At least you would know what to do when you're in again. I feel very young and lost for once in my life. I think I feel a flea biting me, at least I itch all over. The prosecuting attorney was just in, and asked why my parents did not go back to Japan like Yuri's parents. Now I think I will tell you how I arrived in Moscow or did you grasp the idea from my last letter. Well, I got fired from Miller's Easter Sunday and the following week Mr. O'Brien said he got places for six students. I was one of them. Some of the townspeople are up in arms for our coming and are threatening mob violence so that is the reason why we are in jail. The sanitary conditions are terrific. They gave us pillows but no pillow cases, and there is a mattress on each of the two lower bunks of steel bunks with sheet blankets. The jailer gave us blankets but I'm scared to use them since I found a bug on my blue night coat already. They had to hang a blanket over the window since someone pulled the shade down.

I will write my story as things happen, and I feel like my stomach dropped out of me. I can hear a clock ticking ~~on~~ the other side of the wall and will presently proceed to read the education of Hyman Kaplan by Ross.

April 18th.....

6:15, I was awakened at this time by an alarm ringing. I did not change to go to sleep, but took off my shirt and blouse - my companion slept in her dress. At twenty of eight, we were presented with a pail, a mop, a dustpan, and broom. We looked cautiously at the articles and continued to wash our hands and face.

At eight we were called out to eat with the jailer. I had a pancake and two cups of coffee. I had to eat the pancake since three pairs of eyes were watching my approval of them and after I said the coffee was good I had to drink another cup to prove it. Gee, my tummy aches. After breakfast, I swept and Yuri mopped the floor. Oh, I itch all over. We went out to read when the deputy sheriff came in and sent us back to our cell.

I have been here exactly 12 hours

A friend of Mr. Hatt --- Mr. Dinsdale is writing to his brother in Chicago to see if they want me. All this was going on before the jail question came up. He is sending my picture to show them what I look like

I came to Moscow by train. All I saw for miles and miles was deserted shacks and windmills and leaning fences.

10:30 A.M. and Mr. Hatt and Mrs. Bender were in to see us. He informed us that we will have to spend the day and night in jail -- This being Saturday night and they are afraid of the mob. We had our lunch in the face of the deputy sheriff who is called the Bull moose. He sure hates us. The jailer was talking to someone over the telephone and said that he is afraid that a mob will come to lynch us tonight.

They don't have curfew here but I'm not free in jail that's sure, and I'm getting a terrific cold since the place is freezing. Let's hope Mr. Dinsdale gets his brother in Chicago to take me. Mrs. Bender will mail this letter.

I'll write you another letter as to how it will turn out and in case you don't hear from me you'll know what has happened.

Please write, I'm scared.

Just,

Maxianne Honda

P.S. My address is

c/o Mr. Hatt

203 South Howard Street

Moscow, Idaho

W. L. Hill
College

THE WEST TEXAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

J. A. Hill, President

Canyon, Texas

Office of the
President

April 17, 1942

*College + town
attitude*

Miss Bess G. Kirven
313 International House
Berkeley, California

Dear Miss Bess:

I appreciate a lot your letter of April 13. Especially do we appreciate the last paragraph in which you comment so favorably upon our institution. We shall hope that other departments will come up to the standards of the departments of English and History, and I believe that at least some of them do.

You pitched into my lap a very interesting and difficult problem with reference to the Japanese students. Immediately upon receipt of your letter I called for faculty advisers -- some fifteen or twenty of them. Also I called a meeting of the Student Senate and the class presidents and read your letter to them. Out of it all I am sure that the attitude of our faculty and students would be all that could be asked.

I am not so sure, however, of the attitude of people in town and people in the territory. For example, there are boys from Canyon in the Philippine debacle; and it is not known whether they are dead or alive. A similar situation, of course, obtains over the entire area; and some of our people fear two things about this: one, as to the safety of the Japanese boys themselves, and one, as to what effect their presence on the campus might have toward the institution. I think, however, that the following is my definite answer to your question.

If the United States government has a policy with reference to such matters, then this institution stands ready to fit into the program, whatever it involves. Personally, I feel that students and faculty members would treat the boys with fine consideration. For example, the student group was almost unanimously in favor of the boys' coming. It is only the outside relationship that might be embarrassing. If you could give me a little more information as to the attitude of the government towards this proposal, I might be more specific in my reply.

Cordially yours,

J. A. HILL (Signed)

Duffyhead

Conard

April 18, 1942

placement
in Grinnell

Dear Uncle Henry and Aunt Laetitia,

Now I find myself doing a most interesting piece of work in the effort to relocate students of Japanese ancestry in colleges of the middle West. Since I love Grinnell so much and also have grown to be so fond of many of these students, the thought of you establishing some at Grinnell has been a most attractive one to me.

There are two parts of our task. The large job is the long-term job which must be done gradually for as many of the fifteen hundred West Coast students as possible. Most of these people will have to go through the reception center, but will probably be given release in order to attend colleges when arrangements can be made sometime between now and autumn.

Just who will get in touch with the colleges for this large job, I do not know, but this will be done systematically and by an able man.

In the meantime, there is another part of the task which is very much smaller, but also significant. A number of students can get permission to leave this area immediately if some assurance were given that a college will accept them and that their expenses of board, room, tuition, etc. could somehow be covered. Because of the great uncertainty surrounding life at the reception centers and because no one knows how easy or difficult it is to leave these centers in the autumn, it would be most helpful for some students to transfer at once.

Evacuation may take place within two days or within four weeks, but many will probably be taken within the next week.

I have applications from a large number of students and we can select among these a very able one (or more than one) of high quality in character as well as scholastic ability. Some of these have funds with which they can continue their study but none should use more of this fund than is absolutely necessary.

Would Grinnell be willing or able to take one or more students? Could one or more Grinnell homes be found where such students could earn their board and room? If there is a possibility of this, could you wire me today or tomorrow at 2031 Baker Street, San Francisco, indicating the number who might be taken now, and the amount of money which would be required from this end? I can then wire reply the names of those eligible students

Uncle Henry & Aunt Laetitia

-2-

April 18, 1942

together with the essential information. The procedure would be to wire back an invitation from Grinnell College together with a statement assuring that all expenses can be met (or the part of the expense that can be met from your end). This last wire should probably request many to request Provost Marshal Colonel McGill for the release of the students named. The students must be named in your wire.

I am sure you do not need to be told of the high quality of many of these students. Their averages run well above that of Caucasian averages.

Love to both of you.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH W. CONARD

JWC/bm

C. Reed Cary
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

April 19, 1942

Dear Reed Cary:

*to
work with
receiving
colleges;
relations with
Prot. Church
groups*

This must be a hasty note before catching a train for Los Angeles, but I want to tell of most recent developments here.

I presume that both thy wire and thy letter of the 15th crossed my long letter of the 14th in the mail, and that most of thy questions are answered at least in part.

It would help us very much here if we could know of all developments concerning the effort to organize college presidents there for the opening of eastern schools to evacuated students. My Central Committee is united with me in feeling that if Felix Morley, Frank Aydelotte, and President Nason would head up this work it would be most helpful.

Would it be possible for this committee to clear with any groups Eleanor French might suggest? She will know just what other persons have been approached. I understand that a committee of the Western College Presidents has asked Guy Snively to do this work, but Eleanor French will know details. I shall meet with the Chairman of the Western College Presidents tomorrow in Los Angeles.

My own feeling is that the best procedure would be for the committee thee has proposed, together with Eleanor French and others that each of you might wish to name, should take responsibility for directing the entire campaign in the Receiving Colleges. In this case we would be your servants at that point, making suggestions to you but assuming that you handle the entire matter with whatever help you wish to ask from us. Thus you might want us to interview certain students; you might want us to send someone East to report situations here; at all these points we would be at your service. But my point is to suggest that the entire co-ordination of this part of the relocation task might best be done from the East, not from my committee. Please give me thy reaction to this proposal, and I can talk it over more with my committee.

Reed Cary

-2-

April 19, 1942

7 My committee has asked whether the name of the American Friends Service Committee might be used on our letterhead along with other supporting groups of the Student Relocation Committee. I think my last letter will give sufficient material about our responsible committees and work. We have asked Eleanor French if we might use the names of the National YMCA, YWCA (Student Division), the International Student Service Fund. These groups were instrumental in creating us. It is most important that we somehow show on our letterhead those groups which are working with and through us, as contacts with responsible officials of colleges and government must know this before we can be effective at all. An early air mail reply would help a lot.

As thee doubtless knows the Committee on the Adjustment of Foreign Students set up by Roosevelt is calling a conference of Foreign Student Advisors in Cleveland April 28-30. Edgar Fisher of the Institute of International Education has called the meeting, since he is chairman. I am not sure that time will be allowed for the problem of evacuation at this meeting, but some of the west coast delegates feel that is essential. It would seem to me helpful if thee could urge the value of this upon Edgar Fisher. Also it might be very well worth while for thee or one of the men working with thee to be at this meeting in order to talk over relations east and west with some of our people who will be there. Mr. Robert O'Brien from the University of Washington and Mr. Allen Blaisdell of International House, Berkeley will be among those present who know best our work and plans.

Thee suggests the possibility of having western members on the Eastern Committee. It might be you could have a meeting of this committee at Cleveland while these persons are East.

I am still far behind because of inadequate secretarial help. We shall send thee progress reports if and when I get my office set-up. Organization of a program like this from the ground up takes much time, and correspondence is terribly heavy.

The Committee being set up by the Protestants through the Federal Council and

April 19, 1942

the Board for Home Missions met here two days ago with Mr. Dobber and with Mr. Thomas of the Baptists. Official representatives have now been appointed for several of the major churches, and hence the machinery is well along for real Protestant co-operation. That committee asked me and the Student Relocation Committee to serve as their clearing house and co-ordinator for all student matters. Cooperation seems perfect all along the line except that I don't yet know whether the California Colleges will get together with each other or with anybody else. I think they will, and should know tomorrow night.

Dean Karl Onthank has now consented to serve on my committee thus making acceptance complete for all invited in the Northwest.

Mr. Inglis reports favorable responses from several colleges. We are making no approach to Eastern Colleges in an official way, feeling your committee is best for that, but we are trying to build right sentiments through all our personal channels and securing what informal information we can through friends.

Any details of the Morley-Nason-Aydelotte plans will help us much. Pardon crowding and rush.

Cordially,

Copy

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

April 23, 1942

*govt. wants
A.F.S.C. to take
responsibility;
govt. corp.
scholarship funds*

Joseph Conard
American Friends Service Committee
2031 Baker Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Joe:

Thanks very much for your letters of April 15 and April 18. Since receiving them I attended a meeting of the eastern branch of your committee held in the New York City Y.M.C.A. on the 21st. They are making considerable progress in setting up their organization, but the situation is rather complicated and apparently calls for the exercise of some time-consuming diplomacy. Quite apart from the organization difficulties of the group, of which Miss French is acting as chairman, there are complications brought in by the fact that several sections of the government have an interest in the subject, and we are dependent to no small degree on government cooperation, which in turn will doubtless have considerable influence on our capacity to raise funds. These various elements in the situation have to be straightened out in something like the proper sequence. For instance, we will have much more influence with the college presidents if we can come to them secure in the knowledge that we are prepared to offer scholarship aid in adequate amount, whereas if we came empty-handed all that we would be likely to get from these same college officials would be sympathy. Aydelotte, Nason and Morley have all agreed to work and are making up a list of college presidents representing various denominations. We have made what we believe to be the proper contacts with the governmental agencies and feel quite confident of their support. This afternoon Clarence Pickett is exploring the possibilities of securing funds from New York foundations, and next week I expect to start to try to build up the college president committee.

There are at least two aspects of the situation which give us considerable concern.

Joseph Conard

-2-

4 - 23 - 42

The first of these is the fact that the money given by a foundation will have to go to some unit such as the Service Committee in order to secure tax-exemption. The second is that the federal authorities almost insist that the handling of the student problem must be administered by some one responsible organization with an adequate administrative staff, although they feel that the students should be distributed quite widely to the church colleges, and unofficially indicate that they would prefer the Service Committee to take the responsibility. These two factors are responsible for the complication referred to above. The committee who has undertaken the task of allocating Japanese students is fairly well under way, and we are somewhat embarrassed to have to try to influence the course of events in such a way as to put the Service Committee in the position of coming in late but yet taking over leadership. We are trying to think out a formula which may meet the situation without giving offense. Certainly, other things being equal, we would not thus push ourselves forward, but it would appear at present as though there were no escape.

I am writing you fully along these lines so that you may understand what is going on should you receive any comment from other sources concerning the Service Committee actions.

I will keep you informed as to developments.

Sincerely yours,

CRC:JC

C. Reed Cary

att. of colleges

duph. call

2031 Baker Street
San Francisco, California
April 24, 1942

Chancellor Ray Lyman Wilbur
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

Dear Chancellor Wilbur:

Thank you very much indeed for your good letter of April 13 approving Doctor Sproul's recommendations to the Tolan Committee concerning the relocation of Japanese American students. All replies from college Presidents which have reached my hands express similiar enthusiasm for some such proposal as that made by Doctor Sproul. This is certainly encouraging to all of us who are attempting to make possible the continued education of our citizens of Japanese ancestry.

In order to open doors in the East, we are trying to secure favorable statements from various prominent people on the West Coast. It would be of great value to me if I could quote portions of your letter along with that of others in this area, but I naturally do not wish to do this without your consent. Would it be satisfactory with you for me to do this?

Again thank you for your good letter and for the excellent stand you are taking concerning this problem.

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH W. CONARD

JWC/bm

Enc.

April 24, 1942

*re Moscow
incident*

Dear Mr. Conard:

If you can pardon the abruptness of this letter, it will help immensely, because I have so little time. The enclosed letter, of which I can say only that such letters need not be written if we took greater care to protect our alien friends in their extremity, is a copy made by Mr. Okada from the original, which came to a young Japanese here. The girl who wrote it is known to Mr. Okada (of J. A. C. L.) as is her father. We are deeply puzzled and distressed. Can it be that Professor O'Brien did not know the animosity so rampant in Idaho? and that he felt it safe to let these young people set forth for the University there without adequate protection?

Our committee for service in preparation for and during evacuation has worked to forestall wherever possible any happenings of this sort, and this is a good deal of a blow. Mr. Willits has been out of town for over a week, and will not be back until the 28th; there's no one taking care of the student end of things in his absence, but Mr. Okada and I are sending special delivery air mail to him and to Professor O'Brien's office (we understand the latter has gone East), and I have talked with friends here who hail from Moscow and can appeal to tried and responsible people there to scout a bit and stand ready to help when, as, and how it may be possible to help.

Mr. Conard

2.

April 24, 1942

The situation here has been very bad. Unfriendly press, hysterical appeals to unreason by people who have their eyes on political gain, etc., etc. But, as in Los Angeles, fair and honest endeavor by government people, and the open meeting of criticism and equally open friendliness by a small group which knows the fibre of our Japanese Christians. Our small committee, appointed by the Council of Churches (which has done little else in the matter), drew in Francis Hayashi, Japanese Methodist Pastor, Mr. Terakawa, Buddhist priest, Hilo Okada, and other J.A.C.L. members, Frances Maeda of the Girl Reserve Department, Y.W.C.A., etc. Miss Peet, whom you may know has been literally giving her life to the Gresham area Japanese, is on the Committee, and hopes to be allowed to go to the reception center with them. We expect the order for the assembly center at any moment now, and, the government agencies having come to trust us, hope to be of as much help as army orders will allow. We've tried to be of help in renting, selling, storing the doll collections, finding homes for pets, consoling where it is possible to console; and as for me, there is need always to interpret to the church the need for such service, our privilege in being allowed to put the Sermon into practice. Alas!

Emma Cadbury spent a good deal of time with us here by the fire, asking and answering questions of Japanese and Americans I got hastily together. Bless her; it was good to have her! Are Bill and Polly Hare with you? My best wishes for you all.

Sincerely,

(signed) Margaret S. Wyman