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NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL  
MINUTES OF THE  
SECOND PLENARY MEETING AT  
347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY  
SEPTEMBER 29, 1943

NJ 54 PRESENT: Members of the Council:

PAUL BRAISTED, Program Secretary, Hazen Foundation  
E. FAY CAMPBELL, Director, Department of Colleges and Theological Seminaries,  
Presbyterian Church  
C. REED CARY, Assistant Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Com-  
mittee  
WILLIAM F. DeLONG, Board of National Missions, Evangelical and Reformed  
Church  
WALTER C. EELLS, Executive Secretary, American Association of Junior Colleges  
ELEANOR FRENCH, Executive Secretary, National Student Council, Young Women's  
Christian Association  
CAROLUS P. HARRY, Secretary, Board of Education, United Lutheran Church in  
America  
JOHN W. NASON, President, Swarthmore College  
CLARENCE PICKETT, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Committee  
MRS. LENORE E. PORTER, Secretary of Student Work, Board of Mission and  
Church Extension of the Methodist Church  
JOHN H. PROVINSE, Chief, Community Management Division, War Relocation  
Authority  
ALFRED SCHMALZ, Clergyman, Congregational Christian Church, Darien,  
Connecticut  
GUY E. SNAVELY, Executive Director, Association of American Colleges.  
ROSCOE L. WEST, President, Association of State Teachers Colleges

Alternates:

DEWITT C. BALDWIN, Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist  
Church, New York.  
M. ELEANOR DONEY for E. FAY CAMPBELL, Director, Department of Colleges and  
Theological Seminaries, Presbyterian Church  
ALLAN P. FARRELL, S. J. for EDWARD B. ROONEY, Executive Director, Jesuit  
Educational Association  
EDMONIA GRANT for ELEANOR FRENCH, Executive Secretary, National Student  
Council, Young Women's Christian Association  
MARY W. S. HAYES for MR. ROBERT CULLUM, War Relocation Authority, New  
York City  
TEIKO ISHIDA for MIKE MASAOKA, National Secretary, Japanese American  
Citizens League  
EDITH E. LOURY for MARK A DAWBER, Executive Secretary, Home Missions  
Council  
TORU MATSUMOTO for GEORGE RUNDQUIST, Committee for Resettlement of  
Japanese Americans

Guests:

MARJORIE ELKUS, Executive Director, Columbia Foundation  
ROBERTSON M. FORT, American Friends Service Committee, Chicago.  
WILLIS G. HOEKJE, Committee for Resettlement of Japanese Americans  
WILMER J. KITCHEN, Young Men's Christian Association, New England  
Branch  
EDWIN C. MORGENROTH, Executive Secretary, American Friends Service Com-  
mittee, Chicago



Guests cont'd:

MARIAN B. REITH, National West Coast Secretary, Young Women's Christian Association, Los Angeles, California  
SUMI YAMAGUCHI, Committee for Resettlement of Japanese Americans

Staff members:

THOMAS R. BODINE	C. V. HIBBARD
ELIZABETH B. EMLEN	TRUDY KING
WOODRUFF J. EMLEN	WILLIAM C. STEVENSON
ROBERT KING HALL	KAY YAMASHITA

Chairman JOHN W. NASON presiding

NJ 55 MAY 6th AND JUNE 9th MEETINGS: (a) The Minutes of the Council Meeting on May 6th, 1943, were approved as printed and circulated. (b) The Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting on June 9th, 1943, were read and approved and the actions of the Executive Committee recorded in those minutes approved and confirmed.

NJ 56 NEW MEMBERS ELECTED TO COUNCIL: The following were elected to membership in the Council: J. W. Marshall, Secretary, Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Richmond 13, Virginia; Milton S. Eisenhower, President, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan, Kansas; R. H. Edwin Espy, Executive Secretary, National Student Committee, Young Men's Christian Association. NOTE: A. R. Elliott, former representative of the Young Men's Christian Association will continue as a member of the Council.

NJ 57 FINANCIAL REPORT: The attached financial report covering 1942 and the first eight months of 1943 was accepted and made a part of the record.

NJ 58 FIELD DIRECTOR'S REPORT: Field Director Tom Bodine reported on his visits to the Projects as follows: The Field Director reported that on the basis of his summer's tour of the ten Relocation Projects, he felt that evacuee psychology is jelling into a fixed pattern of resisting relocation and that the students have to overcome this psychology as well as overcome teachers, who, for a wide variety of reasons, are discouraging them from considering a college education. The Student Relocation Council has not only had to provide the machinery of relocation but has also had to stimulate students to want to go to college. It was the Field Director's conclusion that for the students whose college education was interrupted by the evacuation, the Student Relocation Council has done this job and done it well. There remain in the Projects, however, the oncoming generations of High School graduates who will need our help to an ever-increasing degree.

NJ 59 PROBLEM OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: Tom Bodine further reported that some of the Japanese American clergy on the Projects, notably Joseph Kitagawa of the Episcopal Church, advocated getting high school students--not graduates--out to attend preparatory boarding schools. . .possibly to be planted in good families and attend city schools. It was pointed out that this went beyond the scope of the Council's original purpose, involved breaking up of families and involved large and continuing responsibilities, financial and social. It was the sense of the discussion that this could best be done, if at all, by the churches and the War Relocation Authority.



NJ. 60 CLEARING OF LARGER COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: John Nason reported that, acting on instructions from the Council (see minutes of May 6th), he, with others, called on Mr. Adlai Stevenson of the Navy Department on August 4th and brought to his attention the fact that the large number of leading colleges and universities closed to Japanese American students by order of the Navy seriously hampered the work intrusted to the Council by the War Relocation Authority and the War Department. Mr. Stevenson undertook to make a restudy of the situation and subsequent communication indicated this was being done.

Mr. Provinse reported there was reasonable assurance that in the near future students who had been cleared by the Japanese American Joint Board would be admitted to many of these institutions. Mr. Provinse indicated that the Japanese American Joint Board will accept the recommendation of the War Relocation Authority in the case of all students who were granted indefinite leave prior to the establishment of the present Joint Board Procedure.

NJ 61 DURATION OF THE COUNCIL: Director C. V. Hibbard read a report setting forth the accomplishments, the problems facing this Council, and possible solutions to these problems. Copies of this report were distributed to the members present and a copy is filed with these minutes.

Fay Campbell suggested the Council might well continue with little reduction of staff and watch developments.

The Congregational Church representatives advocated a prompt reduction of the staff and curtailment of operations.

Mrs. Reith appealed for a continuation of this service to those not yet placed and now grown lethargic.

John Provinse, speaking for the War Relocation Authority, expressed appreciation for the achievements of the Council especially in promoting better public relations. He expressed the hope that some part of the Council staff could be maintained to provide service for graduates of the Project High Schools in succeeding years. These students are tied close to their families and should leave the projects with their families. The need now is to relocate families and groups of families. He favored continuation for another year.

Clarence Pickett said he thought the placement of families was not the job of this Council.

Guy Snavelly thought we might adopt the recommendations in the last paragraph of the Director's report with a continuing nucleus of staff and that when further information was available, the Council might meet about the end of the year to determine what should still be done.

Clarence Pickett emphasized the responsibilities of the participating churches for financing further operations if the Council is to continue. John Nason pointed out that up to this time, the churches had provided about ten thousand dollars towards the cost of operations of this Council. Thirty-five thousand dollars had come from foundations. These foundations have indicated these grants are not to be renewed. In the face of this situation it would be necessary for the support from the Church Boards to be increased and there is no assurance that even the present scale of support will be maintained.

Kay Ishida, substituting for Mike Masaoka, urged family relocation and pointed out that students would inevitably go out with their parents.



Toru Matsumoto stated that in his opinion future relocation should center about family relocation rather than individual relocation. He stated that as families left the project the problem of placement of college students and high school graduates would largely be solved by the natural absorption of the family in the Community. He expressed the hope that some agency would be continued or established to assist in this process and indicated that his organization was establishing committees in cities of more than 50,000 population which would be available to cooperate in this work.

Mrs. Elkus of the Columbia Foundation advised that the Council set a date for liquidation and bring its present successful work to completion. She thought the promotion of public relations important and that financial support for that work might be found if new plans were developed to further that object.

Guy Snavelly moved that the latter alternative proposed by the Director be adopted and that the operations of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council be brought to a close in the near future. He further moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to determine the actual extent of the reduction of activities in the next few months, the date of the final cessation of activities and provisions for the satisfactory continuation of any residual responsibilities at the time of the official end of the Council.

NJ 62 LETTER FROM DILLON S. MYER: John Nason read the following letter from Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

September 25, 1943

Dr. John W. Nason,  
Chairman, National Japanese  
Student Relocation Council,  
Swarthmore College,  
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Dear Dr. Nason:

I have just looked over the report of the Council's activities during the period January 1 to September 1 of this year, and I wish to compliment you upon the succinct and informative report. It brings to mind the fact that I have not formally expressed to you my continuing gratitude for the splendid job that has been done by the Council.

To the Council, through its placement of students, goes much credit for pioneering the relocation program. The reception accorded these students in outside communities and the standing many of them have achieved have done much to stimulate interest in our broader relocation efforts.

Without the assistance of you and your staff and the higher education of a great many Japanese Americans would undoubtedly have been cut short, the morale problem at the centers would have been heightened, and our relocation program would have been deprived of useful pilot experience.



It has been a pleasure to work with the able and unselfish group which supports and staffs the Student Council, and I want you to know that your assistance is appreciated.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer

Director

NJ 63 NEXT MEETING: It was moved that the Council should adjourn subject to call by the Chairman and the Executive Committee.

C. V. Hibbard, Director



NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL  
Statement of Income and Expenditures  
\* April 1, 1942 to August 31, 1943

	April 1, 1942 to Dec. 31, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943 to Aug. 31, 1943	Total
<u>Income</u>			
Contributions - General	\$38,229.15	\$30,304.20	\$68,533.35
Contributions - To Scholarship Fund	3,956.78	12,643.31	16,600.09
Refund of Scholarships	25.00	570.00	595.00
Other Income	364.25	64.50	428.75
Total Income	\$42,575.18	\$43,582.01	\$86,157.19
<u>Expenditures</u>			
<u>For Operating Costs</u>			
Salaries, Wages, and Maintenance	\$14,909.56	\$16,567.78	\$31,477.34
Office Supplies, Expense & Equipment	2,465.75	2,986.71	5,452.46
Printing & Duplicating (Including Imprinted Postage)	1,482.07	824.24	2,306.31
Telephone, Telegraph & Postage	1,420.35	1,747.47	3,167.82
Travel	4,066.39	2,951.84	7,018.23
Rent	511.00	1,562.71	2,073.71
Publicity	311.68	625.35	937.03
Other	269.12	187.95	457.07
Professional Fee (A & F) & Services		815.00	815.00
Total Operating Costs	\$25,435.92	\$28,269.05	\$53,704.97
Scholarship Funds	4,130.00	7,378.00	11,508.00
Total Expenditures	\$29,565.92	\$35,647.05	\$65,212.97
Excess of Income over Expenditures	\$13,009.26	\$ 7,934.96	\$20,944.22
Balance beginning of Period		\$13,009.26	
Balance End of Period	\$13,009.26	\$20,944.22	\$20,944.22

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

Make-up of Balance as of August 31, 1943: -

General Funds	\$14,270.01
Scholarship Funds	6,674.21
	<u>\$20,944.22</u>



# NATIONAL STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL

Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting, July 24, 1942.

Committee Members Present: Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, Vice-chairman, Leila Anderson, Dean Mary C. Baker, Dr. Eric C. Bellquist, Allen C. Blaisdell, Galen M. Fisher, Dean Alice Hoyt, Alice James, Harry Kingman, Rev. James T. O'Dowd, and Mr. Thorlacksen representing Rev. Gordon K. Chapman.

Consultants Present: Dr. Dorothy Thomas, Professor Paul Taylor, and Wilson R. Hart and Robert Petrie from the War Relocation Authority, representing Mr. E. R. Fryer, Mrs. Lucy Adams and Mr. Harvey Coverley.

Staff Workers Present: Joseph Conard, Executive Secretary, Marydel Balderston, Thomas R. Bodine, Margaret Cosgrave, Trudy King, Professor Claud N. Settles, Ruth Sample, and Mrs. Walter Steilberg.

In the absence of the chairman, Dr. Robert G. Sproul, Dr. Deutsch presided. Reports were heard from staff workers regarding the organization of the Berkeley office, the procedures followed as questionnaires are received in that office, the tabulation of the first thousand questionnaires received, the status of the 169 students already accepted on their own initiative by 72 separate colleges, the plans for counseling and rating, and the situation in Washington, D. C. It was suggested that these reports be circulated among all Committee members as a Report of Progress.

The problem of securing community acceptance for the 169 accepted students requesting immediate release and travel permits was discussed, but no decisions reached. As to campus acceptance, it was suggested that the student government of the college previously attended might be willing to write to the student government of the college to which the student is going.

Mr. Petrie of the War Relocation Authority announced that a release and travel permit had been signed that day for Julia Goto, the second of our immediate-release students to receive a travel permit. The first was Harvey Itano, who received his permit on July 1st and left for St. Louis on July 4th. Julia Goto will receive two permits, one signed by the WCCA permitting her to travel to the border of the Western Defense Command, the other signed by the WRA indicating that she is traveling with the full knowledge of the WRA. This second document has no legal status but may help her if anyone questions her after she has left the eight states of the Western Defense Command.

In reference to community acceptance, the difference between the WRA and WCCA requirements was explained and the regret expressed by several members that releases are more readily obtained from Relocation centers, when the need for releases from Assembly centers is greater. It was pointed out that the actual difference between the difficulty of meeting the Community Acceptance requirements of WCCA and WRA is not so great as it may appear, though it may sometimes be important. Furthermore, by the end of August most of the Japanese will have been moved from Assembly to Relocation centers. The WRA does not find it possible at present to consider special transfers of students from Assembly to Relocation centers to take advantage of the WRA's more liberal community acceptance requirement.

A financial report was presented and accepted. The Treasurer suggested that there be two signatures on every check and that perhaps the Vice-Chairman would join in signing them. The Vice-Chairman indicated his willingness and it was voted that all checks hereafter be signed by the Treasurer and the Vice-Chairman.



Dr. Deutsch reported that the University of California is willing to issue three transcripts free of charge for each student.

In discussion of the rating and counseling process it was pointed out that thus far students have provided for their own financial needs, but that since 60 per cent or more have less than \$500 available, including many of the top-ranking students scholastically and personally, much of the value of the rating and counseling and all the other work we are doing will be lost if scholarship funds are not forthcoming. The question was raised as to what progress the Eastern Committee has made toward the raising of important sums of scholarship money.

The Executive Secretary reported the situation in Washington, D.C., describing the bottleneck that has been blocking the relocation of students for some nine or ten weeks now, namely, that before any college or university may receive students under our program that college or university must be approved by the Army, the Navy, the FBI, the WRA and the U.S. Office of Education. Four of these authorities quickly indicated the institutions they could approve. The fifth has felt it imperative to make a thorough study and may be quite restrictive. At the end of June a preliminary list of more than 100 colleges was examined and only seventeen approved, most of them small and rural.

The definitive list is not yet available and we do not know how many colleges will be approved. It was predicted that the list of colleges absolutely clear and approved will be probably very small, but that there will be a larger number of colleges which may be permitted to accept students after careful investigation and perhaps some sort of special certification. We probably shall not be given a list of the colleges not approved, and so shall be able to discover them only by trial and error, by sending many requests and having each one denied.

The problem of speeding up the release of the list of approved colleges was discussed at some length. It was decided to suggest that our Eastern office urge that the Government release to us the names of approved colleges as they are approved, and not wait until the entire list has been checked before releasing any names to us. If the bottleneck in Washington continues, the Committee felt that some dynamic action may be called for and suggested that perhaps such persons as Sproul, Dykstra, Sieg, Nason, Aydelotte might be asked to go to Washington, but that no such action should be taken if the WRA felt it unwise. It was suggested that Secretary Stimson might be approached through Henry Sloane Coffin if need arose.

The Executive Secretary reported that for the time being the Government is not able to pay students' transportation. The WRA regrets this decision, but paying transportation to students means paying transportation to all persons relocated, and funds to support such a policy simply are not available.

On the subject of publicity, there was long and hearty discussion. The suggestion that Dr. Sproul and Colonel Bendetsen get together at a press conference and issue a careful statement was considered unwise, although it was felt that Dr. Sproul and Dr. Wilbur and possibly others might wish to discuss the whole problem of student relocation with Colonel Bendetsen independent of a press conference. Mr. Petrie described the publicity of the WRA as "extremely cautious". It was suggested that while publicity about the work and activity of the Council might not be desirable, there was no harm in plenty of publicity interpreting the whole problem of the Japanese, its relationship to American democracy, and so on. Such publicity cannot, however, appropriately be a part of the National Student Relocation Council's program. Item 4 of Colonel Bendetsen's Directive of June 19th was read: "Individuals or committees of the National Student Relocation Council will make no release to the press or public in any manner, except through the Public Relations Branch of the Wartime Civil Control Administration."



The Chairman summed up the group's feeling on the subject by stating that publicity might not be to our advantage and would probably not accomplish much good and that therefore we would do better to describe our program only to the colleges concerned and to the communities in which those colleges are located. As regards what response, if any, should be made to criticisms like that of Leland Ford, it was felt that if the NSRC replies publicly it might lay itself open to undesirable publicity.

After discussion it was voted to recommend to our national office that students who happen to be outside the military zones be dealt with on exactly the same basis as those who are inside. It was felt specifically that we should not exclude worthy needy students who happen to be outside from consideration for scholarship funds. Some students are now going out on work permits and write to ask if by so doing they jeopardize their chances to take advantage of our program.

Regarding Issei, the Committee decided that non-citizens should not at this time be encouraged by the Council, but the hope was expressed that one day we might be able to consider specific worthy individuals.

Regarding Kibei, the Committee concluded after discussion that the Council should not in any way discriminate against them, but accumulate data and treat them in the same way it treats Nisei.

As to the relocation of Japanese American students in Negro schools, it was the feeling of the Committee that it would be unfortunate to deny students the privilege of attending Negro colleges if they wished to go there and openings were available. The decision of the Eastern Committee on this point was explained, but the Committee felt strongly that it would be wrong to discriminate against Negro schools. During the discussion, a question was raised as to the Army's attitude on Japanese students' relocation in Negro schools. The Committee felt we should not discriminate against Negro schools, particularly in view of the fact that openings in non-Negro schools may be limited, so that a refusal to take advantage of such openings might rule out a certain amount of relocation.

In response to a letter from Dr. Gordon Chapman, the Committee felt that while we want to continue cooperating fully in all that Dr. Chapman's committee is doing and would like to have Mr. Conard continue to join in its meetings, it does not seem wise for the NSRC to become one of its cooperating bodies.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15 P.M.



New York City  
September 29, 1943

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To the members of the Council of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council, greetings:

*by C. V. Hubbard*

At the opening of this second plenary meeting of the Council, President John Nason, our National Chairman, has asked me to make a brief statement of progress and to present certain problems facing this Council for your consideration. We then wish to present a number of factors which will affect the future of our work and ask your consideration of the future policy of this Council.

A few days ago a brief report of the activities of this Council was mailed to each of you. That report indicated that on September 1, 1943 this Council had arranged for the admission of a total of 1,677 Japanese American students in some 332 colleges and universities in 40 states of the Union. In addition, 585 other students had been assisted in their independent enrollment in institutions of higher learning, making a total of 2,262. At the time of that report the total operating expenses of this Council up to the end of August 1943 was estimated to be \$53,707.55. Since the preparation of that report, exact figures on the expenses during the months of July and August have become available, indicating that the total expenses up to September 1, 1943 was actually \$53,704.97. Exclusive of other services rendered, the per capita cost of placing students in universities and colleges through the direct action of this Council is therefore \$32.02. You may be interested to know that in the first three weeks of September, after the report was prepared, the Council arranged for the admission of 148 additional Japanese American students and assisted 61 others in their independent applications, bringing the total to 2,471. I think we may take quiet pride in this record.

Some of you may be unfamiliar with the operating procedure of the Council and may be interested in a more detailed examination of the various services rendered by this group. There are five departments serving fundamentally different purposes. I have asked representatives from each to attend this meeting so that those of you who are interested may question them directly in regard to details. For the rest, a brief summary may be in order.

The Leave Department has had a history of difficulties. In the early days of this Council it was faced with an almost unbelievable mass of shifting restrictions and troublesome problems. It secured proof of community acceptance, collected detailed information on individual students so that they might be passed by investigating boards of the Army Intelligence and other federal agencies. It arranged for the clearance of colleges and universities so that they might accept Japanese American students. It secured the necessary documentary evidence of the financial status of the students and of their official acceptance by a college. Today, this department is able to report an increasing ease in the securing of governmental permits for students to leave projects to continue their study.

A major contributing factor in this improved situation has been the excellent rapport with the War Relocation Authority. This Authority has simplified procedures and centralized agencies. Although there are still granted a considerable variety of leaves, for all practical purposes the only ones that concern this Council are the work leave and the educational leave.

An indefinite work leave is granted an evacuee on the presumption that the evacuee wishes to relocate in some section of the country, other than the Western



Defense Command, for the purpose of working. In some cases the War Relocation Authority actually pays the travel expenses of such an evacuee from the relocation project to the site of his new home, upon evidence of specific employment there. At the present time a period of two months of full-time work is officially considered sufficient to constitute work for which such a grant may be made. I have mentioned this type of leave because some young people leave the projects on such leaves, work for six months or a year, and then enter a university.

The other type of indefinite leave is granted specifically to enter a cleared college or university. It is granted upon documentary proof that the student has been accepted for admission and has sufficient financial resources to meet the expenses of at least one semester of study, provided the student has his own personal clearance and the college is located in a community where the local sentiment has been determined to be favorable.

In both types of leaves the name of the evacuee is submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation which conducts a search of its files for derogatory information. In the event such information is found in its records, a statement of this is transmitted to the War Relocation Authority for consideration. The Federal Bureau of Investigation makes it very clear that it is impossible for that organization to assume responsibility for the future acts of any person, Japanese American or Caucasian. It does, however, inform the War Relocation Authority that it has no information which would lead it to believe that the leave should not be granted. Any possible circumstances which might reflect unfavorably on the character or loyalty of the evacuee is then presented to appropriate authorities of several federal agencies for consideration and action before the War Relocation Authority permits the evacuee to leave the project.

During January and February of this year all Japanese Americans of seventeen years of age or over, and all those who at that time expected to leave the Projects, were registered. This was the beginning of the present system of automatic checking of all evacuees by the Japanese American Joint Board in the Provost Marshal General's Department. This Board is composed of representatives of the most competent and appropriate Federal authorities. The process followed by this Board is, of course, confidential, but we have been informed that it involves a thorough investigation.

I have dwelt at some length on the present status of leave clearances because on the thorough investigation of these students before they leave the Project is based the increasing willingness of most communities to accept them for what they are -- loyal American students of Japanese ancestry. Our leave department reports that the clearing of new colleges which are able to accept students has shown some improvement. It would seem probable that when the present segregation process is completed the entire procedure of leaves will be speeded up and probably simplified.

A second and important department of this Council is that of Field Work. Our field representative has just returned from his second visit to the relocation projects after having visited Heart Mountain, Tule Lake, Minadoka, Jerome, and Rohwer. In his two trips he has visited all ten of the projects. During these trips he counselled approximately 750 students. It should be emphasized that this service is more than a supplement to the work of the War Relocation Authority counsellors who are permanently stationed on the projects.



On the subject of project and evacuee psychology, it will be enough to state that the process of evacuation followed by a year to a year-and-a-half in the confinement of a camp has produced a wide variety of attitudes that are unhealthy. Predominant among these is a fear of the outside world. Life is not luxurious but it is supportable. Above all it is commonplace. The thought of competition for a living, of racial discrimination, of the unknown life that will meet them when they leave, stands as a psychological bar to relocation. Procrastination, loss of perspective, indolence, increasing dependence upon the government and other agencies -- combines with the natural resistance to breaking with their friends and family. In combating this passive and sometimes supine acceptance of their situation, the work of the field representative has been most valuable. As a non-governmental agency recognized by the evacuees to be impartial, the Council has been able to succeed in cases where official agencies might not.

I must speak briefly of the work of the Records Department. The work of this Council would be quite impossible if the staff could not have immediate access to a vast mass of material covering every aspect of the academic and personal history of the 3,382 students who have registered. In addition files must be maintained on the day-to-day status of colleges, quotas, and the minutiae of academic and governmental regulations.

The records department secures official transcripts and letters of recommendation from responsible persons who have known the students. It arranges to have transcripts evaluated on the basis of a single systematic and national standard. It maintains a thorough cross reference filing system which enables members of the Council to find at a moment's notice students in the order of their academic record, students of particular talents, religious denomination, or field of academic interest. It maintains a systematic check on the exact status of every student and every college so that we may tell at a glance to what schools applications have been made, what schools have been recommended, the availability of official records, etc.

I would like to interrupt this report at this time to pay a personal tribute to the secretarial staff and to the corps of volunteers who have given so much time both at the headquarters of the Council and in the field. Needless to say, without their help the cost of the service would have been prohibitive.

Certainly one of the departments which will be of most interest to you is that of Finance. A brief statement of the basis upon which scholarships and financial grants are made through this Council will be appropriate. Need, is the primary consideration in granting financial aid, since it has been considered definitely inadvisable to make grants to students who are able through their own efforts to finance their education. To encourage increasing self-reliance it has been our policy to make grants only to those students who have agreed to earn all or a part of their living expenses. As a result of this policy, the average grant has been materially reduced since the beginning of the Council, and now is approximately \$200 per student aided.

The finance department maintains a very complete file of interested persons in almost every locality where Japanese American students are likely to relocate and through these friends, students have been assisted in finding part time jobs and room-and-board employment. It should be added that this department works in close contact with the placement department so that students are placed in



colleges and universities which offer them the best possible chances of successfully financing their education while at the same time offering the courses necessary to their particular field of study.

You will be interested in at least some details of the amounts of financial aid which have been made available to Japanese American students through this Council. It is somewhat difficult to quote exact figures because of the wide variety of conditions under which such grants are made.

The greater part of the scholarship aid comes from churches. But the denominational groups give financial aid in various ways. Some set aside a definite grant and make allocations from it. Others promise to take care of the necessary expenses of the needy students who are members of their denominations, but without specifying the extent of the funds available and the size of the individual grants. Still others offer aid by securing tuition reductions at the colleges affiliated with their churches. A second source of scholarship aid is from non-denominational service organizations. A third is from the colleges and universities themselves, many of which have offered work grants and tuition scholarships.

You may be interested in some estimates regarding the scholarship aid granted by the churches, World Student Service Fund, and other private groups. Approximately 261 students have received grants since this Council was organized. During this period \$65,013.76 was allocated for assistance of these students. At the present time (as of September 27, 1943) this Council has been assured that approximately \$33,000 is available for future grants to those of these students who need continued assistance and to other worthy and needy Japanese American students.

In May a survey was conducted of the students who had been admitted to a college or university through the efforts of this Council and had already attended at least one term or one semester. We received 488 replies. For the following term 75 of this number, or 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ % were to receive aid from their respective colleges or universities in the form of scholarships and work grants. Only about 45, or 9%, will need aid through this Council to continue their schooling. Perhaps the most encouraging information resulting from this study, is that these Japanese American students are proving a very conscientious and able group. The grade point average of all students, those receiving help and those able to finance their schooling through their own efforts, is 2.3 on the basis of 3. This is the equivalent of B plus or a high honor mark. It is evident that a majority of these students will be able to assume an increasing proportion of their financial responsibilities by winning competitive scholarships and by savings from summer vacation jobs.

I have reserved the Placement Department to the last both because of its importance and because of the exceedingly serious problems it faces. The very raison d'etre of this Council is the placing of students in colleges and universities. If the students cannot be placed, the other services lose their significance. Only if students are being placed in relatively large numbers can the expense of this Council be justified.

The work of the placement department is probably familiar to all of you, at least in general outline. It closely follows that of any university office of admissions. A careful study is made of the prior academic record of each candidate, together with a systematic review of his health, financial resources,



professional aspirations, religious affiliations, etc. On the basis of this study each student is given advice on available schools, their courses, expenses, accreditation, probable future offerings in view of the war conditions, and their willingness to accept Japanese American students. No student is forced to go to a school that he does not approve, either by moral or financial pressure exerted by this department. But each is counseled in a realistic manner as to the advisability of applying for admission to schools whose expenses or academic standards would seem to make them desirable for that student.

Formal application is made only upon the authorization of the student. When application is made the college is furnished with a brief but very explicit resume of all pertinent information in regard to the student, which is available to this Council. Appended to this is a complete official transcript of the student's academic record, together with notes or exact copies of letters of recommendation secured from responsible acquaintances of the student. Every effort is made to keep these applications as accurate and objective as possible. The considerable flow of correspondence which passes over my desk from university officials, indicates, I believe, that we have been successful in placing these students in schools where they will be happily adjusted.

I think it should be pointed out that the work of the Council in this area cannot be measured alone by the number of students we have directly placed. Through the opening up of colleges to students placed through this council, institutions which had previously been unwilling to accept Japanese American students making independent application, have become available to students not registered with us. Through the action of this department the placement of students has been to some measure controlled so that the student population is spread over 40 states, not concentrated in one or two localities.

One of the most significant developments which can be reported by this department is the increased opportunity for nursing training for Japanese American students under the provisions of the Bolton Act. As you will recall this Act provides for federal stimulation of the training of nurses by paying the tuition and all fees, living expenses, cost of uniforms, and a small stipend starting at \$15 per month and increasing to \$30 per month for any person, regardless of race, color, or creed, who would enroll in the United States Nurse Corps. On August 25, 1943, Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority, notified this Council and all Project Directors that the U. S. Public Health Service, which is in charge of this nurses training program, had definitely ruled that American citizens of Japanese ancestry accepted by schools of nursing which are participating in this program will be eligible for the United States Cadet Nurse Corps together with all its benefits. There is already apparent a decided increase in the number of evacuee students who are planning to enter nursing as a career and the great majority of the candidates seem anxious to be enrolled in the Corps.

It would be valueless for me to belabor the point that only by placing students in colleges and universities can the effort and expense of this Council be justified. For the past, I feel we may consider that our record shows ample justification. A little while ago I said that at the end of the third week in September this Council had records of 2,471 Japanese American students who had been admitted or had been attending a college or university during the present calendar year -- 1,825 of them through the direct assistance of this Council. We know with certainty that there is a considerable number of enrolled students for whom we have



no records. This figure becomes significant in the light of the Japanese American students attending college prior to the war. There have been estimates of the number of Japanese American students in colleges and universities of continental United States prior to Pearl Harbor that range from a minimum of 2,252\* to a maximum of 3060\*\*. Because the figures referring to before the war are based on an academic year and those referring to the present year are based on a calendar year, there exists the difference of the handful of evacuees who were relocated in colleges in the fall of 1942 and who for one reason or another were unable to continue their schooling into the second semester, beginning in February, 1943. We know this number is small. Without attempting to give precise figures I feel that we can state with certainty that the number of Japanese Americans in colleges this year is approaching the number of such students in the year before the war -- and this despite the fact that the west coast universities are no longer available to them. This, I believe, is justification!

I have spoken at length about accomplishments. Now I must speak of problems.

It is no secret that many schools are unable or unwilling to accept Japanese American students. The reasons for this are many. Let us avoid the epithet "discrimination" and try to examine dispassionately the causes.

The most apparent single cause for this is the body of prohibitory regulations on the part of the armed services, established and justified on the grounds of war-time military necessity. No Japanese American student may attend a school located in the evacuated area of the Western Defense Command. This effectively eliminates the University of California, the University of Southern California, Leland Stanford Junior University, the University of Oregon, the University of Washington, and a number of smaller schools. In addition, the War Department and the Navy Department have from time to time listed a considerable number of the largest and most prominent universities as institutions where it is undesirable to accept Japanese American students. On June 21, 1943 we were notified by the War Relocation Authority of a revision of earlier military policy and of the establishment of a "Master list of schools having classified Naval activities making it undesirable that Japanese attend". Since that date 88 of the most prominent universities of the country have been unavailable to these students, despite the fact that they are American citizens, have been investigated according to the process I have already mentioned, and have been granted leaves by the War Relocation Authority.

We have appealed both to the War Relocation Authority and to the interested military services for a reconsideration of this policy, and we have been given reason to hope that in the not too distant future a considerable number of these schools will be cleared.

Crippling though this military proscription has been, it would not in itself have been disastrous to the functioning of this Council if all other colleges and universities were able and willing to take students. Unfortunately a very

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\* The Unofficial Ambassadors, New York: Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, 1941. p.28 (2,252 American citizens of Japanese ancestry on the mainland, 1,012 at the University of Hawaii; total, 3,264).

\*\* Robert W. O'Brien, Assistant to the Dean, University of Washington, and formerly National Director, National Japanese American Student Relocation Council.



considerable number are not. Some schools are unable to take students because of the pressure of the local military commander, despite the fact that the college has been cleared by the military authorities. Others feel that the public opinion in their locality will not support such an action, and may even give rise to serious racial disturbances. In some cases the Dean or President is unwilling to take a stand in the face of active opposition on the part of members of the faculty. In some cases the university is effectively barred because a prominent official has taken a stand on the issue based on personal prejudice, and is able through his position to block all efforts to admit students. Some schools are essentially barred to students because their locality is such that they do not offer opportunities for part time work, a necessity for about three-fourths of these students.

Even where colleges and universities are willing to take students, these institutions often ultimately become closed to Japanese American students because of established quotas or the existence of restrictions based on the legal residence of the applicant. It should be pointed out that it is a policy of this Council not to recommend unaccredited institutions unless the student specifically requests such schools with the full knowledge that they are unaccredited.

I think at this point I should make clear that this Council has encouraged the establishment of quotas rather than the unlimited admission of Japanese American students in those institutions willing to take them. The population in this country which is of Japanese ancestry constitutes less than one-tenth of one percent of the total population. It has been our experience that when the number of Japanese Americans in a college passes 2% of the total student body, the effects of this concentration (twenty times that in general population) becomes highly undesirable. We encourage the establishment of reasonable quotas and assist the colleges in maintaining them. It should be pointed out, however, that this Council cannot control the relocation of students in crowded areas. We can only advise. I mention this to disarm the accusation that this Council has been the cause of critical housing and work conditions in certain localities where the evacuee population has increased to disturbing proportions.

So that I may anticipate some of the questions that I know must be in your mind, I am going to analyze briefly what steps we have taken to correct this rapid elimination of available colleges with its consequent frustration of the educational hopes of those not already admitted.

We have encouraged practically all beginning students, even exceptionally gifted ones, to attend small colleges, taking general courses with the hope that they might later transfer to larger institutions, now unavailable, where they might secure the highly specialized courses they want. We have attempted to supply responsible officials of both community and academic groups with undistorted evidence with which they might educate their more hesitant or prejudiced colleagues. We have placed excellent students in friendly colleges in the neighborhood of wavering or hostile schools so that by the presence of these young people prejudice might be broken down.

One of the most serious problems is that of finding suitable openings for individual students when the quota is so small. You must realize that it is manifestly impossible to fit one hundred students into exactly one hundred available openings. When registration day arrives there will inevitably be unfilled openings that might have taken language students when there are only unplaced



engineering students. There will be vacancies that occur too late to be filled in time for opening. Our files are mute testimony to hundreds of excellent engineering, medical, pharmacy, and dental students -- unplaced, and working at relatively unproductive and unskilled manual labor. By a process of super-saturation of the available colleges it has been possible to place a number that approximates that attending prior to the war. This has been done by placing large numbers of beginning students, who may be fitted into almost any liberal arts college, at the expense of transfer students in their upper-graduate years, who could not be placed because there were not openings in institutions offering advanced work in their specialized field. Such a super-saturation can be maintained in the future only by denying the present beginning students a continuing education in order to place still more beginning students. The present freshmen will soon be facing the lack of specialized courses available only in large universities.

We would not be honest if we did not recognize that there is a certain body of vocal public opinion which seems to have some justification in its objections to the present policy of relocating evacuees in colleges and universities. I do not refer to the hysteria and hate that is sometimes poured out in invective in our press and in letters to this Council. I refer to the criticism of our placing young men of good health and military age into university positions when Caucasian Americans of the same age are fighting with the armed forces.

Our only answer to this apparent injustice is that practically all Japanese American men are classified as 4c, or enemy aliens, despite the fact that they are neither enemies nor aliens. As a result they are not inducted into the military services under the Selective Service Act. Many have volunteered for the Japanese American Combat Unit, despite the fact that the members of that unit are denied the opportunities within the Army that are available to soldiers in other branches. Many more are working in vital defense industry. The vast majority would welcome the change in classification from 4c to 1a. It has recently become possible for Japanese American women to enter the WACs. Yet with all this, we must recognize that the situation, over which we have no control, does supply a valid argument which persons who are unfriendly to the students may seize to justify their discrimination against them in schooling.

But still the question of placement remains: -- If we cannot place students in schools we cannot justify the continued existence of this Council nor the continued expenditure of funds on any scale comparable to that at our present rate. And the stark truth is -- although there are many still to be placed, and there will be new graduating classes coming from the Project high schools, we cannot continue to place students unless a considerable number of schools now closed to Japanese Americans become available. It is a fundamental problem effecting the very existence of this organization. A most careful survey indicates that we have nearly reached the saturation point of currently available schools. I wish to repeat -- we cannot continue to place students unless a considerable number of schools now closed to Japanese Americans become available!

And this brings me to the question of the future of the Council. If we are able to open a considerable number of new universities to Japanese American students we must make a decision as to whether it is advisable to continue this service, and if so, for how long. If we are unable to secure the opening of these universities to Japanese American students I feel that the decision of ending the Council has been imposed upon us, and the only question to be decided is that of the length and manner of the closing process.



Even to the most devoted friends of the Japanese American student the advisability of indefinitely continuing the service of this Council, which was originally established as an emergency measure, is dubious. Continued dependence upon an agency for the service which might normally be expected directly from the college, emphasizes and increases the discrimination between Japanese American and Caucasian students. It eliminates self reliance and independence rather than rebuilds it. But I think we will all agree that there should be a tapering-off period, not an immediate abandonment, in the event this service is discontinued. Both students and colleges will need to accommodate themselves.

In the event this Council should decide to discontinue or reduce its present service, it would be valuable to know what work remains. At the present time the proportion of the total Japanese American population which is serving in the armed forces is almost exactly the same as the proportion of the total American population which is serving. Thus, it would be expected that the number of students of Japanese ancestry actually in college would be reduced from pre-war levels in the same proportion as the general college population has been reduced. The fact that the number of Japanese American students actually in college approaches the pre-war level is most significant. It indicates that through the assistance of this Council and other agencies the effect of the evacuation on this group, at least in this one respect, has been more than wiped out. Actually, while there have been many individuals who have suffered, there are today many students attending college who would in all probability not have attended except for evacuation.

I have already stated that at the end of the third week in September we had 3,382 students registered with the Council. Of this number 1,825 have been placed. Of the remaining, a search of our files has indicated that 1264 students have not answered letters or corresponded with this Council for two months or more. We have written to each asking what their present plans are, whether they are still interested in attending school or not. We estimate that 50% or 632 is the absolute maximum that will reply at all. On the basis of the first 443 replies we estimate that approximately 60% or 380 students will indicate that they may some day want to attend college. Almost exactly two-thirds of these, or 253, have the necessary academic record to be admitted to college if they are able to finance it and if there are openings available. There are in addition 293 students in active correspondence with this Council, approximately 196 of whom have the academic record necessary to be admitted to a college. Thus, there are approximately 449 students yet unplaced who have indicated an interest in some time going to college and who have the academic standing which would permit them to enter. Clearly this is the maximum, and the number who might actually be placed would be considerably less.

Three eventualities might alter the present situation and should be considered: the restoration of the status of selective service; the reopening of a considerable number of currently unavailable universities; and the discontinuation of the War Relocation Projects which will house the evacuees considered loyal after the segregation process is completed.

Should Japanese American men be reclassified under the Selective Service Act so that military service on an equal footing with their Caucasian companions is restored, it will vitally affect the present status with regard to admission to universities. Under such circumstances Japanese Americans would be assigned to educational institutions having military activities, now denied them. A very



considerable easing of the quota system would immediately occur as the removal of men students would leave places for women. The major public objection to Japanese American students would be removed so that it may be presumed that a considerable number of universities now cleared but unwilling to accept students might change their policy. There would be a decreased need for the services of this Council, at least in its function as a student placement agency.

Should a considerable number of colleges and universities now unavailable to Japanese American students for military or other reasons be made available it would stimulate an immediate drift of students to large universities. Able and specialized students now in small colleges might be expected to transfer to large universities. The present saturation of small schools and colleges giving general courses would be lessened and many places would become available to students who now and in the immediate future are blocked from entering. It would provide for future high school graduating classes who would find openings rather than closed quotas. It would probably result in an increased burden of work, largely in arranging transfers, on the part of this Council, probably culminating at the date of the opening of the second semester or winter term and then dropping off rapidly.

Should the War Relocation Projects, now housing the loyal Japanese Americans segregated by the current process, be discontinued, it seems likely that there would be little justification of continuing this Council. Project psychology could hardly exist for long away from the project, and state schools would be open to relocated and resident students. While not very likely such an action on the part of the War Relocation Authority is not beyond the realm of possibility in view of the need for manpower, the very considerable expense of operating the projects, and the removal of need for military discrimination against people who have been investigated and found to be loyal.

I think, then, that there are two possible courses open to us as a Council. We may continue to operate at approximately the same level and on our present budget (approximately \$4,500 per month). This would be on the assumption that the services of this Council other than placement, such as improving student morale, justifies the expense. The present per capita cost of placement (\$32.02) would of course rise rapidly to a point probably not justifiable. Funds on hand and pledged for the operating expenses of the Council would maintain this budget until the end of January. If work were to continue beyond that date, even at a reduced level, it would be necessary to seek additional funds.

We might, on the other hand, adopt the policy of gradually reducing the extent of our service and of reducing the budget, so that with the funds now available it would be possible to continue necessary placement and guidance services until March 1, 1944, at which time students entering for the second semester of the current academic year would be placed and it would be possible to discontinue the Council altogether. This would be on the assumption that the primary function of the Council as an emergency organization had been fulfilled and that it was undesirable to make the agency a permanent one. There are at present available, either on hand or pledged, funds to the extent of \$22,870.01 (on hand \$14,270.01; pledged by foundations \$4500.00; pledged by church groups \$4,100).



A suggested budget might be:

September	\$4,500.00
October	4,000.00
November	2,000.00
December	2,000.00
January	2,000.00
February	2,000.00

This would leave \$6,370.01 which might be used for outstanding bills at the time of discontinuing the Council, and for scholarships.

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NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL  
Report of the Field Director  
delivered at the Council Meeting, September 29, 1943

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It is not easy to condense into a brief report the impressions gained in a summer's tour of the Relocation Projects. The most important impression with which I returned is the feeling that evacuee psychology is now jelling into a fixed pattern, a pattern of resisting relocation, of thinking up reasons for staying put.

Among the students, this resistance to relocation is evidenced by the fact that the kids did not come to see me of their own initiative. I had to think up ways and means of reaching them with the help of various Project people. These were students who, if it had not been for evacuation, would have been eager to come and listen to a person who wanted to tell them how to go about getting to college.

Why were the students not eager to come to see me? There are a great many reasons, the most important of which is the discouraging counsel that many of them receive from their families and Project-high-school teachers. The families are often very positive about discouraging their children from going on with their higher education. For a wide variety of reasons, they do not want their children to leave the Projects, even to go to college. A number of the high school teachers, although they give lip-service to student relocation, feel very strongly that Japanese-Americans should not go on to college. When a person visits a project for just a day or so, he can easily fail to realize that he is seeing only the people who are sympathetic to the cause of the Japanese. If he stays a week or more on a Project, he will discover that there are many people, even among the high school personnel, who are not sympathetic to the Japanese, and who are specifically hostile to the idea of Japanese Americans getting a college education. Some of this hostility is born of race prejudice, particularly among the teachers who are attracted to the projects by the relatively high salaries paid by the Federal Government. Some of this hostility is born of an attitude which the teachers describe to you as realism. They will tell you that it is a mistake for a Japanese American to think in terms of a college education since he is destined to be only a manual laborer anyway. They point out that if he goes to college and gets "high falutin'" ideas about what he can do in life, it will only lead to unhappiness and disillusionment when he finds that the fields for which he is trained are not open to him.

What with evacuee psychology resisting relocation and the attitude of families and teachers not sympathetic to the idea of boys and girls going to college, it is easy to see why an outside agency such as ours has a large task to stimulate these boys and girls. In fact, the Student Relocation Council has had two jobs to do during this past year and a half. Not only has it had to provide the machinery for relocation into colleges and universities, but it has also had to renew the students' faith in the American people and thus make the students want to relocate enough to break with their families and resist the advice of their teachers.

Only an outside group of people, people who are known to have no axe to grind, who are not connected with the Government, who are not just another social service agency, but who come to the students as their friends and advisors, can do the task which remains to be done-- that of stimulating the on-coming generation of high school graduates on the Projects to take their lives in their hands and go forth to college. In each of the Relocation Projects the Student Relocation Council theoretically works through a Student Relocation Counselor who is an appointee of the War Relocation Authority. In theory these individuals should do the job of stimulating the students to want to go on with their education. Unfortunately, they are all very busy people. On two of the



projects they are the heads of the adult education program; in another two they are the high school Vocational Counselors. On one project it is the Superintendent of Education; on another it is a social welfare worker; on another, the wife of a Methodist minister; on another, a high school teacher; and at the tenth Project the Counselor is a pathetically overworked Leave Officer.

To sum up, I would say that for the students whose college education was interrupted by the evacuation, the Student Relocation Council has done its job and has done it well. Remaining in the centers, however, are the oncoming generation of high school graduates who will need outside help in combating the influence of family and teachers if they are to leave the Projects, get a college education, and make their contribution to America.

THOMAS R. BODINE



**REPORT OF THE NATIONAL JAPANESE-AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL**  
On Scholarship Allocations from July, 1942 to January, 31, 1945

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<u>Source of Aid</u>	<u>Students Aided</u>	<u>Students Aided Second Year</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
Protestant Episcopal Church	50	9	\$ 15,710.00
American Friends Service Comm.	8	--	1,122.00
J. M. Atherton Trust & Friend Peace Committee	5	2	800.00
Baptist Church	97	54	33,403.21
Brethren Service Committee	2	--	300.00
Catholic Church	20	5	10,016.00
Columbia Foundation	7	1	2,000.00
Congregational Church	54	10	13,429.65
Disciples of Christ Church	11	1	1,785.00
Evangelical & Reformed Church	36	15	12,218.31
Free Methodist Church	11	--	2,200.00
United Lutheran Church	6	1	1,375.00
Methodist Church	103	13	13,570.72
Presbyterian Church	128	39	35,302.75
United Brethren in Christ Church	4	--	325.00
World Student Service Fund	216	20	35,320.63
Private Donations Fund	83	10	12,781.14
Church of the Crossroads Loan Fund	10	--	1,125.00
GRAND TOTAL	851	180	\$192,784.41

Total Number of Students Who Have Received Aid: 741 (This figure does not correspond with the total number of "Students Aided" by each group listed above, which is 1031. This is explained by the fact that some students have received aid from two or three different groups.) Average Grant for One Year: \$186.98

Commitments From Supporting Groups for Operating Expenses of the Council in 1945

<u>Contributor</u>	<u>Monthly Commitment</u>
Baptist Home Mission Society	\$ 150 (for the full year)
Brethren Service Committee	25 (possibly for the full year)
Catholic Church	50 (definitely for the first 6 mos. probably for remainder of year)
Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church	100 (for the first 6 mos. Possibly for remainder of year)
United Christian Missionary Society of the Disciples of Christ	50 (for the full year)
National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church	66 (for the full year)
Board of National Missions of the Evangelical & Reformed Church	17 (for the full year)
American Friends Service Committee	250 (for the full year)
Board of Education of the United Lutheran Church	8 (for the full year)
Board of Home Missions, Methodist Church	(no word)
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church	150 (for the 1st 6 mos. Probably for remainder of year)
Unitarian Service Committee	25 (for the 1st 4 mos. Probably for remainder of year)
Young Men's Christian Association	150 (for the full year)
Young Women's Christian Association	150 (for the full year)
Monthly Commitments	\$1,191
Yearly Commitments	\$ 1,191
	\$14,292



Please show Mrs. Turner that Resettlement  
Questionnaire -

Toru Matsumoto  
Randquist