

Copy

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

20 South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Telephone
RITTENHOUSE 9372

May 1, 1942

Joseph Conard
Y.W.C.A.
University of California
Allston Way and Union Street
Berkeley, California

Dear Joseph Conard:

Like yours of the twenty-seventh to me this letter is merely a progress report which describes no final status.

We are in the stage where it seems we are making no progress here, but we are working on the basic phases of the problem in areas where it seems impossible to get rapid movement. We are concerned first, with getting a sound relationship with the Federal Government people who in the last analysis can make or break the project. Secondly, we are trying to find out what the chances are of getting adequate funds. President Bevis of Ohio State and President Coffey of the University of Minnesota are we think quite right in their attitudes as expressed in the letters of which copies you have forwarded to us. Clarence Pickett has had several interviews with Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Alexander (Mr. Alexander has been appointed Mr. Eisenhower's representative in the matter of the Japanese students). We know that Mr. Eisenhower is very sympathetic with our views but is not willing to come out in the open with a statement until certain points are cleared up. If we could get this statement it would assist us on the financial side, and conversely if we had the financial side in better shape Mr. Eisenhower would be in a better position to make his statement. You can see that it is sort of 'hen--egg' relationship.

I am interested to learn from a letter from Dr. Mendenhall that the Baptist Church has appropriated \$40,000 for this work and that the Methodist Church has also taken

*activities of
A. F. S. C. com.
relation with
Eisenhower
appropriation
by Baptists*

Joseph Conard

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some action. While the hope is otherwise, doubtless the money is for use by Baptist or at least for transferring students to Baptist colleges.

All of this is very much in line with your general sentiments in your letter of April 27 telling of the confusing situation now existing. The picture we have closely resembles that of the hero in the theme of the college freshman which hero "rushed from the house, jumped on his horse and rushed in every direction". I don't see that we can do anything about this until we have succeeded in getting Eisenhower to make his statement and have non-partisan funds available to work with. When such a foundation is forthcoming we may possibly be able to take the lead in the effort to bring something like order out of chaos. It would appear from the general atmosphere now present that the Service Committee is likely to be called upon to be the central agency involved.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

C. Reed Cary

CRC:LBT

Conard

*John
Grinnell*

2031 Baker Street
San Francisco, California
May 2, 1942

Angela

Uncle Henry & Aunt Laetitia
1310 Elm Street
Grinnell, Iowa

Dear Uncle Henry & Aunt Laetitia:

We are delighted to report that the Government has now given its permit for Barbara Takahashi and Bill Kiyasu to travel from the Coast to Grinnell, Iowa any time between now and May 6. Immediately when I knew this, I dictated a letter to another secretary, but since she hasn't yet gotten it finished, I am sending this instead.

We cannot tell you how much we appreciate what you and Grinnell have done to help these students. We have had many good offers from the Middle West, but none equaling Grinnell's, with board, room and tuition for two students. I know that both of you are to a very important extent responsible for this wonderful record made by Grinnell.

It is my understanding that Grinnell would like to take additional Japanese-American students, but I have no idea how much aid may be available. It is our hope to be able soon to make a list of recommendations to you, among which you can choose persons of adequate qualifications including money needs. Dr. Nollen has written Vere Loper indicating that there are other board and room possibilities. Could you let Dr. Nollen know of the progress of the Kiyasu, Takahashi cases.

I am enclosing information about another applicant highly recommended by Southern California. This girl has already started college work, but was able to do very little indeed before evacuation. She should probably start as a freshman at Grinnell, but there remains the problem of justifying her release by giving possibility of immediate study.

We all wonder by what ingenious device you were able to offer Barbara and Bill immediate class opportunities. That did the trick for us here, but it would help to know just what arrangements you have made in this case and what similar arrangements may be made in other cases. Would there be a summer session or would it perhaps be found otherwise to have special summer work for orienting Japanese-American students to Grinnell in the Middle West?

Shall I continue to write to you about cases in the future or would President Stevens feel in any way offended by not writing directly to him. Naturally, I know you people and it would be easier to correspond with you, but I want to do the right thing, and also I do not want to overcrowd your full time.

As soon as you can come to a decision about Akiko Hosoi, I should like to have an airmail letter similar to that which you gave for Barbara and Bill. You certainly did write an excellent letter in these cases. There would be three changes in subsequent instances. (1) It would be best in the future to write a separate letter for each individual since it would make it easier. (2) Letters should be

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addressed from this time on to Lieutenant Colonel William A. Boekel, Wartime Civilian Control, Whitcomb Hotel, San Francisco. The envelope containing this letter, however, should be addressed to me at 2031 Baker Street, San Francisco.

(3) In the future you will not be able to meet all expenses and hence it would help best to have a statement that the total cost that you estimate needs including board, room, tuition and incidentals would amount to a total of about \$_____, and that toward this amount Grinnell College is able to assure through a scholarship or work \$_____, leaving \$_____ to be paid by the student. We can then secure evidence that the student is or is not able to meet this residual demand.

In most cases students will be consuming capital, and hence the amount of money they state they have would really need to last them throughout college if there is any way to make this possible. On the other hand, I would do the best I could at this point and not worry too much about the future if it is not clear. One year of assured expenses is the only absolute requirement. In general the family of these people will not be in a position to earn additional money. My opinion is that in the light of the above recommendation, you should decide what seems to be right when indicating to me the amounts, as I have suggested above. You will then enable us to let the student decide whether or not he can actually accept the arrangements proposed.

We tremendously appreciate what Grinnell has done, and we know that Grinnell Student Body will benefit by the coming of these selected students. We should also hope that we could find enough students who would be paying at least part of their way. This aid, on Grinnell's part, may be a benefit to the college from the standpoint of a fuller paid enrollment as well as from a standpoint of student body quality.

Now a note regarding these people who will come to you. You will well realize how much help they will need in becoming adjusted. Many of them, including particularly Bill Kiyasu, have heard frightening rumors of racial prejudice in the Midwest, and will perhaps show undue nervousness because of the great uncertainties they face. Many will be worried about their families, and many, if not all, will be coming for the first time far from home without any clear knowledge as to when they can rejoin their people. I think it will help if each can have a really intimate Counselor to whom they can pour out all their troubles if and when they have problems in which they wish help. Also we will have to see to it that these people quickly find real friends. It will mean a great deal to be met at the train on arrival, but the job that might be forgotten is that of continued association and friendship on a equal basis rather than simply that of helping a stranger upon arrival. My guess is this will take care of itself because the youngsters will naturally be loved but still I think some of us should keep in mind the problem.

Bill Kiyasu is quite anxious to justify the scholarship, and I have noticed a certain tendency to take courses in which he is able enough to maintain grades which will not disappoint Grinnell College. It is easy to misunderstand one who thinks of courses in terms of grades, and I therefore described this problem so that you can help Bill to take the work that is right for him and not to worry too much about consequences. Bill is not a rapid or flashy student and I do not know how quickly he will become acquainted with his fellow classmates. Most of all he needs self-confidence, and good friends can help him at this point. I am sure he

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will be well liked by all who know him.

May I say confidentially that his father is now in South Dakota having been picked up by the F.B.I. quite a while ago. In our opinion, there is no justifiable reason for his continued detention, and he will probably be released. I mention this for two reasons. (1) It may help you understand Bill's own problem to know this. (2) If Bill can know that you know it, and you only, it may enable him to feel the freedom with you that he must feel with someone. The fact that his father is being held does not cast a slightest shadow in the minds of competent people here on the Coast because the basis of detention is, in many cases, some act or acts which raise questions, but which in no way imply wrong attitudes. Contributions, for instance to certain types of Japanese welfare needs, may be well but will serve as sufficient cause for detention. Since people in the Midwest are not aware of these facts, it would seem to me quite unfortunate for knowledge of Bill's father's situation to get beyond one or two people. You will be able to use your judgment at this point as time passes.

Bill would like very much indeed to see his father sometime, and you can talk together over the possibility or wisdom of this.

Under separate cover, I shall send a questionnaire which we are giving to various out-of-bounds colleges. I shall not enclose a letter with it, but would very much appreciate your filling it out and returning it to me.

Many, many thanks for your very great generosity. Do let us know when the youngsters arrive and how they get on.

With much love,

JOSEPH W. CONARD

JWG/bm
Encs.

- P. S. Bill Kiyasu is planning to leave on Tuesday evening at 8:00 P.M., and should arrive at Grinnell at 4:00 A.M., Friday.
- P. S. I find that some of the Army men are sensitive about the word "release". In the future it would be better simply to ask permission for the student to travel from his home to Grinnell. It is interesting to find how sensitive the Army is to implication that what has happened should be described as "protective custody".
- P. S. There is just as much cause for haste in this (Akiko Hosoi) as in subsequent ones until notice to the contrary. Evacuation may come at any instance and we have no assurance concerning release after that takes place.

J. C.

Berkeley, California
May 2, 1942

*Accepted
by C. colleges*

Dear Co-worker,

This letter may overlap or partially duplicate correspondence previously received. If it does, we would much prefer that to your not being reached at all concerning our problem.

We find ourselves as Campus Religious Workers at the coastal University of California in the midst of the Japanese student evacuation. We know many of the individuals affected, and feel deep, personal concern for them. But our hands are tied at the critical point of opening the doors of colleges to which they might go. You are in a position, however, to be of tremendous help in this central problem.

Therefore, we combine to ask if you could assemble your Campus Religious Workers and find the best ways or means of rendering the following "first aid":

1. Prepare the way for their coming to you. Shape public opinion in their favor and create a spirit of welcome. Arrange for groups to meet them and keep a continuous fellowship with them.
2. Help them to solve their housing problem in advance of their arrival by sounding out possible lodging places and homes that would let them board there or might permit them to work for board and room.
3. Help them to solve the employment problem in the same way.
4. Look into the possibility of scholarships, given perhaps by Christian individuals or groups. Possibly your youth groups might budget an amount that could go toward a scholarship for some deserving student.

We are planning to canvass our area on this scholarship angle, but the other points are beyond our reach. We would very much appreciate hearing from you after your Campus Religious Workers have met and considered these points.

Sincerely and gratefully,

Walter Armantage

Walter Armantage, Chairman
Campus Religious Workers at
the University of California
including Baptist
Congregational
Methodist
Presbyterian
Episcopal
Y.W.C.A.
Y.M.C.A.

✓
Loyalty

May 2, 1942

Mr. Lincoln Kanai
1530 Buchanan Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

Your letter of March 24, 1942, and the attached memorandum, dated March 29, 1942, have been brought to my attention by the Attorney General. I wish to thank you for your very thorough presentation of the position of our Japanese residents on the West Coast. It may interest you to know that almost every point that you raise has been considered and discussed in the formation of the present policies.

Without going into a detailed discussion of the merits of any particular phase of the situation, I would like to suggest that basically the establishment of the military areas on the West Coast was a defense measure. (The loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the persons affected by subsequent regulations has not been seriously questioned by informed persons.) As evidence of this, there were no restrictions as to what part of the country evacuees might go before the final date. The President of the United States and the Attorney General have stated that there shall be no employment discrimination against aliens, including Japanese, during the war period. A most important consideration on the part of the Army which is not only responsible for present defense tasks but for future security has been the deterrent effect which the evacuation order of itself would have upon future plans of our enemies for raids or invasion.

The various agencies of the Government who have handled the movement are aware of the hardship involved in most individual cases. They have appreciated the spirit with which almost all of those affected have taken the opportunity to aid the all out war effort of our country by their cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Ennis
Director, Alien Enemy Control Unit

*Money should be raised
not by the coast
but from an
national basis*

Duplicate

2031 Baker Street
San Francisco, California
May 2, 1942

Miss Eleanor French
National Inter-Collegiate Christian Council
600 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Dear Miss French:

Thank you for your good letters and for all the helpful work you are doing in our behalf. Two or three days ago I dictated a long letter to you, but my secretarial worries are still with me, and it has never been typed. Please know we think of you much more often than we write! Really we have tremendously appreciated your understanding of our rush, and of our consequent inability to keep you informed anywhere nearly as fully as we should. We do feel that we have accomplished a great deal in this first month of our existence, and I believe that by the time I am expected to stop the work on May 31, the machine will be running quite well indeed. We have interviewed hosts of students, and in many cases have enabled them to secure a permit to enter colleges in the Midwest. Our organization is now quite complete here on the Coast, and I shall try soon to send you a list of major activities to date, as well as plans for the immediate future. However, in order to get this letter off quickly, I am going to confine it to a major problem raised in your last letter to me.

I am discussing this first because there seems to be a difference of thinking between the East and West, and it seems to me most important that we get together on this question. We agree so completely on everything but this one problem that I just hate to confine an entire letter to a point of difference, but since that is the matter that needs attention, I shall deal with it now. We have assumed from the start that this office was to serve as an administrative agency and not as a money-raising organization. Since I have personally spent considerable time in the last few years on raising money, I want to make it very clear that we are not simply trying to put on other shoulders a difficult or unpleasant part of the work. We all stand ready to take whatever share we should in the national task presented by evacuation, and the conclusions I give below are quite honestly drawn in an effort to think of this nationally, not locally. These conclusions were first developed by the central committee meeting in Northern California. I should have written you immediately, but it was much better to wait until we can clear with our Southern workers. Yesterday, Harry Kingman, Leila Anderson, Marian Reith, Bill Davis and I spent sometime going over these problems. We were quite united with the judgment originally reached by our Northern California Committee, and we wish to give here some of our reasons for feeling that it would be a very serious mistake for our office to take the responsibility of financing either the student scholarships or our own administrative budget.

1. The problem of Japanese student evacuation is a national problem, not a West Coast problem. It would be just as logical to say that the Middle West should finance the project because students are going there, as to say that the Far West should finance it because students are leaving here. Certainly neither of these views is valid. It is our understanding that the WSSF was created because of a conviction that each of us has a responsibility toward students in distress wherever they may be. The number of Japanese people forced to assume the position of refugees within the

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the past two months is greater than the entire group of German-Jewish refugees that have entered the United States since Hitler first came to power. Both the size and importance of this problem would be underestimated if we should regard it as anything less than a national problem to be nationally financed.

2. If it should be decided that the West Coast must play a proportionately larger part in the program of evacuation than other areas play, it will have serious on the entire principal of the WSSF. If we are to carry this load, we should have to earmark all western funds for this purpose, and thus, we would become seriously provincial, not dealing as we must, with the problems of students in other parts of the world. It was the opinion of those of us who met together yesterday, that the only way in which the west coast should carry this load would be to follow the seriously unfortunate procedure of earmarking our funds for this purpose.
3. We have assumed from the beginning that our responsibility would be administrative, and we believe this is a wise assumption. Because of the early start in this work on the West Coast, because of our proximity to the source of difficulty, and also because we are easily accessible to Government officials, it seems to us that we should continue for the present with the kind of work we have been doing. This is much more than a full time job for one person and his office secretary. Marian Reith is taking tremendous responsibilities in Southern California, and her problem is made all the more difficult by Dick Mills having to go to Cascade Locks. Dean O'Brien is taking responsibility in the Pacific Northwest where he is aided by Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Willits. I am using, as is Marian Reith, a large amount of voluntary help. With all this we are still seriously behind in work on even the administrative functions which seem to our Committee essential tasks. We are seldom home from the office before midnight, and often it is much later. There is literally no possibility of our assuming a major financial responsibility unless we either increase our staff, and hence our budget materially, or else leave undone essential administrative work. The latter one is really not possible if this work is to go forward at all. The former would be possible if it seemed wise to increase our budget enough to get additional workers. But we think this would be distinctly unwise for many reasons, including the other statements given here, for our conviction is that the financial responsibility should be at national headquarters.
4. Marian Reith tells me that the question of financial responsibility for Japanese refugees was raised as early as Christmas time and that Billy Rowland sent a wire to Washington stating that we should continue as in the past to raise West Coast WSSF money on the entire world program including that of Japanese evacuees. This was done and the Christian Associations here have given all their energies to raising money for the world budget. The assumption has been that we in turn should receive funds from national headquarters to meet whatever needs of evacuees seemed to justify our aid.
5. School is almost out in most places here. It is entirely out at the University of California. The WSSF drive has just been completed within the past month in this area. It is the opinion of the committee that an effort to raise additional funds with a new drive now would seriously jeopardize future drives of the WSSF. Just as the Community Chest efforts

Miss Eleanor French

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break down when individual members of the Chest carry on individual drives among the same group, so the WSSF will break down if we come around after the large drive trying to make additional campaigns for projects, such as these, which were listed among those justifying gifts to the WSSF in the first place.

F. I am sorry this letter has seemed so negative, and I do want to say that we feel ourselves in complete accord with every other point you mention. We are deeply grateful for the support and help you have given without which we could not possibly have started this program at all. We certainly do not wish to have closed minds on this matter, and if you feel our arguments are not valid, we will certainly welcome your frank replies to them. I shall be writing you soon about other matter.

Cordially,

JOSEPH W. CONARD

JWC/bm

*Quality of
1 student
loyalty of 1*

duplicate

Student Relocation Committee
Union Street at Allston Way
Berkeley, California
May 4, 1942

Dr. George Probst
University Radio Office
850 East 58th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Probst:

At the suggestion of Assistant Dean Robert O'Brien of the University of Washington I am sending you herewith and subsequently some material related to the West Coast evacuation of Japanese and Japanese-Americans. It is hoped that this may be helpful in preparation of the Round Table Program for Sunday, May 10.

Regarding successful transfers of students to other colleges it is now a bit difficult to speak because these transfers have all been so recent. I shall gather what information I can and send it to you later. Since this will require return mail from other colleges it may not arrive in time, but I shall do my best.

We can speak for the high quality of those who have transferred with the aid of this office, and Mr. O'Brien has probably informed you already about students from the Pacific Northwest. Grinnell College offered two full-expense scholarships, and is receiving this week a pre-medical student with a 2.7 average at the University of California and a high school graduate from one of the largest Los Angeles High Schools who has received nothing but A since entering high school. Both have excellent character references and are well liked by all who know them. Ohio University is receiving a student in Economics with a 2.6 average, also a person of good personality and many friends.

Of the 154 applications for transfer from colleges in the Bay Region (San Francisco) on which I now have statistics, the following preliminary report may be of interest: 11 have an average better than 2.75, of which two are seniors with a straight A average wishing to continue with graduate work. Twelve more have grade points of 2.5 to 2.74, and 46 have averages between 2 and 2.49. Only one in the entire group is below C, and the above figures will show that about 45 % have an average of B or better.

Just as with the rest of us, the quality of Japanese-American students varies from the standpoint of scholarship and from the standpoint of personality, but this minority group has contributed an amazingly large number of leaders to campus life in every phase of activity. There is no question whatever in my own mind but that the Colleges which receive the better Japanese-American students will be much richer for having done so.

It is in my judgement highly significant that the administrators of our Western Colleges, who best know the Japanese-American students, have shown a united and enthusiastic concern to make possible the continued education of this group. If the record had been questionable these College leaders would have been the first to recognize that fact and to warn mid-western colleges. Actually one finds enthusiastic and simultaneous effort in every sector of the Coast to

do all possible for our Japanese-American students. The Northwest College Personnel Association, embracing the colleges of Oregon, Washington and Idaho immediately set up a committee to aid evacuated students. The Western College Association, embracing primarily California and with leadership both in the North and the South, sent prompt inquiry to virtually all the colleges in the country attempting to find where students might go. The University of California has gone to great lengths in an effort to develop means for the continued education of evacuees.

A letter from President Aurelia Henry Reinhardt about her experience with Japanese and Japanese-American students at Mills College is both significant and typical. She says in part: "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... 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."

The above paragraphs attempt to deal with the quality and worth of the Japanese student group. The next question has to do with the loyalty of these people. This presents a problem which is exceedingly difficult to measure objectively or positively, just as it would be difficult to measure the loyalty of the people of Chicago or any other large group. Some statements from sources of reliability would be more significant than any appraisal of my own, and I shall give some quotations here.

The Congressional Committee appointed to study the problem of evacuation under the chairmanship of Representative John Tolan states, after study along the entire coast, "We cannot doubt, and everyone is agreed, that the majority of Japanese citizens and aliens are loyal to this country.... 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."

The Berkeley Gazette of March 12, 1942 reviews some of the conclusions reached by Blake Clark of the University of Hawaii, who has just published a book entitled "Remember Pearl Harbor." Quotations include the following: "Japanese have proved loyal to the United States since the first bomb fell on Pearl Harbor. Not only the Nisei, American born of Japanese parentage, but their alien-born elders who cannot become American citizens have stuck with the colors of their adopted land... Of all the 425,000 people in Hawaii, only 273, and by no means all of them Japanese, have been detained as suspicious characters. Japanese members of the University of Hawaii faculty immediately put themselves at the service of the F.B.I. when Pearl Harbor was bombed. Japanese surgeons treated the wounds of American soldiers and sailors while Japanese bombs were still bursting about them. Japanese who offered their blood outnumbered all other racial groups combined."

For some time after December 7 stories were common here about the way the Japanese blocked the roads of Hawaii with their cars, cut arrows in their fields pointing to air ports, and carried on other large-scale, organized acts of sabotage. All of us met people just back from Hawaii who knew a friend who had a friend just back from Hawaii who knew that this was true. Congressman Tolan wired to the chief of Police in Honolulu asking for confirmation. The Police reply and every other official statement proves the complete falsehood of the above-described rumors. I quote here the official reply from Honolulu: "Pursuant to the request of Delegate King, I wish to advise you there were no acts of sabotage reported to the Police Department in the City and County of Honolulu December 7th, nor have there been any acts of sabotage reported to the Police Department since that date. The Police Department had charge of traffic on the Pearl Harbor Road from Pearl Harbor to Honolulu shortly after the bombing started, with several officers on duty there. There was no deliberate blocking of traffic during December 7th or following that date by unauthorized persons."

In the issue of TIME for March 30, 1942, an interesting letter appears from a girl of Chinese descent, resident of Honolulu: "... We, Americans all, study, work and play with Japanese high school boys here in the Islands, and, I am sure, are in a position to know them perhaps a little better than others. They show their feelings, in speech and in deed, and they're behind the U.S.A. to a man."

I have closely watched the policies of Japanese-American leaders here since December 7th. There has been a deliberate and concerted effort on their parts to develop in their people an understanding attitude toward the problems of evacuation. Many of them surely felt in their hearts, as did many Caucasians, that this policy was unjust. But they have unitedly followed the policy of accepting our Government's decision graciously and co-operated with it at all possible points. They have tirelessly worked against the development of resentment among their people and have preached that America will return to them their equal rights when the war is over. A quotation from ~~the~~ one of the letters of the Japanese American Citizens League will illustrate:

"In the first place, our primary consideration as good Americans is the total war effort... We have been asked to evacuate from the Pacific Coast as a military measure designed to strengthen national defense. We will cooperate in the war effort.

"Secondly, as a national organization and as individuals we have pledged our whole-hearted cooperation to the President, without qualification or reservations, in the winning of the war. We will not violate our pledge..."

It should be pointed out that the above letter was one of the regular letters to J.A.C.L. leaders from national headquarters and was part of the educational program which they are carrying on.

One could go on at length with quotations like those above. A complete picture is difficult to secure without full access to F.B.I. files. Just as sabotage has not been reported in Hawaii, so none has been reported here. Undoubtedly there are among the Japanese group persons with sympathies ranging all the way from 100 % American to 100 % Japanese. In my own work I have not yet met any ~~in~~ whom I regard as being in the latter category. One person seemed

somewhat embittered by the entire evacuation requirements, but there was no indication as to what effect this had toward his general attitude toward our country. All of the others I have met have shown a kindly attitude in their predicament, and though many feel the evacuation policy to be a denial of the democracy for which we fight, they still recognize the vast advantage of our American system over that of Axis states.

One other question remains. How essential is it that evacuated students be permitted to continue their study. Again, instead of giving my own judgments I should like to quote from leading educators. President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford writes:

"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 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 generation."

President Robert Gordon Sproul writes:

"It is essential to the welfare of the nation that these leaders be given every opportunity to complete their preparation... 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."

This letter may not seem to you very objective, for it surely argues a case for the continuation of education for the Japanese and Japanese-American group. Certainly it is true that my conclusions are very clear. But I have not reached them without careful thoughts about the problems which stand in the way. Indeed it is my constant duty to meet and deal with those problems. But so far as I now know the conclusions I have reached are the united conclusions of educators throughout the length of the Pacific Coast.

We shall try to secure further information for you, but meanwhile there may yet be time for me to answer any questions I can which you may wish to direct to me.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph W. Conard
Executive Secretary
Student Relocation Committee

P.S. Pardon the shape of this letter. I am writing at night, and my typing would not get me a very good secretarial job!

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

dup.

Office of the Director

May 5, 1942

Mr. C. E. Pickett
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

*Enclosure
asked to take over*

Dear Mr. Pickett:

The American Friends Service Committee can make a significant contribution to the program of the War Relocation Authority.

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

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

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

I should like to have you not only bring together a committee to formulate a program but also to do the necessary follow-through work which will be necessary if this program is to be realized. Let me emphasize that the Federal Government for the protection of the students themselves and to reassure the public will make individual examinations and give individual certifications. This, however, is only half of the matter. It is equally necessary to see to it that difficulties would not develop in the new locations to which the students would go.

I handed to Mr. Morris the roughest sort of suggested press release. I am anxious that some announcement be made early this week so that the people on the Coast who are concerned about this problem will not be completely discouraged.

Sincerely yours,

M. S. Eisenhower
Director

COPY

Harry Kingman N.Y. May 6, 1942

*re sponsorship
a7sc*

INFORMED HERE THAT EISENHOWER ASKING PICKETT FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE HANDLE RELOCATION JAPANESE STUDENTS. NEED INFORMATION MONDAY REGARDING THIS SINCE YOUR ANSWER CLEARLY BEARS ON OUR MAINTENANCE COOPERATION OTHER GROUPS BOTH FOR CONARD'S SUPPORT AND RELOCATION PLANS. OUR JUDGMENT BETTER MAINTAIN PRESENT WIDELY COOPERATIVE BASIS THIS PROGRAM BOTH THERE AND HERE UNLESS UNIVERSITY CALIFORNIA PROPOSAL WITH GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION BECOMES PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE.

FRENCH ELLIOTT

May 6, 1942

Mr. Robert G. Sproul
President, University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear President Sproul:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of April 24 to the President.

The War Relocation Authority is anxious to help bring about the attendance of loyal American citizen Japanese at colleges and universities outside the prohibited military zone. Stimulated by the suggestions you have made to Congressman Toland and others, I have for some weeks been interviewing a large number of Members of Congress, university people, and others to determine just what approach to the whole problem would be most likely to succeed in the face of possible widespread public misunderstanding.

While the Federal Government must of course sanction whatever is done, I have become convinced that the major portion of the effort will have to be non-Federal. Consequently, I have asked Mr. Clarence E. Pickett of the American Friends Service Committee to ask you, President Wilbur, President Sieg, and a number of educators from areas of the country to which the American citizen Japanese might go to meet in the near future and formulate a program and a set of policies.

The problem, it seems to me, breaks into four parts: (1) Considerable educational and other preparatory work must be done at each college or university to which the students may go so as to assure an attitude conducive to the welfare of the Japanese students. (2) President ~~Vys~~ Dykstra, President Morley, and others have indicated their belief that many students who cannot pay tuition and other expenses themselves can be provided opportunities to earn such expenses. Others believe that foundation funds might be obtained. (3) Students need to

be carefully selected and certified. This is for their protection as much as anything else. Many American citizen Japanese have told me they would wish such certification. The government, of course, will have to do the certifying. (4) I think the War Relocation Authority may be permitted to pay the cost of transportation for students who cannot pay their own, just as it is providing transportation for evacuees generally.

The American Friends Service Committee is meeting today and I am hopeful it will agree to do the necessary administrative work after the committee of interested educators has drawn the outlines of a program.

May I say that the decision to make this effort as much a private one as possible was arrived at only after many detailed consultations which convinced me that any attempt by WRA to handle the program as a Federal undertaking, possibly with Federal subsidies involved, would be defeated in the face of misunderstanding and near-hostility.

This university program is far more significant than is implied by the number of persons directly affected. It involves more than the current and future status of these young people in American life. If we can succeed in what we are setting out to do here, it may signal the beginning of a new public attitude and the breaking down of restraints. Immediately it will be encouraging to all evacuees loyal to this country who until now have experienced only a restraining hand.

All American citizen Japanese are indebted to you for insistently keeping after this matter. They will expect you to take a leading part in whatever is done and I shall be eternally grateful to you.

Sincerely yours,

M. S. Eisenhower

Director

COPY

May 7, 1942

Mr. A. R. Elliott and
Miss Eleanor French
600 Lexington Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

*Continued copy
under FSC*

Dear Miss French and Mr. Elliott:

Thank you for your wire addressed to Harry Kingman concerning the possibility that the American Friends Service Committee taking responsibility for student relocation.

We discussed this question at our committee meeting last night, and it was decided that we could express no opinion without further information about the function of the Service Committee and about the possibility of securing the alternative proposed by Dr. Sproul.

It was the suggestion of my committee that I therefore write the Service Committee asking for full details and raising a number of specific questions. That letter has gone air mail special delivery, with request for similar reply. It is hoped that we will thus have an answer in time to confer again on or before Sunday nite, wiring you our opinion for your Monday meeting.

I may say briefly that our committee is disturbed to have the government do anything which removes from itself the responsibility of making possible the continued education of college age Nisei. We do not see how private agencies can possibly finance the job as it must be done. Also my committee feels that the continued activity of the many groups now working on student relocation, - including your committee and ours, - is indispensable.

On the other hand, if the Federal Government is determined not to take responsibility for College students, we believe it will wish to give

that responsibility to some specific, established organization. We should hope that it might be possible to retain both the work and the leadership of groups now acting on this problem in conjunction with the Service Committee in case the government is willing to give them ultimate responsibility. This is one of the questions we have raised in our letter to them. Until we hear from them we cannot express a definite judgment, but this brief statement of last night's thinking may be of some help to you. Please comment freely,

Sincerely yours,

C
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P
Y

May 7, 1942

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

Dear Reed Cary:

The exciting news came last night in a wire that the Service Committee was being asked by Eisenhower to take charge of student relocation. That wire also requested the attitude of our committee toward such an action, and there was in the question an implication that perhaps the Government had not actually made the offer to the service Committee, but was only considering it. A letter from Harold Chance says parenthetically that the offer has been made, but we rather assume they would have written at once if this were now definite. And so we are now much in the air to know the real facts.

Thee can well imagine my own delight at having this important work placed in the hands of a group like ours. The advice of my committee has been specifically requested for a meeting in New York next Monday, and my committee raised several questions on which they would like to have immediate answers in order to intelligently reply to New York. If thee could send thy reply air mail special both to my office at Union Street and Allston Way, Berkeley, and to my home at 2031 Baker Street, San Francisco, then we could probably wire our reply to New York in time for their meeting. Incidentally, mail has been addressed to me from AFSC for "3021 Baker" and hence returned to Philadelphia. Please note the address is 2031 Baker.

First, my committee is worried at the thought of the Government placing student responsibility in any private agency's hands, because we feel that the funds necessary to make transfer to inland colleges possible is just not available from less than government sources. Multiply a possible 2,000 students by a probable \$500 average annual need, and we see need for a pretty large sum of money. It is probable that extension work in the camps would be just as costly if not more so. We are therefore considerably worried at the thought of the government giving up the responsibility for the college group.

I think I have already expressed to thee my own fear that a plan like that proposed by Dr. Sproul had no chance of being accepted in so far as it would provide full scholarships for all students. Yet I feel substantial government help is essential, and my committee would not like to see any arrangement which might in any way reduce the responsibility which government should take in financing this need. We should like to know quite fully, if we may, just what the situation is at this point, and what bearing the Service Committee's offer might have on it.

I may say that I suggested to the committee that the AFSC's taking responsibility might provide more money, since the government might help more through that method than it could afford to do directly. In short, our committee is not implying the feeling that this proposal will in fact reduce the chance of government help, but it does want to know the facts.

A second question arises concerning the relation of work now being carried forward to the work which might be done under the new proposal. My own committee has full and unanimous confidence in the Service Committee, but it is anxious not to lose any of the momentum which has been developed by the many groups already working on this problem. We wonder what plans the Service Committee has developed for its work. Would it conduct the entire program itself, or would it just serve as the co-ordinating agency for general oversight and for responsibility to government? How would you expect a committee to function which is set up as is ours here on the coast, or such as our advisory group in the East?

I know my committee would be emphatic in saying that we have no ambitions for our own institutional immortality. If the job can be done by someone else, we have no ambition to continue work. If part of it can be done by others and if we can take a particular and small share in the task, that is also fine. But we are interested in knowing how we do fit into the new picture. And all of us are

anxious to retain for the work the good-will and work of the many groups now interested in this project.

Any details thee can give will help us greatly. And now I have said all I have been asked to say for my committee. Next I would like to speak personally and only for myself. To me it was a great joy to hear of this offer to the Service Committee. I feel that we can now be assured of democratic administration, equal treatment of all worthy applicants without reference to religion, etc. All we could wish in motivation is available in this proposal. Personally, it is a great job to find myself back in the Service Committee program! I never considered myself out of it, but I find that some do refer to me as having been "formerly" with the Service Committee.

There are, however, several important questions which seem to me essential for very careful consideration. Indeed I am so much concerned that I almost feel I should ask to come East at once and discuss them together. If I did this, I could go by way of Seattle, where I could discuss these questions with the Committee of Colleges there enroute. On the other hand, I recognize that I may be making too much of little, and I know how expensive a trip East would be. My central concern is that we do nothing to gain the jealousy or ill-will of other groups. I feel that our pre-eminent capacity for the kind of work we have done abroad is so well proved that none object to our programs there. On the other hand, I find there are quite a number of people who question the logic of our doing a college student job and who may feel that other groups are more experienced in the college and student field. Certainly there are other groups which have far wider programs in relation to students. The colleges themselves may feel that we have pushed in where they should themselves be in charge.

My conclusion is not that we should therefore reject this wonderful opportunity, but rather that we should so start it that all feel equal with us in it. Their cooperation is absolutely essential, and their experience is needed. There is no shadow of question in my mind but that we shall want to proceed on fully

Mr. Cary - May 7, 1942 - page four

cooperative lines, but I think it possible that others may not know this early enough unless we are most careful.

Regarding the suggestion of a trip East, I have no recommendation. It is a thought which has occurred to me, and I know there would be value in it, but do not know whether there is sufficient value to justify the cost. Furthermore, I should have to secure consent of my committee before coming, since I am pretty busy here. I am convinced that if the AFSC does take over this work there should be an early conference either here or there.

Cordially,

att. of colleges
duplicate
May 8, 1942

Miss Frances Helen Mains
National Student Secretary, Y.W.C.A.
5470 Woodlawn Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My Dear Miss Mains:

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd. I shall try to answer it as fully as possible.

First of all, I must report with sadness that Dick Mills has had to leave us via the Draft Board!

I agree with you that shifting student bodies make it difficult for us to regard students as "contact" persons on college campuses. The list you sent us will be most helpful and I realize that you will not be able to get personal comments on more than a limited number of those you suggested. However, we are getting many letters, as you will, from college people who wish to help, and it will certainly help us if you could list the names of these people in the various colleges who wish to help.

The letter you enclosed from Ohio is typical of a great many and we have called to the attention of the presidents of Eastern and Mid-Western colleges the need for an over-all plan for student relocation. There are two or three comments which might be made at this point:

First, The FBI has indicated that it could not tackle the problem of investigating the 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry who are being evacuated. It is my own opinion that suspicious individuals among these students are being sufficiently taken care of by the FBI that there is no need for anything of this sort. Most responsible persons with whom I have talked think that we should assume that a student permit to leave evacuation zones is sufficient to justify confidence in the student traveling at least until and unless there is reason to raise question. My committee believes that it is essential that we proceed on this basis.

Second, I am sure that interpretation in receiving communities will be necessary even if and when a government plan is provided, but I heartily agree with you that the greatest stumbling block will be overcome when the government takes the action you suggest.

The enclosed outline indicates some of our immediate needs so far as Eastern workers are concerned.

Again I want to thank you for your help and interest in this very great problem. Please let me know if we may be of help to you.

Sincerely,

jc:ej/ac

Joseph Conard, Secretary

COPY

WESTERN AREA PROTESTANT CHURCH COMMISSION
FOR WARTIME JAPANESE SERVICE

May 14, 1942

Dr. Joseph W. Conard
Y.W.C.A.
Union Street and Allston Way
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Conard:

Our Executive Committee yesterday read your letter and we were much interested to hear the fact that the Relocation authorities have asked the Friends' Service Committee to assume responsibility for the relocation of students of Japanese ancestry. I had also heard from our Dr. Fay Campbell that Dr. Pickett had asked him to serve on the Committee.

I interpret this to mean that the Friends are calling for denominational cooperation. As I understand it, your West Coast committee will have to be reorganized under the Friends' Service Committee. When that takes place may I suggest that you include a representative of our Commission who is a representative of the denominations in your committee. I have received more information through Dr. Campbell concerning the attitude of more of our denominational colleges regarding the acceptance of Japanese students. At some convenient time I would like to share this with you.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Gordon K. Chapman

*Coop.
with
Comm.*

C
O
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Y

May 7, 1942

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

Dear Reed Cary:

*ASC taking over
does the release
govt. relations under
new circumstances
with old groups?*

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Mr. Cary - May 7, 1942 - page four

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Cordially,

Conard

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FOR WARTIME JAPANESE SERVICE

May 14, 1942

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Y.W.C.A.
Union Street and Allston Way
Berkeley, California

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Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Gordon K. Chapman

7
May 15, 1942

Mrs. Marian Reith
Y.W.C.A.
715 South Hope Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Marian:

I am enclosing a letter just written to Reed Cary and Clarence Pickett. It tells a bit of what has happened since you left. Briefly this is what we did:

(1) As Harry Kingman and I talked together we wondered whether the A.F.S.C. might in fact have favored a proposal to the Government that the responsibility be shifted to the larger group. It is possible that they would not want to be responsible to Government unless they had full control (responsibility without power is embarrassing), and they might therefore have felt the change wise. In such a case the wire we phrased together would have been unfortunate. We therefore decided to call Clarence by phone. We tried at 9:30 p.m., but lines were all tied up for two hours ahead. We tried at 4:30 a.m. (i.e. I did), the last time for night rate, but Clarence was out of town. We tried at 8:30 a.m. and got Clarence.

(2) Clarence said this: He felt it would be very dangerous to re-approach the government. Miss Ellis of YWCA felt the same way. The New York group was ~~being~~ moving in the direction of conferring with the AFSC instead of conferring with Eisenhower. If we felt our proposed wire expressed our feelings, then it might be helpful for us to send it. ~~Clarence~~ Actually the Service Committee had not been given the responsibility of relocation by the Government, but rather Clarence had himself been asked to organize a committee for this. Nothing prevents him from organizing one which gives appropriate power and opportunity of service to all groups in the SRC. There will be a meeting in Chicago on May 29 to which Clarence would be glad to have me come.

(3) I sent the following wire to Eleanor French:

ON BASIS SPECIFIC EXPERIENCE OUR COMMITTEE STRONGLY OPPOSES REOPENING WITH EISENHOWER ORGANIZATIONAL PLANS STUDENT RESETTLEMENT. WE FEAR THIS WILL IRRITATE GOVERNMENT AND JEOPARDIZE ENTIRE PROGRAM. IF ANY DECISION REQUIRES ACTION BEFORE MAY 25 REITH CAN ARRIVE NEW YORK MORNING MAY 20. IN THIS CASE OR IF EISENHOWER APPOINTMENT UNAVOIDABLE MONDAY INFORM REITH.

KINGMAN ANDERSON REITH

(4) You have probably received a wire from French since that. Leila got one at 5 p.m. dated 3 p.m. stating that the Eisenhower appointment has been indefinitely postponed, with an appointment with Clarence Rickett replacing it.

(5) My gang is still working on envelopes, but they are doing a good job of checking, and the envelopes ought to be ready for mailing tomorrow, if the stuff is ready. I only wish I could get some good help folding etc. tomorrow night, but I ought to be somewhere else myself, and I am supposed sometime to make up a speech for Monday.

(6) My release was approved in all important points (only minor changes made) by Dorothy Thomas and Dean Hoyt as well as Leila Anderson and Harry Kingman. Your map release is being mimeographed now with virtually no changes. I think it will look quite well. The first page of the release in which we praised the A.F.S.C. is being re-stenciled in such a way that I think it will please all parties. We hope to run most of these tomorrow, and the decks are pretty clear for doing so. The only question is how many can be mimeographed in a single day, folded and mailed. We shall probably send many of these first class to reach schools sooner despite the additional cost.

I see no need for going East now in the light of the changed situation in New York, but your presence there is essential. You certainly are sent from Heaven on this whole affair. I hope they all realize this in New York.

Roland will feel justly disappointed in our not having sent more material and earlier to the Y's across the country. Without differing at all about the need of this, I hope you can show him that we have really done all possible in the time we have had, and have followed the committee's judgement about the order of immediacy. I feel very badly about my inadequacy in informing New York and in getting educational material out, but I don't know how I could have done otherwise with my staff as it was.

Now it is growing late and I am getting sleepy and I must get to other letters. Blessings on you, with best wishes for a grand trip on which I wish I could join you!

Cordially,

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*relations with
FSC;*

*forms being
used by FSC*

May 15, 1942

Eleanor French
600 Lexington Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Eleanor:

Every time I think of you and the others there at national headquarters I feel like blushing or something worse because I have treated you so badly and you have treated me so well. I have not answered more than about half of your letters, and I have not done nearly all the important things you have wisely urged me to do. All I can say is that my limitation is the length of the day, not a willingness to follow your suggestions. I have almost never had even a minute for correspondence before 7 p.m. My day is just packed full of urgent, immediate jobs that crowd in upon me. There is no need to bore you with details, but I do want you to know that I have tried to do the many things that have been left undone. The fact is that I have had to write all of my own letters except when I could get a Japanese girl to take dictation, partly because a good secretary cannot be had for love nor money, and partly because I have tried to get along with one girl and she never has time to even consider taking letters. I have gotten home from the office before midnight only two or three times in six weeks, and those were Sundays. All of this isn't intended to be a sob story, but I do feel apologetic.

We have now mimeographed a release for distribution to Eastern Secretaries for the third time. It has been changed each time by changing circumstances and regulations before it could be sent. Now I feel that we do have some fairly good material together, but it is almost too late for campus work. We have gotten a lot of good work done through material supplied to each of many groups working nationally, including the religious workers, the church groups, the F.O.R. (through Caleb Foote, primarily), etc. But the circularization of college workers just hasn't gotten done until now. I may say that aside from lack of office help one difficulty at this point has been the collection of lists. We got some excellent lists promptly, but many came only in the past week, and some are not here yet.

Now I am going to thumb through your letters of the past month and see what questions I have not answered.

Material now prepared for conference and campus activity includes the following bulletins:

(1) A statement of the present plans for students' continuation of college work, indication of student desires, and most important of all, ways by which persons in the Middle-west and East can work to make continued study possible.

(2) An informal sheet about the facts and figures and history of evacuation, very briefly stated, together with a map showing how much territory has been evacuated, etc.

(3) A discussion of reasons for our conviction that a way must and can be found for continued study of this group. This includes a discussion of the significance of the college age group, comments on the scholastic and personal qualities of the Japanese-American group, a statement about the meaning in terms of democracy, etc., and quotations on the loyalty of the Japanese-American group.

We have started work on another series of releases, but I will tell you about them later.

At your suggestion we drew up a budget some time ago, but it should have been changed occasionally since it is largely guess-work. I will give it to you for what it is worth:

Budget for three months:

Executive Secretary	\$645.	(@ \$215.)
Office Secretary	450.	(one @ \$115, plus help)
(Much more than this has been needed, but I didn't have the heart to spend more. Work should lighten up soon after May 31)		
Mimeographing and envelopes for same	150.	
Postage (mass mailing)	100.	
Postage (other)	60.	
Telephone & Telegraph	50.	
(This bill will greatly exceed this, I am afraid)		
Stationery	15.	
Rent	30.	(@ \$10 per month)
Travel	100.	
(This excludes Woody's & O'Brien's trip down here before April 1, which alone totaled more than \$100.)		
This is really very inadequate to do the right job.		
Miscellaneous	100.	
	<u>\$1700.</u>	(or \$566.66 per month)

We may be able to save enough on some items to make up extra costs on others. Our feeling is that emergency needs at the start are so very great that we are justified in exceeding the budget some there and making this up in the times of less intensive need during the summer.

Really I don't know how to state the scholarship needs of Nisei students. If you reach up in the air and draw down a figure, it will be as reliable as the most careful estimate I could make. It is my expectation that we could use all the money we could possibly secure on worthy students, and we might be wise in determining the goal of our efforts by an estimate of maximum attainable rather than trying to write down a figure of the need. When we have had time to catch our breath, I feel we might be able to look over questionnaires and find something, but we wouldn't find a lot. The enclosed tabulation of 257 questionnaires shows something of the financial need, but it doesn't show at the same time the quality of students needing this help.

As other correspondence will probably show, I am fully in accord with your suggestion that I should not travel to your summer conferences, but that your own staff and others we can secure do this work, thus avoiding additional travel costs. As you know, Marian Reith is working on the problem of representation at summer conferences. We do feel that persons who have actually known the Japanese-Americans will be able to do a more convincing job than others, but such can presumably be found. Furthermore, I don't see myself getting away for such a jaunt at the rate work accumulates in here!

Incidentally, however, this realizes the question of the meeting in Chicago on May 29. It would seem to me that I perhaps ought to be there. This seems to me a crucial conference. If you do not feel our budget should stand the cost, it may be that I could ask the Service Committee to help, but I have no reason to assume that they would do so. The rub is that I probably ought to fly, because I am going to be very badly crowded at both ends. We can see how our budget is getting on by that time, but meanwhile I should welcome your judgment. You might talk this over with Marian Reith when she is East. I really do feel pretty strongly the importance of being there.

The most important question of your letter dated May 12 really demands much more knowledge than we have before our judgment would be well rounded. As I stated in my last letter, I wrote to the American Friends Service Committee at my committee's request in order to secure information on which we could make a telegraphic suggestion of our views to your committee for last Monday. The replies from the Service Committee were slow in coming, for an air mail special deliver letter dated May 7 did not reach me until late the 11th. This meant that I could not wire you at all as I had hoped to do.

Marian Reith, Leila Anderson and Harry Kingman framed a wire to you yesterday which was to be sent last night. None of us felt that we knew enough to make suggestions about who should have responsibility under the government for the relocation of students, but there were two or three points at which all felt united: (1) We felt that whatever group has nominal responsibility, the program should be administered by a group democratic enough to really represent the groups included among those in New York supporting the Student Relocation Committee. (2) We felt that such an arrangement could be worked out with the American Friends Service Committee, and that it would be very dangerous to re-open the problem with the federal government, which might very likely turn then to other groups entirely. Some of these would be far less likely to consider our views than would the American Friends Service Committee. (3) Our Central Committee (northern California names listed on letter-head) felt that we could not possibly consider taking upon ourselves the responsibility which has been

offered to the Service Committee. The problem is far more vast than one that we could handle. This does not mean we felt that your committee in New York could not handle it. That question was not raised. When we met, of course, we did not have your letter reporting your Monday meeting, and hence we were not considering all the problems you have raised there.

It is certainly generous and humble of you to think of yourselves as only advisory to us. I know that we originally suggested that sort of relation, but that was entirely because we were thinking of west coast problems on which we might not have time to get authority from you in time for action. On these larger problems we surely feel that your voices are more important than our own. You notice with what emphasis we express ourselves at times, but we don't ever assume that what we say should be law and your judgments advice only!

Actually I am more thankful than I can say that Marian can meet with you this next week. I feel that we will agree completely on all these problems when we get common knowledge. The difficulty is that we each have different information, and letters will not be adequate to fully clear our information.

Now I must stop. It is about mid-night, and I am 1 1/2 hours from home. But I do want to comment briefly on a few of the forms we have made out and are using:

- (1) We are securing information on conferences where we might do some educating, as indicated on green (blue?) sheet.
- (2) We are securing information on colleges in the out-of-bounds area, as indicated on the College questionnaire. As you will see by the out-dated release we have also asked our contacts to do work related to this questionnaire.
- (3) We are filling all data on students by three systems in order to respond quickly when persons offer help (a) to students of a certain denomination, (b) to students in certain fields such as medicine or engineering, or in colleges where these fields are strong, and (c) to students on general scholastic standing. Cards are inclosed indicating the various files.
- (4) We are sending reference questionnaires to all persons listed by students as references.
- (5) We are still distributing questionnaires to students who inquire.

Now I really must stop. Most cordially, and with constant thanks for all you are doing in New York and elsewhere to help us,

Joseph Conrad.

COPY

May 15, 1942

AIRMAIL

Miss Eleanor French
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Eleanor:

A letter to amplify the telegram which we wrote yesterday afternoon in Berkeley in conference between Leila Anderson, Margaret Campbell, Joe Conard and myself which was later to be checked with Harry Kingman. I don't know that our telegram was able to convey to you the consternation which we on the West Coast committee felt upon receiving your letter to Joe Conard yesterday afternoon giving a description of your meeting in New York on Monday. Our Central Committee had met the night before and had unanimously agreed that we were relieved and heartened by the definite assignment of relocating students to the American Friends Service Committee. In our estimation, the freeing of college students from the Assembly and Resettlement Centers has been hanging by a shoestring. Public opinion is such that any publicity given to this now might very easily close the doors to college students for the duration. Mr. Eisenhower asked and assigned this to the Friends Service Committee and permitting it to be released in the newspaper seems to give the green light to the college students which is so imperative if they are to be interned and completely denied the opportunities for higher education.

All too easy, it seemed to us, would be the reversal of this decision on Mr. Eisenhower's part and the following of the easier way which would be to treat college students as all of the rest of the group. We in the West, have had experience with this happening in connection with the Japanese evacuation. Without going into detail, The Council of

*advertising to
Y group wanting
to reopen with
Eleanor French
re
NSC appointment*

Churches and the different religious groups are not permitted in the camps basically, we feel, because of wrangling and disagreement about how such location was to be granted. In our minds, it is as through this representative Student Relocation Committee, or any other representative committee, on which the YWCA and church groups function should become upset because one group with a very inclusive background, such as the YWCA, were chosen to be the direct agent of the Government. Some of the church groups, I do not doubt, would feel that technically the Y.W.C.A. had not played the game and that the federated plan had broken down.

When you see the problem to be as consuming as this one it seems to me that the kind of behavior that is necessary would be for all the federated groups to say, "We are delighted to have YWCA take over this responsibility and we know that they will find places for our good intention and effort in the process which is set up." We have the same feeling about the Friends Service Committee. Whatever the justification for it, the United States Government has said to them that you are in our minds the organization to whom we would assign responsibility. Our problem then, in our minds, becomes that of working out with the Friends Service Committee the role which the Student Relocation Committee and the Western College Association plays in cooperation with them. But in any way to upset the assignment by Mr. Eisenhower to the Friends Service Committee of the relocation of students would be tremendously dangerous, we feel, and might very easily jeopardize the future of the 2500 college students.

Leila Anderson shares this opinion very definitely, in fact, was the articulate person in the group. A conference today with Elizabeth

Lam who is on the Southern California Section of the Relocation Committee raised the question of whether she should wire you because as she sees it both from relationship to the Western College Association and the Student Relocation Committee, the matter should not be brought up with Mr. Eisenhower but should be worked through with the different groups interested in this. A conference with Dr. Mendenhall this morning throws a further light on the situation in that he received a letter from Reed Cary telling him of a meeting in Chicago on May 29. It is at this point that I feel we should work. As this committee meeting is set up, to which Mr. Eisenhower is coming, it seems to me that we can work with the Friends Service Committee and the Western College Association or any other group in seeing how the Student Relocation Committee and other interested parties can best work through the situation.

I have a reservation on the plane for Tuesday night which will give me Wednesday and Thursday in New York and Philadelphia and I feel with the material and experience which I would bring out of the West Coast Committee and working with you and the group in New York that it will straighten itself out. It will mean my taking the train to Cleveland and back to New York but it would seem from our correspondence and telegrams of the last two days that this matter cannot wait until May 25th. Our telegram to you also indicated that if an appointment with Mr. Eisenhower had already been determined upon and did go through on Monday, you were to let me know and I would definitely make every sacrifice to be there. It would entail a great deal of sacrifice for me to leave on Sunday. I have an appointment with the Direction of Recreation at the Santa Anita Assembly Center on Monday and feel that the hours spent there in direct contact with the problem will be most valuable

prior to an eastern trip. Also have entre to the Pomona Assembly Center for that afternoon. A conference with Mr. Englund, the Recreation Director at Santa Anita today, leads me to feel more than ever that the relocation of college students is imperative unless this large group of influential leaders are to be disillusioned and completely frustrated. He said that it was this group, out at Santa Anita, out of the 19,000 for whom he had the greatest concern. A conference with Mr. Nash, director of all work at the Manzanar resettlement camp, indicated the same thing.

Knowing the restraint which public opinion places upon the Government for any humanitarian handling of the Japanese situation, we feel how delicate is our hold upon the actual resettling of students in other colleges. To have this pegged down definitely means more than we can say. It seems to us that nothing in the way of organizational relationship is important enough to reopen the question and jeopardize this in any fashion. We certainly think that the Student Relocation Committee, having done as good a job in correlation as it has, will be used by the Friends Service Committee in a very creative way and that there will be a coordinated relationship in all of the groups. I think the difference in action this week between New York city and the Central Committee in Berkeley is perhaps due to the different geographical relationships. We on the Coast including those working in the Assembly camps have found it so difficult to get Governmental decisions on procedures and there have been so many decisions completely reversed because of the uprising of public opinion that we would hate to think for a moment of jeopardizing one decision related to college students by any reopening of the case.

Unless I hear that you have an appointment with Mr. Eisenhower on Monday, the 18th, or that you feel this matter has been so completely settled that a conference with you can wait until May 25th, you may expect me on the TWA Plane Wednesday morning, May 20th. In addition to the much needed conferences in New York and Philadelphia, I now plan to go to the Middle Atlantic, Hollister and Estes Park conference, getting home by June 3rd. Think I will feel like Eleanor French before the trip is over.

Sometimes the Pacific Coast seems a long, long way from Headquarters and I think all things considered that two committees functioning as far apart as we have, we have done an amazing job in our thinking and correlating of our work. Will you wire me if Roland could be in Cleveland on May 21st and if by any chance you could be there. If that were true, it would save me a trip to New York which I would presumably have to take over again the next week in order to cover the Middle Atlantic conference and do one or two other things which probably could not get done in the two days time I was there. I am sorry to disturb you at your home address, but wanted you to get this early enough to wire me on Sunday. If you think any of the alternatives are better than my arriving in New York on Wednesday morning. I have reservations on two planes and cannot keep them too long.

With every good wish to you and looking forward to a real visit on many important matters, I am,

As always

Mrs. Marian Brown Reith
National Student Secretary
Asilomar Region

C.
O
P
Y

May 16, 1942

Mr. Roland Elliott
National Student Y.M.C.A.
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Roland Elliott:

I am inclosing a copy of my letter to Eleanor French dated May 15. This was really written to both of you.

When this reaches you you will perhaps have already received the first three of our releases. These have gone to all the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. lists we have and also to the lists given us by various denominational groups. The major field workers for the N. I. C. C. have received small supplies of this material or will receive it soon. We shall welcome any suggestions from you regarding additional persons who ought to be on our mailing list, and also regarding ways in which our literature can be improved in future preparations.

I am profoundly sorry that this material has not gotten out sooner to college groups for I am well aware of its urgency. All I can say is that we have not failed to recognize the importance of this but have been compelled to leave undone much that is essential because days are too short. I earnestly hope that this and subsequently prepared material will be helpful in the important work of summer conferences. I shall always welcome your suggestions and I hope that my crowded days will give time to follow them better in the future than I have done in the past.

Within the past week we have all done a great deal of thinking concerning the organization of future work with student relocation. I have written several times to the A.F.S.C. indicating the importance which I feel should be given to the place of the organizations in New York which have joined in support of the Student Relocation Committee. I believe that the A.F.S.C. is endeavoring to give us good representation in future planning.

In a recent letter to Harry Kingman you indicate certain concern about the part which should be played by the Student Relocation Committee in relation to Government

*SRC - ultimate
purpose + probably
future position
in new set up under
XSC*

May 16, 1942

and in relation to the entire program of student relocation. I am exceedingly glad you raised these questions because my committee has perhaps too blandly assumed that we did not have the resources to justify even dreaming of asking for major responsibility under the Federal Government for student relocation. As indicated in all our early statements, we assumed that probably a much more powerful group would be set up for this purpose and that our task was to meet the kind of needs which such an institutional machine would not be able to meet. My committee is still very strongly convinced that it would have been a serious mistake for us on the Coast to even consider accepting the major responsibility under Government for student relocation.

Marian Reith can tell you in much better detail than any letter could do what some of the considerations are in our coming to this position. She will indicate to you that one of our major difficulties has arisen from the fact that there are certain college groups of great prestige and power on the Coast which would much rather relegate this responsibility to themselves and which would vigorously denounce any government thought of including in its plans an organization which represented the religious and other private agencies which are included in our group. To have approached the Government without the support of these college administrations would have been quite dangerous and to gain that support for a program which we might administer would have been impossible.

In the light of this it seemed to us that our most urgent need was to so conduct ourselves as to win the confidence and trust of those college administrations which tend to discount all private and religious groups. Any pretense at gaining major power from government would have reacted in the opposite direction. My committee still feels -- and I agree with it -- that at this point we have chosen the best course, given the circumstances.

May I say now, however, that eastern developments and the questions you have yourself raised make me wonder whether we may not now appropriately think in terms of

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larger responsibility for our group. I have come increasingly to the feeling that a wise plan might be to have Clarence Pickett call the committee which he sets up "Student Relocation Committee" and build his committee, partly at least, by an enlargement of our group. The only point at which I now see need for such enlargement in the East would be the inclusion of more people from college administrations. On the West Coast I would see need for scarcely any change at all except in Southern California, where officers of the Western College Association should be included and possibly in Northern California, where some of the college representation might be changed.

It seems to me that a suggestion like this has several advantages. First is the fact that the individuals who have worked hardest and first on the problem of student relocation (namely, those in our New York group supporting the Student Relocation Committee) would tend to assume a position of considerable importance in the new set-up. Secondly, this would retain in a position of importance the representatives of those religiously motivated groups which will have the kind of zeal we need -- whereas an alternative approach to the problem might give undue influence to organizations of college administrations whose prestige may be great but whose zeal might be limited. Thirdly, the Student Relocation Committee has become known quite widely and any change of organization now might cause considerable confusion. Such a change would also cause us to lose much of the hard work which has been done to set up our organization on the West Coast.

If the proposal I am now suggesting should be followed then we should have to make a tremendous change in our own staff. Whether I should remain in the picture is an open question, but certainly the problem is so large that I should not continue to be the head executive. The task is tremendous and a far larger budget will have to be accepted. The office might be in New York or Chicago with one or more staff members coming from the West Coast where this problem is known. Until today my inclination has

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been to favor such a suggestion. At present, however, I am inclined to think there might be greater value in having the office in San Francisco with top-flight staff members brought from the East. My reason for inclining in this direction now is the fact that I see increasingly the need to conduct this work from the point where the problem is known and felt intimately. An instance was suggested by Margaret Williams who felt that we would need constantly to send the individual stories of students wishing relocation. This can be done only here. The drive and enthusiasm is inevitably greater here where the problem has its roots and where the students involved are personally known and loved.

All I have said above should be listed very distinctly as "thinking out loud." It should not be taken too seriously and it in no sense represents the thinking of anyone but myself and one or two with whom I have talked informally. Perhaps I will feel quite differently myself within a few days, but I should welcome your comments on these ideas.

Cordially,

JC:T

Joseph Conard

RHOADS, ESTHER

May 21, 1942

*not
usable*

C. Reed Cary
Tom Bodine
Joseph Conard

Dear Friends:

Last week a number of different districts were evacuated, so that it was impossible for us to help with all of them. Friends were active, together with eleven other churches in providing a breakfast for the 1800 people who left Pasadena. Coffee, fruit and buttered sweet rolls were served to all these people as they waited in the train yards for the long train to start on its journey to Tulare. One of the most appreciated services we can render is taxiing people and their baggage to the starting point. All of us in the office who had cars were busy doing that.

It seems to mean a great deal to the Japanese to feel that there are Caucasians who are interested enough to get up and see them off. It is certainly a hard experience for families to break up their homes, sell or store their goods, and start off into a huge "internment" camp.

The past few days have been very warm and we try to imagine what it is to live in crowded conditions in barracks under the blazing sun.

I have visited three of the camps which all seem to be pretty much alike. Barracks are certainly not planned for family style living and the camp at Santa Anita race track has grown now so that we hear there are 21,000. Cooking in the rooms has been prohibited, making it almost impossible to arrange proper feeding for babies and old folks. There are three huge dining rooms, each serving three shifts of over 2,000 people. By the time this crowd gets in and out, it only leaves five or ten minutes for eating. The rations seem to have been very scanty but we all expect that this will be remedied as the administration gets better organized.

5/21/42

The camps at Pomona and Tulare ~~are~~^{are} much smaller. We took recreational material to Pomona where about 5,000 are housed and were very cordially received by the recreational director. We were able to talk to the Japanese librarian, a friend of Marydel Balderston, and to a number of other Nisei who were connected with the administration[✓].

The camp at Tulare is also small--about five thousand. It is on the main highway through the San Joaquin Valley just on the edge of town and is the least attractive of the three. Our nice Mr. Tajima, pastor of the Union Church here in Pasadena, is housed in a barrack made from a stock pen where formerly prize animals were kept during a fair. We were able there to talk to two young men, one of whom lived with Mr. Tajima before he went to camp. They were unable to find Mr. Tajima himself. He was not in his barrack, having apparently gone to visit in some friend's room. One feels real sympathy for the MP who stands hour after hour in the sun guarding people who apparently make no attempt whatever to get away. It must be a very depressing experience.

On Saturday and Sunday, Walter and Marydel Balderston, Alice Way and I spent two days trying to help with the work camp plans. We had a very interesting trip in the non-restricted area at the foot of the mountains. There is certainly a very real opportunity for work if we can find a suitable place to pitch tents, or a house that can be rented. We spent the night at Farmersville, this side of the Brethren work camp for migrants in that area. Next week someone will have to go again to work out final plans. John Way is in the East attending a meeting of camp directors and consequently someone else has to work on the plans for the camp.

Trudy King arrived this morning two hours late. Walter and Marydel met one train at 7:20 but did not find her until she telephoned two hours later, so we had to have our breakfast celebration without her.

5/21/42

Gurney and Elizabeth Binford stayed overnight with me following a meeting of the Japan-American Relations Committee at Whittier yesterday at which we welcomed Passmore Elkinton, Homer and Edna Morris. It is certainly grand having the Morrises. They came here for supper last night and we had a pleasant evening together. I was glad for the Binfords to have the opportunity of a leisurely talk with them as they are situated so far away from the rest of us they often miss visitors from the East.

The Boyle Heights district where the Frosythe Hostel is located is still not posted but we expect it any day. The Junior High School is several blocks away in an area which has been evacuated so the children of that age can no longer go to school. The people are pretty well packed up and have their business affairs attended to so that it will not be hard for them when the order finally comes.

I have moved within walking distance of the office. My new address is 463 No. Los Robles, Apartment 3, Pasadena, California

Sincerely,

Esther B. Rhoads.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Assistant Secretary of War
Washington, D. C.

May 21, 1942

Dear Mr. Pickett:

Mr. M. S. Eisenhower, Director of War Relocation Authority has sent me a copy of his letter of May 5th to you, regarding the working out of a program of University education for Japanese-American citizens who are now being evacuated from the Pacific Coast. He has suggested that you and your committee would find it helpful to receive from me an expression of approval of a properly conceived and carefully executed program in this respect.

Accordingly, I take pleasure in advising you that I am in complete sympathy with the suggestions made by Mr. Eisenhower in his letter to you of May 5th. Anything that can legitimately be done to compensate loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry for the dislocation to which they have been subjected by reason of military necessity, has our full approval. In particular, the suggestion for the establishment of a committee of distinguished educators to work out a program of university education in other parts of the country for Japanese-American citizens evacuated from the Pacific Coast meets with my hearty approval.

I am happy to know that this committee is being formed under your sponsorship and that of the American Friends Service Committee.

Sincerely yours,

John J. McGloy
Assistant Secretary of War

May 28, 1942

Mr. Hubert Brighton, Secretary
Board of Regents, Educational Institutions
Topeka, Kansas

Att. of govt.

*Continued
College Ed -
General*

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 23rd has been brought to my attention by the Attorney General. There is no policy or regulation of this Department which would prevent your Board of Regents from admitting American-born Japanese to schools in your state.

Dangerous aliens and American citizens guilty of subversive activities have been apprehended. The Japanese group on the West Coast which was evacuated from the military areas was permitted to move to any section outside the areas before a set date.

We have given similar advice to other educational institutions which have written to us on this subject.

Ennis

COPY

about 5/67
NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE CHRISTIAN COUNCIL

600 Lexington Ave. New York City

date 7
Mr. Joseph Conard
Student Relocation Committee
University of California
Union and Allston Way
Berkeley, California

Dear Mr. Conard:

Our National Advisory Committee on Student Relocation met this morning. As you will see from the minutes which will reach you within 3 or 4 days most of the time was spent on the question of what group should carry major responsibility for the relocation of students. The discussion was precipitated by the report from Mr. Cary that the American Friends Service Committee had been asked by Mr. Eisenhower to assume this responsibility.

The committee expressed genuine surprise that one of the cooperating groups should have gone as far ahead as it has in considering the assuming of such responsibility without consultation with the Student Relocation Committee of which it is a part. After considerable and very thorough discussion the following statement was voted as representing the unanimous opinion of the Advisory Committee:

"Mr. Reed Cary reported recent developments resulting from conversations between the American Friends Service Committee and the War Relocation Authority.

"After discussion it was unanimously agreed that a cooperative approach to the problem of Japanese relocation as originally agreed upon and followed to date should be re-established. Since this is jeopardized by the present proposal of the War Relocation Authority, we take immediate steps to reopen the question with the War Relocation Authority (in co-

operation with the American Friends Service Committee) with a view to re-establishing a coordinated plan which will guarantee the full co-operation of all agencies and groups in the field of higher education. (It is conceived as possible that as a part of this coordinated plan, certain organizations might be asked by the joint committee to carry executive responsibility in specific areas of activity.)

"In the meantime, all organizations originally sponsoring the Student Relocation Committee are expected to give it their full support financially and otherwise.

"It is the judgment of this committee that the only alternative to such a course is to dissolve the present committee and for those constituent organizations interested in doing so to define a new cooperative policy."

You will be interested to know that the following persons were present at the meeting:

Dr. Edgar Fisher	Institute of International Education
Wilmina Rowland	World Student Service Fund
Miss M. Frenyear	Fellowship of Reconciliation
Mr. Reed Cary	American Friends Service Committee
Miss Margo Brown	International Student Service
Miss Jetty Jean Lee	World Student Service Fund
Mr. A. R. Elliott	N.I.C.C.
Mr. John Swomley	F.O.R.
Miss Eleanor French	N.I.C.C.
Mr. Cyrus Pangborn	Interseminary Movement

It was also voted that one of our committee members, e.g., Mr. Elliott, Dr. Fisher, or myself, should seek with a representative from

the American Friends Service Committee, an appointment with Mr. Eisenhower immediately upon his return from the West which we understand will be next week. It is likely that the meeting will be held on Monday the 18th of May.

We shall very much appreciate the thinking of the West Coast Administrative Committee on this matter. We realize that we are acting in advisory capacity here but were unanimous in feeling that we should move at once in order to prevent the crystalization of a plan which does not seem to provide the necessary safeguards for genuine cooperative activity.

I am writing to Marian Reith to ask if there is a possibility of her coming a little earlier to the East and being one of the representatives at our appointment with Mr. Eisenhower.

More later but we did want you to have this word at the earliest possible moment so that we may be able to get word back from you in plenty of time.

Cordially.

/s/ Eleanor French

Executive Secretary