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NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN  
STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL  
1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

November 2, 1942

Howard K. Beale,  
Western Student Relocation Council,  
1830 Sutter Street,  
San Francisco, California.

Dear Howard:

It is a matter of real regret that I can't be in San Francisco this morning so that we could talk out face to face some of the problems that have arisen. I blame myself for a lack of judgment in not following my first hunch--that of insisting that we spend two or three days together going over policies and procedures before you left Philadelphia.

The role of the Eastern Office is open to re-evaluation, particularly in view of your strong feeling on the matter. However, closing it is a purely academic question, I fear. Clarence Pickett and Reed Cary, when explored on the subject, said definitely that it would mean the withdrawal of the A.F.S.C. support. As you know, they have been our sole financial support since September and we have had to borrow \$5,000.00 from them to keep going. Philadelphia is also near the important church boards and the Governmental officials in Washington.

Yet without the financial consideration, I still do not share your unhappiness regarding the A.F.S.C. desire to keeping everything centered in the Service Committee. Our stationery bears evidence of the A.F.S.C. desire to be one of a number of supporting groups. Clarence Pickett, Reed Cary, Elmore Jackson, Marnie Schaffler, Giles Zimmerman, Homer Morris, and a score of others in the Committee have been of inestimable value to our work and are carrying on unselfishly and in the fullest cooperation.

I am completely cognizant of the dangers to Student Relocation of the control being in the hands of anyone denomination or clique or faction. Take the matter of support of the war effort, for example. The majority of our clientele (Executive Committee, financial supporters, colleges, and the Nisei themselves) are actively supporting the war effort and yet the personnel on our staff is predominately pacifist. I can't see any way it can be otherwise, as the CO group offers the largest reservoir of available ability. There are hundreds of other Americans vitally interested in student relocation and the democratic way of life, but their time has already been committed to war services or production for the war. Therefore, it falls upon the Pacifist group to carry a large share of the leadership in our work. Incidentally, as you know, Dillon Myer has requested the release of the men you asked for the San Francisco Office. The hesitancy of the W.R.A. was due to the Army complaints registered in John McCloy's office regarding C.O. and F.O.R. tactics. I am hoping that our experience with Baer and Marter will prove happy and that we may be given other men on detached service.

This morning I interviewed Margot Schuetze of 26 Portsmouth Terrace, Rochester, New York, a naturalized (German) citizen, forty years of age, and an employee of the Eastman Company in Rochester, New York, where she trains secretarial help. I judge her to be not only a skilled stenographer but a person of real executive ability. She is unhappy at Eastman Company, as their war work is not in keeping with her pacifist convictions. I did not discuss salary with her, as that decision for the West Coast Office has been delegated to you. She is very much interested in student relocation and would probably come for something less than the going market wages in San Francisco.

We are enclosing a check for \$1,000.00 to be used toward your November first expenses. I hope that we will, have the treasury replenished as a result of

Clarence Pickett's and John Nason's trip to New York. One check signer not here-- check goes out Tuesday airmail.

John Provinse clarified by telephone several points of interest to all of us:

(1.) Temple University has been definitely approved after having accidentally appeared on our list as approved before it was.

(2.) In consultation with Dillon Myer we are working out an approach to the Navy problem. Walter Eells, and Guy Snavelly have volunteered their assistance in providing Navy contacts in clearing some more of the colleges and universities. John Provinse does not want to cut across those already working on our behalf, providing they can get results. I feel that he is right in this position.

(3.) The W.R.A. people have been held up themselves on travel priorities, John Provinse tells me. The same problem exists regarding typewriters.

(4.) Prospects of convincing the American Legion in Indianapolis of support of our program are not too bright, in view of the fact that Robert Redfield spent three unsuccessful hours with Legion officials in Chicago on the Elmhurst College affair. Nevertheless, I agree with you that we must use every possible avenue.

(5.) The Nisei boys at Athens, Ohio, who were scheduled for a lynching, talked to the miners themselves and the situation is much better.

With specific response to your letter of October 28th to me, Mary Megilligan tells me that she sent you 100 copies of the Statement on Program and Procedure and 10 or 12 copies of colleges questionnaires by second class mail as you suggested. We are today sending you an additional 25 copies of the college questionnaire under separate cover.

Regarding the University material we are very much in the same position as

the San Francisco office. We have been unable to find any secretarial help and Mary has been kept busy working often in the evenings trying to keep ahead of the correspondence relating to Governmental agencies (W.R.A., Naval Intelligence), money raising groups (WSSF and church boards), individual offers of housing and jobs, etc. However, as soon as time permits we will see that your office gets a complete set of the information, as it is essential.

I appreciate the urgency of my covering a lot of territory and have a notebook full of spots which I must visit. I would welcome further suggestions from you. The new Eastern executive will probably be appointed within the next 48 hours. The two candidates we have in mind have both had rich experience with church boards and other groups whom we can look to for financial and educational support. I shall wish to train the new person personally for two or three days before departing for the West.

Rose Kokubu will be used in our office upon arrival from the W.R.A. Camp and I will personally be glad when other Nisei can be used in our Program.

Anxious as I am to get into the field and start on the work which is long over-due, I want you to know that I am at your service and that of the other people in the San Francisco office and if I am needed there to assist in the reorganization, please do not fail to apprise me of that fact.

Cordially,

/s/ Bob

Robert W. O'Brien  
DIRECTOR

RWC'B:mem

P.S.

When I talked with John Provinse this morning I asked him when you could expect the two men on detached service. He replied that he was sending a copy of the memorandum over to Selective Service by messenger.

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
WASHINGTON

November 3, 1942

Mr. E. R. Fryer  
Regional Director  
War Relocation Authority  
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

Discussion has been had here with F.B.I. concerning the students cleared for college relocation by G-2 on the West Coast and concerning whom F.B.I. has disclosed some additional record on the double check conducted here. To date ten students have been reported back to us from the Washington office of F.B.I. and copies of the reports on each of them have been sent to you.

F.B.I. wants it understood that it does not approve or disapprove anyone - it is functioning wholly in a reporting capacity. Hence the responsibility rests with W.R.A. and the decision as to whether a student should be denied a permit or be asked to return after being released rests with us. Should any applicant whose name is submitted for checking be under investigation at the time of the check, W.R.A. will be informed of such investigation and it would normally be expected that such applicant would be held up pending outcome of the investigation, but even in such cases the F.B.I. will not specifically deny or request denial of the permit.

Of the ten students on which records have been reported by F.B.I. none is particularly disturbing since in most instances the report concerns the parent rather than the student. The greatest concern is one of public relations. Should it, for instance, become known to certain reactionary groups that Miss Iida's father is under surveillance as a

Japanese agent or that Jiro Kawata's father is interned as an enemy alien, such information would easily be used to discredit W.R.A. resettlement and the work of the Student Relocation Council. Such cases are, of course, inevitable, and we cannot expect to be free from criticism, but we will have to exercise every care ~~km~~ ~~hm~~ that we do not break faith with the War Department or jeopardize the re-relocation program which is at last functioning with some greater ease and orderliness.

The reports against the students do not warrant immediate action in requesting applicants who have already gone to schools to return to the centers. Neither does it seem advisable to deny permits to those who have not yet gone, so that clearance for these can go ahead as planned. In order to complete our records here, each report of a Washington F.B.I. record on any student previously cleared by G-2 on the Coast will be referred back to the project and to the Student Relocation Council for further recommendation in the case. After this additional report, decision will be made here as to whether the leave should be cancelled and the student requested to return to the project.

Copies of this letter are being sent to Mr. Smart and Mr. Whitaker for their information and guidance, and to Mr. Beale and Mr. O'Brien of the Student Relocation Council requesting their cooperation in this additional check-up work. Copies of this latter letter are enclosed for your files.

Sincerely,

Director

cc. Joseph H. Smart  
E. B. Whitaker  
Robert W. O'Brien  
Howard K. Beale

COPY

*Coll. att.  
Success of Nissen  
in college*

November 3, 1942

W. G. Leutner, President  
Western Reserve University  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Leutner:

Your letter of October 23 has come. We are very much disturbed over the situation which you describe at Western Reserve for we were not only banking on it as one of our good universities but we have already arranged a \$500 scholarship for one man who was to go there.

So far as the professional schools are concerned let's not press that for the moment. At present Miss Katherine Faville of the National Nursing Council for War Service and Miss Joy Stuart, who is in charge of health service of the War Relocation Authority, are both working jointly with us on a plan to try to open some of the nursing schools of the country to our students. We hope that Dr. E. D. Carlyle Thompson of the WRA is going to do the same thing with medical schools and the American Medical Association seems also interested. It seems best, therefore, to let these nursing and medical association people and the health experts in the War Relocation Authority approach the medical and nursing schools.

In regard to your regular university course, however, I do hope that your letter does not mean that you are closing your University to us. May I suggest that in spite of some misgivings in certain places, we have had universally happy experiences between our Japanese-American students and the rest of the student-body; and between our students and the community? Once our students have arrived, they are

charming, intelligent people thoroughly devoted to America. I think you need have no doubt about their being able to sell themselves to the other students and the community once they arrive. Recently at the University of Nebraska, which has taken sixty of them, a Chinese-American was at one of their parties and expressed to the director the belief that their minority group problem in America was the same problem as the Chinese minority group problem; and that he, therefore, a Chinese-American wanted them to have fine treatment. One of these Nisei students is president of the Junior Class at the University of Pennsylvania. Another whom we have just relocated, was immediately elected vice-president of his class.

We do hope, therefore, that if necessary you will prepare the way a little by having friendly group leaders to welcome any students who arrive as a good many of the colleges have done; and that you will not close your doors to us.

May I suggest that Francis Bacon, Rev. A. S. Gill of the Emmanuel Church and Dr. McNeal Poteat of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church are tremendously interested in these Japanese-American students. Would it be too much to suggest that you talk with them about being sure the community is friendly?

Yours cordially,

HOWARD K. BEALE  
West Coast Director

C O P Y

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Office of the President  
Berkeley, California

*WEC*  
November 4, 1942

Dr. Howard K. Beale, Executive Director  
West Coast Committee  
National Student Relocation Council  
1830 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Beale:

Will you kindly let me know whether the transcripts of the University of Southern California dental students have yet been received? It would be well to check particularly in the former list (i.e., the list of those originally sent me). (I cannot understand the failure of Dean Ford to send in transcripts if he has not done so, since his letter to me certainly implied that he would do it. I am going to write him again, but I wanted to make sure whether the transcripts had or had not come in.)

I sincerely trust things are going well. Have you heard from Dr. Nason since you wrote? I suspect that there has not been time for a reply to my letter.

With warm personal greetings, I am

Cordially,

Monroe E. Deutsch  
Vice-President and Provost

MED:KWH

November 5, 1942

Provost Monroe E. Deutsch  
Administrative Building  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

Dear Mr. Deutsch:

We helped Teiko Ishida get to Salt Lake City to the University of Utah, and we have been trying to help arrange for his mother to go to join him.

Now Teiko's brother George has also arrived and has entered the University of Utah. The brothers write that George Ishida has had difficulty and is losing a whole semester because Dean Boelter of the College of Engineering at the University of California has not replied to a petition that George filed last spring. The relevant paragraph is as follows:

"Meanwhile, if the action promised by Dean Boelter of the College of Engineering at U. C. on George's petition for partial credits for his sophomore (high) term had been taken, it might have been possible to register and enroll this quarter at the University of Utah. George has written numerous times to the Dean, but has received no word beyond his promise of June 30 that action would be taken some time in July to allow him partial credits. We shall appreciate it very much if you could take a few minutes of your busy time to inquire into this matter."

Teiko, we understand, is very important in the Japanese American Citizens League. It might help good relations, therefore, if we could help his brother out in this matter. This is a question that I do not want to raise with the University of California. I wonder if you could tactfully inquire and see what you could find and see whether anything could be done?

You will be interested to know that the District Attorney of Los Angeles County has written us twice peremptorily, demanding that we tell him by what

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WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

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Office of the Director

1231 Market Street

San Francisco, California

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November 6, 1942

Dr. Robert G. Sproul  
West Coast Chairman  
National Student Relocation Center  
University of California  
Berkeley, California

My dear Dr. Sproul:

This is in response to your letter of October 22, 1942, in which you discuss the application of the instructions issued by this office June 19, 1942, dealing with publicity on students relocation.

These instructions will control all activities of your committee so far as they relate to reports of the phases of committee activities in Army assembly centers. Any public report describing the results obtained in assembly centers should be released through the Information Division of Wartime Civil Control Administration.

All evacuees are now in relocation centers under the administrative control of the War Relocation Authority. Therefore your understanding is correct that no clearance with this Headquarters is required as to any public reporting relating exclusively to the relocation center phases of your endeavors. However, because of the continuing interest of this Headquarters in evacuee affairs so far as they reflect the conditions within Western Defense Command it is felt that public discussion of plans and accomplishments of your committee's work should be kept to a minimum. This felling is based on the possibility that unfavorable public reaction might develop.

May I express my appreciation to you for the very splendid cooperation shown by you and the members of your committee in its relations with the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) KARL R. BENDETSSEN  
Colonel, G.S.C.  
Directing

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P.O. Box 166  
Hoyt Bowne Hall  
Drew University  
Madison, New Jersey

November 7, 1942

Mr. Joseph Conard, Executive Secretary  
National Student Relocation Committee  
1830 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Conard,

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As it is, I am in attendance at Drew University, enjoying its hospitality and facilities for at least one more year of my college education. If a reasonable amount of success is attained in my studies this year, there may be a possibility that next year opportunities to continue may manifest themselves. The facilities are modern in all respects, the faculty is fine and well organized, and the people of Madison are friendly, all of which combine to make it happy for me. So to those many volunteers who gave of their time, the Student Relocation Committee, and you, I wish to express my most sincere appreciation for your efforts in our behalf. May God bless you and aid you in your work, I pray.

Gratefully yours,

Albert K. Mineta

COPY

*Am. call*  
6E - 9 - C  
Amache, Colorado  
November 7, 1942

Dean Francis R. Bacon  
Cleveland School of Architecture  
Western Reserve University  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dean Bacon:

I learned from the National Student Relocation Council that the money which was sent to your school has now been returned. The Council also stated that Western Reserve University had changed their attitude towards students and were not admitting as many as they had believed they might. Does this apply also to the Cleveland School of Architecture?

The Council further advised me that if I wished admittance into your school that I had better start working on it fairly soon. Your letter of October 20, seemed very encouraging in regard to admittance for the coming Spring Semester.

I would like very much to attend your Spring Session. Would you kindly notify me of my possibilities for entrance then?

With much appreciation for the kind interest which you are showing in my behalf.

Very sincerely,  
/s/ Joe Fujikawa

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN  
STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL  
1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

November 10, 1942

Howard K. Beale, Tom Bodine, and Staff  
1830 Sutter St.  
San Francisco, California

Dear Howard, Tom and Company:

John Nason has given you a complete report on our trip to Washington, which answers one of the problems mentioned in your letter of October 24th, namely how to open up Navy disapproved colleges.

We were very glad to get the news of President Sproul's schedule in the East, and as you see, hope to make use of him, together with President Grahman, in a direct approach to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Forrestal.

The probability of getting additional men on detached service seems much higher than it has been for weeks. John Nason did a superb job of convincing a man who didn't want to be convinced, and I shouldn't be surprised to see the W.R.A. feeding in the names of men one at a time. However, my optimism should be curbed in view of the fact that John Provinse made no definite commitments.

Before I leave on my Western trip, which will happily bring me to San Francisco during the first week in December, there are a number of matters which I wish to clear up:

1. We have been very fortunate in securing the services of Miss Elizabeth Johnson, former head of the Baldwin School. She has been working in the office all day helping me answer letters, and frankly already has an amazing grasp of the problems which we face in the eastern office. She will specialize on developing more scholarships and in making it easier for the Boards to give more money.

2. In spite of Ken Stevens' hope and mine that the Church Boards would give

*Presby. funds  
+ Summary of finances  
Coll. att.*

us the money without restrictions, we are not finding that to be the case. I had lunch with Fay Campbell of the Presbyterian Board, who is completely sold on our program, but who finds that the check-writers in his organization insist that each case be recommended by the West Coast office and sent to him for approval before the people in New York can pass on the money. Until we can place in Dr. Campbell's hands certain facts, it will be impossible for them to increase their contribution of \$10,000. He must know:

- a. The number of Presbyterian students relocated
- b. The number of non-Christians relocated
- c. The number of students relocated in Presbyterian colleges
- d. The number of Presbyterian students not relocated
- e. The number of non-Christian students not relocated

In addition, he would like a few human interest stories such as the excellent ones sent to WSSF regarding their candidates. These stories can be on any students, Methodists, Baptists, Buddhists, etc. With this material, he will immediately go to see his Board.

3. Tom's concern that scholarship money be spent for scholarships is entirely valid. A pint-size summary of our financial situation follows: The Council started out with an original grant of \$10,000 for administrative purposes from the Carnegie Corporation. Sometime prior to my arrival in the East, an additional \$4000 for administrative purposes was granted by the American Friends Service Committee. At the end of my first week here, I asked for a financial statement and found that we had approximately \$300 left from the original \$14,000. Then came a request for some \$3000 to cover the scholarships granted out of WSSF funds, plus a request for \$2000 for expenses in the West Coast office. I went to the American Friends Service Committee and borrowed \$5000 against the hope that we would be granted further administrative funds from Carnegie Corporation. Later another \$2000 was given to the Council for use in

Taken care of  
by R.S.  
D.W.

administrative or other work. I sent \$1000 of this amount to Howard Beale last week to help cover some of the expenses of the San Francisco office. Now, if the Carnegie Corporation will only grant us \$25000 for administrative purposes, and \$50,000 for scholarships, everything will be all right! If not, we are going to owe a lot of money to the AFSC!

4. We have run into a stone wall in regard to the Methodists, in spite of the vigorous action on the part of Dr. Herron Smith and Dean Odgers. However, I have prepared material as carefully as possible and will be in Nashville on the 12th to present our case to Reverend McPherson.

5. Dean Stanley Dorst of the University of Cincinnati writes as follows:

"There are now five Japanese medical students in this college, three in the undergraduate division and two among the graduate students. It is the feeling of the Committee on Admissions that they can accept no more than five Japanese students to the school at any one time. Since none of these men will be leaving within the next twelve months, it seems wisest not to accept Mr. Chikao Robert Ryono's application."

6. Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, has indicated a definite interest in taking two students, Mr. Joe Jujioka, Block 39, Apartment 3901C, Tule Lake, and Mr. Shagihuo Ogawa, Block 751D, Tule Lake, for the second Semester of next year. Please submit the name of that school on your next list to Washington.

7. President Paul Swain Havens, of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., wishes to give part scholarships to two students for the second semester of next year. I am quoting the last paragraph from his letter:

"Wilson College is eager to be of assistance in the task of aiding Japanese students to continue their educational plans. I imagine that it may be impracticable for students to enter college at this precise moment,

but there may be some who could begin their work at Wilson with the opening of the second semester on February 1st. Since Wilson is not on the type of accelerated program which makes possible the offering of basic courses at the beginning of each semester, there might be a little difficulty in arranging a satisfactory academic program for students starting their work here in the middle of the year. This is, however, a matter which is open to adjustment, and we shall be glad to have your suggestion of ways in which we may be of assistance to you in your work of student relocation. This College, as stated in my letter of July 9th, can guarantee the full academic and resident charges for one student, although for a number of reasons we should prefer to have two students, to each of whom we contribute half of the total charges."

(Note: In his letter of August 9th, President Havens stated that if it would be financially possible for two students to come to Wilson, each paying approximately half of the \$850, the College would be glad to pay the balance for each of them.)

8. Regarding Wells College. We received a carbon copy of a letter addressed to Joe Conard from the President of Wells College. I hope we were able to take advantage of their generosity.

9. Two colleges which are particularly anxious to receive students and who have written around to various people urging that they be given consideration, are Otterbein, at Wasterville, Ohio, and the University of Kansas City.

10. Elizabeth von Thurn writes from Middlebury College:

"Dr. Freeman, acting president of the College, assures us that there will be scholarship aid available for two students: and it is quite possible that the campus organizations could raise additional funds, should the need arise."

I hope that Middlebury College is approved.

11. Billie Rowland sent me this: (Excerpt from Letter from Homer Loh)

"My visit to Philips University was very pleasant, though they worked me very hard. The president is away, but I had few interesting talks with the President's wife. Just this morning she told me that the administration will be glad to consider taking European and Japanese refugee students. It seems to me that it is a very fine university. The school atmosphere is excellent. I met quite a few of the faculty members and they are of high academic standing. Will you pass this idea on to those who are taking direct charge of this project?"

12. Mrs. E.W. Grant, of the National Student Council, passes this on to us:

"On a recent visit to Colby College, Waterville, Maine, I found a most interesting American student of Japanese descent, who had spent recent months at Tule Lake Relocation Center. His name is Peter Igarashi. He is a very interesting student, the son of a Baptist minister, who plans to become a second generation Baptist minister. Of course, he is lonesome at Colby. In a recent letter he has asked that another student join him. He asks for Miss Naoko Nakamura, Apartment 4613A, Tule Lake Project, Newell, California."

13. We have received a number of compliments on the chart showing the distribution of major subjects. Excellent as this is, I hardly thought it would set the world on fire, but it fills a need which our constituency feels for exact figures. We are trying it out on a number of people, with the view to interesting them more financially in our problems.

I shall appreciate any statistical material and tabulations on our work in time for the important conference in Salt Lake City. Dillon Myer is calling

together two representative Japanese leaders (JCL) from each of the relocation centers for a week's conference. I am planning to be there for two full days' sessions. Any material can be sent to me in care of 413 Beason Building.

You cannot imagine the enthusiasm with which I am approaching my first field trip! Sometimes when I become overwhelmed with the tasks which confront us, I remember the 300 students who are already out. Their tribute to the warmth and effectiveness of our organization makes me feel that we should, once a week, regain our perspective. I hate to be less mysterious than John Nason, so I must say that there are three or four things about to break, and if any one of them comes out as we hope, our job of relocation will be much easier. Believe me, I am looking forward to the third of December when I can see each of you face to face.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Robert W. O'Brien  
M

Robert W. O'Brien  
Director

O'B/m

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*Call att*

November 11, 1942

President Winfred George Leutner  
Western Reserve University  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Leutner:

You will recall that I wrote you the other day in regard in keeping Western Reserve University Undergraduate School open for our American students of Japanese ancestry. You remember that I expressed dismay at the thought that local opinion may some time make it inadvisable to send students to you.

We now have two excellent people whom we would like you to consider for regular under graduate work. Here on the two attached sheets are the facts about these 2 students. We are also enclosing transcripts of their previous work.

We do hope that you will be able to admit them. We are sure, they will be much liked by the student body. They are both people, who will be a credit to any institution. After you have looked over their records will you please write us what your decision is? We do so appreciate your own fine attitude and we feel confident that these students will overcome a possible distrust in the community, when your community keeps them.

Yours cordially,

HOWARD K. BEALE  
West Coast Director

COPY

November 11, 1942

Dean Lewis E. Ford  
College of Dentistry  
University of Southern California  
122 East Sixteenth Street  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dean Ford:

You wrote me on September 10 giving me the impression that you would be entirely willing to prepare and transmit transcripts for the American-Japanese students who were previously enrolled in the College of Dentistry at the University of Southern California. I replied on September 18, acknowledging your letter and giving you a list of the students. I informed you that each of the students had granted authority to the West Coast Committee of the National Student Relocation Council, of which President Sproul is West Coast Chairman, to secure the transcripts for him. As I understand from our office in San Francisco, the transcripts have not been received. I wrote to you again on October 17 pointing this out and giving the address of the West Coast Committee: 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco. To neither of these letters have I had a reply, and I understand as yet no transcripts have been received. I wonder if there has been some misunderstanding? Certainly your letter of September 10 clearly implied that you were entirely ready to furnish the transcripts.

You realize, of course, that the failure to have transcripts makes it impossible for your former students to secure admission to other colleges of Dentistry, despite the fact that all governmental agencies have given clearance to a large number of institutions to which American-Japanese students will be permitted to go., if accepted by the institutions concerned.

I should greatly appreciate it if you would proceed in this matter, since, in any event, if transcripts are now received, students might be able to gain admission for the coming semester.

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Monroe E. Deutsch  
Vice-President and Provost

COPY

November 12, 1942

Mr. John H. Provinse, Chief  
Community Management Division  
War Relocation Authority  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Provinse:

*restricted Jones*

We hesitate to raise this point again. I am sure you will groan when we do. You remember, of course, our correspondence about the educational leaves which were being granted by the Denver office which required the student to return to the project at the end of the school year rather than being "indefinite leaves". The Denver office now understands this clearly. Edward Marks talked about it in that region on his trip. The Denver office has written us that it is now going to issue indefinite educational leaves rather than limited ones and you, yourself, have written straightening this out so far as the Denver office is concerned.

After a long and anxious wait for travel permits for our first case out of the Little Rock office, we have just received word on November 5, that the student in question, Miss Yuriko Lily Watanabe, is to be issued a travel permit to go to Spring Arbor Seminary and Junior College at Spring Arbor, Michigan, but alas, here is the paragraph in which Mr. Whitaker informs us of this fact. The letter is from Mr. E. B. Whitaker to Mr. Ray D. Johnston, Project Director, Rohwer Relocation Project, McGehee, Arkansas. Mr. Whitaker has sent us a copy of the letter. The instruction to Mr. Johnston is: "The request has been approved by the Student Relocation Council and it seems that Miss Watanabe has provision made for paying her expenses. It seems that the request is in good order, and I suggest that a

travel permit be issued at once. You may use the same form for the permit as is used for cases of indefinite leave, but add thereto as a condition the fact that Miss Watanabe is to attend college and return to the center when not attending school, unless permission to the contrary is secured."

It appears now that the Little Rock office is going to instruct its project directors to issue the same kind of limited leave that the Denver office used to issue requiring that the students return to the project as soon as school is over. I think the quoted paragraph above explains itself. I will now pass it on to you for your information.

The procedure in the Little Rock office, however, raises another question. Has a new procedure gone into effect whereby travel permits are now not to be issued by three Regional Directors but by ten Leave Officers on the projects, or is this, too, just a special procedure of the Little Rock office?

We hate terribly to keep raising these points of conflicting procedure but it is really important for us to know where we stand.

Yours cordially,

HOWARD K. BEALE  
West Coast Director

November 13, 1942

Mr. Robert W. O'Brien,  
National Director,  
National Student Relocation Council,  
20 South 12th Street,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Bob:

We can't tell you how happy we are to have you accomplishing so many things in the East. We shall be delighted, too, when you get to the colleges. I should like to make the following comments about individual college situations:

(1) Elmhurst College at Elmhurst, Illinois, has admitted two of our students. The student body is friendly. The President has been a great friend where it took courage. The Board of Trustees has passed favorable resolutions. The American Legion is still in opposition and is still preventing students from coming. We need assurance of a friendly community there.

(2) Ohio University needs work on the community. They have two students who left before evacuation. They would take more if community opposition can be overcome. Can't you work on that? Dean Laurence W. Lange, Dean of Men, Mr. B. T. Grover, Director of Public Relations, and Rev. F. W. Shoemaker of the First Methodist Church (I believe that was who it was. His letter is in the Philadelphia file, and Mary Megalligen can supply his name) are the people with whom we have had contact in the community. I have a friend, Roger Conner, who lives in Utah Place, who is a "big business man" in the town. I wrote to him hoping that I might persuade him to help us but with some doubt as to his attitude. Since I have never heard I judge he was unfriendly. If you go there, you might look him up and say I sent you to see him. He is very important in the Episcopal Church as well as in all business men's activities. Mr. Volweiler of

the History Department, who is doing a life of Benjamin Harrison, is a friend of mine. You could use my name. I don't know his attitude.

(3) The University of Cincinnati has been balking on placing people in its Architecture Department. It does have people in the medical school, I believe, but the medical school quota is now full. They have not said they are not friendly. They have taken some of our people but we have a hunch they are weakening and the cultivation might be useful.

(4) The University of Pennsylvania has several students of Japanese ancestry: one such is President of the Junior Class. The administration was unfriendly while I was in Philadelphia and, as you know, the government has now withdrawn the clearance it had given for the University of Pennsylvania. From what I know of the situation I strongly suspect that the University administration asked the government to take it from the list, though I could not prove this.

(5) The University of North Carolina will take two students. We have sent suggestions to them and are working on that situation from here, which I can well do through the Presbyterian minister in Chapel Hill, Reverend Charles M. Jones, and President Frank P. Graham, both good friends of mine.

(6) Syracuse University has been cleared, but it appears to be washing out. I am writing the President and two or three friendly people in the community. I think you could well cultivate Syracuse if you could swing past it, as it is one of the few good universities on our cleared list.

(7) The same is true of the University of Rochester, though there they have not changed their minds, but are now apparently weakening.

(8) Western Reserve University has closed the door so tight that

I now have my toe in a crack. They have definitely changed their minds and refuse to take anyone in Nursing, Medicine, or Architecture. They have not said they wont but they have indicated it may become inadvisable to take anyone even in the undergraduate part and in the liberal arts graduate school. The reason is a feeling that public opinion is unfriendly. We are terribly anxious to keep the undergraduate and liberal arts graduate schools open and to reopen the School of Architecture, which is one of the few good ones available in places that are clear. I have written the President and Dr. McNeal Poteat, minister of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, who is a North Carolina liberal, transplanted to Cleveland. We have sent on two recommendations of excellent graduate students in what we hope is good tactics in trying to keep the door ajar before they tell us not to sent anyone. We do wish you could work on that situation.

(9) The University of Michigan seems friendly. I have just written a long letter to the Dean of the Pharmacy School explaining our work. He would probably have admitted a student if I could have told him Michigan was clear. We have recently had a letter containing the information that a professor of a California institution has recommended a student, who is of Japanese ancestry, to a major department at Michigan and that the student has been awarded a teaching fellowship. That should put Michigan in the same class as Chicago and Wisconsin for test cases on big universities.

(10) The President of the University of Illinois claimed it not to be unfriendly, but felt that he thought he ought to protect the war research projects on the campus by not admitting our students. I wrote

a long letter urging him that he should admit students and let the responsible departments in Washington, D. C., decide the matter of Defense. Now the Registrar (I suspect without knowledge of the President's attitude has readmitted a student who was formerly there and is now in a Center. That has enabled us to put the University of Illinois officially on the list for clearance. The administration, however, needs cultivating.

(11) The University of Wisconsin you know all about. Mary Ishimoto, you remember, had a teaching fellowship there.

(12) I wrote you on November 3 about stopping at the University of Chicago, seeing Dean Robert Redfield, Charles Gilkey and Ed Morgenroth: and conferring over the telephone with President Robert M. Hutchins from Bob Redfield's office. I wrote you I had made arrangements for the Admissions Office to send us the names of the students who had previously sent credentials or inquired about admission. They have done a grand job making out an information sheet about the record and their impression of each student who has applied there. It must have taken a great deal of work. They have also sent us a long list of students who wrote asking about admission. From these we are working to pick perhaps fifteen of the best and send in their transcripts and ask for their admission. I have already made special arrangements, too, about Masako Nagao, who was to study Home Economics there, and who, at my request, has reapplied for admission. I have also made special arrangements with Tamatsu Shibutani, a mature graduate student in Sociology and Frank Miyamoto, both at Tulalake with whom I had long conversations when I was there. Tam Shibutani is a fine test case. Frank Miyamoto is

one of the most charming and one of the most intellectually mature men of his years I have ever met. He not only has passed all of his examinations for his Ph. D. in Sociology at Chicago, but he has one of the much sought after Social Science Research fellowships, while he sits at Tulelake! Obviously, at his stage, he cannot properly finish his Ph. D. anywhere but at Chicago. Professor Ogburn, head of the Sociology Department, is going to write letters for these last two. Professor Dorothy Thomas of the University of California, under whom these men are doing a special sociological study of the Centers, has written a fine letter about them to Edward Marks for submission with the record on Chicago. When we get all the credentials passed on by the University after the requisite number of students have been submitted, President Hutchins is then going to write a letter to us or Mr. Marks, saying that the University of Chicago has found the credentials of these people satisfactory and will admit them just as soon as the War and Navy Departments clear the University and that it will not only admit them but it will be very happy to have them as students.

(13) On November 3 I wrote you about my visit at Iowa State College and the situation there. In pursuit of the arrangements then made we are submitting to the President, and sending duplicate copies to the friendly Dean of the Graduate School, two very good graduate students in Agriculture. We hope that the President can be won over or at least one of these students and that we can then add Iowa State to the list of test cases. I think that situation is coming along all right.

(14) The University of Minnesota you know about. It's already friendly, if we can get governmental clearance. It needs persuasion on one thing however. The government on the most recent list cleared

the Agriculture College of the University of Minnesota, which is across the river at St. Paul. The University has decided, unhappily, that it should not admit students there so close to the rest of the campus; consequently, that situation needs working on.

(15) Washington State College at Pullman is cleared and apparently would take students if we could find someone in the town who could make living arrangements for them in private homes. The college dormitories are full and so the State College consistently turns the students down on the ground that it has no accommodations for them, though it has not said that it is not friendly. I think we could open it up if we could get the rooms arranged. We already have one student there, but one student only.

(16) The same thing is true of the University of Maryland. There I have persuaded the head of the History Department and the head of the Modern Language Division, both old friends of mine, to try to find living accommodations. The Dean of the University and the Dean of Women are also friendly. They just cannot find any rooms at all since College Park is full of the overflow from Washington. I have also appealed to Fred Libby and the head of the International House. They, too, have failed to find rooms. Do you have any ideas?

(17) The University of Colorado, as you know, is very friendly and had admitted a number of our students if we could get clearance. The obstacle there, amusingly enough, is apparently the existence on the campus of a Naval Language School in Japanese.

(18) Knox College is friendly, if you could stop and persuade the Galesburg community to permit it to take students.

(19) Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, Iowa, was friendly and was about to take some of our students when 1000 WAVES rolled in. They now have decided that they crowd the town too much (pardon the mixed metaphor) to permit the accommodation of many of our students. Mrs. Ella B. Bradfore, New Student Counselor at the college, is friendly. I corresponded with her from Philadelphia and have just written her again from here trying to persuade her to find living quarters for a few of our students in private homes so that the College can be reopened.

(20) The Colorado State College at Fort Collins has taken all it feels it can for the moment. It is going to decide on November 15 how many, if any, it can add for next semester.

(21) The same thing is true of the University of Nebraska, except that the decision date is to be December 15. There are some 60 students there in all now, 15 pre-evacuation people and about 45 of ours.

(22) Washington University at St. Louis has a large number, is still friendly, but has closed its doors because it feels it unwise to take any more.

(23) Park College was friendly, as you know, had promised to take a great many and then closed its doors because of the trouble last fall. I am writing to see if they now might feel that they could relent and take a few more in addition to the eight they already have.

(24) Smith has three, I believe; Wellesley, three; and Amhurst, Mt. Holyoke, and Vassar are all cleared but have no students. This whole group refused to admit students in the middle of the year. We wish somebody like you could persuade them as Katherine Seeler persuaded Radcliffe to open up a few places for the second semester contrary to their peace-time practice.

(25) Earlham College has eight students with a ninth ready to go. It established a quota of 12 and we are now selecting the other three. Oberlin College has filled its quota. We now wish that you or somebody could persuade both Oberlin and Earlham to increase the quota. We are not quite clear here whether Haverford and Swarthmore have quotas or not. We very much want, however, to send some more students to them, too.

Perhaps this is enough for you to work on for the time being.

Before I leave the subject let me cheer you with the following information of the "good news" sort. I wrote you on November 3 about the remarkable friendliness of one Katherine Seeler, news of whose friendliness I picked up at a Pendle Hill tea. You remember I wrote you that she not only persuaded Radcliffe to admit two graduate students in the middle of the year, but that she is giving us \$700 for the support of one of them and will give, if income tax laws permit, another \$700 next year. We have presented candidates to her and to Dean Bernice Brown Cronkhite. They have tentatively accepted two of them, one with an elderly mother, and are now setting about finding an apartment for them to live in so that the mother can be comfortable. Katherine Seeler has raised \$25 from Friends in Cambridge; Dean Cronkhite has gone personally to bat to get dispensation from Harvard to let Mary Ishimoto work in the Harvard chemistry laboratories and she expects that permission will be granted. Mary will be working, of course, as a Radcliffe student but I wanted to clear this situation so that it would not arise to embarrass her and us after she got to Radcliffe. Can't you go out to Pendle Hill and pick up some more Katherine Seelers?

I have written enough for one dose. I will answer the rest of your letter tomorrow.

page 9

Best of luck on your trip! Do let us hear from you.

Yours cordially,

HOWARD K. BEALE  
West Coast Director

HKB:cjo

COPY.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY  
U.S.C.

*Wisc*

November 13, 1942

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch  
Vice-president, University of California  
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

Your letter of November 11th just received. I had mailed the records of the freshmen and sophomore Japanese students and trust they have arrived safely. I sincerely hope that this information is what you desire.

For the past two weeks or more we have been holding our mid-term examinations. That and many being ill with the flu and absent from their duties has caused the delay.

Very truly yours,

/s/ LEWIS E. FORD  
DEAN

COPY

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

U.S.C.

November 14, 1942

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch  
Vice-president, University of California  
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

Enclosed you will find the certification of Mr. Ryo Munekata.  
It was overlooked when I sent the other package.

To my knowledge Mr. Munekata has made application for admission  
to at least six different dental schools.

Regretting the oversight of these forms in the previous group,

I am,

Very truly yours,

/s/ LEWIS E. FORD  
DEAN

COPY

2422 College St.  
Cedar Falls, Iowa  
November 13, 1942

*att.*  
*Call*

Mr. Howard K. Beale  
1830 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, Calif.

My dear Mr. Beale:

Your letter of November 3rd is at hand. Our committee has seen Dr. Price, our college president. He is entirely unwilling to have Japanese-American students sent here because of the presence of the W.A.V.E's on the campus. He has received your letter asking him to reconsider and accept two students. His decision is negative. He is perfectly willing to vouch for Iowa State Teachers College, but not for a group of 1000 W.A.V.E's.

I am very sorry. We have done all that we can and the matter is now closed.

Very sincerely yours,  
/s/ Ella B. Bradford

COPY

Personal

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

*Call att.*

13 November 1942

reforwarded - Attention Howard K. Beale  
1 Dec. West Coast Director

Dear Esther:

I have recently received a letter dated November 7th from Joe Fujikawa copy of which is enclosed. There are several reasons at the present time for not taking affirmative action regarding his inquiry for admission to this School for the Spring Semester beginning early in February 1943. In general September is a better time for any new students to enter because of the somewhat broader list of courses available, some of which run through the two regular sessions. Also, as more new students enter in September than in February the presence of an unusual student is apt to be less conspicuous than in February. This year we are graduating several students early in February and among them will be the very ones upon whom I had counted most to befriend Joe in his new environment. The delicate equilibrium of local emotions so carefully prepared for Joe's expected arrival in October is likely to need further attention before re-admission can be assured.

Just a few minutes ago President Leutner of this University informed me that the Relocation Council is sending representatives to Cleveland and he has asked me to be prepared to meet with them for discussion of this whole subject, which, of course, I shall be glad to do. President Leutner already knows my views on the subject and I have expressed to him my appreciation for his willingness to permit the admission of Joe into the School of Architecture in October even

though he and some others were some what apprehensive as to the reaction of the community.

Also, this morning I received a notice from the Office of the President reading in part as follows:

"The Commission on Colleges and Civilian Defense has urged the observance of the anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor with fitting exercises, in which there may be a "stock-taking of the war effort for the first year, a consideration of what further cooperation can be given, and a rededication of the ideals of freedom which have already been eliminated from the universities in Continental Europe."

"Accordingly, on MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, at 11:00, there will be a convocation of the faculty and students of Western Reserve University in Severance Hall.

"Dr. George T. Hunt, Associate Professor of History in Cleveland College, has consented to be the speaker on that occasion."

Under present circumstances I believe it may be in Joe's interest for him to make application for admission to some other school of architecture. A list of members of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, as well as non-member schools, can be obtained from the secretary, Paul Weigel, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas. In any case, my present feeling is that it will probably be unwise, if not impossible, to grant admission before September 1943 and negotiations toward that end should not start actively till July. By that time perhaps the atmosphere will have cleared.

Please communicate as seems best with Joe and tell him that your letter is in response to his letter to me.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Francis R. Bacon,

Dean

enc. 2

Miss Esther B. Rhoads  
National Student Relocation Council

West Coast Committee  
1830 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, California

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
WASHINGTON

November 14, 1942

*Dupl.*

Mr. Howard K. Beale  
National Student Relocation Council  
1830 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Beale:

On my return to Washington I found a number of communications from your office. To several of these Mr. Provinse has already made response. However, I am planning in this omnibus letter to cover some of the main points as they appear at the moment and hope that you will counter with any questions to which satisfactory answer is not given. Please show this letter to Tom Bodine, as I plan to take up a number of points he has raised.

We are planning a somewhat streamlined procedure which will answer your questions concerning clearance with the F.B.I. and the relations of your San Francisco office with the project, regional, and national offices of W.R.A. This will go out to you in a few days, and as soon as we have had a chance to advise our own regional and project directors so that they will be prepared to handle your inquiries from that point on. I can say this much: (1) There will be no further clearance with G-2 in San Francisco. You will be asked to forward all records (including Form 26) to the W.R.A. Washington office for clearance with the F.B.I. (2) Your direct negotiations with the three W.R.A. regional offices will cease. Instead you will be put in touch with the ten projects directors on matters concerning the applications and permits of individual students.

1. Indefinite leave for students

We are informing all project directors and regional directors as well that permits issued for student relocation are on the basis of indefinite leave, so there should be no further misunderstanding

on this point. It has not as yet been determined what will be the status of students who return to centers during Christmas vacations and summer vacations. This matter has been brought up for policy clarification and we will let you know the result.

## 2. Kibei and Issei Students

We are hoping that the War Department will approve some of these on an individual basis after F.B.I. clearance is obtained. On my trip I came across another instance which I would like to call to your attention. If you think it worthwhile, Miss King might prepare a paragraph on this case and forward it to me with the Form 26 required. Kenneth Tsuboi, 20 years old, is living in Block 24-4-E at Heart Mountain. He left Japan at the age of two and was in the middle of his junior year at the University of California when evacuation came along. He tells me his grades were satisfactory and that he would be accepted by Washington University in St. Louis if given the necessary approvals.

It is planned to submit the cases summarized in Miss King's letter of November 9 for F.B.I. clearance and then present them for individual consideration to the War Department. The material sent by Miss King will be used in both instances, but we will need a Form 26 for each of these students to facilitate F.B.I. clearance.

## 3. Non-cooperating approved schools

We have in preparation a list of colleges which, though on the approved list, are not cooperating at this time for various reasons. One of these is Indiana Technical College at Fort Wayne. When we get the Form 26 for William Takei we will be glad to submit this name, but suggest that simultaneously you communicate with President Keene of this College to be assured Takei can be readmitted if the necessary permissions are obtained.

#### 4. Assurances of Loyalty

Even on the basis of the F.B.I. record check in Washington, we cannot assure anyone definitely of a student's loyalty nor should we attempt to do so. We can recite the fact that F.B.I. has checked and found no record against the student. You can also state that the National Student Relocation Council will attest to his scholastic merits and good character on the basis of documentary evidence in their possession.

#### 5. Approval of colleges

a) We were under the mistaken impression that the University of Colorado Nursing School was located in Denver and on that basis were able to gain approval for the use of that institution. It has been called to our attention that the Nursing School, which was formerly located in Denver, is now on the Boulder campus. As the Navy Department still objects to the use of any affiliated school of the University on this campus, we are consequently forced to withdraw the University of Colorado Nursing School from the list of approved schools. If by chance any students have already been relocated there, will you please advise us without delay.

(b) You have, I think, received notification that the Vogue School in Chicago has been approved.

(c) Until further notice it will be necessary to clear business schools on the same basis as any other institutions. We have not yet received a ruling from the War Department on clearance of high schools. We are hoping it will not be necessary, but until we hear to the contrary, please continue to submit for clearance any cases involving secondary school students that are routed through the Student Relocation Council.

(d) In regard to Fisk University, we are awaiting the result of your contact with the student concerned. If the University is willing, and if the student is aware of the situation and still wishes to attend, we are inclined to look favorably on cases of this kind. However, at such time as we hear from you it will be necessary to clear again with the Navy Department.

#### 6. Student Relocation Counselors

On my trip I visited five centers. I suggest that your communications on student relocation be addressed to the following: Rohwer - Dr. J. B. Hunter, Chief of Community Services; Jerome - Mr. Paul Taylor, Project Director; Granada - Mrs. Virginia Ramsland, Case Worker; Central Utah - Mr. George LaFabreque, Community Welfare Consultant; Heart Mountain - Mr. Clifford D. Carter, Superintendent of Schools.

#### 7. Present location of students

One of the conditions of the indefinite leave is that the person granted such leave keep the Washington office of W.R.A. informed of his whereabouts. We are planning within the next week to send out to each relocated student of whom we have knowledge the letter which is attached. This represents a slight modification of the earlier draft sent you. Accompanying the letter will be a postcard which the student is asked to return to this office. We feel that the letter and card will achieve two purposes: (1) It will give the student a document he can produce at any time his presence in the college community should be questioned. (2) It will inform us of the addresses of the majority of the students. In the new procedure which we will outline we plan to make this notification routine. In the meantime, however, we would like very much to hear of any

instances in which students are not attending the colleges for which they departed. For example, we understand that Hideo Uba withdrew from the Monroe College of Optometry because he found that it was not an accredited school. I also learned in Chicago that Mrs. Chiyoko Nishimura, who was slated to attend the Northern Illinois College of Optometry in that city is living at 822 North 32nd St., Milwaukee. There is also some question about the whereabouts of Arthur Gorai, who was originally supposed to attend the University of Ohio at Athens.

I realize that some of these shifts are beyond your control but we would like to have whatever information you can give us on these and other cases so we can keep our required reports to the War Department as accurate as possible. Please send at your earliest convenience a new list of relocated students with such revisions as you may know of. Please do not include on such list the names of any persons given employment or other non-educational leaves. For example, the inclusion of the Horiuchi's on the last list caused us considerable concern until we found that they were not out on educational leave.

#### 8. Copies of correspondence

I am attaching copies of correspondence received from a number of schools which bear on the student relocation program.

#### 9. Nursing schools

In line with Miss Stuart's suggestion, we will be glad to pre-clear through F.B.I. the names of nursing students before they are actually accepted by nursing schools. Please furnish one copy of Form 26 in all cases to expedite clearance.

I notice that your letter of October 27 included mention of the St. Louis University School of Nursing in St. Louis. As the

University itself appears on the approved list of colleges, it is not necessary to get further clearance for the nursing school.

I stopped at Park College while I was in Kansas City and had an opportunity to meet with President Young and the evacuee students. This situation has cleared up nicely.

On my trip I had occasion to talk with a large number of W.R.A. staff and evacuees about the program of student relocation, and the consensus is that a good deal of progress has been made and that the students relocated to date are making a fine adjustment.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD B. MARKS Jr.

Edward B. Marks, Jr.  
Administrative Assistant  
Community Management Division

Enclosures

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
WASHINGTON

We have been informed by the National Student Relocation Council that you have arrived at the institution to which this letter is addressed for the purpose of continuing your studies.

The W.R.A. is planning to issue permanent identification cards to all persons who are granted indefinite leave from relocation centers. As soon as these cards are issued, one will be sent to you. In the meantime, should any question arise as to your presence in the community in which you now reside, it will be permissible for you to use this letter as identification.

You are on indefinite leave from the Relocation Center of the W.R.A. for purposes of continuing your education, and such leave has been cleared with the War Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The school which you are attending has been approved for attendance by responsible officials of the War and Navy Departments, and should you or others desire further information concerning your status you are privileged to address the Director of the Authority at the above address at any time.

Immediately upon receipt of this letter you are requested to sign your name in the left hand margin in order to prevent use by others in case of loss or theft. Upon issue of your permanent identification card, please return this letter to the office of the Authority in Washington.

We wish you a successful college year and will be glad to hear from you periodically on how you are getting along.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. MYER

Director

COPY

November 14, 1942

Mr. John H. Provinse, Chief  
Community Management Division  
War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
Washington, D.C.

*FBI records  
(Interred parents)*

Dear Mr. Provinse:

I wish to reply to your letter of November 3 in regard to the students who are cleared by the FBI with a notation as to certain records that the FBI has concerning them.

We have had several conferences on this question in our office and I have talked at some length, as have others of our staff in the past, with Mr. Petrie of the WRA office in San Francisco. What I am going to write therefore is not just my own opinion. I think I can say it represents, for the most part, at least in general spirit, the opinion of this staff and of the people with whom we have been dealing in the San Francisco office of the WRA. I shall not, however, attempt to speak for them, but shall speak only for myself and let you raise questions further with Mr. Petrie of your own office in San Francisco if you wish.

May I first say that I feel, as I have written you before, that it would be a tragedy, on the basis of any information I have yet seen, to call back the youngsters who have already gone out to college, thereby disgracing them in the college they have gone to and also on the project to which they would be sent back. I rather think from your letter that we are all in agreement on that.

There is also the question of those who have not gone out. Apparently there are going to be notations of information about various of them. I am asking Trudy King in whose department the obtaining of travel permits belongs, to present her argument on each student who has

thus far gone through with certain FBI records about him. I wish merely to talk about the general principle.

It still seems to me that if the FBI record on any of these people were regarded as "dangerous", the FBI would not be sending along his clearance, even with the statement of information. It would instead lock him up or else start an investigation of him. I think that we can assume that if the FBI has information and has not lock him up, or has not even started an investigation of him, they do not really consider him dangerous. It seems to me that we ought to be able to assume that the FBI would not be willing to have the student go out, if it really feared him, or even had any doubt about him.

As yet I have not seen any information about any student that has seemed to me sufficient to hold up his going, or even to worry about him. As you say, in nearly all instances, the report is against the parent rather than the student. I have a feeling that we would consider it most unfair and un-American and contrary to our whole democratic system to hold a white Caucasian Anglo-Saxon American responsible, even for a serious misdeed of his father. It does not seem to me that we ought to establish a principle of holding a student of Japanese ancestry responsible for his parents. More than this, however, it seems to me to be true of foreign-born groups and even more so of the Japanese-Americans, from what I have been able to learn of them from other people who know them well, that there is a sharp cleavage between the American-born children and the Japanese-born parents that makes it most unreasonable to penalize the children for the views or activities of the parents.

The Issei are often themselves extremely loyal to America. This group have usually failed to take out citizenship, in many cases after long residence in this country, only because our laws do not permit them to do

so. Whatever the views of the Issei, and there are certainly some of them who could not be trusted, the views of the Issei parents are usually in sharp conflict with the views of the Nisei children. The Issei grew up in Japan and often they are loyal Americans. Naturally they have some affection for Japan and for the people and associations they knew there in their youth. They nearly all speak Japanese. Some of them do not speak English. On the other hand, the Nisei who make up almost all of our student group, do not as a rule speak Japanese. They do not know Japan and do not have the associations there that create loyalties to it. Instead they have been born in America, educated in American schools, and acclimated from birth to American ways of doing things. They are frequently in sharp conflict with Japanese reared parents just as American-born English speaking children of German or Swedish parents are often in conflict with German or Swedish speaking, German or Swedish reared parents. The children are usually devoted to America and American ways of doing things. They are proud of being American citizens. Their American citizenship and their love for America and their contacts with Americans that their Japanese-born parents do not have, often create a great gulf between them and their parents--even among Japanese where family ties and parental discipline are greater than among most Americans.

The fact that a parent has been interned does not necessarily mean that even the parent is disloyal to America. Many who have been interned are dangerous and everyone agrees that this group be kept from doing damage. Many others are interned, however, merely because they were leaders in the Japanese community and the Government wanted to put them out of danger until it was sure about them. With a number of the internees, further investigation disclosed them to be, though aliens,

friendly towards America and they have been released from internment and are now on relocation projects. Others of this second group, who are still interned, are known to members of our staff to be perfectly good Americans by adoption--they are known to have been leaders in the community. They perhaps were connected with some association that led to their being suspected but they certainly will be freed from internment after investigation of them is completed. It is the children of this second group of internees because they were leaders of the Japanese community, but who are loyal to their adopted America, who will make the best potential leaders for Americanism among the Japanese-Americans in the future. Among those Japanese-Americans who are personally known to the members of our staff and the Quakers in California, some of the very best leaders were interned on this general ground of leadership among Japanese-Americans. Among the children of these people known to members of our staff and Quakers are some of the most devoted Americans and some of the ablest leaders of the Nisei group. To keep people from pursuing their education merely because their fathers have been interned might exclude from further training in Americanism some of the best leaders of the new generation. We therefore feel that even in the case of children of internees, internment should not be prima facie evidence of un-Americanism but each case of the children of internees should be decided on its merits and children should be judged on their own qualities rather than on their parents internment.

In short, it does not seem reasonable, under these circumstances, to assume that the children are dangerous because there is some record about a parent. I feel strongly that it is not only the part of common sense but the part of good Americanism to treat collage-age Nisei as individuals to be judged only on their own records. If there is some-

thing in the record of the child that leads to a question, then that is entirely a different matter.

Other records that we have had from the FBI indicate that a student has made a trip to Japan, often a brief visit. You assume that these people who "have ever visited Japan" are Kibei: we don't think those mentioned by the FBI for visiting Japan are, but I do not here want to argue the point you raise about "the citizens known as Kibei". Aside from a possible legal obligation to General McCloy, which will be discussed in another letter, it does not seem to me, however, that any of the information contained in these reports that I have thus far seen, gives reason to think that the student is dangerous or should be held on the project. A visit to Japan, even going back at collage-age to study the Japanese language, or going to Japan to ~~an~~ participate in athletic games or some other Japanese sport seems to me perfectly innocuous. Certainly we do not hold American citizens of German or Italian parentage under suspicion because they went back to visit grandparents, or to see the country their parents came from, or because they studied a year or two in a German or Italian university, or because they participated in the Olympic games in Berlin in 1936. As a matter of fact, the present Lieutenant-Governor of New York, Charles Poletti, an old close friend of mine whom I greatly respect went back to the University of Rome on an Italian-American Society scholarship to study for a year. He undoubtedly was interested in going because his parents were both born in Italy and because in his home he learned to speak Italian fluently before he spoke English and acquired an interest in Italian culture. I am confident that no one who knows Charlie Poletti would question his enthusiastic devotion to America because of his visits to Italy, or his study for a year at the University of Rome. If

we are not leagally bound by our agreement with General McCloy in regard to Kibei, (as we believe we are not because we believe the students in question are not "Kibei") then it seems to be that to assume that students who have been back to Japan are dangerous because of that fact, it setting up a principle that is indefensible.

My understanding is that the FBI would not be willing for us to send these people out if it seriously objected and it is therefore quite willing to have WRA use its judgment. It seems to me that a reasonable judgment, on any set of facts that I have seen, would be that the student should be allowed to go out and that the information in the cases so far presented is so innocuous as to be negligible.

My answer to your question as to whether we have a responsibility to let the college know that this information about the student exists would be "No". It seem s to me that to report this information to the college would be extremely unfair to the student. It would raise suspicion where there really is no charge at all, let alone any indictment, merely because of miscellaneous information that the FBI happens to have and has not considered important enough to lead even to an investigation. It seems to me we should either refuse the student permission to go, or else give him a clear bill of health and not send him out "under suspicion."

The amswer to your other question as to whether the student should be advised is not so easy to give. Mr. Petrie feels, I believe, that the information should not be passed on to the student. I can see and understand his point of view. I agree with his point of view to the point of feeling that the information should not be passed on to the Student if there is a reasonable chance that after consideration of the case, the student is going to be sent out. We can temporarily merely

tell him that the FBI has certain information that makes it important to give his case further consideration. Then if after further consideration of the information presented, you decide to let the student go out, I see no reason why the student should be troubled by being told what the information was. Indeed, if we could get speedy individual action in these cases, I should probably not even tell the student that there was any FBI information at all. On the other hand, if we are to hold the student up for a period of months while we debate and consider him, or if we are to prevent the student's going out to college, then to withhold that information, would be extremely unfair. After all, isn't it the very essence of American democracy that one is innocent until he is proven guilty and that an accused person has a right to be confronted with charges against him and to be allowed to defend himself against these charges?

I hope with Mr. Petrie that in all cases of information of the sort that I have seen thus far, we may let the student go out after individual consideration of his case without serious delay.

I hope that this answers your questions in your letter of November 3. As I say, I want to write separately about the interpretation of "Kibei" raised in your letter of November 5. I shall try to write tomorrow about that. I do hope that this letter will not seem too long and too emphatic. My judgments are the result of a great deal of consideration and discussion. I write emphatically only because the information we have had in any case yet seems to me so trivial that to hold students because of it, when the FBI does not feel any necessity for investigating or doing anything, would make us a little ridiculous and would certainly be most unfair to the student.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD K. BEALE, West Coast Director.

COPY

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

U.S.C.

November 14, 1942

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch  
Vice-president, University of California  
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

Enclosed you will find the certification of Mr. Ryo Munekata.  
It was overlooked when I sent the other package.

To my knowledge Mr. Munekata has made application for admission  
to at least six different dental schools.

Regretting the oversight of these forms in the previous group,

I am,

Very truly yours,

/s/ LEWIS E. FORD  
DEAN

GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE  
QUINCY, ILLINOIS

November 14, 1942

National Student Relocation Council,  
1830 Sutter Street,  
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

Under separate cover I have sent you one of our Year Books, which will give you full information regarding our school. Our institution is strictly a commercial college. We specialize in bookkeeping, accounting, and business procedure in the business department, and in typing, shorthand and office practice in the stenographic department.

We have been approved by the War Department as a school for student relocation but we are not in a position to accept any of the Japanese-American students. We are now under Army Survey. We are one of four schools that have been approved by the Headquarters, Second District, Army Air Forces Technical Training Command, for the training of five hundred men of the Air Corps. This program is being held up at the present time but if it should go through I do not think it advisable to have students of Japanese parentage in the same school with soldiers, even though they are Americans.

Then we have another problem. We had everything arranged for Japanese-American students to be with us when Mr. John Powell returned to America from one of the Japanese concentration camps. Mr. Powell had received dreadful treatment. Both feet had been frozen so that he lost part of both feet. There was a great wave of resentment in this vicinity against anything Japanese. Mr. Powell came from this vicinity. He has a sister who is a nurse in Quincy and he obtained his commercial training with us. The Mayor of Quincy advised against our admitting any Japanese-American until this resentment subsides.

As far as our management and the student body is concerned, they would cooperate with these students and I am sure would make them feel at home, but we do not

wish Japanese students to be embarrassed or annoyed by the citizens when on the street.

We are far enough away from either coast that we have not had the emotional upset that you have had on the Pacific, and Japanese-American students would have been acceptable had it not been for the John Powell incident.

Sincerely yours,

D. L. MUSSELMAN, PRESIDENT

November 16, 1942

Dr. John W. Nason  
Swarthmore College  
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Dear John:

We have been working on three or four special problems. One of them has had to do with the student FBI clearances.

When we get reports back from FBI, they come with the student cleared and with the statement that there is no information; or they come back with certain information that FBI has on the student. It was my understanding that there were three classifications: those whose loyalty was vouched for because there was no information; those whose loyalty was vouched for but about whom there was some information; and those who were not cleared. Now it seems that the FBI does not wish us to say that the FBI has certified anyone's loyalty. It wishes us merely to say that students have been cleared. It seems, too, that WRA understands that there are only two classes of students: those on whom FBI has no information and those on whom it has information; and that in both cases, FBI leaves it up to WRA to clear or not to clear. As I have tried to point out to Mr. Provinse, those who are really dangerous, FBI assumes are already interned or under FBI investigation and, therefore, not on our lists at all.

The point is that many students come through with information. So far, none of the information has seemed to us to be of any consequence, yet WRA has held them all up except those who had already been cleared by G-2. Of the first ten about whom there was FBI information, eight had already gone out on G-2 clearances. Consequently, the alternative as in their cases to let them stay out or to drag them back from the colleges they were attending on this perfectly inconsequential information or on information of a more serious nature about the father.

This whole question has had to be argued. I thought you might be interested in the arguments. Since Bob O'Brien is not in Philadelphia, I am sending our "brief"

to you. Ultimately, when you have finished it and have shown it to anyone like Clarence Pickett, perhaps you might be interested in it, you can put it into the Philadelphia office file.

It will show you the kind of job we are having to do to get these students released. From our point of view this is terribly important since many of these students are among those who are known to their former colleges and universities and to people like Tom Bodine, Trudy King, Bob O'Brien, Mr. Deutsch, and Esther Rhoads to be among the very best of our people.

Yours cordially,

HOARD K. BEALE  
WEST COAST DIRECTOR

COPY

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

November 16, 1942

Mr. Howard K. Beale  
West Coast Director  
National Student Relocation Council  
1830 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, California

My dear Mr. Beale:

Since receipt of your letter of October 28 concerning Misses Jean and Gwendolyn Ino I have had their applications referred to the Admission Committee of our women's college. From that Committee I have just had a report that we are unable to accept students as late as this in the Winter Session. No new students can be admitted until the opening of the Spring Session in February.

There are, however, no vacancies in our dormitories in which all of our out of town students are required to live, and it is not likely that there will be vacancies in February, because we shall have to take in a new group of nursing students.

I am returning to you enclosed the credentials of Misses Jean and Gwendolyn Ino.

I have just had word from President Nason of Swarthmore College that we may expect a visit from Mr. Robert O'Brien, National Director of the Japanese American Student Relocation Council, some time in December.

I look forward to that visit in the hope that I may have the opportunity to discuss with Mr. O'Brien fully and in considerable detail, the problem of Japanese students as it has been presented to us.

In the meantime, we shall hold in abeyance the question of a general policy and would suggest that further applications be not sent to us until a decision has been reached.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ W. G. Leutner

President

COPY

*WAC*  
November 17, 1942

Dean Lewis E. Ford  
College of Dentistry  
University of Southern California  
122 East Sixteenth Street  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dean Ford:

Thank you warmly for your great kindness in sending the transcripts of record of the American-Japanese students; they have just reached me. Apparently my letter of the eleventh crossed your letter and the transcripts. I am sorry to have troubled you again in the matter and I quite understand the delay in view of your examinations and many illnesses of your staff.

With warm appreciation, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Monroe E. Deutsch

C O P Y

November  
18  
1942

*Comm. att.*

Mr. John R. Westbrook  
1149 W. Broad Street  
Galesburg, Illinois

Dear Mr. Westbrook:

Your name was sent to us by Mr. Alden Drew Kelley of the National Council of Protestant Episcopal Churches in New York City, as a person who could be counted on in Galesburg, to be friendly to our American students of Japanese ancestry. We are trying to relocate these youngsters in colleges outside of the Western Defense Area from which Japanese-Americans have been evacuated.

The procedure under which we operate requires that we get a college to admit a student before we can seek clearance by the War and Navy Departments for the college. After a student is admitted, we can then seek this clearance, the War and Navy Departments clear the college, and the War Relocation Authority notifies the college of this clearance before we send any student. Before we ask the Government for a travel permit for an individual student, we make certain through a statement from a college official, a minister, or any other responsible local citizen that the community will not be unfriendly. We also make certain a student has some scholarship funds, work opportunities arranged in advance, financial aid from us or his own funds sufficient to carry him through the college year. We also get clearance from the F. B. I. as to his loyalty before we ask the Government for a travel permit.

*N* In the case of Knox College, the college filled out the questionnaire favorably last summer, and we were all ready to relocate students there, when on September 4, we got the following telegram: "LOCAL COMMUNITY OFFICIALS AT LAST

C O P Y

Mr. John R. Westbrook

2.

November 18, 1942

MINUTE REFUSE ENDORSEMENT RELOCATION AMERICAN STUDENT JAPANESE ANCESTRY. THEREFORE BELIEVE INADVISABLE THEY ENROLL KNOX COLLEGE. WE DO NOT AGREE WITH COMMUNITY ATTITUDE BUT DO NOT WISH THESE STUDENTS TO BE EMBARRASSED. SHALL CONTINUE EFFORTS TO TRY MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR LATER COOPERATION IN PROGRAM. RETURNING ALL MATERIALS AIR MAIL." It was signed by Thomas P. Carpenter, Director of Admissions.

We are a Council set up by various religious and educational groups at the request of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, D. C. On the executive committee are such educators as Dr. Robert G. Sproul of the University of California, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, Dr. Lee Paul Seig of the University of Washington, Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra of the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills of Bowdoin College, Dr. Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina, Dr. John W. Nason of Swarthmore College, and Dr. Frank Aydelotte of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton.

We are terribly unhappy that Knox College has been closed to us by this unfriendly community attitude. We wonder if you could clear up the community attitude as similarly unfriendly communities have been cleared up elsewhere by the proper educating of the public to the purposes behind our work and to the fact that we are doing our work for the Government and at the Government's request.

I am enclosing to you a brochure which describes our Council and contains photostatic copies of letters from the former director of the War Relocation Authority and from Assistant Secretary of War, McCloy, which are usually convincing to college officials and interested local citizens. I am also sending you a letter we have just sent out to some of our "friends." These may be helpful to you.

We shall greatly appreciate anything you can do to help.

Yours cordially,

Howard K. Beale  
West Coast Director

HKB:cjo  
Enclosures

November 18, 1942

*anti-*  
*Comm. att.*

President Edward C. Kaufman,  
Bethel College,  
North Newton, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Kaufman:

Mr. John Provinse, Chief of the Community Management Division of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, has sent to this Office a copy of your letter of October 28th. We are sorry that at the present time there is an opposition in your community concerning the welcoming of American students of Japanese ancestry. The opposition is very easy to understand, but the other side of the question is also very appealing to Americans. These young men and women are Americans through the Constitution of the United States. They are loyal to America. They are fine young people. It has proved to be a great value to them to come to know various American communities and the American communities that have received them are finding themselves happy in the acquaintanceship. It seems to us a part of the total pattern of the glory of America, the assimilation into true Americanism of persons from diverse countries and civilizations. Possibly you may find in your community three or four citizens who share this point-of-view and who would like very simply to manifest it by sponsoring such a member of the college. If you should and will let this office know, we and our West Coast Offices will proceed to the selection of students who would be suitable for such a Christian ideal.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Elizabeth F. Johnson  
Assistant to the Director

EFJ:mem

c.c. to Mr. Howard Beale of our West Coast Office

C O P Y

November 18, 1942

Miss Esther Rhoads  
% Dr. Walter Balderston, Counselor  
Colorado River Relocation Project  
Poston, Arizona

Dear Esther:

How could you ever think that your helping us was "butting in"! We are overjoyed that you are going to Poston and Gila. Can't you stay two days at Gila and really do the job up so that we won't have to go there soon?

I have just written the enclosed letter to John Landward. Do please feel free to act in our name for us and as one of us. You can't slip out from our company that easily just by going back to the Service Committee.

We are terribly happy that you are making this trip and will be most anxious to hear your report after you have visited both projects.

There is no recent correspondence with Gila of any particular importance.

We will certainly look after Dr. Heckelman if he comes and have all the statistics in order.

The transcripts have finally come from Dean Ford for all of the students. Tom is sick in bed, but Rudy, Bill Stevenson, and I shouted with joy until we shook the whole building. Then to our dismay we found that Dean Ford has made the transcripts out in such a way that the students get credit only for a small part of last year's work. About half of their courses were half-year courses and in these he has supplied final grades for the first semester. The other half of their courses were year-courses and in these he had denied them credit even for the first half year. Worse still, at the bottom he has written a note. He means all of them to be denied all credit for last year's work and to have to repeat the whole year even the completely finished first-semester half courses. We hope that perhaps by arguing the matter with individual schools to whom we send the transcripts, we can get some credit for them for last year.

A good trip to you! Yours cordially,

HOWARD K. BEALE, WEST Coast Div.

HKB:cjo Enc.

NATIONAL JAPANESE AMERICAN  
STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL  
1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

November 18, 1942

*Att. College*

Howard K. Beale,  
Western Student Relocation Council,  
1830 Sutter Street,  
San Francisco, California

Dear Howard Beale:

Your long letter of November 13th to Mr. O'Brien has just arrived. I am having a copy of it sent to Mr. O'Brien on his journeys. Your comments on the individual college situations are of great value. I have a few ~~fe~~joiners to make to your comments on the colleges.

(1.) Elmhurst College: No correspondence has come to this office since I have been here.

(2) Ohio University: Ohio University has been in the picture. The two students whom you referred to as leaving before evacuation were promptly reinstated and are making good there. Copies of this correspondence have been sent to you along with a copy of a letter from me expressing the hope that they can take some additional students.

(3.) University of Cincinnati: Mr. O'Brien writes from his travel that the students placed at the University of Cincinnati are making a good adjustment. He seems to have had a very happy personal contact there and I hope that it may result in the opening of the doors of the Architecture Department.

(4.) University of Pennsylvania: The University of Pennsylvania is a headache with which I am still wrestling. I have lived in this area most of my life and I am not entirely sure how to appraise the situation,

though I suspect that your analysis may be correct. I am hoping to talk to President Nason about this tomorrow.

(5.) University of North Carolina: Is the University of North Carolina cleared? I have misse@d it from the list and have wondered why it is not on it. It will be good news when we hear that it is on the Governmental "cleared" quota.

(6.) Syracuse University: I will write to Bishop Peabody of the Diocese in which Syracuse University is situated. If he is in a position to do so, I believe that he will follow up your letter to the President, who I do not know. I question whether Mr. O'Brien could swing around through Syracuse on his way back.

(7.) I have no personal touch with the University of Rochester.

(8.) Western Reserve University: I hope that Mr. O'Brien will be able to see the Western Reserve University people when he is in Chicago. He will see you of course before he goes to Chicago and you can make the plan together.

(18.) Knox College: I have had some correspondence with Knox College and some with Iowa State Teachers College, copies of which have been sent to you.

(22.) Washington University: I have also had some correspondence with Washington University, copies of which have been sent to you.

(24.) Smith College, Wellesley College, Amherst College, Mt. Holyoke College and Vassar College: I think we have made some progress with this group of colleges as to receiving students at the middle of the year and

page 3

as to scholarship places, copies of this correspondence have been sent to you.

I am particularly grateful for your denominational affiliation analysis for I am to go to New York on Friday to a meeting of the Church Boards of Education and this analysis is what I very much need.

Sincerely yours

/s/ Elizabeth F. Johnson

(Miss) Elizabeth F. Johnson  
Assistant to the Director

EFJ:mcm

P. S. Mary Megilligan in friendly interest suggests that I ask how you are fixed for your salary checks due December 1st.

November 19, 1942

Mr. Edward B. Marks, Jr.,  
Administrative Assistant,  
Community Management Division  
War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marks:

We are delighted to tell you that after three months of pressure from us and Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, who has been working with us, Dean Lewis E. Ford has finally released the dental transcripts from the University of Southern California, and they have just arrived. Our office staged a celebration in its joy. Then to our dismay we discovered that the blessing was a mixed one. Dean Ford has given all sophomore students unquestioned credit for the year 1940-1941. He has given all of these same students grades for the first semester of the sophomore year but no grades for the second semester of the sophomore year. Then at the bottom of the sophomore year grades for the first semester, he has written in his own handwriting, "No credit".

For the freshmen he has presented the first semester grades but no grades for the second semester. At the bottom of every freshman transcript he has written, "No credit. Must repeat freshman year."

We have conferred with Dr. Deutsch and he and we believe that we may be able to obtain credit for the first semester work by sending a letter to each institution to which we send the transcripts, in which we explain that all other institutions gave credit not only for the first semester of the year of evacuation but for the second semester as well in the case of students who had completed more than

half of that semester's work. We shall at least try in this way to get the credits recognized for the first semester of last year in the case of both freshmen and sophomores.

Dean Deutsch is writing Dean Ford to point out that it is the almost universal practice of the institutions on the West Coast to give credit for the portion of the year that has been completed. There is a bare possibility that Dean Ford just did not understand this. Dr. Deutsch and we, however, suspect that he decided he could not legally withhold the credits, but that he could administer a stab to each student in this form. Still, it is worth trying him once more.

Your long letter answering numerous of our questions came this morning. Trudy King and I are off to Manzanar for the weekend to confer with individual students, to speak at a general meeting, to instruct our counselors there in procedures, to meet with the Japanese-American student relocation committee. When we return we will answer your most recent letter.

Yours cordially

HOWARD K. BEALE  
West Coast Director

HKB;cjo

Dictated but not signed.

COPY

November 19, 1942

*Com att*

Dean Francis Bacon  
School of Architecture  
Western Reserve University  
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Dean Bacon:

We have been much distressed lately because of a letter from President Leutner indicating not that he had ceased to be friendly but he felt the community attitude had changed until it might be unwise to have our students come to Western Reserve. He does not say they cannot come but he feels that public opinion is such that it is doubtful if they should. I have written to him and hope that he may be satisfied to continue to keep Western Reserve open to our students.

You having written such friendly letters, I wish to urge you, too, to keep your institution open. It is one of the few good universities and so many of them have had research projects which have so far made the government hesitate in clearing them that we are doubly anxious to keep the good ones which have been cleared open. It would be a tragedy for us if a local situation at one of these really good universities should close a place like Western Reserve to us.

May I suggest that in spite of some misgivings in certain places, we have had universally happy experiences between our Japanese-American students and the rest of the student-body; and between our students and the community? Once our students have arrived, they are charming, intelligent people thoroughly devoted to America. I think you need have no doubt about their being able to sell themselves to the other students and the community once they arrive. Recently at the University

of Nebraska, which has taken sixty of them, a Chinese-American was at one of their parties and expressed to the director the belief that their minority group problem in America was the same problem as the Chinese minority group problem; and that he, therefore, a Chinese-American, wanted them to have fine treatment. One of these Nisei students is president of the Junior Class at the University of Pennsylvania. Another whom we have just relocated, was immediately elected vice-president of his class.

We do hope, therefore, that if necessary you will prepare the way a little by having friendly group leaders to welcome any students who arrive as a good many of the colleges have done; and that you will not close your doors to us.

May I suggest that Rev. A. S. Gill of the Emmanuel Church and Dr. McNeal Poteat of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church are tremendously interested in these Japanese-American students? Would it be too much to suggest that you talk with them about being sure the community is friendly?

A letter has just passed over my desk from Joe Fuyikawa telling us that he is reapplying to your School of Architecture and that things have now developed in such a way that he can now attend your School of Architecture, if he is readmitted. We do hope that you can give him favorable consideration and see fit to readmit him.

Yours cordially,

HOWARD K. BEALE  
West Coast Director

COPY

November 20, 1942

Dean Lewis E. Ford  
College of Dentistry  
University of Southern California  
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dean Ford:

When you sent me the transcripts of the American-Japanese students, I promptly transmitted them to the Office of the National Student Relocation Council. I find that there are certain features of the transcripts which seriously weaken their value.

In the first place, I observe that no credit has been given for the work of the second semester of the academic year 1941-42. At the University of California we treated the students in this group who withdrew exactly as we treated men who were unable to complete the semester fully because they entered the armed services. In other words, if they had completed more than half of the semester, they were permitted to receive credit for the whole semester, provided that the instructor reported that the work of the student while here was satisfactory. Grades were given on the basis of the quality of work during the portion of the semester attended.

In the case of these students, however, you went further and not only gave them no credit for the second semester's work, but because of that you stated with reference to the students who had had the major part of the first year's work with you, as follows: "No credit -- must repeat his freshman year". In other words, you not only denied him credit for the second term, but also for the first term for which you indicated the quality of the work done.

In the case of sophomores you definitely wrote on the record "no credit for last year's work." In effect, this means that a student who

may have failed to complete an entire year's work by a few weeks, was denied completely credit for the year. In view of the circumstances, i.e., the fact that these students through no fault of their own were denied the opportunity fully to complete the work of the year, you would penalize them by an entire year. I do not know what action was taken in the University of Southern California's other colleges and divisions. I trust, however, that you will reconsider your action.

May I ask how you treated the students in the College of Dentistry who dropped out to enter the Army and Navy, if there were any such?

It must be remembered that these young American-Japanese in whom some of us are interested, in protection of true democratic principles, have already suffered severely in many ways, including their studies. I hope that this additional burden may not be placed upon them.

Very sincerely,

/s/ Monroe E. Deutsch

Vice-President and Provost

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8 WEST FORTIETH STREET  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
Telephone: Wisconsin 7-7686

November 24, 1942

Dr. Hiel Bollinger  
Dr. Harvey Brown  
810 Broadway  
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Hiel and Harvey:

I have just returned to the office after a 17-day trip to the west coast. While I was there I had the wonderful experience of visiting a Japanese relocation center at Tulalake, California. It was an eye-opener in many ways. I also had a long talk with Howard K. Beale and Tom Bodine of the Student Relocation Council in San Francisco. They are top-flight people who have done a stupendous job of compiling students' records, getting college clearances and matching students to colleges.

As you probably know, there are two major points at which the program is held up at the moment. One is the need of more colleges to receive students. This is being worked on steadily and does not represent a real bottle-neck yet, for there are at present colleges waiting to receive more students than can be placed.

The real bottle-neck is that of money. You probably know that the Student Relocation Council has received only about \$40,000 up to the present time, for a program that requires \$540,900 for its total execution. Perhaps half of this amount, or a little less, can be provided by the colleges in terms of scholarships and self-help opportunities. The other half is needed in cash. You may have seen a chart indicating the amounts needed to relocate students of different degrees of academic standing. For example, to place students with a 2.5 scholarship average and up (A-minus or better) \$93,400 is needed.

My visit at Tulalake impressed me with the real need for urgency in getting the Japanese-American students relocated. There are pressures of many sorts brought to bear by older persons upon these students in the camps, and it is extremely vital that students should be helped to get out of these camps as soon as possible. I will be glad to elaborate upon this point if you would like me to. I was interested that Mr. Shirrell, the Director of the Tulalake project, made no bones about saying that from his standpoint (and I think this is representative of the WRA in general), the only solution to the problem is to relocate the maximum number of people now in the centers and in the shortest possible time.

I am sticking my neck out to urge you to move heaven and earth to get the Methodist Church to put some money into this project as speedily as they possibly can. It is obvious that the beginning of the second semester is the appropriate time for relocating many of these students. If they are not placed then, it will be a question of waiting several months before another opportunity comes along.

NOV 30 1942

You probably know what some of the other denominations have done for this work. Presbyterians have given \$10,000. The Baptists have given \$5,000 and will probably give more. Congregationalists have given \$4,000, probably to be increased. Episcopadians have given \$1,000 and promised \$2,000 later. Lutherans have given \$1,000. Free Methodists have promised from \$2,000 - \$3,000 for specific students. The Evangelical and Reformed Church has pledged \$2500 for specific students. The Maryknoll Fathers are undertaking the entire expense involved in 36 Catholic students. Please regard these figures as confidential, unless you need to use them in working with some of the folk in your Church.

I understand perfectly that the reason the Methodist Church has not yet put money into this project is because of confusion as to what group should handle the matter during this period of reorganization. I think our friends in the Student Relocation Council understand this too and deeply sympathize with the problem. However, it seems to me that so much is at stake that perhaps the Gordian knots need to be cut. I am writing this letter simply to urge you as strongly as I can to get behind the people in your Church who can really break the log jam. \$10,000 now - that is before the second semester begins - will be as valuable as twice that amount later in the year.

This brings my best wishes to you both.

Most sincerely,

Wilmina Rowland  
Executive Secretary

r/s

November 24, 1942

Mr. George Rundquist,  
Executive Secretary,  
Committee on Resettlement of  
Japanese Americans,  
297 Fourth Avenue,  
New York City, N.Y.

*appeal for funds*

Dear Mr. Rundquist:

May I introduce myself as the person trying to run this office during Mr. O'Brien's visit to the West Coast? I am deeply grateful for the opportunity and I am endeavoring to proceed so that he will not have an unconscionable accumulation on his return.

On Friday last I went to New York City to accelerate, if possible, the raising of funds. I do not need to develop the story to you, except to quote a sentence from Mr. O'Brien's informal report to this office - "If we do not get the funds these kids will just have to stay in the Relocation Centers, even though admitted to college." I attended the meeting of the National Commission of University Work at which Dr. Kelley courteously gave me 15 minutes despite an extremely full agenda and assured me that in January there would be a meeting at which the Japanese problem would have an importance place. I was very glad, however, to have the few minutes and at the request of the gentlemen there present I am sending them an analysis of the denominational affiliations and the actual need.

I then had a talk with Mrs. Lenore Porter of the Council and clarified, I hope, some of the Methodists problem. Numerically, the Methodists student bulk is very large. Mrs. Porter made an important statement, one that had not occurred to me. I expressed the hope that

the Churches would allocate to a good slice of their Foreign Missions Funds to this cause, since so much in the foreign field is suspended. She told me that although the work was suspended the cost was even greater, since the missionaries had had to be brought home, maintained on furlough salary and would ultimately have to be sent back. She felt, therefore, that it was the Home Missions where we should work. I then saw Miss Edith Lowry (I knew her already for I served with her on the Board of the United Council of Church Women), asking her for her help as to which members of each of the Churches I should write to. She told me that the work of the Home and Foreign Missions for all of the Churches was consolidated at 297 Fourth Avenue and that she believed I could attain the best results through this centralized control. She told me also that you are in charge of its division of Japanese relocation .

Japanese Relocation is a bigger problem than Japanese Student Relocation. The purpose of this letter is to urge of you in the strongest possible terms the need of the student end. The adults need help too, but if the young men and women of college age do not get on with college now the pattern is broken and I dread not only the disappointment for them but the later crop of bitterness. Education is one thing that cannot wait.

I shall be additionally grateful if you would tell me whether you think that there are other individuals to whom we should be writing. Would it strengthen your procedure if we wrote, for example, to someone in each of the Churches and have you advice to give me or are you so organized that this would weaken the procedure?

The sheet giving the denominational affiliations I must send you

within a few days for it is not yet prepared. A month ago working on a less accurate basis this office judged that to carry on for the second half of the year we should need \$150,000.00. This sum is less than you will find on the sheet I will send you, but probably in any case we shall not be able to place all of the available students this year.

I fully realize in writing you this long letter that you undoubtedly know every detail of the story already but time is essential and I do not want to omit anything that I should be doing to speed things up. Please help us.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Elizabeth F. Johnson  
Assistant to the Director

EFJ:mcm

C O P Y

DRAKE UNIVERSITY

Des Moines, Iowa

Office of  
Admissions Counselor

November 27, 1942

*Com. accept*

Mr. Howard K. Beale  
National Student Relocation Council  
1830 Sutter Street  
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Beale:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing in this letter two separate lists of Japanese American-born students with whom Drake University has been in correspondence. Those students have indicated to us their interest in enrolling at Drake for the second semester, which begins January 29, 1943.

.....

W Again let me say that we are definitely appreciative of the splendid work you people are doing. The group of thirteen Japanese-American students who are here on our campus are unusually fine people. We have liked them here on the campus and the community has liked them. I feel certain we can absorb a rather large sized group without any difficulty whatsoever.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in this matter, I remain,

Sincerely,

Willis R. Jones  
Admissions Counselor

WJ:mh/fp  
enclosures

*Kibei*  
*Kibei*

November 30, 1942

Mr. John H. Provinse  
Community Management Division  
War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Provinse:

We have been troubled in this office over the conflicting conceptions that seem to exist of the meaning of the phrase "citizens known as 'Kibei'" in the agreement with Assistant Secretary McCloy of the War Department.

You will remember that one of the questions I raised when I had the long conference with you in Washington, D.C., was this matter of the meaning of the term "Kibei". When I came back from Washington to Philadelphia I wrote a memorandum. In Point 19 of that memorandum I recorded that I had raised this question and had pointed out that "a year's study in Japan did not necessarily indicate disloyalty but merely the sensible method of learning Japanese, which would be useful to American citizens of whatever origin." I then recorded that your reply was that the question was now no longer particularly relevant because of the new regulation, which had just been published that day or the day before and was to go into effect on October 1. My memorandum indicates that I got the following impression from you, namely, that "Japanese are to be assumed to have the legal right to go where they will except in the prescribed military zones, on the sole condition of fulfilling the WRA's tests as to loyalty, support, etc." In short, I understood that thereafter WRA was to make no distinction between Nisei, Issei, and "Kibei", but would let individuals of

all groups go where they would as soon as individually they had satisfied WRA's simple tests. So all distinctions were gone, and this new ruling was based on an assumption of a legal right to go where one would unless there was some reason in the individual case why one should not.

In view of this new arrangement I refrained from persuing the question of the phrase "citizens known as 'Kibei'" further.

Now I find that the meaning of that phrase is still important. Therefore, I should like to raise the question of its meaning, because all of us out here in our Council, in WRA, among the Japanese-Americans, and among the West Coast public who know Japanese-Americans seem to have a quite different conception of that term from what you and Mr. Marks in Washington have.

In Mr. Mark's letter of October 17, he says: "The memoranda on these students would seem to indicate that Mano and Yamamoto are kibei. I hope this is a case of mistaken identity on the part of the FBI since, as you know, the present agreement with the War Department prohibits us from relocating any kibei or issei for this purpose except where unusually meritorious cases may receive special attention."

The FBI information in regard to Mr. Kiyoshi Mano indicates that he was on "an excursion tour into Japan" with a group of other Nisei students during the summer of 1941. Mr. Mano indicates that he made a visit of three months in Japan in the summer of 1941. We contend that you are misinterpreting the term "Kibei" in considering Mr. Mano a "Kibei."

The FBI memorandum on the basis of which Mr. Marks objects to our clearing a "Kibei" indicates in the other case only that Mr. Hiko Yamamoto "made a trip to Japan during the summer of 1940 to participate

in the Kendo fights". Mr. Yamamoto's questionnaire further indicates that he made a similar visit to Japan for nine months in 1921-1930. It is not our understanding and we do not believe it is understanding of people on the West Coast who know and use the term that these two visits to Japan make Mr. Yamamoto a "Kibei". Both of these students were described in detail in our letter of November 16.

In view of West Coast understanding of the meaning of the term "Kibei", we read with surprise the following paragraph from your letter of November 3 to President Karl L. Adams of the Northern Illinois State Teachers College at DeKalb, Illinois: "In accordance with our present arrangements with the War Department, only U. S. citizens who have never visited Japan are placed through the student relocation program."

It seems to us that this whole matter of misunderstanding between us and your office on this question is due to the fact that your office is misinterpreting the term of "Kibei" in such a manner that it includes not only the "citizens" commonly "known as 'Kibei'", which is the phrase of our agreement with Assistant Secretary McCloy, but also great numbers of other people who are not "citizens known as 'Kibei'" in the minds of anyone on the West Coast, where the term originated. In short, we think that you are misunderstanding the term and that the breadth of your definition of the term is going to exclude numerous of our best people, not because they are "Kibei", but because they made visits to Japan.

We do not feel that a visit to Japan indicates anything at all in itself about a student. It is perfectly natural for Japanese-born parents to want their children to visit their relatives in Japan. It

is perfectly natural for Japanese youngsters as well as other American youngsters to participate in foreign games or sports and we do not believe that the fact that the participant happened to have Japanese ancestors and that the games happened to be played in Japan proves anything about the loyalty of the American citizen in question. We do not brand with disloyalty all the American youngsters of German ancestry who participated in the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936 nor do we brand Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti of New York with disloyalty or have him confined in a relocation center because he made several visits to Italy with his Italian-born parents when he was a child. We feel further that even studying in Japan is no clear evidence of disloyalty, particularly if the studying was done during a visit back to relatives in Japan, or was done at university age by someone specializing in the literature or culture of Japan or in Far Eastern studies. Again, we do not brand American citizens with disloyalty if they had German or Italian ancestors simply because they studied in Germany or Italy. As I pointed out in my earlier letter Lieutenant Governor Poletti's loyalty to America has never, to my knowledge, been questioned by anyone because he studied for a year at the University of Rome with his expenses paid by the Italia-American Society. We do agree with the people who know the Japanese-Americans that someone who was sent back to Japan as a youngster to be educated there and who was educated by the Japanese government or in the Japanese military schools may well be watched. We feel, however, that people who have made mere visits to Japan should in no way be called into question and that even those who have studied in Japan should be judged not on the fact of studying there, but on various factors in

the individual case, the nature of the school, the number of years of studying, and the youthfulness and hence impressionableness of the student in the one case, or the maturity and Americanism in the other case of college-age students.

We feel all this, but of course, if the phrase in the McCloy agreement meant to exclude, as your letter to President Adams indicates, all people who had made visits to Japan and we would still be legally bound. Our contention is that the phrase does not mean that at all, but means to exclude only "citizens known as 'Kibei'", just as the agreement states it.

I should point out further that no one, so far as I know, except the Naval Intelligence Officer, whose article appeared in the October issue of Harper's has given anything that could be called an official definition of "Kibei". Until now our staff has considered that a student had to have studied in Japan for at least three years since 1930 to be "known as 'Kibei'". This was merely a rough rule of thumb in the absence of any official definition.

Our Steering Committee composed of prominent West Coast educators who know Japanese-Americans and the term used about them had no notion that people were "known as 'Kibei'" only because they had made a visit to Japan. In the meeting of August 12, 1942, the following minute of the Steering Committee was recorded: "The Committee discussed the subject of Kibei. In indicating its approval of certain colleges the War Department specifically said that those persons known as Kibei were not to be allowed to relocate. We have not as yet received an official definition of Kibei. After much discussion the Committee decided that rather than prepare a general definition which might be unduly restrictive we should merely present to the governmental

authorities the cases of a few individual and very worthy students who might be considered Kibei but whom we feel should not be considered Kibei."

In pursuit of that meeting our Council presented to your San Francisco office a case of a student who might be considered "Kibei" but whom we felt should not be considered a "Kibei", and Mr. Petrie sent a sheaf of papers about this student to Washington for a ruling. The student was Shizu Abe. She had been three and a half years in Japan. There were nine letters attesting to her loyalty, which seemed to this office to make her a thoroughly desirable person to out to college. Many, many weeks have passed and we have heard nothing from that brief on Shizu Abe. We again asked about her in our letter of November 9.

A similar brief was presented for Tsuyoshi Horika. This brief contained five letters attesting to the loyalty of the students from the College of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, and from a labor leader in Tacoma. The Mayor Tacoma was tremendously interested in this student and felt that he should not be considered a "Kibei." Mr. Horike is now at the University of Utah because, in this case, clearance did come through for him from WRA.

There was a third case where we held up Lorraine Hasagawa. She had been in Japan for between three and five years. We asked for travel permits for her sisters who had not been in Japan, but held her back. The San Francisco Office of WRA wondered why we had not sent her along, too. We replied: "Because she may possibly be a "Kibei." They decided that they did not think so and asked us to send her along, too. We did so, sent the Form 26, got Army Intelligence clearance, and she is now relocated - not on our definition but on

the definition of the WRA office in San Francisco that she was not a "Kibei." She is among those for whom we are now waiting for FBI clearance.

It seems to us as if the only official definition we have, and a very sound one from what we know of the use of the word on the West Coast, is that of the Intelligence Officer of the Navy, who, as I remember, is well known to you and whose opinion, as I remember, is highly regarded by you. This Naval Intelligence Officer defines the term twice, He says:

"Three words are commonly used in identifying the Japanese in the United States:...Kibei (pronounced Kee-bay) meaning "returned to America." The word refers to those Nisei who spent all or a large portion of their lives in Japan and who have now returned to the United States." The Intelligence Officer further states (and by implication again delineates Kibei and Nisei): "Quite apart from the Kibei, some of the other Nisei have occasionally gone back to Japan to visit or to work. Most of these have made the journey to Japan after they have reached the age of seventeen ....The majority of them returned after a short time, thoroughly disillusioned with Japan and more than ever loyal to the United States. It is my firm belief that the finest way to make a pro-American out of any Nisei is to send him back to Japan for one or two years after he is seventeen. Often a visit of a few months in the past, has been sufficient to do the job."

What we would like to have you permit us to do is to accept the understanding of this Naval Intelligence Officer, as to the meaning of "Kibei." We think he is right, that his interpretation is what "Kibei" means in our agreement with Secretary McCloy.

There is one other point we would like to have clarified. we wonder what has happened to the new regulation that you described to me as effective as of October 1? Is it the understanding of WRA that for employment, Issei, Kibei and Nisei are all to be regarded as having a right to go out provided they are individually satisfactory? Is it true that Secretary McCloy was a party to an agreement under which this new regulation was set up? If there was a party to it, does this new regulation include all relocated people and, therefore, supercede our earlier agreement with him in regard to relocating students, or is that earlier agreement still binding?

You have seemed to assume that the earlier agreement was still binding. We have all assumed this, and have acted accordingly, and shall continue to do so until we are officially notified that the new agreement supersedes the old one. On the other hand, there are people in WRA out here who apparently think that the new regulation applies to student relocation as well as employment. Apparently no new instructions ever have come through. There are other people in WRA who feel that the old understanding is still operating. I was recently at a round table on the Japanese evacuation held by the Institute of Pacific Relations where there was a WRA man present who did not even know of the new ruling of October 1. Then at the same meeting two people, not in WRA and not including myself, made the statement that you yourself had told them that Issei, Nisei and "Kibei" were now being relocated indiscriminately, which, of course, was what I had understood you to tell me when I raised the question of "Kibei" in your office. Then, we have received from students letters like this of November 9, "According to the War Relocation Authority out

here, I was informed definitely that government restriction has been modified lately and they are permitting students to continue their education even those who have had their education in Japan."

As I say, I am still acting on the assumption, until I officially hear otherwise, that unless there is special dispensation in an individual case, we are to relocate only Nisei. It is, however, a little embarrassing to me to be telling "Kibei" and Issei that we cannot relocate them and then to have a WRA official on a project tell the student that we can.

Again, I am sorry to inflict this long letter on you. I see no necessity for another such long letter in the offing. This subject of "Kibei" and the one I wrote on two weeks ago, namely FBI clearance, have seemed to us important to talk out and have a full understanding about.

We shall be very grateful if you will give the subject careful consideration and let us know your wishes. It is, as you know, your wishes that we are eager to carry out. But we think in this matter of "Kibei" you are laboring under misconception of the meaning of the term among those who created it and have always used it.

Yours cordially

HOWARD K. BEALE  
West Coast Director

To all students  
affected by Pacific Coast Evacuation:

A committee called by the Student YWCA and YMCA, with representatives from the entire coast, has organized a program to aid in relocation of ~~all~~ students who wish to ~~continue~~ <sup>carry on</sup> college study after evacuation. This committee is anxious to do all in its power to provide the best possible program for continued college study. We are interested in all students <sup>regardless of religious affiliations and include</sup> ~~regardless of religious affiliations~~, both Xen and non-Xen students equally in our program.

There seems to be reasonable hope that it may be possible for students to continue study in out-of-boundary colleges. It will help greatly in our survey of this problem and in our effort to open the doors of eastern colleges if we know ~~what the names of evacuated students are~~ <sup>the names of evacuated students</sup> ~~the names of evacuated students~~ <sup>their choice of colleges, majors, and interests etc</sup>. You can help us ~~do this~~ <sup>do this</sup> ~~can~~ <sup>can</sup> ~~advance the project~~ <sup>advance the project</sup> much in this work if you will fill out the attached questionnaires in duplicate and return them to us at the <sup>Union</sup> YWCA, Union & Alderson, Berkeley..

Joseph Conant.

The Tolan Committee told the Congress of the U.S.: "We cannot doubt and everyone is agreed, that the majority of Japanese citizens and aliens are loyal to this country. But the innocent ten in this time of war will perforce suffer for the guilty one. We earnestly hope that every effort will be made by the Federal ~~authorities~~ Gov't to protect the property and lives of these people, and to resettle them in normal and productive ways of living."