

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

September 1, 1942

Mr. Joseph Conard
National Student Relocation Council
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Conard:

By now you have received the additional list of 19 schools, bringing the total number of approved institutions to 111. We are still awaiting Navy approval of 13 additional schools cleared by the Army and will let you know as soon as any decision is reached.

I spoke to Commander Wharton this morning about the content of your wire concerning the University of Colorado. He stated that the approval of the 12th Naval District would have no effect on the general question of giving clearance to this University, because the contracts are negotiated directly between Washington and Boulder. My impression is that the Navy is concerned chiefly with safeguarding the Japanese language instruction courses now being given to Naval officers at Colorado. There may be other types of confidential Naval research or training carried on at the campus, but this seems to be the prime consideration. It would certainly do no harm and it might be helpful for Mr. Dyde or the President of the University to address a letter to the Navy Department stating the University's interest in accepting students and giving such assurances as may be given that a measure of protection is afforded such activity. The letter might also give some account of Japanese ancestry, including the fact that Nisei from outside the evacuated zone are now in attendance. This letter should be addressed to Commander Wallace S. Wharton, U.S.N.R., Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., with a copy sent to me for my information.

Thanks for your efforts in helping us to obtain clearance. I am glad the picture looks brighter.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Edward B. Marks, Jr.
Administrative Assistant

Copy

Community Management Division

*Boys who had work permit to work in
Boulder at same time - Horivuchi (4030) - asked to join
Boulder faculty!*

*new college accepted
Boulder situation
WRA
Dyde*

C O P Y

LINCOLN COMMUNITY CHEST
AND COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

212 North Eleventh
Telephone 2 - 2896

Com. accept
Lincoln, Nebraska
September 1, 1942

Chancellor C. S. Boucher
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Chancellor Boucher:

I am very much interested to learn that the University of Nebraska is contemplating cooperation with the National Council for the Relocation of Japanese students. I am certain that the humanitarian efforts of this group and its cooperating agencies of education will meet with a sympathetic and understanding response.

I believe that the attitude of the University of Nebraska will be reflected by a like attitude on the part of this community, for I believe that the attitude of this university community is such that American students of Japanese ancestry who will be accepted as full students in the University may reside here without being molested.

Assuring you of my desire to cooperate in any possible way with your endeavors, I am

Sincerely yours,

(signed) (Magr.) Maurice W. Helmann
President, Council of Social Agencies

September 1, 1942

Day

From: National Student Relocation Council
1830 Sutter St.
San Francisco, Calif.

To: WCCA, Regulatory Section

Subject: Transmittal of documents to secure Release and Travel Permit for:
Japanese-American students going to Union College, Lincoln,
Nebraska.

In compliance with paragraph 17 of the Instructions Governing the
Interview of Prospective Students, (June 19, 1942, WCCA), the following
documents are enclosed:

1. Statistical Data.

2. Acceptance from college:

- a. From letter of July 20, 1942 from E. E. Cossentino, President of
Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska, stating, "I believe we have sent
you notice of the acceptance of the following:

Sachiko Chinen	Sayo Hashizaki
Toshiko Chinen	Gertrude Yoshimoto
Lillian Gima	Frances Hideko Nakamura

"I am personally acquainted with these young people, for I had them
in college last year in California.

- b. From letter of June 8, 1942 from E. E. Cossentino
c. From letter of May 29, 1942 from L. L. Caviness, Counselor of Alien
students, Pacific Union College, Angwin, California, stating, "Now
in addition to Mr. Kiyabu, there are with us last year twelve other
students of Japanese origin for whom we have obtained acceptances
in either Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska or Emmanuel Missionary
College, Berrien Springs, Michigan." These are: Mr. James Nakamura,
Mr. Robert Nomi, Mr. Crashi Mitoma, Mr. George Ito, Mr. Minoru Wakutake,
Mr. Charles Yamashiro, Miss Yaeiko Shimada, Miss Helen Momo, and Miss
Ilona Inamura."

3. Financial status as follows:

- a. From letter of August 13, 1942 from Ralph M. Gelvin, United States
Department of the Interior, Poston, Arizona, stating, "Sachiko Chinen,
Toshiko Chinen, Sayo Hashizaki, Lillian Gima, Frances Nakamura, and
Gertrude Yoshimoto. They know the president of Union College and he
has been most interested in their welfare. As you see by the enclosed
letters they have made their own financial arrangements with the
college. They all come from hard-working families. The combined
income of each family has been more than ample to pay the bills which
are sent directly to the parents for collection. A copy of the
telegram received from President Cossentino is attached with their
letters of acceptance.
- b. From letter of August 24, 1942 from E. E. Cossentino, stating, "In
regard to the young people of Japanese parentage, all of them who have
been accepted have made financial arrangements with the college and
all have their transportation money, or have it available, so from
that angle there should be no further difficulty.

I am personally acquainted with the most of these Japanese young
people, as I was president of La Sierra College located at Arlington,
California where a number of them were in attendance, and then I

knew the others from my contacts with Pacific Union College and also personal contact in the Hawaiian Islands. We have not accepted any of the young people that I did not feel very sure of personally."

- c. From letter of July 13, 1942 from H. C. Hartman: "We have work for these students before the opening of school in our industries and they will be housed in our dormitories."

use this for community approval, return to Clin's
 4. Community approval: *College file*

- a. From letter of August 7, 1942, from Neil Vanderman, director of Assistance, State of Nebraska, Board of Control, Lincoln: "We are advised that Japanese students as American citizens, will be accorded rights of citizenship. We have learned, however, that it is the attitude of the Mayor of the City of Lincoln and of the Chief of Police, that as American citizens these students would be given the privileges and would be expected to accept the responsibilities of citizenship." While we are able at this time to state that there is no reason to believe that the community of Lincoln, Nebraska will exhibit any unwholesome attitudes toward these students, we do not know what the future may bring and we cannot assure the NCCA as to future developments. Progress of the War may cause attitudes to arise which are not present at this time.

- b. From letter of August 13, 1942 from Agile E. Aaron, Public Assistance Representative of Social Security Board, Washington, D. C., mentioning telegram of July 21, 1942, addressed to Mrs. Wifschutz of the Social Security Board, as follows: "We are advised that Japanese students, as American Citizens, will be accorded rights of Citizenship." Also in reference to the local attitude in Lincoln to them as mentioned above.

5. Received for WRA by

 Date _____

JOSEPH CONARD
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
 NATIONAL STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL
 1830 SUTTER ST.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Proposed means of travel from
 Granada, Colorado to Lincoln, Nebraska.

by _____ train, _____ bus, _____.

These Japanese-American Students have been accepted
to the Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska:

Sachiko Chinen
Toshiko Chinen
Lillian Gima
Sayo Hashizaki
Gertrude Yoshimoto
Frances Hideko Nakamura
Helen Sumiko Mono
Ilona I. Imamura
Minoru Wakatake
George Warren Ito
George Kiyabu
Grashi Mitoma
James Nakamura
Robert Nobuo Nomi
Thomas Kamezo Oshiro
Charles Koichi Yamashiro
Yacko Shinada

C O P Y

September 2, 1942

Clare Harris
715 South Hope Street
Los Angeles, California

Cath. stud.

Dear Clare:

Thanks a million for letting me know the situation concerning Father Caffrey. My enclosed letter describes the major facts involved. Our committee did feel that it would not be proper to turn over our own records to any denominational leaders unless the student involved requested this, but in the case of the Santa Anita students who did make the request, I had suggested that the papers be given and assumed that this was long ago done. I think it right that Dr. Caffrey should know we are not holding papers from him intentionally where students authorize us to release them.

If you get any reverberations from this letter or in the future, please let me know at once. Actually I expect we may be in a difficult situation because I am not sure that Father Caffrey is in full agreement either with the national headquarters of the Catholic group or with Father O'Dowd, who does have close relations to Washington, D. C. It is just possible that if this is the case it explains the suggestion in Los Angeles that papers not go directly to Washington, D. C. I earnestly hope there is no such divergency of opinion and that Father Caffrey, Father O'Dowd, and Washington, D. C. can all agree on policy. Obviously, this letter is 100 per cent confidential.

Sincerely,

Joseph Conard
Executive Secretary

Enc.
JC:mb

C O P Y

NATIONAL STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL
Southern California Branch
715 South Hope Street
Los Angeles, California

August 31, 1942

Dear Joseph Conard:

This letter is off the record - and no carbon kept! Father Caffrey is mad, plenty mad, at the Berkeley office. I told him you had been away for an enforced rest, but that I would write you air mail and ask you to let him know whether or not he can have those Catholic records !!!

He says he will give us one more week to cooperate, and then will report us to "Headquarters" - that here the Catholics have said they would take care of Catholic students, they have scholarships and openings for them, and we will not cooperate, etc etc etc

I really think, Joe Conard, that it would be wiser policy on our part, in view of the power of the Catholic Church, to let them have the records for those of their students who stated on their questionnaires that they wished to attend a Catholic college. They are very much in the majority, and since we have our hands full, and probably will not place more than the very top students, it seems to me kind of foolish not to let them go ahead and get some additional placements. The few Catholics who did not specify a Catholic school can be held back, if they have high scholarship - but if they are low I think they ought to go too, to Father/Caffrey. It isn't as if their being relocated would jeopardize the chances of better students - there is little or no competition here. And not the same difficult adjustments to environment that the average student will meet, because they will be in a selected student body, and for the most part in very small schools.

In any case, will you please write Father Caffrey about your policy in this matter, right away quick! He and a number of other Fathers in L. A. have been pretty good about helping us, and have been getting good results on hearing boards, etc. and we want to keep friends with them. The address is:

Joseph Conard

-2-

August 31, 1942

Father Francis Caffrey

Maryknoll School

222 South Hewitt Street

Los Angeles, California

Sorry to press you so - but I think it is pretty important.

Hear you are moved! Hope you like your new location - best to you,

(signed) Clare

C O P Y

(Perfect letter - you hit the nail squarely. Tom B)

September 2, 1942

Father Francis Caffrey
Maryknoll School
222 South Hewitt Street
Los Angeles, California

I was terribly distressed to receive word yesterday from our southern office indicating that we have not followed your wishes concerning the records of Catholic students. Things **are** happening so rapidly here, and with the problem of building an adequate staff with personnel almost unavailable because of the war situation that I am personally head over heels in work, and occasionally things slip by me without my knowing what has happened.

Immediately upon receipt of the suggestion from you and from Santa Anita students that their records be turned over to you, I suggested to our Records Department that this be done. At about this time, however, this department was discussing with Father O'Dowd the problem of Catholic students in this area, and he very kindly agreed to find more detailed information from Washington, D. C., concerning the wish of the Catholic leaders there in regard to the entire program of Catholic student placement.

As you know, our national director, Dr. Barstow, met with a group of Catholic leaders in Washington, D. C., some time ago, and this meeting suggested that Catholic records go directly to them. Father O'Dowd has recently been in constant touch with us and has been analyzing the records of several superior Catholic students together with our director of college placement, Robert L. Kelly, long time executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges. We have discussed together procedures which may enable us to place the most students most quickly.

Although I have been working directly with Father O'Dowd in the last few days, I did not realize until last night that the southern California cases requested by you and by the students had not long ago been sent. You may be very sure I would have **cleared** with you completely if I had realized that we were in any way

September 2, 1942

failing to follow your wishes.

Immediately upon hearing of the situation last night I telephoned Father O'Dowd, who says that he will write you at once and will work out with you a plan that is satisfactory to all.

We have profoundly appreciated your generous interest in this problem and your cooperation with our committee. This attitude on your own part makes me doubly sorry that we have failed to clear adequately with you at this very important point. While I wish to take responsibility for this important oversight of ours and apologize sincerely for it, I do want you to know that no one of us was aware of having failed to carry out your wishes. I shall assume that you and Father O'Dowd will now clear this matter completely and that we can work with you through him since he is here in the City and can easily spend whatever time is necessary in our office.

If this is unsatisfactory, or if at any other time you have any criticisms or suggestions to give us, please write directly to me as we certainly wish to reciprocate the fine spirit you have shown.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Conard
Executive Secretary

JCmb

cc: Father O'Dowd
Clare Brown Harris

C
O
P
Y

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA
Office of the Chancellor

LINCOLN

September 2, 1942

Com. orig.

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

Dear Mr. Conard:

As is the case with each student in the University, each of these Japanese students would have a regular academic advisor. In addition, our Dean of Student Affairs, Dr. T.J. Thompson, will act as confidential advisor and guide, counsellor and friend for each of these male Japanese students; and Mrs. Verna Boyles, our Dean of Women, will act similarly for the women students. Representing the community at large the General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Lincoln and Lancaster County, Mr. J.B. Kniffin, will act as guide, counsellor and friend for the male Japanese students; and the General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. of Lincoln, Miss Frances Drake, will act similarly for the women Japanese students.

You requested a statement from someone outside the University staff regarding the attitude of the community and the possibility of these Japanese students residing here without being molested. I am enclosing herewith copies of three letters, each dated September 1, written to me by Msgr. Maurice W. Helmann, President of the Council of Social Agencies, Miss Frances Drake, General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. of Lincoln, and Mr. J.B. Kniffin, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of Lincoln and Lancaster County.

Yours very truly

C.S. Boucher

ROCKFORD COLLEGE
Rockford, Illinois

September 2, 1942

*Com
away*

Dear Mr. Conard:

I asked Miss Cheek, the President of Rockford College, to answer your question about the attitude of our local community toward American citizens of Japanese ancestry, and I think it unnecessary for me to make any further comment.

We are very glad to cooperate in any way possible to help these students make the necessary adjustments, and if you need any other information, please let us know immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Arthur J. Perks

Mr. Joseph Conard
National Student Relocation Council
1830 Sutter St.
San Francisco, California

emp
September 3, 1942

WJC
Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch ✓
Vice-President and Provost
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 28th just come to hand. The matter to which you refer is one to which both the Governing Board of the College of Dentistry and the Administration of the University have given very serious attention.

Directly after the evacuation order a considerably large group of students of our dental school found themselves in camp, largely at Santa Anita. Almost immediately there were set up a series of dental units (twenty-four, I believe) fairly well equipped, in charge of one of our own graduates, at which the then students of the College of Dentistry were employed as clerical workers.

In this community at the time feeling against even the American-born Japanese ran high, and the security of these students within the confines of the camp was considered not only desirable, but quite necessary. The students themselves have repeatedly expressed both satisfaction and pleasure in this arrangement. The entire program was carried on in close conjunction with the military authorities and the F.B.I., who have checked both practice and procedure from time to time.

As you know, the College of Dentistry operates under its own managing board, and, so far as I know, this board is in agreement with the policy and practice of the Dean's office, feeling that what is being done is in every respect for the best interest of the dental student who they regard as a ward of the army continuing in good standing in the dental school.

The situation is unusual, but after most careful checking I believe that the present arrangement is for the best interest of the student and in every way conducive to his professional training. The College of Dentistry has not acted independently in the matter, but has been throughout in closest cooperation with the federal authorities.

I have sent a copy of your letter to Dean Ford with the request that he add anything that would give you further information in the matter.

With all good wishes and kindest personal regards, I am

Faithfully yours,

van Kleef Smith

Deutsch file

Duplinate

September 4, 1942

Dr. R. B. von KleinSmid, President
The University of Southern California
University Park
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dr. von KleinSmid:

Thank you cordially for responding so promptly to my letter of August 28. I have read your letter of September 3 with great care, but still find myself in a quandary concerning it.

You say that in your community at the time "feeling against even the American-born Japanese ran high, and the security of these students within the confines of the camp was considered not only desirable, but quite necessary." Assuming that both statements are true (and I do not wish to debate them at this time), it must be remembered that the students involved, as well as the other American-born Japanese and the native Japanese, were removed from a certain military area, but to the best of my knowledge there was never intention on the part of the Government to keep them confined within these centers for the duration of the war. They were first placed in induction centers under the control of the Army, from which many already have been, and all in time will be, removed to centers under the control of a civilian body, the War Relocation Authority.

The National Student Relocation Council, under the presidency of Dr. John W. Nason, of Swarthmore College, is interesting itself in placing as many of these American Japanese students as possible in colleges and universities in other parts of the country. A list of colleges to which they will be permitted to go has been approved by the FBI, by the War Relocation Authority, by the Army, and by the Navy. The officers of the War Relocation Authority are thoroughly in accord with the plan. All that is necessary is that the individual student, whose transcript is available and the quality of his work satisfactory and who is vouched for personally, be accepted by the college to which he desires to go and by the community surrounding that college. Proper procedures have been guaranteed. Indeed, in some cases students themselves have applied, have sent their transcripts, and have been accepted at these institutions.

I think the long look ahead until the time when the war ends will indicate to anyone the great desirability of not wasting the talents and education of these young men and women, and at the same time permitting them to live within American surroundings for as long a period as possible.

In your letter you say, "The students themselves have repeatedly

September 4, 1942

expressed both satisfaction and pleasure in this arrangement." However, the very fact that these particular students are asking for transcripts shows that they are eager to continue their education if they can. It is not a fact that the FBI, or even the Army, demands that these students be confined in the camps for the duration of the war.

Frankly, as I said in my preceding letter, I have always thought that a transcript of record is something the individual is entitled to receive if he asks for it. Whether he desires to go elsewhere and present it or not seems to be material. In other words, it is as much a student's right, I feel, as it is my right to go to a bank and secure a statement of my account.

I do not think that the Army has asked that these students be their wards for the duration of the war, and I do not think that the College of Dentistry or any university has the right to set itself up as a bar if the student's record in all respects is satisfactory and if the institution to which he wishes to go will accept him. Frankly, I cannot understand the reasoning behind it. It seems to me that it would imply that the authorities of the College of Dentistry have set themselves up as authorities to determine that these students shall remain in camp for the duration of the war.

I am speaking with a good deal of feeling on this matter, because it seems to me that it is one of the most extraordinary situations which I have met. I trust you will forgive my frankness. It is expressed, I assure you, with friendship at the same time.

With personal greeting to you, I am

Cordially,

Monroe E. Deutsch
Vice-President and Provost

MED:KWH

cc: Mr. Joseph Conard

C O P Y

September 4, 1942

Mr. Lynn U. Stambaugh
National Commander
The American Legion
Indianapolis, Indiana

*Am Leg
attitude*

My dear Mr. Stambaugh:

I have been hoping all summer that I could have a chance for a leisurely chat with you about this very important task I have been carrying on, on behalf of the War Relocation Authority and in connection with other Governmental Departments, for the relocation of American-born Japanese students. I have felt that the American Legion could be very helpful in creating public sentiment that would be just and generous with respect to these young people who are loyal Americans in every sense of the word, but whose parents were born in Japan, as a result of which both generations, in this war emergency, are under the unusual circumstances and strains of evacuation and resettlement.

I enclose herewith a copy of a report of progress just approved by the Wartime Civil Control Administration in San Francisco, which pretty well tells the story.

It has been a great delight to discover that in a number of communities the American Legion has taken wise leadership in interpreting to the community the rights of these young people and the obligations which all the rest of us owe to them to provide normal opportunities for their education and their absorption into our National picture. I have learned with interest that one of these Niseis in this home town in California won the American Legion History Medal. In another instance one of our Niseis, upon his graduation from High School, won the American Legion award to the leading young American in the community.

I am fully aware that in some localities the American Legion seems to have taken a rather strong position of hostility to even the American-born

Mr. Lynn U. Stambaugh

2.

September 4, 1942

Japanese. It is understandable of course that in these days of such strained war conditions, when our own emotions are so deeply aroused, we should make statements or propose measures which in more sober moments we would not want to endorse. It would mean a great deal therefore to the Government, I am sure, at whose behest this Council is operating, to the two thousand students we have, and to the hundreds of colleges and universities who are cooperating with us, if from the leadership of the American Legion there might come a word of endorsement for this Program. The points that should be borne in mind are: that these are American citizens by birth right, they have been brought up in our American traditions, trained in our American schools and are thoroughly American in their ideals and their thinking. Furthermore, each individual will be carefully checked and certified by the Intelligence Services of the Government before he is released for relocation in any school, so that if there is any suspicion of disloyalty, it should be found and he will not be released. Furthermore, every such relocation will have the full approval of both the Army and Navy with respect to the receiving institution. In short, this is not a pernicious and superficial program that might jeopardize the safety and well-being of the country. On the other hand the Government recognizes the fact that this important group of leaders within the Japanese American Minority should be supported in their loyalty and should be trained in every respect in a way that will enhance their faith in our American ideals of democracy and will make them better citizens for the future.

I will send to you within a day or two a re-writing of this enclosed release with a few pertinent adaptations in the hope that it may be used in an early issue of the American Legion Magazine. It will be timely because within the next few weeks several hundred of these young people will be moving to new

C O P Y

Mr. Lynn U. Stambaugh

3.

September 4, 1942

college locations and the American Legion is so effective a factor in community leadership that it will mean a great deal to the college authorities and to the individual students if they can feel the good will of this strong body of patriots.

Hoping very much that after careful study of the enclosed documents you will be disposed to give your endorsement to this Program, I am

Most cordially yours,

Robbins W. Barstow, Director
Japanese American Student Relocation

C O P Y

WESTERN UNION

(Received 9/4)

DR. TOBBINS W. BARSTOW, DIRECTOR
JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL

*Comm
accept
place*

Our local chief of police and mayor refuse approval for University to receive students of Japanese ancestry until expression of local public opinion ascertained. In obtaining such opinion local American Legion refused until they could get expression from National Headquarters. Would you contact National Legion Headquarters at once fully explaining movement.

B. T. Grover, Director of Public Relations

C
O
P
Y

*not
usable*

September 4, 1942

Dear Joe:

Thanks for the letter. My feelings are not hurt. We want to cooperate as fully as possible. You are doing a tough job and I'm happy to see results. It boasts morale tremendously. Just one last word -- I think Caleb's sheet likely caused the Army the most sorry -- but we (no Friends) distributed it or tried to distribute it to any Japanese inside or out of Puyallup. Also we did not supply the picture of Puyallup. The one of the child is the only one I sent him. I do not know where it was taken. It came to me from Jackie Whelan -- It likely was taken at Puyallup but could have been made anywhere.

Cordially yours,

(signed) Floyd (Schmoe)

C
O
P
Y

September 5, 1942

Harvey H. Davis, Vice President
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

Dear Mr. Davis:

In regard to the question raised in your letter of September 2, if the student seeking admission is of Japanese ancestry and now living in an assembly or relocation center she would technically fall within the group whose admission to Ohio State would be objectionable to the Navy Department.

For purposes of student relocation, we are of course concerned in this office with students of Japanese ancestry who are now at assembly or relocation centers. As I pointed out in my letter of August 7, neither the War Department or the War Relocation Authority wishes to interpose any barrier to the attendance of students of Japanese ancestry who are not now living at assembly or relocation centers. In the same way, we have assumed that the Navy's objection to the use of a college for relocation does not extend to students of Japanese ancestry who are living in other parts of the country.

Admittedly this distinction is unfortunate, having as its basis merely the historic accident that certain of the Japanese-Americans were "frozen" within the evacuated zone. The case referred to in your letter is one which might be of considerable aid to us in our efforts to obtain clearance for students now in assembly or relocation centers whose loyalty to the United States is unquestioned. We would like very much to have such details as you may be able to furnish.

In the meantime, if the girl is not living at a relocation or assembly center, she may be registered in exactly the same manner as any other American.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. Myer

Director

COPY

WILLIAM C. YOUNG
PARK COLLEGE
PARKVILLE, MISSOURI

SEPT. 6, 1942

IN VIEW SITUATION DESCRIBED TODAY'S PAPERS COULD BE SAVE
YOU PROBLEMS OR EMBARRASSMENT BY PLACING ELSEWHERE REMAINING
STUDENTS ASSIGNED PARK AND NOT YET GONE. REPLY FAST WIRE

JOSEPH CONARD

C
O
P
Y

DOANE COLLEGE

Crete, Nebraska

September 7, 1942

*Copy furnished
to help*

Mr. Joseph Conard
Executive Secretary
Student Relocation Council
Berkeley, California

Dear Mr. Conard:

Replying to your letter of September 5, permit me to indicate briefly the steps we have taken to make possible the coming of Miss Kiyoko Kikuchi. Your presentation of her name has received favorable consideration. Her scholastic standing entitles her to \$50 Butler Scholarship. In addition we are willing to give her the benefit of a special gift of a \$100 assigned to student help. She is eligible for some work grant, if necessary, depending upon the final outcome of other efforts to gain some support for her. We have consulted Bishop Brinker, of the Omaha Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with regard to additional help. This for a double reason:

First, the Episcopal Church of this state has official relations with Doane College.

Second, Miss Kikuchi is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Brinker has expressed his deep interest, but it seems his budget will not permit any financial support, at least for the present. He has suggested that Bishop Houston, of Seattle, might be interested. Have you any way of establishing contact with Seattle in this matter? We feel that we have about reached our limit in making the grant set forth above. However, I am making contacts with the Episcopal clergy in the local area, in the hope that some interest may come through these sources.

A word needs to be said about the estimated amount needed by each student. Our catalog sets the total for tuition, board, room and special fees at \$428. We have provision for rooms in our women's dormitory.

Our suggested arrangements for sponsors are as follows: Mrs. Ellen Blackburn, of this office, Dean Alica Bromwell, and Mrs. Helen F. Warner, Resident Head of the women's dormitory, are suggested as the college sponsors. In addition, we are presenting the names of two persons who reside in the city and who will serve with the college committee: Mrs. A.L. Johnson, Jr., and Mrs. John Lothrop, Jr. and both consented to serve. We trust these arrangements will be satisfactory to your office.

Sincerely yours,
J.F. Balzer, Dean

JFB:B

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1207-B

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

\$	CHECK
S	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Duplicate of Telephoned Telegram

Id 131 IX 33 NT 4 Extra
To Joseph Bonard

Crete Nehr 6 Via Berkeley Calif 7

Sep 8

19 42

Care of or Apt. No. Executive Secretary Student Relocation

Street and No. 1830 Sutter SFran

Place

Con-cept

Careful CHECK ASSURES US COMMUNITY ACCEPTS JAPANESE AMERICAN STUDENTS
WITHIN REASONABLE NUMBERS YOSHIO FUKUYAMA WHO CONTINUES PRO. LAST YEAR
WILL, RECEIVED S HE WILL BE TRUE TO KIKU AND ELINOR

J F BALZER DEAN DOANE COLLEGE

10 30 AM

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
Included without charge.

Sender's address
for reference

Sender's telephone
number

Charge to the account of _____

\$

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206-B

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

VA683 20 NT NP WINFIELD KANS 7

1942 Sep 7 PM 10 49

JOSEPH CONARD

NATIONAL STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL SPEAN

I KNOW NO REASON TO EXPECT ANYTHING BUT SYMPATHETIC WELCOME
TO AMERICAN BORN JAPANESE STUDENTS AT SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE
WINFIELD KANS

PRESIDENT CHARLES E SCHOFIELD.

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
included without charge.

C
O
P
Y

Conrad

C
O
P
Y

Office of the Men's Division
Colby College
Waterville, Maine
September 8, 1942

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

Com. accept.

Dear Mr. Conard:

We are pleased to know that the problem of Peter Igarashi's enrollment at Colby College is progressing rapidly. I believe all papers necessary to show Colby's acceptance of this student are in his hands and those of Dr. Thomas of New York.

Professor Herbert L. Newman, for many years head of the department of religion and director of religious activities at Colby College, has gladly agreed to be local sponsor for Igarashi. We have also secured the interest of Reverend Robert H. Beaven, pastor of the Waterville First Baptist Church and son of Dr. A. W. Beaven, head of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School. Young Mr. Beaven is very much interested in the general problem of relocating Japanese students and will take a personal interest in helping Professor Newman in the sponsorship of Igarashi.

If any difficulty is encountered in securing the approval of Colby College by the five governmental agencies, we hope you will point out that Colby has been in existence for 125 years, that it is a fully accredited member of the American Association of Colleges, of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and is one of the thirteen colleges which make up that organization of high prestige known as the New England College Entrance Certificate Board. Colby is fully accredited by both the Army and Navy for all of the enlisted reserve programs for college students. Furthermore we were the first college in the country to start a full-time program of aviation training for Army and Navy cadets, and we are now operating the largest such unit in New England.

We understand that either you or Dr. Thomas will let us know definitely concerning the time of Igarashi's expected arrival in Waterville.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ E. C. Marriner
Dean

ECM:T

COPY

PARK COLLEGE
PARKVILLE MISSOURI

September 8, 1942

Mr. Joseph Conard, Secretary
National Student Relocation Council
2538 Channing Way
Berkeley, California

My dear Mr. Conard:

For the last three weeks we have been passing through a rather exciting time of it here at Park because of a minority group not related to Park College whose intolerance threatened for a time to do some real harm. I am sure you will be pleased to know that the whole affair has blown over and that everyone locally is apparently happy over the outcome.

When the matter broke in the press, letters and telegrams began to stream across my desk. Within a week or so, over 400 communications came, only eight of which were negative. The Board of Trustees voted to stand by our program to admit these students. All have come except two. They are: Naomi and Fumi Iwasaki. I hope that there will not be any undue delay. This gives us now the following students through the W.R.A.

Massaye Nagao
Toki Kumai
William Yamamoto
Peter Mori

Abraham Dohi
Arthur Kamatsuka
Henry Masuda

The two yet to come will give us a total of nine. Of course, we have had for a year now Miss Elaine Matsumoto who does not come within this group, but it does give us a total of ten. American students of Japanese parentage. I believe this is as far as we can or ought to go for the present.

Cordially yours,
/s/ William L. Young

C O P Y

COLBY COLLEGE
Waterville, Maine

Dean of the Men's Division

September 9, 1942

*Copy
accepted*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We believe the attitude of this college community is such that American citizens of Japanese ancestry, fully accepted for admission at this college, may reside here without being molested. The college, therefore, sees no objection to the residence here of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry who proves to be fully qualified and accepted for admission.

ECM:T

E.C. Marriner
Dean, Colby College

COLBY COLLEGE
Waterville, Maine

C
O
P
Y

Dean of the Men's Division

September 9, 1942

*Com
accept*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We believe the attitude of this college community is such that American citizens of Japanese ancestry, fully accepted for admission at this college, may reside here without being molested. The college, therefore, sees no objection to the residence here of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry who proves to be fully qualified and accepted for admission.

E.C.Marriner
Dean, Colby College

ECM:T

C O P Y

September 10, 1942

Mr. Robbins W. Barstow
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

not possible

Dear Mr. Barstow:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 4, 1942, addressed to Colonel Ralph H. Tate, relative to the application of the Selective Service Act to Nisei students.

All men in the United States within the prescribed age limits are subject to the provisions of the Selective Service Act. However, at the present time, the Army is not accepting citizens of Japanese descent for induction or for enlistment in the reserve, although a limited number are being enlisted for special language requirements.

The V-1 Program applies to service in the Navy, not the Army; therefore I am unable to give you an authoritative answer. It is suggested that you address your question to the Secretary of the Navy.

I appreciate the opportunity to be of assistance to you.

John M. Hall
1st Lt., F.A
Acting Executive

Charge to the account of

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206-B

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

1942 SEP 11 AM 10 46

BA245 16-NORTHAMPTON MASS 11 1154A

JOS CONARD, NATIONAL STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL-
1830 SUTTER ST SFRA-

HAVE HOPE AND EVERY CONFIDENCE ITO KITANO KAZATO NOT LIKELY

TO BE MOLESTED IN THIS COMMUNITY-

HEBERT DAVIS.

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
included without charge.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unreported message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unreported message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this Company as follows:

1. The Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unreported-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the reported-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines;

2. In any event the Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the reported-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. Except as otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of individual places in the filed tariffs of the Company, the amount paid for the transmission of a domestic telegram or an incoming cable or radio message covers its delivery within the following limits: In cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where the Company has an office which, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, is not operated through the agency of a railroad company, within two miles of any open main or branch office of the Company; in cities or towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants where, as shown by the filed tariffs of the Company, the telegraph service is performed through the agency of a railroad company, within one mile of the telegraph office; in cities or towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants in which an office of the Company is located, within one-half mile of the telegraph office. Beyond the limits above specified the Company does not undertake to make delivery, but will endeavor to arrange for delivery as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charges within the address and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee. There will be no additional charge for deliveries made by telephone within the corporate limits of any city or town in which an office of the Company is located.

4. No responsibility attaches to this Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

5. The Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claims are not presented in writing to the Company within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission; provided, however, that this condition shall not apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934.

6. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

7. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

8. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

12-40

CLASSES OF SERVICE

DOMESTIC SERVICES

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred service at lower than the standard telegram rates.

SERIALS

Messages sent in sections during the same day.

OVERNIGHT TELEGRAMS

Accepted up to 2 A.M. for delivery not earlier than the following morning at rates substantially lower than the standard telegram or day letter rates.

SHIP RADIOGRAMS

A service to ships at sea, in all parts of the world. Plain language or code language may be used.

ORDINARIES

The standard service, at full rates. Code messages, consisting of 5-letter groups only, at a lower rate.

DEFERREDS

Plain-language messages, subject to being deferred in favor of full-rate messages.

NIGHT LETTERS

Overnight plain-language messages.

URGENTS

Messages taking precedence over all other messages except government messages.

CABLE SERVICES

THERE IS A SPECIAL LOW-RATE WESTERN UNION SERVICE FOR EVERY SOCIAL NEED

Telegrams of the categories listed at the right, to any Western Union destination in the United States

TELEGRAMS OF PRESCRIBED FIXED TEXT—	—	—	—	—	25¢
TELEGRAMS OF SENDER'S OWN COMPOSITION. First 15 words	—	—	—	—	35¢
LOCAL CITY TELEGRAMS —	—	—	—	—	20¢

TOURATE TELEGRAMS, for TRAVELERS. First 15 words — —

(Additional Words, 21¢ each)

35¢

GREETINGS AT

Christmas	New Year	Easter
Valentine's Day	Mother's Day	Father's Day
Jewish New Year	Thanksgiving	

CONGRATULATIONS ON

Anniversaries	Weddings
Birthdays	Commencement
	Birth of a Child

MISCELLANEOUS

Bon Voyage telegrams "Pep" telegrams
Kiddiegrams (No 35¢ rate)

ASK AT ANY WESTERN UNION OFFICE OR AGENCY FOR FULL INFORMATION

C O P Y

NATIONAL STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL
West Coast Committee
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

September 11, 1942

*X B D ✓ delay
in travel permits*

To students:

Again we have been given a dash of cold water, and we hate to share it with you but of course we must. Word from Washington, D. C. indicates that once more there will have to be a delay in travel permits. This applies to all travel permits requested during the past week and not yet granted or received by the student. We hope and believe the delay will not exceed two weeks, and we are writing your colleges in the belief that they will grant our request to hold all places for evacuee students even if terms are already started or soon to start.

As you know there has always been a routine check with the F.B.I. before permits are given. The chief value of this is to calm the mind of mid-westerners who do not know you as we do. The new word from Washington is a decision that this F.B.I. check must now be done there rather than in San Francisco. We estimate the two-week delay because Washington offices are so over-worked and because of time spent in transit across the continent.

We want to tell you how hard the Western Offices of the WRA have tried to arrange a means of avoiding this delay. They have really worked hard to find alternatives, and may yet find one, but meanwhile we want you to know the situation. Your records have all gone air mail to Washington for this check.

You can expedite this for us by securing WRA Form 26 from the office of your Project Director, filling it out in triplicate, and mailing promptly to us.

We are really terribly sorry to announce another obstacle, and our staff was all very droopy today when it learned the situation, but I really believe the change

C O P Y

-2-

will not be serious.

We are now submitting to Washington for checking in advance a long list of students whose documents will soon be in order and for whom we expect soon to request travel permits. It is very likely, therefore, that this delay will not occur to releases requested after these lists are checked.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph Conard

COPY

PARK COLLEGE
PARKVILLE, MISSOURI

Conard
September 11, 1942

Mr. Joseph Conard
2538 Channing Way
Berkeley, California

My dear Mr. Conard:

Since we are all anxious that there be no misunderstanding with reference to the enrolment of American-Japanese students, I am writing to give you this brief statement. We now have seven students on our campus in addition to those who were with us last year. These seven are Abraham Dohio, Arthur Kamitsuka, Henry Masuda, Peter Mori, Masaye Nagao, William Yamamoto, and Toki Kumai. Miss Elaine Matsumoto, who was with us last year, naturally does not fall within the group which has been cleared through the W.R.A. offices.

The following two students have been approved and we are waiting for their arrival. They are Naomi and Fumie Iwasaki. Should either of these latter two, for any reason, find it impossible to come, we would be pleased to receive other students in their places. In any case, the total number that can be accepted through the W.R.A. is nine.

Should Naomi and Fumie find it impossible to come, may I suggest that two of the following three be selected to take their places: Mr. Fukuto, Mr. Hirose, and Mr. Nakadegawa.

I confess to a slight fear that a possible misunderstanding will bring one or two of these students to our campus with no provisions

- 2 -

provided for them.

I am sure we are on our way to a very happy year here at
Parkville.

Cordially yours,

/s/ Wm. L. Young

CARLETON COLLEGE
Northfield, Minnesota

Donald J. Cowling
President

*Com
accept*

C
O
P
Y

September 12, 1942

To Whom Concerned:

I am not aware of any local condition which would make it inadvisable for Aiji Esaki to live as a student in this community, for he is an American citizen of Japanese ancestry and is fully accepted for admission by Carleton College.

Very truly yours,

Donald J. Cowling

September 12, 1942

*com. section*PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dr. Robbins W. Barstow
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Barstow:

Many thanks for your frank letter of September 2. It does help to know exactly what the situation is, and I am glad you have written me as you did.

We expressed considerable concern here to Dr. Nason over the fact that more money had not been found and he volunteered the information that he should be held to a large extent responsible for a decision not to seek it up to this time. He believes that new financial contributions can be sought systematically and on a larger scale. Incidentally, you may be certain that your letter was in no way referred to in my discussions with Dr. Nason as I actually did not even get your letter until he had left!

Your next to last paragraph raises what seems to me an exceedingly important question. You say that "There have already come to my attention enough instances of unfavorable or questionable community response to make me feel that the welfare of the Nisei, and also in the interests of public harmony, there should be utmost discretion shown" It may be that we are already aware of all the difficulties to which you refer, but, in any case, it seems to me imperative that we should have this kind of information. We are constantly sending students to communities, and we must know when there are kick-backs. Could you see that the Eastern office makes it a part of its procedure to notify us in full detail concerning any community reactions which come to the attention of the Eastern office?

I feel with you that we have this summer opened the doors for a good program and that placements can now proceed largely according to whatever limit

C O P Y

Dr. Robbins W. Barstow

2.

September 12, 1942

is set by the community itself and the few remaining Washington restrictions.

I should expect that spring placements ought to be pretty substantial.

With very best personal wishes,

Most cordially,

JOSEPH CONARD
Executive Secretary
West Coast Committee

JC/vw

Duphine

Com. accept

September 13, 1942

President William L. Young
Park College
Parkville, Missouri

Dear Dr. Young:

We want to thank you for your recent letters and telegrams and also commend you on the stand you have taken. We are indeed glad that you had such fine support from your board members, friends, and interested people and we are glad that everything has been ironed out.

We did hold up the travel permits of the students who had not yet left for Park, but we have now just asked for Naomi and Fumi's travel permits again. However, there has been a new requirement for the students now to fulfill and so there will be a slight delay before Naomi and Fumi will be on their way. They are looking forward to Park College and will let you know when they actually receive their travel permits.

Henry Ogata had received his travel permit and due to family reasons he was unable to use it and he will not be going to college this Fall, but we hope that he may continue his education later. His family was indeed sorry that he had to give up his chance at the moment.

Noel Tsuneishi decided that he wanted to major in Bacteriology and that the courses he wanted were offered at the University of Wyoming and, as his funds are limited, he feels that at present he can save costs of traveling from one part of Wyoming to the other rather than going to Missouri.

Roy Fukuto still prefers to go to Park College, but we fully realize that it would not be wise to send too many students to Park. Therefore we have asked Lynchburg College in Lynchburg, Virginia, to accept him and we expect that soon Roy Fukuto will be on his way East.

We are also trying to find another college for George Hirose who also still prefers Park but realizes that it may not be the thing to do to come just now.

Samuel Fukushima does not have enough money at present to enable him to come to Park.

74

President William L. Young

-2-

September 13, 1942

Clifford Nakadegawa who is sponsored by Gordon Chapman is hoping to come to Park, but we have not heard from him since we last wrote telling him that it might not be possible for him to go this semester.

We are indeed glad to hear that Abraham Doi, Henry Matsuda, Arthur Kamitsuka, William Yamamoto, Peter Mori, Toko Kumai, and Masayo Nagao are enjoying their stay at Park College. Most of them have written us directly describing in enthusiastic terms the college, the campus life, and the middle west.

Thank you again for your continued interest and help.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CONARD
Executive Secretary
West Coast Committee

By Trudy King

TK:dbm

SOUTHERN BRANCH
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
Pocatello

Com. accep^x C
O
P
Y

September 14, 1942

.....
"Dr. Carl W. McIntosh, Assistant Professor of Speech,
has willing volunteered to meet George Tambara and Francis
Itaya when they arrive--provided anyone lets us know when this
will be. I do not believe this community is...antagonistic to
students of Japanese ancestry."
.....

John R. Nichols
Executive Dean

PACE INSTITUTE

225 Broadway New York
Telephone Barclay 7-8200

C
O
P
Y

*com
recd*

September 14, 1942

We believe that the attitude of this community is such that American citizens of Japanese ancestry, fully accepted for admission at this Institution, may reside here without being molested. Pace Institute, therefore, sees no objection to the residence here of American citizens of Japanese ancestry who prove to be fully qualified and accepted for admission.

AO:EE

Alice Ottun
Dean of Admissions and Instruction

September 14, 1942

Each one of the dental students checked on the proper place on his questionnaire that he authorized us to secure three transcripts from each school he attended. The names and addresses of the students follow, with the date each transcript was requested by mail.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Center Address</u>	<u>Date Transcripts Requested</u>
Santa Anita Assembly Center		
	Dist. Barr. Ave. Unit	
Hamamura, Edward H.	5 29 F 6	July 20
Hosaka, Kazuo	Block 9 3d St. Unit 3	July 31
Kagimoto, Teiji	5 29 F 5	July 18
Kashiwabara, Sidney	7 2 12 6	July 20
Katsura, Kotaro	5 29 Fairy Hill 1	July 18
Kurashima, Masaru	5 29 " " 6	July 29
Ozaki, Kenneth	5 29 F 5	July 20
Sakaguchi, Chebo	5 29 F 1	July 20
Shinokawa, John N.	5 29 F 1	July 22
Poston Relocation Center		
Nishida, Teruo	Camp #2 Block 227-8-D	August 6
Ochiai, Tadashi	Block 5-6-B	July 31
Tulare Assembly Center		
Uyeno, Thomas Hiroshi	J-3-2	August 13
Munekata, Ryo	Now relocated at Denver University without transcripts	July 20

I hope the information above is what you need in order to secure the transcripts necessary for these students. We will be glad to send you immediately any further information. It is unfortunate that these students were held up merely because one man does not feel free to fulfill his proper obligations. In most cases the students seem to be of very high caliber, and most of them have the proper financial backing to continue their schooling.

We thank you for your concern and action that you have taken in behalf of these fine Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Cordially yours,

William C. Stevenson
For JOSEPH CONARD
Executive Secretary
West Coast Committee

Enc.
WCS:MB

SEP 18 1942

September 14, 1942

Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch
Vice-President and Provost
University of California
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Deutsch:

Joseph Conard has asked me to write you concerning the U.S.C. dental students who have been held up due to Dr. Ford's ruling. I have found the records of twelve of the students who have been thus delayed. This is probably not a complete list as it was impossible to go through the complete filing system in order to discover each case. I have, however, a complete list of all the Southern California students from that school and one student from the Northern California area.

Joseph Conard tells me that Dr. Ford disclaims having received any requests for transcripts either from this council or from the students involved. Is it true that he also disclaimed any knowledge that this council existed before you wrote to Dr. Von KleinSmid? If that is the case, I must say that he has a memory of very short duration. Clare Harris of the Southern California Council talked to Dr. Ford on the telephone twice concerning this matter. After receiving the enclosed letter from Ryo Munekata on August 25, I also called Dr. Ford to request transcripts. I gave a painfully clear description of the reason for the National Student Relocation Council, its approval by the Army, WCCA, WRA, etc. Dean Ford's reply implied that I was lying to him. He said, "I doubt it and I am having you investigated." I invited the investigation with the hope that after finding the facts Dean Ford would change his stand.

Please feel free to retain the enclosed letter as we have a similar one on file.

September 14, 1942

Each one of the dental students checked on the proper place on his questionnaire that he authorized us to secure free transcripts from each school he attended. The names and addresses of the students follow, with the date each transcript was requested by mail.

Name	Center Address Dist. Barr. Ave. Unit	Date Transcripts Requested
Hanamura, Edward H.	5 29 F 6 Santa Anita Assembly Center	July 20
Hosaka, Kazuo	Block 9 3d St. 3 Santa Anita Assembly Center	July 31
Kagimoto, Teiji	5 29 F 5 Santa Anita Assembly Center	July 18
Kashiwabara, Sidney	7 2 12 6 Santa Anita Assembly Center	July 20
Katsura, Kotaro	5 29 Fairy Hill 1 Santa Anita Assembly Center	July 18
Kurashima, Masaru	5 29 Fairy Hill 6 Santa Anita Assembly Center	July 29
Nishida, Teruo	Camp II Block 227-8-D George Poston Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona	August 6
Ochiai, Tadashi	Block 5-6-B Poston Relocation Center	July 31
Ozaki, Kenneth	5 29 F 5 Santa Anita Assembly Center	July 20
Sakaguchi, Chebo	5 29 F 1 Santa Anita Assembly Center	July 20
Shimokawa, John N.	5 29 F 1 Santa Anita Assembly Center	July 22
Uyeno, Thomas	J-3-2 Tulare Assembly Center Hiroshi Tulare, California	August 13
Munekata, Ryo	now relocated at Denver University	Without transcripts

I hope the information above is what you need in order to secure the transcripts necessary for these students. Any further information that you will need before the way will be open to secure transcripts from Dean Ford, we will be glad to send to you immediately. We dislike having these students held up merely because one man does not feel free to fulfill his proper obligations. In most cases the students seem to be of very high caliber, and most of them have the proper financial backing to continue their schooling.

We thank you for your concern and action that you have taken in behalf of these fine Japanese Americans.

Cordially yours,

William C. Stephenson
For JOSEPH CONARD, Executive Secretary
West Coast Committee

Enc.
WCS:MB

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Com. accept.

C
O
P
Y

Office of Admissions

September 16, 1942

Dr. John W. Thomas
The American Baptist Home Mission Society
212 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Thomas:

On September 11 I received a letter from you asking that we sign a statement giving, to the best of our knowledge, information about the attitude toward students who are American citizens but who have Japanese ancestry. Attached I have signed the statement you suggested. I have checked with several individuals concerning this statement and I find them in accordance with it. Among them are the Mayor of Kalamazoo, the City Manager of this city and also the Executive Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce.

It seems advisable for us to make arrangements for Mr. Sugihara to live off campus to begin with. This prompted by the fact that our dormitory has been filled to overflowing by students already on the campus. As a result, we have made arrangements with Dr. Frank B. Bachelor, a member of the administrative staff of the College, to take Mr. Sugihara into his home. I believe that this will be a very fine arrangement both from the point of view of public relationship and from the point of view of the young man, giving him an excellent opportunity to start his college work. Dr. Bachelor lives about two blocks from the campus. I believe this furnishes you with the necessary additional information.

Sincerely yours,

Everett R. Hanes
Director of Admissions

ERH:ML

Conard

1940 Loma Vista Street
Pasadena, California
September 18th, 1942

Mr. Joseph W. Conard,
National Student Relocation Council,
2438 Channing Way,
Berkeley, California

Dear Mr. Conard:

To further inform you of negotiations I have had with the various Episcopal Church Colleges as to scholarships and placement of Japanese students at these institutions, President John Milton Potter, of Hobart College, Geneva, New York has written:

"I shall await with interest hearing from Mr. Conard. I hope that Hobart (for men) and Willaim Smith (for girls) Colleges can be of some service in helping to solve this very difficult problem."

Doctor Gordon K. Chalmers, President of Kenyon College, sent me a copy of his letter to you in regard to the placement of Mr. Hasegawa at Kenyon, giving the information that if he is specializing in advanced chemistry that Kenyon does not offer the course he probably desires, but that if you still desire to send him there, or some other student, he will be glad to have him. In his letter to me, Dr. Chalmers states that

"if Mr. Conard thinks that we should take Hasegawa we will admit him. If Mr. Conard does come to that conclusion, I wonder if you can tell us something about Hasegawa or can get information from someone connected with the Church who knows him."

As you observe, the Faculty Committee on Admissions is satisfied with respect to Hasegawa's credentials. In order to make Hasegawa's introduction to Kenyon as pleasant as possible, I should like to be able to refer to one of our distinguished and prominent alumni as the source of information about him.

We are going to be full of students this coming year, and shall not have extra jobs. We can provide full tuition (that will be \$150 a term or

\$600 a year) and might be able to find a household job (houseman, waiting on table, or tending furnace) for another Japanese student.

Dean Gray, of Bard College, Anandale, New York, has written that your Committee is sending one Japanese boy to Bard College this fall, but that you have informed him that this boy can only bring one hundred dollars with him, and that Dean Gray has asked for additional financial help from the Committee. It is not clear whether he means the Relocation Committee, or a committee we have set up for college work, at the Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City. This committee at the Church Missions House is trying to assist in the relocation of Japanese students and the Presiding Bishop, the Most Reverend Henry St. George Tucker, D. D., has allocated a small amount of money from his Fund for World Relief, and the committee hopes to raise more money eventually among student groups about the country. The head of this Division of College Work Committee is the Reverend Alden Drew Kelley, D. D., who writes that he is in touch with Clarence, Pickett, who, as you know, is Executive Secretary for the National Committee, and Doctor Kelley is also in touch with Doctor Barstow. Doctor Kelley also states that he ^{has} asked Miss Margaret Williams, who is Assistant Secretary for College Work of the National Council in the Eighth Province, and located at 1410 East First Street, Tucson, ^AArizona, to help on the western end.

I also have a letter from Dr. Alex Guerry, Vice Chancellor of the University of the South, Sewanee, ^TTennessee, stating "I am looking forward to hearing from Mr. Joseph Conard as to whether or not a Japanese student will come to the University of the South this September. It is not at all necessary that the student be an Episcopalian."

The foregoing is for your information. Regretting that the negotiations have been so delayed that already we are in the middle of September, and will have to move quickly if we are to place these students at these various colleges and

Mr. Joseph W. Conard--Page 3

universities during the month of September, which seems to be the deadline, and
with warm regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

C. S. Reifsnider
Bishop

MEMORANDUM

Notes on conference September 16, 4 p.m. between Robert Inglis, Clarence Gillett, Kenneth Stevens, and Joseph Conard.

1. The Congregationalists are not committed to any funds until the Student Relocation Council receives further word regarding the action of the Eastern Conference, but it is expected that \$4,000 will be voted today. *Was voted! 9/18/42 W.C.*
2. It is recommended that scholarship funds be now allocated to the three Buddhist students, Mary K. Fujii, Yoshimaru Matsumoto, and James Yamasaki, the commitment to be applied at once if and when the \$4,000 is voted.
3. It is suggested that \$2,700 of additional money be allocated to Congregational students by this Council in light of the suggestions made at the conference.
4. It is suggested that, if possible, students recommended for this money ^{should} be sent to Congregational Colleges (i.e. Grinnell, Yankton, Oberlin) but that recommendations already made be carried through if there is some reason against sending the students to the Congregational schools.
5. As general policy, the Congregational Council for Social Action is willing to assume that students can earn some money and to make their financial guarantees based on this assumption. Students entering college this Autumn can earn at least the equivalent of their board during the second semester. In order to play safe, the policy will be as follows:
 - a. The Student Relocation Council will offer guarantees of funds totaling more than the actual funds available by an amount equal to two-thirds of one semester's estimated board costs for the student recommended.

b. Illustration to be as follows:

<u>Needs</u>	<u>Has</u>	<u>Federation Guarantee (a)</u>	<u>Estimated Earning Power (b)</u>	<u>Amount Deducted From Congregational Funds</u>
\$600	\$100	\$500	\$150 (estimate of board)	\$400 (i.e. $a - \frac{2}{3} \cdot b$) $(500 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 150)$ 500 400.

C O P Y

By
THE COMMITTEE FOR
WORK WITH JAPANESE EVACUEES
of the
CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

CLARENCE GILLET
Executive Secretary

521 East Cook
Santa Maria, California

Conrad
September 17, 1942

Mr. Joseph Conrad,
National Student Relocation Council
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Conrad:

Your generous giving us of your time yesterday was very much appreciated and though we were hurried I believe we actually accomplished most of what we could have with more time.

A little while ago we sent you a telegram "\$4000. voted up to \$2700. available immediately". This is as you will understand means that our Congregational Christian Committee for War Victims and Services has voted \$4000. with the understanding that due to their shortage of funds, we should not draw more than \$2700. immediately. This I think should be entirely satisfactory to us and to you because I suppose that not even this amount of it is needed at once. What we need is to be able to guarantee the provision of the funds when needed up to the full amount.

It may be just as well to indicate briefly our understanding of yesterday. We agreed upon three Buddhist students whose expenses would be guaranteed up to a total of about \$1300. We hoped, though this was not an absolute condition, that about \$300. of this or more would actually be earned by the students and therefore would not be drawn from us, even though it had been guaranteed. As a very tentative basis of estimating what a student might earn, we thought that the cost of board for one semester might be used. We also agreed that roughly this might amount to approximately one fourth to one third of the amount of aid given, not necessarily in each particular case, but on the average. Also we agreed to guarantee a total amount of aid amounting to approximately \$5000., it being expected that over \$1000. would be earned by the various students helped and that therefore this additional amount could be used for aiding other students. It was also understood that in case these calculations prove to be too hopeful and that we would not receive as much as was needed within the limits indicated above that I would be responsible for raising the difference.

The final selection of most of the Congregational students to be helped was left in your hands with the understanding that so far as possible they would be assigned to Congregational schools. This was not an absolute condition, but was to be left to the judgment of those making the final arrangements and the student concerned.

With regard to Fred Hoshiyama, I talked with Mr. Fisher yesterday evening over the telephone. He said that he had hopes of placing him at Oberlin without the use of any funds for his expenses. At the same time he thought it was a good idea to take up with the Chicago Y.M.C.A. the possibility of his working part-time with them while continuing his studies. This I believe he expects to do.

(over)

If some items of our understanding have been omitted I shall be glad to have you indicate them when you write again.

Again with our sincere appreciation of the very able help which the Council and you are rendering and of its peculiar significance for long time reconstruction.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Clarence Gillett.

CSG:EM

P.S. With regard to the amount of aid that Hattie Kawahara would need, Dr. Kelly reported that the "typical cost" at Oberlin is \$750. He said she reported having \$150. If 50.00 is added for travel - and that may be generous, especially if she goes coach - what she has and what she could earn ought to bring what she would need to \$500 or under.

But as Dr. Kelly and you both said, "Before we finally settle the matter of course we will recheck upon her ability to pay, herself, ...".

As we told you, we are ready to guarantee what your check shows to be necessary.

C. G.

CITY OF BOULDER, COLORADO

Mayme Graham
Director of Finance and
Record
Ex-Officio City Clerk

H. C. McClintock
City Manager

C

O

P

Y

Frank L. Moorhead
City Attorney

September 18, 1942

Compt.

The National Students Relocation Council
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California.

Gentlemen:

This is to advise that the City Council of the City of Boulder, has approved the plan of the Regents of the University of Colorado for admitting out of State Japanese American Students to the University of Colorado. Approval of such students by the University automatically carries with it the approval of the community.

Very truly yours

H. C. McClintock
City Manager

HCM/MC

C
O
P
Y

Methodist funds

By

September 19, 1942

Mr. H. D. Bollinger
The Board Of Education
of the Methodist Church
310 Broadway
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Bollinger:

Thank you very much for sending me copies of your letter dated September 1st to Methodist colleges and Wesley Foundations. We greatly appreciate the help which it will bring.

I do not know whether you have a complete list of the schools which have thus far been approved for admission of Japanese-American students, but in case you do not, I thought you would be interested to know the names given on the enclosed list.

I have no authority to raise with you the following question and I am sure that our national office will bring this matter up if it has not already done so; however, the Methodist students of Japanese ancestry are being seriously handicapped because of the fact that the Methodist Church is the only major group which has not yet allocated any funds for student relocation. We in the Student Relocation office are exceedingly sorry that any denominational factors have to be weighed against any student but it is quite understandable that other groups having limited funds prefer to help their own students. Several have indicated that their funds were available for members of their own denomination or for non-Christians, who would be otherwise without means of support. In one or two instances, I specifically requested the privilege of helping Methodist students because we had some who were exceptionally worthy, but these denominations felt that the Methodist Church ought to be able to help its own people.

If anything can be done promptly it may yet be early enough to meet a few students' needs this autumn. We do have some exceptionally good ones; indeed, we probably have more students who are members of the Methodist Church than of any other denomination. We should certainly be delighted if you could send us a wire indicating some funds available.

The allocations of other denominations runs from \$1,000 in the smallest groups to \$10,000. I really do not know whether this letter should be addressed to you, but we are so eager to help the students I thought it better to write you with the hope that you could deliver the letter to the proper person in case you should not have been addressed.

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CONARD
Executive Secretary
West Coast Committee

Encl. - JC:btp

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE
Swarthmore, Pa.
Presidents Office

*7B2 clearance
travel funds*

September 19, 1942

Dear Mr. Myer:

I have just returned from a hasty visit to the West Coast in connection with our work dealing with the relocation of Japanese-American students in Middle Western and Eastern colleges. I had three days in San Francisco, a passing visit in Portland, and three days in Seattle. While in San Francisco I had the pleasure of talking with Mr. Coverley and other members of your staff. Unfortunately for me Mr. Prior was away.

Two matters of general concern to us come to a head during my brief stay in San Francisco. The first is the matter of clearance through the FBI of all students under the auspices of WRA. I took the liberty of writing you a brief long-hand letter on this matter from San Francisco. I realize that under date of August 5 Mr. McCloy wrote to you specifying that clearance should be made through the FBI. I wonder, however, whether the War Department would have any serious objection to our continuing to clear through G-2 in San Francisco if it were made clear that this would expedite matters sufficiently to enable us to get a few more students into colleges and universities this fall. Might not the matter be taken up with Colonel Tait? Once of course we get beyond the point of fall entry the delay in clearing through FBI in Washington is of less significance.

The second matter concerns an old issue: the payment by WRA of travel funds to students leaving relocation centers for colleges in the Middle West and the East. Our Executive Secretary in San Francisco, Joseph Conard, indicated to me that in a recent talk which he had with a Mr. Provinse gave him room to hope that WRA might reconsider its position in this matter and revert to the original plans. There are a few of the Japanese-American students who do not need this help. On the other hand, we shall be giving scholarship help to a considerable number and

Mr. Myer--Page 2

if WRA could see its way to paying the initial traveling expenses of students who need and receive scholarship help, the result would be an immense gain both financially and psychologically. I recognize some of the difficulties under which you are working and the possible reverberations of such an arrangement. It is our hope, however, that the situation has cleared sufficiently so that you are in a position to do what I believe you feel to be only proper and just.

Yours sincerely

JOHN W. NASON

Mr. Dillon Myer
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.

C
O
P
Y

September 19, 1942

*not
mailed*

Mr. Joseph Smart
Regional Office
War Relocation Authority
Kittredge Building
Denver, Colorado

Dear Mr. Smart:

We of the Student Relocation Council wish to thank you most heartily for your willingness to help us hasten the process of student permits during the autumn rush by agreeing to issue permits in Denver on authorization from your San Francisco office.

I do not know whether you can realize in how many ways this helps us, but one or two specific incidents which have just come up and concerning which I wish to write now may illustrate.

We have just had a letter from Unaji Goto, who is now in the Relocation Center at Heart Mountain, Wyoming, stating that he has sent his documents to the Denver Office upon request of Mr. Robertson. These papers include his financial documents and we do not know what else. At the present moment, you and I, therefore, each have some information on Mr. Goto but neither of us has a sufficiently complete file to take action. In theory, we could send you our documents, but the trouble is partly that we must check financial resources against estimated college costs and this is an intricate problem requiring a rather large collection of college information which we have at hand. Also, our Council furnishes scholarship funds in some cases where the amount of money on hand is not adequate. For this reason, it is practically essential for us to have either the documents or specific statements describing the documents.

After the autumn rush, it will be possible for us to secure these papers, investigate them, and send them on to you for issuance of the travel permit. In

Mr. Joseph Smart - Sept. 19, 1942 - p. 2.

the immediate present, however, it has been most helpful of you to permit the complete handling here, except the actual issuance of travel permits, which I understand you are doing upon receipt of telegraphic authorization from the San Francisco War Relocation Office.

In order that we may take prompt action on students now applying, I wonder if you could send us by telegram a description of any essential documents you have concerning students applying for fall entrance. This would particularly include the papers of Unaji Goto and Hideo Uba. We would like to know the amount of money indicated and the nature of these funds (e.g. bank account, cash, etc.), name of college applied for, statement indicating whether college acceptance is definite, any data on college costs, whether W.R.A. Forms No. 26 have been filled out in triplicate, and whether or not they have community sponsorship in the new community to which they are going.

Would it be possible for you to inform the authorities at Heart Mountain and at Granada concerning procedures followed this autumn in order that they can be certain to prevent further misdirection of documents. If by any chance I have misunderstood the arrangements, you will, of course, straighten me out, too! I have talked with the War Relocation Authority here this morning and apparently they and I have the same understanding concerning arrangements.

We expect that within about a month autumn placements will have been completed and we shall then arrange for whatever new procedure you care to recommend. Thank you again for your generous cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CONARD
Executive Secretary
West Coast Committee

JC:btp

What happened

Conrad

J. Conrad

SEP 25 1942

Aufcable

September 23, 1942

Mr. B.T. Grover,
Director of Public Relations,
Ohio University,
Athens, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Grover:

During the interim between Dr. Barstow's leave and the arrival of the new director, I am trying to handle the affairs of this office. I find on Dr. Barstow's desk a letter from you of September 15 that apparently has not been answered.

May I suggest that the approval of the local mayor and the chief of police is not at all necessary to your continuing to keep these two Japanese American students. The Federal Government has recognized that students like these who have not been in the assembly centers have all the legal rights of any other American citizen and may move about perfectly freely and attend college where they will. The War and Navy Departments have both approved your University, even for the restricted students in the assembly centers. In case it may be helpful to you I am enclosing another copy of a letter written by D.S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, which thoroughly authorizes your keeping the students and may be useful to you in dealing with the local authorities.

What was it?

I realize the delicacy of your relation with the local community. I know it requires tactful handling. In this office, however, we are hopeful that the decision of the local authorities may be reconsidered for since a letter went to Dean Lange on September 19 a private citizen of Athens has called this office in regard to the students and has told us that there were citizens of Athens in favor of keeping these Japanese American students at the University. We believe he will try to bring satisfactory action in your support. May I also suggest that the action of the town authorities is undoubtedly questionable and thoroughly illegal. These two students are American citizens with the rights of any of the rest of us. The Federal Government has so treated all American born Japanese American outside of the West Coast Military Area. They have every right that any of us has and I must say that the courts would so rule. No one of you nor of us wants a legal battle with the town authorities and of course we won't have it, but perhaps you could tactfully and quietly make them understand the legality of their position. We too hope that reconsideration of their position may be obtained.

If, however, everything fails and it proves impossible for you to keep the two Japanese American students whom you have had, we suggest that in pursuit of your desire to be helpful to those students you at once notify Mr.

Mr. B.T. Grover

September 23, 1942

Joseph Conard, Executive Secretary of the Western Student Relocation Council, 1830 Sutter Street, San Francisco, California. He is handling the relocation of students for this Council. It is obviously necessary to get immediate action if they are to be able to enter another institution.

We greatly appreciate the attitude of your institution toward these unfortunately placed American students.

Yours sincerely,

Howard K. Beale
Acting For
Robbins W. Barasow, Director
Japanese American Student Relocation

HKB:mcn
Enclosure:
c.c. to Mr. Conard
Mr. Lange

MAC MURRAY COLLEGE

(Illinois Woman's College)

Founded 1840

Jacksonville
Illinois

Director of Admissions

September 28, 1942

Miss Hazel Matsui
Block 31, 11-B
Poston, Arizona

Dear Miss Matsui:

You have asked for a letter from our Chief of Police insuring your protection. I wish to point out that we already have four Japanese girls in our school and there has been absolutely no trouble in our city regarding them. Of course I think you realize that your position is somewhat unusual and will plan your actions on our campus very judiciously but there is really no feeling against Japanese-American students on our campus.

Sincerely yours,

Harold E. Gibson
Director of Admissions

HEG:MM
encs.3

COPY

Com. accept

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

not possible
September 23, 1942

Mr. John W. Nason
President, Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Nason:

This will acknowledge your longhand letter of September 9.

I have followed up your suggestion for expediting the release of evacuees to attend college but am afraid we were a little late in getting started. At the present time we are suggesting that they may use the same procedures for clearance as they are using for people who are leaving assembly centers. In the meantime the names will come in here to be checked in the central office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, even though they may already have been released.

You will be interested to know that yesterday we received clearance on 52 names from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. These names have gone back to the field and I assume the students are on their way to college. I am sincerely sorry that these could not have been cleared more rapidly.

I am delighted that you were impressed by the caliber of men in the War Relocation Authority and sincerely hope we can maintain a high standard among our personnel. Naturally, it pleases me very much to receive reports of this type.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

D. S. MYER
Director

September 23, 1942

Dr. John W. Nason, President
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Dear John Nason:

It was certainly fun to have you with us, even if only for a few days. Here's hoping that you will have a chance to come again at some time when we all have more leisure.

One of our troubles is that many of the students whom we have recommended to eastern schools which are not well known on the west coast have written back to us to say that they appreciate our recommendation but would rather not go to a school that does not have the caliber of the University of California.

Typical of these letters is the enclosed from Warren Watanabe. Warren had a straight "A" average through Lowell High School in San Francisco and had an "A" average for three years at the University of California, majoring in chemistry. We are not sure yet whether the University of Rochester will be able to accept and Mrs. Scardigli tells me that the Engineering School at the University of Rochester is not accredited, so that in his case the question may be academic. In other similar cases, when the student has already been accepted by the college in question, we have found the student's decision not to go rather embarrassing.

Since I imagine you know Alen Valentine pretty well, you may want to joke with him about the failure of west coast students to appreciate the excellence of the University of Rochester.

Another of our troubles is that a good many communities across the country are backfiring on us. Typical is Athens, Ohio, where the president of Ohio University and the mayor of the town are both very eager to have Japanese-American students come, and yet both feel that the attitude of the community is such that it would be very unwise for students to come at the present time. Since two students were already on the train when we received this discouraging news, we had to do some

fast work to get them off the train and located at the colleges of their second choice, both of which fortunately were on the approved list and had accepted them.

One community which we felt sure would be safe was Elmhurst, Illinois. The president of Elmhurst College had indicated his enthusiasm for having the students come and had wired us that he felt the community attitude excellent. This morning, however, just as four students were about to board trains on their way to Elmhurst, we received a wire from the president saying that he felt it would be better for the students to postpone their arrival because of the activity of the local chapter of the American Legion.

One of the students in question is here in our office now en route from Tanforan east. You can imagine how jolly it is to tell her that she cannot go to Elmhurst. This afternoon we shall telephon to Cornell College in Iowa and to Augustana Lutheran in Rock Island, Illinois, to see whether it would be possible for either of them to accept her on a moment's notice. If either of them can accept her, we hope to persuade the government offices to allow her to proceed to one of those campuses and not have to return from our office to the Assembly Center tonight.

Other communities that may be troublesome are Memphis, Tennessee (Southern College of Optometry); Nashville, Tennessee, (Madison College); and Madison, New Jersey (Drew University). It becomes increasingly evident that our National Director has a job cut out for him. More power to Bob O'Brien.

You have probably heard by now that thanks to a telephone call from Elmer Rowalt, Acting Regional Director of the W.R.A., to Dillon Myer in Washington, it has been decided that for students in Relocation Centers, G-2 clearance where we can secure it will be sufficient for immediate release. Later on a check will be made through the Washington office of the F.B.I. and if any of the students released turns up on their Blacklist, he will be ordered back into the Relocation Center. The W.C.C.A. is balking a bit at clearing through G-2 a flock of

students who are not in their Assembly Centers; otherwise the new procedure is flowing smoothly.

The latest figures I have on Trudy King's department are as follows:

553 students have now been accepted. Of these,

43 have arrived on their new campuses and have reported their arrival to us. For

153 others we have requested travel permits and are expecting to hear of their arrival at any time.

51 have their documents all in order and are merely waiting for the college to be approved by the Navy (Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio State, Columbia, New York University, etc., are still not approved.) For the other

306 we are still collecting the necessary papers and may or may not be successful in arranging travel permits before the fall terms begin.

You will be pleased to know that Joe Conard seems more relaxed and seems to have more perspective on the whole problem of Student Relocation than he had before you came out to visit us. I am curious to know what it was that you said to him (if anything) that has had this salutary effect. If I remember correctly, except for committee meetings he has not worked a single evening since you were here.

Again, many thanks for all you are doing. Bob O'Brien reports that he will arrive here to take on his new duties on October 3. He will presumably be on his way east within a week or so thereafter. It will be fun to have him for a boss.

Yours sincerely,

THOMAS R. BODINE
Associate Secretary

Sep. 25, 1942

September 23, 1942

Mr. Malcolm M. Willey,
University Dean and Assistant to the President,
University of Minnesota,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Willey:

During the interim between Dr. Barstow and the new director I am trying to handle the affairs of this office. I find on Dr. Barstow's desk your letter of September 15.

I can speak with certainty on the question which you raise about Japanese American students who are neither in assembly nor relocation centers. No branch of the government, either army or navy or the War Relocation Authority, has ever been opposed to the free movement of the American born Japanese who are not in the assembly or relocation centers. Those who are in those centers were put there because the problem of handling no large a group as lived in the California area on an independent basis was considered by the government too great in time of an emergency. All Japanese Americans outside of that area have been regarded by the government as would any other American born citizens whether of German, Italian or native American ancestors that are allowed complete free movement and not under restrictions. There are such students at Dartmouth, Wellesley and other colleges this fall, who need have no hesitation therefore about any who are outside the assembly and relocation centers. Mr. Dillon S. Myer's letter of August 7 makes this perfectly clear. The attitude expressed there has been universally followed by other branches of the government.

Your other question is a little more difficult to answer. I do not know how you can know or could have known that you are on the Navy Department's list of unapproved institutions. That list is a highly confidential one and Dr. Barstow.

Navy app.

September 23, 1942

apparently told you about your position on this list in confidence because he felt that it would help your understanding of the whole situation. The list has not been published and will not be published if present policy followed. This list applies however only to students in the assembly and relocation centers. In the cases where those students are being sent to colleges from those centers each college to which they are sent must have the approval and does obtain the approval of the Navy and War Departments and the knowledge that the approval has been given is public knowledge when it is given. This list of unapproved institutions was apparently drawn up by the Navy Department for its own use to facilitate matters when these requests for approval come in. It was not made up on the basis of any fault of the institution but merely on the basis of the existence in the institutions on that list of government research projects or naval units doing some special work that the Navy thought disqualified the institutions in question. I might add that this list seems to be merely an unofficial one and that the presence of your institution on it does not mean that if some student from a relocation center sought admission and met your qualifications the Navy would not in those individual cases agree to his going with you.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation and attitude toward these Japanese American students.

Yours sincerely,

Howard K. Beale
Acting For
Robbins W. Barstow, Director
Japanese American Student Relocation

HKB:mcm

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

*Coll. approved,
Negro colleges
Navy clearance*

September 25, 1942

AIRMAIL

Mr. Joseph Conard
National Student Relocation Council
1830 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Conard:

I spoke to Mr. Rowalt on the tactical wire last night and indicated that nine more schools had been cleared for student relocation. I attach an up-to-date list of the schools approved up to September 21, with a supplement of the nine approved September 24. This makes 138 institutions in all. We are awaiting early clearance on eight more schools--Baker; Western Reserve; Gem Business; Kalamazoo; Radcliffe; Stephens; State Teachers of St. Cloud, Minnesota; and the American Academy of Arts at Chicago.

I talked yesterday with the War Department concerning the list of 117 colleges which have indicated their general willingness to accept students. The War Department will undertake to clear these, but not all in one batch. I selected those which had already indicated their acceptance of individual students and a few others like Black Mountain and Hobart where we had evidence at hand that the college was genuinely interested in having students this fall. This selected group of colleges will receive prior consideration, and hopefully the whole list will be cleared before too long.

I did not submit the name of Fisk University for prior consideration, even though Miss King's letter of September 22 indicated that it was among those which had accepted individual students. When I attended the last meeting of the Executive Committee in New

York , I recall that both Mr. Barstow and Mr. Nason stated that after a good deal of consideration it had been decided not to complicate the racial issues by relocating Nisei students in Negro colleges. I would appreciate it if you would give me further information about the student or students accepted by Fisk. It may be that there are special factors that would make a variation from this policy permissible in this case.

In Miss King's letter the names of eight additional colleges which had not appeared on any previous list were included. Have these schools accepted individual students or have they merely indicated their general willingness to accept students? In any case, I have withheld submission of these colleges until some of the others now on the docket are cleared. If you have any additions to the list please send them on as soon as you can so that they can be added to these names.

The immediate outlook for Navy clearance on the 13 schools is not bright. I was informed this morning that although some of the Navy bureaus concerned were willing to waive their objections, one has remained adamant. The officials at the Navy Department that we are working with are very sympathetic in this matter and are doing their level best to remove the objections, but at this writing I do not feel we can look for Navy clearance in the next few weeks.

In view of this fact, I suggest that it may be well in such cases as Mr. Koike's (see attached letter) and possibly even in the case of Miss Ishimoto, to have students who were planning to attend these schools center their efforts on gaining admission to other schools which have been approved, if they are to continue their studies this fall.

I understand there has been some question about whether students now in assembly or relocation centers would be permitted to attend colleges in the eastern (or Military Area No. 2) portion of the states of Oregon and Washington. I cleared this with War Department officials and am reliably informed that it is absolutely O.K. for students to attend the approved schools in these sections.

Please keep us informed on the progress of individual F.B.I. clearances and on the general flow of students out of assembly and relocation centers.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Eward B. Marks, Jr.

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

Enclosures - 2

COPY

TELEGRAM

*Comm. att.
Park?*

KANSAS CITY MO 6 920 P

JOSEPH CONARD
NATIONAL STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL
1830 SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

PROBLEM IS SOLVED SEND NO MORE STUDENTS UNTIL YOU HEAR FROM ME

PRES WILLIAMS LINDSAY YOUNG

September 30, 1942

I arrived from Baltimore at 8:40, reached the WRA office at 9:00 and spent the time from 9:00 until 12:45 in joint conference with John Provinse and his assistant, Edward Marks, who handle the problems of the Japanese American centers and the relocation of students. Both men were highly sympathetic and understanding of our problems. They had set aside the whole morning for me. We had a thorough discussion of the problems I had in mind and they in turn raised some questions that had been puzzling them. Following are the matters discussed and the conclusions reached:

1. I urged them to draft a letter of notification to go to each college that has been approved telling if it had been approved. I pointed out that I had had to answer letters from college presidents who were wondering how they were to know. I pointed out that in cases where the president was doubtful or unfriendly, or where he might have to protect himself later from critics in the community, an official statement from Government that his college was approved was much more impressive than a statement in a letter from one of our offices. WRA has promised that it will notify by individual letter all the institutions that have thus far been approved, and that in future it will send such an individual letter of notification to each college on the list at the same time that it sends the list of approved colleges to us.

2. We talked about the problems of getting some of the better large universities opened up that are on the Navy disapproved list, especially Colorado, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Chicago, which are friendly, and Indiana and North Carolina where I have good connections. WRA is already making a test case of Wisconsin, Mr. Provinse and Mr. Marks have easy contact with a friendly official in the Navy Department, Commander Wharton, who is handling the problem inside the Navy. They are making a test case of Wisconsin, which seems the most favorable

case. It seems that the Navy sub-divisions are relatively autonomous and it is contrary to Navy practice to have a higher official override them or make blanket rulings. Therefore, each of these autonomous sub-divisions of the Navy has to be won over. The third is a hard nut to crack. They are trying, but are not too hopeful. We talked about other tactics if this fails. It is possible to go higher up and get a reversal. This will be tried. Then it might be possible, though success would be very doubtful, to make an entirely new approach to the Navy Department higher up. I discussed with Bess Goodykoontz at the Office of Education, who by the way thought the Navy should never have been asked for permission but should have been ignored, and she said that if the time came when it seemed desirable she thought Mr. Studebaker would be willing to go with Mr. Zook perhaps, and Presidents Graham and Dykstra to talk to the top civilian people in the Navy Department from the point of view of educational policy. It is the Navy research projects and the naval cadet corps that the Navy is worrying about. Mr. Marks thought that the best lever to use would be adequate proof if it could be presented that these were all adequately policed and segregated from parts of the campus where the Japanese American students would be.

3. I raised the point of Chicago, Indiana, and North Carolina where I have friends who are interested. Mr. Marks thought that to continue with these was wise, that the more good cases we could accumulate in this better university field the better. We discussed at some length the North Carolina situation and he felt that would be an excellent subsequent test case, particularly in view of President Graham's position in Washington and his friendliness and courage.

4. We talked about travel expenses. Mr. Provinse could not remember that he had held out any hope that this would be assumed. He felt it was impossible to assume it. We argued it a bit and he said assuming it for students would mean assuming it for others who will be moving out in much greater numbers soon

and that would be impossible. Then I wondered if they could not be treated as the soldiers were were to get half fare, and he thought it unwise to mix them further with the army. I wondered if there were not relief cases where the government paid the way and he thought putting them in that class would be unfortunate and unwise. It seems that what he had in mind in whatever remark he did make on the West Coast was a loan fund that the WRA has. But he thought that was impractical, because he has since looked into it and finds that the complications and red tape and cost of using it would be so great in proportion to the fund that it would not be worth trying to use it. Mr. Myer apparently had been a party to this decision. Paul French later told me that WRA had a legal counsel who could find more things in a law that tied people's hands than any other several lawyers.

5. I raised again the exact present status of the statement of sponsorship from the community. Mr. Provinse and Mr. Marks are fully aware of the trouble that has been caused by the demand for a statement from a political official or chief of police and they think such a statement unwise to ask. They will be satisfied for the future with a statement from some non-official private citizen. They prefer a statement from the head of the university or some responsible person in it, but a private citizen of any prominence outside would do. Later I got another slant on the thing from Tom Howlland who has this same problem with the people he is moving out for employment. Mr. Provinse had made the point less emphatically earlier. Mr. Holland's point was that one of these days Ford, or some one else like that in Congress is going to haul us all up for a Congressional investigation. He thinks then it would be wise to have a statement of the community attitude not only from a university official but also from a prominent citizen such as a leading business man, or better still a Methodist or Episcopal bishop. He had a trouble situation in Omaha and got the Methodist Bishop of Omaha to give him a statement about the community that the thinks will guard him against any future Congressional trouble. He thinks it wise to have such statements attached to the record for future use in Congress. But WRA is

officially satisfied with the one statement of community attitude from some responsible person in the college or university. Of course until the Japanese Americans are all moved over to the relocations centers those in the assembly centers are still under the WCCA ruling of an official's statement.

6. I raised the question of sending leaflets such as our letter on procedure or the little manilla folder to Japanese American students in the centers. I got the impression some where that we were not to sent such to people in the centers. WRA is perfectly happy to have us send those to the relocation centers to individual Japanese Americans who request them.

7. I asked about sending out the list of approved colleges and was rather amused that Mr. Marks had faced the same problem and had decided it independently about as I had hers. We decided that the list of approved colleges could be sent to any official of an organization working with us in the relocation business-- for instance Father Carroll to whom I had just sent one, but that it should not go to college presidents. The War Department and WRA are still anxious for the list not to get into the hands of the press or to be published or to be posted on bulletin boards, etc. Mr. Marks had done just what I had to several college presidents who wanted support in the form of names of other colleges that were taking our students: he had picked out either colleges in the same state or some leading ones like Wellesley, University of Nebraska, University of Rochester, etc., and had named a sample group that were taking them. We agreed that this was the best policy to continue. We also agreed that whenever the list was sent out it should be pointed out that it is semi-confidential, that it is not to be given out to the press or posted on bulletin boards, etc.

8. We talked about the FBI approval and I got that cleared up in my mind. Indeed, it had been clear I guess, but I was not quite certain that my understanding was correct. For the moment at the request of the West Coast Office it has been arranged that students through this final rush of fall openings may

be cleared through G2 of the Army as they were when WCCA was handling it and this applies to those under WRA, too. But ultimately the FBI will have to approve these and will do so at its leisure. In the future, FBI will have to approve but will do so by merely checking its various lists to see if they have a bad record against the student in question---not by special investigation anew of each case. Mr. Marks thinks that this may become the bottle neck of the future and he is going to try to speed it up as much as possible. The FBI had just that day approved 52 of a list of 76 and promised the others soon.

9. I asked about the procedure for getting non-students out to employment, a question that is frequently coming to this office. All questions from people who have jobs to offer and from those who are seeking jobs should be sent to Tom Holland in WRA who is already placing---in Chicago with the aid of Mr. Morganroth of the Friends Center who "is doing a swell job"---Japanese Americans in jobs.

10. I asked about letters from people interested in working at social work or teaching in the Relocation Centers. All such people should be referred to John Provinse.

11. I asked about people who had books, toys or clothes to send. Those, too, Mr. Provinse says should be referred to him, though I learn since my return here that the Clothes Committee here is interested and may make arrangements to send things directly from this office, or other Friends centers. That has not yet been arranged.

12. I asked about the status of these Japanese American students once out. There was a long discussion of this. The main points seem to be that these students seem after they are out to have all the rights of other American citizens except that they must report moves and changes of address to WRA since for a variety of reasons WRA needs to know where they are for forwarding mail for getting in touch with them for their own good about many things and for protecting itself in having a record of them if trouble sometime arises. This

is not a limitation on their freedom but merely a way of keeping track of them for any of the many needs of having their address that might arise. Otherwise they are treated like any other citizen who was not in a center. There are, however, in the East certain small areas set aside into which citizens as well as aliens, or just aliens may not go, and they would be subject to those restrictions. Mr. Marks raised the question that had arisen in a letter he had had from the president of Ohio State: Once out could these Japanese American students transfer to a college not approved by the Government, by virtue of their equal right with other American citizens. Mr. Marks and Mr. Provinse felt---and I agree--that as a legal right perhaps they could, but that as a matter of policy and good faith they must not. So we agreed that if a president of an institution not approved by the government should ask us whether he should admit some one transferring from a place approved, some one whom we had helped get out of the centers, we must advise him not to accept such a student but again make it clear that he was free to accept any Japanese American student who had been in the clear and never had been in a center or never had been evacuated. We agree that the same advice should be given to students who ask about thus transferring. In short, while legally it would be possible practically it would stir up a hornet's nest for us if the Army or Navy discovered that a student had been sent by us to an approved school and then soon transferred to an unapproved one and we would have difficulty explaining that we had kept good faith.

13. I raised the question of sending students to Howard University or Fiske University. Fiske was on a list to be approved. Howard wants us to send some. We debated this point at length and I later raised it with Paul French who knows political reactions. Mr. Provinse, Mr. Marks, and I were all agreed that we want to send them to Negro colleges, too, because not to do so puts us in the unhappy position--I have just written the most embarrassing letter yet, stalling on this--to the Dean of Howard who is an old friend of mine who know me to have spent years working and campaigning for full equal rights for Negroes---

in the unhappy position of asking for freedom from race prejudice and full equal treatment in regard to one minority non-white race while at the same time in placing students we are accepting the inferior status idea toward the Negro race. Mr. Provinse and Mr. Marks were both surprised and a little shocked to find that our executive council had voted not to sent Japanese Americans to Negro schools. One of them pointed out--and again I was embarrassed to learn it from WRA and not be able to refute it--that Friends colleges draw the race line and refuse to receive Negro students. They had a suspicion that Friends' views that war Negroes from Swarthmore of which Mr. Nason is president, may unduly have influenced the decision of the executive committee of which he is chairman. Since I was completely in the dark on this and amazed on my part to learn that this was the attitude of Friends colleges until Paul French and Ray Wilson confirmed it at dinner, I had nothing I could say on this. In any case, I pointed out what might be the objections, though I agreed with them that probably we could send them to the Negro colleges. We agreed that if the Japanese American students wanted to go to a Negro college it was hardly for us to "protect" him against it. We agreed that there might be some political danger and yet so far as I know the laws of the South they forbid whites and Negroes to go to the same institution and would say nothing about Orientals. It would be classing in the South the Japanese with the Negroes as a subject race in the eyes of the Southern whites. But we decided that was up to the Japanese students to decide about. The real danger seems to lie in the possibility that some Japanese student who sees the connection between the white attitude toward black and yellow races might start agitation among Negroes. The Navy would apparently approve the Negro institutions but it did raise the question about Axis agitation among Negroes. That is in the government mind. Furthermore, Negro leaders are eagerly using the treatment of the Japanese as a means of seeking support of the Japanese for Negro protests. Out of all this, might come a blow-up that would affect our whole

job and we just could not make up our minds whether the possibility of such a blow-up in the country over race relations was worth risking for the sake of the other principle involved. I confess it is the nastiest problem I have faced. Mr. Marks is going to talk it over unofficially with his friend in the Navy and I promised to have it raised again in the executive committee whose decision both men felt had been unfortunate. So we left it for the moment in obedience to discuss further later.

14. I learned that the University of Chicago offers extension courses to the Japanese Americans in relocation centers at special reduced rates, half price I believe. That might be worth publicizing. They count for full university credit. I have a suspicion that these are not courses at the centers as I would understand extension courses, but "correspondence courses." But these, too, count for full university credit.

15. We talked at some length without getting to a real conclusion about the future and about community contacts. There seemed to be a feeling that somehow in all this our work and that of the placing of others for employment were closely related and were going to duplicate each other and overlap. We all felt the need of proper local contacts and follow-ups. We all felt that there should be in as many communities as possible someone who could follow up and keep the community friendly and shoot-trouble on the spot when it arose. Again Morgenroth in the Friends Center in Chicago was pointed to as a model person so that we do not need to work on Chicago but just cooperate with him.

16. WRA raised the question whether as the Japanese move farther east it would not be wiser to have our office in between Philadelphia and San Francisco, perhaps in Denver or some other place between Chicago and there.

17. We talked about nursing schools and WRA was in contact with Miss Joy B. Stuart on the West coast. I was in contact with Miss Faville in New York. WRA suggested Claribel Wheeler of the National League for Nurses. Miss Goodykootz

suggested Miss Haupt with whom we had I believe been in contact earlier. Miss Goodykoontz also suggested Pearl McIver of the Public Health Service at Bethesda Maryland.

18. I have saved the two most startling bits of news for the last. The Army has at last tired of these several lists that keep coming in and has said, in effect, "Oh, well, go hang, bring us your list of colleges that are not on the Navy list and we'll probably approve them all." So WRA has taken a list of 117 colleges most of which have not yet admitted students but which are not on the Navy disapproved list and has turned them over to the army and it has hope now that these will all be approved without their first admitting students. On this basis I am going to send Miss Faville's list of nursing schools along when I get it and try to get approval for those schools in advance, too. We all know how this would simplify procedure.

19. And now the real shock. I raised the question of a definition of Kebei, and 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. Messrs. Marks and Province let me argue a little, and smiled while I did. Then they told me that in the U.S official Register of the day before was a new ruling of WRA to take effect October 1 that hereafter all yes ALL Japanese are to be assumed to have the legal right to go where they will except in the proscribed military zones, only on the condition of fulfilling the WRA's simple tests as to loyalty, having support, etc. In short, hereafter WRA makes no distinction between Nessei, Essei, and Kebei, but will let all groups go where they will as soon as individually they have satisfied WRA's simple tests. So all distinctions are gone, and this new ruling is based on an assumption of a legal right to go where they will unless there is some reason in the individual case why they should not. WRA publicity people were a little worried lest Hearst papers pick this out of the Register,

see is full import, and make a sensational story out of it. But if that does not happen, then they think it can be carried out.

I had lunch and an hour's talk with three men from the publicity division of WRA. One of them proved to be a rather brilliant student named Tozier whom I taught at Bowdoin 15 years ago. They are fully aware of all the problems. Their business is to give the press what seems desirable. They know that we do not want widespread publicity. But as they point out they have to give the press stories from time to time and if they appear to hold everything back that arouses suspicion. So they are most anxious to be kept well informed to satisfy their press boys when they must give them something and to have accurate information. They are particularly eager to have our office here make a weekly report giving the latest figures each week on how many colleges have been approved, how many have received students, how many have arrived at college, and any other innocuous data that could be used to satisfy demands for releases when WRA thinks it wise to give them out.

I had an hour with Bess Goodykoontz of the U.S. Office of Education who was very helpful when years ago I talked with her about my history of freedom in teaching. She is really the power behind the throne with Commissioner Studebaker. She is most friendly to us and would do anything for us we can think of that she can do. We could not think of much, at the moment. She will in the future, however, get Mr. Studebaker to do anything that seems desirable that he can do. We talked about nurses schools and we talked about funds, and we talked about pressure on the Navy about the gib universities, mentioned above.

Miss Goodykoontz made an appointment with Dr. Marshall who has control of an Office of Education loan fund that can go to students within 24 months of their completion of their course provided they are studying medicine, engineering, chemistry, physics, dentistry, pharmacy. They must also be under the speed-up plan, and they must agree to do defense jobs afterward if they are needed.

These are pretty limited restrictions but perhaps we can find a few who are eligible. They could be aliens as well as citizens.

I then spent an hour with Tom Holland in company with Paul French. He is actually moving ahead and again is cooperating with Morgenroth in Chicago of whom he has a high opinion. He is already moving people out to employment. He is an energetic sort of man who obviously gets things done and he expects soon to be moving thousands out. He is collecting jobs available and wants to know of more. He has a large number of questionnaires already filled out and he is getting clearances and travel permits in advance for as many as possible so as to shoo them right into the jobs. I picked up the impression which Paul French later confirmed that John Provinse and Tom Holland, both grand people, do not see eye to eye on things and that they can both be worked with better separately than jointly. Tom Holland has the definite impression that the student relocation and the employment needs to be handled together to avoid waste effort, and he'd be glad to act on the employment end with an active committee like ours or combined with ours that would really do things as the Friends do them. But he is utterly disgusted with Dawber, the Federal Council of Churches, and all those church groups with whom he met in New York last week. He came back from that meeting just throwing his hands up in despair over church people who do nothing but talk and never get anything done and are so jealous of each other lest some rival church organization get a little credit that they'd rather see nothing done than see a rival get some credit. He thinks they will do nothing but talk. He has a good opinion of John Thomas and is urging John Thomas and the Baptists, the Mennonites, the Brethren, the Disciples, and he would like to see the Friends in the group, go ahead ignore the other groups, organize to help his office, and get Japanese Americans moving out to jobs. Again he was most enthusiastic at this point about the way Morgenroth in Chicago does things. He has been so impressed with the fact that while others talk he already has jobs ready

that he has sent to Morgenroth his very best questionnaires and hopes that he and Morgenroth in a few days will have a number of Japanese Americans moving to jobs in Chicago while the other church folks go on talking.

I had a half hour's talk with Mr. Graham and learned from him the rest of the story of Chapel Hill after I left. We had got his promise to admit Japanese Americans, two of them as a symbol, even though he had to override everybody under him to do it. He called his executive committee together, had the two ranking naval officers appear before it and present their objections at length. Then he heard the advisory committee objections. Then after everybody had had his say he said he was sorry but this involved the fundamentals principles of liberalism and democracy on which the University of North Carolina was based and as long as he was president Japanese American students who were American citizens could not be barred from his university. So he overrode everyone and promised admission to two. The town is so overcrowded that many students are living in damp cellar rooms built for maids and eating is very difficult. So he feels it impossible to take more but is anxious to have two as a symbol. Their room and board was locally provided for before I left in the spring. Mr. Graham set aside \$400 for two tuition scholarships. Now the question is Navy approval. He said one of the objections raised by the Navy officials on the campus was that one of them might get to the cafeteria kitchen and kill 2,000 future aviators by poisoning before they took the air as much easier than shooting down 2,000 planes. Mr. Graham laughed at them and told them he would assume personal responsibility for the conduct of these students. He is willing if it will help to write a strong letter saying he will make himself personally responsible, to anyone we wish in the Navy Department if we will tell him when and to whom.

I had dinner with Paul French and Ray Wilson, but we talked there about other things.