

Bob
Seland
Weiss
Dan
Ed
Ralph

EVACUATION PROCEEDINGS

Although the evacuation has been hard and "trying" for the police and the Army, both have had considerable patience. They have been amazed and have appreciated the cooperative Japanese attitude. City buses and Bekin trucks were used to move many evacuees. Although the officials allowed the Methodist Churches to furnish lunches, 300 bottles of milk intended for the children were denied them. Most of the women wore slacks, and a new phrase that of "going to slack town", has sprung up.

A short time ago it was impossible for "outside" individuals to take Japanese property to the owners at Manzanar and Santa Anita, but now regulations have been relaxed and this is possible.

WHAT THE FRIENDS ARE DOING

Herbert Nicholson has been visiting, interpreting at hearings, and in general looking after the business of interned individuals, mostly those in the New Mexico and Dakota prisoner of war camps. Guerney Binford believes that Manzanar and Parker Dam will be permanent camps.

Friends have sent considerable clothing to the 115th St. School in L.A. through the PTA. Likewise some has been sent to needy L.A. negro families. The Friends have discovered that they can send clothing to the Japanese induction centers and that it will be distributed on the inside by a Japanese clothing committee. Some clothing has been sent and as the needs grow worse they plan to send greater quantities.

Raymond Booth is urging westerners who know and understand the Japanese to be prepared to go into the middlewest and help Japanese resettle if that is possible.

THEIR CHINS ARE UP

The Japanese keep their eyes upon the evacuation cloud's silver lining. They see three benefits arising out of the evacuation. First, it puts them all upon an absolute equality. Second, they find that they can live and get along with fewer material necessities. Third, they have been forced to realize more than ever before the greater value of the eternal over the material.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH MANZANAR

The housing situation is still bad. Building is far behind schedule causing new arrivals to live in all sorts of crowded unpleasant conditions. The great bottleneck is plumbing supplies which in turn produces a serious lack of sanitary facilities. Since all building is under contract, both management and labor union, no resident Japanese can help put up structures unless they carry union cards. In fact they are prohibited from erecting shelves in their own apartments, shelves for the Doctor's supplies, etc. Consequently the present shortage of laborers is making a bad situation worse, without mentioning the torture of enforced idleness upon willing but non-union men. Its worse than forced labor.

Indiscriminant assigning of new arrivals to quarters had produced many very awkward situations: bachelors, girls, and parts of families being often assigned to the same room.

the following conditions are met:

1. The student can meet the new college's requirements, he is wanted, and the tuition can be satisfied;
2. There are no objections from the eastern city mayor, American Legion, or law enforcing body;
3. There is no defense work conducted at the new school;
4. Proper documental evidence is furnished the western Provost Martial by the new college;
5. There is some person or family in the new community that is willing to sponsor the student as to living quarters, protection, etc.

Wyse has placed the senior class' honor student at Grinnell, a Congregational College. She will live with Friends who are friends of his. He has another good student who wishes to become a Baptist minister. He would be suitable for a Brethren College. In order for a new college to receive the greatest benefit from Japanese students Wyse thinks it should have a boy and a girl, preferably 2 boys and 2 girls. This would provide companionship for the Japanese themselves, which is all-important in such situations. Joe Conard is the Pacific Coast person through whom contacts may be made.

RAYMOND BOOTH BELIEVES

1. That it will not be possible to undertake any community resettlement projects until fall and that even when this is possible it will likely be impossible to conduct a physical work project alone due to priorities and the scarcity of building materials.

2. That since 50% of Japanese belongings are yet undisposed of properly a Work Camp this summer should do this job even though there would be no direct contact with the Japanese themselves, the chief good being the influence upon the surrounding community. (Larry Hughes and a group have incorporated to take care of farms and equipment.)

RECOMMENDATIONS TO B.S.C.

In addition to the recommendations I made in the first report I submitted to you, which were:

1. Making scholarships available to McPherson and Manchester Colleges for Japanese student evacuees;
 2. Investigating western and mid-western communities for possible relocation settlements and taking the necessary steps; and
 3. Investigating the possibilities of placing new teachers and those who have or might lose their jobs, in any new Japanese settlements;
- I should like to submit the following additional recommendations:
4. Working out a definite plan, for Service Committee and government study, to resettle groups in normal productive ways of living;
 5. Collecting books, magazines, toys, games, clothing, and pianos for the induction centers;
 6. Furnishing transportation and food for evacuation assembly units in L.A.
 7. Taking care of Japanese property and belongings or cooperating with the Federal Council of Churches in this work;
 8. Using any Japanese missionaries we might have to visit camps, to care for the business matters of inmates and to help bridge the gaps between members of the same families who are in different camps by contacting all parties;
 9. Helping to conduct religious services at the camps;
 10. Giving aid at Toppenish this summer, through the Work Camp perhaps.

*Respectfully submitted,
Ralph C. Smetzger*