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BUFFALO AND ROCHESTER

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W H A T    S H O U L D    I    D O



INFORMATION    FOR    RESETTLERS

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NOTE:     ALIENS

Procedure in securing contraband including cameras, firearms, short-wave radio receiving sets.

To obtain contraband items surrendered in Department of Justice, send your request directly to the United States Marshal for the judicial district in which the property was surrendered.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
1126 Rand Building  
Buffalo 3, New York

December 28, 1945

Dear Resettlers:

The War Relocation Authority in its closing is leaving in each community a group of interested citizens who helped to make relocation to that community possible. The Buffalo office will close on December 31, 1945.

The success of this relocation was possible because of the interest of fellow Americans in an American problem brought on by the war.

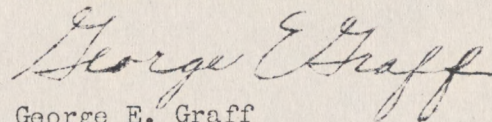
Unless you already have contact with an agency that may meet your need, Rev. Harold E. Nicely, Brick Presbyterian Church, 121 North Fitzhugh Street, Rochester, New York, telephone, Main 1783, will endeavor to answer your question.

The pages which follow contain information concerning those agencies that may be contacted for assistance. They are established for the use of everyone.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY



George E. Graff  
Relocation Officer

Attachments



## A GUIDE TO YOUR SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

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## DIRECTORY AND INFORMATION

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W H A T   S H O U L D   I   D O

1. IF I am an alien and need to travel?

Restriction on travel of enemy aliens was revoked by the President on December 11, 1945, under Proclamation No. 2674.

Aliens of Japanese ancestry may now travel without applying to the United States Attorney for a travel permit.

2. IF I were a parolee?

Persons who were formerly on parole may now travel without restriction the same as aliens of Japanese ancestry.

3. IF I am an alien and want to use my camera?

Restriction on use of contrabands (including cameras) by aliens of Japanese ancestry was revoked by the President on December 11, 1945, under Proclamation No. 2674.

Aliens of Japanese ancestry may now request for their cameras from their place of deposit.

U. S. citizens of Japanese ancestry were permitted to use their cameras since January 13, 1945/

4. IF I want to go to Canada?

Excerpts from a letter written on November 2, 1945, by the Canadian Embassy clarifies the question of the Nisei traveling in Canada.

The Canadian Immigration authorities now inform me that no difficulties now exist with regard to United States citizens of Japanese race unless destined to, or intending to pass through protected areas. Under such circumstances applicants must obtain permits from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to enter the protected area. Application for permit should be addressed to the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa, and should furnish all information relative to the proposed visit including the port of entry into Canada, route of travel, port of departure from Canada, signifying dates and the grounds upon which application for permit is based. If a permit is granted the document will be forwarded to the port of entry for delivery to the applicant on arrival there. On departure from Canada the permit is to be surrendered to the Immigration Officer at the point of departure. The restricted areas are as follows:

a. The Pacific Coastal Protected Area

A tract bounded on the east by the coast range of the Rocky Mountains and embracing all territory within approximately 100 miles of the Pacific Coast line.

b. The Trail Protected Area

A tract which extends south to the International Border from a northern boundary with western extremity at Renata and passing



through Winlaw, Kootenay Bay and Wasa to Morrisey, its eastern terminus.

However, be sure to have your birth certificate when traveling in Canada. As yet, aliens of Japanese ancestry are not permitted to travel in Canada.

5. IF I or a member of my family is taken ill suddenly and requires hospitalization?

In the event that a person requires immediate hospitalization and is admitted as an emergency patient, the hospital authorities should communicate with:

Miss Edith Hillman  
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE  
45 Exchange Street  
Rochester, New York

Telephone: Main 1083

In the event of an anticipated hospitalization, an operation, the arrival of a baby and no money is available to meet the expense, you should consult:

THE FAMILY SERVICE SOCIETY  
31 Gibbs Street  
Rochester, New York

Telephone: Stone 224

Miss Myrtle Leslie  
Case Worker

6. IF I need information pertaining to legal matters?

You should contact:

THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY  
25 Exchange Street  
Rochester, New York

Telephone: Main 3260

Mr. Benjamin E. Solin  
Attorney and Counselor

The Legal Aid Society will help any one who feels that the services of a lawyer is needed. If the Society finds that it is not able to handle the matter, it will put the person in touch with a competent lawyer whose fee would be reasonable.

7. IF I want to leave a message for someone arriving at the station?

You should contact:

TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY  
320 Central Avenue  
Rochester, New York



Telephone: Main 5924

Mrs. R. Bartlett

Representatives of Travelers' Aid Society will meet persons at the station to give them messages and to give them assistance in finding their destination. Where such service is desired, Travelers' Aid Society should be notified in advance of the arrival time.

8. IF I find myself without money to meet my responsibilities?

In the event a person is unexpectedly without money to buy food, clothing, to pay rent, or to meet other obligations, he should communicate with:

THE FAMILY SERVICE SOCIETY  
31 Gibbs Street  
Rochester, New York

Telephone: Stone 224

Miss Myrtle Leslie  
Case Worker

9. IF I still have property in storage on the West Coast?

Arrangements should be made to have all property removed from Government storage immediately. February 1, 1946, is the latest date that it will be kept by the Government. Between December 31, 1945, and January 31, 1946, write for Form WRA-156, "Request for Transportation of Property," to:

Mr. Robert M. Cullum  
Relocation Supervisor  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
960 Union Commerce Building  
Cleveland 14, Ohio

If you have property in private storage, that is, a friend's home, a church, or in a private commercial warehouse, WRA will not provide transportation after February 1, 1946. Write for Form WRA-156, "Request For Transportation of Property," if you wish the property sent to you.

Beginning with February 1, 1946, the WRA will no longer pay the cost of packing, crating, and shipping of evacuee property from private storage or WRA warehouses. All property in Government warehouses must be removed by March 15, 1946, and if not removed by that date, it will be subject to sale.

10. IF I need to travel and have no funds to pay for the ticket?

You should contact:

THE FAMILY SERVICE SOCIETY  
31 Gibbs Street  
Rochester, New York

Telephone: Stone 224



Miss Myrtle Leslie  
Case Worker

The Society will make arrangements to provide funds to cover the travel.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

When is the final date that WRA will provide transportation to the West Coast and where may I apply?

Transportation may be provided for only those persons and their property who relocated prior to January 1, 1945.

If you are eligible and wish to go back to the West Coast, you should request for Form WRA-303 Rev., "Application For Relocation Assistance," by writing to:

Mr. Robert M. Cullum  
Relocation Supervisor  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
960 Union Commerce Building  
Cleveland 14, Ohio

No transportation will be provided after February 28, 1946.

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If you have something bothering you, you should contact the:

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
121 North Fitzhugh Street  
Rochester, New York

Telephone: Main 1783

The Rev. Harold E. Nicely  
Pastor

An organization the Brick Presbyterian Church might refer you to:

THE FAMILY SERVICE SOCIETY  
31 Gibbs Street  
Rochester, New York

Telephone: Stone 224

Miss Myrtle Leslie  
Case Worker

If you need guidance or counsel on any question connected with your settling in this community, the Family Service will give aid. Your problems may include: a job, family reunions, medical care, or worry about any of these things. You may also obtain information as to where to go for help for other problems. This agency has a special counselor



who will see you.

11. EMPLOYMENT

Evacuee applicants for employment are referred on the same basis as all other applicants in the community. The local U.S.E.S. office has handled referrals to jobs and is familiar with the program. Contact:

Mr. Carmon Tyner, Senior Manager  
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
32 State Street  
Rochester, New York

Telephone: Main 9060

12. SOLDIERS, SOLDIERS' WIVES AND FAMILIES

The AMERICAN RED CROSS has been designated as the service organization for military personnel. It is prepared to give emergency assistance and referral to other community agencies if needed. Contact:

Mr. J. Terrance Boyle  
or  
Miss Helen Cole  
AMERICAN RED CROSS  
150 Spring Street  
Rochester, New York

Telephone: Main 6160

13. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND RECREATION

For referral and guidance, contact:

Mr. Francis Hayes  
YM & YW COUNCIL  
YMCA  
100 Gibbs Street  
Rochester, New York

Telephone: Stone 2942

14. IF I want a transcript of my school record from the center?

Following an agreement reached between WRA Director Myer and the U. S. Commissioner of Education, WRA student record transcripts will be transferred to the U. S. Office of Education on March 30, 1946. From that time on, former WRA students requiring transcripts for official credit should address all requests for transcripts to:

U. S. COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION  
U. S. Office of Education  
Washington, D. C.

All inquiries must indicate the center school attended.



Until March 30, 1946, the following procedure for obtaining transcripts for all high school graduates and relocatees of any grade, dated up to January 1, 1945, are or will be in the WRA Education Section, Washington, D. C. and can be obtained there until March 30, 1946.

For those who entered grade or high school following relocation, the school attended last will provide the record.



RESETTLERS LIVING IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK AND VICINITY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
CHINO, Miyoshi (Mrs.) , Mary	81 Arnett Boulevard Rochester, New York
CHINO, Thomas L. , Diane (Mrs.)	146 Hillendale Rochester, New York
FUKUSHIMA, David Kenzo , Sachiko Miki (Mrs.)	971 Exchange Street Rochester, New York
FUYUME, John	3480 Elmwood Avenue Rochester, New York
HAYASHI, John	c/o Y. M. C. A. 100 Gibbs Street Rochester, New York
HIJIKATA, Frank	1100 South Goodman Street Rochester, New York
IGARISHI, Isaac	1100 South Goodman Street Rochester, New York
IKEDA, Takeshi	121 North Fitzhugh Street Rochester, New York
ISERI, Marilyn	c/o GENESEE HOSPITAL 224 Alexander Street Rochester, New York
KAWAKAMI, Tom , Chikuyo (Mrs.)	1400 East Avenue Rochester, New York
KAWASAKI, Alice	c/o GENESEE HOSPITAL 224 Alexander Street Rochester, New York
KODANI, Masuo , Fumi (Mrs.) , Jun , Marie	47 Remington Parkway Rochester, New York
KUMASAKA, Juji , Kuniko (Mrs.) , Ruby , Hisashi , Reiko , Hiroshi	1527 Main Street East Rochester, New York
MACHIDA, Thomas	407 Plymouth Avenue Rochester, New York



MAYEMURA, Jack , Shizue (Mrs.) , Betty A.	106 Wilshire Road Brighton, New York
MIURA, Misako	c/o GENESEE HOSPITAL 224 Alexander Street Rochester, New York
MIZUHATA, John	121 North Fitzhugh Street Rochester, New York
NAGASAWA, Tomi	c/o ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL 89 Genesee Street Rochester, New York
NAKAHATA, Agnes , Donald	43 East Boulevard Rochester, New York
NAKAHATA, Beatrice	160 Clemsford Road Rochester, New York
NAKAMURA, Kozue	43 East Boulevard Rochester, New York
NAKAZAWA, Karl , Florence (Mrs. K.) , Roger	134 Fulton Street Rochester, New York
OGI, Agnes	c/o GENESEE HOSPITAL 224 Alexander Street Rochester, New York
OHASHI, Hope	111 Thackeray Road Rochester, New York
OKABAYASHI, Masao	121 North Fitzhugh Street Rochester, New York
OSADA, Helen	18 Madison Street Rochester, New York
OSADA, Yoshiko	c/o ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL 89 Genesee Street Rochester, New York
SANO, Moichiro , Hatsuye (Mrs.) , Frances	95 Brunswick Street Rochester, New York
SATO, Florence	c/o GENESEE HOSPITAL 224 Alexander Street Rochester, New York
SATO, Yoshi , Lury (Mrs. Y.)	187 Raleigh Street Rochester, New York



SAWABE, Charles	c/o Y. M. C. A. 100 Gibbs Street Rochester, New York
SENO, George , Kiyoko (Mrs. G.)	276 Rawlinson Road Rochester, New York
SHIGIO, Shigetoshi , Akiye Mary (Mrs.) , Dan Toshio , Ronald Shigeru , Yae (Mother)	420 Scio Street Rochester, New York
TAKAKI, Junjiro , Isono	1527 Main Street East Rochester, New York
TERESAWA, Faith	43 East Boulevard Rochester, New York
TSUJIMOTO, Hidekazu , Kiyoko (Mrs. H.) , Ikuko , Shuji	43 North Fitzhugh Street Rochester, New York
UYENO, Ben	1100 South Goodman Street Rochester, New York
WATANABE, Iwa	333 Alexander Street Rochester, New York
WATANABE, Ruth	c/o University of Rochester Eastman School of Music Sibley Library Rochester, New York
YAMASHIRO, Masao	121 North Fitzhugh Street Rochester, New York
YAMATO, Frank Fumio , Mary Haruko (Mrs. F.) , Richard Tadashi	26 Thackeray Road Rochester, New York
YASAKI, Fumi	c/o ROCHESTER GEN. HOSP. 521 West Main Street Rochester, New York
YASUDA, Harry , Shizuko (Mrs. H.) , Stanley Masao	69 Brunswick Street Rochester, New York
YASUDA, Tomiko	c/o GENESEE HOSPITAL 224 Alexander Street Rochester, New York



ISHIDA, Seiko

c/o Lochland School  
Geneva, New York

NAKAMURA, Henry

Box 951  
Alfred, New York

TAHARA, Dante

601 Main Street  
Geneva, New York

TAHARA, Ruth

48 Jefferson  
Geneva, New York

YAMAMOTO, Yaye

c/o Lochland School  
Geneva, New York



ROCHESTER RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Name	Address
ACHESON, Edna (Dr.)	BRICK CHURCH INSTITUTE 121 North Fitzhugh Street Rochester, New York
ACHESON, Maud (Miss)	111 Boardman Street Rochester, New York
BRANSON, Edward H.	185 Castlebard Road Rochester, New York
BURR, Hugh (Dr.)	FEDERATION OF CHURCHES 14 Franklin Street Rochester, New York
BUTTERFIELD, Roy L.	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HIGH SCHOOL 950 Norton Street Rochester, New York
CAYLEY, Murray A. (Rev.)	FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 101 Plymouth Avenue, S. Rochester, New York
CORBIN, Robert (Mrs.)	333 Colebrook Drive Rochester, New York
DAVISON, William F. (Rev.)	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH 43 North Fitzhugh Street Rochester, New York
DEMOTT, A. R. (Rev.)	FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH 43 North Fitzhugh Street Rochester, New York
EWELL, Glen	1100 South Goodman Street Rochester, New York
FISH, Clinton (Mrs.)	9 Greenwood Street Rochester, New York
FORWARD, Sumner	716 Terminal Building Rochester, New York
GITELMAN, Jacob	697 E. B. Building Rochester, New York
GRAY, Ward M.	c/o Y. M. C. A. 100 Gibbs Street Rochester, New York
HANNAN, Jesse (Director)	MONROE CO. DEPT. OF PUBLIC WELFARE 1400 South Avenue Rochester, New York



HART, Richard	47 - 53 Ely Street Rochester, New York
HEUMAN, Sol	SAGAMORE HOTEL 111 East Avenue Rochester, New York
HIGGINBOTHAM, E. L. (Mr. & Mrs.)	1100 South Goodman Street Rochester, New York
HONDELINK, Garret (Mrs.)	125 Grand Avenue Rochester 9, New York
HORTON, Robert (Rev.)	704 Post Avenue Rochester, New York
HYNES, Mary B. (Miss)	MONROE CO. DEPT OF PUBLIC WELFARE 1400 South Avenue Rochester, New York
KERRIDGE, Jack	Railroad Mills Road Pittsford, New York
KIDDER, Agnes (Miss)	Y. W. C. A. 190 Franklin Street Rochester, New York
KLINZING, Ernestine M. (Miss)	972 South Goodman Street Rochester, New York
LESLIE, Myrtle (Miss)	FAMILY SERVICE SOCIETY 31 Gibbs Street Rochester, New York
LOWENTHAL, Albert M.	1400 East Avenue Rochester, New York
LUIDENS, Anthony (Rev.)	219 Arfordale Avenue Rochester, New York
MULFORD, Robert	156 South Plymouth Avenue Rochester, New York
MURRAY, Marie (Miss)	45 Exchange Street Rochester, New York
NAKAMOTO, Sarah Nelson (Mrs.)	1049 Park Avenue Rochester, New York
NICELY, Harold E. (Rev. & Mrs.)	3480 Elmwood Avenue Rochester, New York
POST, Walter (Mrs.)	809 Harvard Street Rochester, New York
POTEAT, Edwin McNeill (Rev.)	1100 South Goodman Street Rochester, New York



SCHUETZE, Margot (Miss)

457 Oxford Street  
Rochester, New York

SHUMWAY, Ritter

RITTER COMPANY, INC.  
400 West Avenue  
Rochester, New York

SIBLEY, Harper (Mrs.)

400 East Avenue  
Rochester, New York

SMITH, Merlin (Dr.)

Roberts Junior College  
N. Chili, New York

SOLIN, Ben

LEGAL AID SOCIETY  
25 Exchange Street  
Rochester, New York

SUGDEN, Joseph

716 Terminal Building  
Rochester, New York

TYNER, Carmon (Senior Manager)

U. S. E. S.  
32 State Street  
Rochester, New York

WATKINS, Gerald (Rev.)

LAKE AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH  
57 Ambrose  
Rochester, New York

WESTON, Frank M.

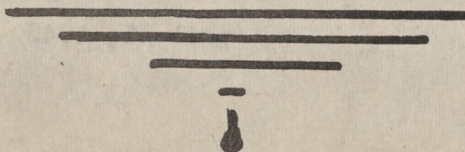
416 Cutler Building  
Rochester, New York



# COMMUNITY SERVICES

IN THE GREAT LAKES AREA.

1. HEALTH
2. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
3. LEGAL AID
4. FAMILY RESETTLEMENT & REUNION
5. DAY CARE
6. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE
7. SERVICE TO WAR WIVES
8. SCHOOLS
9. HOUSING
10. RECREATION





Robert M. Cullum - Relocation Supervisor

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Great Lakes Area  
960 Union Commerce Building  
Cleveland 14, Ohio

April 15, 1945



This booklet illustrates the wide range of community services given evacuees in the Great Lakes Area. There are many agencies, individuals and groups waiting to help you make a happy and satisfactory adjustment and look after emergencies that might arise.

Numberless evacuees, Issei and Nisei alike, have been helped with a large variety of problems. Nisei and Issei relocatees in virtually all of our principal cities have found the assistance forthcoming when needed without the embarrassment of undue prying and the annoyance of much redtape. When evacuees have been taken suddenly ill on their jobs, hospital care was immediately obtained and bills paid, if needed, by funds provided for just such emergencies. When others have found themselves for want of immediate cash -- perhaps they had lost their wallets or their paychecks had been delayed or their grants had not arrived -- loans were easily made through local agencies in sufficient amounts to tide them over until they could comfortably repay.

Indecisive youths with little aim in life and unable to hold their jobs have received counseling and vocational guidance to set them straight again.

Reuniting families have received outright grants to purchase furniture and get started again if they were unable to finance initial costs. School systems have invited students with open arms. The F. H. A. bank loans have enabled persons to purchase homes. In one city the board of education set up a special class in English to help the Issei learn the language and become more readily integrated in their new community.

The YMCA and YWCA, International Institute, churches and other civic organizations have given quarters to the evacuees for social meetings, and wives of Nisei soldiers have had the assistance of the Red Cross in our cities.

Working mothers have found day-care nurseries to take care of their children during the working day. Issei who were able to go into business have sought and received legal advice and aid through local Legal Aid Societies.

Regardless of the problems that the new Japanese American settlers have had to face in our area, there have been some sources of assistance available to help them over their hurdles.

This bulletin has broken down the types of assistance available into ten classifications. They are the following:

- |                                    |                           |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. HEALTH                          | VI. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE   |
| II. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE           | VII. SERVICE TO WAR WIVES |
| III. FAMILY RESETTLEMENT & REUNION | VIII. SCHOOLS             |
| IV. LEGAL AID                      | IX. HOUSING               |
| V. DAY CARE                        | X. RECREATION             |

In each category, we shall give actual examples of assistance given in specific instances to persons of Japanese ancestry who have come to this area. Every effort has been made to conceal the identity of the person receiving the assistance. (This is in keeping with the policy generally followed in assistance



of this kind to keep the personal nature of the cases confidential and out of the public eye.) The name and full circumstances in each instance are in the confidential files of the office in the district where the help was received.

## I. HEALTH

Although medical facilities throughout the country have been taxed to the limit because of manpower shortages, there have not been critical shortages of health resources here for the residents of this area or for the evacuees coming into it.

Health departments, schools and well-baby clinics, hospital facilities, convalescent homes, tuberculosis sanatoriums and other community health resources have been available to evacuees. Here are some examples of persons of Japanese ancestry who were able to make use of funds set aside for resettlement assistance by the Social Security Board and administered through state and local public welfare agencies. These funds and those of other agencies are available to take care of health needs.

### TREATMENT FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

In Toledo, Ohio, Mrs. S was stricken with poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) and was admitted to a local hospital there. The family had no money to meet the cost of the care needed by Mrs. S. In this instance although the expenses could have been paid through the Resettlement Assistance Program of the Social Security Board, it was unnecessary as the County Infantile Paralysis Fund was available to any and all persons needing care because of this disease. According to last reports, the victim was well on her way to complete recovery with no financial drain on her family.

Another example of the use of special funds to handle the case of a Japanese American involved a Nisei child crippled by tuberculosis of the hip. This girl had been in a hospital in California prior to evacuation and her treatment was interrupted at that time. Communication with the Cleveland WRA convinced the father of the child that proper care was available in that city. In this instance, regular skilled medical care for the rehabilitation of crippled children was available through the program of the United States Children's Bureau, which functions on a nation-wide basis. The child received a complete physical examination (under the direction of that agency) which led to her being admitted to a leading hospital where an operation was performed. Later, convalescent care was given at a special children's institution and arrangements were made the child to attend school while receiving care. The child is now back at home living with her parents in Cleveland and receiving periodic check-ups and treatments. All of her medical expenses -- hospital, surgery, follow-up care -- as well as most of her board and room expenses were paid from public funds.

### HOSPITALIZED AT NO EXPENSE

In Kalamazoo, Michigan, Mrs. K, an Issei, learned that she was suffering from diabetes. She did not realize that she had diabetes until she had relocated. Mr. and Mrs. K. had no funds and went to the local Bureau of Social Aid to see what kind of aid was possible. Without delay, the Issei woman was hospitalized and the bills, contracted with a local hospital and doctor, were paid. In addition, Mrs. K was taught how to care for herself with but minor medical supervision and is doing so at home today.



## FOLLOW-UP CARE

Kimi T had been in a hospital in California receiving treatment for tuberculosis. Her brother-in-law and sister living in Ann Arbor, Michigan, wished to have her join them there. To make this possible, the University Hospital at Ann Arbor made arrangements to provide for necessary follow-up care. This was done by having the county department of public health in California send Kimi's medical history and X-rays directly to a doctor at the hospital in Ann Arbor. Kimi is now living with her brother-in-law and sister. She is continuing her interrupted education and receiving adequate medical follow-up care in the hospital clinic.

## II. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Outright financial assistance, that is the actual placing of cash into the hands of needy evacuees, has been limited pretty much to emergency situations, and a few of such cases will be mentioned. However, the medical assistance described before is, of course, a direct financial contribution. Under housing, we will point out the use of F. H. A. bank loans, and in other sections of this bulletin other types of assistance will be described which are in effect financial in nature, although not involving an actual outlay of cash to the evacuees.

### MUTUAL AID FUND

Along these lines, however, is the mutual aid fund that has been set up in Detroit, Michigan, in the nature of a credit union making money available for short term loans to evacuees at a very low interest rate. Here a number of resettlers have contributed to the fund to take care of emergency needs.

In Cleveland and in Cincinnati, evacuees have been able to get financial grants under emergency conditions.

### EMERGENCY LOANS

In Cincinnati, an Issei woman having to travel in an emergency was granted the money by the local county relief agency to purchase her transportation. She was given ample time to repay.

Several similar instances also have been recorded in Cleveland, Ohio. In one case an Issei was robbed of his wallet and left penniless until the next pay period. WRA referred him to the local county relief organization which gave him an outright cash loan until such a time as he could repay it.

An instance which did not reflect too well on a Nisei in Cleveland involved a Japanese American youth, who came into town with his wife from New York City. He visited the WRA office with a hardship story of being without funds, hungry and having no roof over his head. This boy was also referred to the local county relief organization which sympathetically listened to his story and advanced him sufficient money to tide him over until he could get a job and repay. In this case the ungrateful youth fled town upon receiving the money.

This experience has not affected the relations with the local relief organization nor has it affected the reputation of the Nisei in the community. It is realized that this was an exception. Those who have since applied for aid have received it.



When Mrs. K learned that her soldier husband had been killed in action, her first thought was to go to the relocation center and comfort her parents-in-law. Money was needed. The agency which Mrs. K should have dealt with was the Red Cross, but under the stress of emergency, she went to the Cuyahoga County Relief Bureau and provision was made for expenses to be paid.

#### OTHER FINANCIAL AIDS

Other ways in which the local agency can help, short of actual cash grants, are in the issuance of grocery and rent orders which enable the recipient to purchase groceries and to settle rent debts without actual cash transactions.

### III. FAMILY REUNION AND RESETTLEMENT

Much has been done in the way of developing methods to help family groups get settled in the Great Lakes Area and to assist members of families already here in reuniting the remainder of their families. In increasing numbers families have been brought together through the assistance of state and local, public and private agencies and the hostels. Resettlement committees have recently placed their emphasis on family reunion and resettlement. Much can be done by a family which seriously considers coming as a group to one of our cities.

Resettlement assistance is available to families working out plans for family relocation or to family members who are already relocated and wish to have the rest of the family leave the center to join them. The following situations illustrate how individuals were assisted in making resettlement plans:

#### FAMILY ASSISTANCE

Mr. T has had numerous problems in planning for the relocation of his family. He relocated last Summer but before he could earn sufficient funds for his family to join him, it was necessary to go to a hospital for medical care. Funds were made available through the Resettlement Assistance Program of the Social Security Board to pay for the necessary expenses.

Although Mr. T. returned to the center he continued to be interested in relocation since he realized such plans would be more suitable for his wife and children. Because of lack of finances, he and his family wished some reassurances of assistance before making further family relocation plans.

The relocation officer in the district chosen by Mr. T had already worked out plans for assistance to evacuees wishing to establish themselves in a new community. Contacts with the local agency concerning Mr. T gave further assurance that the family would receive assistance if needed for:

- INITIAL RENT for suitable living quarters for the family
- FUNDS for necessary furniture and clothing
- INCOME for food and other essential needs until Mr. T's income was sufficient to meet family needs
- MEDICAL CARE

As soon as Mr. T learned from the relocation division that plans to meet his needs had become completed, he left the center for Buffalo with a definite plan for his family to join him in the immediate future. As soon as he arrived



in the city he was referred to the local agency. Trained workers are assisting him in working out his plan for the family. He already has an excellent job and the housing sub-committee of the citizen's resettlement committee in the city is assisting him in finding suitable housing. Plans are progressing rapidly and the date has been set for the family to join Mr. T.

#### MEDICAL CARE AND RELOCATION

Mr. and Mrs. S were employed in a home in the city near Detroit. It was necessary for Mr. S. to enter a hospital in Detroit for an operation on his back. Mr. S has some insurance to cover medical care, however, there was a delay entailed before the company would make payment. The county bureau of social aid assisted Mr. and Mrs. S in discussing their budget problem and plans for future. It was agreed that expenses not met or covered by the insurance would be paid through Resettlement Assistance Funds administered by the county bureau of social aid.

In addition, the agency worker learned that Mr. and Mrs. S wished to join other members of the family in another city to devise plans to permanently relocate the entire group. Arrangements were made to pay railroad fare, incidental traveling expenses and some maintenance in order to assist this family in working out plans for permanent relocation.

#### WORKING OUT FAMILY PROBLEMS

Mrs. H was very unhappy. Her husband was going out evenings, and generally neglecting her and the two infant children. She was alone and called upon WRA for help.

The Institute of Family Services, a private family agency was brought into the picture. With Mrs. H's consent a social worker was called from this agency and after several visits the whole situation was talked out. Mrs. H was given the opportunity to discuss her problems with this qualified social worker. It had good effect upon the husband as he began to assume more responsibility and, subsequently, there was more harmony in the family.

#### FURNITURE FOR HIS HOME

Mr. N relocated to Detroit and accepted work in a war plant. He was saving for the day when his family could join him. With the lifting of the exclusion ban on the West Coast and the announcement of the closing of the centers, Mr. N became more anxious than ever to bring his family to the city.

In February, Mr. N was referred to the Wayne County Bureau of Social Aid for assistance in establishing his home. Through the War Housing Center, Mr. N was able to secure a housing unit suitable for his family. At the suggestion of the Wayne County Bureau of Social Aid, Mr. N shopped for furniture and took a list of his essential needs to this agency. This was carefully considered and the funds were approved. Mr. N had the furniture in the new home when he left for the center the middle of March to bring his wife and two children to Detroit.

#### RURAL ASSISTANCE

Mr. K left the relocation center to join his parents and other relatives in a rural section in Michigan. He took his two oldest sons with him, leaving his wife and four other children in the center.



Leter in the Summer, he sent for the rest of his family. Because of a special health problem, Mr. K found it difficult to earn sufficient funds to keep the entire family. They liked the new community and the children enjoyed the local school where they were accepted by the other children.

The local agency had assisted Mr. K during the Summer in planning for the necessary medical care and diet which ~~he~~ should have in order to completely recover from his physical illness. In the Fall months the family became concerned as to how they would meet their needs for the Winter. Relatives had been assisting as much as possible and Mrs. K and the two older boys had found some employment to help out in the local community.

The family had no desire to return to the relocation center, but, for a brief time, felt this might be the solution to their problem. The worker from the local bureau of social aid who had assisted the family earlier spent some considerable time with Mr. K and his relatives considering possible plans. In cooperation with the WRA relocation officer, more satisfactory plans were completed concerning the employment of the various families in the community.

This still left the problem of Fall and Winter clothing and maintenance during the Winter. Assistance was given in working out the family budget; clothing and additional furniture were bought which would meet Winter needs, and assurance was given the family that they could be assisted through the Resettlement Assistance Program of the Social Security Board until Mr. K's health would permit him to take a job enabling him to maintain the family group of eight in the local community.

#### IV. LEGAL AID

Persons resettling in a new community cannot possibly be familiar with the legal differences that exist between the new community and the one from which they came. Contractual problems, property matters, business deals and other types of affairs require the service of reliable legal counsel. Where funds are available for such guidance it is sometimes difficult for the new settler to know where to turn for dependable assistance. And where funds are lacking, it is obviously difficult. In either case, facilities of the Legal Aid Societies in the area are available to persons of Japanese ancestry.

#### NEW BUSINESS

There have been instances where such aid was solicited and obtained. In Cincinnati, Mr. Y and Mr. R, two Issei, were setting up a new business. It was necessary that contracts be drawn and arrangements be completed meeting local and state regulations without legal complications. They were uncertain as to which lawyer in the city to hire for the needed assistance. WRA referred them to the Legal Aid Society which in turn suggested the names of three or four competent attorneys who were able to give them the assistance they needed.

In another situation, this one in Detroit, several evacuees went into business without seeking legal advice because, they said later, they did not know a local attorney. As a result of this, a hidden clause was overlooked in the contract and caused them a considerable amount of difficulty. This could have been eliminated had they sought legal counsel. Not only have worrisome complications arisen from the contract, but the profit from the business may be curtailed by the



oversight of the evacuees.

#### FAMILY RELATIONS

An example of service in family relations is demonstrated in the experience of Mr. M of Cleveland who formerly resided at an Arkansas relocation center. Because complications had arisen in his family life, Mr. M decided that the only thing to do in his case was to see a lawyer and sue for a divorce. He was referred to the Legal Aid Bureau in Cleveland and discussed his problem with the head of the agency. It wasn't long before Mr. and Mrs. M were together and on the road to reconciliation. At least, divorce proceedings are held in abeyance while the family is making another effort to work through their problems and establish a firm family foundation for the sake of the children. In working through this problem, the Legal Aid Bureau enlisted the cooperation of local church and private welfare agency personnel.

#### PERSONAL INJURY

Another case which the Legal Aid handled was the personal injury of Mrs. A who was struck by an automobile while she was running to catch a bus. As she crossed the street she thought the automobile would stop, but it didn't. She sustained a fracture of the hip; required hospitalization; and had to be kept in a cast for quite a period of time. This caused her to miss work and lose income. The legal assistance she received helped her make a claim against the driver and resulted in a settlement.

#### OTHER LEGAL SERVICES

The Legal Aid Society is prepared to give advice and to represent in court clients in the local community who have problems and who are unable to pay a private lawyers fees because of lack of finances. The Society gives advice in landlord-tenant controversies, wage claims, family relations, workmen's compensations, the recovery of personal property and others.

#### V. DAY CARE

Nursery school and extended school services are available throughout the Great Lakes Area for children of mothers who find it necessary to go to work. Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Ann Arbor, Buffalo and other cities here provide this service at a very minimum cost in order to help working mothers in the proper care of children up to twelve years of age.

The cost of this day care for pre-school children is around \$2.50 a week. This includes supervision, breakfast, lunch, an afternoon snack (including cod liver oil) and an afternoon nap. By means of the extended school service program, school-age children may receive care before and after school, getting their noon lunch and evening meal if necessary. In this case the cost would depend upon the number of days per week and the meals served. A six-day week with only lunch will run about \$1.80 per week. This service is available to all children of working mothers regardless of race, color or creed.

#### SERVICEMAN'S WIFE AND CHILD

Such service made it possible for Mrs. T, the wife of a soldier in the European theater of war, to make a very satisfactory adjustment in the city of Detroit. Mrs. T, the mother of a five-year-old son, called at the WRA office just



after her husband left for overseas duty. A college graduate, she had never worked before, but did have excellent training. A discussion with the WRA officials revealed to her the possibility that her son might attend a day-care center. Still further investigation opened up a possibility for Mrs. T as an assistant in a nursery school of the extended school service program. She took the job and the son was enrolled in the day-care center. Both are able to carry on as they look forward to the day when the soldier-father-husband comes marching home.

## VI. VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Like young people everywhere, the young Nisei coming into the area are often puzzled as to what to do with their lives. Many have had no specialized training and do not know what goals to set for themselves as to vocations.

In anticipation of such problems this area has worked out arrangements with the bureaus of vocational guidance and guidance departments of the public schools. In several cases these bureaus have been used and used successfully.

### INTEREST REVIVED IN SCHOOL WORK

In Cleveland a 17-year old Nisei girl had been attending school part time and working for her room and board. She wasn't satisfied with her school work and felt unsettled and discouraged about the future. She was directed to a vocational guidance agency which had earlier been contacted for such services by the WRA. The girl was quick to accept the suggestion. At the bureau, she was given tests and her problem was thoroughly discussed. It was found that she had great interest in art. Armed with this knowledge, the interviewer immediately set to work to get her an art school scholarship at the completion of her high school work. Although she hasn't yet finished high school, she has been going about her work with considerably more vigor with an eye toward making a good record so that she can earn an art scholarship.

### GUIDANCE FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

In another case, a Nisei relocated to one of our busy industrial cities last year. He had difficulty in finding suitable positions because of a physical handicap which he had since boyhood and which prevents the use of one of his arms. A job was found for him, but one which did not use his ability to the fullest. He soon realized that he would need further training if he were to go into the field of his chosen work, accounting. He was rather discouraged. At the suggestion of WRA, a contact was made with the Ohio State Board for Vocational Education. A representative from that agency discussed methods whereby the Nisei could obtain resources to assist him in furthering his education. He continued his job after his enrollment in the suggested commercial school in the community. He needed only minor assistance to help him carry his plan out.

The guidance he received has resulted in a change of attitude that has astonished his friends. He bought a new suit of clothing and his pessimistic outlook changed to one of optimism. It is felt that the state agency representative will be able to find the Nisei a job in his field when he completes his training.

### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICE

In still another case, a Nisei woman in Detroit was seeking aid in locating the type of employment for her fiance which would give him adequate protection in working.



in preventing a recurrence of tuberculosis. The agency suggested to her for this particular kind of assistance was the Michigan State Board of Vocational Education and Rehabilitation. Vocational rehabilitation service was offered and there were assurances that help would be given. According to last reports, marriage plans were progressing.

#### STUDENT COUNSELING

An indication of the interest in the affairs of the new settlers is shown in the fact that the head of the student counseling department of the Cincinnati school system has arranged to have all Nisei students wishing help receive counseling before they enter high school in order that their placements will be in accordance with their aptitudes.

#### VII. SERVICES TO WAR WIVES

All of the agencies pay particular attention to the wives of servicemen. The war has been going on a sufficiently long time for methods of assistance to war wives to be pretty well worked out. The Home Service Division of the American Red Cross is particularly set up to help war wives in their problems.

Where such services are available at all, they are available to Japanese American war wives. It is not generally known that federally owned and operated war housing is available to wives of servicemen with rents graduated to their income.

For example, a serviceman's wife with one child receives \$80 a month as an allotment. The rental charge for an apartment sufficiently large to take care of her needs would be not more than a quarter of the \$80 and perhaps less than that. To our present knowledge no evacuee wife in this area has yet taken advantage of this type of housing.

#### RED CROSS ASSISTANCE

An example of how the Red Cross functions is noted in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Y, who were concerned as to how Mrs. Y could meet her financial obligations when the breadwinner left for the army. The Y's were referred to the Red Cross which made it quite clear to them that they were no different from the hundreds of other young couples who were being faced with the same problems and who were making satisfactory adjustments to them.

They were assured by the Red Cross Home Service that assistance would be available even to the extent of a supplemental allowance in the event that special needs arose.

Here is another example of assistance to soldier families. Mr. G learned that he was going to be inducted and realized the hardship to his family that would result. He wanted some plan worked out if possible to enable his wife and child to stay on in Cleveland where he had made many friends. He was referred to the local office of the American Red Cross, where a trained official worked out a budget for Mrs. G and her child and made plans to take care of the family until such a time as the first allotment check arrived. Moreover, as the allotment was considered insufficient to take care of the family, a tentative plan was also worked out in cooperation with the Cleveland County Relief Bureau which agreed to provide the family



with a supplementary check over and above the monthly allotment.

#### EMERGENCY LOAN

In Cincinnati, Mrs. K. was temporarily in financial difficulty shortly after her husband was inducted. The army allotment check upon which she depended failed to arrive on schedule. Mrs. K. needed a small loan to pay the rent until the allotment arrived. In this case the local social agency gave her an emergency loan and several days later, when the check arrived, Mrs. K. was able to repay the money.

In this case, Mrs. K. could have received the money from the Red Cross if she had gone to that agency first, but instead she was referred to the local Bureau of Social Aid.

#### VIII. SCHOOLS

Nowhere has acceptance been better in the area than in the public schools. In the introduction to this pamphlet we mentioned the fact that a school system had set up a special class in English to help Issei learn the language. This was brought about in Cincinnati when the need of the Issei was communicated to the Board of Education by a representative of a Cincinnati Resettlement Committee and a WR. officer.

Elsewhere we have also mentioned the setting up of a special interviewer to determine vocational aptitudes of Nisei students and guiding them to the schools best suited to their talents. In addition, we have numerous indications of the remarkable reception of Nisei pupils in elementary and high schools.

#### PRESIDENT OF HIS CLASS

Dave Muraoka, an eighth grade student in Cincinnati is a member of the football team, was elected president of his class for one semester and was also second in command of the school patrolmen. He also participated in many extra curricular activities.

Another example of how a Nisei fares in Cincinnati schools is illustrated in the case of Tomiko Kasai, who went to that city to live with an uncle and attend high school. She said that the children were strange to her at first, but after a few days she said that most of her class did become friendly. Then suddenly, asthma took Tomiko from school for two weeks. In that time, she feared that her friendships might disappear and that she might be forgotten, but one day the postman came with a large card. It was a special birthday greeting and on it were the names of every member of her class and a message to her wishing for a quick recovery and return to school.

Her uncle, a dentist, said that he had never anywhere experienced such friendliness as that.

Accounts of the experiences of school children in Cleveland, Detroit and other cities follow a similar pattern. In several of the Cleveland schools Nisei boys and girls have been elected to student councils and at one high school in particular a Nisei boy was elected vice president with more votes than any person elected to office.

#### FOOTBALL SOLVES PROBLEM

Occasionally difficulties have arisen, but, in every case that has come to



the attention of WRA, the Nisei were able to solve their own problems.

A case in point involves Tom K who was continually getting into fights with other boys. So frequently did these battles occur that one day one of the teachers wrote to Mr. K complaining of his son's combativeness.

The father replied with promptness that whatever discipline the boy needed could be administered at once. Strangely enough, it wasn't necessary, for the boys found out that Tom, aged 11, was a football player and a good one. He was immediately made halfback on the YMCA team. However, more difficulties arose. The opposition wanted to make him a member of their team, they raised the ante by offering to make him a fullback. It was a tough proposition. A squabble arose and seemed insoluble as to who would get the valuable addition. This time Tom was in the middle of the factions instead of on the outside trying to get in. He solved the problem neatly and with some dispatch by announcing that so far as he was concerned it was a matter of first come, first served. Tom joined the YMCA team to their great satisfaction.

In general, the attitude of the schools themselves is that there is a natural process of assimilation going on and that no unusual situations have arisen.

#### IN THE UNIVERSITIES

In the universities, there are many examples of good acceptance and personal attainments. Just to mention a few: a Nisei girl, who relocated from Topaz, is one of 44 students on the Dean's List for high grades at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio.

A Nisei boy was elected president of the student council at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Other evacuees are making honors at Ohio State University, the University of Cincinnati, Western Reserve University, University of Michigan, University of Buffalo, Wayne University, Denison University, Antioch College, Kalamazoo College, Albion College, Adrian College, etc.

#### IX. HOUSING

The most serious need in all principal industrial cities is housing, and in this light many things have been done by the various communities to assist immigrant people to find suitable living quarters. In Cleveland and Detroit, the War Housing Center provides a registration office where evacuees have received assistance in finding living quarters.

There are hostels in three of our cities; namely, Detroit, Cleveland and two in Cincinnati, where recent emphasis has been placed upon the holding of rooms and suites for family groups. In addition, the hostel personnel has given material aid to the relocatees in finding places to live.

Representatives of local citizens' committees have talked to landlords, real estate agents and government housing officials in an effort to open up wider fields of housing to the Japanese Americans.

In Dayton, Buffalo, Detroit, Willow Run and Cleveland, federally built and operated projects are open to war working Issei and Nisei. Some of them have moved into such projects and report that reception has been extremely favorable.



## EVACUEES PURCHASE HOMES

Some evacuees have ventured to buy their own homes. In one case with the aid of F.H.A. bank loan, a man, his wife and two children purchased a nine-room house. To assist in the payments, they have invited five boys to take room and board with them.

In another instance of private home ownership, a family of six bought a home in a small suburban district outside of Detroit. Again an F. H. A. bank loan made the purchase possible. A small down payment of \$300 was necessary and monthly payments of \$50 including taxes and insurance were arranged. The family found that serviceable used furniture was obtainable at a reasonable price in the event that funds could not be raised for new furniture.

Interviews with evacuees in Cleveland who have bought their own homes, and there are several, have revealed a high degree of acceptance by and adjustment to their neighbors and community. Home ownership has been a gratifying experience to those who have undertaken it.

Two Issei recently purchased a large rooming house and at this writing another Issei was in the process of buying a large apartment house.

One way it is possible to find help in solving rental difficulties is through the good offices of the O.P.A.

There is no way the WRA or any agency can promise housing in advance, outside of temporary quarters. We consider the housing shortage our number one problem and have enlisted the assistance of every agency and group that can possibly aid in a solution of it.

People wishing to relocate in the Great Lakes Area should try at least to get their families out on a temporary arrangement so that they can be on the spot when housing does open up.

## X. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The extent to which relocating evacuees can participate in community activities in the Great Lakes Area depends on the individuals' inclination to do so. Virtually no racial bars have been raised. Educational, social, recreational and religious facilities have all been used to varying degrees by the evacuees. The YMCA and YWCA in our principal cities have opened their doors and have been among the major social forces in aiding in an early and continuing acceptance.

There are many examples of how the YWCA and YMCA's have offered their facilities. In Columbus, they made possible a dance attended by 65 Japanese Americans from surrounding districts; in Toledo, the YWCA has "open house" for Nisei and their friends and has asked Nisei girls to join their Business and Professional Women's groups. Throughout the area, YWCA and YMCA's have offered temporary and permanent living quarters to evacuees.

## INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES

Another organization which has been active in introducing community resources is the International Institute. In Buffalo, this organization provides



regular meeting places for the evacuees there. In Pittsburgh, it has been at the forefront of the efforts by residents to bring Japanese Americans to that city.

In Cleveland, the International Institute has provided quarters for regular meetings which led to the formation of a Nisei Council, a group of young people who meet regularly to plan social events and discuss common problems.

The Boy Scouts of America have welcomed Nisei into its membership. (In this connection, scouts should secure transfers before leaving the center to present to the local Scout Council upon resettlement to a new community.)

#### CHURCHES

Everywhere, of course, the churches have been leaders in assisting the quick integration of people of Japanese ancestry. In Detroit, Dayton, Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh the leadership of the church councils has been a most important factor in community acceptance.

Local hostels are supported by church groups. Counseling is available in Detroit through Reverend Shigeo Tanabe; in Cleveland, through Reverend Shunji Nishi; and in Cincinnati, the Reverend John Yamazaki. The work of these three ministers is supported by the churches.

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By numerous examples we've tried to show in this booklet the variety of services evacuees receive from both private and public agencies in the Great Lakes Area.

On the whole if services are available to any other local residents in the community, they are available to evacuees on the same basis.

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# グレートレイク地域に於ける 社會奉仕事業

Community Services in the Great Lakes Area.

1. 健康
2. 財政援助
3. 法律相談
4. 家族再定住と再會
5. 日中の世話
6. 職業案内
7. 軍人妻君への奉仕
8. 學校
9. 住宅
10. 娛樂

Department of the Interior  
War Relocation Authority  
Washington  
May, 1945



# 序言

本書にはグレートレーキ(米國東北部地方に在るヒューロン、イリノイ、オントリオ湖に臨む南部諸州)地域に轉住した人々に對して與へられた廣汎に亘る社會事業の數々の説明をして居る。多くの代理局、團體或ひは個人にて諸君が轉住所より出所せられて幸福に満足な生活をすべく調節して居るうちに、若しも不意の出來事が起るならば之を援助せんとして待つて居る。一世でも二世でも同様多數の人々が大きな色々の問題に付いて援助をうけて居る。主要な大都會に轉住した二世でも一世でも援助の必要に迫られた場合には不當な調べをうけたり、財政上の困難に當惑せしめられず、に又いろ／＼煩瑣な手續をうけて悩まされず、に補助をうける事が出來るといふことを知るやうになつた。

若しも立退人が就職中に急に病氣になつたり時には入院の

必要があるとするならば、早速入院して、其の入院費だとかいろいろの費用だとかはそれ等社會厚生團體の資金の方から支拂つて戴けるやうになつて居る。又或る者には財布を失つたとか、支拂ひ小切手が遅なつて着かないとか或ひは來べき補助金が着かないといふ時には其の地の代理局を通じて、た易く現金を借りうける事が出來て、之を長期に亘つて返済すれば良いし、其の間生活が充分にやこゆける様にローン(貸金)も、貸し出されるであらう。

あまた人生に有望でない優秀な不熟な青年にして職を得る事の出來ない者は、種々の相談をして職業案内をしてもらつて再び具合良く進んで行ける様に導いて戴いた。轉住して再び家族が一所になつて、又やこれ行ける様になる迄、最初の價格を支拂ふ事が出來なかつた者には家具類を買ふ爲めに十分の補助金が與へられた。學校當局では双手を擧げて日系市民の兒童の通學を

歓迎して居る。又住宅を購入せんとした者にはエデラル、ハウシングアドミニストレーション(聯邦、家屋管理局)より銀行借款の低利資金を借りる事も出來た。其の他ある町の學務局では一世達に英語を學ばせて其の新らしい土地に早く同化させやうとして特別なクラスを設けた處もある。

基督教男子、女子青年會、國際館、教會其の他の市民團體では轉住者達の社交の集會を援助すべく其の一部の室を貸したので、二世軍人の若い妻君達は其の町々で赤十字社の仕事を大に援助してくれるやうになつた。

職業主婦達は其の子供達を就職時間中、日中托兒所で世話をしてもらつた。商業に従事する事の出來た一世達は其の地に在る法律相談所をねて法規に關する良い助言をうけたのであつた。此の地方に轉住した日系再定住者のも諸問題の如何に不係、其の障害を解決すべく援助を與ふる根本の機關となつて來て居るのである。



茲に揭示せんとするものは十種類に分類した補助項目を示して居るものと次の如し。

- (一)健康、(二)財政、(三)家族轉住及び再會、(四)法律相談、(五)日中子供預り、(六)職業案内、(七)戦時軍人妻君への奉仕、(八)學校、(九)住宅、(十)娛樂等
- 右の各項目に付き當方面へ轉住せし日系人に與へられた援助の實例に付き茲に特筆せんとす。

但し其の補助をうけし人々の前に付きは之を匿名とし公衆より隠蔽せんとするものもある。此の種の補助をうけたる後、其の人々を一般には知らせないが政策に基いて、其の特種な場合及び姓名に付しては極秘密を守り世間には發表せぬ事とす。依て補助を與へられたる人々のなまや其の時の事情等に付しては、其の地方に在る代理局が又は救済部の秘密書類に記載されてあるだけであり、他には何處にも又何人にも知らせないものである。だから安んじて必要に迫られた場合、此の援助に預り得るわけである。

# 一 健康

全米至る處で醫療の設備に付しては人力不足に鑑みて、一定の額を定めて制限されて居るとは、此の地方に住んで居る人々或ひは轉住者にしても健康上おいて、ひどく醫療資源の不足を感じて居るといふわけではない。

衛生局、學校、及び嬰兒診談所、病院設備、健康恢復ホーム、肺患者の療養所、其の他の健康に關する諸設備は、此の方面へ轉住するに至る日本人と雖も此の恩典に預り得るのである。

茲に日系人にして社會保證局に依りて再定住に要する補助費として保管されたる資金から州或ひは其の他の厚生局代理による運用されて居るものを利用して、其の資金の出來た例がある。それ等の資金や時には他の代理局の資金の方から、健康上にどうしても必要だといふ場合は、其の事實に應じて或ひは多く、或ひは少なり得る事が出来る。

## 小兒麻痺病の看護

オハイオ州トリードで或る日系夫人でエス夫人といふ方があつたが、麻痺病に罹つたので早速その病院に收容された。然し其の家族にはエス夫人の看護に必要なお金が無かつた。此の場合に於ては聯邦政府の社會保證局の再定住補助金の資金課より其の経費を支拂ふことゝ出來たのであつたが、此の病氣にかゝつた者は誰よりも看護に必要なのは其の郡の麻痺病資金課より入院費一切を支出し、てくれるといふ事になつて居たので、其の必要は無かつた。そして最近の報告に依ると、四倍の夫人は完全に癒されたのである。このことであつて、其の家族には財政の困難を少しも與へて居ないとの事である。

かうした特別資金を支出して、くれる他の例を見るならば、ある二世の子供が腰部を結核菌に侵されて、足なえ(ちんば)になつた時に日系人の爲めに運用せられた場合である。



此の娘の子は玄退以前より、加州で入院して居たのであるが、その後治療は暫時の間中絶して居た。處がその親はクリブラ

ンドの轉住局と交渉をした結果、其處に轉住するならば、その町で適當の治療を加へ

る事が出来るという事を知った。此の場合に於いては全國の上る處に設置されてある合衆國

小兒科専門部のプログラムに従つて跛者(びっこ)の子供達の療養

の爲めには特に其の方面の専門醫にかゝつて療治をける事が可能であることとなつた。

かくして其の娘の子は、代理の指圖で身體全部の検査を行つてもらつて、市内有名な病院に入院を許可されて

そこぞ切解手術をうけた。その結果娘は非常に良くなつて今では歸宅してクリブラ

ンドの両親と共に住むことが出来る様になり、時たま醫師が出張して検病したり又は軽い

手當を加へたりして居る位である。全部の醫療に要した病院費、手術費、看護費其の他

のボード及びルームの費用も其の地の社会部の資金より支出されたのであった。

## 入院無料

ミシガン州のカラマヅで一世のケー夫人は糖尿病に侵されて居る事に氣付いた。轉住する以前にはそんな病氣に罹る居る事は感じなかつた。だが轉

住後になつて其の病氣がわかつた。だがケー夫人には、それを治療するお金が無かつたから、その

社會厚生部に出頭してどんな補助に預る事が出来るかに付いて尋ねて見た。

すると速刻に其の一世の婦人は其の方面の病院に入院を許され

て治療をはかり快方に癒いた。だが病院費及び醫師の料金は等も一切社会部から支拂は

れた。附加するにケー夫人は、どうして自宅療法を少し許りの藥を使用して行ふかを教へられ、今ではホームに歸つて自宅

で療養して居る。

## 追加療養

某(下)きみさんはカリフォルニア州に居た時肺をわづらつて療養院には入つて居た。處がき

みさんの甥と其の夫とはミシガン州のアンアバーに住んで居るがそこへ呼

んで一所に住み度いと希望した。此れを可能ならしめる爲めアンア

バー大学病院で必要な病後の追加療養の準備をした。こ

れは加州に於ける郡の衛生局からきみさんの醫療状態の過去の歴史及びエックス光線の結果を直接アンアバー病院に送り届けてもらった事によつて出来たのであった。

だからきみさんは今では義兄と自身の姉と共に楽しく暮すことが出来るやうになつた。そして中絶して居た學問を経續する事になり、病院のクリニックで充分ゆき届いた醫療の追加療養をうけて居るのである。

## 二 財政援助

公然と實際の必要に迫られて居る玄退人の手もとに現金が財政の補助として與へられると



いふことは緊急状態に在る現在としては相當に制限されて居るが其の中で現金を與へられたもの、二三の例を記述してみやう。但し前述の醫療の爲め加へられた補助は勿論直接財政上の給與金と同じことである。住宅に關して聯邦家屋管理局の銀行借款法を利用して與へられた分と此の揭示の外の部分に於いて立退人は對して現金を實際に與へたのではないが、やはり財政に關したものであるから之を指摘してみやう。

## 相互補助資金

これに關聯したものでミシガン州デトロイト市に設立された相互補助資金組合といふのがあつてクレディットユニオン(信用貸組合)の様なもので、立退人達に多く安い利子で短期(間)お金を用立つ様に便法を與へてくれるのである。此の組合に再定住者の多くの人々が不意の出来ごとの爲めに備へるやうに其の資金金へ投資して居る者が相當にある。

クリフブランド及びシンシナチーでも日系立退人は應急な出来事といふ名目のもとに財政援助の恩典に預つて居る。

## 應急借款

シンシナチーで一世の婦人がよんどころない場合に旅行をせねばならなかつたので、その郡社会部の資金から旅行に必要な切符代及び道中にある經費をも支拂つてくれた。それを返金するのには長い間かつてよといふ條件となつて居るのである。又オハイオ州クリフブランド市でもその様な場合の數件が記録されて居る。其の中のあるケースは一世が財布を盗まれてしまつて次の支拂ひチップをうけるまでは一文無しになつてしまつた。だから轉住局では其の地の郡社会部へ紹介してやるとおきに公然と拂ひ戻せる時に返金したからよろしいといふ條件のもとに現金の借款をして戴いたのである。

茲には又クリフブランドの二世に對してあまり良くない反響を與へる様な出来事がニューヨークから妻君も同伴して來た二世の青年によつて演ぜられた。彼、轉住局を訪ねてお金はなくならしきまひ、お復がすつて住む處もないので本當に困つて居るから何とかしてもらひ度いといふ苦しさうな話をした。だから轉住局では此の青年に同情して郡の救済部へ紹介してやるといふでも彼の話を耳を傾けて同情したのであつた。そして彼は仕事をみつけてやつてお金も返済する事が出来るまで生活費として充分に融通して上げた。すると此のケースは不義理にも彼の青年は、お金をうけるとや否や直ちに此の町から逃げ出してしまつて行方を晦ましてしまつた。此の事件は當地方の救済機關の關係者の間にもあまり惡影響を及ぼさなかつたし、又當方面に轉住した日系人二世達の名譽にもあまり悪影響は與へなかつた。それは例外的な事であるが、皆が氣付いたからであつて、其の後補助を申請した者ども救済に預り得て居るのである。



ケー夫人は出征して居る軍人の夫が名譽の戦死を遂げたといふ事の報に接した時に先づ第一に念頭に浮んだのは、センターに歸つてそこに居る夫の両親達を慰めやうと思つた。すると先にたつものはお金が必要であつた。かういふ場合にケー夫人が出頭して、事情をうちあけて歎願すべき處は赤十字社であつたが、あまり急な出来事なので彼の夫人はカヤハガ郡の厚生部へ行つて事實を話してみた處、そこで旅行に要する一切の費用は全部支出されたのであつた。

## 財政援助の別法

地方の代理局で殆ど現金の支出に近い位に補助し得る方法は、グロセリーや家賃支拂のオーダーを出してくれる事であつて、之を「受取」た人に「グロサリー」を買つたり又は家賃の滞りて居るのを現金で無くしてしまふ事が出来るのである。

## 三家族再会と定住

家族の團體をグレートレーク方面へ「定住」するやうに援助する方法は、かなり進められて來て、已に茲に「轉住」して居る者の家族の者を呼び寄せて「再會」するやう所に住む様に「再會」するやうになつて來た。當地方の州當局とか地方に在る公共或は私設團體、其他ホステル等の援助に依つて此の地に呼び寄せられ、來る「轉住」家族の數が益々増加しつゝあるわけである。當方面にある白人有力者は依つて組織されて居る「再轉住委員會」は最近になつて特に家族の「再會」及び其の「定住」といふことに力を注ぐ様になつて來た。それはグループとなつて自分達の町へ「轉住」して來やうと「真面目」に考へる家族には色々の事をして援助する「價值」があるからである。

「再轉住」に要する援助は家族で一所に「轉住」せんと計畫する家族に與へられるのであつて、時には家族の一員で已に「轉住」して居る者にして「轉住」所から家族を呼び寄せて一所に住まうとする者にも與へられる。次の掲げるのは如何にして個人的に「再定住」の計畫を援助されたかに付いて説明して居る。

## 家族援助

テー氏は家族の「轉住」とふ事を計畫するに付いて、その「難問題」に直面して居た。處が彼は昨年の夏、一人で先に出發して働いて家族を呼び寄せるに必要なる充分なお金を集めるに努力して居るうちに、自分分が病氣になつてしまつて、治療の必要に迫られて入院してしまつた。すると「社會保證局」の「再轉住」援助のプログラムに入院に要した必要なお金を全部支出されたのであつた。

テー氏は其の後全治して一旦センターに歸つたが「轉住」といふ事は妻子の爲めには、いさゝか適切なる良き事であるからとの計畫に付いては、継続的に考へて居た。然し彼は、お金が無かつたから家族「轉住」を企てる前に再び「援助金」の保證を望んだ。



であつた。

すると其の轉住せんとする地方に在る轉住の事務員はデー氏に依つて依頼をうけた事に付いて己に新しい地に轉住せんと望んで居る立退人に與へる特別の補助に付いて道を開らうて居たのである。乃ち其の地の代理局と交渉してデー氏の家族に對して必要な場合に補助を與へるといふ保證を得たのであつた。其の場合には、

「家族の住むに適する住宅、最初の家具、必要な家具類、及び衣服類を買ふ資金、デー氏の収入が家族に必要な充分の食料及び必要品を買ふ事の出来る迄の資金。其の他の醫療代等」。

そのうちにデー氏はセンターの轉住部から其の家族轉住に必要な諸計畫も完成されたといふ通知をうけた。そこで彼は再びセンターを一人で行出して、家族も一緒に一所に居るといふ確定した計畫のもとにバツファロ市に向つて出て行つた。そしてそこに到着するや否や其の地の代理局へ

照會された。

するとそこでは其の種の援助にゆく訓練をうけた掛りの者が居て、家族の呼び寄せに付いて其の方法をどう進めて居るのであつた。かくしてデー氏は己に良い職を與へられて、家族持ち良く就職して居り、且つ此の町の市民定住委員會の分科員はデー氏の家族に適當した住宅を擇して居る。家族呼びよせの計畫も進展して來て、デー氏の全家族の者達が茲に來て所になる日も己に定められて居る。

## 醫療と轉住

エス夫妻はデトロイト附近の町で家庭働きをして働かれて居た。そのうちにエス氏の背中を切解手術する必要に迫られたのでデトロイト病院に入院した。エス氏はある保險會社の病傷保險に加入して居たのであるが、保險會社の方から保僉金を支拂つてくれるが手間どうと選れてしまつた。すると其の郡の社會救済部でエス夫妻の家族計算

問題や將來の計畫に付いて援助を與へてくれた。

乃ち若し保險會社で支拂つてくれるお金が支出に充分で無いか或ひは其の經費に不足して居るといふ場合には郡の社會救済部の再轉住保護資金部から補つてくれるといふ事に話がまとまつたのであつた。

加ふるに代理局員はエス夫妻が其の家族のもので、他の町に居る者も呼んで家族全体で此の町に永久に定住する様に工夫してもらうといふと希望して居る事も知つた。依つてこれに要する汽車の切符代、旅行に必要な經費、其の他此の家族を支へる爲めに永久轉住をする計畫が樹てられたのである。

## 家庭問題の解決

エツチ夫人は非常な不愉快であつた。それは夫が毎晩夜遊びに出て妻若や二人の小さな子供を少しもかまはなかつたからである。思案に暮れて夫人は一人で何とか援助して戴き度つと轉住局を訪ねた。



すると此の場合へ私設家庭問題相談所も登場して此の件に付いて相談に預る事になった。やがてエツチ夫人の承諾を得て此の代理部から社會部員が出張して數回の訪問に依つて其の全豹が明らかになされた。依つてエツチ夫人は此の方面の専門家に良く話を打ちあける機会を與へられた。

其の結果夫にも非常によい警告を與へる事になったので夫もだん／＼自分の責任を感じずるやうになり、やがて家庭の間にもっと良い融和を固く築き上げる様になった。

## 家具購入に補助

エヌ氏はデトロイトに轉住して軍事工廠に就職した。そして不日家族を呼び寄せ移るつもりでお金をためて居た。そのうちに西部沿岸の日系人除外令が撤廢されセンターの閉鎖も告示となつて發表されたので、エヌ氏はやっとなつて此の所に急いで家族を呼び寄せやうとした。

そのうちに二月になつたのでエヌ氏

は社會厚生部に補助を仰ぐべく出願してホームをつくるのに補助して戴き度いと照會された。すると戦時家屋局を通じてエヌ氏は家族に丁度良い位の住宅を擇しあてた。

そして又ウエーン郡社會補助局の忠告で必要な家具類のリストをつくらせて提出し、家具をみに行つた。其の結果せ局ではマを熟考の末、資金を出すといふ事に承認されたのであった。だからエヌ氏が三月の中旬の頃にセンターに残してゐた妻子を呼びに出發した時には彼のニューホームには己に家具類が備へ付けられてあつたのである。エヌ氏はかくして家具購入に補助して戴いたのである。

## 農村補助

ケー氏はミシガン州の農村地方に居る両親及び他の親類の者と共なるべくセンターを出所したのであつた。彼は二人の年長息子をつれて出發し、妻君と外の四人の子供を尚ほセンターに残してをゐた。

夏の間は残つて彼は残りの家族をミシガンの田舎に呼び寄せた。處がある特別な健康問題の爲めにケー氏は全家族の者を養ふのに充分なお金をつくる事が困難となつた。だが家族の者達は此の新らしい土地が好きになり、又子供達も其の地の白人の子供達の間に入れられる様になり、その学校も大層好きになつて來たのであった。

すると地方の代理局では夏の間ケー氏が身体の不調から完全に癒される様に必要な醫藥を加へ、食物療法をもて援助した。やがて秋にはなつて來た時其の家族は冬になつたら如何にして必要なるものを得る事が出来るかというかといふ事に付いて少なからず心配し始めた。親族の者達も此の家族に對して援助を與へて居るうちに、ケー夫人にも二人の年長の子供達も其の地の適當の仕事に傭けれる事になつた。

家族の者は困難に遭遇して



も轉住所へ歸り換る氣にはならなかつたが暫時の間止むな  
く問題を解決する最善の方  
法として皆が働く事になつたので  
ある。すると其の地方の社會  
救済部の役人で、以て別に此の家  
族を援助した事のある者があ  
りて、夫人及び親族の者達と  
相當に長い時間からして補助  
をする計畫を付けて相談し  
たのであつた。又轉住局の役人  
も之に協力して家族の者に其の地  
方の色々な事情はれ口を與へる  
といふ事に付いても満足な  
計畫を樹立する事を完成  
した。

それでもまだ秋の末から冬に  
かけての間の衣服の事や冬に寒  
い間には必要な維持費の事に  
付いてかなりの心配があつた。す  
ると其の家計の豫算の樹て方を  
援助してもらつて、衣服類や追  
加家具類を冬用の意の爲めに  
購入し、社會保證局の轉住補助  
課からケイ氏の健康が恢復して其の  
地で八人の家族の者を養ふべく、  
仕事をすること出来る迄其の家族  
の生活を保證しこれら事はなつた。

## 四、法律相談

新しい地方に轉住した人々にはも  
と來た地方の法律條項と、今度の新  
しい地の法律條項との間に色々な差  
があるといふ事に付いては恐らく餘り  
よくし知る者は無であらう。契  
約問題、土地問題、商業規定  
及び其の他の事件に付いては確實  
な法律顧問の相談が必要であ  
る。然らばその様な資金の得ら  
れる處へ案内を如何にしてもうか  
といふ事は、新しい定住者にはど  
ちらへ行つたら信頼出来る援助  
に預り得るかを知るには相當に骨  
が折れるであらう。其の資金の  
缺乏して居るといふ様な場合には  
尚ほ更むづかしいといふ事は明か  
である。だから何れの場合にしても  
法律の相談をする機關が日系  
人の轉住する地で得られる様に  
設けてあるのがある。

## 新事業

其の様なケースを嘆願した場合  
には何れも其の要求に應ぜられて  
居る。其の例を擧げて申せば、

オハイオ州シンシナチー市でワイ氏  
及びアール氏の二人の一世がコンパニ  
で新事業を始めやうとした。  
それにはどうしても契約書を作  
製する必要がある。それを完  
全に準備するのはシンシナチー市  
の條例と州法に違反しなやうに  
して、後日色々法律上の紛糾  
が起らない様に決めて置く事が  
肝要であつた。

二人の共同経営者は轉住局の  
照會をうけて法律相談所に行  
くとそこで彼等の必要に應じて  
充分に之を完成すべく援助し得  
る三四人の有力な辯護士の名ま  
へを教へてくれた。そして滞りな  
くその契約書が完成されたの  
であつた。

他の場合はこれは又デトロイト  
市であるが數人の立退人達が  
その法律家に付いて法律上の  
注意事項をきかずには商業を  
始めて、むづかしい事が起つてから  
こゝには、デトロイトの辯護士を  
一人も知らなかつた相談しなかつ  
たとの事である。其の結果と  
して契約書は穩れて居る字句  
を見逃がしたので非常にはむづ



かしい事が起つて来た。若しも始めに日系轉住者達が法律家に相談したならば、金々消却する事が出来たのかもしれない。そして其の契約書から複雑な心配事が起つた許りでなく、彼等のする事業からあがる利益までも左退人達の不注意に依る失錯から大変減殺されてしまったのである。

## 家族関係

家族関係のサービスに對する良い例は、以前にアーカンソー轉住所に居住して居た人で、今ではフリーブランドに居るエム氏の経験に依つてもよくわかるであらう。

乃ちある複雑な事情が家庭内に起つて如何にもする方法が無いので、エム氏は此の場合の最も良い唯一の解決法は、辯護士に依頼して離婚訴訟を起して離別するより外には道は無いと思つて決心をした。そのうちに彼はクリブランドの法律事務所を紹介されて、その法律顧問代理部長と彼の件についてと相談して見た。孰議の結果、最善

の方を見出したので、エム氏夫妻は和解の道が溝ぜられたので、又一所に住むやうになつたのも、其の間もない事であつた。

離婚訴訟の手續きは法規に従つて遂行されて居るうちに、一方では家族で其の問題の解決に努力したので、終に子供の爲めにはがまんしあふといふ事になつても、土地變のかたまった家庭をつくるやうになつた。此の問題の解決の爲めには法律相談所では、この地方の教會團や私設牧師所代理部の人々をわづらはして最善の努力を盡したのであつた。

## 身体の傷害

法律相談所で取扱つた他の場合は、エー夫人と云ふ方でバスに乗らうとして走つて行つた時に自動車に打たれて身体に傷害を蒙つたケースであつた。それはエー夫人が街路を横切つてバスに便乗しやうとした時に、向ふから自動車走つて来て、それが止まるものと思つて、急んで行つたら止まらなかつたので、打ち當てられてしまつた。夫人は腰の骨をうたれてしまひ

入院が必要となり、そこで暫くの間キヤストに入れて置かれねばならなかつた。

其の爲めには仕事も休み、その結果収入も減つてしまつた。すると法律相談所では此の事件の解決に助力して入院に要する一切の費用及び損害賠償として慰労料としてすつかり其の自動車運轉手の方から出したので、具合よく落着いた。

## 其の他の法律相談

法律相談所では良い忠告を與へたり、時には又お金が無くて良し法曹界の辯護士をやとつた充分支拂ふ事の出来ない在地方の轉住者の依頼に應じて法廷に立つて準備して居る。

茲では又家主と借家人との間に家賃問題やその他の事柄から起る争ひに付つても忠告を與へてくれるし、給料請求、家族関係、労働者の賠償金、個人財産の回收、其の他に類似した多くの件について良い忠告を與へたり又は適當の方法を講ずる様に援助してくれる。



# 五日中の世話

グレートレーク地方では何處でも母が仕事に行かねばならぬといふ必要に迫られて居る家の子供達を世話するやうに托兒所とか、放課前後學校(Extended school)といふのがある。クリーブランド、シンシナチー、コロンバス、トリート、アンアーバー、バツファロ等の他の都市で僅少の月謝で働いて居る母達の子供を十二歳に至るまで適當に世話をしてくれるところがある。

公立學校へ入学する前の兒童の托兒所の月謝は週ごとに二、三、五十仙内外である。これは子供の世話、朝飯、晝飯、午後の食事である。コッドリバー、オイル(鰯の肝油)を飲ませることや、晝寝をさせることを含んで居る。此の課外學校の設備に依つて公立學校へ通つて居る兒童も、學校始まる前にも又は放課後にも面倒を見てもらへるし、ランチは與へられるし、時に必要ならば場合には夕飯迄も食へさせ

てもらへる様になつて居る。かういふ場合の料金は一週間幾日とか又は食事をした數に依つて、ちがふのである。一週間を六日として毎日ランチだけを食へれば其の食費は一、二、八十仙となる。此の様なサービスは働いて居る母達には子供の爲めに人種とか、皮膚の色とか又は信條の如何に依らず得られるのである。

## 軍人の妻君と子供

テール夫人は歐洲の戦場に出征して居る日系軍人の妻であるが右に掲げた様なサービスがデトロイト市中に於いて満足に調節される事が出来た。五歳の子供の母であるテール夫人は夫が海外遠征軍に加つて出征するとすむなく轉住局を訪ねた。

テール夫人は大學を卒業して居るが以前に働いた経験は無かつたが優秀な教員をうけて居た。轉住局の事務員と話をして居るうちに、子供は日中托兒所へ預ける事が出来るといふ事になった。尚ほ調査して居るうちにテール夫人も托兒所の課外托兒所の助

手として就職する事も出来るといふこともわかつた。

かくしてテール夫人は其の機會のある職につき、子供も日中は托兒所に登録するやうになった。だから父であり、夫である軍人が凱旋して歸宅する日を望んで親子で樂に暮して行けるやうになった。だから夫人も不安のうちにも尚ほ前途に希望を抱いて、自分も就職して働いて子供を托兒所に送つて力強く暮して居るのである。

## 六職業案内

何處にもある様に多くの青年達は何をしたら良いかと云ふ事に付いて、二世の若い者が此の地方に來て迷つて居る。たいがいの青年達は特種の技能を保持しないから將來の終生の職業として、どの方面を目標に定めて進んだら良いかに付いて知らない。

其の様な問題に預つて此の地方では職業案内所や公立學校に職業案内内部を設置



して解決せんとして居る。多くの場合  
にそれらの職業案内所は随分  
役に立つサービスをして其の方面に  
成功して居るのである。

## 學業に再び精勵

十七歳になる二世の娘がクリーブ  
ランドで働きながらルームとボード  
をもらってパートタイム(豫科)の  
高校に通学して居た。然し此の  
娘は學業に満足していません、  
落着付ちもななく、將來に付て  
大に失望して居た。

すると轉住局では以前から  
道をつけておいた職業案内所  
の代理部へ彼女の女を照會し、あ  
げた。此の娘は直ちにそこへ契  
へる忠言を聞いた。その代理  
部では彼女の女はつて色々試験  
をしてきたり、直面する問題に  
付て充分に研究してみた。其  
の結果彼女の女は美術に大い  
の味のある事を見出した。それを  
知った會見者は直ちに彼女の女  
が高校を卒業したらば、良い  
美術学校に奨学金を載せて  
入学出来るやうにするから、未だ  
高校を卒業して居ない彼女の女は

良い成績を擧げるやうに言は  
れたので、之は目をつけて熱心に  
勉強する様になったのである。

## 身体不具者への案内

他の場合にある二世が昨年繁  
華な工業都市へ轉住した。と  
ころが彼は子供の時から身体が  
不具なのであつて片方の手を動  
かす事が出来ないで適當の  
職業を得るのにとても苦労が  
折れた。そのうちに仕事が見  
つかったが、それは彼の才能を全  
部使ふといふのではなかつた。

其の後まもなく彼は自分の  
定めた方面の仕事乃ち計算法  
に熟達するにほつと學問を  
する必要があると感づいた。な  
らば彼がなからず失望した。そ  
うして轉住局では彼をオハイヲ州  
學務局の職業教育をうけ  
る様に手續きをとつたのであつた。  
その代理局の役人は此の二世が  
もつと勉強し下らお金がもら  
へる様な方法を講じた。  
かくして此の日系人學生はその  
地にある照會された商業学  
校へ入学して勉強をつづけ、尚ほ

自分の職業もそのやうにや  
つて行つた。彼の計畫を實行す  
るには少し許りの援助が入るだ  
けであつた。

其の手引きを彼はうけたので  
態度が一変して來て多くの友人  
を驚かせた。やがて彼は新し  
しい洋服一着を求めたり悲  
觀的の態度から樂觀に代  
つて來た。だから州の代理局の  
人々によつて彼が其の科目を卒  
業したら、本當に良い職を見  
つけてもらふといふ事は確かた  
と感ぜられるやうになつた。

## 職業復職サービス

尚ほ外の場合にデトロイトで  
ある二世の婦人が自分の許嫁と  
なつて居る男子に呼吸器病の再  
發しない様な充分に保護される  
適當の職業を探すのを援助  
してもらひ度つと轉住に關す  
る就職口を求め來た。すると  
此の代理局では此の種の特例な  
援助に關してはミシガン州の職  
業教育局及び其の復職部  
の方に照會したのであつた。す  
ると又もこの職業に復歸すべ



く申し込んだので補助も與へられるといふ事が確定となつた。其のケースに付いて最近の報告に依るならば男子は適當の職に付いて二人の結婚の手配もかなり進捗して居る事の事である。

## 學生の相談部

新らたに定住せんとする者の件に付いて関心を持て居るといふ傾向はシンシナチー市の學務局の學生相談部長に依つて示されて居るやうに、二世の學生にして援助を請はんとする者、この者達は高校に入學する以前に各自の才能に應じて其の科目を定めるやうに前もって相談する準備が出来て居ると言はれた事でもよくわかるであらう。

## 七、軍人妻への奉仕

すべこの代理局では軍人の妻君に對して特別の注意を拂つて居る。此の度の戦争によつて、戦時軍人の妻君達を援助

する方法は長期に亘つて具合良く運用されて居る。アメリカ赤十字社の本國奉仕部では特にかうした軍人の妻君達に對して非常な良い補助機關が設立されて居る。

その様な奉仕が何處でもして戴けるところでは、やはり同様に日系軍人の妻君達にもしてゐたいのである。政府の所有で経営されて居る戦時住宅は軍人の妻には其の收入に從つて等級をつけられて、安く借りられるといふ事に付いては未だ一般に知られて居ないやうだ。

例へていふならば軍人の妻に一人の子供があつて分配金として月に八十弗、世帯としやう。すると其の家賃は八十弗の四分の一、乃ち二十弗、これを以下で充分生活して行けるやうになつて居る。吾等の現在知る範圍では此の種の住宅を得る便談のあるのを利用して居る立退人にして軍人の妻君のあるのを未だ聞かない。

## 赤十字社の援助

茲に一つの良い例があつて赤十字社の奉仕部が如何に骨を折つてくれたか、わかるのであるが、それはワイ夫妻といふのがあつて、扶養の義務ある夫が軍隊に連れてしまつたのでワイ夫人は如何にして如何に財政の責務を買ひが出來やうかと心配して居た。するとワイ夫妻は赤十字社に紹介された處、此のケースも外の數百の白人軍人達と少しも變りはない問題であるとして満足な取扱ひをうけたのであつた。

彼等は赤十字社の本國部の奉仕組に依つて若しも彼等に特別な必要が起つた場合には追加補助資金の方から補助が與へられるといふ保證を得たのであつた。

茲にも亦軍人の家族に補助を与へられた他の例がある。チー氏は軍人にとられるといふ事を知つてさうなると其の結果家族の蒙る困難はひととふりて無いといふ事に氣づいた。出來得るならは妻子が己にクリーブランドで多くの友人をつつたのである。



からせめて茲に居たいものであると其の良き方法もあればと望んだ。すると其の地に在るアメリカン赤十字社に照會されると、此の方面は良くなり居る役人はデ・夫人と子供の生活豫算をたて、最初の軍人家族扶助料のチエキがくるまで此の家族を世話してくれろといふ事になった。其の上にまた軍人扶助料で此の家族を支へる事が不充分であるといふ時にはクリーブランド郡の救済部と協力して此の家族に對して月々の扶助料の外に追加の補助チエキをも與へるといふ事にきまつたのである。

## 臨時貸出し金

シンシナチー市でケー夫人は夫が軍隊に入營してから間もなく一時財政不如意に陥つた。それは軍隊から下る扶助料のチエキが来るのを待つ居たが豫定の日程に着かなかつたからである。だからケー夫人は其の扶助料がつくまで家族賃を拂ふのに少し許りのお金を借り

ねばならなかつた。此の場合には當地の社會部の方で臨時貸出し付け金を出しておいて數日後その扶助金のチエキが着いたらケー夫人は之をもつて返金すればよかつたのである。然し此のケースの時にはケー夫人は最初には赤十字社の方へ出頭したならば、そこから援助をうけたのであつたが、其の代りに、地方の社會厚生部へ紹介されたのであつた。

## 公立學校

此の方面の公立學校程目系人學生の人氣の良きところは他には何處にもあるまい。此の小冊子の序文にあった様に學務局で第一世に對しても英語を教へるやうに特別なクラスを設けたといふ事案がある。それはシンシナチー市で市民の再定位委員會の代表者達と轉住局の事務員とが、市當局と交渉を重ねた其の結果、一世達に是非英語を學んでもらう必要があるといふ事になつて

と、之が實現されたのである。

何處かで又學生に對して特別な會見をして、二世學生の職業的才能を見出して、それに適應する最も良い學校へ入学させる事を記述しておいた。つけ加ふるに二世の學生たちが小學校や高校で學び、位は具合良くうけ入れられて居る。無數のケースにかういふ傾向があるのである。

## 級長

村岡デーブ君はシンシナチー小學校の八年生であるが籃球組(バスケットボールチーム)の選手であつて、彼は一學期の間クラスの級長に選ばれたり又學校の交通掛りとして二番目の役を勤めたりして居た。彼は其の外多くの課外運動に參加して居たのである。他の例として如何にシンシナチーの學校で二世が具合良くやつて居るかに付いての良き例としては葛西とみ子さんのケースがある。とみ子さんは叔父さんの家に止宿







局も学生達の自然に同化して行く様にかせてあるのであるから、特種な問題は起つて居ない。

## 大學に關して

大學では具合よく入れられて個人的にも學識を得て居る多くの良い例がたゞさんにある。其の僅かの例を示せば、トマス・ハズから轉住して來た二世の娘がオハイオ州テイインに在る「イデルバーク大學」の學長の持つて居る成績簿の中に在る、優等生四十四名の中の一人になつてゐることである。

又三世の男子學生がオハイオ州オベリンにある「オベリン大學」で學生會の會長に選舉せられた。其の外他の立退き學生で、拔群の成績を擧げて居者があるのは、オハイオ州「スタンレー大學」、「シンシナチー大學」、「ウエスタンミシガン大學」、「バッファロー大學」、「ウエーン大學」、「デニソン大學」、「アンチオク大學」、「カラムズ大學」、「アルビオン大學」及び「アドリアン大學」等である。

## 九、住宅問題

主なる産業都市で最も深刻な必要を感じられて居るのは住宅問題であるから、これを急頭において新らしく來た人々が適當な住宅を見出すことが出来るやうに、多くの委員達に依つて色々の事が試みられて居る。クリブランドとデトロイトでは戰時家屋局で登録所を設け置いて多くの立退人達が住宅を見つけるのに骨を折つてゐた。

當方面の三市乃至デトロイト、クリブランド及びシンシナチーの三市中各ホステル（宿舎）と食事をも供するが設置されてあつて、最近では特に家族を中心とする部屋及び適當な住み家を探しおく様に力を入れて居る。附加するにホステルも其の關係者が立退人に住む所を見つけたるに實際に物質的援助を與へて居る。

又各地の市民轉住委員會の代表達が家主、不動産賣買業者、並びに政府の家屋局の役人達と話し合つて、日系人にもっと廣い範圍に亘つて家を貸しこける様に努力を爲す。デートン、バッファロー、デトロイト、ウイローラン及びクリブランドでは政府が建設して經營して居る住宅を一世でも

二世でも戰時工に開放して居る。だからかなり多くの人々が其の様な住宅に住んで居り、その近所の人々の人氣も非常に良くと報せられて居る。

## 立退き人住宅購入

ある立退き日系人は、さうよく住宅を購入した者もある。その一つのケースは、夫婦は二人の子供があつて、H.A.（農家安定局）の借款に依つて九つの部屋のある家を購入した。そして其の「イメント」を「ルプ」して、もう一處めに、他の五人の若い者は「ルーム」ボードを與へて世話をして居る。

其のほかのケースは、個人的にホームの所有者となつて家族六人でデトロイト市外の住宅地にホームを買ふたのである。此の場合もH.A.の借款で之を買ふ事が出来たのである。最初の支拂ひは僅か三百弗で、月々の支拂ひは税金や保険料を加へて五十弗づつとされた。だから家族の者達は新しい家具類を買ふお金が不足して居たが、適當の額安で役を立つ中古の家具を買ふといふ事を見出した。



クリブランドで自宅を購入した立退人と會見して話を聞いて見ると、家族五人の者が居るが、何れも近所の人々にうけ入れられて居て、具合良くやうに居る事である。自宅を購入する事は、之をやて見る人にはとても愉快なものだ。

ほかにも又二人の一世が最近大きなリジグハリスを買ひ、たし、本書を制作中に又外の一世代が大きなアパートメントを購入する手続き中である事を聞いた。借家の件に付いて其の難題を解決させる一つの方法は、價格統制局を通じて援助してもらふ事である。轉住局でも亦他の代理局でも一時的の宿泊所をみ付けてやる外は、之則以て住宅の約束は出来ない。住宅不足の問題は第一の難問であるから、各代理局や団体では総動員で解決に努力して居る。

## 十. 団体の活動

グレートレーキ方面へ轉住する立退人が其の地方の団体運動に参加する度合ひは個人の好き不好きに依る

傾向がある。人種的に防害をうける様な事實は無い。教育、社交、娯樂、宗教等の方面の諸機關は立退人に各異なつた度合に使用されて居る。主要都市に在る基督教男女青年會は一般に公開されて居て、早い頃からは今も尚ほ經續的に日系人の人氣や地方にうけ入れられる事に付いて社會的に第一線に立ち上り、献して居る。其の機關を如何に日系人の使用に提供したかに付いては、良例がいふところもある。乃ちコロバスでは近郊に居る六十五人許りの日系人に社交ダンスパーティーは会場を提供した。トリードのY.W.C.A.では、オ

フンハウスパーティーを開いて二世達と其の友人を招待し、且つ三世の娘達には其の地方の婦人職業専門團へ入会せよとすすめてくれた。かの如く、当地方全般を通じて基督教男女青年會では立退人に一時的或ひは永久的の住所を提供した。

## 國際會館

他の団体で其の地のいづかの資財を紹介するに奔走した人々は國際會館であらう。バアツアでは立退人に定期集會を開催する場所を提

供してくれた。ピツフバークでは市民諸氏の努力によつて日系人を当地地方（呼び寄せる事は大量となつて居る。クリブランドでは二世會の組織に付いて盡力し、例會を開く處を提供して定期的に社交並に諸種の問題に付いて懇談を遂げて居る。

其の他アメリカのボイススカウトでは二世を歡迎して其のメンバーにして居る。之に關し一言附言しておきたい事は、スカウトメンバーが轉住所を出訴する時には隊長から轉會證をもらひ、之を新しい地の隊長に提出する事である。

## 教會

勿論教會は何處でも日系人同化に指導者となる居り、テトロイト、デトリン、バブラ、クリブランド及びピツフバークでは教會聯盟の指導で地方人氣の開發は大切な役割を演じて居る。地方のホステルも教會團で經營して居り、テトロイトの田邊繁雄牧師、クリブランドの西後次牧師、シンシナチの山崎ヨシヨシ牧師等教會で任用して居るから相談しもう一度。以上の如く、牧師の例を引用してグレートレーキ方面で公私設團體を通じて奉仕され事に付いて本書は記載され居る。一般から見て地方の住民に與へられる奉仕は、立退人にも同様に立場でサービスをうけるのである。