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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
East Coast Area

A GUIDE FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS IN THE BOSTON DISTRICT

January 11, 1946

More than a year ago the War Relocation Authority announced the program which it has recently been carrying out for closing the relocation centers operated as wartime residences for the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated from their West Coast homes in 1942. Nine of the ten relocation centers have already closed; the one center still open - Tule Lake - will close on February 1, 1946. With the closing of the centers, the War Relocation Authority has also undertaken a parallel phase of its termination program - the closing of its field offices. This is being done in accordance with carefully made plans which provide for the continuance of essential services to the Japanese Americans by community committees working through and with the aid of local agencies.

The Boston, Mass., District Office, which has been serving some 300 resettlers in Boston and various parts of New England will close on January 31. For some time this office has been working with interested citizens and agencies in Boston and nearby communities to complete arrangements whereby the resettlers will continue to have available, after the WRA office closes, every community resource they need in meeting problems related to employment, housing, health, and their permanent adjustment into the normal life of their chosen community.

Listed below are the places where resettlers can go to get help with such problems after the Boston office has closed. This guide also indicates the dates until which transportation and property assistance will continue to be provided by WRA, and gives other information.

CURRENT INFORMATION REGARDING WRA SERVICES
AND RELATED MATTERS

1. Transportation Assistance: No transportation requests will be issued after February 28, 1946, and travel must be completed by March 20, 1946. This also applies to relocated persons eligible for WRA assistance to Hawaii and Alaska.
2. Return to Alaska and Hawaii: Families with pregnant women beyond 7 months or families having children less than 3 weeks old will be given assistance to return to Hawaii or Alaska after February 28 providing they submit a relocation

plan to the Washington office which calls for return at the earliest practical date but in no case later than June, 1946.

Public Proclamation #2 issued October 1, 1945, makes military clearance for returning Alaskan evacuees no longer necessary, removes all restrictions previously imposed, and rescinds all exclusion orders.

3. Contraband Goods and Travel of Parolees: Restrictions relating to the possession of certain prohibited articles and travel were revoked by the President on December 11, 1945.
4. Coast Guard Regulations: Coast Guard regulations relating to enemy aliens, including Japanese Nationals and their activities on the waterfront and on ship-board, were revoked on November 27, 1945.
5. Storage and Shipment of Property: Each relocated evacuee residing outside the evacuated area and having property in a West Coast WRA warehouse will receive a registered mail letter with return receipt requested, from the appropriate West Coast Area Supervisor, indicating the following:
 - (a) Every evacuee, excluding some from Tule Lake, will have been relocated 60 days or more by February 1, 1946.
 - (b) If they wish WRA to pay for the shipment of their property to an address outside the evacuated area, it will be necessary for them to file a WRA 156 request for shipment prior to February 1, 1946.
 - (c) If the evacuee does not wish his property shipped outside the evacuated area but wishes it stored with friends or a commercial warehouse, WRA will do this for them if WRA receives detailed instructions before February 1, 1946.
 - (d) If the shipment order is not received by February 1, 1946, the property will be held in the warehouse until March 15, 1946. Between February 1, 1946 and March 15, 1946, the evacuee or his authorized agent may call at the warehouse and collect the property but WRA will not pay any shipping or crating expense or make arrangements for shipment.
 - (e) If the property has not been called for or arrangements made for its removal by March 15, 1946, it will be sold and the proceeds turned over to the United States Treasury.

For further information, after the Boston office closes, on any of the above statements, call or visit the New York City District office, Room 5301, Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York. The telephone number is MURray Hill 3-6800, Extension 33.

LOCAL OFFICES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
AND REFERRAL BUREAU

Advice and guidance on employment, resettlement assistance, housing, and other problems can be secured at the offices of the agencies listed below:

Employment

U. S. Employment Service
9 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Walter Dules,
Manager

Persons residing elsewhere may find a USES office in their own or a nearby city.

Resettlement Assistance

State Department of Public Welfare
State House
Boston, Massachusetts

Miss Ethel McNair

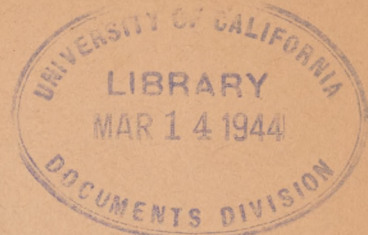
Information and Guidance on Resettlement Assistance
Housing, Family and Welfare Problems

International Institute
190 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Mrs. Neuman

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DEFENSE

WHAT ABOUT NEW ENGLAND?



In considering relocation, many families are interested in the possibilities of the states in the northeastern section of our country known as the New England area.

We believe this section will offer you an opportunity of making a place for yourself and here you will be judged and accepted on your own merits. You will find people friendly and considerate, and your children will grow up as members of a normal community.

For those of you who are interested in this section of the country, this brief outline has been prepared by the New England office. We have tried to answer some of the questions of "what we are like" and what you can expect to find when you arrive here. There are many personal questions which it has not been possible to cover in these few pages, but if you will write to us, we will try to answer them for you. Or, better still, come and look us over. We feel sure you will find what you seek.

LOS
War Relocation Authority
1702 Post Office Building
Boston/9, Massachusetts

NEW ENGLAND

General

New England is the area in the northeast corner of the United States, comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It was settled early in the 17th Century by migration from England, and its incoming population came largely from Eastern Europe. By 1940, people living here numbered 8,437,000, of whom, approximately one half were in Massachusetts.

It is a section of varied industries based not only on the natural resources of the area, but the skills of the early settlers. The southern half (Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island) is highly industrialized, although agriculture is very important in this section. The more northern states are largely given over to agriculture but there are important industrial centers also in this section.

People

The people of New England have a reputation of being conservative. They are friendly and cooperative and judge people on their own merit. There has never been any bitter racial feelings in this area, although many foreign migrants have settled here and made a place for themselves in all sections. While these people have come for the most part from Europe, there has been a substantial Oriental group here made up largely of people of Chinese ancestry. The 1940 Census shows a small number of people of Japanese ancestry, and these were scattered all over the section. Those I have been able to talk to, or with people who have known them, seem to have been well respected and highly considered in the communities in which they lived. To quote one of the girls who has been here for the past six months: "The people around here are wonderfully broadminded - not once have I experienced an unpleasant incident.....", she continues "The

people around here want to welcome Nisei East. Some people have especially asked for Nisei help because they are interested in the group and want to do as much as they can for their welfare. The Nisei who accept the challenge to rebuild their lives on the strong foundation of the helpfulness, kindness and the sympathy of these New Englanders must come prepared to till the soil before gathering the harvest. We can succeed only in proportion to the effort we put in. There are Nisei like us here who have paved the way and it is up to you Nisei who follow to maintain the same high standard so that others still to come may be as graciously received as your fellow 'Pioneers of the East'.

I agree with this letter --- community sentiment is favorable --- and it will be just what the people coming here make it!

Industrial Activity - New England's 16,136 manufacturing establishments produce goods in more than 220 distinct lines of manufacture or two-thirds of all manufacturing types produced in this country. These plants are largely in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and southern New Hampshire.

Agriculture - Many people will be surprised to learn of the scope of agriculture in New England. The tradition of "rock bound" coast and the many manufacturing districts has led many to believe that New England agriculture is limited. Actually it has 136,000 farms with three and a half million acres of harvested crop land, with another ten million acres in woods pasture.

With unexcelled markets close by, the market gardeners especially near the larger cities offer good opportunities. With a growing season varying from 160 days in the central section to 220 days in the southern, and an annual rainfall of about 40", marketing and truck farming is always profitable. Main crops grown are: - lettuce, spinach, celery, tomatoes, brocolli, cabbage,

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Fruit from a commercial standpoint is largely limited to apples and cranberries. There are extensive orchards all over this area, and the apples raised demand a good price in Eastern and export markets. Cranberries are a highly specialized crop and are grown in bogs in the Southeast section of Massachusetts. Many local farmers raise small fruits - strawberries, raspberries and blackberries for nearby markets. There is always a bigger demand than is possible to fill, and the prices are good.

Dairying is one of the most important and profitable farm enterprises in the New England area. The milk is sold on a fluid basis, either locally, or in the Boston or New York markets. Many farms carry a dairy herd of 20 to 75 milking cows, as part of their farm operation, with vegetable raising supplementing the main activity. This has been the basis of successful agriculture in New England for 300 years.

Ownership of farms is largely in the hands of the men who operate them. There are few large tracts of land operated under foremen by an absentee owner. The farm operation is the business of the operator who devotes his entire time to it as a means of making a comfortable living. Farms can be rented, and purchased on a liberal basis.

Regardless of a man's financial situation, we strongly recommend that he spend at least one year working for some good farmer in order to gain experience with the climate, soils, method of marketing, etc. Farming is somewhat of a hazardous under-

taking in any part of the country, and we feel it is very inadvisable for anyone to risk his capital until he has become acquainted with the new conditions of operating.

We would also like to emphasize the advantages of becoming known in a farm community as being associated with one of the good farmers in the community. You immediately have a sponsor and friend at the very start, and you will find it much simpler to get acquainted and make new friends. Also most of the farm jobs include housing on the farm.

Housing

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Rooms, with or without board, are fairly easy to locate. Small apartments and small houses are more difficult but can be found. Others have done it and so can you. The housing committee of the Boston Hospitality Committee will help you, as will the W.R.A. office. Large houses are more plentiful.

Rents vary according to location and facilities. They are cheaper outside the cities, but transportation cost usually offsets this saving, if your work is in the city. Single rooms are from \$3.50 to \$5.00 a week for one person, but the cost is a third less if two people room together. Heated apartments run from \$30 to \$65 depending on the number of rooms, furnishings, and facilities. Unheated apartments are much cheaper, but are usually in less desirable sections.

Housing on Farms is usually provided. New England farm houses are solidly built, and while many do not have the latest "modern" conveniences, they are very comfortable and cosy.

Climate

The year-round New England climate is invigorating and conducive to health and energy. Winters are stimulating and in industrial sections are less cold and severe than in many other parts of the country. Summers are temperate and marked by the absence of the enervating heat and humidity of many other regions. The variability of New England's weather is a stimulus to human activity and is favorable to industrial enterprise. In New England, labor is maintained at full productivity throughout the year.

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Educational and Cultural Advantages In New England are located the nation's leading universities and colleges. One or more of these are within easy driving distance of any community in New England. Excellent public secondary and elementary schools are located in every city, town and village. Particularly interesting to young people are the opportunities to attend the evening classes of the universities and trade schools where they can continue their education while working.

New England is the historical, artistic and cultural center of the nation. Renowned art galleries, libraries, museums, symphony concerts, and gardens are readily accessible to all residents. The countless historic shrines, the architectural masterpieces, the picturesque villages with their church spires and characteristic "commons" constitute some of New England many attractions.

Recreational Advantages In summer, winter, fall, and spring New England is the great recreational playground of Eastern United States. The distance from any community to mountains, beaches, wilderness, sea, lakes, streams, hills, and coast is less than a day's drive. Many are only an hour away. Recreational facilities

include:-

2,000 miles of coast line
5,000 fresh water lakes
215 mountain peaks
3,500 miles tramping
600 golf and yatch clubs

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Miss Chitose Nishimiya, who was born, educated and lived most of her life in Boston, has written a short message to the people in the Centers. She has built up and conducted her own business here and is an active member of the Boston Hospitality Committee.

DOES NEW ENGLAND SEEM TO YOU A "LONG WAY OFF"?

Computing distance by traveling time rather than by miles meant much more in my own mother's day, when, in 1879, she arrived in San Francisco on the tiny side-wheeler, "City of Tokyo" after twenty-three days on the Pacific, and, a few days later, gazed with awe at the dazzling wonder of the first electric lights switched on dramatically all over the Palace Hotel at two o'clock in the morning. Well might she have been justified in feeling that traversing the United States was a hazardous and terrifying undertaking, in spite of the fact that train service, such as would befit a Minister to Washington, D. C., was provided. The springless seats and the choking smoke and soot were endurable after the stormy crossing.

But land travel had its particular terrors. Twice the passengers ducked under the seats when the trains were halted by hungry Indians who fired through windows in order to obtain food brought from the coast. Tunnels and bridges were yet to be built through the Rockies: the little locomotives took the hard way up almost perpendicular inclines, by cog railway. It was said that the spot was usually passed during the night to avoid frightening the passengers.

Compared with those days, coming East in air-conditioned comfort should be simple.

If you detrain in Boston at this season of the year, you will feel your nearness to the Atlantic seaboard even before you sight the harbor, for you will catch the invigorating scent of saltiness in the east wind. As you go into the suburbs, perhaps you will be conscious of the difference in architecture, for most of the New England dwellings are "frame" or wood houses. I am reminded that at the age of 3½, having just come from New York, the city of brick and stone, I reasoned that the frequent fogs enveloping these inflammable-looking structures were to protect them from harm.

Since I continued to live safely in these frame houses in Cambridge for the next twenty years, while attending the public schools, Radcliffe College and Harvard and Boston Universities, I heartily recommend said habitations! I speak of the public schools where we all played happily together and visited and held parties in which I enjoyed participating; of the experiences I gained through working in the various office of Radcliffe and Harvard, while earning my way; of the value I received from holding offices in one of the undergraduate clubs; and especially now, of the honor of serving as secretary of my own college class. I speak of these matters because they represent the New England that I know.

These ties brought to me other assurances that I might follow the teaching field, although there were some who advised against such a move, because of its obvious obstacles. However, the members of the School Board of a small typically "American" rural community, some thirty miles out of Boston, offered me a position in their state-endowed high school. (The community may not be true of northern New England, where one is still a "foreigner" if one's grandfather was not a native.)

An opportunity to teach and to do administrative work in a private school in Boston was my final choice, and after twelve years of such "apprenticeship" I ventured in 1939 to establish a secretarial institute for college people in Copley Square, Boston.

Because this "cradle of liberty" fought so hard in the last century for the equality of mankind, today, its true sons and daughters are moved by a missionary spirit in the best sense of the word and are waiting for you to start 'pioneering' here. To me, certainly, they have offered every encouragement

/s/ Chitose Nishimiya

Miss Chitose Nishimiya, Dean
Copley Secretarial Institute
585 Boylston Street at Copley Square
Boston, Massachusetts

The "Boston Hospitality Committee for Japanese American Resettlement" was organized in Boston, Massachusetts, July 14, 1943, at a meeting of church, educational, and service groups who are very much interested in assisting those people coming to this area. Newcomers will be met, short-time hospitality in friendly homes provided, opportunities to meet other Japanese Americans arranged, and permanent housing located. The services of this Committee is available at all times; they can be reached by addressing them in care of the Boston War Relocation Authority Office (1702 Post Office Building, Boston, Massachusetts).

The "Boston Nisei Committee" meets regularly at the International Institute House, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. Mayme Kishi, (Granada Center) is secretary. This committee will help you locate former friends and assist you in any way possible. Social events are held regularly to which you are cordially invited. As soon as you are settled your address is forwarded to this committee, and they will get in touch with you to see if they can be of any service.

* * * * *

We just can't waste this last half page without telling you of some of the good things that New England is noted for. Of course, first of all, come Boston Baked Beans. You may think you have had these out of a can, and that they are greatly over-rated. These really cannot be canned properly; they should be baked slowly all day in an earthenware bean-pot, and are they good!

New England has as fine sea food as can be found anywhere in the world. The deep, cold waters of the Atlantic produce the best fish. Lobsters from Maine, scallops and oysters from Massachusetts, tuna, sword-fish, the famous cod (so-called sacred fish of Massachusetts), clams (different from your west coast clams), crabs, etc.

Vermont produces maple syrup that you will write your friends about (you just have never seen real maple syrup), Maine blueberries are famous all over the world, Massachusetts cranberries make a Thanksgiving dinner complete, Connecticut produces the finest cigar wrapper tobacco in the United States.

This isn't all. You have many things to learn about that lie just ahead!

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RELOCATION PROSPECTS - NEW ENGLAND AREA

Roger F. Clapp
Relocation Supervisor, Boston, Massachusetts

New England as an area of permanent relocation is highly to be recommended. There are numerous and varied job opportunities for any center resident who has been cleared by the Joint Board for work or residence within the Eastern Defense Command. Community sentiment is favorable, and living costs compare favorably with those in other sections of the country.

While housing is a problem (especially in the war boom centers of Hartford, Connecticut; Portland, Maine; Quincy, Massachusetts; and Providence, Rhode Island), it is possible to find rooms in private dwellings, small houses and apartments at moderate prices in most New England cities and small towns. Rents vary according to location and transportation facilities, with apartments in the cities from \$30.00 a month up, unfurnished and unheated, and \$50.00 a month up, semi-furnished and heated.

Living costs in New England show the usual rural-urban variation. However, in Boston, the largest city, they are about five percent lower than in San Francisco. A study made by an official government agency during December, 1942, showed that a manual worker's family of four persons could live adequately in Boston on an annual income of \$1,690.81. This income would cover rent for a five-room house, food, clothing, fuel and electricity, household furniture, and about \$450 for miscellaneous expenses. Since that date, living costs have increased slightly, but not enough to effect severely the ordinary family budget.

The people of New England have a reputation for being conservative and tight-lipped. That is not altogether a fair appraisal. New Englanders are friendly and cooperative and judge outsiders on their own merits. They are proud of their democratic heritage and have high regard for the civil rights and individual feelings of others. As a result, there have never been any bitter racial animosities in this area, although many foreign migrants have settled here and made a place for themselves. Few persons of Japanese descent have settled in New England, but a substantial group of other Asiatic people, largely Chinese, live here and seem to be well-respected and highly considered. Community sentiment, good at the present time, will continue to be just what the people who come here make it!

The "Boston Hospitality Committee for Japanese American Resettlement" composed of members of church, educational, and service groups will meet newcomers to Boston from the centers, provide short-time hospitality in friendly homes, arrange opportunities to meet other Japanese Americans, and help to locate permanent housing.

The southern half of New England is a section of varied industries

with some farming, while the more northern states are largely given over to agriculture. Farming is carried on in small units for the most part, with members of the farm family and perhaps a hired man or two doing the majority of the work. Dairy-livestock enterprises predominate. Around the cities, intensive agriculture is practiced, and farm families frequently supplement their income with part-time work in factories and shops.

New England is known in the East as the "Playground of the Nation." Lakes and mountains abound in the northern parts, and all the cities have excellent recreational and cultural facilities. There are churches in all communities, and the schools are excellent.

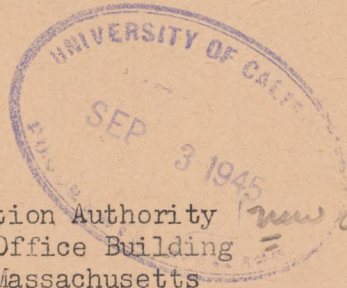
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But land travel had its particular terrors. Twice the passengers ducked under the seats when the trains were halted by hungry Indians who fired through windows in order to obtain food brought from the coast. Tunnels and bridges were yet to be built through the Rockies: the little locomotives took the hard way up almost perpendicular inclines, by cog railway. It was said that the spot was usually passed during the night to avoid frightening the passengers.

Compared with those days, coming East in air-conditioned comfort should be simple.

If you detrain in Boston at this season of the year, you will feel your nearness to the Atlantic seaboard even before you sight the harbor, for you will catch the invigorating scent of saltiness in the east wind. As you go into the suburbs, perhaps you will be conscious of the difference in architecture, for most of the New England dwellings are "frame" or wood houses. I am reminded that at the age of $3\frac{1}{2}$, having just come from New York, the city of brick and stone, I reasoned that the frequent fogs enveloping these inflammable-looking structures were to protect them from harm.

Since I continued to live safely in these frame houses in Cambridge for the next twenty years, while attending the public schools, Radcliffe College and Harvard and Boston Universities, I heartily recommend said habitations! I speak of the public schools where we all played happily together and visited and held parties in which I enjoyed participating; of the experiences I gained through working in the various office of Radcliffe and Harvard, while earning my way; of the value I received from holding offices in one of the undergraduate clubs; and especially now, of the honor of serving as secretary of my own college class. I speak of these matters because they represent the New England that I know.

These ties brought to me other assurances that I might follow the teaching field, although there were some who advised against such a move, because of its obvious obstacles. However, the members of the School Board of a small typically "American" rural community, some thirty miles out of Boston, offered me a position in their state-endowed high school. (The community may not be true of northern New England, where one is still a "foreigner" if one's grandfather was not a native.)

An opportunity to teach and to do administrative work in a private school in Boston was my final choice, and after twelve years of such "apprenticeship" I ventured in 1939 to establish a secretarial institute for college people in Copley Square, Boston.

Because this "cradle of liberty" fought so hard in the last century for the equality of mankind, today, its true sons and daughters are moved by a missionary spirit in the best sense of the word and are waiting for you to start 'pioneering' here. To me, certainly, they have offered every encouragement

/s/ Chitose Nishimiya

Miss Chitose Nishimiya, Dean
Copley Secretarial Institute
585 Boylston Street at Copley Square
Boston, Massachusetts

The "Boston Hospitality Committee for Japanese American Resettlement" was organized in Boston, Massachusetts, July 14, 1943, at a meeting of church, educational, and service groups who are very much interested in assisting those people coming to this area. Newcomers will be met, short-time hospitality in friendly homes provided, opportunities to meet other Japanese Americans arranged, and permanent housing located. The services of this Committee is available at all times; they can be reached by addressing them in care of the Boston War Relocation Authority Office (1702 Post Office Building, Boston, Massachusetts).

The "Boston Nisei Committee" meets regularly at the International Institute House, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. Mayme Kishi, (Granada Center) is secretary. This committee will help you locate former friends and assist you in any way possible. Social events are held regularly to which you are cordially invited. As soon as you are settled your address is forwarded to this committee, and they will get in touch with you to see if they can be of any service.

* * * * *

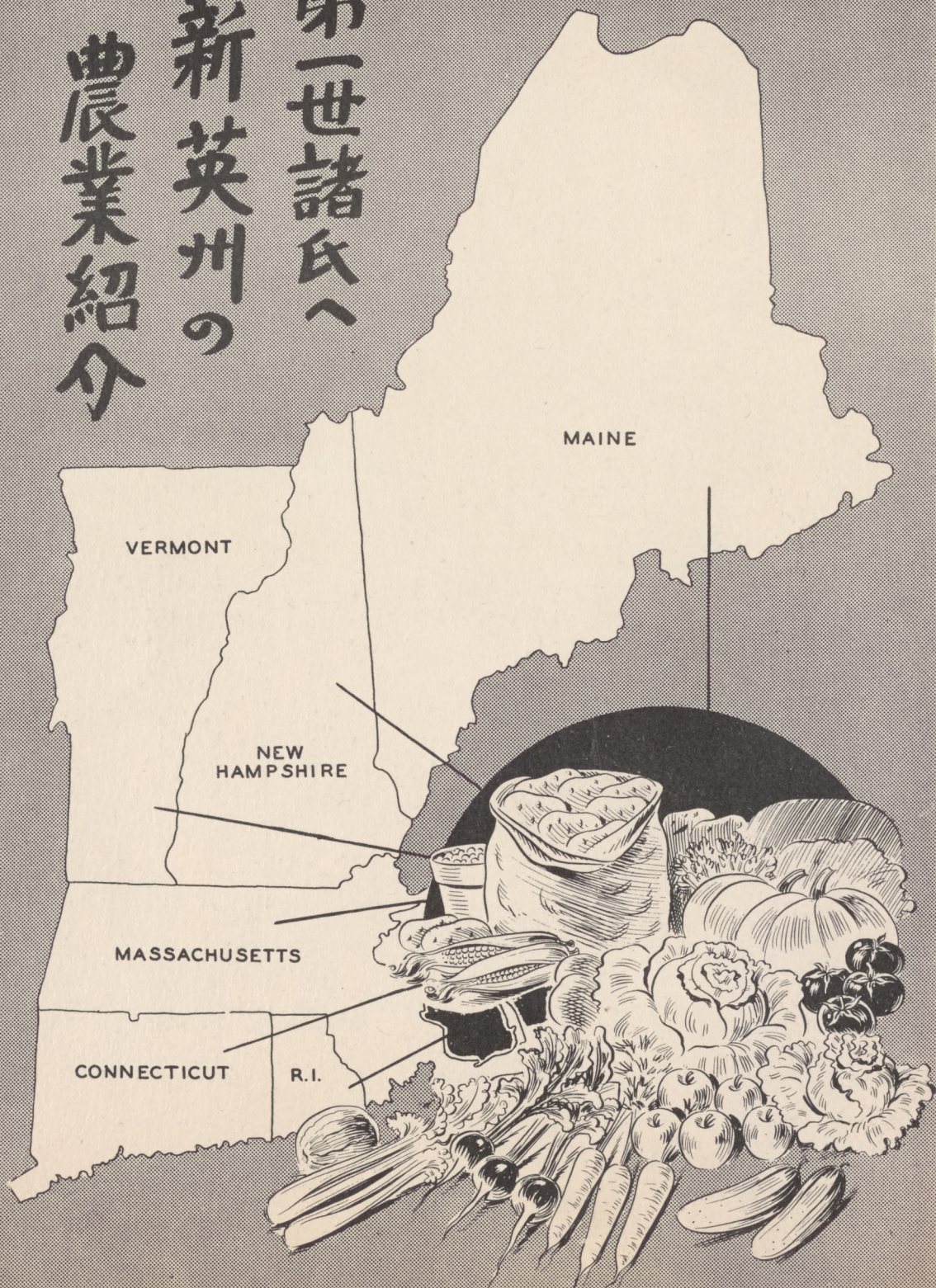
We just can't waste this last half page without telling you of some of the good things that New England is noted for. Of course, first of all, come Boston Baked Beans. You may think you have had these out of a can, and that they are greatly over-rated. These really cannot be canned properly; they should be baked slowly all day in an earthenware bean-pot, and are they good!

New England has as fine sea food as can be found anywhere in the world. The deep, cold waters of the Atlantic produce the best fish. Lobsters from Maine, scallops and oysters from Massachusetts, tuna, sword-fish, the famous cod (so-called sacred fish of Massachusetts), clams (different from your west coast clams), crabs, etc.

Vermont produces maple syrup that you will write your friends about (you just have never seen real maple syrup), Maine blueberries are famous all over the world, Massachusetts cranberries make a Thanksgiving dinner complete, Connecticut produces the finest cigar wrapper tobacco in the United States.

This isn't all. You have many things to learn about that lie just ahead!

第一世諸氏へ 新英州の 農業紹介



あつて、オールドタイムは増給。然も一週間は給料を貰つて休んでゐる。給料の一部として、家具付ア

パートメントも家賃無しで與へられるのも含まれて居る。其の仕事は一年中の土台であつて、商用野菜物を栽培するのである。新英州では當り前の様に日系人は雇ひ主又は白人の牛傳ひ人と一諸に働き、彼等の経験より利益を得るのである。

竹第二の申込み。第二の申込みは竹第一世の農家が独立して事業を経営する様な形式の農業である。即ち土地を自分で購入するか又はレントするだけの次資本を持つて居るといふ條

件で先危険を冒してもやつて見ようといふ農家は試みるが良いと云ふ段取りである。

其處はハイウェイに接して居る十二英畝の土地で、小さい部落から四哩半許りの處に在り、湖水から一哩離れた場所である。新しい住宅には電氣と水道が設備されてある。一千匹の雞卵用の鳥小屋と、一時に二千匹の雞を孵化される事が出来る二つのヒヨコ保育小屋がある。道端の小賣り店もある。野菜物栽培に極く適して居る。賣買價格は四百五十百弗である。

然し一世の農業業者が最初に給料で働くか又は土地を買ふか、レント

するか、リースするかにしても、新英州に於いての野菜耕作は、二つの優劣なる好條件で提供されて居る。それは、適切な氣候と肥えた土地、其の地腐敗し易い庭園野菜物が直ちに賣れて失ふ、優劣なる市場に近いといふ事である。

新英州、殊に南半分の方面は、人口二百五十万を有する大都會ボストンと異つた、數百の五千人以上の町々が點々として續いた地方である。それらの町々の近郊で特別に生産される新鮮野菜物が澤山に栽培されるのである。商用野菜園の大きさは、五英畝から百五十英畝位のもあつて、各々異り、通常

一英加から十二百弗位に等しい生産
高がある。昨年たつた廿五英加から
八万フシヨの市場卸しの野菜物が
上つた農園で第一世を雇いたといは
事口の申込みがある。

其の新英州に於ける野菜物の生
産事業はかなりの大事業である。千
九百四十二年に新英州六州にこの商
用として生産された野菜物の現
金の額は二千三百九十九万三千弗
に上つた。事實によつて見てもわかる。
處が千九百四十二年には其の現金貸
格は三千二百十三万五千弗に上つて居る。
新英州の土壤は大部分が肥えて
居て、砂地の礪母(ローム)であつて、通
常多くの川々からの沈泥(物)から出来

て居る。それ等はた易く耕作出来
るのであつて、濕氣を良く含み他
の合衆國の多くの地方にある様な
はじい水蝕地質となる様な地は
は無い。發育期間は異なつて居

て北部の百二十日頃からカネディカット
州の南部は二百二十日位いの處も
ある。ボストン近郊では平均百
八十日位いで、春の遅霜の降
ろのは四月十五口頃で、秋になつて
初霜の降るのは十月十五日頃からで
ある。霜に付いておふならば、通常
トマトやスラッレ等を枯らして失ふ
輕いものをおふのであるが、レタス、ブロッ
クリー、キヌベシ又はセロリー等の収
穫物には何等の障りはないのを意

味するのである。外部の春の仕事
は通常三月半ばかり初まつて、
收穫されるのは十月一ぱい續くので
ある。

野菜物の早ものは習慣的にグリーンハウス
の中か又は防寒用木柵の中で霜
害の危険が過ぎて失ふ迄保護され
るのである。これは乃ち野菜農家
達が早市場の高値段を利用する
事か出来る程にさせるわけであり、且發育
育期間を極めて長く延長されるの
である。

新英州では熱帯地の氣候を必要
とするもの以外の野菜物は、何でも
生長するのであつて、主なる商業
用收穫物としては、アスパラガス、

此の印刷物の中には

新英州に於ける

野菜農業。養禽業。果樹栽培業。

個人家庭働き。グリーンハウス及び苗木業

片手間農業。酪農農業。其の他文化

教育の設備。等か説明してあります。

写真をよく脚覽下さる所。士とめ致し

ます。其の中に此の地方の生活や農業状態

の一般を具体的に説明してあります。

◎私は米國に於て此地方

即ち新英州を巡幸し、事にした。何故ならば、この人々は

思想の自由、獨立の精神とに富む傳統的尊厳を有して居るからであります。私の

到着後は不幸な目に會つた事や不愉快な思ひをし

た事は何もないで、私達に感謝して居ります。屋敷街で

味ひがけられ、当方面傳統的婦意に従ふ極めて

友誼的に話かける人もありますから……。

泉弘牧師
37 Marlboro St.
Boston, Mass.

◎新英州に於ける五億万の農畜産業を此の小冊子に

に叙述する事は困難な事があります。然し、主として其の家族、其の利益を以てして、容易に其地方の住民の一部分となる事が出来ること、小事を豫言するは左程

困難な事ではあります。私は新英州の工者として、定住者に農業上特別な永久的の良機會を提出

して居ると云ふ事を深々感じて居ります。而して教養のある傳統的木匠は生活を十分と云ふだけなく、

生活はその言葉の如くに完全な生活を送ると云ふ意義を有するものである。新英州には有利な活動をする、

此の精神を以て、吾等は諸君、新英州の生活を完全にする事に最善の努力を盡すべきに勉むべき者があります。

新英州地方轉佐監督宣
ロージャー・エフ・クラフ

野菜曲辰業

石本秀雄氏がトマトを収穫してゐる光景。
石本氏はハート山轉佐新から出たのである。



多くの一世の百姓及び農業經營者は野菜農業に付て何處に如何にして落着いたに良かと思ふ事を質問して居る。即ちカネディカット州の南部、マサチューセツツ州の全部、其の地ミューハンブシャー州の南部等、新英州の地味肥沃の平原や土地の肥えたる處は、何處でも利益のある永久的の立場でする事がある。一世達は新英州に於て大失夫だと思ふ處に立つには、二つのステップスを踏んで行く事を勧め告される。その二つのステップスは左に掲ぐる例證に依つて

説明されて居る様に其の様な申込みは一世の人々に得られるのである。

竹第一の申込み。此の第一の申込みは労働契約のもとに野菜園に働く第一世へ公平なるものであつて、彼が自身で土地を所有する爲に買ふか、レントするカリ、スする迄新英州の耕作方法になれる良い機會を與へるのである。其の農園はマサチューセツツ州南部ナタックにあるホストン市場から廿分位のドライブである。其の給料は週給廿五で

ヒーンス(各種) ブラックリー、キヤ
 ロツ、スナートコーン、カリフラワー
 キヤベージ、エンダイブ(菊草)、
 レータス、トネート、キユーカンボ
 スクワレの早い物選、物、ピー
 類、セロリー、ポテト、大根
 スクワレ等である。
 一英加に於ける收穫量は
 次の如し。
 アスパラガス 三百斤
 アニオン 三百ポンド
 スナッパヒンス 百五十ポンド
 キヤベージ 五百五十箱
 セロリー 八百ダース
 スナートコーン 一万本
 レタース 千三百ダース

スペリク
 スクワレ(又ニ) 四百五十ポンド
 イテゴ 六噸
 トメト 三千クオート
 ニチヤ百五十ポンド
 商業肥料はすでに販賣
 人に依つて商用野菜園に
 使用されて居て、それは合衆
 国農事試験所で充分に
 注意して検査した試験
 済みのものである。或市場
 のガーデンは自分で肥料の含
 有物を選んで買ふ程にして居
 り、又其の特殊な土地に著し
 く効果の上る程な、特別の様
 式の混合物を含むものを購
 入する者もある。

此の辺では大都會の近郊に在
 る特別の商用收穫物のある
 畠の外は灌漑に依つて水
 を引く者は少い。收穫物
 に水引きをするのに通常は
 移動する事が出来る。頭上
 位ある高さのパイプラインに
 依るのである。新英州に於ける
 降雨量は月平均三四吋位で
 一年には四吋位に達する物
 である。次に掲ぐるのは或選定
 した轉佐所と比較した降雨
 量である。それに依つて見れば
 野菜耕作者が如何に澤山の
 降雨を喜んで居るかを伺
 ふ事が出来る。



新英州の農家は屢々右
圖の様な道端のマーケットで
収穫物を賣り捌いて居る。

通常の降雨量

ホストン (マサチューセッツ州)	ハートフォード (コネチカット州)	ハート山 轉佐所	トリパズ 轉佐所	アマケ 轉佐所
一月 3.61	3.94	.48	1.31	.26
二月 3.37	4.20	.30	.51	.60
三月 3.57	3.90	1.08	.81	.80
四月 3.34	3.36	1.16	.53	1.77
五月 3.14	3.55	1.58	.30	2.28
六月 2.89	3.08	1.59	1.25	2.28
七月 3.49	4.37	.92	.24	2.64
八月 3.62	4.29	.78	.60	2.02
九月 3.24	3.24	.98	.69	1.23
十月 3.15	3.52	.78	.73	1.03
十一月 3.33	3.55	.42	.67	.25
十二月 3.45	3.97	.30	.60	.61
合計 40.00	45.97	10.30	8.24	15.77

新英州に於ける市場の賣買は
大部分トラウク運搬に依つて居る。
農夫は屢々三時間トラウクに荷
物を積みそれを市場に持つて
行き、荷物を賣り捌いた後又農
園に歸る。此れは即ち相互誂
め代や運搬費をばく爲めである。
其の結果としてお百姓は値段
一ぱいを受取り、収穫物の純益を得
るわけである。その大部會の大部分には

お百姓さん達かトラウクを置いて
或一定の時間に来る購買人に直
接賣る事の出来る様な市場
の區域が指定されて居る。
第一世の農家達は他の多くの新
英州の人々と同じ様に村の郊外區域
に在る小賣り商に新しい野菜物
を毎日卸す様な商賣を取りき
める事も出来る。又農産物を
仲買商人に委託販賣する事

も出来よう。其の地道端に建てた小屋でも新鮮野菜物を賣り捌く良いはワザとでもなろう。

新英州の生産物は法規の標準に依り竹箱に詰めて賣捌く事になつて居る。其の箱は一ブレイの九割五分の容積である。通常新しい竹箱は十仙位であつて生産物を賣つた後で箱を返して貰えるのである。

自作農を開始

新英州

には土地法の制限と云ふものは無いと云ふ事を記憶する事が大切である。日系人は市民、非市民にかかわらず區別無しに土地を買つて所有する事が出来るのである。野菜園に適する選定された土地の値

段は通常一英加が三百弗位迄であるが普通の土地は一英加百弗位のものである。新英州の曲展園の多くは秀れた住宅とバーンが建てられてあつて、今では土地を全部買ふのよりもつと高いかも知れない。

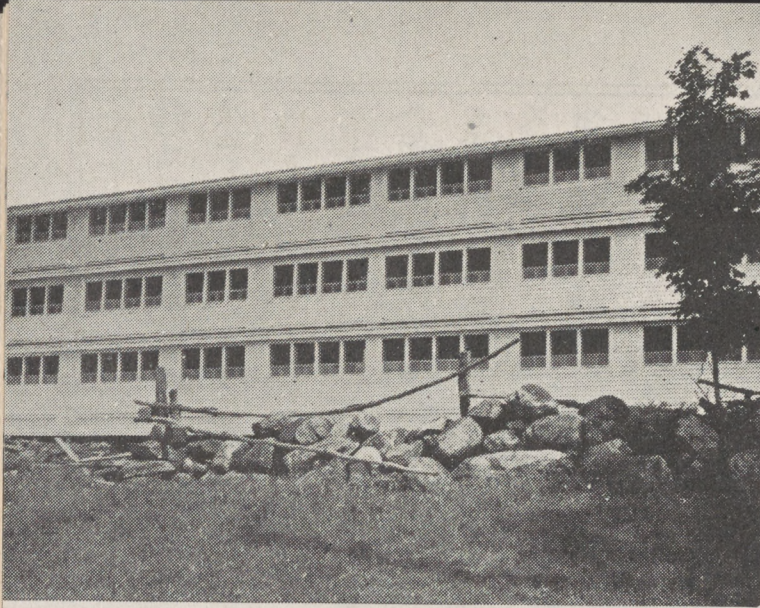
竹第一世にして土地を買はんと欲する者には轉佐局ばかりでなく、部の農辰事関係係官其の地の政府当局役人に依りて援助と忠言が與へられるであらう。此の場合に竹第一世達にも他の人々と同じ立場で信用貸しが與えられ得るであらう。それはつまり個人々々の腕(力量)に依頼して貸與されるわけである。

竹第一世でも土地をレントしたりリース出来るだらう。

一世にして給料で曲展園に働く者も雇はれて居る曲展園に何時かはリースしたりレントする事も出来るだらうし、或は轉佐局で證明して居る多くの申込みの一部分へ自身で始める程にする事が出来るだらう。竹第一世で此の地方に馴れて来た人には直ちにレントしたりリースする良の機會のある事を見出すであらう。新英州に於てももと加州や其の地西部沿岸地方できめて居た様な契約のもとに立退人に同様な契約を結ぶ事も出来るであらう。

養禽業

代表的 新英州の養雞園。



第一世の家族に提共されて居る非常に良い申込みの中には、家禽生産業がある。例證としては、エーハンブリーの南部に、或る農園の所有者で、且つ支配人である人か、六千匹の食用雞の代物、ナフラスを代つて飼つてもらひ度、と云ふのである。其の所有者は、此の地方の養雞業の中で有名な人である。その農園のある近くは、新英州の代表的（人口千四百人）の所があり、人口一万二千を有する繁華な市街より五哩許り離れて居る。其の地方はとも友誼的であつて、大部分の人々は、エーカー宗（キリスト教の一派）の信者である。そこから五哩許り離れた地

の養雞園は二人の二世家族が位んで居る。日系市民の家族或は個人々々として養雞業に従事せんとする者は、此の方面にても秀れた良い機會のある事を知らう。轉佐局を通じて二世及び二世に提共される仕事には、屢々優秀な養雞業者からである。其の結果、立退人には良い週給が支拂はれる許りで無く、其の事業をよばへた後で、独立して自分でやつて行ける程になる機會を與へて居るのである。元來、養禽業生産は、小さな事業でなくして、千九百四十三年の雞卵高の合計は一億八千

三百七十五万ダースに達し家禽の肉類は一億九千九百六十五万七千坪に及んで居る。一番多く孵化される雞はロードアイランド、ロード、ニューハンプシャー、ロード及びプリマスロックが一般に大衆向きである。カネディカフト州の南部で、ニューヨークに近い方になると、ホワイトレグホンが一番人氣が良し。卵は此の地方の消費用として産まれ、雛の孵化は全國向きである。新しい玉子は通常一打入りのクレックで賣られ、店に直接か又は雞卵共同消費組合の競賣^所等へ賣り出されるのである。多くの農家は玉子を賣る御得意を伴って直接に消費者に賣

つて居る。孵化用の卵はもつとお金がかかると、それは玉子を良く孵す爲に特別な飼料をやたり、雄雞には澤山のグリーンをやらねばならぬからである。孵化用の玉子は普通の玉子よりも市場の値段が十五仙から廿仙位高い。それらは直接にエッグスプレスで孵化所へ送り居るのである。選り分かれた残りもの、雞類は肉用に賣られる。鳥小屋で生きた、買手に渡されたり又は其の地方の消費用の爲めにきれいな肉にされて渡される。東部にこの焼料理用雞は通常二斤半位である。經驗のある養雞業者

者は、上手に飼をやる事に依り、此の位の量の雞を十週や十一週位いで育て上げる事が出来る。食用雞は初春頃以上等な特別市場用に飼はれて非常には高價で賣れる。多くの養雞園では雞を孵して一日位のを賣り出す。或る場合はこれが重なる事業であつて一年中毎週孵化させる人もある。一日位のはヒヨコ許りを特別に賣出す事業に従事して居る養雞園では、その卵を孵化用として近所から買つて居る。鳥小屋は若し適當に設計されて建てられて居るならば高價



雑多な養雞園 — 一時的に分類されたる小屋。

なもので無きも宜敷いか
 加廿五弗位で買えるたら
 多くの養雞園は事業う。地價は其の場所に依
 の繁榮に影響音を及ぼす
 つきめられうてあるが通
 ので良い設備を持つて居る。常は一番安い土地が養
 各州に於ける州立の農科
 雞事業に適して居る。
 大學分課で適當な小
 屢々養雞園は思ふ程
 屋を建てるのを忠言して
 な値段で午に入る事が
 くれたう。又は他の建物を鳥
 出来る。
 小屋に造り代へるのを援
 助してくるであらう。養雞
 園は土地の肥えたる處を
 選ぶ必要は無く實際
 年働いて見る事である。
 良し下水の設備さへあるな
 らば、砂利地でも又は沙地
 にも宜しい。此の種の土地は
 新英州では安價で一英
 加廿五弗位で買えるたら
 地價は其の場所に依
 つきめられうてあるが通
 常は一番安い土地が養
 雞事業に適して居る。
 大學分課で適當な小
 屢々養雞園は思ふ程
 な値段で午に入る事が
 出来る。
 日系人の養雞業に入
 るに一番良い方法は先
 ブ良い養雞園で一二
 年働いて見る事である。
 これは第一世の人達に給料
 を貰ひながら新英州の
 養雞業のやり方に付い
 て學ぶ機會を與える

ものであらう。月給は通常百二十
弗位で良い住宅と玉子やガーデン
の敷地が附與される事になって居る。
多くの大養雞園では六人から十人
の働き人を雇ふ。六人雇ひの養雞
園では万五千匹位の卵を生む雞が
居る。そこでは通常一人が二千五百匹
位ひの充分育つた雞を世話せね
ばならぬ事になって居る。

通常の利益は雞一匹に付して一
弗上ると見て居るか、これは勿論
飼料の値段と玉子の賣れる價
への割合に依るものである。

七面鳥も新英州の至る所で飼は
れて居て暗褐色のが大部分であ
るが白いのも又飼はれて居る。地方

の市場では十二斤から十四斤の鳥
を要求して居て、或る特別な系
類になると胸の肉が非常に大き
く發達して来たものもある。地方で
新たに殺されたターキーは冷蔵
庫に入れられて送られた鳥よりも
實際に高値である。だから地方の
農家は此の場合に高値の實
利を得るのである。鉄道會社
や仲買人は送人が儲けるのでは
ない。家鴨も或地方で飼は
れて居て直ちに賣れる市場が
ある。アヒルは上々に飼はなければ
ならぬし、特別な飼料をやつて
極短の期間に賣買の出来
る様に育てねばならぬものである。

新英州と轉住所とも比較した平均温度

	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月
ホーストン (マサチューセツツ州)	27.9	28.2	36.0	43.7	57.1	66.5	71.6	69.9	63.2	51.8	42.0	32.5
ハートフォード (コネティクツツ州)	25.5	27.2	35.0	46.7	57.5	67.1	71.6	68.9	63.2	51.8	39.5	29.8
轉住所												
ハーモル	32.8	25.8	34.4	44.0	53.0	62.3	69.6	66.9	57.3	46.5	34.5	25.6
トハローズ	33.2	32.6	40.4	56.0	57.4	64.7	75.4	71.2	63.0	52.4	39.4	30.6
アマーサ	32.8	34.9	44.1	52.6	66.3	173.6	78.7	77.3	67.7	55.7	42.0	31.7
ミネトカ	19.4	32.0	40.0	48.1	55.8	63.4	71.2	68.6	59.4	49.1	37.6	28.8

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Agriculture

State House, Boston

マサチューセツ州は人口調密せる州の一つにして、工業の極めて盛んなる地なるが、一農産物は合衆国に於ても高位に属するものがある。過去数年間に亘り農産業及び園藝増進の爲め新開拓地が開かれた。マサチューセツ州には農事専門でも片手間農産業でも非常に良い便がある。先づ第一に我々は世界で最も良き市場に近き事である。第二には温帯地に生産される收穫物の殆ど全部当地の氣候に適して居る事である。第三に我等の土壤は合衆国の或る部分にある様な水蝕に犯され易くないと云ふ事である。然して第四にはマサチューセツ州の消費者は肉食家達であり購買力を充分に持つて居る。收穫物の重要なものはミルク、家禽及び卵、果實、野菜類、其の地草類に依りて散はれて居る廣汎に亘る平地を含んで居る花園業並に苗木類である。マサチューセツ州に於ける農園の平均の大きさは六十英畝分であり合衆国中の平均では最も低いものである。だから我々は徹底的に農農村部落であると云へや。而して尚ほマサチューセツ州では種々の食料品を増産する充分の餘地があるのであつても、多くの副農産業から良い收穫の年でも要し年でも其の感化を鞏固にする程に奨励せらるべきである。

January 22, 1945

Louis A. Webster

LOUIS A. WEBSTER
Acting Commissioner

果樹園

カナディカフト州の農園で早桃を摘んで居るところ。

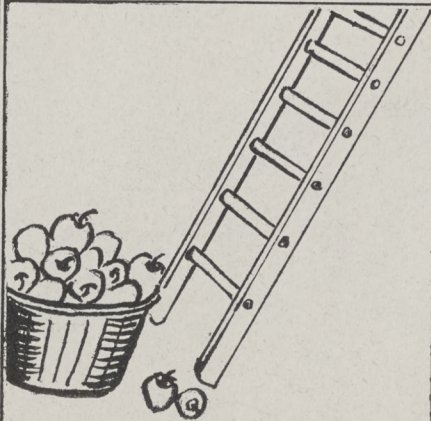


新英州の果實收穫物の耕作はオレゴン州やワシントン州と同じ様な種類のフルーフが育つのである。当地方に生産される果樹類は、林檎、梨、桃、チェリー、ブドウ、苺、ブラックベリー、又はブルーベリー等である。林檎の生産地帯はカナディカフト州の南部よりマサチューセツ州、ウアーモント州、ニューハンプシャー州を経てメーン州の中部地方に至る。廣凡な地域である。年産額は七百五十万ブツに達して居る。重なる商業用收穫物としてはマクインタッシュ及びボルドウインアップルであつて他の種類のものも此の地方で賣り捌かれる。新英州の林檎は室に食卓用に生産される。多くの大果樹

園では冷蔵庫の装置があつて果實は直ちに冷つ室に入れられて冷却される。収穫物が取入れられてから、再び箱詰めされて、秋から冬にかけて賣リ捌かれる迄冷蔵庫に入れられて居る。新英州の林檎は地州から送り込まれた林檎よりも上等品で、市場に陳設されて居るが、そのわけは風味の非常に良い事と、素質のしつかりして居る事である。梨子は其の次に高價な収穫物である。此の地方で賣リ捌かれるが、需要は供給よりもはるかに多い。

其の次はナエキーであるが、もつと少量であつて、これも又普通は仲買人に畠の上で直ちに賣られるのである。ブドーは或る限られた地方で栽培されて居て、普通はやはり直ちに畠の上で賣捌かれる。苺類は大切な作物であるが、大がいの農家では他の農産物と連絡して栽培して居る。新英州の諸方面では早ものと遅ものとの苺で、其の名に依つてホストン市場で賣捌かれ、他所から送り出された苺よりもずっと高價で賣捌かれる。其の需要は供給

よりもはるかに大きいのである。育ちつゝある果樹園を購入する事も出来よう。林檎畠は實の成る木のあるのはかなり高價である。其の價格は果樹園の大きさや個定収入額に依つて異なつて居て、八千弗から二万弗位である。



代表的新英州の



田舎の光景



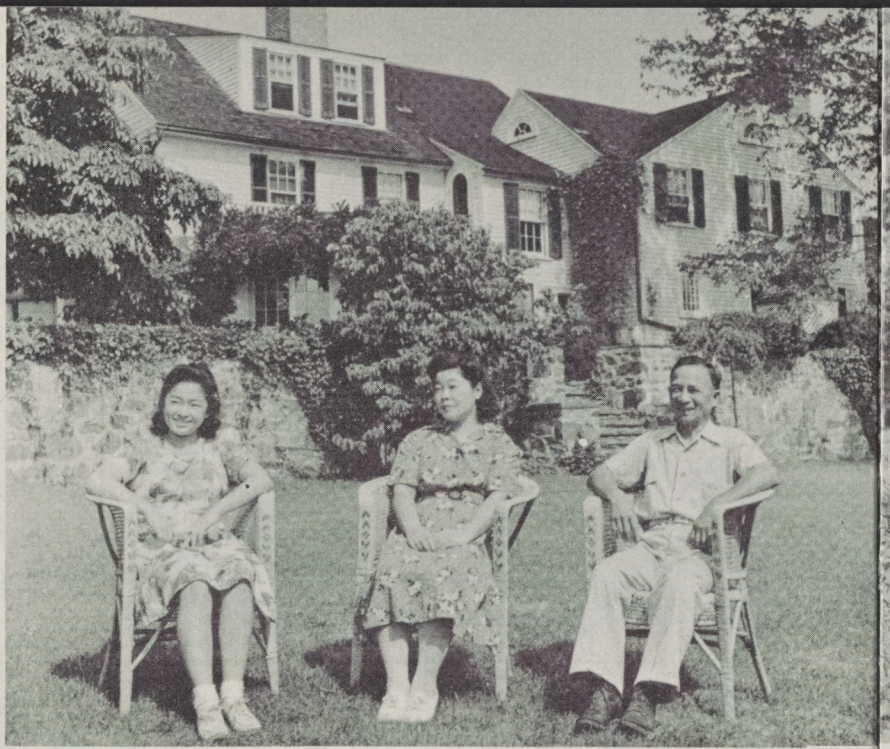
御家敷への 就職口

個人の御家敷で花を作つて居るところ。



個人の御家敷へ働く一世。特に商用農産業に趣味を持たないで後日になつても個人的に努力を拂はな、と云ふ人は、新しい方面へやり始めるのが理想的の方法でありう。或る個人の御家敷に雇はれる事は多くの都合がよい事がある。仕事は商用農産業の標に追はれる事はない。其の周囲は気持ちよく住宅は非常に良いものである。通常は離れた處に最新式の住宅が備えられてあるか或は少くとも家族が自分達でやつくり

暮せる標に充分大きな室があるものである。そこにある農具類は最上の物である。給料は非常に宣敷い。其の外に澤山のエキストラ。即ち家具付きの家、薪物、電気、又は其の御家敷で作られた農産物(野菜類、玉子、ミルク、果物等)が附屬して居る。其の仕事は普通家庭働きは婦人かして、外の仕事は男子が行ひ、小さい野菜園を見たり、シユラフ、花、ローン等の世話をするものである。或る場合



トーパス轉住所から来た小林家族が
カネテイカフト州の個人の古屋敷で生
活し且つ働いて居るところ。

には牛乳を取る爲めに二三
頭の牛を飼つたり又は少しは
かりの雞を飼ふ事もある。
轉住局に幾度も申込み来て居
るがそれは若し日系人が手のす
まぬ時に商用野菜物を
作り度いならば幾らでも土地
を得る事が出来る。茲に模
範的の申込みがある。ホスト
ンに於ける大きな土地賣買会
社の社長が郊外の一審良
住宅區域のホームで働く夫婦
者をほしと云ふのである。即ち男
はガデナーと番人として働き、女
方は一週間に二三日或は幼むを
らもつと働くわけである。給料は
男子の方に月百三十五弗、女
方には一時間四五仙拂ひ夫婦
で少くとも百五十弗以上の収入に
なる。暖く電燈の引いてある
五つの室のあるアパートメントが付
いて居て、季節になると果物
や野菜物も育つのである。一世の
夫婦でも又は一人位子供があ
る者でも良い事の事である。
前述の杯を申込みが澤山ある。
或る者は子供を連れて来よし、
又は独身者でも良い事の事であ
る。新英州の轉住局では家
庭働きの良い機會をとつて定
住者に満足出来る杯を永久的
な仕事をとりまてて居る。

グリーンハウスと 苗木屋

グラナダ轉佐所からお新した別府
吉郎氏がマサミセツフ州のお家
敷のグリーンハウスに働いて居る處。



新英州はガラスハウスの英加敷か
無數にある其の中トメートルス
キエーカンボリ等の野菜物が通常
發育し、バラ、カーネーション、スナフド
ラフ、ラン、菊、シネラリヤ、ツバキ、其の
他の盆栽用の花等も數殖する。
グリーンハウス事業にたづねる者
多くの花園業者は或る特別の種
類に専門となつて居るが大概は
夏の頃は普通の野菜農業に従
事する。グリーンハウスの仕事に馴
れて居る人は西部沿岸で作られ
たと同様なタイプの収穫物に従事
する仕事を見つづけるのに困難は
ない。此の仕事に興味を持つて居る
第一世は、轉佐プログラ事務員に

通信するならば確定せる仕事の
申込みは付いて援助するであらう。
苗木屋とガーデナーの仕事は廣
い。これは米国の一部分であつた
くのお金持ちには自分の財産を大
いに自慢する爲にシユラフや庭
園に大くお金をお金をお金する人
がある事を記憶しておくべきで
ある。此の方面は多分一世は
良い機会を見付けざるであらう。
最初から苗木業を始める
のではなかりが少くとも其の地方の
人々に良く知られる迄自分の
仕事として片年間にだんく
擴張して行く様にして良
いと思ふ。

新旧収獲物

煙草種子物 クラシヘリー其の地

特種曲辰産の最好機。

第一世の人は煙草の栽培は新し

いタイプの収獲物の標に見えろであ

らう。實際煙草の栽培は他の

野菜類と余り変らない。それは

中部マサセツ州の南部方面

からカナディカット州のハートフォードに

かけてのカネディカット平原に於ける

重要な曲辰産物である。煙草

苗は一度トメント苗の様な草か

ら育て上げ、そして五月の末頃畑

の中に移植されるのである。

煙草は地面に極近い處で切取
られ乾燥のために空氣の流通
の良バーンに掛けて置かれる。

煙草は四五呎位のびて行き

他の野菜類と同様なものである。

唯人造肥料を澤山にやると

けであるが一英加より千五百斤か

ら千七百斤(乾燥物)の収獲物

は肥料をやった量に依るので

ある。賣う値段は其の質に依

るのであるが一斤十二仙から二十七仙

位いである。

日影に育つた煙草はケース

ースで何英加も掩はれた底ひの

下に於て育つたものである。此の

種類はもとより別けて選ば

れる煙草である。それは成熟す

るにつれて葉を一つづつ剥いで収

獲し、トートに通して乾燥させる

ためにバーンにつけて置くのである。

冬になつてからそれを等級に分け

て相詰める。其の經費は

一英加に付て千二百弗位かかる

が利益も非常に多い。

種物作り。カナディカット

の南部には種子物畑が澤山

に在る。或る特種の種子の生

立に趣味を併て居る多くの

農家は直接に他の農家に

種子を賣るか又は種子物の

小賣商に卸す爲めに種子

を取るものである。

後の方に乾燥小屋がある煙草畠。



克蘭ベリー

克蘭ベリーはマサチューセツ州の南部で作られて居る。それは特別に取られる收穫物であつて、必要を時には洪水の様に水をやる事のおきる泥地に繁茂するのである。其の様な泥地は或る一定した位しか得られなう様に制限されて居て、其の泥地が耕作に適する程にされるものは一英加少くとも一千弗位する。

六七英加あれば満足に生活をして行く事が出来る。克蘭ベリーは共同組合を通じて買却されるのである。

片手間農業

多くの人は根本的に新英州は工業化された地方であると思つて居るだろうが勿論それは事實だし、しかし其の土地の九割五分は都市の人士や工業職工等の何々と云ふ者が小さな農園に住みかゝつて居る程に廣漠たる田野である。新英州の人々はなるべく其の土地の近くに住まうとして居る。

それ等の片手間農家は定期の時間には近くの都市で就働するが、其の片手間には

気晴しと利益を得る爲めに百姓
仕事に熱中するのである。彼等
は新鮮な野菜類を自家用
の爲めに罐詰めにするを貯
藏するに充分だけ位は作るのである。

或る者は牛一匹とか山羊を一
二匹づつ乳を取るために飼つ
て居り新しい卵を得るために
四人家奴で四五匹の雞を
飼ひ時には豚も飼つて居る。
残った物はたやすく近所の
人に賣れてしまふ。

新英州に於ては一般的公衆
の交通の便が良いのと云ふと
ころに道路が良く発達して

居るので農村に生活して都
市に就職すると云ふ例は
實際に多くあるのである。

小ざ、町の農園のある處は住
宅區域の近郊にあるので通
常の仕事がたやすく歩いて行
かれる様な製作所や工場等
が得られるのである。農業と他
の種類の仕事は新英州で
は極少数密に行はれて居る。

又多くの片手肉農業は田
舎地方より亘る處で行はれ
て居る普通の借地代は月に
廿五弗から卅弗位である。
そこに在る建物は通常文支
な然かも近代式にされたのである。

其の様な農園は二千五百
弗から四千五百弗位で買える
のであり其の場所と所に
近い具合で各々異なつて居
る。

學校の設備は特に優秀
なものであつて遠方から通
學する小供の爲めには學
校のバスの便があるのである。

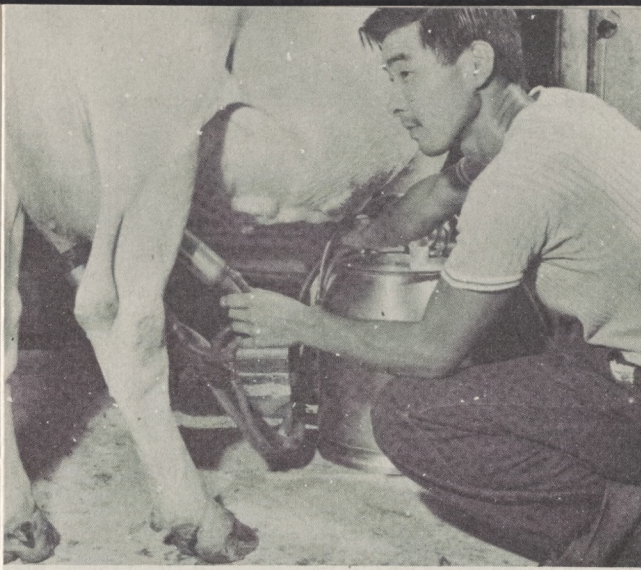


(夕方)

(朝)

一世に適する酪農(牛乳屋)

マンサデー轉佐所から出所した西村リケヤード氏からアーモント州の農園で牛の乳を電気搾乳器でしぼつて居るところ。



立退き農家の人々の中には酪農に馴れて居る人は少いといふ事を知らせて居る。然しながら新英州に於ける酪農は茲に省略する事は出来ない程重要なものである。酪農は屢々農園に於て非常に大きく經營されて居るものもあり、雜農プログラムの中では大切な部分を占めて居る。だから諸君の熟考に値する良機を會を與へて居る。酪農を事業とする多くの特徴があるのだからこれを一世の定住者へ奨励す

るわけである。其の仕事は一年中の事業である。春夏秋冬の四季に亘つて定めた仕事口を提供して居る。現金の収入が經常費、農園經營の資金、其の他組織立った貯金の仕方に依る。或は定期的に或は時折あるものである。生産率の高い牛舎の牛は、其の地方の市場を補給し、ヘイ、グリーン、マグサ、及び根莖作物も良し値段で賣れるのである。多くの農夫達が賢明な計畫と指導宜しきを得るならば、其の事業は大いに有利なものである。それは酪農の家畜類が好きでなければならぬし、長い時間一旦つ

代表的 新英州のバーンの中に居る
乳牛の群。



て働く乳かなければならない。
酪農家が之を利用する事が出
来て牛乳の小賣や卸し賣り
ミルクが町のミルク配給所に
賣り出される程になるならば通
常一番良い市場となるわけ
ある。

新英州の酪農園は、市場近
くの都合の良い位置に在るから
具合が良く、且つ清潔な水
を充分得られるし又肥えた土地
や牧場を得られるので幸である。
酪農園に仕事をすると曲展家
の部屋は丈夫に造られて居るから
良い住宅が提供され、最新式
の便利な風呂場や暖房のや

冷たい水、電燈又は電話等
が揃え付けられて居る其の上
に大きな澤山の部屋があ
る。一般に当地方の酪農
園には二十頭から五十頭位の
の大きなミルクのある牛を
飼って居る。今九百四十二年
にはそれらの牛舎より四億
頭の牛乳が産み出された
のである。此の農村には日
系人を受け入れて居るの
であつて、酪農園は政府
の低利資金や地方銀行
より又は地主に抵當
を入れる事に依り買ふ
事が出来る。

教育設備

學校の設備は新英州至る處で宜敷い。町の当局では、學校から歩行出来ない遠い所に住んで居る小供達のために交通の便を計る様に要求されて居る。如何なる小さな町でも各々子供達のためにハイスクールを設置する様に要請されて居るので、或る所では自分達だけで小さな學校を経営するよりも近くの町の大きなハイスクールに生徒を通學させる様にする

のもある。此の場合には全部の學生の通學費は此の町で支拂ふ様になつて居る。

大學

新英州に在るカレッジやユニバーレティーは合衆國至る處に在るのと同様に良いものである。而して各州に於ては其の州の住民(一年以上住んで居る人)の爲めに州立大學を設置して、極少の經費で勉學出来る様に計つて居る。其の他に多くの職業學校があつて、好きな方面に特別な訓練を誰でもうける事か出来る様になつて居る。

多くの職業學校や大學では青年でも大人でも平同に通學出来る。夜學の便を計つて居つて其の科目を修了するならば完全な證書がもらへるのである。だから日中は働いて夜になつて夜學に通ふ事もあるのだ。新英州の多くの青年達はこれを利用して居る。





STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
HARTFORD

カネタカ州は合衆国中で一番に工業化された州で農産業も大いに其の重要性を帯びて居るから、従つて其の経営方針も徹底的に學理的に組織されて居る。最近の調査に依れば、二万一千六百六十三戸の農家があつて、其の農園の面積は約五十萬エーカーであると見積られて居る。そして十九百四十三年度に於ては一億六千萬弗の收穫高があつて畜産事業もその富源の一つである。又十九百四十四年度の数字は未だ發表されて居ない。酪農業は昨年に至る迄収入高の多いで一番であつた。然し十九百四十三年には養

禽業か之を凌駕したと概算された。十九百四十四年には互角の競争であつて未だ決定して居ない。兩者共毎年三千万弗の生産物を賣却する。煙草生産業は現金収入に於て第一である。十九百四十三年度の賣り上げ高は千六百万弗に及んだ。次は野菜業であつて約六百万弗の賣り上げ高があり、次に来るものはポテト耕作の五百万弗で、果樹園栽培者は林檎、其の他の果實は約三百萬弗の収入を上げて居る。

January 23, 1945

Very truly yours,

Olcott F. King
Olcott F. King
Commissioner

地方ノ人氣

ヴァーモント州、ポットニーに於ける伊藤宗三氏夫妻、タイアン、ジョールと其の友人達。



新英州では英語も良く話せない様を外国生れの人々が佐もて居るのに長い間馴れて居る。日系人の祖先はあまり多く住んで居なかつたが、日系人に對する人氣は何時でも大層良く、過去廿五年位は住んで居た者は具合良くやて来た。其の子供達は立派な學校へ通ひ、東部にも一流の商業團體へ就職して居る。ボストンで阿保ジョー、夫婦は或る一番良い商業區域で數年間美術品のギフト店を経

営して居た。又西宮さんとせせ史は良い書記養成學校を開設して居る。カネデイカフト州では少くとも五つの洋食店と一つの美術雜貨店とを日本人に依り具合良く經營されて居て、皆其の事業に成功して居るので之を繼續して居る。カネデイカフト州の大學生で二世の一人は大學野球團の投手をして居る。他の一人は蹴球團のセンターをやつて居る。再轉佐に關して新英州の諸新聞には此の地方に定住した多くの人々の面白い活動の記事が書いてある。一つも不平の手紙は



カナダイカロ州立大學学生の群。

記者は投書されて居ない。十九百四十五年の正月一日の有名なボストン新聞に二世達の大晦日のパーティーが寫真付きの説明であつて居てボストンでは此の種のパーティーは極稀なものであると發行されて居た。或る新英州に二世がグリーンジ農業組合に加入して居たので、彼が軍隊に召集された時には盛大な送別會が催されたのであつた。新英州の人々は唯生活費を儲け出して行くと言ふ許りでなくしてお金を儲けつゝ人世を愉快に暮すと云ふ事である。それは保字的實質を持つ者の常である。知られて居て、日常生活の教養ある精神的の價値を貴重なものとして居るからである。だから新英州の人世生活は弗や仙のお金か標準では無くして、各人が其の仕事に満足し且合良くやつて行く處に土台が置かれて居る。處か或る人々は間違つて新英州人の遠慮勝ちな處を、冷膽な人々と言ふが、それはむしろ新靜かに推量する處である。此の地方の人々は暖かい實質直な自身の徳と友誼に依り、判断されるわけである。

補助を受けたい人

日比野順造氏夫妻と西藤メリー嬢が萬國教育館に就職して居る。その日は日系人の爲めに多くの社交が催されて居る。



人向と云ふ者は何時も良き事のみを望むものであるが時には困つて補助に預らねばならぬ事もあるだろう。若もそう云ふ事があつたら補助して戴く。二人の二世の娘達が病院で看護を受ける必要があつたのであるが何等のむづかしい事も無く入院出来た。それは社會保護局の定住保護プログラムに依つてであつた。お金の無い人の老人がよんどころない用事の爲め轉住所を訪問しなければならなかつた時に其の旅費が與へられた。一日系市民が與へ校に通つて居る時に眼鏡をかける

必要があつてそれは少しお金ばかりすぎたが其の地方の社會局で世話をしてそれを買つて上げた。新英川に往年佳んで居た第一世や又は過去廿五年も生活して居た人はそこに在る種々の教會に入入する事や若も補助が必要になつた場合に助けを與へたり、又は忠告を與へてくれる社會部が備へられてある處を知らせてもらへるであらう。其の地多くの社交部員があつて轉住局が開鎖されて失つてからでも種々の幹旋の努力をとつて下さるであらう。

次に掲ぐる農業指示書其の地元の便覧が申込
 次第郵送せられるであらう。新英州に於ける上
 の州立大学に依りて其の地方の農業状態に付て明細
 に亘り叙述されたる事案に良し農業便覧が出版
 されて居る。或州には特殊な題目で専門的に書いて居
 るが其の指示は新英州の何れの州にても摘要されるの
 である。下に掲ぐるのは其の指示表にて轉送所々に
 得られるのは部数に制限があるが、入用の場合
 には直接其の発行所に申し出られ度し。

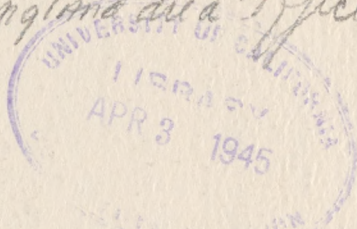
各州の農業分局の所在地。

Extension Service - Univ. of Conn. - Storrs, Conn.
 Extension Service - Mass. State College, -
 Amherst, Mass.
 Extension Service - Univ. of N. H. - Durham, N. H.
 Extension Service - R. I. State College -
 Kingston, R. I.
 Extension Service - Univ. of Vermont -
 Burlington, Vt.
 Extension Service - Univ. of Maine - Orono, Maine

印刷物の名	州名	指示番号
一 ホネトからの収入	メイン州	二九二号
二 早苗の生産	カネディカ州	二三六号
三 レクス(氷袋型)	"	二六八号
四 キヤベジの早物生産	"	二七六号
五 キヤンクローフ	"	二九四号
六 雞の繁殖と飼育方	イサエセア州	六三号
七 食用雞と去勢	エーランド州	二〇三号
八 増卵と雞肉	"	二四六号
九 幼雞電気孵化	"	三〇三号
十 エーランド州の酪農好適地	"	三四〇号
十一 極上牛乳の生産	ヴァーモント州	B. 三三六号
十二 ロードアイランド州のブドウ園	ロードアイランド州	C. 五七号
十三 樹上採摘より消費費	カネディカ州	二三三号
十四 ヤマ(ストロベリー)	ロードアイランド州	三六号
十五 農園の選擇	ヴァーモント州	C. 一〇八号

✓
201/40
DEFENSE

U.S. War Relocation Authority, New
England Area Office



This leaflet, entitled INTRODUCING
NEW ENGLAND FARMING TO ISSEI, was prepared
by the New England Area office to give
residents of the relocation centers a general
view of the opportunities in that region.
It describes truck farming, poultry production,
fruit growing, employment opportunities on
private estates and in greenhouse work,
specialized and part-time farming, dairying,
educational and cultural facilities and
public acceptance in the New England states.

It also contains a list of publications
which interested evacuees may wish to consult
for further information about life and farming
in New England.

War Relocation Authority
Department of Interior
March 1945.

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