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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
944 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio
July 7, 1943

An open letter to those interested in resettling in Cleveland:

Many questions are being asked us by project residents about Cleveland--- its jobs, housing, community sentiment, etc. Rather than answer each letter individually, we are writing to you as a group, presenting the facts as candidly and as accurately as we know how.

To avoid the criticism that we present too rosy a picture, we have tried to err in the direction of under -- rather than over -- statement. We hope this letter answers most of your questions---

HOUSING

Cleveland has a large, extensive residential section with rather limited accommodations in the way of apartment houses. With the advent of the war and the influx of migrant war workers into this area, housing facilities that were already overcrowded now must carry a load that is far too great with the result that apartments and small homes are difficult to find. Homes that are for rent and sale are usually mansions that have been abandoned by their owners due to lack of domestic help and the expense of maintenance. As zoning ordinances prevent their use as multiple housing units, for the average worker, these huge homes are of little value. It is true that there are numerous federal housing projects, but there is a waiting list of several hundred for each of these units. Furthermore, most evacuees are earning too much to be eligible for residence.

In spite of this situation, all evacuees who have come to Cleveland have found housing of a kind. Some are staying in private homes made available, for the most part, by interested groups; others are at the YMCA, YWCA, or some downtown hotel and eating out. A few have found housekeeping rooms or apartments and about thirty have been fortunate enough to find room and board accommodations in boarding houses or cooperatives. As most landlords are reluctant to rent to couples with children, family groups have encountered the greatest difficulty in the search for living accommodations. With this scarcity of housing for those with children, we feel that it would be wiser for the head of the family to come to Cleveland alone and to send for the others only after he has found a job and satisfactory housing.

While it is undeniable that Cleveland, like most cities, has its quota of the intellectually backward who refuse to rent on the basis of race, it must be understood that all war workers are faced with this problem of housing and that the lack of proper accommodations is not peculiar to the Japanese group.

Generally speaking, housing in any Midwestern and Eastern industrial city is older, dingier, and considerably more expensive than in the West. You, who are accustomed only to Western pre-war standards, must recognize this fact and set up other criteria for judging living conditions.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living has formerly been higher in the East than in the West, but there has been considerable increase in prices as a result of the war. This is true not only of the Midwest and the East but also of the West where commodity

prices are now comparable to those that prevail in the East.

Most of the relocated evacuees living in rented rooms and eating out are paying between \$5.00 and \$8.00 per week for rooms and between \$1.75 and \$2.00 per day for food, or a total of between \$75.00 and \$95.00 for subsistence. The three or four who are living at college cooperative dormitories are spending less than \$30.00 for both room and board, but such cases are, of course, very rare. Regular boarding houses charge from \$60.00 to \$70.00 per month for room and meals exclusive of Sunday. The rental on apartments, when available, is anywhere from \$40.00 to \$70.00.

JOBS

The people of Japanese ancestry here in Cleveland are in all kind of work. Some are doing skilled and other unskilled work in factories at anywhere from 70¢ to \$1.10 per hour depending upon the individual's experience. Skilled men in automobile service work are earning from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour. These wages compare favorably with those that prevail elsewhere in the United States, and the fabulous rates of pay that the young, inexperienced worker feels is his due are legendary. For most young men without work experience a monthly wage of from \$150.00 to \$175.00 per month is by all our standards just and fair.

Many people, i.e., accountants, statisticians, architects, engineers, stenographers, have been placed in Federal Civil Service at salaries varying from \$1,260.00 to \$3,200.00 per year plus overtime. Stenographers in private employment earn from about \$100.00 to \$125.00 per month to start. In addition to these groups, we have placed shoe repairmen, chemists, dental technicians, commercial artists, and domestics. Practically all jobs now, whether in factories or in offices call for from 44 to 54 hours of work per week with time and one-half for overtime after 40 hours.

Of the 200 people placed in the Cleveland area, more than 75 are working in war production plants. All these workers, regardless of race, are governed by the directives of the War Manpower Commission and releases from these jobs can only be obtained in accordance with the principles of the War Manpower Labor Stabilization Program which provides among other things that anyone working in a particular war plant may only transfer to a job in another war plant through the issuance by either the employer or the United States Employment Service of a statement of availability. Such statements are ordinarily given only to persons who possess skills higher than those they are using at the time they request a statement of availability. In other words, anyone working at his highest skill has very little chance of obtaining a statement of availability.

We have had complaints from evacuees who have come out on some of these essential jobs that the work is disagreeable, involves hard work, and presents no opportunity for advancement. Part of our work as an agency interested in helping out on the manpower shortage is to send out to the centers offers that come from industries that are seriously affected by the war and are in desperate need of labor. This office takes no exception to the criticism that some of these jobs are disagreeable, but it is your prerogative to refuse to accept such jobs. Once you come out on a specific job offer, however, it is a serious thing from the point of view of public relations to refuse to report for work or to clamor for a release after being on the job only two or three days. You must consider the fact that it takes time to become sufficiently familiar with the industrial situation to make an honest judgement as to the merits of a particular job.

We realize that it is difficult if not impossible to bring the right man and the right job together by an exchange of letters. Thus, to circumvent as much as possible the obvious shortcomings of this procedure, we are attempting to give a detailed description of each job.

The work that we are trying to do in relocating the evacuated Japanese, citizens and aliens alike, is vitally important and its success depends in a great measure upon the impression that you individually can create. For this reason, we earnestly request that you apply only for those jobs at which you are willing to remain for a period of at least two or three months.

COMMUNITY SENTIMENT

The average American has been subjected to a barrage of propaganda on the problem of the evacuated Japanese. As his thinking has usually been beloued by half truths, it is necessary for us to carry on a program of reeducation.

Unlike the citizens of the West Coast, however, you will find that the majority of the people of the Midwest and East are, by and large, ready and willing to make a distinction between the loyal and disloyal. There are those, of course, who will not be convinced and for whom all persons of Japanese ancestry are objects of mistrust, but such people are not so numerous that they are able in any important way to restrict or limit the liberties and privileges of the relocated Japanese.

All of the three major Cleveland newspapers have been very generous in the amount of space and the kind of treatment they have given our program. Pictures, news and human interest stories are appearing constantly on the pages of these dailies. The workers in the factories as well as the employers have cooperated surprisingly well with the War Relocation Authority, so much so that even during the period of public indignation over the execution of the American flyers by the Imperial Japanese Government, the work of placement went on uninterrupted.

SOCIAL INTEGRATION

There are no established Japanese groups in Cleveland. Before the war, there were only two or three families, and they had been absorbed into the pattern of their respective communities. The absence of a Japanese community will leave many of you with a feeling of isolation and insecurity, but it must be remembered that your very concentration on the Pacific Coast made the Japanese group a convenient target for discrimination.

While it is quite permissible for small groups of Japanese to gather privately, we have taken the position of discouraging large numbers from congregating where they will be conspicuous. Rather, we have suggested that those who are here join community church groups, develop friendships with fellow workers, become members of various interest groups, in short, to do all those things that will help to break down as quickly as possible the artificial barriers of race.

The average evacuee in Cleveland is understandably lonely, but this is inevitable in the initial stages of adjustment to a large and strange city. Resettlement takes courage and determination and only those of you who possess these qualities will make good. Some who are now here have already made remarkable adjustments; others are still getting their bearings; a few, from all indications, will fall by the wayside or give up the struggle and return to the centers. It is our opinion, however, that as the Japanese, both alien and citizen, remain here

long enough to become established as an integral part of the social and economic life of the community, they will see the wisdom of the purpose behind resettlement. The dissolution of tightly knit, self-sufficient Japanese settlements that once existed will create many temporary psychological and economic hardships, but in time it cannot but lead to greater assimilation through the gradual elimination of fear, hate, and mistrust.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Harold S. Fistere
Harold S. Fistere
Relocation Supervisor

(3413)

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CLEVELAND RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE

(FOR JAPANESE AMERICANS)

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Dr. Harold F. Carr, Vice-Chairman
First Methodist Church
Miss Margaret Ferguson, Sec.
International Institute
Rev. Shunji Nishi
Cleveland Church Federation
Miss Beatrice Burr
Mrs. W. B. McKenna
Youth Bureau
Miss Elizabeth Hayes
Children's Service Bureau
Miss Eri Kimura
International Institute
Dean Francis E. Bacon
Western Reserve University
Mrs. Daniel P. Morgan
Mrs. Olive Hamister
Humane Society
Major J. J. Simonsen
Salvation Army

January 5, 1945

Dear Friend:

Well, now that the bars have finally been let down and you have complete freedom of movement again, many Clevelanders are wondering what you will do,--whether you will pull up stakes, or stay with us. There is a strongly organized group, of which I am chairman, which is especially concerned with this matter. We are not merely curious. We are interested in what you decide to do, because, whether you know it or not, we have been working in your behalf for a long time now, and your decision will tell us, in a way, whether we have done a good job or a bad one. In other words, we have tried in many ways to make it easier for you to adjust yourself to life in Cleveland; and if you leave now, we will naturally feel that we have fallen down on the job.

But, perhaps, you have never heard of us. If not, it's time you did. Our group is known as the Cleveland Resettlement Committee. It is made up of industrialists, labor people, churchmen, social workers and people from nearby every walk of life. We have all lived in this city for many years. Our common interest in persons of Japanese ancestry was aroused more than two years ago, while you were still in a relocation center. Because we did not believe that a relocation center was the proper place in which a loyal American like you should live, we banded together and formed our Committee for the purpose of paving the way here so that you could leave the center and find a new life in this community.

By way of laying the ground work, both before you came here and afterward, we have done many things. We have worked through the churches, through scores of civic and social clubs, and through the YMCA, YWCA and the International Institute. We have explained the evacuation and the relocation program to literally hundreds of groups. Your story has been told over and over again in a variety of ways in Cleveland newspapers and in innumerable periodicals. With our assistance, the Cleveland Baptist Hostel was set up; and your housing problem has been brought to the attention of Cleveland landlords and Real Estate Agents. In your interest, our Committee has communicated with all of Cleveland's hospitals, its social service agencies, its various trade schools, and, of course, its Western Reserve University. In addition to doing these things, each of the 75 members on our Committee has, in a sense, been acting as a publicity agent for persons of Japanese ancestry, in that wherever we go, we are constantly educating the public in your behalf.

Since you arrived here, you have continued and greatly expanded the job we started by the excellent way you have succeeded in winning friends and supporters in all segments of the community. Employers, who knew nothing about you two years ago, are now highly appreciative of the service you have rendered in wartime production, and please remember that many of them are not going to forget you when this war is over. Landlords are realizing more and more all of the time that you keep your place clean and orderly and are prompt in paying the rent. You are always welcome in Cleveland's churches, schools, grocery stores, restaurants, hotels, and in the skating rinks, bowling alleys and other places of amusement. Indeed, I know of no instance where you or your fellow Japanese Americans are excluded from such places.

You are now at the crossroads. In deciding upon your future course, I believe it is extremely important for you to consider some of the things mentioned above. I think you should ask yourself some questions concerning the opportunities that exist here for you as compared with those on the West Coast:

WILL YOU HAVE AS MANY SUPPORTERS THERE AS YOU HAVE HERE?

WILL YOU BE ABLE TO GET THE KIND OF JOBS THERE THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN HERE, AND BE ON SUCH FRIENDLY TERMS WITH YOUR FELLOW WORKERS AS YOU ARE HERE?

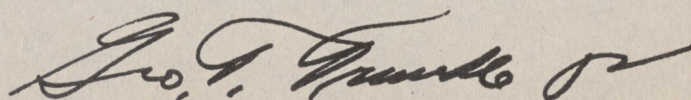
ARE YOU GOING TO BE ABLE TO LIVE IN PRACTICALLY ANY PART OF A WEST COAST CITY AS YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO IN CLEVELAND?

ON THE WEST COAST, WILL YOU FEEL FREE TO GO TO ANY CHURCH OR RESTAURANT OR HOTEL OR PLACE OF AMUSEMENT AS YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO IN CLEVELAND?

FINALLY, UNLESS I MISS MY GUESS, YOU WILL SOME DAY BE RAISING A FAMILY, IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY STARTED TO DO SO. I WONDER IF YOU HAVE GIVEN ANY THOUGHT TO THIS QUESTION: WHICH OF THE TWO ENVIRONMENTS, THE WEST COAST'S OR CLEVELAND'S, WOULD BE THE MORE WHOLE-SOME ONE IN WHICH TO BRING UP YOUR CHILDREN?

In closing this letter, I would like to say that in whatever way you solve your problem or whichever course you decide to take, you are always welcome here in Cleveland; and we,--the Cleveland Resettlement Committee,--will continue to work in your behalf as long as the need exists.

Sincerely yours,



Geo. T. Trundle, Jr.

COMPLETE MEMBERSHIP LIST
CLEVELAND RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE
(FOR JAPANESE-AMERICANS)

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Trundle Engineering Co.

Dr. C. V. Thomas
Y.M.C.A.

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First Methodist Church

Mr. George Washington
Urban League of Cleveland

Dr. Harold F. Carr, Chrmn.
Lakewood Methodist Church

Mr. Irving Adams

Miss Margaret Fergusson, Sec.
International Institute

Mr. John Stewart
Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Abe Hagiwara
Y.M.C.A.

Mr. O. M. Walton
Cleveland Church Federation

Margaret Hawkins
Cleveland Church Federation

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Jewish Social Service Bur.

Mr. Dan Knowlton
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Miss Catherine Cronin
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Mrs. Charles Patch
War Service Center

Miss Grace Mayette
League for Human Rights

Mrs. Anne Kunitani
Consumers League of Ohio

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Salvation Army

Mr. George Obata

Mrs. W. B. McKenna, Chrmn.
Youth Bureau

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Mrs. Theodore Evans

Rev. V. A. Peterson
St. James Episcopal Church

Mrs. Paul Bickel

Miss Mamie R. Goodman
War Relocation Authority

Miss Elizabeth Magee
Consumers League of Ohio

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Children's Service Bureau

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Jewish Vocational Serv. Bur.

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Mrs. Olive Bannister
Cleveland Church Federation

Mr. Dan Elliot
Humane Society

Mr. Mich Kunitani

Mr. Max Franzen
Cleveland Hostel

Miss Catherine Clark
Institute of Family Service

Rev. Shunji Nishi

Dr. D. R. Sharpe
Cleveland Baptist Assoc.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
506 Ninth Chester Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

January 5, 1945

By this time you should have received the Message From the Director of the War Relocation Authority and the attached Summary of WRA Policies explaining the removal of the West Coast exclusion order and the ~~future policies~~ which will govern the operations of the War Relocation Authority. If you have had time to read the contents of this material, you will no doubt realize that we are now entering the final phase of the relocation program. Events, closely related to your life, are moving very swiftly -- so swiftly, in fact, that unless you occasionally take time out from your understandable concern over your present day-to-day existence and begin to make plans for the future, you may very shortly discover that you are faced with the necessity of making, immediately and hurriedly, plans to which you should have given a great deal of thought.

As all of the centers will be closed within a period of six months to one year from now, many decisions will have to be made in the meantime. Those members of your family now in the center will have to relocate very soon. You may wish to have them join you in Cleveland. Some of them will be able to work. Others will be unemployable. All will be in need of housing, and of assurance they will be welcome in Cleveland. As far as jobs are concerned, we have literally hundreds of them. In addition to those which appeal particularly to the Nisei, there are a sizeable number which are especially suitable for the Issei. Moreover, many of the jobs now available are in firms which have a long history of manufacturing peace-time products; so that post-war prospects look very good. In a number of instances the owners of such firms have assured this office they are so well pleased with the work their Nisei and Issei employees have done that they definitely plan to keep them on after the war and as long as they are in business.

Those members of your family who cannot work because of age or physical infirmity, and who will be in need of assistance in order to support themselves, will be eligible to receive financial help here from government funds similar to those used to maintain them at the center. There is, thus, no cause for alarm on this score.

On the problem of housing for your family and relatives, there's no use beating around the bush, -- it's going to be tough. However, let's remember there are well over 160 families of Japanese ancestry

now living in Cleveland who weren't here a year and a half ago. They found housing; and, with the help of this office and various cooperating individuals and agencies, we believe you can do it too. As you probably know, the Cleveland Baptist Hostel is now set up to accept families and to provide board and room at very reasonable rates until such time as satisfactory housing is found for them. This usually takes from two to three weeks. Plans are also being considered for setting up another Hostel to be reserved for families only. This problem can definitely be solved, and we are here to help you lick it.

If your families need any assurance that they will be well received by Clevelanders, there are four things you can bring to their attention: first, that there are over 1700 Issei and Nisei here now; second, that of these 1700 no one is suffering any discrimination in employment, eating-houses, or places of education, recreation or worship; and that the only cases of discrimination have been in connection with housing, which have been pretty rare; third, that because of the extremely favorable attitudes of the local newspapers toward Japanese Americans the general public in Cleveland has a better understanding of you and your problems than is the case in almost any other community in the country; and, fourth, that there is a well organized, experienced Resettlement Committee here, composed of over 75 influential and public-minded citizens of Cleveland who have been working in your interest for the last two years, and will continue to do so long after the War Relocation Authority is no more. Attached is a copy of a letter which this Committee drew up recently. We feel that your knowledge of the support of this Committee is so important that we are reproducing it and forwarding it to you.

As you know, this office will be open for not more than two months after the centers have been closed. During this period we are here to help you in any way that we can. However, as you can see, the time is short, and although we do not mean to overemphasize the value of the assistance that we can provide,--still, you may wish to take advantage of it while it is here for you. On the other hand, it is not our intention in this letter to exert any pressure upon you, or to influence in any way the future decisions that you will make. If you are fully confident of your ability to make all of your plans without our help, please disregard the foregoing suggestions. If, however, you do wish our assistance, please feel free to call the office, Cherry 7900, Extension 289, at any time and we will be happy to make an appointment for you and set aside a definite period of time to work with you. As you know, the office is now open between 9:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. daily, and between 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Wednesday. However, if there is a demand for interviewing time on other nights during the week, suitable arrangements will be made.

Finally, it is realized that you may be considering returning to the center in order to discuss future relocation plans with your family. This is certainly to be encouraged where there is any evidence at all that such a visit would be worthwhile. However, according to latest

Washington instructions, which you have probably seen, visits to relocation centers for the development of family relocation plans must be approved in advance by the nearest War Relocation field office. Those who undertake trips of this kind without obtaining such approval may be denied admission to the center and may become ineligible for all future relocation assistance. Thus, if you are planning to return to the center for any reason, it will be necessary for you to come in to this office and obtain our approval in order to avoid serious difficulties at the center.

Sincerely yours,

Fred W. Ross

Fred W. Ross
Relocation Officer

Cleveland

クリヴランド市

一社会の報告書



W. R. A. オフィスより見たるクイーンズ・ポート

はーがき、

本書をクリヴランド市一連の轉住者の報告と致しました。これは單にク市に限った事でなく、オハイオ州は多分の差あれ、ク市と大同小異と信じてます。即ちシシナ市、アワロン市、トレド市、デトロイト市、ジンバーク市、バツアアロ市、フロムバス市等です。デトロイトにバツバーク、バフハロ市は他州です。

都市への轉住は家族付には住宅難で困難であります。然し、これも割に人口の少い町が大都市の郊外地に職を求むれば其心配は輕くなりませう。

本報告書作成に當つて、住居を得るに何とかある方法もがふと、数回各方面の経験者に當つて見ました。が、何等の定つた方法も見えなかつたのでした。

W.R.A.の役人々も自分の定住所がふ、のに困つてゐる有様です。

過去三年、兩轉住の一連諸氏はこの未知のクリヴランド市に新生を開始せんと働いて居ります。唯れも知人は来ておふと思つてゐる内に意外の人は過つて、旧々を回復し様としてゐる内に一連會が出來まして本年の三月迄に三十七回の會合を終へました。これは西部沿岸にあつた日本人會とは丸で異なつた形式と組織をもつてます。

クリヴランド市はニューヨーク、シカゴ市に次で東部で一番の多い所です。東部の都市生活は西部のそれと

異つてゐることを知つた。われら一連は茲に書を草してセクター内の一連諸市に送りませう。セクター團體も年内に迫つて諸君は西に帰らんが、東に行かんが、慎重に慮されてゐると思ひます。本書がその解決の助となれば本會員の満足です。

クリヴランド市

一連の兩轉者が最初に來た時ク市には古い日本人は居なかつたと思つた。然し、一連會が出来てダシ集つて來ると二萬五千人以上集つて來ると云ふ方も三

來て四十一年以上滞在する方方も三、五名出てゐました。最高五十二年と云ふ老婦人も居ります。それに比べて五十年とか三

四十年とか云ふ方が數、このは不思議だと思つたり、始めは大した所ではないと思ふが四五十年すると他所に行き度なくなる処

だと云ふ者が申された。二三年たつた兩轉者にも成る程、今思ひ當る点がある。

ク市人口の六割五分は欧州移民の一連と云つてゐる。前の市長、目下ハイオ州知事は二連である。その前の市長は帰化一連であつた。先日或る會合にお席した一連兩轉者が會衆が四十五國人より成つてゐると云ふされた。

少數の特權者の爲めに多數民を犠牲にせぬ。デモクラシーの實行者として居るものが市民の誇り、大都市と云ふ黑人排斥運動のやつて無、ことを自慢としてゐる。日米戦で居る現在でも平氣で

往來を歩いて居られる氣持は戦前の西部沿岸都市を歩いて居るよりも安心である。排日の声が絶えず云ふのは、極に不公平に遇すが、少くも氣にいらぬのが不自由に議である。

ク市の公園にも名物の日本櫻がある。丁度ワシントン市のそれの様に、でもワシントン市のは東洋花櫻と改名したが、ク市のはまだこの陽春花が咲いたら、新聞に

電車の中で或る二世様が喋々と英語で佛の市友達と語り、その娘が電車と下ると一米人が隣席の一連氏に曰く、おれはあれ

ほどうまく英語は話せぬと感心した。日系人佛教徒の會合に立派な教會堂と無料で提供してゐるのもクリヴランド市である。

永年忠実に勤めた日系官吏も優遇させると云ふと云ふて、弱てた加州と及手に市教育課に二連を雇入れ、夜學校に日本語課を設けて日系青年を教師とするのもクリヴランド市である。

衆知の如く、ク市も家屋難である。兩轉志願の唯れも向く市ではふいふ知れぬ傾れにも合してある通り、來市者産は不便極りないが相當の辛味をも轉住は、少くも市民生活に慣れと忘れ難くなる。

氣候の点でク市は太平洋沿岸に勝てない。然し人の温かさは西部の比ではない。われらと市民の一部として取扱つてくれる。

(1)

気候の事を云へばク市には春夏秋冬

あるが、最初の一年子供持ちの家は被服費がかかる。冬には雪が降る、本年は殊に寒

かつたと思ふが、思つたよりひどい、これは寒い。室内はヒーターで暖かくてゐる。だが外は

冷たい。その防寒、用意があればたゞある。交通は電車に依らなければならぬ。自

動車があるが、モーターで思ふ様に走れぬ。冬期には雪中にスタックして見

の毒である。電車代は他の市に比し高い。回が十仙で乗換券が一枚、仙次回の乗換は

無料である。サマーパスは廿五仙、ウサギパスは一車五仙で一日何回乗ることも支

特定の場所に限る急行バス、或は電車が通るが、これは一回十五仙で普通

一時半位かかる地味と三十四仙で行きます。ク市に着て第一番に必要なのは

電車会社から無料の地帯を貰ふこと、これに依り訪問する場所も分る。乗る可

電車、或はバス、の名も覚えなす。奇観は殆ど乗る電車に日本人は見あ

すことである。市の交通は中心点、パブリックスマアと呼ば

か所から花とある。鐵道もここに着後し電車も今様で、交通路は並所から放射

状に東西に広がつてゐる。車に上る前、轉住者に必要な行く可き、

このスエアから歩いて行ける距離にある電車に乗ることも三仙で行ける。セーターから泳ぎをうて、流車があるとい

の、スエアに来る。

U.S.A.も、F.B.I.の事務所、W.R.A.の事務所、F.B.I.の室もスグに行ける。

W.R.A.指定の所にも遠くなく、日曜日に着くなら、余り遠くなく、知てお

の日曜日に、近會とやて、初二と初四の日曜日は、午後四時からスエアから見

える、オールド・ストレンジャー、家屋の上にある、教会の後ろの、室で、一連係者が三

人は集つてゐる。買物もスエアの附近で、充分に合ふ。

ク市は日曜日は午後からでなくては店が閉かふ。但し、九時迄、近所

の、働きの人に便利である。加、只、スエア市から来た人には、市、

停車場の前にある。買物とあると、定額よりも高くなる。その高

い分、夫が州税で、その税金、高、黄、色に印刷してある、税の受取と

但し、食料品は無税で、これは市中の住宅地、近所、に、マ、

野菜類は殆ど、目方、である。クロサリ、肉類は、レ、切符と金と、

て、れぬ。このレ、切符は有効期間があつて、其の、便は、無効と

思ふ。後、切符の有効期にある、近所、肉類、グ、の、或、物、は、金、

これは、米、国、一般で、セ、でも、外、輸入、は、米、に、準、いた、最、近、市、は、

各、マ、下、には、レ、切符の有効期間が、揭、示、を、す。

日本人、常、食、白、米、も、グ、に、有、り、一、封、を、入、り、て、初、め、一、封、を、入、

つた、其、二、封、が、情、け、な、い、氣、が、し、た、は、一、封、が、百、封、を、入、り、な、

は、た、一、封、を、入、り、な、は、た、一、封、を、入、り、な、は、た、一、封、を、入、り、

は、た、一、封、を、入、り、な、は、た、一、封、を、入、り、な、は、た、一、封、を、入、り、

は、た、一、封、を、入、り、な、は、た、一、封、を、入、り、な、は、た、一、封、を、入、り、

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は、た、一、封、を、入、り、な、は、た、一、封、を、入、り、な、は、た、一、封、を、入、り、

クリーヴランド市の

日系人轉住援助機構

バプテストホステル　これは名前の通りに
 当市バプテスト派の教会が計営して創
 立三年にふり、市中に轉住した日系会二
 の門と潜りぬ者は數ふく然らずと此
 の名を知らぬ者は殆どふし有名である。
 フラクスフラシエン夫婦は創立以来の主任で
 停車場への出迎へ仕事より甚誼佳後橋
 一と熱心に働いて日系人の甚誼に寧日ふ
 一とふし有様である。

一時日米相場轉住者が多し激に増加して、グロサリーの米が賣り切れて米なくしては生きられぬ感ある日米人は大変困つた事があるが、このホムテンが多量に買入れて不足してゐるわりに送つてくれた事もあつた。

一連の爲に特筆すべきは目下民族兩轉者の爲に全力を盡して從來排斥者に厚き一を改め家族兩轉住者に便宜を計りて一を諸族には便宜である。このホスチン利用の方はセクターの事務所を通じて申込まれるのが最良の方である。

Y.M.C.A.とY.W.C.A.共に日本人を雇員として使用せられまゝとて二近諸氏の爲に勤めて居られるがY.W.C.A.はその附屬國際會館（インターナショナル・インスケヤート）なる建物を隣りに持つて兩轉仕向の爲に開放せらる。特に其の目的

に二三婦人をも雇ひ入れて便宜を計つて呉
れれます。若し宿泊も出来ず、が独
身者に限ります。但し會費はわかち
會の集會場で百人以上の集會にも
養一丈へなく、ケケもあるので、茶も
入れられ室も及座敷でありませう。
日本語で遠慮なく話しかけ、五目
飯とソー(こ)食(を)る(は)氣持は別です。
り市と通過する有志を招いて講演会
と催すのもこゝにあります。

基督教各派の教会。殆ど全部が
機會ありは其の好意を示さんとしてお
ます、曾てわが二進會は其の會場と
して二つの教会から場所の提供をうけた
事がありましたが場所が其に一方に偏て
ゐるを止むなく中断しをまつた。又
三の教会は百年近き古い史と持ち而
の申果であるスローエアに位するのみ目
下二進基督教園にバリーを使用させ、又
四の教会は母校通りにあるのむすが佛教
徒の集會に使用させておす然も兩者
共に無料です。

事がなくとも限りぬ故新英がその了餅
の古謡をさると云ふのが云ひ合である。
で、則記の諸團体及其以外の大小の
會が日系轉佳者に全情をもつに致つた
原因はク市のW. R. A.の奴力カとは云へ其
の北日後にかゝる（向）の働きがあつたのである。
如何にク市民が親切であると云へ、反日
の分子が純粋に無いのでは無い、排日のサ
をあらした床屋もあるし、日本人は家と
貸さぬなんて云ふ奴もある。

然し何時の内に掛日サイカ失せ。曰
本人に家も代賃もないとあつてゐる様になつ
たその北月後にはこの保護会員の
永い方の献身的努力があるのです。

會長はトランデン氏にあつて米國で有名な
の工兵の級である。又米軍の級である。氏の
語に依れば、パールハーバーの直後、ワシントンに
呼はれて政府の用事を受けた際、日米人が
太平洋沿岸から内地に追はれる事を聞いて
大に其の不平なることの意思を減した。又
その日米人中に、市中に來る者あらば同情
の心を進べむとなつた言が、政府當局者の注
意を引いて居たが、それが、日米人研究

心した事である。

爾來各地の會を觀み、其志を集めて、
市にW.R. 開設に協力され、日系人と一
般市民が受け入れる為、病床でセウレタリ
ーを便に働かれた事もあると語られた。

最初の令志は十二名であったが、次に市
民有志者が集つて目下六十名以上となつ
た。其の中には政治家あり、実業家あり、
社會事業家あり、宗教家ありて、宗教家
にはクリスト教(新教)キヤンリ(リ)及エタヤ
教の指導者數名加入されてゐる。

今やW.R. 日の事務所内鎖時、年内
に迫つてゐるので、新たに事務所を設けて
將來の心配なき様方、然の策を講じた。
然も其の費用は市民の寄附にある
コレニテ、エトよりおられるのであるが
本年は既に予算もある、事故十九の甲
六年よりエトの中に入ることもあり
本年分は一般日系人より寄附する事
となりた。

わが一世會はこの運動のスターターたる名譽
を得て、本年三月四日一世會に是等
委員を招待し、將來二世會の運動に極
力ある様依頼した。

予算は三千五百圓、運動は着々と
進んで居ります。

わが一世會員はク市に在る數を了
解者なる保護會もあると語るもの
です。

尚ほク市の各工場、商店に日系人

を受け入れる様方、力いたるもの、其の會で
すが目下は新後使用される振運動
てます、現任までには日系人の真面目
な働き、おりに感して、後にも後にも
おのれ、澤山あると事です。

政府の命令、地方人の意志、方
が尊重される米國民衆の特性よりして
この日系人保護會の存続はわれら日系
人に最も有意義のものであると、おもひ言
てあります。 三月一日、會長ワ
ラニル氏は左の如き質問状を寄りました。
日諸君はクリグランド市を降して
他の都市でかく多數の援助を
をもつてゐるが、あります。

一諸君はクリグランド市外の他の
都市でかく多數の援助の職業
を降しや。
二クリグランド市と全様に住める
所が、西部沿岸にあり、すか、
四、他所にクリグランド市の様に日
系人諸君が自由に、教會、おん
レスト、工場、市場にお入ある
所があります。

五、二世諸君が將來世を持たれて
子女を儲けられた時、その子女を
教育するに、西部沿岸とク市
とどちらが優れると思ひますか。
ついでに申します、ク市附近には有
名な大學が澤山あります。

加州に土地、財産を持つてゐて、歸郷は

歸り、或るが故郷、その子女がク市近
傍の某大學で勉強して居ますので、せ
めて卒業する迄はク市中に留まり、
と決心された。

又加州の大學で或る特種課目と
研究して卒業された某青年も加州
に歸つては、其の修得せる學業に由
ては、自と立てる機會あり、と知り、ク市
に留る可く決心したと、事者に語つたもの
ある。

ク市及附近有数の大學は
ロウエスターン・レザ・グランド
ロケース・スクール・オブ・アポロ
サイエンス (巴市工大に比す、きもの)
のクリグランド・カレッジ
ロバート・ウィレ・カレッジ
ロバート・カレッジ
ロウエスターン・カレッジ
その他、コロバス・レン・サ・オ・カ
州立大學、四、其の他、大學、
四年、学校あります。

日系人はどんな処に

住んで居るか

住宅難は目下米國中の都市に於

ける頭角を露す、これは決してわれり雨
轉住者に限つたことではありませぬ。
然の裏もセクターの方は心得て下さい。
前に申した通り、米國中で日系人は、
いふ家賃が無きとは云へませぬ、又
居が好まぬといふから代賃せぬといふのも
あります。

がまたあるルリなると停車場に寝
たところもあるが、まじめではなれぬ、
余りの雨轉住者はどんな処に住んで
居るかを紹介したところあり。

(ルーミ代を貰つて)

これは、ルーミ代を貰つて、
働いて、子供を三人も連れて入
り込むのもあります。主婦二人で入
り込むのは外では仕事をしてゐるものもあ
ります。つづれも五、六人家族をもちつて
居ります。その次は

住宅付のクラブとかヤニター仕事

で、病院、クラブ、学校、教員等が
主で、グリーンハウス、ウエーク、
農家、勤きも住宅付のものあります。

何しろ、米國中に勤きが日系人中では
一番多いといふのもあります。

以上は勤き人の数に由つて、
給料ももらつておるが、中には食堂
の代賃として、惣菜、或は少の給金で

皿洗ひ、子守、或は留守番等と、
下町の工場、或はオフィスに勤んで居る
方もあります。この多敷は女子です。

(ルーミ代を貰つて)

(一) アパートメント、これにはケネディ

と付かぬとあります。が付いても大
きなベッドルームの一隅に、簡単な
が附いてゐる、や、別室があるもの、或
は便所、バス、いづれで、値段に、
あります。が、安いのには、六七、
から、十三、四、五、六、七、
ベッドルームの数が、増せば、一室、
四、五、六、七、八、九、十、
二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、

(二) ボーデン、これは、食料、
でも、食料は、
食料です。最低、
か、あります。これは、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(三) ルーミング、これは、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(四) 借家、これは、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(五) 家具は、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(六) 家具は、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(七) 家具は、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(八) 家具は、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(九) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(十) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(十一) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(十二) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(十三) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(十四) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(十五) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(十六) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(十七) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(十八) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

(十九) 自己所有の家を、
二人、
二人、
二人、

フリーランダム

日系一社は何をやるか

現在ク市には百七十名の一社轉住者が居り、殆ど全部が働いて居ります。六十五才の老人迄仕事をします。それだけ仕事の種類も変化も多、のです。

次に多数の一社諸君の勤められる仕事の説明を致しますが、日系人で一社近の區別なく、大體で特種の技術と習得せし太平洋沿岸にて排日の為就職し得なかつた方、或は日本にて修得せる方、学校の如何は問はず、器用で技術の立つ方は仕事があります。今一社近の市のW.R.A事務所で發表せられた仕事口になくとも市向合せに居ればW.R.Aは悦んで其の仕事口を調べてくれます。

ク市南轉住者の中には以前工科の學校を卒業し太平洋洋には其の方面の仕事なく止むなく十数年カーデナをしておた方が當地で専門家として高級を受けて居ります。又別に電氣の専門を學んだわけではなく、電氣器具を扱ふことがすきで、おた方が其の方面の會社に勤められて思はぬ良い給料をもらつてゐる方もあります。前記しますがこれはと云ふ腕に自信のある方はW.R.A或は一社會に日本文でもよく同合すべし、遠慮はしりませぬ。

家庭働き

何と云ふも家庭難の今日、食費付で金を儲けるこの仕事は南轉住者に一時的安心を与えます。

コウかがカーデナーか、ハウスウーマンか、出る方で英語が話せる方であれば、赤坊は別として子供のいる方でも雇つてくれます。一社は信頼出来ることか、分つてから需用口が、W.R.Aに一時は三百かりの口が、つて困つた事があります。住んでなくて通ひの仕事もあります。一時間働けば帰れます。が住み込みはそう時間がきまりませぬ。又働き先き止流家庭の為め大部は遠郊な処にあるので電車便も悪し、自由に休日であるからとて友達を呼ぶことも出来ない、いふまでも遠慮する様な心苦しいこともあります。

それから、最近は大分改まりましたが従来は黒人を雇つてたのが多く、あて日系人を雇はうと思つて取扱はれ非常の不愉快な感を与へられたこともあり、たがこれら最近では倒れ、有れば一社會で他に善い処を紹介されます。

この仕事は面會をとり、決定をたがふかと思ひます。良、家でも主と働き人の性質が合はなければ面白く行かぬものです。これは工場働きと異つてます。

園藝働き

ガーデンやナリー働きは普通近所に住宅があります。當地は太平洋沿岸殊に加州と異つて一年中のが、仕事はありませぬ。但しナリー働きですと一年中仕事を遣へてくれます。

住込が、ナリーも各は何か他の仕事も出来ます。通ひのカーデナ仕事は三月から十月迄で、冬、春の来る早屋によつて異なり、ます。今年中で七月内外の仕事です。また加州でやつた日系人の受取、カーデナの仕事をし、南轉住者はあります。せぬが、目下カリフォルニアの時として、より遠くなく所でも、顧客があれば有ります。

野菜、ハント、ハウス働きもこの項に入れます。これは週給、時間給もあつて改付きが有り。

ストア働き

一社諸氏で、城の方面に勤められるのは倉庫係、シッピング係、洋服店の縫工、寫真店、技師など、澤山あります。又將來戦後の独立を目的として、特種の店、技術と修得し、下り勤めて居る方もあります。ベーカー、菓子を屋業で、人な目線で働ける方は單に金儲けでなく、將來を思つてゐるので、中々熱心です。それが、為主人の信用も中々厚い様です。

工場働き

周知の如く、工場は国防工場と一般工場との二種あり、国防工場には近き就働が困難で、最近はその家族を以て前政府の仕事に働いた事のある者は雇入れられてゐる。

一般工場では澤山一仕事働きます。自動車を造る工場、製鉄工場、バス工場、製鋼工場、織物工場、皮肉工場、造花工場等数々あり、ましてこの種類の多き事の中自慢です。

独立営業

温泉付の家で園藝鉢鉢物と一りて居る下町目抜きで美術雑誌を販賣せしめる方、ネギタイ、靴の地方販賣とヤセを居る方々等は戦前からの営業で皆戦争景気の好景期をうけて居ります。而轉は者では美容院、ドレスメーカー共に近頃人で當り仲々多忙です。而轉住の近頃男子ではボーイズ、レディを討當されてゐる方が既に三四名あります。市客の数の方が多くて絶りかゝります。

クリーニング業、カーテン受負業、靴修理所、造花店等経験の積り方にて研究の余地があると思ひます。但し日本食料品店はまだ早いと思ひます。

給金について

家庭働きは普通月給でゐるが、園

給を要求し、それが世間が得てゐる。

他の工場、商店働きの時給、週給、月給、時間給の方は毎週四時給以上働けば合計の分は一時間、一時間半働いたと全割合の金をもらひます。日曜も休まなければ七日目は三倍の給金をもらえる所もあります。

毎週支払はれる給金は家庭働きと隔て他は皆総収入高から、ソレにセオリテイ及びタックスを引いてあります。これは支拂々工賃に當りてあり、まづ、インカムタックスは年末に計算して支払つた高が多ければ政府から利子を付けて返してあります。

給金は普通相場場で決りて日系金であるから、金と云ふ様なことはありませぬ。特種の技能ある方がそれを必要とする処に働かせる方は非常な高級とされます。

又体力の強健な人がオバータイムを働けば、これも週末受取高七分の収入にならぬ。敢て珍らしいと申されませぬ。

仕事場内の米人

少数の米を除き、大半洋岸で他米人と二処に在り、所を兼て働いて経験のある方が、勤めをこれに心配される方もある。以前は不平を云つた者もあつた様ですが、凡月や日系人と援助ある市民連に由つて目下はほとんど其の声をきかぬ。

今、仕事場で働く米人と申せ、これは欧

州移民の連帯が多く、日系世が市民

権を認め、その事も知らぬ、どうな英港の話をせよ、も居ります。一体近頃若者は遠慮するまで反つて自分から區別される様になつてゐる。これは市民権が、今、日米戦争中だし、米人と事と非（ず）に、フランク、インと相手と呼んで仲よく仕事をすればよいです。日系一世にはよく上役の目と引かると定つた時間外に働いて貰ひたいと全條、合はふのがあり、これが今迄嫌はれた原因の一つとなつてゐる。

仲間の付き合ひ、日系人より堅固です。古凶に物を送り、米人が仙が、よく世他位、これに加へて普通通に文際して見ると、学力、この激見と云ふ、人々に、若者は、勤、い、反つて先方から相談をうける様になつたりしたものです。

昨年或る近頃人が病気で死にました。この夫人は二年半位の間に一家に働いて工場に勤めました。その葬儀の際には、一時間割いてその三ヶ所から贈花と共に代表も奉られたに感念いたしました。

仕事が米人の働き人、性質です。家庭仕事はとに角として工場、商店働き、其他は、職業紹介所（U.S.E.S.）を、通して世にいます。これは日系と云ふ、米人が、皆この所で職業を決定する、事務所は一杯の人で順番を待つて、一時間かかります。

このひら、E.S.のオフィスには数々の仕事があり、W.R.A.は二仕事か全部目系人にとれる様努力をします。目系人に向くと思はれる仕事でも使った事のおいぬに不安を感じ、雇主又は関係者を説得して貰います。よりW.R.A.が肉體の後でも自由にこのオフィスで目系人が他の素人全職好む仕事をする様に働いて貰うとW.R.A.の一名が話されました。これはどの地方でも今、事と思ひます故お祈りされたら目的地のW.R.A.で相談して市見下さい。但し仕事先は本人直接交渉しなければなりません。ク市の一連會合は仕事の様子、仕事中心に起る問題につき相談をうけます。然る矣誤解なき様市で解して下さい。

ソーシヤル セキユリテイ

唯れでも家庭労働以外の給料生活をより、これは必要とします。仕事を始める前に次のオフィスで登録番号を貰ひます。一度貰うたり一生もので、政府の保障局の台帳に名前と番号が記載されます。一定の年数に達して働けぬ時は補助があります。病氣や其他の事故で仕事が出来ぬ時も同様です。一連の区別はありませぬ。

兩轉住者への財的補助

クリグランドW.R.A.配属の兩轉住者への補助項目中に「強制退還者に対する財的補助」という項目があります。これはわが兩轉住者に対する特別基金から必要なる者に補助する金で陪償金と云ふ意味ではないと係員が申されました。それに依れば「分散せる家族合同に要する旅費」「全前の家族の家財運搬費」「兩轉住地に定住せんとする者の巡回抽込家賃、家具買入れ或は被服費の補助」及び「古家具買入れ援助」

と云ふがあります。この報告書作成に當つて実例をW.R.A.に求めました。これは実行されてます。英字新聞にも「家賃補助」の補助ある様記載されてました。當局者に正せば、別に一定の額はふくとおはれます。銀行の予金帳に記入する金でなく、予金帳で間に合はぬ金も補助するのです。この仕事もW.R.A.が直接せず、郡の厚生部が代りて取扱つてます。

センター 生活と外部生活

わが兩轉住者、定住に変わった者には戦前の西部沿岸生活とセンター生活を知つてます。か南部と東部の生活の變化ある事を知つて居ります。センター内と外に大變化あることをセンター内の方は知つて居る。休職なき兩轉住者として、唯れもか一時は失望に似た感に打たれます。その原因はセンター内に不測の間に受けた心境の變化であります。

其の結果次の様な点で、寂しい様な感じが起るものです。

光は住の問題ですが、とに角何とて住まなければならぬので、数ある空気が向いたのも、擲がなると春と氣なこともあらず、時によるとセンターのアウトの方かスフト増したと思ふことがあります。實際にクリグランドの一番方でセンターよりも狭い処で満足せねばならぬ人もあります。すが、次が土地慣れ、左職の米國人連心配をこれにて良い住宅に轉じてます。

光は「食」の問題です。センターでは全部がそれの係りか成されてきたが、今度は自分で直接しなければならぬので、頭を痛めます。主要食料品はレシーブ、ブク、ハイには買はれず、ブクの統制切符は有効期間に限りがあります。それでは其の間に買えるかと申せば市場に品薄で、金も切符もあるが買えない事が度々あります。有つても肉類などは行列をして待つて買ふと云ふ有様。野菜類も品薄で高い、今更にセンター内の食事に不平と云つたのが可笑しい位に思はれます。

光は「時」の問題です。時は金也の語は適切に感ぜられます。十五分遅く来れば三十分引かれ、及対に一時半工場で大バタイをすれば一時半の給金となるので、働いてゐる時は時間が永く休むて居る時は甚だに早く立つ様を気が致します。友人を訪内するにても電車で一時半近くかかるが、多くて仲間センターの様なのんびりした時はあせぬ。

センターから始めの二ヶ月は身体が
若い普通の休日が来ても、難用も出
来ず、室内でたゞ何もしない。
よくセンターの人が雨轉住すると、紙もく
れなと、批難する方がありますが、仲々
ドゥーと紙をまき、気には余裕、マ
ンだ、なれば書けませぬ、そして休みの
時間の過ぎる事の速いには驚きま
す。

外部の人の気分

雨三前に繰返した事ですが、心配する
程ではない、市民が親日であると思
ふと間違があつたりします、何も問題
にしないと思つて、自尊心をもつて行動
すれば、少しも心配がいらませぬ、こゝには西
部の如き排日運屋はまた見ませぬ、と
云つて、酒が自由に各める所から酔つ
て街を歩く、と居るのは悪い方への
注目を引くと思ひます。

一般新雨轉住者に市向いて困る
ことを言つて見ますと、土地に不安内
心、思ふ様にW.R.A.でヘブローと云ふ
寂しい、日本食が食へない、云々で
す、前に記述した事でこれらの不平の
誤つた方である事は、次に分る
のであつて、来るより早く、心持も落付く
様に不便も軽くなる様と思ふ、出来
たが、わがく、巾着と近會です。
その内容を申し上げれば、可なり長くな
りますが、大畧を記せば

クリヴランド近會

千九百四三年十月クリヴランド市の
一連十数名がW.R.A.所員、W.C.A.
の勤めで、Y.W.C.A.の経営する、國際
會館、聯合をなす、南後毎月の
ホム、及ホムの日曜、日午後を定期會
合日とし、日本語で自由に話さ
るゝ。

別に會員と申す定つた者はなく
二連でも日本語を話して、樂に感ずる
ものは遠慮なく出席す可し、用が
あつて来られぬは、それによし、但し、出
席したる會費、廿五仙を払ふこと
で、一幹事を申すより、むしろ人がある
で、用事の會務を取扱ふと云ふ、合
で、昨日、昨日は講演とか相談、
昨日、昨日は、娛樂、と決まつた。
會員相互に、職業、知識の交換、
住宅の近話、會員の吉凶に付き
祝賀、慰安をする、日本料理が
食へたければ、家費で、フックと食へる
センター、スペースと交換する、新轉住者
を紹介して近話をする、團圓、其の
會がある、時、時を指す、等とやつ
て、たか、創立以來、一年も経て、會の
仕事も、幹事二人を、他の仕事、余
暇でやるので、年が廻り、切れなくなり、一
方、會員の中には、面部、沿岸に、指
導的位置に居られた方が、澤山あり、又
各方面に、分つて、有力者があつたので

ある三月、四、總會を開いて、會の
運行、十二名の役員を選ひ、
十二部門と作つて、各役員に二部
つ、を分擔して、もちつて

ク市在住の日系人の為及び
各センター内の同胞中、にク市
に雨轉住を志してゐる方に、ク市
の實状を報告して、市來市
の際、は出来得る、市來市、と
や、か、せ、て、もち、度、ひ、と決まつた、

以上の目的で、出来た十二部門は

- (一) 慰安、娛樂部、目下、其が一番
盛んで、大會も三四回あり、また、
将基も、最近流行、時節、云々、(二)
新舞會、春の、どう、夏、の、釣
魚、云々、には、大、望、が、澤山、あります。
文藝、美術、方面も、計畫中、です。

(三) 家事相談部

子供の
學校の事、補助金を得る、その他
は、W.R.A.は、注意を、よく、と、め、ま、す、か
一、近會は、其、方、に、経験、ある、人も、居、ま
す、が、英語で、不明な、事は、(二) 部、です。
あ、か、近會は、過去、一、年、に、二、回、の、祭、儀、
開、行、つ、て、ま、す、ア、レ、カ、リ、カ、リ、と、墓、地、
葬、儀、ま、で、近話、が、あ、ま、す、仙、教、
でも、基督教、教、でも、あ、ま、す、

先住日本人に、由つて、墓地、も、買、つ、て、あ
り、ま、す、故、便、利、です。

(三) 日本食料理部

何と云つ
ても、食へず、に、居、れ、な、い、は、日本、食、で

す。が、個々々が買ひ入れは高價に
なす。その故、私を操便もあらず。元
來、買ふと賣は仕度。又、食料品を
賣はる程、目下にも所なく。會の末、
會日、市、市の方、買ひ、歸り、便
宜を乞ふ。會員、多敷、法、又、因、新、れ、
別、も、取、寄、る、事、有、。

(四) 社文部 内部は勿論ですが外部
米人との飛交及三連清氏との接觸親交
を深からしめる爲流動し、又、日本結
社の爲各地から根據地を築き、萬國を救済
試むる方々會員中に見えり。

日英人孤立主義は余儀なく成せざるを以て
太平洋沿岸に失敗せざるもの。たゞして何れ
の方面に如何にも米を配給の方をとり司
ふべき教團故に文部省より市日英人
振興會と共同を圖期に実行なり。又
此を以てする所。

五婦人部 會員の中には子息を来
 國の兵隊に付けてもらはる方が佳山あ
 ります。又猶此に此子息を捨てゝる者
 傷とれた子息をもつ母等もおおきで
 相互の慰安をします。牛工事業裁縫
 事業は校主にも家庭の用務では事
 にあらぬ方もあるが其の内職の生徒等
 在方面に御きます。

家産部
所置
オー、二には陸奥の有力者生定
難又父の多き家が一世流氏
柳が御に末裔がこれに工場の様子

甲に力と金銭の交換でなく、感荷
が金と力とで特種のお互恵が入ります。
世帯には各方面の地主の性根、便
不便を知り居りますから、尤も忠告者
の責務に充ちるべきが、おそれると思ひます。

(八) 高松御部 會員には既
 に倉庫係、發賣係、之や又一筆
 に御之に任り有故之を内務の
 内にお任せに之を御知有来ます。

九 工場 御 部 国 際 非 国 際

両方面の工場に目下澤山は會員が
勤てまゐるのでお勤者には光がある
注意も与へられます。せき一内
方同様に思ふが本末と思ひ
ます。六十名歳の男女の勤らて
なる所もありあり。小工場でも將
来就後出立の望みある参考にな
ります。又其間では働いてまゐる者も

(十) 林業營業部 土地の勝ちが
不要な内、秋に高島姓女が来るに、
たを定かう。柳野姓者（一屯の）下
ヤカー、ビエー、パーラーの二位もの
が、それ以外ヤ、ハート、ボート、米が日
野田子諸君に、ある。金、大
中には、第一、本林業の研究をして
ある。力もあり、書、地州、其他、西郡、北
片、米、(田中) 林業、と、なつた方、
金、力、を、試、み、た、方、には、本、金、は、新、金、
料、を、保、続、し、ま、す。

(土) 投資部 全市では悉く土地家

屋が自由に買入、銀行も手を出さ
して公営で、かつ活断の余地が確保し
てあります。さらに十数、大高層以上の
土地が、屋敷投資家から買収されて
これには地味での陸揚げが盛んま
す故に、公営研究の即になると思は
れます。

十二 講義部　わたくしは今市に於て本町のオモウラニ一の市に生れてゐるが米國を了解する目的、及此の知識、而も、(予てない)報償に接し度と云つて出來れば毎月(回國を)と思つてゐる。又日本を知つて必要なる書物の紹介を以てゐる。

一也會とは申しても英語よりも日本語の方が使用に便利か人は皆集つてます。米から見れば米主の差別は市中に、一様に日本人が法律的以外に何も差はありません。市の規則と一也であるから球目とをふくんでお合つさせぬ。

日本旅館 伊勢
Room 211 Roosevelt Hotel.
1538 Payne Ave. Cleveland,
Ohio.
伊勢 Isseikai

1555 Elbur, Lakewood, Ohio
Rev. K. Tajima

佛教青年會
1844 E. 87th St, Cleveland
Ohio.
Tokuo Yamamoto

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Cleveland, Ohio



FACTS ABOUT
CLEVELAND
OHIO

FACTS ABOUT AMERICA SERIES

FACTS ABOUT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Standing roughly 700 feet above the level of Public Square on the observation floor of the Terminal Tower in the heart of the city, a visitor gets a splendid panoramic view of Ohio's first and the country's sixth largest metropolis----- GREATER CLEVELAND.

On clear days, an old-time resident can pick out familiar spots as far as 25 miles in all directions.

Directly north is Lake Erie. There one may see pleasure and commercial crafts of all descriptions leaving their wakes in the relatively shallow and oftentimes treacherous waters.

Large barges, laden with the red dirt from which is claimed the steel and iron that make Cleveland a leading industrial city, head towards the snaky Cuyahoga River which leads them through the "flats" to the docks of the steel mills.

One sees these mills to the south, their stacks pouring smokes of different colors...blue, yellow, orange and black as the furnaces make ton after ton of pig iron and steel. Cuyahoga County, of which Cleveland is the heart, and the neighboring Lorain County, produced 3,838,000 tons of pig iron in 1941.

In the volume of tonnage handled, the port of Cleveland ranks fourth among all the ports of the Great Lakes.

In 1941, for example, 2,096,000 tons of freight were shipped out including almost a million and a half tons of coal, and 18 million tons were brought in, including almost 15 million tons of iron ore.

Eight and a half miles to the southwest at almost any time airplanes can be seen circling to land or taking off from the municipally-owned one thousand-acre Cleveland Airport. If you know your aircraft, you will recognize in a day the span from the largest of commercial and military planes to the smallest of "puddle jumpers".

MANY NATIONALITIES IN BUSY CITY

Dropping one's eyes to the Square, one sees a teeming business section; streams of people shopping; going into the huge Federal building to pay taxes; entering Cleveland College or the Old Stone Church; returning books to the great Public Library which boasts of two million books printed in 26 different languages; heading for the Municipal Stadium which seats 80,000 people; feeding pigeons on the Mall; or going to see the latest stage and screen shows or a major league baseball game.

It is significant to note that 67 per cent of the Cleveland population is either foreign-born or the offspring of foreign-born parents. Thus the majority of the population is "issei" or "nisei".

In 1940, when the last census was taken, 7 percent of the city's 878,336 people were Negroes, and of the foreign-born white folks, those from Poland predominated with 13 per cent. Next in numbers with 12 per cent were those from Czechoslovakia. In equal numbers are the Italians and Hungarians with 11 per cent, followed by those from Germany, Britain, Yugoslavia and Russia.

Mayor Frank Lausche was born of Slovenian



SUNDAY DINNER IN CLEVELAND FINDS CHILDREN HUNGRY. THE SERVER FORMALLY LIVED AT POSTON; THE CHILDREN AT RIVERS.

parents, and his predecessor in office was a naturalized Welshman. This would indicate that racial or national antecedents do not count overly much as a factor in advancement in Cleveland.

HOUSING FACILITIES VARIED

Cleveland has large, extensive residential sections with rather limited accommodations in the way of apartment houses. The influx of war workers filled what little space there was and as a result apartments and small homes are difficult to find. However, all evacuees who have come into the city have found housing of a kind. Some are staying in private homes where they do part-time jobs as domestics; many have found housekeeping rooms and apartments; others live in rooming and boarding houses and still others have banded together in a co-op house arrangement, having rented a huge



house formerly used by a fraternity. In many cases a municipally-sponsored war housing agency has helped persons of Japanese ancestry find suitable living quarters and a large number of unmarried Nisei inhabit rooms in several low-cost downtown hotels, one of which is operated by an Issei.

Generally speaking, housing in any Midwestern and Eastern industrial city is older; dingier;

AN ISSEI OF HEART MOUNTAIN CHECKS is older; dingier; IN A GUEST AT HIS CLEVELAND HOTEL. considerably more expensive than in the West. Most of the relocated evacuees living in rented rooms and eating out pay from \$5 to \$8 a week for rooms and between \$1.75 to \$2.00 a day for food or a total of from \$75 to \$95 a month for subsistence. Regular rooming and boarding houses charge from \$60 to \$70 a month for

room and meals. The rental on apartments when they are to be found varies from \$40 to \$80 a month depending upon the neighborhood and the kind of accommodations.

Temperatures in Cleveland are moderate. In the coldest month of the year, the average low temperature is about 20 degrees. This means that many days are warmer and a few hover about the zero mark. Infrequent snowfalls cover the ground to several inches but the snow melts and is gone in a few days.

Average high temperature in the hottest month of the year, July, is about 78 degrees. Occasionally the mercury soars to the 100 mark. Generally the severest weather is shortlived. It is good conversation but nothing which causes great concern.

LIVING COSTS

A comparison of estimated costs for a like-sized family in several of the larger cities of the United States may be helpful in giving the reader some perspective in making a decision as to where to relocate.

According to estimates based on a budget prepared in March 1943 by the Works Project Administration and brought up to date with the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it cost a four-person unskilled-manual worker's family \$1,765.94 a year to live in Cleveland at December 1943 price levels.

This annual Cleveland figure is a minimum subsistence budget and does not constitute a high standard of living but a comparison between cities on this same basis is helpful.

Thus, while it cost that family \$1,765.94 in Cleveland, it would have cost the same family an estimated \$1,675.86 in Portland, Ore.; \$1,713.94 in Seattle; \$1,807.51 in San Francisco; \$1,783.11 in Chicago; \$1,854.39 in New York City; \$1,649.36 in Los Angeles; \$1,790.53 in Detroit; and \$1,678.05 in Cincinnati.



FRESH FROM THE GILA AND GRANADA CENTERS, THESE NISEI ARE WARMLY WELCOMED BY A CLEVELAND WRA SECRETARY.

THIS ISSEI
FROM GILA
IS WORKING
IN A WAR
PLANT IN
CLEVELAND.
HE IS A
DRAFTSMAN.





NISEI
CHILDREN
FROM TULE
AND POS-
TON SHOW
THEIR
CLEVELAND
TEACHER
THEY KNOW
THE
ANSWERS.



A TOMATO PLANT ABSORBS THE ATTENTION OF A CLEVELAND
GREENHOUSEMAN AND HIS AIDE, AN ISSEI FROM POSTON.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Although the production of iron and steel is the chief industry of Cleveland, it does not dominate this city which is remarkable for its diversification of industry. Other important industries include the manufacture of machine tools, heavy hoists and conveying machinery, automobiles and automobile parts and bodies, paints and varnishes, electrical equipment, clothing and others.

This wide diversification makes the city relatively free from booms and abrupt business slumps. Its fortunes vary with the fortunes of the country as a whole.

According to Chamber of Commerce figures, the greenhouse vegetables industry in Cleveland and vicinity represents a \$10,000,000 capital investment. There are 275 acres under glass, said to be the largest concentrated area under glass in America. These greenhouses are found in large numbers at the western outskirts of the city.

Business sections dot the city with a total of 46 sections alone of more than two miles of shopping facilities. In addition, a Cleveland statistical bureau records 255 shopping districts in the area. These are the smaller neighborhood concentrations of stores. It would appear that in such a large number of different business sections opportunities should exist for evacuees.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Cleveland schools are open to children of in-migrants without charge. They are well-dispersed throughout the city and thus convenient to reach. There are the usual elementary schools with their kindergartens, junior and senior high schools, trade schools and special schools for the handicapped. Night courses are available to those who want to learn a trade or continue studies.

For the convenience of working mothers, about 35 pre-school nurseries have been established and are available at a nominal charge.

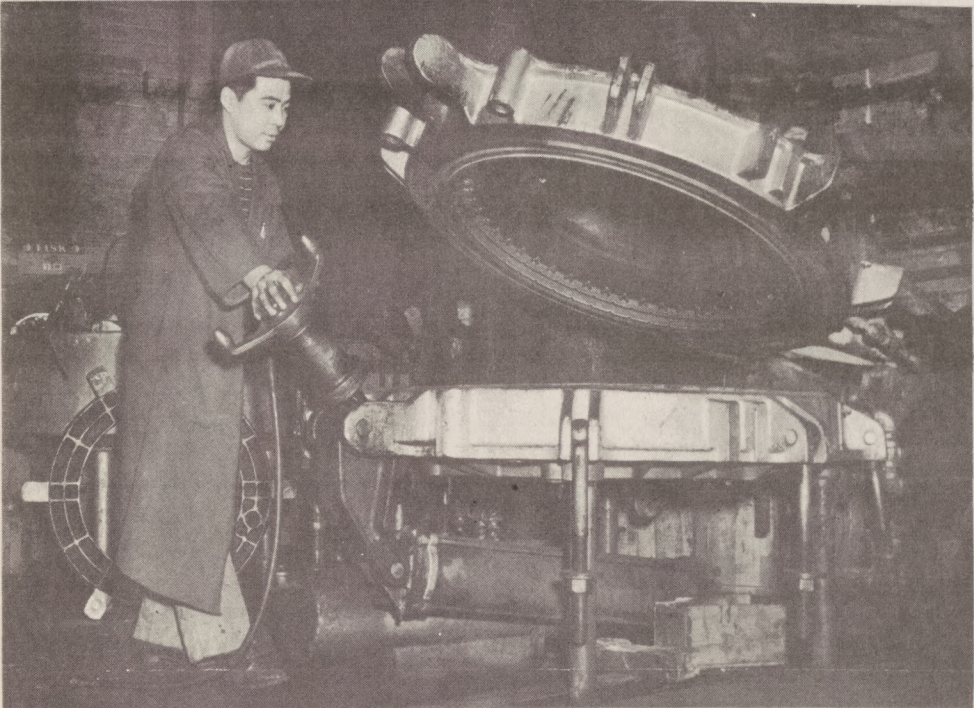
There are nine beautiful public parks with endless trails and parkways. Museums of Art,

Natural History, and Public Health, a zoo, bathing and swimming facilities are all part of the Cleveland scene. Greater Cleveland is the home of Western Reserve University, Case School of Applied Science, Baldwin Wallace College, Fenn College, John Carroll University and other institutions of higher learning. In addition there are a variety of music schools. In the field of music Cleveland is outstanding, boasting among other nationally-known organizations, the Cleveland Orchestra and the Wings Over Jordan Choir.

CHURCHES AND HOSPITALS

At the last official count of churches for the more than 1,200,000 people in Greater Cleveland there were 704 of which 103 were Catholic, 33 were Hebrew and the remainder were Protestant including just about every denomination existent.

In normal times, 2,200 physicians practiced in Cleveland and better than 20 hospitals, many of large capacities, were available for all kinds of



THIS NISEI IS ONE OF THREE OTHERS FROM JEROME WHO WORK IN A CLEVELAND TIRE-RECAPPING PLANT. HE IS MARRIED.

care. The war has taken more than 700 doctors but no serious pinch has been felt by the residents. The last official count of dentists showed 1,300 practicing in the city. Through a well-operated hospital service association, hospital care is available at a minimum charge. Most industrial concerns participate in the hospital plan and no bars exist as to race.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS LICENSES

Municipal ordinances governing the licensing of various businesses in Cleveland make no distinction as to race, color or creed. In only a few cases, citizenship is a requirement but generally citizenship is not necessary to obtain a license. For example, a non-citizen can operate a butcher shop, restaurant or hotel but the proprietor of a bowling alley must be a citizen.

As for state licenses in professional fields, persons with the required educational training may take tests and get Ohio certificates in this way. One exception to this rule is in the pharmacy field where only citizens may obtain certificates.

In certain occupations, state examining boards may with discretion grant licenses without requiring examinations. Experienced barbers may practice under a journeyman certificate until a test is given. Optometrists with licenses from other states may obtain licenses either with or without examination at the board's discretion based on the applicant's experience. Hairdressers fulfilling certain minimum requirements are granted license without test.

No racial bars would keep a man from obtaining dental or medical licenses if he had the proper training and qualifications and passed required examinations. Persons with specific questions in this regard should address them to the Cleveland WRA office for further clarification.

In the interest of assisting incoming evacuees in getting started in Cleveland, a group of relocated Issei have organized an informal club

which meets regularly. At these meetings they pool their ideas as to business opportunities and make suggestions designed to help newcomers.

Virtually every field of endeavor has welcomed the employment of residents of Japanese ancestry. Engineers, surveyors, auto mechanics, machinists, dental and laboratory technicians, commercial artists and dress designers are among the occupations followed by Issei and Nisei here.

Transportation facilities vary from the old noisy electric streetcars to modern trackless trolleys, and buses. Ofttimes it is slow but always frequent enough and dependable. Fare varies from a high of 10 cents a ride to 3 cents depending upon the time of day, the type of tickets one purchases, and the place one is going.

UNIONS--FEES, MEMBERSHIP

Many of the evacuee men and women working in industrial jobs in Cleveland are members of unions holding contracts with their employers. On the whole the CIO here has had a receptive attitude toward accepting persons of Japanese descent into its locals.

Among the specific unions in which relocatees have been accepted are: United Auto Workers, Warehouse and Distribution Workers, United Electrical Workers and Amalgamated Clothing Workers, all of the CIO; the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Brotherhood of Auto Rebuilders and Teamsters of the AFL; the International Ladies Garment Workers; and one or two independent unions.

Initiation fees vary in Cleveland locals from an unusual low of \$2 to an extreme high of \$25 and dues are generally \$1 to \$2 a month. In some locals, Nisei have become active in the social and business affairs of the organizations.

AIDING THE RESETTLER

When an evacuee comes to Cleveland, he receives individual attention from members of the WRA staff who assist him in finding housing and a job. If he arrives on a hostel invitation, officials there assist him in finding some permanent

type of housing. A handful of medical and financial problems that have from time to time arisen amongst the new settlers has been quickly handled through Social Security or local welfare agencies. The Church Federation has provided counselling service through a Nisei minister who has operated effectively and won friends amongst the newcomers.

Church groups have been quick to invite Nisei to their social and religious functions and inter-group affairs take place occasionally at the city's Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.'s.

Composed of leading Clevelanders in every walk of the life of the city, the Committee for Resettlement of Americans of Japanese Ancestry meets regularly to determine how they can aid the work of relocation. They assist in solving problems relating to housing, public relations, social service and community sentiment.



NEW-ARRIVALS FROM ARKANSAS, ARIZONA, WYOMING AND CALIFORNIA SHARE THE CHORES AT THE CLEVELAND HOSTEL.

Cleveland

オハイオ州

クリーブランド市の實況



米國實況連續編

オハイヲ州

フリーブランド市の實況

市内の中心地に在るタミナル塔の展望臺の床土は、パブリック・スクエア、大廣場の平地から凡そ七百呎許り高い處に聳へ立つて居て、見物人はオハイヲ州第一で、全米を六位の大都會である大フリーブランド市の、ハノラマの様な光景を自撃するであらう。晴天の日には古くから住んで居る人達はそこから廿五哩四方のかなたを眺めて自分の知って居る各地を指差す事が出来るであらう。

市の直接北側はイリー湖に面して居る。そこには種々の遊覧船や高船等が在りて比較的浅い處の荒波を蹴つて時たま

出帆するのを見るであらう。又時は大きなバーヂ船が赤ちのどろにまみれて、フリーブランド市をして國內有数な製鉄工業地として著名ならしめたのが大蛇の様に蛇曲したカイハガ川の方に向つて進んで行き、鋼鉄工場のトックの平地の方へ行くのを見うけるであらう。南方にある此等の鉄工場を見る者は煙突から青、赤、黄又は黒色のいりく違つた煙をはきつゝ、其の熔鑛爐の中では何噸も、其の銑鉄や鋼鉄を製作者として居るのを見るであらう。

カイハガ郡の中心はフリーブランドであるが、其の隣りのローレン郡と共に千九百四十一年には三百八十三萬八千噸の銑鉄をついた。取り扱はれた噸数は依ればフリーブランド港は

グレート・レーキ港中で第四位であつた。其の一例としては千九百四十一年に約百五十萬噸の石炭を含む二百九万六千噸が送り出され、千五百萬噸の鉄鑛を含む千八百萬トンが運び込まれた。

フリーブランドの西南方八哩の處に一千英加許りある、市中営の飛行機がある。そこにはいつでも飛行機が舞ひ上つたり、下つたりして居るのを見うけるであらう。若しも飛行機の種類を知つて居る者は、一日で一番大きい商用飛行機や軍用飛行機から極少さい一人乗りの飛行機の巨離がどの位であるかをすべに知るであらう。

敏華な都會に雜居
するいろいろの國民

市内の廣場に眼を注ぐならば繁華な商業區域に買入物を賣して居る人の群、大きな政府の官廳に税金を収め行く人、クリブランド大學へ通ふ學生の群、古びた石造の教会の禮拜に出席する人、二十六ヶ國の言葉で一年に二百萬冊以上の書物を出版すると誇る大圖書館に本を返しに行く人の群、又八万人を收容し得る運動競戲場へ忙い人、並木路の上で鳩を豆をやって居る人、又はごく新しい芝居やレヨイを見に行く人、或は野球の大試合を見に行く人を見うけるであらう。

クリブランドの人口の六割七分

は外國生れか又は外國
出生の親達の子孫であ
る、いふ事は事實にあ
たへする。だから市民

の大部分は第廿世のオ
ニセである。千九百廿年
の最近の國勢調査の
あつた時市内の人口ハ七
萬七千三百廿六人の中、七
分ハ黑人であり、一割三分
はホーランドから來た者
であり、次の一割二分は五
ツゴスロバツヤ人であつた。
殆ど同數の一割一分の
イタリヤ人、ハンガリヤ人
續いてドイツ人、イギリス
人、ユヂスラビヤ人、ロシヤ
人等がある。

市長フラグ、ロシエイ



空腹の子供を養ふには、
トランプの日に、
空腹の子供を養ふには、
トランプの日に、

氏はスラボニアの両親から生れた者であり、又其の前の市長さんは、ウエルス生れの歸化した人であった。これは乃ちクリブランド市では人種や前の國籍等は昇級するにあまり関係はないといふ事を示して居る。

住宅設備の雑多

クリブランドは廣大な住宅區域を有して居るがアパートメントや住宅設備は限られて居る。少し許り残つて居た空家は戦時上の侵入で皆いさがさしたもので、其の結果アパートメントや住宅を見つけるのは、

男が折れる。然つて當市に來た轉住者は皆それと相應な家を見つけた。或る者はアパートメントの家庭働き人として白人の家に住み込んで居る者もあり、多くの人は公衆キーピングの室やアパートを見つけた。



又外のある者はルーミングやボッテンに住んで居る。其の他尚ほ共同生活式に以前は結社團に依りて使用されて居た大きな家に住んで居る者もある。又多くの場合市役所を経営

する人の大部分は、貸し間に生活して外部で食べて居る。一週間五弗から八弗の室代、一日一弗七十五仙から二弗の食費、又一月七十五仙から九十五仙位の生活費である。普通のルーミングやボッテンでは食費と室代とで一月六十弗から七十弗である。

ハートランドの下町で適當な安いルームを借りたりするのを助けよう。其の中の一つは三世による経営で居る。一般からいって米國中の前西部から東部にかけてこの工業地帯の家屋は古くすし、ぼろぼろ居る。西部よりも、生活費が高い。轉住して來たを退

アパートメントの家賃はその近所の様子や設備の如何に依るものであるが、若しも見つける事が出来たならば大抵一ヶ月四十弗位から八十弗の割合である。

クリーブランドの気温は大體に於いて溫和である。二年中で一番寒い月でも平均湿度は二十度である。此の意味は冬の中でも暖かい日が多くなる。人あれば又は零度を上たり下ったりする日もあるわけだ。時々雪が降って地上を数時白く被ふてしまふ事もあるが、雪は数日で溶けてしまふ。又一年中で一番暑い七月の平均は七十八度であるが、夏、寒暖計は百度にも上る事がある。一般から

云つてひどい暑い日はあまり長くは續かない。これは誠に良い話であるが、兎に角、氣候に付てはあまり心配する必要はない。

生活費

普通の家族の生活費の概算を合衆國內の牧ヶ所の都市と比較して見るならば、讀者諸君に何處へ轉住したら良いかといふ見込みを決定する助ともなるであらう。

W.P.A. 勞働局の千九百四十三年三月に定められた豫算の概略である勞働統計局の生活費現在に依るならば、未熟練工の四人家内、一年の生活費がクリーブランドで千九百四十三年十二月の價格を標準として、一千七百六十五弗九十四仙であつた。

此のクリーブランド市の數字の年額は豫算の最少額であつて、生活の高い標準ではないが、他の都市の標準と比較して見るならば、良い助けともならう。

クリーブランド市に於いて四人暮らしの一年の生活費が一千七百六十五弗（九十四仙）のを土佐に比較して見ると左の通りである。

ポートランド（オレゴン州）
千六百七十五弗、八十六仙、
沙港 千七百十三弗、九十四仙、
桑港 千八百七弗、五十一仙、
羅府 千六百四十九弗、三十二仙、
ニューヨーク市（ニューヨーク州）
千八百五十四弗、三十九仙、
シカゴ市（イリノイ州）
千七百八十三弗、十一仙、
デトロイト市（ミシガン州）
千七百九十弗、五十三仙、
シンシナティ市（オハイオ州）
千六百七十八弗、五仙。



新にたはヒラ及びびグナラ格住所から来た世に達がクレーブ・リブ
 轉住支局の記者によつて歓迎され居る様有。



ヒラから来たこの一世はクレーブ・ランド
 の陸軍器械工場に就職して居る。
 此の人は製衣園師である。



鶴湖とホストン轉住所から来た
二世の子供達がクリブランドの学
校で先生に「知ってゐます」と答へる處。



住轉からントスホと人主で床苗のトソトのスウヘンリーグのドンラゲリク
。ろことる居てで調人良を苗トソトと人の傳手のせ一た來てし

商工業

クリブランド市の重要産業は製鉄、製鋼業であるが、市中工業には其の他、異つた著名のものがある。そのみが全部を占むといふわけではない。他の重要な産業は工作機械類、起重機、運輸機械類、自動車、車体及びパツ部分品、ペンキ、ワニス類、電気器具類、衣服類等である。此の通り、ある産業は、此の町を急に繁華にもせなければ、又は没落させる様なことはない。大体から云つて、此の町の富は國內のそれと違ふ。

英加のグラスハウスの住居に居る處もある。此れ等のグリーンハウスは、郭外の西部の方にたくさんある。商業區域は、店の設備とあるのだけでも二哩以上に及び、四十六區の地區に散在して居る。加ふるにクリブランド市統計局の記録に依るならば、市内に二百三十五の商業地區があると示されて居る。それ等は數個の商店の集り連なりなつて居る。小さい區域である。かくの如く多くの商業區があるから、良い機會が轉住者達に存在してあるべきである。

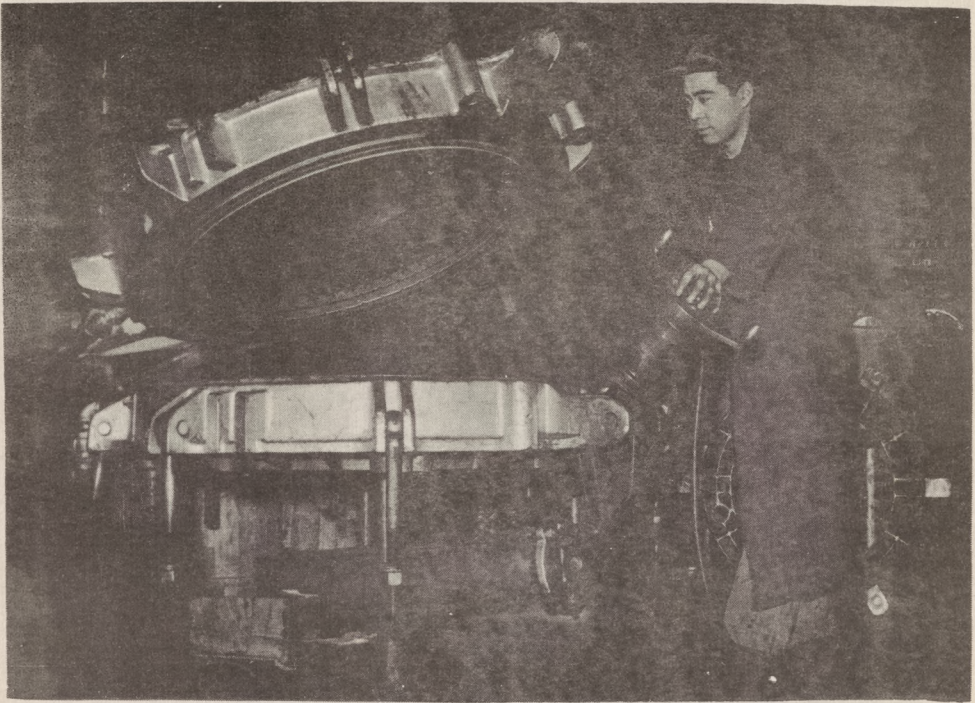
教育の機會

クリブランドの公立學校は、移民として來た人々の子供達に對して無月謝で開校されて居る。學校は市内一圓に亘つて適宜に配置されて居て、何處でも通學に便ならしめて居る。それ等は通常の小學學校と附屬幼稚園、ジュニアとセニヤ高校、商業學校及び不具者の爲めの特別學校等である。又商科を専攻したい人や學業を経續しない人々の爲めには、夜學校の便も與へられてゐる。其の他働いて居るお母さん達の爲めには三十五の小學校入學前の幼児所も設立されて居て、通常の月謝で入學させる事も出來やう。

市内には公園が九つもあつて、はてしのない小路や公園内の歩道はいくら歩いてもはてがない。文科、自然科學子の博物館、衛生館、動物園、其の他水

泳所や入浴場等がクリブランド市内各所に見えられる。大クリブランド市にはウェスタンレザブ大学、ケース應用科學學校、ボルトウイングレス大学、左ニ大学、ジョーン・カール大学、其の他の高等教育機關がある。附和するに種々の音楽專習學校がある。音楽界に於てはクリブランド市は有名であつて全米に知られて居るクリブランド樂團やウイングス、オブ、ティーン混聲樂團等がある。誇りとして居る。

教會及び病院大クリブランド市百二十萬の人口は對して七百四十の教會がある。其の中で百三が旧教であり、世にユダヤ教で残りの五百六十八は新教各派である。通常の時には三萬二千の醫師がクリブランドで開業して居て、二十以上の病院で種々の疾病を看護して居た。戰爭に依つて七百人以上のドクターが出征してしまつたが市民はそれ程ひどい目に合はされなない。最近の調査



此の世は他の三人と共にムローチに住して來てグーリックのドンヤイト修養所に居る。彼は結婚してゐる。

に依れば市内に齒科醫が千三百人居る事が報せられて居る。又病院組合が非常によく運用されて居て最少限度の病院費で看護してもらへる。そしてたがの工業団体は入院計畫組に加入して居て、人種に依て區別されることはない。

専門職と職業ライセンス
クリーブランド市に於ては職業ライセンス下附に關しては市會の規定に従つて人種又は顔の色各信條の如何に依るものでもない事になつて居る。たまには市民權の必要な場合もあるが一般にはライセンスをもらふのは必要はない。壁もは市民權の無い人でも肉屋レストラン又はホテル等を経営し出來るがボーリング、アレー(球技場)

の経営者は市民でなければならぬ。

専門的方面の州の免許證は相當の教育と學歴をもつて居る人は試験をしてオハイオ州の免許證を得る事も出來やう。本規定の二除外例として藥劑師のみは市民と限られて居る。ある職業に依つては州の試験官は試験をせず無試験檢定の恩恵に浴するものもある。經驗のつんだ理髮師は旅人免許證(Journeyman Certificate)を下附されて本當の試験をされる近理髮をせし居る者敷いである。眼鏡調製師は他州の免許證をもつて本人の經驗に依つては無試験でもライセンスを下附してもらへるであらう。

女美容師は僅かの必要條件をばたすことによつて、實地試験無しにライセンスを下附されるであらう。ドクターや齒醫者の免許證は規定の教育と資格があつたならば、人種的偏見に依らず規約の試験は通過すれば下附されるであらう。此の問題に付いて特別の族間の問題はクリーブランドの轉住支局に向つて委細を明瞭にする爲めに問ひ合はすべきだ。クリーブランド市に轉住してゐる新來者が具令良く落ち付く事の助けとなる爲めには、先に轉住した方一世達が定期的に集金を備へて座談的クラブを組織して居る。

それ等の集會で仕事にの
い機会のあるや又新來者を
援助の意味で忠告等を集
める事になつて居る。實際的
にどの方面の仕事でも且系人
を働かすべく觀迎して居る。
本市に於て就職した一二世の重
なる職業は機械技手、測量
技手、自動車メカニクス、機械匠
齒科並びに實驗室の技
術師、商業美術師並びに
衣匠、圖案家等であつた。
市内運輸の便も古の昔より
るうさゝい電車から、最近に
近代式の無軌道乗り合ひ
自動車やバスに代つて來た。
たまには、選い事もあるが、い
つも充分あつて頼みになる。乗車
賃は一日のうち、時間によつてち

がうが一回高いのが拾仙で
安いのは三仙で、買ふ切符に
依つて異なり又は行く先に
よつてそれく違つて居る。

ユニオン組合の

會費及び會員

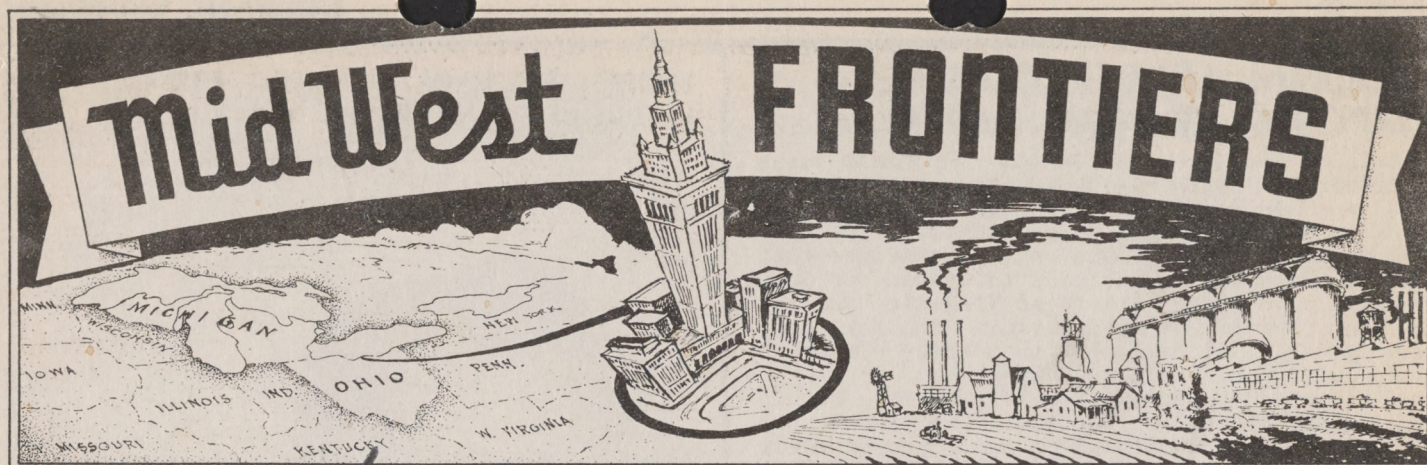
クリブランドへ轉住して來た
轉住者の男女の工場に働
いて居る者は、其の雇ひ主
が契約を結んで居るユニオン
は労働組合の會員となつ
て居る。大体からいって、シー
アイ、オー、團（A. I. O.）が此の地
に於ては日系人達を多
く受け入れる休度をとつて
居る。轉住者の受け入れられ
た特別のユニオンは次の如くであ
る。ユニオン・ト自動車工、倉
庫並に配給掛り員、ユニオン・

ツド電氣職業者並に
洋服仕立工聯盟等のシー
アイ、オー、團と、ベーカリー及
び菓子製造工、自動車再組
織、兄弟組合、及び二頭馬車
駁車組合等のエ、エ、エル
（E. E. L.）團とある。其の他万
国婦人服工と他に一二の独
立組合團は加入して居る。
入會金は安いのが二弗位であ
るが極高いのになると廿五弗
位のがあり、毎月の納め金は
一弗か二弗である。ある地方で
は二世達の會員が其の團
体の社交並に團務の花
形として活動して居る者もある。
再轉住者の援助
轉住者がクリブランドへ來る
轉住局の事務員が一人づに

に注意して家や仕事を探してくれる。若し轉住者がホステルの招きで来たとするならば、その事務員が永久的の住宅を、探してもくれやう。新しい轉住者の中で僅か許り醫藥料や財政を援助する必要があったが、之等は政府社會局又は地方の救済庶務課の手で直ちに具合良く處理された。又教會聯盟では二世の牧師を聘して萬般の活動宣教し、新來者の信仰を高め、教會團は又直ちに二世諸君を社交、宗教、其他男女基督教青年會館で偕される集會に招いて居る。クリブランド市の有力なあらゆる階級を網羅する市民は依て組織されて居る且、轉住委員達は如何にと轉住の大業を助け、定期的に會合して居る。住宅問題公衆關係、社交並に地方氣分の開發等を解決せん爲の大いに援助を與へて居てくれる。



新來者達に用ゐる手傳居ることは、新來者達は又グシミオイワ、ナゾリアやソーンカーア州の轉住所から來る。



PUBLISHED BY CLEVELAND AREA WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Vol.1 No.1

Dec. 1, 1943

CLEVELAND WRA INAUGURATES PAPER

OHIO, MICHIGAN FARMERS LIVE LONG, EAT WELL, ENJOY LIFE

By Everett L. Dakan
Columbus Relocation Officer

You people who formerly lived on the West Coast are probably no different from us in the Middle West. Just as we know little about details of life in the West, so probably there are things you can learn about life here.

Ohio is south of Michigan; south of Ohio is Kentucky; and north of Ohio is Canada. Michigan is surrounded by lakes and the entire north boundary of Ohio is Lake Erie.

You folks who have lived on the Pacific Coast and taken your dips in the Pacific Ocean with its cold water need to know that in Michigan and Ohio we have the Great Lakes and little lakes. Michigan has hundreds of these inland lakes. Michigan is the playground for Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and many other states.

The two great states of Ohio and Michigan are in the corn, hog, cow and better-bull belt. Ohio raises more chickens than California. It does not raise oranges and grapefruit but it produces great quantities of soybeans and beefsteak.

You are no doubt interested in the climate of Ohio and Michigan. It snows and rains; the wind blows. We don't usually irrigate extensively. We depend upon natural precipitation. Sometimes we have too much rain; sometimes too little. Mark Twain once said, "Everybody complains about the weather, but no one ever does anything about it". That fits Ohio and Michigan to a T. You California boosters don't want to let this fool you. We live as long, eat as well, marry, raise kids, have as much fun, accumulate as much wealth and get as much out of life as any of you. We gather shells from the seashore, take pictures of the mountains, and brag about our trip to all those who are unfortunate and had to stay at home! You don't have to live in California to enjoy this life. Besides there are a lot of people in Ohio and Michigan who would find it difficult to make a living in California. Some of us live where we are because we do better there than any place else. There is a chance

(Continued on Page 4)

To Describe Living Conditions Job Chances In 6 Midwest States

As a part of a nation-wide program of the War Relocation Authority to bring information to evacuees in the centers, the Cleveland Relocation Office today gives birth to MIDWEST FRONTIERS.

With a staff of American Japanese editorial assistants in the principal cities where sub-offices of the WRA are situated, the paper will be put out regularly by people who have an understanding of the kind of information most desired by persons in the centers.

Harold S. Fistere, area supervisor, elsewhere in this edition gives a statement of the principles under which the paper will operate.

The reports officer of the Cleveland WRA area met with leading Issei and Nisei in Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus, Cincinnati and Toledo and discussed the planned newspaper with them. Most of them were enthusiastic about the project and volunteered to help.

Out of those meetings came many worthwhile suggestions. To get some further insight into the information needs of the people in relocation centers, the reports officer made a visit to the Rohrer Relocation Center where he spent a week in consultation with project leaders and dwellers.

It is the intention to publish an edition every two weeks and to distribute not only to the residents of the relocation centers but as well to the more than 2,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who have settled in this area.

Depending upon the success in obtaining Japanese translators, it is intended to have a Japanese language section in each issue. This will not necessarily be a translation of all material appearing in the English section. The best judgment of the staff will be used in deciding which articles will be of interest to both groups of readers and which will be of interest to one group alone.

Stories and features in MIDWEST FRONTIERS will vary from accounts of jobs available in the different sections of this area to yarns about how the Watanabes are making out in Missouke, Wisconsin.

(Continued to Page 4)

REGIONAL LEADER OUTLINES PURPOSES OF NEW PAPER

In my first remarks in this our first issue of MIDWEST FRONTIERS I should like to tell you what was in our minds and hearts when we made plans to put out a regular publication.

We wanted to give you regular evidence that our territory, which includes the states of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia and the western portions of Pennsylvania and New York, is hospitable and friendly; that there are opportunities for those who seek them.

We wanted to bring you news of your former friends and neighbors and your relatives who have come here. We wanted to tell you of their jobs; their marriages and births; their successes in their new communities and even their struggles to make a successful adjustment in their new lives.

We wanted to be a source of information regarding opportunities in the Midwest and answer truthfully whatever questions are unanswered in the minds of you people in the centers.

We also wanted to give the people who have already come into our territory a publication to which they could look for up-to-the-minute news of importance to them in their new jobs.

And we wanted to give these new settlers an opportunity to tell of their experiences so that others might be inspired.

It was not our intention, and it never will be, to paint a rosy picture of life in the Midwest; nor do we intend to paint a gray one. Our efforts will be directed to one purpose--to give you an honest, straightforward picture of things as they are and let you draw your own conclusions.

My personal relationship with evacuees has been a very happy one, and many Issei and Nisei have expressed an equally happy relationship with our office. We see no reason why our good relationship should not continue and even improve.

And so welcome to you as a reader of MIDWEST FRONTIERS. Write us and tell us how we can help you. We will do our best to oblige.

(Signed) Harold S. Fistere
Regional WRA Supervisor

UNSKILLED GIRLS IN CLEVELAND JOBS MAKE OUT WELL WITH PART-TIME WORK

Word has been received in the Cleveland Relocation Office of a widespread misunderstanding in several of the projects to the effect that unskilled girls coming to Cleveland would have a hard time making ends meet.

Fred W. Ross, Cleveland relocation officer, said today he would like to dispel this misunderstanding. "Although wage rates for unskilled female workers in textile, bakery and bookbinding trades here are relatively low (around 50 to 55 cents an hour), there need be no fear on the part of unskilled girls in taking these jobs," Ross declared.

"Part-time domestic jobs are available in congenial homes which usually require the services of a girl four nights a week doing dinner dishes and caring for the children in return for her board and room," he said.

"By this relatively easy means of accepting such a job, unskilled girls are able to live comfortably in Cleveland," he explained. "The girl has security of food and housing, and the money she earns on her job is practically all clear."

FISTERE HAS HAD A VARIED CAREER IN BUSINESS AND PUBLIC SERVICE

The regional supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, Harold S. Fistere, was born and raised in Greenwich Village, educated in New York City Schools and religiously trained in the Methodist Church. He received his college training at Colgate University. After a decade in business, he accepted a position as head of the New Jersey Division of the short-lived National Recovery Administration. For several years thereafter he was employed by the Textile Workers Union of America for which he settled grievances and negotiated agreements. From



there he went to the U. S. Department of the Interior as the Supervisor of the Bituminous Coal Division. It was from that department that he came to WRA, opening the Cleveland office in January, 1943. Mr. Fistere has visited both the Rohwer and Jerome Relocation Centers in Arkansas.

NISEI-PLUS CLUB IN ANN ARBOR HELPS NEWCOMERS BECOME ADJUSTED

The Nisei-plus Club in Ann Arbor, Michigan, will soon be under the guidance of a commission known as the United Ministry to Resettlers which was recently set up by the Council of Churches of Ann Arbor. The three members of the commission are Rev. H. L. Pickerill, chairman, Rev. H. O. Yoder and Rev. Dr. Edward W. Blakeman.

The Nisei-plus club was set up last May under the counselorship of Dr. Edward Blakeman, religious counselor of the University of Michigan, Dr. Edgar Johnston of the School of Education, and Rev. Andrew Kuroda to provide a medium through which the relocatees in Ann Arbor might have better contacts with the Caucasians and enjoy social and recreational activities.

The club meets every Tuesday night at Lane Hall of the University. Recently they had a post-Halloween party and about 70 persons, including members of the Anonymous Club of the First Methodist Church, enjoyed games, square dances and social dancing. At another meeting movies were shown.

The club's education committee is concerned with finding ways of getting university officials to admit American Japanese students who are barred at this time. In this connection, it is noted that the International Correspondence School has set aside a \$300 scholarship fund for those resettlers in Ann Arbor who wish to take courses from that school.

On Oct. 26, Lane Hall was the scene of a marriage between Miss Nobu Misoue and Mike Torii.

LIFE IN TOLEDO IS MODERATE COMFORTABLE AND PLEASANT

By Albert Nagahashi
of Palo Alto and Rohwer

Those of us who have relocated in Toledo are not sorry. We find the city an ideal place in which to settle quietly, easily and if not affluently, yet comfortably.

Though the city is an important defense work area, it is not a boom town in the sense that Detroit is. Thus the wage level is lower than in some of the boom towns but housing facilities, although short, are not impossible to find. The general pace of living is slower, less feverish than other metropolitan areas.

Toledoans we have met have been either indifferent to us or very receptive, which further shows the advantage of settling here. Several church and inter-racial groups have shown quite an interest in the relocatees' problems which seem to be primarily that of loneliness. This would point to the necessity of relocating a few family groups here. These church groups have given several parties for us and various individuals have been asked to speak before small gatherings of religious and educational people.

As in other metropolitan areas, a large number of relocated persons are in domestic service but it appears that opportunities are ample in other fields. About 70 relocatees have been absorbed by Toledo and its suburbs. Several men are working in an insulation plant, others in a soy bean factory and several in a glove manufacturing plant.

In Monroe, Michigan, only a few miles away, a group of 23 persons, including three family groups, are working as laborers in a nursery. A few of the women have clerical jobs in the offices.

Working as an accountant in a leading firm here is Rankin Kimura of Los Altos and Heart Mountain. Kimura received newspaper publicity when he married Teruko Mizukami of El Monte and Heart Mountain. Working as a stenographer in a shoe service company is Alice Yoshida of Florin who helped her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hideji Yoshida relocate from Manzanar.

At Toledo University are Saburo Ikeda, Gila River and Arroyo Grande; George Sakata, Manzanar; and Mr. Taoka who with his wife are Stanford graduates from Palo Alto and Heart Mountain.

Hiomi Nakamura of La Jolla and Gila, and this writer are employed as bacteriologists in two of the city's leading hospitals.

One of the hardest working people in this community is Rose Sakata of Stockton and Rohwer, who is secretary in the WRA office in Toledo. Hardly a week goes by without Rose answering an invitation to speak before groups of one kind or another. Toledo has had three Japanese families here for many years preceding the war.

Thus the whole problem of relocation here depends not so much on ones ancestry but on what the individuals can do for themselves.

Ex-Angelino Active In Kalamazoo

Kiyo Iwanaga, now living in Kalamazoo but formerly of Los Angeles and Poston, has been active in speaking before groups in Grand Rapids recently. She has spoken before Y.W.C.A. groups, the United Brethren Council, the Council of Churchwomen and the Plainfield Methodist Church in Grand Rapids. She is a former Y.W.C.A. camp in Grand Rapids. She is a former Y.W.C.A. camp counselor and is now a student at Western State College.

Churchmen Hear Columbus Talks; Dakans Entertain; City Visited

In Columbus recently to address delegates to the Midwest Regional Conference of the Congregational Churches were Dr. Clarence S. Gillett, formerly with the Japanese Congregational Church in Santa Maria, and David Okada, ex-Sacramentan and Tulean who is studying at Oberlin College.

They were speakers at a session of the conference called "The Melting in the Melting Pot," along with Nimrod B. Allen, executive secretary of the Columbus Urban League.

Relocation Officer E. L. Dakan and his wife were hosts to 16 local relocatees on All Hallows Eve at their home. The feature of the evening was a group of boisterous games led by Frank Tanaka of Pasadena and Gila River. After refreshments were served, gifts, which were brought by the guests and hosts to be sent to children in the centers, were opened and packed.

Miss Terry Yemoto, who is remembered by all Fresno people as the talented dressmaker and a relocatee from Jerome, is back in Columbus after a two-month stay in New York. She was a stop-over guest of her cousin, Miss Koko Yemoto, in Philadelphia.

Dr. George Kido of Poston's mosquito control fame and erstwhile Alamedan, has been getting around for the good of "the cause." He recently spoke of the evacuation, with highlights from his personal experiences and observations, to a Methodist Fellowship group and the Kiwanis Club.

George Shibata, former Coachella Valley farmer, stopped in Columbus while on an extensive tour of farming possibilities in the Middle West. He is from Poston.

Cincinnati Committee In Meeting With 190 Nisei, Weigh Problems

Cincinnati newcomers, no matter what their origin or background, must prove their worth before they are accepted by a new community, the Rev. Nelson M. Burroughs pointed out to a group of 190 Japanese Americans at the parish hall of the Cincinnati Christ Church, Sunday, Nov. 14.

The occasion was a meeting sponsored by a committee of Cincinnati civic and cultural leaders interested in the welfare of the Japanese Americans settling in this area.

Rev. Burroughs, pastor of the Cincinnati Christ Church and chairman of the committee, revealed to the group which included several Nisei soldiers from nearby Fort Thomas that the position of the Japanese American is similar to his own four years ago, when he came here from Connecticut. He invited the Japanese Americans to a Christmas meeting with the members of his parish.

Other speakers (all relocatees) and their topics included: Mrs. Chiyo Tamura of Sacramento, "Our Responsibilities to the Churches of Cincinnati, the WRA, the Citizens' Committee, and Other Agencies;" Sho Iino of Los Angeles, "The Importance of Understanding Business Etiquette;" Ken Matsumoto of Los Angeles, "We Represent a New American, Quality Unknown;" Dr. Makoto Yamaguchi of Los Angeles, "Medical Care for the Duration;" and Mrs. Mutsu Takao of Poston, "Our Social Life; How Should We Conduct It?"

Chairman was Jack Kiba, formerly of Los Angeles and Rohwer. Following the meeting, Chairman Kiba indicated that because of the enthusiastic response of the audience, similar meetings may be held in the near future.

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MIDWEST FRONTIERS

A Publication of the Cleveland Area
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

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William Kir-Stimon	309 Keeler Bldg
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PRAISE JAPANESE AMERICAN FARM WORKERS AT MICHIGAN MEETING

Japanese American farm labor came in for high praise when Carl L. Spicer, relocation officer of the Detroit WRA office, spoke recently before the Farm Labor Committee of Oakland County, Michigan, at a meeting to discuss the employment of Japanese American farmers in the dairy, fruit and vegetable farms in 1944.

Representatives from the Michigan State Agricultural College and the United States Agricultural College were present and explained the needs for next year. The shortage of skilled and unskilled farm labor will be critical, they said and plans are being made now in anticipation of that situation.

Mrs. Viola Gordon of South Lyons, Michigan, owner of a large dairy farm, also spoke before the group and described the success she has had with Takeshi Yamada, Tsurumatsu Watanabe, and Ben Tachibana who came from Gila River in July and who had no previous dairy experience. Within a few weeks, she said, they had gained the confidence, respect and good will of the surrounding community and their neighbors have become their friends.

Mrs. Gordon praised the three young men for their attitude and the manner in which they applied themselves to their work. They soon learned how to milk with machines and they became the most dependable workers on the farm. She said during the summer many times other employees left their work or failed when they were needed, but Takeshi, Tsurumatsu and Ben remained at the job and helped her over the rough spots.

The record made by the boys has influenced the community and the spirit is one of good understanding amongst employer, employee and community. It has promoted a new appreciation of the Japanese American in that community.

OHIO, MICHIGAN FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

here in the Middle West for more people to do well. Those of you who have left California and in the process have lost your source of income could well afford during this war period to come to Ohio and Michigan and work on our farms, so that you can make up your mind from experience whether you like the Middle West or not. You will never know by remaining in the centers. You can be very sure if you come out here and live here, you will be a wiser man.

We will not have to explain to you what we do in the winter time. You will find out that our large barns are full of livestock, our cows must be milked, our chickens fed, our machinery repaired and plans made for another year. Then some of us sleep later in the morning in the winter time and listen to the radio longer at night. You will discover that many of our houses were built in pioneer days. That rural electrification is mostly a new thing. That many tenant houses do not have bath rooms because they were built before bath rooms came into style. They have not been remodelled because the war has made it impossible to get material. Then believe it or not, you have some few tenants and seasonal workers who do not bathe! They think it is unhealthy. We need you people to change our ideas about this. You have a lesson to teach Ohio and Michigan farmers in sanitation. It is a contribution you can make to our way of living.

We need to know something of your skill in packing and grading, your artistic sense of orderliness. We need your faithfulness to your task, your willingness to work, and your appreciation of a job well done. There are a lot of workers in the Middle West, in Ohio and Michigan, who are not careful, painstaking and accurate. This you can teach them. You will do much for your fellow men and much for our sense of the art of agriculture as well as the science.

Finally, let me repeat, the only way to find out about Ohio and Michigan is to come and live here. Then you will know. You cannot get it out of a story book.

(Mr. Dakan is on leave as head of the Poultry Division of the Ohio State University Agricultural Extension Service. He has taught at the university for many years and is widely known for his work in the poultry field. Through his association, Mr. Dakan is an authority on agricultural subjects in general however.)

PAPER INAUGURATED (Continued from Page 1)

Michigan. There will be stories on how much it costs to live; how expensive restaurant meals are; where you can have a good time and whether you can find a room to live in or will have to settle for a chicken coop.

Any inquiries growing out of the paper or suggestions for improving it will be welcomed and should be forwarded to the reports officer, Harry Weiss, at the Cleveland WRA, 960 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

NISEI ACTIVE AT WESLEYAN

Playing in a recent school production entitled "Petticoat Fever" which was staged by the Wesleyan Players at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, were Florence Abe of Amache and George Umemura of Minidoka. They depicted Eskimo characters.

Professor and Mrs. G. W. Hollister were hosts to five Nisei recently. The guests included Umemura, Miss Abe, Sachie Fukiage of Nyssa, Ore., George Hara and Minor Azuma, both from Minidoka.

CLEVELAND—Partly cloudy and mild today and tonight. Yesterday's temperatures: high, 77; low, 50. See Page 16.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

FINAL

104TH YEAR—NO. 247

Entered as Second Class Matter Post Office, under Act of March 3, 1879.

CLEVELAND, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1945

22 PAGES

FIVE CENTS



Nisei Couple United Beside Bust of Shakespeare

The stone bust of old Bill Shakespeare, who knew a thing or two about love, looked benignly down from his pedestal in the British Cultural Garden at a young Japanese-American couple saying "I do" before a Presbyterian minister yesterday afternoon.

The fact that yesterday was V-J Day was pure coincidence, for the wedding, the first ever held in the Cultural Gardens, was planned weeks ago by the couple, Beatrice Otera, 24, and Kakuchi Araki, 26.

Among the 50 or so guests was Charles J. Wolfram, longtime president of the Cultural Garden League who remarked: "A Nisei wedding on the Shakespeare dais perfectly exemplifies the spirit of the Cultural Gardens."

The double-ring ceremony was performed by Rev. Robert Beyer of Bethany Presbyterian Church, W. 65th Street and Clinton Avenue N. W., where the bride is one of several Nisei members. He stood on the brick dais around the bust of Shakespeare at the head of the long grassy avenue flanked by tall hemlocks and bordered with sweet alyssum.

The bridegroom waited there with Shakespeare and the minister while Miss Sachiko Yasumi, the maid of honor, led the bride up nature's aisle on the arm of her uncle, Thomas Sashihara.

And a lovely bride she was, her white lace and marquisette gown bright in the sun, with an orange blossom tiara in her dark hair, and carrying white roses and an orchid.

There to see the culmination of a war plant romance was Ira Goldman, superintendent of the Phil-Mar Products Co., where the couple have been working nine months making hangar curtains.

A special guest at the ceremony was Pfc. Masayoshi Honmyo in uniform decorated by an overseas ribbon with three battle stars for engagements in France and Italy. Best man was Mitsuo Murakami.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the Sashihara home, 4616 Superior Avenue N. E. The couple left last night for a wedding trip to Washington and New York and probably that mecca of newlyweds, Niagara Falls.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
960 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

June 1, 1944

Robert M. Cullum
Area Supervisor

J O B D I G E S T S U P P L E M E N T

(This bulletin will serve as a supplement to the last Job Digest put out by the Cleveland area on May 15. Job offers that are still open will be repeated by title only. New jobs will be given in more detail. Other changes will be noted under the sections of the different district offices. The next Cleveland Digest will again contain complete listings.)

CLEVELAND DISTRICT
960 Union Commerce Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Fred W. Ross
Relocation Officer
W. Spafford Myers
Assistant

See May 15 Job Digest for details on the following types of employment:

MEN

AUTO MECHANICS
BOTTLERS
CHROME PLATE LEARNERS
DENTAL TECHNICIANS
GREENHOUSEMEN
KITCHEN HELP
MEAT PROCESSING
PLASTER MOULDING
RAYON INDUSTRY WORK
SHEET METAL LEARNERS
TRUCK DRIVER
WOODWORKERS

BAKERY WORKERS
BOX MAKERS
COOKS
FOUNDRY GRINDERS
GROCERY MEN
LANDSCAPISTS
PAINT MANUFACTURING
PORTER
SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS
SOAP MAKING
WAREHOUSEMAN
WELDERS

BODY AND FENDER MEN
BURNERS
COOPERS
GENERAL INDUSTRY
WORKERS
HOTEL EMPLOYEES
MACHINE SHOP
PHARMACISTS
PRINTERS
SHEERMEN
TRACTOR REPAIR

WOMEN

BAKERY WORKERS
HAND BILLING
NURSES
RAYON INDUSTRY WORK
X-RAY TECHNICIANS

BOOKBINDING
LABORATORY TECHNICIAN
OFFICE WORKERS
TEXTILE OPERATORS

DOMESTICS
LAUNDRY WORKERS
OPTICAL WORKERS
WAITRESS

Among the NEW OPENINGS are the following:

PHOTO DEVELOPER	\$150 to \$175 a month developing 8 by 14 films of housing, construction and accident photos. A good amateur could handle the work.
EGG STORING	80¢ an hour carrying egg crates from cars and storing in warehouse kept at temperature of 35 degrees.

Housing conditions and other relocation possibilities remain the same.

DETROIT DISTRICT
841 Penobscot Building
Detroit 26, Michigan

See May 15 Job Digest for following types of employment:

MEN

AUTO MECHANICS	BAKERY WORKERS	BUS DRIVERS
CLEANING & DYEING	COOKS	ENGINEERS
GEN. INDUSTRIAL	GREENHOUSE	LUMBERYARD WORKERS
MACHINE SHOP	MUNICIPAL EMPLOY	PROFESSIONAL
SALES CLERK	SERVICE STATION	WAREHOUSEMEN
WINDOW TRIMMER	SIGN PAINTER	JANITOR
PINSETTING	MESSENGER BOYS	

WOMEN

DOMESTICS	HOSPITAL WORK	KITCHEN HELPERS
LIGHT INDUSTRY	SEMI-PROFESSIONAL	SECRETARIAL
SUMMER CAMP		

Since the May 15th Digest the Dentist and Pharmacist jobs have been filled so that temporarily at least there are no jobs available in this field. They may open at any time however.

Housing conditions and other relocation opportunities described in the May 15th digest are the same at the present.

TOLEDO DISTRICT
615 Ohio Building
Toledo 4, Ohio

June 1, 1944

William J. Fluke
Relocation Officer

See the May 15th Job Digest for following types of employment:

MEN

BOX NAILERS
JEWELRY REPAIR
SHIPPING CLERKS.

CABINET MAKER
LABORERS
WATCHMAKERS

FLORIST
LAUNDRY WORKERS

WOMEN

DOMESTICS
WATCHMAKERS HELPERS

LAUNDRY WORKERS

OFFICE WORKERS

MONROE, MICHIGAN

DOMESTICS

NURSERYMEN

STENOGRAPHERS

Housing conditions and other relocation opportunities described in the May 15th digest remain unchanged.

CINCINNATI DISTRICT
1005 Union Trust Building
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Harry E. Titus
Relocation Officer

See May 15th Job Digest for following types of employment:

MEN

AUTO MECHANIC
INFIRMARY WORKER
MECHANICS
REFRIGERATION
PLANT WORKERS
WOOD WORKERS

FEED MILL WORKERS
LABORATORY ASST.
NURSERYMEN
TAILOR

GLASS WORKERS
LAUNDRY WORKERS
PRINTING PRESS OPERATORS
TIRE RELINING AND RE-
CAPPING

WOMEN

DOMESTICS
NURSES
TYPIST

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE
NURSES AIDES
TEXTILE WORKERS

INSTITUTION HELP
OFFICE CLERK

DAYTON, OHIO

AUTO MECHANIC

BATTERY FACTORY WORKERS

NEWPORT, KENTUCKY

PRESSERS

ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

HOTEL COOK

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO

DOMESTICS

New jobs in Cincinnati include the following:

CARETAKER	Church building, \$25.00 week and utilities. 3-room apartment in church.
FACTORY PORTER	\$25.00 per week of 40 hours. 8 hours over- time at time and half. Opportunity for Issei.
FREIGHT ELEVATOR OPERATOR	\$24.00 for week of 40 hours. A little cleaning. Light work for Issei.
GARDENER	\$25.00 per week with room and board to care for lawn, shrubbery and formal garden.
LABORATORY ASSISTANT	65 cents per hour for 40 hours with time and half for overtime in agricultural chemical plant.
NIGHT PORTERS	\$24.00 a week to start with lunch furnished at Central Y.M.C.A. Issei preferred.
SCRAP IRON YARD WORKERS	60 cents per hour, sorting light scrap. Plenty of overtime at time and half.
SHIPPING ROOM AND WAREHOUSEMEN	50 to 60 cents per hour in woolen hosiery mill. Raises as justified. 10 to 15 hours per week overtime at time and half.
WORKERS FOR HOME FOR CHILDREN & AGED	\$120 per month with board and room, in church home for children and old people on farm between Dayton and Cincinnati.

OXFORD, OHIO

COLLEGE DORMITORY
WORKERS

\$50.00 to \$75.00 per month with meals.
Opportunities for men and women in beautiful
college town, 30 miles from Cincinnati.
Several Japanese families already located
there.

Farm opportunities in and around Cincinnati include:

FARM OPPORTUNITY

Farm hand on 150-acre fruit and dairy farm 25 miles north of Cincinnati. Nice house with electricity but no running water. Garden space, chicken house and milk furnished. \$70 a month. Needs help especially with dairy.

Farm family on 40-acre river bottom farm, well suited to vegetable growing. Large house in pleasant surroundings. Electricity and running water will be installed as soon as priorities can be obtained. Full equipment available. To be farmed on share.

Two families wanted for large farm in Kentucky, 75 miles from Cincinnati; modern four-room house with electricity and running water. Men to help on farm the year around. Women to help in owner's house part time. Schools available for children. Garden space, milk and meat furnished. Salary \$65.00 month.

Couple without children on farm 25 miles north of Cincinnati. Nice room and bath. Woman to do general housework. Man to look after yard, do some gardening and some of the heavier housework. Salary \$125 month.

FARM OPPORTUNITY FOR
SEVERAL FAMILIES

Four separate farms near Cincinnati, one owner. About 1200 acres in all. Four sets of farm buildings, one modern house, others in need of modernization. Some land "river bottom" suitable for vegetable raising. More land will be bought when owner is convinced that Japanese Americans can and will establish there. Also, pumps will be installed to lift water from river for irrigation. Owner has all equipment.

Owner needs one man who is a thoroughly trained agriculturist, who in the past has managed other farms and can successfully direct labor. Also needs three or four other families who could work under the direction of the first.

Farm operated on cash salary, share with owner furnishing everything, share with operator also making investment, or any combination of above.

CURRENT HOUSING SITUATION

Two Japanese American families have just purchased homes in Cincinnati. Apartments can be obtained fairly easily with more difficulty encountered where there is more than one child. Several families have taken large houses in good residential sections and double up with others or take in roomers. The American Friends Service Committee operates a hostel at 2820 Winslow Avenue, Director is Arthur Brinton.

A citizens committee has been very active in assisting new arrivals in finding housing.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT
3660 A. I. U. Building
Columbus 15, Ohio

Carl L. Spicer
Relocation Officer

See May 15th Job Digest for following types of employment:

DOMESTICS
HOSPITAL WORK
SERVICE STATION
ATTENDANT

FREIGHT HANDLERS
MACHINISTS HELPERS
STENOGRAPHERS

GENERAL INDUSTRY
MECHANICS

The following jobs are new since the issuance of the May 15th Digest:

BAKERY WORKERS

50 - 60 cent an hour working at wrapping machines or at the ovens.

COUNTER MAN

\$35 a week for second in charge at men's university club.

LABORATORY
ASSISTANTS

\$2,000 per year; two openings for men chemistry majors who know soil chemistry to perform experiments.

Farm offers described in preceding digest are still available. Housing conditions and other relocation opportunities have not changed appreciably.

GRAND RAPIDS DISTRICT
309 Keeler Building
Grand Rapids, Michigan

William Kir-Stimon
Relocation Officer

See May 15th Job Digest for following types of employment:

GRAND RAPIDS

DENTAL TECHNICIAN
FLORAL DESIGNER

DOMESTICS
JEWELER

FARM COUPLE

KALAMAZOO

DOMESTICS

MECHANICAL ENGINEER

LANSING

AUTO-MECHANICS
SPOTTERS AND PRESSERS

CHURCH SECRETARY

PIN BOYS

SOUTH HAVEN

DOMESTICS
ORDERLY

FRUIT EXCHANGE WORKERS
NURSES

Housing conditions and other relocation opportunities
described in the May 15th Digest remain unchanged.