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IMMEDIATE RELEASE, DECEMBER 8, 1944
TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN
SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON HOUSING FOR METROPOLITAN DETROIT
1017 DIME BUILDING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

A newly formed Special Committee on Housing for Metropolitan Detroit is today sending letters to the Michigan Senators and Congressmen and also to Mayors and officials of municipalities in the Greater Metropolitan Detroit Area, pointing out the critical housing shortage existing in the area for war workers which is handicapping the war production effort and urging that immediate steps be taken to correct it.

The Special Committee was organized Wednesday, December 6th, at a meeting of thirty representatives of business, labor, church, and civic organizations whose membership is drawn from the Metropolitan Detroit district. Mayors and representatives of a number of outlying cities were also present. The meeting was called by Edward Connor, Executive Director of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, for the purpose of analyzing the facts in the crisis and to determine what steps should be taken to remedy it.

Connor stated, "A serious housing crisis exists in the Metropolitan Detroit Area and the housing shortage is recognized by everyone who has attempted to locate living quarters during the last several months. The shortage is particularly acute for Negroes. The facts are brought out by the recent report of the United States Census Bureau, following its vacancy survey of the Detroit area, which disclosed an alarmingly low vacancy rate of one percent in dwellings available for whites, with no vacancies

for Negroes. The shortage is further shown in the reports of the Detroit Housing Commission which show for example, 14,466 total new Negro applications for war housing from November 1943 to November 1944, with only 1,731 of these being housed through either public housing or conversions. The 12,735 not served have been forced to jam into already overcrowded facilities.

The health menace resulting from this overcrowding and these unsanitary living arrangements, the resulting loss in efficiency by thousands of war workers, and the growing tensions arising out of the situation are creating an increasing handicap to vital war production which cannot be overlooked in this area which is responsible for over 12% of the total national production in war equipment and material."

The Special Committee on Housing was particularly disturbed by the fact that the City of Detroit does not appear at this time to be considering any further steps to meet this housing crisis. It also failed to understand the position being taken by city officials of Dearborn in opposing an unrestricted housing project for war workers as proposed by the Federal Public Housing Administration. The Special Committee states that this housing problem is area-wide in scope and that every municipality must be expected to accept its full measure of responsibility in meeting the situation. It proposes to undertake an educational program reaching the entire area which will include the distribution of 200,000 copies of a pamphlet presenting the facts on the problem, urges a conference of Mayors in the area for the purpose of drawing up a comprehensive program--in which each community will share--to meet the situation and urges all individuals and

organizations to acquaint themselves with the problem and to support constructive programs of action on it. The Committee is composed at present of the following persons: Clarence Anderson, Detroit Council, Fair Employment Practices Committee; Dr. L. I. Bozin, Rumanian-American Alliance for Democracy; T. T. Brumbaugh, Detroit Council of Churches; J. A. Carrothers; Fr. J. L. Cavanaugh; Frances Comfort, Detroit Federation of Teachers; Edward Connor, Executive Director, Citizens' Housing and Planning Council; Gloster B. Current, Exec. Secy., NAACP; John C. Dancy, Detroit Urban League; John Gallo, Recreation Director, Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO; Dr. B. Benedict Glazer, Vice-President, Detroit Fair Employment Practices Committee; Ned A. Gorrell, Exec. Secy., Detroit Victory Council; Rev. Chas. A. Hill, Chr., Inter-Racial Committee, Detroit Council of Churches; William P. Lovett, Detroit Citizens League; Paul W. McIntosh, Ferndale City Planning Commission; P. V. McNamara, Wayne Co. Federation of Labor; Stanley Nowak, State Senator; R. H. Pounds; Jack Raskin, Civil Rights Federation; Wacklaw Soyda, Editor, Nasz Swiat; N. L. Smokler, Exec. Secy., Detroit Chapter, National Lawyers Guild; Edmund J. Stafford, Chr., Housing Committee Detroit Chapter, National Lawyers Guild; Sam Sweet, Chr., Housing Committee, Wayne County CIO Council.

The Committee authorized the following resolution to be issued in its name:

"In view of the urgent requirement that every person, organization and community support the war effort in every way possible, which is particularly important in the Metropolitan Detroit Area because of its strategic position in the national war economy, and

Since a factual study indicates that a severe housing shortage exists in this area which is handicapping the war effort now, and which potentially threatens to become even more of a deterrent, and

In view of our belief that to provide housing which meets at least minimum requirements of health and safety for all of our people is basic to American practices and the standards of democracy, and

Knowing that the failure to do so now will not only seriously hamper the war effort but create serious postwar social problems we, as individual citizens, do hereby resolve:

1. that a temporary special committee be established for the purpose of assisting in the solution of the housing crisis
2. that this committee secure the support of all business, labor, church and civic organizations in the Metropolitan area in the education and action program needed
3. that we go on record now as recognizing that the housing problem is area-wide in scope and that each municipality must be required to accept its full responsibility
4. that we suggest a Conference of Mayors in this area might be helpful in working out a specific program
5. that we urge now that the City of Detroit undertake additional steps to meet the emergency
6. that we see no reason why the City of Dearborn should not assume a fair share of the responsibility of

housing war workers, including Negro war workers, in view of the fact that 13,600 Negroes now work in Dearborn with only 89 living in that community

7. that the Federal Public Housing Authority and private industry be supported in whatever program they are now undertaking to meet this crisis.

The next meeting of the Special Committee will be held Monday, December 18th. A number of organizations have already indicated that they will have representation present.

CITIZENS' HOUSING AND PLANNING COUNCIL
1017 Dime Building

HOUSING FOR NEGROES IS A WAR MEASURE: a few facts on the present situation

DETROIT HOUSING COMMISSION:

14,466 - total new Negro applications for war housing Nov. '43 - Nov. '44

1,731 - total applications served through either public housing or conversions

12,735 - total applications not served

3,500 - Negro applications meeting strict definition in-migrant war workers

18,000 - total re-applications made during year

2,700 - total new applications (Negro and white) - Oct. 20 to Nov. 20, '44

2,157 - Negro applications & re-applications Oct. 20 - Nov. 20, '44

749 - new Negro applications Oct. 20 - Nov. 20, '44

1,837 - Negro re-applications Oct. 20 - Nov. 20, 1944

THESE TOTALS HAVE HELD TRUE (approximately) EACH MONTH SINCE MARCH, 1944
(above figures from Chief Statistician, Detroit Housing Commission)

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION says 18,000 more war workers are needed

VACANCIES IN HOUSING: Whites - 1% - Negroes - 0%

SITES: A January, 1944 survey disclosed 16 sites within the Detroit Metropolitan area, all of which met local policy in regard to not disturbing racial composition of neighborhoods. Sites were vacant property located in: (a) Negro neighborhoods; (b) mixed neighborhoods; (c) adjacent to (a) or (b); (d) between industrial property and railroads.

These 16 sites would have accommodated 4,700 houses. 2,759 dwelling units have been built on 7 or 8 of these sites. The unused sites could accommodate 1941 additional houses. Two best sites are (a) foot of Lumley avenue; (b) neighborhood of Sojourner Truth.

A SURVEY OF MEMBERSHIP sent out by this Council showed Negro housing and resulting racial tensions to be No. 1 problem of Metropolitan Detroit.

SAME SURVEY sent to 300 other organizations (including Detroit Citizens' League and Junior Chamber of Commerce, etc.) showed same concern, declared Negro housing is Detroit's No. 1 problem - that it cuts across every civic problem in the area, including war production.

These are the facts.

WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?

POPULATION /1

	<u>1940 Census</u>		<u>1944 Special Census</u>	
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-White</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-White</u>
DETROIT	1,623,452	150,790	1,653,905	213,345
DEARBORN	63,584	89	72,985	(No increase)
HIGHLAND PARK	50,810	1,335		
HAMTRAMCK	49,839	3,374	52,470	6,820
ECORSE	12,939	1,845		
RIVER ROUGE	17,008	2,542		
WYANDOTTE	30,618	4		
INKSTER /5	7,044	2,724	14,000	7,000
WAYNE COUNTY /6	2,015,623	168,292	2,119,260	239,305

	<u>AVAILABLE LAND /2</u>		<u>Pop. Density Per Acre* (Gross Area)</u>	<u>Acres of Vacant Land per 1000 pop.</u>
	<u>Gross Area Acres</u>	<u>Vacant Area Acres</u>		
DETROIT	89,343	19,521	18.2	12.0
DEARBORN	15,658	6,713	4.7*	91.7*
HIGHLAND PARK	1,894	34	26.8	.68
HAMTRAMCK	1,338	84	37.3	1.68
ECORSE	1,754	435	7.4	33.4
RIVER ROUGE	1,925	452	8.8	26.0
WYANDOTTE	3,540	841	8.6	27.5
INKSTER /5	4,333	2,607	3.2	186.0
WAYNE COUNTY /6				

* These figures obtained by dividing population figures with land figures. 1940 population used in all cases except for Dearborn and Inkster for which 1944 population figure is used.

EMPLOYMENT WITHIN EACH CITY /3

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Mfg.</u>	<u>Non-mfg.</u>
	September, 1944		
DETROIT	900,500	459,500	441,000
DEARBORN	125,000	107,000	18,000
HIGHLAND PARK	51,000	43,000	9,000
HAMTRAMCK	34,000	26,000	8,000
ECORSE	13,000	11,000	2,000
RIVER ROUGE	2,500	1,000	1,500
WYANDOTTE	11,000	7,500	3,500
INKSTER /5			(50)
WAYNE COUNTY /6			

	<u>Assessed Valuation</u> <u>Per Capita - 1940/4</u>	<u>Taxes Collected</u> <u>Per Capita - 1940/4</u>
DETROIT	\$ 1,127.00	\$ 37.00
DEARBORN	2,918.00	53.00
HIGHLAND PARK	1,568.00	49.00
HAMTRAMCK	1,460.00	52.00
ECORSE	3,020.00	49.00
RIVER ROUGE	1,527.00	52.00
WYANDOTTE	1,387.00	41.00
INKSTER /5	362.00	
WAYNE COUNTY /6		

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Michigan District
1417 Penobscot Bldg.
Detroit, Michigan

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, COMMITTEE TO AID RESETTLEMENT

Persons relocated near Kalamazoo, Michigan, will find the following persons helpful in solving problems that might arise there:

HOUSING
PROBLEMS

Frank T. Downing
Y.M.C.A.
Boys Housing

Miss Grace McLay
Y.W.C.A.
Girls Housing

Rev. E. C. Palmer
Peoples Church
Family Housing

Rev. T. T. Wylie
Baptist Church
Family Housing

Rev. D. S. Large
First Methodist Church
Family Housing

EMERGENCY HEALTH
AND FINANCIAL AID

Mrs. Helen Knaggs
419 S. Westnedge Avenue

Frank T. Downing
Y.M.C.A.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Mrs. Eric Brown
2336 Edgewood Place

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE

Miss Rosalyn Cookson
1021 Park Place
Primary School

A. E. Stoddard
616 Norton Drive
High School

Raymond Hightower
416 Monroe Street
Kalamazoo College

Don Dolan
833 Whites Road
Western Michigan College

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Michigan District
1417 Penobscot Bldg.
Detroit, Michigan

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, COMMITTEE TO AID RESETTLEMENT

Persons relocated in and near Grand Rapids, Michigan, will find the following persons helpful in solving problems that might arise there:

EMPLOYMENT The United States Employment Service
 110 Lyon N.W.
 Telephone: 6-1511

HOUSING Miss Norma Stauffer
 Y.W.C.A. 25 Sheldon S.E.
 Telephone: 9-4681

EMERGENCY FINANCIAL Miss Rebecca Eikenberry
AID The Family Service Association
 300 Association of Commerce Building
 Telephone: 9-6281

Miss Rebecca Eikenberry will refer welfare or any emergency financial case to the appropriate agency. The Social Security funds are administered by the Kent County Bureau of Social Aid, Gilbert Building. Miss Dorothy Yaple is in charge.

EMERGENCY TRAVEL Miss Rebecca Eikenberry
INFORMATION The Family Service Association
 300 Association of Commerce Building
 Telephone: 9-6281

COUNSEL Rev. Harold T. Janes
(Private Problems) Park Congregational Church
 E. Park Place N.E.
 Telephone, Office: 9-3203

RECREATIONAL AND Mr. Warren Arthur: For the boys
LEISURE TIME Y.M.C.A. 27 Library N.E.
ACTIVITIES Telephone: 8-1141

 Miss Norma Stauffer: For the girls
 Y.W.C.A. 25 Sheldon S.E.
 Telephone: 9-4681

Grand Rapids, Michigan
Committee to Aid Resettlement
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MEDICAL CARE

Henry Van Wolvlear
412 Grand Rapids National Bank Building
Telephone, office: 8-0433
 residence: 5-6597

Medical care for the time being will be handled by Mr. Henry Van Wolvlear. He will refer any emergency case for treatment to competent medical physicians or to the proper agency for referral and treatment.

Balderton

BUDDHIST CHURCH OF DETROIT
3915 Trumbull Avenue
Detroit 8, Michigan
July 29, 1945

Unit I Relocation Office
Poston, Arizona

Dear Sir:

With the recent establishment of the Buddhist Church in Detroit, Reverend and Mrs. S. Sakow have now an housing facility. Having this facility, the Reverend cordially invites those interested to contact him in regards to temporary dwelling place. The locale of this hostel is residential and is conveniently situated to aid one in traveling to and from the downtown districts and to other points.

The Reverend, his wife, and friends would be happy to extend their facilities to the prospective relocatees. However, it is to be desired for those coming to send notice so that preparation for them can be made.

For further information, please communicate with Reverend S. Sakow, 3915 Trumbull Avenue, Detroit 8, Michigan.

Very truly yours,

James Kubota /s/

Rev. S. Sakow's Committee

C
O
P
Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
841 Penobscot Building
Detroit 26, Michigan
May 1, 1944

Memorandum To Project Directors:

This office has recently been giving some thought to the problems of working mothers and Army mothers. We shall continue to keep you informed of opening possibilities in this line. The current possibilities should be brought to the attention of those evacuees who hesitate to come out and feel that the drafting of the male breadwinner will leave wife and children stranded.

First, it is sometimes possible to arrange suitable domestic employment for mothers, preferably with only one child, which will provide room, board and some cash. This plus the \$80 army allowance to wives with one child will assure an adequate scale of living while the husband is in the Army.

Second, it may be possible to work out arrangements between two evacuee families thus affected, whereby the wives can pool their allotment or, if necessary, have one go out to work and the other look after the child.

Third, the Detroit School System has an unusually good program for the care of children of working mothers. It is possible for a mother to place her child in a foster day school, in a nursery school, or in a grade school supervised program. The Children's War Service supervises foster schools for children between the ages of six months and two years. The fees vary with the particular school and with the arrangements worked out between parent and the foster school.

The nursery schools which serve mothers of children between the ages of two and five years inclusive are run by the Board of Education itself. In Detroit the fees are 50¢ per day for one major meal (including between-meal snacks, fruit juices, etc.) and 60¢ for two major meals per day. The day includes twelve hours of supervised attendance. Similar arrangements are made for children of school age, including meals, supervised recreation, before and after school care, and Saturday care.

These facilities make it possible for a mother to go to work and leave her children in safe and supervised surroundings, where their physical and psychological needs will be well attended. It will also give them the opportunity to associate widely with non-Japanese children. No "residence" requirements exist. These arrangements are made or can be made on the very first day of residence in Detroit and in the State of Michigan. Similar arrangements may be found in the school system of Saginaw, Bay City, Pontiac, Royal Oak, Highland Park, Hamtramck, Roseville, Wyandotte, Inkster, Wayne, Willow Run Village, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor and Adrian. The fee arrangements vary somewhat from those described for Detroit but they are all substantially similar. Thus in Ann Arbor, for example, there is a \$2.50 fee for a five-day-week and \$3 for a six-day-week.

Project Directors

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May 1, 1944

It is also possible for some mothers with qualifications and interests along these lines to work in the nursery school program itself. In Detroit a woman with a teaching certificate can get \$184 per month plus two meals a day. Her child can be placed in the nursery school altho not in the same one in which the mother teaches. A woman without a certificate, but with evident ability along these lines and perhaps with some experience, can receive \$141 per month plus two meals. The Junior Grade Aides require only a high school graduation, receive \$118 per month plus two meals per day. It should be borne in mind that each mother receives an allotment of from \$80 on up per month which can be added to whatever salary she is able to acquire. Thus, the mother can work in industry, in domestic work, in office work or in the schools and can have her child taken care of and add to the \$80 per month or more to her income.

There are some teaching possibilities in the other areas operating this system. Outside of Detroit, of course, the wages are somewhat less, but they will correspond to the prevailing educational wages in the area. Thus, for example, in Ann Arbor a head teacher who must have a certificate, whether temporary or permanent, receives \$200 per month. Assistant teachers receive between \$150 and \$160 per month, and Junior teachers receive about \$120 per month. We wish to call these facilities to the attention of all young couples in the centers who may hesitate to come out because of their uncertain draft status. We feel that this should be no bar to the successful resettlement of families. Please call these figures to the attention of interested parties.

(Signed) Herbert Passin
Relocation Officer

defense

FARMING

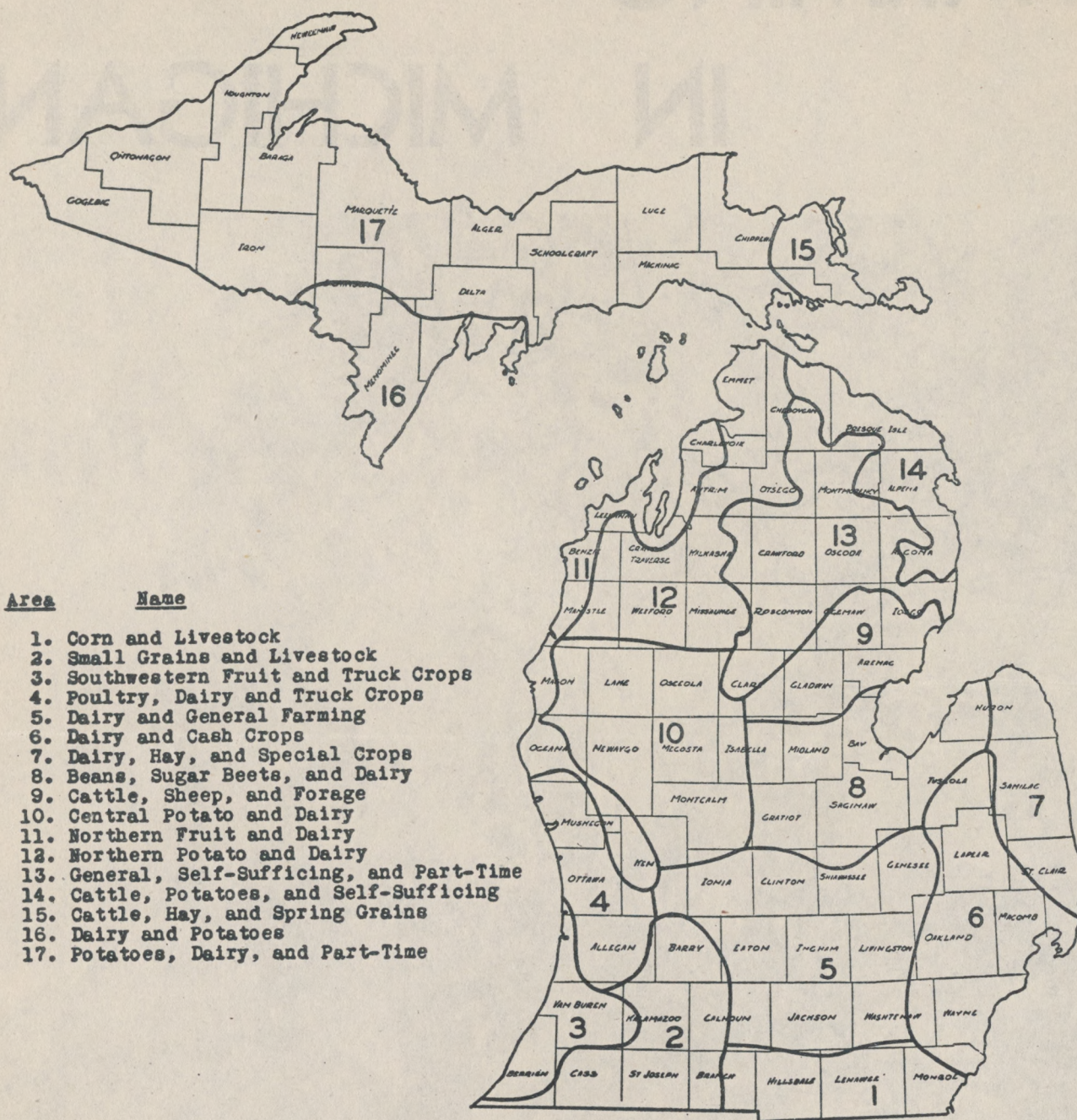
*U.S. War relocation auth.
Great Lakes area*

IN MICHIGAN

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
1945
DIVISION

1945?





Seventeen Type-of-Farming Areas in Michigan.

Pamphlet prepared by

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

Robert M. Cullum - Area Supervisor

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

Farming in Michigan has been a successful enterprise for more than a hundred years. Several of Michigan's newest successful farmers in 1944 were Issei and Nisei who previously had farmed on the West Coast.

Roughly, this account is divided into three parts -- first, a glimpse of what successful farmers of Japanese origin have done; second, a listing of the kind of opportunities open and third, a section concerned in general with Farming In Michigan. Those who wish to study more deeply may best do so at original sources, the most condensed of which are the Agricultural Bulletins listed at the end of this paper. These may be found in the center Relocation Program Office.

NEW FARMERS

Resettled Japanese American farmers who came into the area early have established a very fine reputation for themselves and for those to follow.

One outstanding evidence of their sound practices and of the good will existing towards persons of Japanese origin in the rural sections of the state is the fact that several of them already have been able to secure farm loans. At this writing three evacuee farmers have obtained loans from their local banks. Two other families have been granted FSA (Farm Security Administration) loans for the purchase of farm equipment, seed and fertilizer; and three other evacuee families have applications on file for FSA assistance.

\$1500 FSA LOAN

A good example of how this financial assistance is obtained can be gained from the contents of a letter received from a Farm Security Agent near Lapeer, Michigan, in which he described the granting of the loan to a Nisei farmer. Following are portions of the letter:

"The applicant had left the relocation center in Arkansas in 1943 and worked on a farm in the vicinity of which his present farm is located. Last winter he worked in Detroit and accumulated enough capital to partly finance this year's operations.

"As to references, the man was well known to the county agent and his former employer. He had previous experience in truck farming and also marketed produce in California. The amount of the loan was determined in exactly the same manner as any Farm Security Administration loan, being based on his farm plans and estimating as nearly as possible how much operating capital had to be obtained besides cash on

hand to carry him over until he got started. Since machinery, including a truck, was leased with the farm, his loan was entirely for operating expenses. The amount of the loan was \$1500. Security consisted of chattel mortgage on the crops grown this year.

"From present indications, I believe the loan will be a financial success giving the applicant an establishment of his own.

"The application was approved in the usual manner of being accepted by the county FSA committee and obtaining the district supervisor's advice.

"The family's two children attend a rural school near the farm. The children like their school work very much and are getting along better than they did in California. Produce is marketed on the Eastern Market in Detroit, and as far as I have been able to determine, little, if any, racial discrimination is encountered. This family is trying to get along in the community and seems to be succeeding well. They exchange work and use of machinery with the neighbors and also have obtained valuable advice as to farming practices."

Several of the 20 evacuee families farming in Michigan were asked for a brief summary of their experiences in the state. Below are four typical experiences:

I. "OUR NEIGHBORS ARE FRIENDLY"

Jack Y. Matsumoto arrived in Michigan in July of 1943 and started to work at Michigan State College. Through the help of a professor there Jack was introduced to his present employer for whom he subsequently started to work on a share arrangement.

"From the start the attitude of my employer was both sympathetic and understanding," Matsumoto said, "however, I must add that the present shortage of farm workers facilitated his decision to employ us".

"Our sharecropping agreement provided for 50-50 arrangements on all returns from crop proceeds. The owner was to furnish 175 acres of land, housing, fertilizer, seed and equipment. He would prepare the seed bed and do all the planting. I was to take up from there and perform all labor necessary in the successful completion of crops. The crops and their acreages were as follows:

<u>CROPS</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>
Potatoes	40
Carrots	16
Onions	50
Beets	20
Cabbage	35
Celery Cabbage	5
Turnips	10

"Some of the produce was trucked into the Grand Rapids markets but the bulk was moved by rail to canneries, produce firms and brokers.

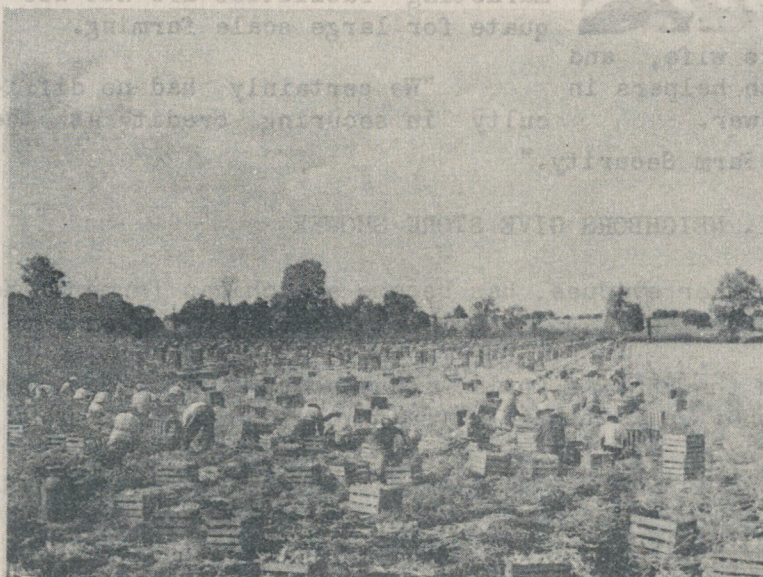
"The advantages of Michigan agriculture are the nearness of the large consuming markets, and the combination of climate and soil that induces rapid growth and maturity of many crops. The one great disadvantage, I believe, is in the productive season -- by this, I mean that the harvest season comes at a time when production is at its peak throughout the country. Unless a grower has facilities to store his produce, thus spreading his marketing period, he may have difficulty in disposing of his crops profitably.

"There is a variety of produce that one may wish to plant--tomatoes are grown quite extensively in Michigan, but in my observation, I would say that the climate is not conducive to good annual yields.

"Although in our case we were able to finance ourselves, I would say that the availability of financial assistance depends upon the endorsement of some reliable person or agency. I doubt very much if a bank or any other financing agency would loan operating capital to a farmer without security.

"The community acceptance has been good. Our neighbors are friendly or indifferent, none are openly hostile. From the outset, I was able to open accounts at the stores and bank. It is my belief that evacuees would have no trouble in entering schools or joining any of the churches."

• **BELOW:** Thirty evacuees harvest onions on Jack Matsumoto's farm which yielded 600 bushels an acre. **RIGHT:** Matsumoto's niece in the cabbage patch.



II. SCHOOL, CHURCHES GIVE WELCOME

George K. Yoshihara, formerly of Rohwer Relocation Center, arrived with his family of four in Almont, Michigan, May 20, 1943. He says of his experiences as a Michigan farmer:

"We first worked on the hourly basis and later we were offered a sharecrop basis on some snapbeans in which we shared fairly well. Lack of rain during harvesting season cut our yield considerably.

"The attitude of our employer towards us was generally good and he certainly did his best to accommodate us. People in general have been very nice to us in every town we have visited and the churches and schools have welcomed us most wholeheartedly.

"The ration board, county clerk, the agricultural board and the Farm Security have cooperated to our very satisfaction.



George Yoshihara, his wife, and two children pose with helpers in the field of cauliflower.

"This year, 1944, we have rented 120 acres of muck land on which we have operated in the neighborhood of 70 acres. We have grown almost all kinds of bunch goods: dry onions, cabbages, cauliflower, etc. We hauled and sold all our produce at the Detroit's Eastern Market, which is located some 50 miles south of us.

"Two main disadvantages of Michigan farming as compared to California's farming, as I see it, is just this, that the growing season is so very short and the marketing facilities are not adequate for large scale farming.

"We certainly had no difficulty in securing credit at the local merchant or the Farm Security."

III. NEIGHBORS GIVE STORK SHOWER

Royal Kaji, another evacuee, has become a Michigan farmer. He writes from Wayland, Michigan:

"I came here on the 23rd of April, 1944, accepting a sharecrop or share-renting (as they call it here) type of deal.

"The employer's attitude toward evacuees was excellent and very understanding -- the family gave me board and room at the home for a couple of weeks until I could establish myself in another house.

"We have never had such friendly and helpful neighbors like we have today. A couple of months ago, they gave our daughter Shirley Ann, who is one month old today, a stork shower. There were 25 ladies at the shower and we knew personally or had met only half of them. They gave us practical but expensive gifts too. All in all we received 66 gifts, bassinet and every clothing our baby needed -- even enough for twins!

"At church, everyone greets us all so friendly and really makes us feel at home. They welcome us every Sunday and introduce us to someone new. Church is one place where every evacuee must go."

"I sharecropped on a 40-60 basis, I am getting the 60 per cent. Usually the sharecrop arrangements are on a 50-50 basis with the employer furnishing all equipments, seed, fertilizer and machineries.

"I sharecropped 12½ acres: 100 acres in wheat, oats, hay, rye and clover and 2½ acres in carrots, beans, squash, corn, lettuce and melons.

"I market to Grand Rapids by truck and to truckers here.

"By business people, we are accepted on equal basis as the rest of the people. I believe I could get fertilizer and seed on credit from some local merchants, but would hesitate to say that I can get it from all merchants. I feel that the FSA would grant me a loan.

"I came from Western Washington -- south of Seattle. Farming in muck soil is quite similar. Climate and weather are also similar with shorter growing seasons. I am closer to larger markets here."

IV. EVACUEE PARTNERSHIP DEAL

James Ouye and Paul Shimada, two young men from the Rohwer Relocation Center, came to Lansing, Michigan, as employees in the agricultural department of the Michigan State College early in 1943. They were looked upon "with suspicion at first, but later, considered one of the group."

Their actual farming experiences started during their second year in Michigan when the two of them entered into two partnership deals on shares. One with a Davison, Michigan, farmer; and the other with a third evacuee and a Clarksville, Michigan farmer. The agreement was to have the landowner furnish complete equipment and housing. The tenant was to furnish all labor for producing and harvesting and the gross proceeds were to be on shares of 50-50.

One farmed 55 acres in Davison, Michigan: 15 acres of cabbage, 10 acres of carrots, 10 acres of onions and the balance in miscellaneous vegetables; the other farmed 150 acres in Clarksville, Michigan, of onions, cabbage, beets, carrots, potatoes. The landowner took care of marketing locally and in Detroit and Grand Rapids. The sharecropper had to assist at the close of the season by selling to buyers in Cleveland.

Basing his statements on his last season's experience at Davison, Paul Shimada compares Michigan farming with West Coast farming in the following manner: "The advantages are close markets, no freighting, commission charges or icing. Grade selection of vegetables is much more lenient and the cost of boxes and baskets is low because old ones are readily accepted by buyers. The disadvantages include a short season, no irrigation system in case of dry seasons, difficulty in specializing in certain crops due to lack of storage facilities to hold surplus. It was difficult to keep quality of vegetables high because buyers pay the same price for inferior grades."

Of farm loans, he goes on to say, "since we did not need any financial assistance this last season, we had no experience in dealing with any loan agencies. However, once a person got acquainted and has gained the confidence of the other party, credit was obtained easily. If larger loans were needed, I'm sure that one could get it if he had the right amount of security to satisfy the loan maker; the recommendation of the county agent; and other proper identifications and recommendations to support the need for such a loan. Fertilizer and seeds were easily available on credit so long as the landowner's credit was good.

"Community acceptance was very favorable by neighbors, merchants, etc. who received any assistance or business from us."



Paul Shimada was labor supervisor at the Becker Co., growers of celery and onions, in Decatur in addition to being partner in two sharecrop deals. At left, he is discussing problems with the company's manager. At right are two Issei who were among the 100 men from Rohwer who worked in Decatur as seasonal workers last Fall.

TYPES OF FARM OPENINGS

There are a large number of farm offers in the WRA Area Office at all times and a sampling of them will be set down here. By the time an interested center resident makes inquiry, some of these openings may be filled. However, they represent types of opportunities, and if these are filled we believe others can be opened by our farm specialist.

Farm opportunities currently available include:

(1) Sharecrop and wage offer on a 135-acre farm of which 30 acres are in peaches, 10 in apples and 30 in muck land. There are ten cows and facilities for raising turkeys on a commercial basis. Sufficient farm machinery is available. The topography runs level to a gentle slope, and with the exception of the muck soil mentioned above, the land is of sandy loam.

This farm is located one mile from Niles, Michigan, a community of 15,000 people. Housing consists of a four-room house with bath and inside lavatory, electricity installed but no heating stove. Tenant would have to provide the stove.

Income would be \$100 per month on year round basis or sharecrop on 50-50 basis. A wage plan for the first year and a sharecrop the following year would be acceptable.

(2) Wage and sharecrop offer located three miles from Eau Claire, Michigan. The farm consists of 300 acres of bearing peaches and 170 acres of open land which can be used for vegetable production. This land is mostly sandy loam running from level to a gentle slope.

This employer used evacuees in the past season. He would like someone in charge who has had tree fruit experience, particularly peaches. A vegetable program can be developed to balance the fruit enterprise.

The employer also owns and operates a basket factory located in Benton Harbor, Michigan, where evacuees can work when not employed on the farm. A nucleus of 40 workers is needed the year round dividing their work between the factory and the farm, with an additional 15 workers needed on June 15th and still another 15 workers on August 15th.

All laborers will be paid 60 cents per hour, and the person in charge, who supervises the labor, will be paid 20 per cent of the net profits from the farm. In the 1944 season, the gross income from the peaches was \$50,000.

For housing, employer has two apartments: one three-room and another four-room. The rooms are large, electricity is installed,

and heat and hot and cold water are furnished. No bathing facilities are available in the apartments. The additional quarters include about 15 individual cabins for sleeping quarters only, these are constructed of celotex and are suitable for year round living. Another large building is divided into a mess hall and sleeping quarters. All the beds are double deckers with springs and mattresses.

(3) On a farm located near Northville, Michigan, about 20 miles from Detroit, a family is wanted on a year round basis. The head of the family will be paid a wage of \$100 to \$120 per month. The employer can use a family with two or three adolescent children who may work during the summer months on an hourly basis. Eventually the employer would like to train the evacuee to the point where he could manage the farm; he would then pay the worker \$175 per month.

The farm consists of 80 acres; 60 of which are in apples, mostly of late varieties.

Housing consists of a three-room apartment with bath and inside lavatory and with electricity and furnace installed.

(4) A sharecrop offer is located about one mile from Lapeer, Michigan.

Part of the farm consists of 65 acres of sandy loam soil devoted to the growing of boysenberries (plants) for commercial plantings. This acreage can be irrigated. The employer has, in addition, 40 acres of black sandy loam and clay loam soil for vegetable production. Crops such as cabbage, peppers, tomatoes, carrots, spinach, lettuce and stringbeans can be raised and irrigated as described below.

The landlord has 17,000 feet of 6 inch steel seamless tubing with 24 sprinklers which are fed by the Flint River which runs through the farm. The capacity is 500 gallons per minute. Each sprinkler covers a diameter of 80 feet.

Three five-room apartments, each having bath, inside lavatory, running water, electricity, electric range and refrigerator are available. Heating consists of one Heatrola stove in each apartment. Another building has two four-room apartments plus bath, inside lavatory, electricity, but without electric range or refrigerator. The building is heated with a hot air furnace.

The landlord will sharecrop the farm on a 60-40 basis: 60 per cent for the tenant and 40 per cent for the landlord. The tenant must furnish own tools for cultivation. Employer will furnish truck for marketing and the irrigation equipment. A lease on a long term basis is preferred by the landlord.

(5) There is a wage and sharecrop offer on a farm of 400 acres of muck land near St. Johns, Michigan. The crops grown include

potatoes, vegetables and mint. Employer will hire workers at the prevailing wage (between 50 and 60 cents per hour) or will sharecrop on a 50-50 basis.

Living quarters are good, but detailed information is not yet available. It will have to be investigated.

(6) A gladiola bulb farm, located at Hartford, Michigan, has plans to employ evacuee workers -- some on a year round basis and others on seasonal. The wage for employment on the bulb farm will be 60 cents per hour.

Housing is in the process of construction. Employer will secure housing for family units located in the city of Hartford, Michigan.

Employer also needs one family, the head of which will do maintenance work around the yard and the buildings. He will be paid 60 cents per hour. The woman of the family is needed for domestic work at 50 cents per hour.

A modern apartment is available for the domestic couple in the employer's residence. THE EMPLOYER CAN USE A FAMILY WITH ADOLESCENT CHILDREN.

(7) There are three or four nurseries in the vicinity of Benton Harbor, Michigan, which will give employment to evacuees on a seasonal basis, that is, from March 1st to December 1st. The wages range between 50 and 60 cents per hour -- mostly 50 cents.

Housing facilities are fairly modern.

These nurseries are mostly engaged in growing fruit trees and bush berries for plantings in the fruit areas. The bulk of the work is performed during the summer months and the disadvantage is, of course, the lack of winter employment.

There are a number of nurseries in Michigan which can be developed for employment opportunities if the supply of evacuees is sufficient to fill the demand.

If you are an experienced truck or fruit grower -- ASK YOUR RELOCATION PROGRAM OFFICER TO WRITE US ON YOUR BEHALF. COME TO MICHIGAN AND SEE IF WE CAN'T ARRANGE TRANSPORTATION SO THAT YOU CAN LOOK THESE FARM DEALS OVER PERSONALLY.



Rose growing in Mt. Clemens, Michigan: At left, Motoziro Shoda and a fellow worker are shown pinching buds to help the bushes grow sturdier. At right are three Nisei in the greenhouse watering and tying rose bushes. Other jobs are open for evacuees.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURE

Michigan ranks high among the 48 states in its agriculture. In some crops it is at or near the top for the country. Among these are dry beans, potatoes, sour cherries, celery and apples.

The land is characterized by many different types of soils, not only in broad farming areas, but even on individual farms. The soils range in texture from plastic, compact clays to sands so loose that they are shifted by the wind. In the southeast, one finds extensive marshes and flat plains; westward from there are the fertile expanses of Michigan's southern counties with their deep, black, productive soil. Northward is a vast region of generally lean sands. Flanking this to the west are the light soils which now constitute one of the great fruit producing sections of the earth.

The State is surrounded on three sides by the Great Lakes: Erie, Superior, Huron and Michigan. Lake Michigan has a peculiarly beneficial influence on the length of the growing season. The prevailing westerly winds, tempered in passing over the Lake blow cooler in Summer and milder in Winter, thus admirably adapting the climate to the cultivation of a great fruit belt running from the Grand Traverse region to the Indiana State line. The deeper waters of Lake Michigan remain about 39 degrees Fahrenheit regardless of the air's temperature and consequently yield heat in winter to the prevailing winds crossing the Lake. This warmth brings heavy snows and makes excessively low temperatures rare. In Spring on the other hand, the comparatively cold winds retard the budding of fruit trees usually until all dangers of killing frosts have passed. These factors tend toward a longer and more moderate growing season, averaging 170 to 180 days.

The rainfall in Michigan averages about 31 inches a year. It is not evenly distributed throughout the State, but ranges from 28 inches at the driest section to more than 36 at the wettest. A more important consideration than the annual rainfall is the distribution of the rainfall during the growing season. Fortunately, from the viewpoint of the growing season, the months of May, June and July have the heaviest rainfall through the Lower Peninsula. These heavy rains together with less rainfall in the Autumn approach ideal conditions in most years.

Lake Michigan has a peculiar effect on the amount of sunshine in the late Fall and early Winter. The prevailing winds are warmed and moistened in passing over the Lake and when they strike the colder land, are condensed. This results in clouds which are very persistent and dense, obscuring the sun for days at a time. Quite different conditions prevail in the summer, however, and there is less cloudiness and more sunshine in Western Michigan than in surrounding counties.

EVACUEES HAVE DONE BEST IN SOUTH MICHIGAN

Surveys by the WRA farm expert in Michigan show that the best relocation opportunities for those interested in vegetable and fruit production -- this seems to fit most persons of Japanese ancestry -- are in the southeastern and southwestern counties and in the scattered muck areas throughout the state. The entire south portion of Michigan has experienced an acute labor shortage in war production centers as well as on the farms. As a result, work opportunities have been on the increase ever since relocation began in Michigan. It is the history of most farm communities that many who come to work stay to operate.

At present, 20 families are relocated on Michigan farms, most of them operating on a share-crop or cash rent basis. Farmer-tenant arrangements are usually based on an annual agreement and not on long term lease or partnership bases. The typical Michigan farm is owner or tenant operated and ranges in size from 50 to 200 acres. In some cases, control is retained by the owner who pays the tenant a monthly or hourly wage. Most farms are located on improved highways which connect the agricultural communities with market centers and facilitate transportation and sale of crops.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Almost every kind of tree and small fruits except citrus, as well as most varieties of vegetables are grown in southwestern Michigan. The list of agricultural products produced here includes: pears, peaches, apples, plums, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, dewberries, grapes, melons, tomatoes, asparagus, mint, peppers and eggplant.

A large cherry growing section is located at Traverse City, Michigan, where 100 seasonal workers created a very favorable reception last season. Fruit trees are to be found in varying degrees of concentration along Lake Michigan from Traverse City to Benton Harbor and a large area of apples and peaches may be found about 50 miles north of Detroit near Romeo, Michigan.

FAVORED STRIP OF LAND

In a 40-mile wide band of earth lining the shore of Lake Michigan from the little finger of the Lower Peninsula south to the Indiana line, it was found that fruit trees would grow and bear abundantly if properly planted and cared for. Today, the millions of bushels of apples and peaches are among the choicest in the world. Celery of such quality was raised in the Kalamazoo district that the slogan "Kalamazoo and celery too" became set in the nation's mind. In the same section and extending over a larger area, the cultivation of spearmint and peppermint expanded so that today Michigan is in first place in the yield of these herbs.

No state rivals Michigan in its tonnage of dry field beans. Tens of thousands of acres go annually into sugar beets.

Dairying is of prime importance here and wool is also a sizeable crop. Potatoes, onions and fresh vegetables for canneries create possibilities for thousands.



Left: Shibo Hayashi, formerly of San Pedro and Rohwer is pictured in his muck farm showing a head of cauliflower to Tad Hamada, his partner, on their place in Berlin Township, Michigan. Hamada formerly lived in Santa Monica and also at Rohwer. This farm consists of 480 acres.

MUCK FARMING

Scattered throughout the state is a total area of muck soil amounting to 4,000,000 acres some, but not all, potentially productive. It is noteworthy that the most highly valued land in the state is muck. Of the total less than five per cent is now in production. One out of every eight acres in Michigan is composed of this kind of soil and a large proportion of farms in Michigan has some of it, for the most part in pasture or waste lands. There are, however, more concentrated sections of muck area than others.

Truck gardening has been highly developed in the rich muck lands of Allegan, Van Buren, Kalamazoo and Berrien Counties. Among the most profitable crops are asparagus, celery, carrots, onions, beans, mint and potatoes. In addition, a considerable acreage in Berrien County has been allotted to berry production. The soil and climate are well fitted for growing strawberries, raspberries, dew berries, boysenberries and blueberries.

Since a relatively small portion of muck area is developed and farmers are becoming aware of the potential producing capacity of this soil, their attention is focusing more on this as to development in the future.

FARMING WITH A FUTURE

The need for drainage is the largest factor in keeping this type of land out of production. It is believed that there is a real future in Michigan with regard to vegetable farming in these muck areas for a number of reasons:

VALUE of undeveloped land of this type is relatively conservative.

MARKETS are available within relatively short distances -- Chicago is only 200 miles from Lansing; Detroit, with a population of over 2,500,000, is less than 150 miles from most areas in the state.

CAPITAL required for acquiring potentially profitable muck land is relatively small where so much undeveloped land is available.

DRAINAGE of muck lands is under way and receiving the major attention of the state agricultural college. Groups of farmers, such as the Michigan Muck Growers Association, are working towards and encouraging subsidies for the development and drainage of these areas.

DIVERSIFICATION

One important characteristic of farming in the Michigan fruit area is the diversification of fruit and vegetables on each indivi-

dual farm. In 1935, six out of ten Berrien County farms for example, were less than 50 acres. About half of such acreage may be devoted to tree fruit as peaches, apples, pears, and the other half to vegetables.

A common practice in planting an orchard, is to set out peach and apple trees at the same time in alternate positions. The peach orchard matures early and will continue in production for ten years. The peach trees are then removed and the apple orchard is ready to produce. It is also common to plant 200 or 300 pear trees along the fence rows between farms and, of course, they are planted in blocks as apples or peaches.

The balance of the 50-acre farm will be set to perhaps three or four acres of asparagus, four or five acres of strawberries or raspberries and, possibly, dewberries, melons, tomatoes, peppers, eggplants are grown on the open land depending on the type of soil and its adaptation to these crops. A small vineyard of five or six acres is a part of many farms.

SAVING THE SOIL

Because of the topography of the soil, the fruit area in Michigan is subject to serious soil erosion. A good deal of progress has been made toward contour planting of tree fruit and vegetables with the assistance of Soil Conservation Service. Farmers have organized into districts and can secure the services of trained personnel from the Soil Conservation Service to map and plan their farms on contour and land use bases.

As previously mentioned, a farm is likely to have at least two or three kinds of soils and, perhaps five or more, due to glacial action. Scientifically, this more or less dictates the type of crops to be grown assuming that efficient land use is maintained.

Instead of being a "strawberry expert" or a "peach expert" the Michigan crop specialty farmer has to be a "fruit and vegetable expert".

The need for diversity prevents him from putting "all his eggs in one basket", as the proverb goes, and risking his whole investment.

OTHER TYPES OF FARMING

LIVESTOCK production is an important part of the farm program in the eastern and central counties. Cattle, hogs and lambs are raised for marketing in Detroit, Chicago and other midwestern cities.

The DAIRY industry is highly developed in the agricultural areas surrounding the larger cities. Dairy farms in Oakland, Washtenaw and Wayne Counties supply the Detroit area with some of its milk and milk products.

POULTRY AND EGG production is usually carried on as part of the general farm program. Some highly specialized chicken and turkey farms are located in the southern and southwestern counties.

Livestock, dairy and poultry farming is frequently combined with small grain, potato and dry bean production. Michigan ranks first in the country in the latter crops, and among the first half dozen states in the former.

The NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE operations are quite extensive in Wayne, Monroe and Macomb Counties. The Monroe nurseries have employed Japanese American families since the relocation program started, and the greenhouses in Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, have offered favorable opportunities for individual workers and single family units.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME

A good idea of the relative importance of various types of farming in the state can be obtained from the study of farm incomes. Briefly, the Michigan 1943 farm cash income was \$473,766,000, which was 15 per cent higher than in 1942 and twice as high as the 1939 income. Of the total, livestock and livestock production accounted for 66 per cent. Fruit, 8 per cent; vegetable, 7 per cent; and field crops, 16 per cent. A study of TABLE A will give a good idea of current as well as long time prices of the major fruits and vegetables.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTATION

The Michigan State Agricultural College at East Lansing, Michigan has devoted most of its agricultural staff to experimentation and developing varieties of crops and tree fruits that will grow in the Michigan climate. This agricultural college is among the most advanced in the United States. Experiment stations are located in every area of the state, carrying on experiments which are of constant benefit to the Michigan farmers.

TOURIST TRADE

A good many Michigan farmers enhance their farm income by catering to the tourist trade. A great deal of attention has been given to the development of highways and the beautifying of state parks and facilities for serving the tourist trade. Fishing, hunting, skiing, skating, swimming, as well as the attractive scenery, all add to the tourist trade.

PAMPHLETS AVAILABLE

Copies of the following bulletins have been sent to the Relocation Program Officer and may be studied by those interested in

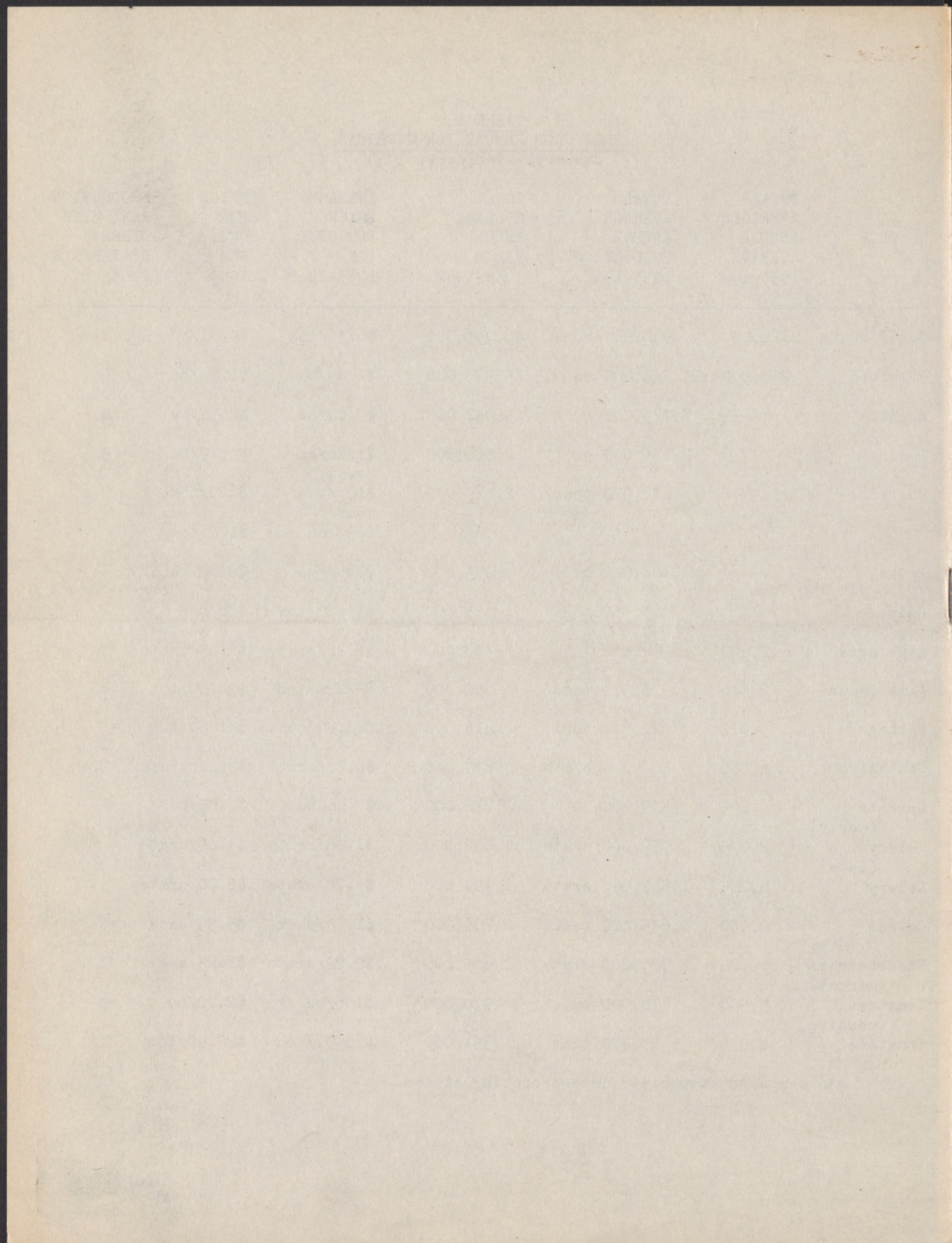
a more detailed discussion of particular phases of agriculture in Michigan:

THE MUCK SOILS OF MICHIGAN, THEIR MANAGEMENT AND USES
TYPES OF FARMING IN MICHIGAN
VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR CULTURAL PRODUCTION IN MICHIGAN
CROP REPORT FOR MICHIGAN -- January, February 1944
CELERY PRODUCTION IN MICHIGAN
PEACH CULTURE IN MICHIGAN

TABLE A
FROM CROP REPORT FOR MICHIGAN
January - February, 1944

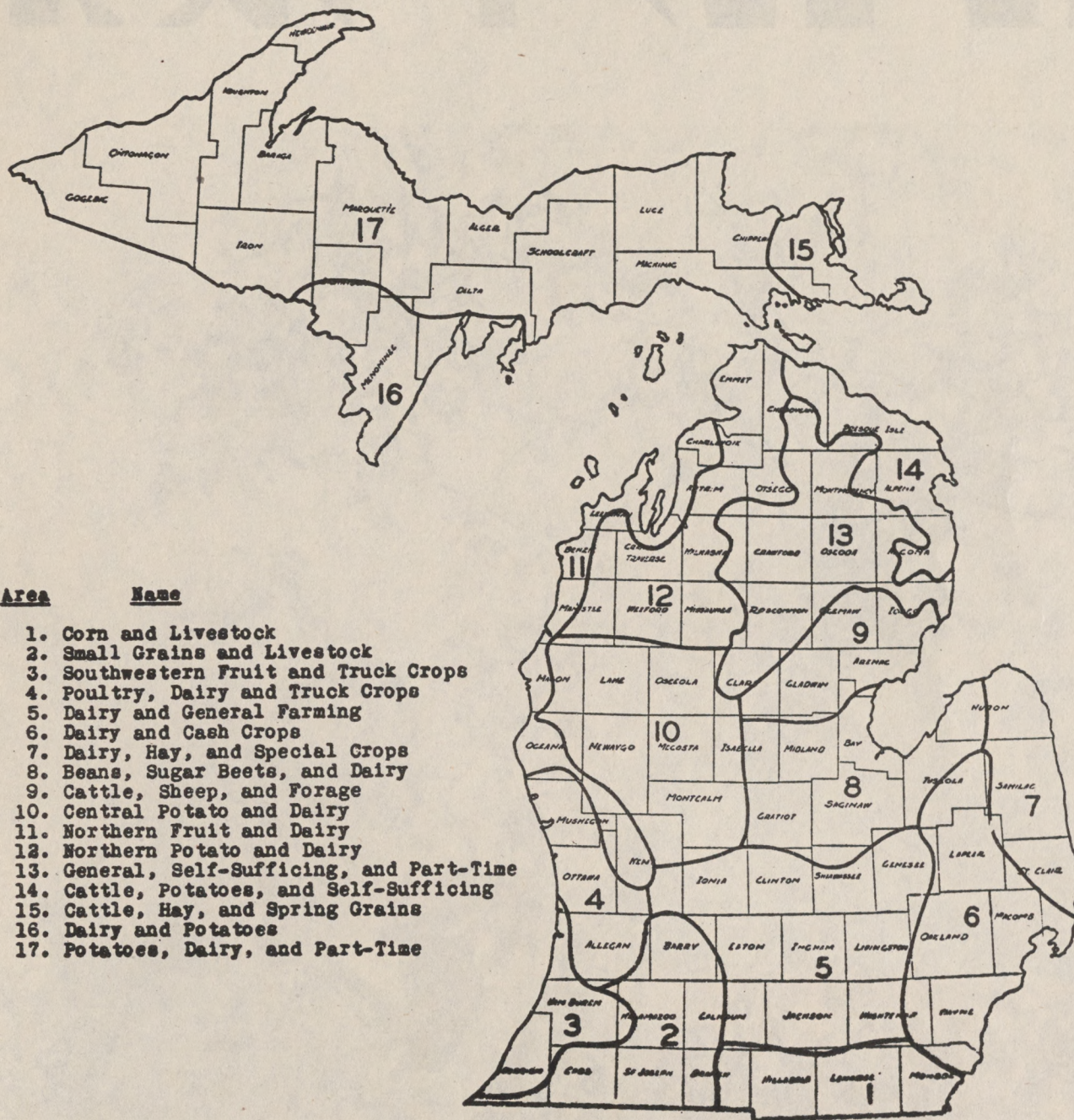
CROP	TOTAL AVERAGES ANNUAL ACREAGE 1933-1942	TOTAL AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION 1933-1942	TOTAL AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE 1933-1942	AVERAGE PRICE PER UNIT FOR 1933-1942	PRICE PER UNIT FOR 1943	PRODUCTION RANK WITH OTHER STATES FOR 1943
Sugar Beets	124,000	948,000 tons	\$6,033,000	\$6.36/ton	\$9.61/ton	8
Potatoes	258,000	23,765,000 bu	15,525,000	\$.69/bu	\$1.60/bu	5
Apples	--	7,779,000 bu	5,932,000	\$.80/bu	\$2.34/bu	4
Peaches	--	2,185,000 bu	2,386,000	\$1.26/bu	\$4.15/bu	5
Cherries	--	38,070 tons	2,613,000	Sweet \$107/ton Sour \$65/ton	\$220/ton \$172/ton	5
Pears	--	1,148,000 bu	903,000	\$.80/bu	\$2.85/bu	5
Grapes	--	43,580 tons 237,000	1,315,000	\$33.20/ton	\$88/ton	2
Asparagus	2,400	crate	308,000	\$1.22/crate	\$2.05/crate	*3
Lima Beans	2,614	1,504 tons	80,000	\$52.26/ton	\$96.40/ton	6
Cabbage	3,012	21,720 tons	418,000	\$20.80/ton	\$61.50/ton	*5
Cantaloup	4,850	547,000 crate	639,000	\$1.20/crate	\$4.00/crate	*2
Carrots (early)	895	479,000 bu	222,000	\$.46/bu	\$.85/bu	*5
Celery (late)	2,095	952,000 crate	1,042,000	\$1.06/crate	\$3.65/crate	
Celery	4,245	1,547,000 crate	1,109,000	\$.70/crate	\$2.00/crate	
Onions	9,930	1,835,000 sacks	2,706,000	\$1.50/sack	\$3.55/sack	*6
Strawberries (market)	10,104	776,000 crate	1,665,000	\$2.22/crate	\$6.25/crate	*1
Tomatoes (canning)	5,500	878,000 bu	970,000	\$106/bu	\$2.70/bu	*3
Tomatoes	4,970	29,700 tons	351,000	\$10.91/ton	\$22.40/ton	15

*As compared with other late-producing states.



三ヶ州の農業





ミシガン州に於ける十七種類の農業

ミシガン州の農業

ミシガン州に於ける農業は過去百年に亘る成功的事業であつた。一九四四年にミシガン州に最も新しく成功せる農家達は以前に西海岸にて農業を営んで居た一世及び二世とである。

大別して之を三種に別けて見るならば、

第一 成功した日系人農家達は何をいたかと言ふ瞥見。

第二 良き機會の開かれた種類の項目。

第三 ミシガン州に於ける農業の一般。

此の問題に付してもつと深く知らんとする者は、本書の終りに掲載する非常に複雑な農業に関する揭示録に依りて知られ度し。

新しい百姓

先に來て當地方に定住した日系人

の百姓達は後から來る者の爲めに非常に良しの評判をきづき上げた。ミシガン州の農村地方に於いて、日系人に對して實施されて居る善良な意志の表現は、数人の著者が己に農産資金の借款を譲り受けた事でも明白にわかる。三人の立退人達が此の方法で其の地方の銀行から低利資金を借り受けたのである。其の他の二家族は農産保證局に依りて耕作機械、種子、肥料を購入する資金を借り受け、又他の三家族は保證局の援助を仰ぐべく出願して居る。

千五百弗 農務保證局より貸出

財政援助が如何にして得られるかに付いての適例がミシガン州のローヤル附近に在る農業保證局代理からの手紙の内容に示されてある様に二世の百姓は貸出しが如何にして許諾されたかを記載して居る。次に掲ぐるのは其の一部である。

申請人は一九四三年にアイカンソー轉住所を去りし、爾來現農園近くにて農業に従事して居た者である。昨年の冬にはデトロイトにて就働し、本年の運用資金の一部を貯金したのである。彼の身元調査に關しては、以前の郡官吏に良く知られて居た様に、雇い主にも良く知られて居た。

彼は以前に加州で商用野菜物生産業及び販賣市場に經驗を持つて居た。貸し付けの金額は農園保證局貸出し法と殆ど同様の方法で決定され、其の農園の計畫に基礎を置き、彼が充分仕事を始めて行ける迄現金所持の外其の經營費がどう位入用であるか出來うだけ正確に調査されて與へられるのである。トラクタを含む機械類は農園と共にリースしてあるから、彼の貸付けは全く運用の資金である。貸出しの金額は千五百弗である。抵當物件としては本年の收穫物を擔保に入れるのである。現在の暗示する處に依れば、貸出しは申込み人をして自分でやらせて行ける様

にすゝめ、財政的成功であると信ずる。

其の申込み書は通常の順序を経て先ず郡の農園保証局委員の承認を得、次に地方監査員の財言をも得たのである。

此の家族の二人の子供達は農園近くの田舎の学校に通学して居る。そして子供達は大妻学校が好きで加州に居た時よりもずっと良くやつて居る。

生産物はデトロイト市のイースタン市場で賣り捌かれる事になつて居る。

本官の調査せる範囲内では人種的僻見は殆ど無い様である。此の家族は其の地方で具合良くやう々と努力して居り、相當に成功して居る様に見えろ。そして仕事を相互に助け合ひ近所同志で農具を融通し合ひて實際の農業に付いて良い忠言を貰つて居る様だ。

ミシガン州には二十軒許りの轉住者の家族が農業に従事して居るが此の州に於ける経験のあらましを叙述する様に依頼された。以下に

掲ぐるものは其の四つの代表的なものである。

一、近所の人はとても友情深い

松本ジツク氏は一九四三年七月にミシガン州に到着して、州立大学の仕事を始めたのであつた。大学教授の援助に依つて、現在の雇い主に紹介されて、其の後歩合耕作に定めて仕事をやり始めた。

「仕事の始めから私の主人は大妻同情深く、良くわかつて居る人で有りました。然し現在百姓仕事をする人手が少いので、私達を雇うと決めた勤機となつたのであると云ふ事を附言せねばなりません。」と松本氏は語つて居る。

「私共の収穫契約の歩合は五分で、収穫物の全部の上り高の折半で有ります。地主は百七十五英加の土地、住宅、肥料、種子及び農具一切を出す事になつて居ります。又苗代床や種蒔きをも全部して呉れる事になつて居ります。それから私の方で全部

責任を以て、良い収穫物を完全に取入れるに成功する必要な仕事を提供するわけで有ります。」
其の収穫物と英加数は次の如し。

収穫物	英加数
ポテート	四〇
ギヤロット	一六
アニオン	五〇
ビーツ	二〇
ギヤベージ	三五
セロリーギヤベージ	五
アニーブス	一〇

或生産物はグラントラビッドの市場にトラックで運搬されるが、大量は貨車で罐詰工場や生産會社や仲介業者等に送られるのである。ミシガン農産物の都合の良い事は、大抵な消費市場へ近いと云ふ事と、氣候と土地が良いので澤山の収穫物を早く繁殖させて賣らせると云ふ事である。處が一つ具合が悪い事は、収穫時期であると思ふ。其の意味は全国を通じて収穫物の一番多く出る時に、いつか

事である。夫から耕作者が生産物を貯蔵して置く装置が無い時には、徒に市場期間を延ばす許りて其の収穫物を利益を以つて賣り拂ふ事に骨が折れるであらう。

「植え度」といふ生産物は色々ある。中でもトマトは廣く栽培されるが、自分の視察に依りますと氣候は毎年の産出に余り助けとなり無く思はれる。私共の場合、自分が出資する事か出来たが、次貸金の補助を受ける事か出来たのは、確かな保証人か代理人の裏書次第に係るものでせう。銀行でも又は金融機関でも抵當物件無しでは經營資金を貸して呉れないでせう。

地方の人氣は大変良です。私の近所の人々は友好的である。又は何もかまはなかつた。兎に角公に排斥する者は有る。最初から店や銀行で取引する

を開始した。私か思ふには学校へ入学するにも或は教會へ入會するにも、立退人達は少しもむづかしい事は有るまい。

二、教會や学校で歓迎

吉原ジョージ君は以前にロワ、轉任所から四人の家族を同伴して一九四三年五月廿日にミシガン州アルモントに到着した。そしてミシガンの百姓として、其の經驗を次々如くは語つて居る。

「最初私共は時間働きて有りましたが、後になつて或るスナックビンの歩合耕作をすめられたので、やつて見たら相當分が前か有りました。収穫時には雨か降らないので作物はかなりの減作でした。雇ひ主の我々に對する態度は通常宣敷いので有る。私共を世話するのは最善の努力を拂つて呉れました。

下圖説明

三十人の立退人が一英畝に付き六百ポンドを産出した松本氏の慈農園の入り口を以て居るところ。

右圖説明

松本氏の姪がキヤベージ畝に居る處。



レレシホード 郡官吏 農務課
及び農業保證局等本當に私
の満足する迄に協力して呉れまし
た。一般の人々も私共が討肉した何
處の町でも大歓迎し、殊に教會
や学校等では心より歓迎して呉
れられた。

一九四四年に私共は百三英加の肥
沃な土地を借りて、約七十英加を
耕作した。そして色々のボンダ
物もやつて見せた。乃ちドライア
ニオン、キヤベージ、カリフラワー等
で有った。之を私達の處から五
十里許り南方に在るデトロイト市
のイースタン市場へ運搬して賣り
掛き手した。

私の見た處に依るミシガン州の農
業と加州の農業の比較は、二
つの重なる不便の点がある様に思
はれます。それは茲は無常期期の
非常に短き事と、大規模の農
業に對して市場の便が不充
分の事で有ります。

私共は本當に此の地方の商人や農業保
證局から信用を受けるのは何等の困難は
有ませんでした」と語つて居る。

三、近所の人々が皆揚げ祝をしてくれた

梶ノミヤル君はミシガン州の百姓になつた。
彼はミシガン州のウエイランドから次の様に
書き寄せて居る。

私は一九四四年の四月廿三日に歩合耕作
の契約で来りました。雇主の立退人に
對する態度は大変良かったし、又良くわか
つて呉れます。此の雇主は私共が他
の家で落付いた約二週間の内ルーと
賄いをして呉れられた。



吉原ジョーグ氏、孝辰及び二人の子供達
が仕事人としてミシガン州の農場で
撮影したところ。

私共は現在の隣りの人々との情誼的
で且つ扶けを與えてくれる者を持
つた事が有ませんでした。約二月月
前に近所の人々が寄つて、丁度今
日で生れから一月になる娘シヤリ
マンの爲めにストーク祝ひ(生前の祝事)
をして呉れました。其の祝ひの席に廿
五人許りの婦人が寄りました。私
共は其の半分許りの人々を知つて
居りましたが、あとの半分は初めて
會つたので有りました。其の人々は
實用向きで、お金のことを居る物
迄も下さうなりました。バンネット(湯
浴器)や色々の衣服等六十元も
贈物を載き、二つ児が生れても間
に合ふ位です。
教會では誰もか人情深く挨拶をし
てくれ、本當に私共はホームの様
に感じました。毎日曜日毎に私達
を歓迎してくれて、新しい人々に紹介
して下さるのです。ですから教會へは
立退き人の誰もが行った方が良
いと思ひます。

私共は四分六分の歩合耕作をやつて見ました。私が六分を得るわけがあります。普通の歩合耕作の契約は五分五分で地主が農具類、種子、肥料及び耕作機械を出す事になつて居ります。

私の歩合耕作は百廿四英加で百英加を麥、オーフ、ヘイ、ライ、及びクローバーを作り、廿四英加を人参、ビンス、スクワッシュ、コーン、レタス及びメロンをやりました。私はトラックでグランドラビッドの市場に持つて行き、又茲でトラック業者に渡す事もあるじ、商業取引人達に依り、私共は他の人々と同等の資格で受け容れられて居ります。私は肥料及び種子物を地方の商人から信用貸して借りる事も出来ると思ひますが、商人の全部から借りて貰へると云ふ事は控へたい。それは農業保證局が資金を融通してくれろと思つて居ますから。私はワシントン州のシヤトルの南の方から来ました。マツク地に耕作するのとはどこも同じ様です。

気候も亦同じ様で繁殖期間も短いのです。だが私は茲では大きな市場に近ゐるので便利ですよ」と語つて居る。

四、立退人の共同働き

ローワ轉任所から来た大江ゼニス及び島田ポール両青年は一九四三年の初め頃からミシガン州立大学農学部へ雇ひとしてランシングに來た。處が彼等は最初疑惑の眼を以て見られたが後になつて我等米人と同様の仲間であると、思はれる様になつた。彼等は本當に農業の経験を持つたのはミシガン州に來てから二年目に二人で共同シエラの約束で働き始めてからである。

一人はミシガン州のデビソンに在る農家と共に他の者は同じく百姓でクラークスビルに在るのと働き始めた。其の契約は地主の方で農具類、一切と住宅を備へる事、借地人は其の生産と收穫に要する全部の勞

力を提供し其の純益は五分々々で分配すると云ふのであつた。

デビソンの農園の方は五十五英加でギヤベジを十五英加、人参を十英加、アニオンを十英加植え付け残りには種々の野菜であつた。

他の方はクラークスビルに在る百五十英加の農園で、アニオン、ギヤベジ、ビーツ、ギヤロフ、ポテト等を栽培した。そして地主が賣り捌き方を地方の市場やデトロイト又はグランドラビッドとする事にした。歩合收穫者は季節の終りにクリーブランドで購買人に賣り渡すのを助けねばならなかつた。

デビソンに於ける此の前の季節の経験を土台として陳述した處に依れば島田ポール氏はミシガン州の農業と西海岸の農業とを比較して次の如くに云つて居る。

「便利な事は市場に近ゐる事、貨車送り賃の不要な事、仲買人に仕拂はなくても良き事、及び氷詰めにしなくても良き事、有ります。野菜物の選り分けは、ずつと寛和されて居る

木箱やバスケットの價もバイヤー
 か異議無く古いうて受け取るか
 ら安價ですむ。處が不便な
 方は季節の短事、ドライシー
 ズン(雨の降らない季節)でも灌
 漑装置の無い事、残餘の生産
 物を貯藏して置く便宜が缺
 けて居る爲めにある種う生産
 物だけを専門的にする事が出
 来ない。又野菜物の品質を
 良く保管して置く事はむづかし
 い。それはバイヤーが劣等品でも同
 い値段を拂ふからである。』
 農園の貸し金に付しては彼が言
 ふには「私共は此の季節には財
 政の援助をうける必要は無か
 ったから借款の代理人とは交渉
 の經驗は有ません。然し人と
 知り合ひになつて他の人の信任
 をうけるならば、信用借りとし
 るのは、た易い事です。若し
 大きな借款をし度いならば、金
 を貸して呉れる團體を満足さ
 せるだけの正確な低當物

件を持つて居るならば、確かに
 借りられると信じて居ます。それ
 には郡官吏の推薦と、其の
 標を借款が必要であると認
 定する適當な鑑定と推
 薦があるならば、宜敷いわけ
 あります。地主の信用書が
 良い間は肥料も種子も容易
 に手に入る事が出来ました。
 地方の人氣は近所の人々も商
 人達も私共から援助を受け
 たり又は商賣の取引きをし
 た者達は皆大いに良ので有ま
 した。』
手にはいる農園の一般
 轉住局の地方出張所に良
 い農園の口が何時も提供さ
 れて居るか其のサンプルとし、茲
 に明記しておかう。たかセンター
 の住民で之に興味を持つて居
 る者が向ひ合せをして居るうちに
 其の口は塞つてしまふかも知れ
 ない。然しそれ等は機會の



島田ホル氏はデイクートワでセロリー及びアニオレ農園のベツカー會社で労働者
 監督であるが、外に二つの収獲契約のパトナである。
 左圖. 會社の支配人と種々の問題に付いて話し合つて居るところ。
 右圖. 昨秋季節働きのローワー轉住所からデイクートワに來て働いた白人群の
 中二人の一世である。

ある良の代表的な物であつて、若
其の口が塞がつて失ふならば、農事
専門技師に依つて他の口が開け
るものと信じて居る。

現在得らるる農園の良機会

(一) 百三十五英加の農園で、歩合収
獲と給料を拂ふと言ふのである。

其の中、三十英加はピーナ、十英加は
林檎、三十英加はマツフラン、であ
る。其處には牛が十頭居り、クーキ
ーの賣り物を賣るる装置もある。
耕作機械も充分得る事か
出来る。地形は平豆の處から前
述のマツク地の外は少し傾斜地
になつて居て砂地の肥えた土壌で
ある。此の農園はミシガン州のナ
イルスと云つて人口一万五千許りあ
る町から一哩隔つた處に在る。
住宅は部屋が四つあつて、風呂場
も便所も内側に付いて居り、電気
も引いてあるが暖爐は無い。借家
の方でストーブを入事になつて居る。

収入としては月に百華ブ、貰ふか又は
歩合收穫として五分々々の約束で
ある。だから給料の計畫としては
最初の年は給料を貰ひ、次の年
から歩合耕作をする方が都合が
宜敷い。

(二)

ミシガン州のユークレヤから三哩の
處にある農園で、給料と歩
合耕作で雇ひ度と申込んで居
る。其の農園は三百英加
許り良く實の成る桃が植えてあ
り、百七十英加は空地であるが、其處
は野菜類生産に使ふ事が出
来る。茲の土地は大概砂地のロ
いで平豆の處から少し傾斜して
居る。

此の雇ひ主は此の前の季節には
立退き人を使用した。彼は果樹
栽培に経験ある者に一切を任せ
度と考へて居り、殊に桃を栽
培する人を探して居る。又野菜の
プログラムの果物の事業と均等に
發展し度と云つて居る。

其の地主はミシガン州のベントン港
内にバスクワットの工場を持つて居るの
で、立退き人が農園で働かない時
はそこで働く事が出来る。そこには
中心になつて働く人が四十人許り一
年中工場と農園に別けて入用であ
り、其の外は六月十五日迄は十五人必
要であり、又八月十五日迄は尚ほ十
五人入用である。

労働者は皆一時周六十仙働きて、
其の労働者の監督は農園の利
益の二割を貰ふ事になつて居る。

一九四四年の季節には桃畠から
の總上り高は五万華であつた。

住宅の方は雇ひ主がアパートメントを
二つ持ち、一つの方は部屋が三つあつて
他の方は四つある。ルームも大きく電

気やヒートも引いてあり、水道も湯
も備えられてある。だが此のアパートメン
トには浴室の装置が無い。

増作家屋の十五の個人キヤビンは寢
室ばかりで、それ等は防大用の壁で
造られて居て一年中住むのに適し
て居る。

他の大きな建物は食堂と寝室に別れて居る。寢台は皆二層の物でスプリングもマットレスも付つて居る。

(三)

ミレガン州のデトロイトから二十哩許り離れた處のノースビル近くの農園で一年中居つて貰ふ契約で一家族ほしと云つて居る。そして其の家長には月百弗から百二十弗、給料が支拂はれる。又家族の内働き度い者は夏の同時働きをする事もお来る。最後に主人の方では立退人をして全部の農園を任せる様に仕上げ度いと云ふのである。云々ならんと主人は月給を百七十五弗拂ふ様になるのである。

其の農園は八十英加からなつて居て六十英加の大部分は林檎の産物である。住宅は三室のアパートメントで風呂内側の便所、電気竈等も付て居て便利である。

(四)

ミレガン州のレビーヤから一哩許り離れた處に歩合收穫契約の申込みがある。農園の或部分は六十五英加の砂地のローム土でボイスンベリーの商用物が繁殖して居る。又地主は野菜を作る事のお来る黒い砂地のロームと粘土のロームの四十英加を持て居る。

キヤベージ、ペーパードイト人參、スピツケ、レタス、インゲン豆等の收穫物を得る事が出来る。又次に示す様に水を引く事も出来る。乃ち地主が鋼鉄の継目の無い六寸の管で二万七千呎許りあるのを持て居て、農園の中を通つて流れるプリント川から水を吸ひ上げる散水器が廿四付て居る。其の容積は一分間に五百ガロンである。そして各散水器は直徑八寸の廣さに散水するのである。

住宅は三つのアパートメントがあつて、各々五ツの室があり、風呂場及び家中に便所があり、電気や水道も引てあり、冷蔵庫も得られ

る。暖爐としては各アパートメントにヒートローラのストーブが据え付けてある。他の建物は四室のあるアパートメントが二つあつて、風呂場及び便所が中に有り、電気も引てあるが、動力及び冷蔵庫は無。其の建物は暑の空氣爐で暖くするのである。

地主はこれを四分六分の割合で歩合收穫にしても良いと云つて居る。借地人が六分を貰ひ、地主が四分と云ふ割である。但し借地人が自分で耕作の機械をおさねばならぬ。だが主人の方で市場へ運搬するトラック及び灌漑用具を備えるわけである。此の農園のリースは長期に亘る契約の方を望むと地主は云つて居る。

(五)

給料と歩合耕作の申込みがミレガン州セントジョーンズの近くの四百英加のマフの地の農園から来て居る。生産される收穫物はポテト、野菜物及び薄荷等を含んで居る。

雇ひ主の方で人夫を時下相場の給料で(二時間五十仙から六十仙)雇ふか又は五分五分の歩合収獲をするわけである。住宅の方は良し、しかし調査して見なければ、まだ細い事はわからない。

(六)

グラデオラスの球を作る農園がミシガン州ハートフォードに在り、茲では立退き人を雇ひ度いと計畫して居る。一年中雇ひと季節雇ひと両方を望んで居る。此の球園の給料は一時周六十仙である。住宅は今建造中である。雇ひ主はミシガン州のハートフォード市に在る住宅に在る。

雇ひ主は又一家族の家長が庭園や建物を良く整頓して置く者を雇ひて居る。一時周六十仙の割に給金が支拂はれるであらう。又其の家族の婦人は家庭働きに雇はれ、一時周五十仙づ、貰ふ事になつて居る。

其の家庭働きの夫婦者に雇ひ主の住宅に在る最新式のアパートメントが與えられる。尚ほ且つ成人した子供が其の家庭に居るならば之にも仕事か賃えり事になつて居る。

(七)

ミシガン州のベントン港附近に在る三、四つの苗木園で立退きを季節働きの契約で三月一日から十二月一日迄雇ひ度つと云つて居る。其の給料は大抵五十仙(二時間)位である。

住宅の装置はかなり新式である。其の苗木園は大抵ブルー、果物、ベクレー等の苗木を作るのである。其の重なる仕事は夏の間にするものであつて、唯不便なものは冬の間雇はれなかつた点である。

若しも立退き人が充分要求に應ずる事が出来るならば、就職の良の機会を開く澤山の苗木園がミシガン州に随分ある。

若し貴君が野菜物や果物の生産に経験があるならば、

自身の爲めに轉住所内の轉住プログラムの事務員に御尋ね下さい。度し。來れ ミシガン州へ！

そしてそれ等の農園を君自身で視察する様に、旅行の便を計る事が出来るか否かを御覽有度し。

當州の農業狀態

米國四十八州の中でもミシガン州は農業方面に於ける高位である。そして或種の收穫物では最高のものもあり、又それに近いものもある。其の顯著なるものは、ドライヒンズ、ポテト、ケエリー、セロリー及び林檎等である。ミシガン州は他の三州と面して居る外にグレート湖のスーパーオル、ミシガン、ヒューロン及びイリー湖に面して居る。土地は種々異つた形式の土壤から成立して居る。廣汎な農耕地帯がある許りで無くして、個人所有の農園もある。土地は柔軟なもので、組織的な硬いものもあり、かたまつ



ミシガン州のマント クレメスで作られる ロース。
 左圖. 庄田元次郎氏と他の働き人が木の横丈に育つ株に葉をつんで居る處。
 右圖. 三人の世達がグリーンハウスでロースの木に水をやつたり、縛つたつて居る
 ところ。立退人には他の仕事がいくらでもある。

繁殖期間

ミシガン湖は此の地方の
 繁殖期の長さに不思議と思
 はれる位良い影響を及ぼして
 居る。湖水の上を吹いて通る
 西風は調和されるので、夏は
 涼しく、冬は温和となるので
 グランドトレバース地方からイ
 ンディアナ州の隅に至る迄の大

た粘土より風に吹かれると花立つ
 様な砂地もある。東南部
 地方にはかなり廣い沼澤地であ
 り、平地もある。そこから西方に向
 つてミシガン州の南方諸郡に
 亘る地味肥沃な深い黒色の
 生産地帯が横たはつて居るの
 である。
 北方に向つては一般に齊せだ広
 汎の砂地となり、其處に向ふは
 軽い土地となつて世界中で一番
 果物を産出する處となつて居
 る。

果樹園地帯の栽培をして
 賞讃に値へする位の適した
 氣候となるのである。ミシガン
 湖水の深い處になると華氏
 三十九度の温度を保つて、氣
 温の如何にかはらず、結果
 として湖面を吹いて通る風は
 冬でも少しの熱を與へるのであ
 る。此の暖かな事は雪をた
 くさん降らせるから、極度には
 げし、寒さと成る事は稀れで
 ある。それに更へて春は比較
 的寒風が吹いて来るので通
 常霜害の危険が過ぎ去
 つて失ふまで果樹の發芽を
 遅くさせて居るわけである。それら
 の原因に依つて繁殖期間には
 長く且つ調節されて居るの
 である。
 ミシガン州の降雨量の平均は
 年三十一吋である。州全体に亘
 つて平均に降るが、一番乾燥
 地では二十八吋で濕氣の多い
 地方は卅六吋となつて居る。

毎年の降雨量よりもつと大切な考慮を要する事は、敏系殖期間内に於て降雨量を分散すると云ふ事である。都合の良き事は、五月、六月、七月は敏系殖期間の見地から云ふならば、半島南部地方に於て一番雨が多降る月である。それ等の降雨期と雨の少く、秋分と相待つて毎年理想に近くなつて来るのである。ミシガン州は太陽光線の分量に於て、晩秋の頃から初冬にかけて不思議な位関係を及ぼして居るのである。湖上を吹いて通る風は暖くなり、湿気を帯びて来て、寒い地面にふれる程になると、光線を集中するのである。これは雲に關係して来て、執拗に濃い曇天となり、時には数日の間、太陽をぼんやりさせて、失ふ事がある。然し乍ら夏の間は之と全く反対の現象が表はれて、曇り日は少く、ミシガン州の西部では其の辺の郡部地方よりもつと太陽が照る日が多い。

ミシガン州の南部で成功した

ミシガン州に於ける轉住局の農事専門技師の調査に依れば、一番良い轉住の機會は野菜物や果物の生産に趣味を持つ人々にあつて、これは大抵が日の光人に適して居るのだが、東南部及び西南部地方の諸郡、其の他州の各所に散在して居る地味肥沃のマフク地にも宜敷い。ミシガン州の南部全体に亘る戦時生産地方では農園と同じ様に人員不足を経験して居る。其の結果ミシガン州に轉住が開始されて以来、仕事の良い機會は非常に増加して居る。多くの農村地方の歴史は、茲へ働きに来た人は、茲にとまつて經營者となつて居ると云ふのである。現在ではミシガン州の農園に二十家族が轉住して居て、大抵は歩合耕作か又は現金借地の取り

きめで經營して居る。農園借地の契約は通常一年きめとなつて居て、長期の契約とかパトナーにするのは無い。ミシガン式の農園は地主と借地人とか共同で經營し、其の大きさは大抵五十英加から二百英加位である。或場合は地主が取締權を持つて居て、借地人に月給か又は時割で給金を拂つて居る。そして大抵の農園は改良されたハイウエイに面して居り、農村は中央市場や收穫物を賣り捌いたり、運搬に便利の様な處に在る。

果物及び野菜物産出

殆どどの種類の木でも又柑橘類を除く外の果樹類は色々の野菜物と同様にミシガン州の西南部に發育する。農産物として生産するものは次の如し。
 利木子、桃、林檎、プラム、苺、ラズベリー、ブルーベリー、デューベリー、ブドウ

メロン、トマト、アスパラガス、
 ミント、ペパー及び茄等。
 たくさん、實櫻の生産地と
 してはトラバースレー附近
 であつて、数百年の季節働
 きの者達が昨年のレーズン
 に非常に良く受け容れら
 れたのであつた。果樹類は
 ミシガン湖に添ふトラバース
 からベートン港に至る迄種々
 異なつた度合に集束されて居
 る。林檎及び桃の大量産
 出地はデトロイト市の北方五
 十哩許りのロメオ地方に
 ある。

耕作の最も 良き地帯

南方インディアナ州隅に在る
 小さき指先位の半島の下の
 方からミシガン湖畔に沿ふ
 四十哩の廣さにまたがる一
 帯の地域は果樹を栽培
 して適当に手入れが行

き居るやうな、とても良く繁
 殖して澤山の實が成ると
 云ふ事を見出した。現今
 では数百万ブツェルの林檎や
 桃の世界で最優品が生産
 される所になつて居る。
 セロリーもカラマズー地方で
 良さが生産されて、米国至
 る處で「カラマズーと云へばセ
 ロリーもか」と云ふ程に頭に
 響いて居る。同方面及び廣
 汎な範圍に亘つてオランダ
 ハンカと胡椒薄荷が多
 量に生産されて現在ではそ
 れ等の産出額に於てミシ
 ガン州は第一番とされて居る。
 乾燥した畑の大豆の産出に
 於てはミシガン州の競争
 相手となる州は無い。
 砂糖大根の産出も年々
 何万英加に及んで居る。
 酪農産物も茲では重要な
 産業であり、又羊毛も相
 当に産出される。

左圖 林忠保氏は以前には
 サントロに及びローフ轉住所から
 来てミシガン州ベルリン西區にある
 マック地農園でパトナーの浜田
 テツ子氏にカリフラワーの頭を見せ
 て居るといふ。浜田氏は以前サンタ
 モニカに於て居た。此の農園は
 四百八十英加の大きさである。



鐘詰用としてポタト、アニオン、新鮮野菜物等が生産されるから数々の人々に仕事を與へる可能種がある。

マツク地の農業

州全体に散在して四万英加に達する總面積のマツク地(植物の腐敗土壤)があるが、全部が確かに生産地とは云へない。州内に於て高價を値打のある土地は大部分マツク地であることである。全体で五分以下の土地が耕作地となつて居る。ミシガン州の土壤は八英加に對して一の割合がマツク地である。ミシガン州の農園の大部分は之を少し含んで居り大部分は牧場か荒地である。然しマツク地の集合して居るのはよその何處よりも多い。野菜類生産もアレカン、ワンブーレン、カラマズー、ペーリン郡等に於ての地味肥沃なマツク地で非常に發達して來た。

其の中で一番利益の上り收穫物は、アスパラガス、セロリー、人参、アニオン、ビーンズ、ミント及びポタト等である。

付け加ふるにペーリン郡で此の程より澤山の英加数の苺産出が割つて居られる様になつた。其の土地や氣候は草苺、ラズベリー、デューベリー、ボイスンベリー、又はブルーベリー等の數殖に極適して居る。

比較的小部分のマツク地の開發が行はれ、以來、農家達は此の土壤より目星の付く生産物に着目して來し、將來はもっと大發展を爲すべく其の中心點に集中して居るものである。

將來の農業

排水設備の要と云ふ事が、此の種の土地の產出に大に關係を及ぼすものである。ミシガン地方に於ける野菜農業の將來有望な

事に付ては幾つも其の理由がある。大に信ぜられて居る。

此の種の未開發地の地價は比較的安價である事。市場が比較

的に近つ事。乃ちシカゴはランシングから二百哩許りの處に在り、人口二百五十万もあるデトロイト市は州の

何處からも百五十哩以内にある事。確かに利益の上りマツク地を購入する

資金は、未開發地の澤山ある地方では比較的は小額で宣敷の事。マツク地の排水工事は續行中であつて、州立農科大學では一番これに力を入れて居る。

ミシガンマツク地殖産業組合等の如き、多くの農家達の群が、其の地方の開發と排水との問題に關して國庫の補助金を仰ぐべく獎勵して居る。

雜種類の農園

ミシガン果樹園地域に於ける農業の重要な特徴は、果物

類及び野菜類が個々の農園に於て種多き事である。

例へば一九三五年度に於ける、ペーリング農園の十の中方は五十英加より小さかつた。そして其の英加数の半分は果實類及び桃、林檎、梨子等であり他の半分は野菜物であつた。果樹園に木を植へ付けも普通のやり方は桃と林檎を同時に交へて植へる。すると桃園は早く熟して十年間位継続的に生産する。それから桃の木が倒れ始めると、林檎の木が實を結ぶ始める。又畑の隅の隅に添へて二百から三百本の梨子の木を植へるが普通であつて、勿論それは林檎や桃の様に一列に植へるものである。均衡のとれた五十英加の農園は三、四英加をアスパカス、四五英加をストロベリー又はラズベリーを植へ、デューベリー、メロント、トマト、ペーパー茄子を土地の種類と其の収穫に順應して、空地に植へるものである。

又五、六英加の小さいブドー畠が多い農園に在る。

土地の保護

土地の地形に依つてミネカン州の果樹園地方ははげしい土地の水蝕に犯され易い處である。果樹及び野菜類を沿岸近くに栽培する事に付いては、土地保存課の援助に依つて大に進歩して来た。農家は各區に分離して團體を組織し、土地保存課より専門技師に出張して貰つて、農園の地形線と土地の使用目的に従つて地圖を作り其の計畫を樹立する事が出来る様になつて居る。

前述の如くに農園は氷塊作用に依つて少くとも二、三の異なる種類の土壤を持つて居り、時には五種類の以上のものもある事がある。学理的にこれはどんな種類の収穫物が最も土地を有効に

使用して生産されるかを考慮に容れる様に指圖して居るのである。だからミネカン州では収穫物の専門の百姓は専内家とか、桃と野菜物の専門家があらねばならぬ。

雑農の必要を事は「卵を比べ一つにざるに入れて失はせよ」と云ふ格言の様、全部の投資を危険にさらさな、様にする爲である。

別類の農産産業

畜産業は東部及び中部の諸郡に於て、農業のプログラムとして重要なものである。家畜類、豚、羊等はデトロイト、レカゴを初めとして中西部地方の市場用として、殖産されて居る。酪農事業は農業地帯の大都會を圍む地方で大に發展して来た。オウランド、フレイトノー及びウエーリ郡等の酪農園は其處で生産される牛乳及び酪農産物を以て

デトロイト区域の供給を充たして居る。家畜類及び其の卵の産出は普通農園のプログラムの一部分として行はれて居る。或特別種類の雞及びターキーの養雞園は南部及び東南部の諸郡に多くある。

家畜牛乳屋及び養雞園等は屢々小規模な穀類ポテト、乾ビーンズ等の産出と聯結して經營されて居る。ミシガン州は後者に於て米國第一の收穫であり、前者に於ては第六位である。

苗木業及びグリーンハウスの經營はウエーレン、モンロー、マコーム郡等に於て盛んに行はれて居る。モンロー郡の苗木園で轉任プログラムの開始されてから、日系人の家族を雇つて居り、マコーム、マントクレメンズのグリーンハウスでは個人働き人と一家族に非常の良い就職の機會を提供して居る。

農産收入

当州に於て種々の農業の重要性に關する良いアイデアは農業收入に付して學ぶ事から得られるであらう。簡短に一九四三年のミシガン州の農産收入高を見るならば四億七千三百七十六万六千七百六十七ドルであつて一九四二年よりも一割五分の増加であり、一九三六年の收入よりも倍加して居るわけである。其の合計のうちで家畜及び畜産高は六割六分を占めて居た。果物類が八分で野菜類は七分、田園よりの收穫物は一割六分であつた。A表を見るならば主なる果物及び野菜類の長年に亘る價格及び現在の相場等を知らに良い考察となるだらう。

農事試験

イーストラッシングに在るミシガン州立農科大学では農事試験

所の技師をしてミシガン州の氣候に適する種々の收穫物及び果樹類に付して専門に研究せしめて居る。此の農科大学は合衆國中にて最も進歩したもの一つである。其の農事試験所は州の何れの地方にも設置されてあつて、ミシガン州の農家に堪へず福利を増進せしむべく研究を繼續して居るのである。

旅行者との交易

ミシガン州の多くの百姓達は旅行客と商賣をして農園からの收入を増して居る。其の爲めにハイウエーの發達は大いに力を注ぎ、又は州立公園を美化したり、旅行客との交易に必要とする機關を美とせんとして居る。其の他魚釣り場、狩獵地、スキー、スケート、水泳場、景色の良い處等旅行客と商賣をする處をきれいにして居る。

A 表 ミシガン州の収穫報告

1月 1944

収 獲 物	英 加 年 の 平 均 1933-1942	生 産 年 の 平 均 1933-1942	年 産 額 の 平 均 1933-1942	平 均 額 1933-1942	平 均 額 1943年	国 内 生 産 等 級 1943年
砂糖大根	124,000 ^{英加}	948,000 ^噸	6,033,000 ^英	1 噸 \$ 6.36	1 噸 \$ 9.61	8 位
ポテト	258,000 ^英	23,765,000 ^噸	15,525,000 ^英	1 ブリエル \$.69	1 ブリエル \$ 1.60	5 位
林檎		7,779,000 ^英	5,932,000 ^英	1 ブリエル \$.80	\$ 2.34	4 .
桃		2,185,000 ^英	2,386,000 ^英	\$ 1.26	\$ 4.15	5 .
實 櫻 ^{スイート}		38,070 ^噸	2,613,000 ^英	1 噸 \$ 1.07	1 噸 \$ 2.20	5 .
サワー				\$.65	\$ 1.72	
梨 子		1,148,000 ^英	903,000 ^英	1 ブリエル \$.80	1 ブリエル \$ 2.85	5 位
ブドウ		43,580 ^噸	1,315,000 ^英	1 噸 \$ 33.20	1 噸 \$ 88	2 .
アスパラガス	2,400 ^{英加}	237,000 ^英	308,000 ^英	1 フレフ \$ 1.22	1 フレフ \$ 2.05	3 .
ライマヒンス	2,614 ^英	1,504 ^噸	80,000 ^英	1 噸 \$ 52.26	1 噸 \$ 96.40	6 .
キャベージ	3,012 ^英	21,720 ^英	418,000 ^英	\$ 20.80	\$ 61.50	5 .
キャンローフ	4,850 ^英	547,000 ^英	639,000 ^英	1 フレフ \$ 1.20	1 フレフ \$ 4.00	2 .
人 参	895 ^英	479,000 ^英	222,000 ^英	1 ブリエル \$.46	1 ブリエル \$.85	5 .
セロリー ^(早物)	2,095 ^英	952,000 ^英	1,042,000 ^英	1 フレフ \$ 1.06	1 フレフ \$ 3.65	
オニオン ^(選物)	4,245 ^英	1,547,000 ^英	1,109,000 ^英	\$.70	\$ 2.00	
ア=オン	9,930 ^英	1,835,000 ^英	2,706,000 ^英	1 袋 \$ 1.50	1 袋 \$ 3.55	6 位
草 苺 ^(選物)	10,104 ^英	776,000 ^英	1,665,000 ^英	1 フレフ \$ 2.22	1 フレフ \$ 6.25	1 .
トマト ^(市場用)	5,500 ^英	878,000 ^英	970,000 ^英	1 ブリエル \$ 1.06	1 ブリエル \$ 2.70	3 .
金鐘 ^(鐘鈴用)	4,970 ^英	29,700 ^噸	351,000 ^英	1 噸 \$ 10.91	1 噸 \$ 22.40	15 .

小冊子の得らるもの

下に掲ぐる農業報告書の
寫しが轉佐プログラムの事務所
に送り届けてあるから、ミシガン
州農業に付してもっと委細に
亘つて論じてある書物に依つ
て学ぶ事も出来よう。

1. THE MUCK SOILS OF MICHIGAN: THEIR MANAGEMENT AND USES

ミシガン州のマツク地壤と其の經營及び使用法。

2. TYPES OF FARMING IN MICHIGAN

ミシガン州式の農業。

3. VEGETABLE VARIETIES FOR CULTURAL PRODUCTION IN MICHIGAN

ミシガン州にて培養生産する、多種の野菜類。

4. CROP REPORT FOR MICHIGAN -- January, February 1944.

ミシガン州にての収獲物報告。 1944年1月、2月版。

5. CELERY PRODUCTION IN MICHIGAN

ミシガン州に於けるセロリーの生産。

6. PEACH CULTURE IN MICHIGAN

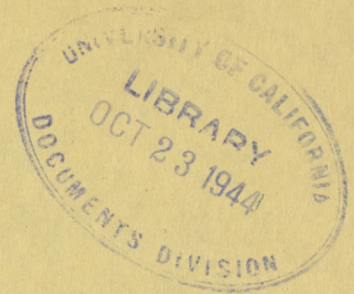
ミシガン州に於ける桃の栽培。

This leaflet, FARMING IN MICHIGAN, was prepared by the Great Lakes Area office to give the residents of relocation centers who are interested in farming a picture of the possibilities and opportunities in this mid-western state. Included are various reactions of evacuees who have already gone there, cultural facilities, the different types of farming which have been undertaken, and the developmental possibilities.

It also contains a table of production, and a list of pamphlets available for further study on the subject.

War Relocation Authority
Department of Interior
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F A R M I N G
IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN

A DISCUSSION IN TERMS OF RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES



PREPARED BY
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RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR FARMERS IN MICHIGAN

Past experience and surveys conducted by independent sources indicate that the best relocation opportunities for individuals or groups of farmers in Michigan are in the Southern and Southwestern counties. The agricultural districts in Michigan which offer the most promise for family relocation are scattered in an area extending 200 miles north from the state boundaries of Ohio and Indiana. A line drawn eastward from Muskegon and passing through Saginaw, Flint, and Port Huron roughly marks the Northern limits where successful relocation of farm families can be accomplished.

LABOR SHORTAGE AREA

The entire Southern portion of Michigan is experiencing an acute labor shortage. Detroit, Lansing, Muskegon, and other war production centers are employing a considerable number of workers who heretofore worked on farms. Most able-bodied young men have been called into the armed forces. Seasonal workers, who before the war harvested fruit and vegetable crops, are now working in war industries or in other occupations. Farmers are short-handed and badly in need of additional workers.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON MICHIGAN FARMS

The typical Michigan farm is owner-tenant operated and ranges in size from 75 to 200 acres. It is usually farmed by the owner or operator; the owner retains the profit and pays the tenant a monthly or hourly wage.

Farmer-tenant arrangements are usually based on an annual agreement and not on a long-term lease or partnership.

Improved state highways and U. S. Routes connect the agricultural communities with market centers, and facilitate the transportation of crops to nearby major markets.

TYPES OF FARMING

The soil is very productive and suitable for many types of agriculture. Most common are general farming and dairying. Wheat, oats, corn, barley, soybeans, sugar beets, potatoes, and hay are raised for feeding and cash crops.

Livestock.--In the eastern and central counties of Michigan, the production of livestock is an important part of the farm program. Cattle, hogs, and lambs are raised for marketing in Detroit, Chicago, and other Mid-western cities. The dairy industry is highly developed in the agricultural areas surrounding the larger cities. Dairy farms in Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne Counties supply the Detroit area with most of its milk and milk products.

Nurseries and Greenhouses.--A considerable amount of nursery and greenhouse growing is carried on in Wayne, Monroe, and Macomb

Counties. The Monroe nurseries have employed Japanese American families for the past year and the greenhouses in Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, have offered favorable opportunities for individual workers and single family units.

Poultry and Eggs.--Poultry and egg production is usually carried on as part of the general farm program. Some highly specialized chicken and turkey farms are located in the southern and southwestern counties.

Fruit Orchards.--One of the country's most productive fruit belts is located in the Western counties of the state, bordering on Lake Michigan and running inland for about 40 to 60 miles. The orchards of Muskegon, Ottawa, Allegan, Van Buren, Berrien, Cass, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph Counties produce enormous quantities of cherries, peaches, plums, apples, and grapes.

Truck Gardening.--Truck gardening has been highly developed in the rich muck lands of Allegan, Van Buren, and Berrien Counties. Among the most profitable crops are: asparagus, celery, carrots, onions, beans, mint, and potatoes. In addition, considerable acreage has been allotted to berry production. The soil and climate are ideal for growing strawberries, raspberries, boysenberries, and blueberries. Ready markets for these crops can be found in nearby cities, easily reached in a few hours. New acreages are being devoted to berry production each year because of the nearness of steady markets and the existence of undeveloped muck land.

CLIMATE AND GROWING SEASON

Southern Michigan's climate is moderate and healthful. The invigorating air has made many localities popular summer resorts. Clear lakes, with fishing, bathing, and other recreational advantages dot the countryside. Many farmers are able to establish markets for their products at these resorts. Younger members of farm families, particularly girls, supplement their earnings by working at the resorts during the summer season.

The growing season lasts from April to September. Planting begins in April and continues through May; late crops may be planted up until June first. Rainfall is rather heavy during February, March, and April. May and June are delightful months, with diminishing rainfall. Throughout the summer, occasional rains and showers keep crops well supplied with moisture. No man-made irrigation is needed.

Temperatures during the summer months range from 70 to 90 degrees, with warm days and cool nights. During September, October, and November, the days are moderately warm, and harvesting conditions are usually ideal. In November, rainfall increases and there are occasional snowfalls. The winter months are colder, with the temperature frequently dropping to zero.

HARVESTING TIME

On grain, livestock, and dairy farms, the work is more of a year-round job. From April to November, farmers are busy with plowing, planting, and harvesting. During the winter, they are engaged in general farm work such as repairing fences and buildings, feeding livestock, hauling manure, corn husking, cleaning ditches and tiling.

Fruit harvesting begins in June, when the first cherry crops are picked. Berries are picked in June and July. In August and September, the peaches, apples and plums ripen and are harvested. The sorting, grading, packing, and preparation of fruit for storage continues through the month of November.

EMPLOYMENT OF RELOCATED EVACUEES

Before the war, farmers in Michigan depended upon seasonal labor to plant and harvest the crops. With the expansion of the war production program, labor sources usually available on a seasonal or other basis slowly disappeared, and unemployed and itinerant workers secured jobs in war plants.

The first evacuees to accept work in Michigan arrived in the fall of 1943 to work on a seasonal basis in the orchards around South Haven and the potato fields near Paw Paw. These evacuees, who came from Jerome and Rohwer, found housing conditions good and wages reasonable. Some of the men made from \$8.00 to \$12.00 a day on a contract basis. During 1943, about 100 persons of Japanese ancestry were at work in Michigan agricultural areas.

Because of their willingness to work hard and cooperate with employers, the evacuees who went to Michigan were well received. They did much to promote good public relations in the communities in which they lived, and left at the end of the season with the good wishes and respect of their employers, paving the way for the employment of more evacuees during 1944.

PRESENT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR EVACUEE WORKERS

A survey of general farms, as well as fruit and vegetable farms in the Southwestern counties of Michigan, made in the early spring of 1944, revealed that there is a potential need for 400 evacuee seasonal workers. The greatest need is for workers in South Haven and Paw Paw, in Van Buren County, Dowagiac in Cass County and Sodus and Eau Claire in Berrien County; and Casnovia in Muskegon County.

The Casnovia district, for example, offers work for seasonal workers and single family units. This area is a concentrated fruit growing belt, 12 by 18 miles. Each year, several hundred thousand bushels of apples, peaches, pears and plums are harvested, as well as hundreds of tons of cherries.

The fruit farms are owner-operated and average about eighty acres each. The five largest growers in the area have work for 150 evacuees from August 15th to December 1st.

Fruit picking is usually done on a flat rate of so much a bushel; earnings range from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per day with wages averaging about \$8.00 for a good day's work.

Housing.--Housing is a problem in certain localities, since few farms have modern or semi-modern tenant houses. There are several resorts near Casnovia which have good living quarters. Attempts are being made to rent some of these quarters in a centralized location so that men can be transported by truck to the farms.

RELOCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE

Michigan farmers are acquiring a growing appreciation for the farming ability of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Ample proof is given in the fact that family employment offers have been made by farmers in every county in the fruit region. By comparison, no opportunities for family relocation were listed in the spring of 1943.

Typical of the many opportunities available was the offer made in December 1943 for an evacuee family to take over a Berrien County farm on a sharecropping basis. The evacuee moved his family and settled on the farm. He was accepted by the community and got along very well with his neighbors. During February and March, three other families were relocated in this neighborhood. The success of the first evacuee family had made it possible for others to relocate.

Three growers are interested in employing single evacuee families on a year-round basis and are willing to build new tenant houses provided materials can be obtained.

Among the employment offers for single families which the Grand Rapids, Michigan Relocation Office has received are jobs in Benton Harbor, Sodus, Eau Claire, Watervliet in Berrien County, Vandalia, Dowagiac and Cassapolis in Cass County, Decatur, Paw Paw, and South Haven in Van Buren County, Fennville in Allegan County, Holland in Ottawa County, and Casnovia in Muskegon County.

Balderson

Offer No. 10130
Detroit, Michigan
August 6, 1945

FARM OPPORTUNITIES IN MICHIGAN AS OF AUGUST 1, 1945

1. Ben Rosenberg, Sodus, Michigan

Cash rent offer: 90-acre fruit and vegetable farm. Crops consist of

12 A asparagus	3 A strawberries
4 A cherries, sour	2 A dewberries
3 A pears, Batlett, Bosc (young trees)	8 A peaches, Amber Gems, Hale Haven, Elberta, Rochester
7 A apples, Wealthy, McIntosh, Delicious, Johnathan, Winesaps Spies	

Can grow potatoes, early tomatoes, melons and other vegetables on 50 acres open land. Sandy loam soil. Very good fertility.

HOUSING: Large 7 or 8 room modern house -- main residence.

TERMS: Owner will vacate residence and give one to three year lease or more on cash rent basis of \$2000 annually.

2. MINA DAWES, Route 3, Niles, Michigan

Farm Wage Offer: Owner wants family with one year round workers. Can use other members of family during season from April 1 to November 1.

Farm consists of 90 acres level, fertile, sandy loam soil. Crops are:

10 A peaches, J.H. Hale, Hale Haven, Elberta	6 A apples, Johathan, Delicious, McIntosh, Northern Spies
5 A pears, Kieifers	4 A grapes, Concord
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ A asparagus	50 A open land for melons, potatoes and other vegetables.

WAGES: Will pay 60 cents hourly for worker. Will give year round employment for head of family. If worker proves satisfactory and desirable landlord will share crop next year on 50-50 basis. Landlord wants family immediately.

HOUSING: One 3-room house. Well constructed, insulated, electricity and running water -- no inside lavatory or bath. Can construct Japanese bath if desirable. Landlord will install inside bath.

3. George and Henry Schuur, Decatur, Michigan

Wage Offer: Employer owns 160 acres, 120 acres of which is tillable

muck. Well drained, P.H. 6.5. Grows celery entirely.

HOUSING: One large, well constructed glazed tile building 48 feet wide by 80 feet long. There are 12 cabins 9 by 10 feet and two cabins 9 by 20 feet, each with single, double deck bunk. One large room in center building 28 feet by 80 feet. Cabins on each side of building. Electricity. Will arrange for community mess hall in large room if desired. Building well screened. Landlord will purchase new mattresses and equipment. Has 14 2-burner oil stoves on hand now. One building 20 feet by 20 feet divided into four square rooms. Two rooms 10 by 10 for showers -- one for women and one for men. Other two rooms lavatories 10 by 10. This building is constructed of glazed tile. There is an oil burning hot water heater already installed. Inside flush toilets installed. Has laundry stand for families on cement platform. Will secure laundry equipment. Landlord will construct Japanese bath if desired. Will add additional features to housing.

WAGES: Needs 40 workers -- either families or singles. Can use women workers, too. Will pay 60 cents per hour wage and \$60 per week for foreman to supervise workers. Will furnish winter employment for heads of families four days per week, repairing 35,000 celery crates and washing some celery which is purchased in Florida, shipped to Michigan, washed, crated and sold on Detroit market. Need 40 workers beginning August 20 through November 1. Can use same workers next year either on wage basis as stated above or share crop basis.

SCHOOLS: Housing located on farm four miles from Decatur. Local country school located $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from farm. Will furnish transportation for high school students from farm to Decatur during school year. Can use children for summer employment.

GENERAL COMMENT: Employer wants group as stated above to remain with him for several years. Year round on wage basis or share crop basis. Will pay bonus or share in profits for stable group as described above. At present there are 70 Japanese, mostly people from Rohwer employed on Harry Becker Farms at Decatur, Michigan. Anyone interested in acting as foreman recruiting for this employment offer should contact our office immediately by wire.

4. WALTER TABOR, Eau Claire, Michigan

Owns 220 acres of land, slightly rolling, located $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Eau Claire, Michigan on M 62. 35 acres of peaches in excellent condition, part of which are planted on the contour. 60 to 80 acres of late maturing variety apple trees. Landlord interested in securing one or two families on wage basis or share crop basis. Plans to turn over whole orchard entirely to Japanese if interested in share crop deal.

Has used Japanese last season harvesting peaches. Very much impressed. Claims best help he has used.

HOUSING: One large 6-room house located one-half mile east of Eau Claire, Michigan of M 62. Will install electricity immediately. Modern insulated and put in first class condition.

GENERAL COMMENT: Farm located in fruit bearing Southwestern, Michigan. Employment available on neighboring farms between fruit crops. Good community. Grade and high schools located $3/4$ mile from house. Landlord has modern farm equipment. Orchard well cared for. Interested in annual or long time share crop deals. Persons interested contact us immediately by wire.

5. SOUTH HAVEN FRUIT EXCHANGE, South Haven, Michigan

Employment wage basis: Can use two men, steady employment at Fruit Exchange. Will pay $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, 10 hours daily, 6 days a week except during peach and apple harvest. Can work at that time from 10 to 11 hours daily, 7 days weekly.

HOUSING: Available in South Haven for families. Can rent furnished or unfurnished apartments. Persons interested contact us immediately by wire. Suggest head of families depart immediately for South Haven upon confirmation that employment offer is still open by this office.

EMPLOYER ANXIOUS TO HAVE THESE TWO WORKERS IMMEDIATELY.

Part time employment: South Haven Fruit Exchange wants 75 Japanese American workers (men or women) mostly men from August 25 through September 15.

WAGES: Will pay $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour, 10 to 12 hours daily, 7 days weekly and furnish room free. Can secure board on weekly basis at restaurant for approximately \$12 to \$15 a week.

Workers interested in the above seasonal employment living in Detroit or Chicago, employer will pay transportation to and from these two cities. Workers can secure continuous employment from September 15 through November 1 on Harry Becker's celery and onion farm at Deqatur, Michigan. Mr. Becker will take all 75 of the Japanese workers from the Fruit Exchange from September 15 and pay 50 cents per hour and room and board harvesting celery and onions.

6. LILA BOTHAM, Route 1, Berrien Springs, Michigan

Fifty acre fruit farm, 2 miles east of Baroda, Michigan. 20 acres bearing peaches. Employer interested in family on wage or share crop basis for another year. Has housing for family. Details on this offer at present are not available.

7. Prospective Offer:

FISHLOVE FARM, located $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Eau Claire, Michigan. 60 acres bearing peaches, 40 acres large level bottom loam soil for vegetables.

Modern housing for families. Interested in securing workers on wage basis, 60 cents per hour or share crop basis another year.

8. J. SCHWARTZ, 425 Euclid Avenue, Benton Harbor, Michigan

Ten acre fruit land and housing for cash rent. Farm has 150 peach trees, 60 cherry trees, 2 acres raspberries and balance of land for vegetables and melons, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, strawberries, etc,

Employer would like a couple without small children. Will hire wife during spring season to prepare housing on resort for summer use. Husband can secure part time employment on wage basis during early spring painting and repair work, 60 cents per hour. A neighbor will employ family on wage basis at 60 cents per hour when not employed, cash renting his farm.

Housing consists of two rooms and bath, electricity. Rent for housing and land on cash basis \$200 to \$300 annually. Unlimited opportunities for employment on wage basis in this community. School one mile from farm.

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION:

Fruit and vegetable growers in Southwestern Michigan in Berrien and Van Buren Counties are offering increasing numbers of wage and share crop deals for evacuee families. This is due entirely to the excellent reputation evacuees have made as desirable workers and desirable type of people in these communities. Practically all of the offers submitted including those mentioned above have materialized because of experience of neighbors or using Japanese workers on their own farms. We strongly recommend workers interested in relocating to this farming area in Michigan to come out immediately, accept part time employment at the Fruit Exchange in South Haven and at Harry Becker farms and make deals with other employers including those mentioned above for continuous year round employment or share crop arrangements for another year.

Southwestern Michigan is one of the major fruit and vegetable areas in the United States. Seasonal workers are at premium now and will continue to be until peach crop is harvested. Michigan has a peach crop of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels this year. Apple crop is very short due to frost and rainy season during blossom period.