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WHAT ABOUT NEW ENGLAND?

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

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

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

War Relocation Authority
1702 Post Office Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts

NEW ENGLAND

General

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

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

People

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

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

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

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

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

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

cauliflower, carrots, table beets, cucumbers, sweet corn, and squash.

Poultry is raised extensively all over the area. The breeding establishments of southern New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, are known all over the world where the heavier breeds are raised. Eggs are sold through cooperatives, direct to the consumer, or to retail stores. Fancy fresh eggs always bring top price. Boston is a "brown" egg market.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Housing

The question of housing is a very important one. While housing is a problem, it is not as serious as it is in some sections of the country. There are a few areas (especially around Hartford, Connecticut; Portland, Maine; Quincy, Massachusetts; Providence, Rhode Island and one or two other limited sections) where housing is serious.

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

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

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

Climate

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

Temperatures vary from a maximum of 85 in summer to 10 in winter in Boston. Areas near the coast are usually milder, and the heat of summer is tempered by cool sea breezes.

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

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

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

include:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/s/ Chitose Nishimiya

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

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

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

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

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

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