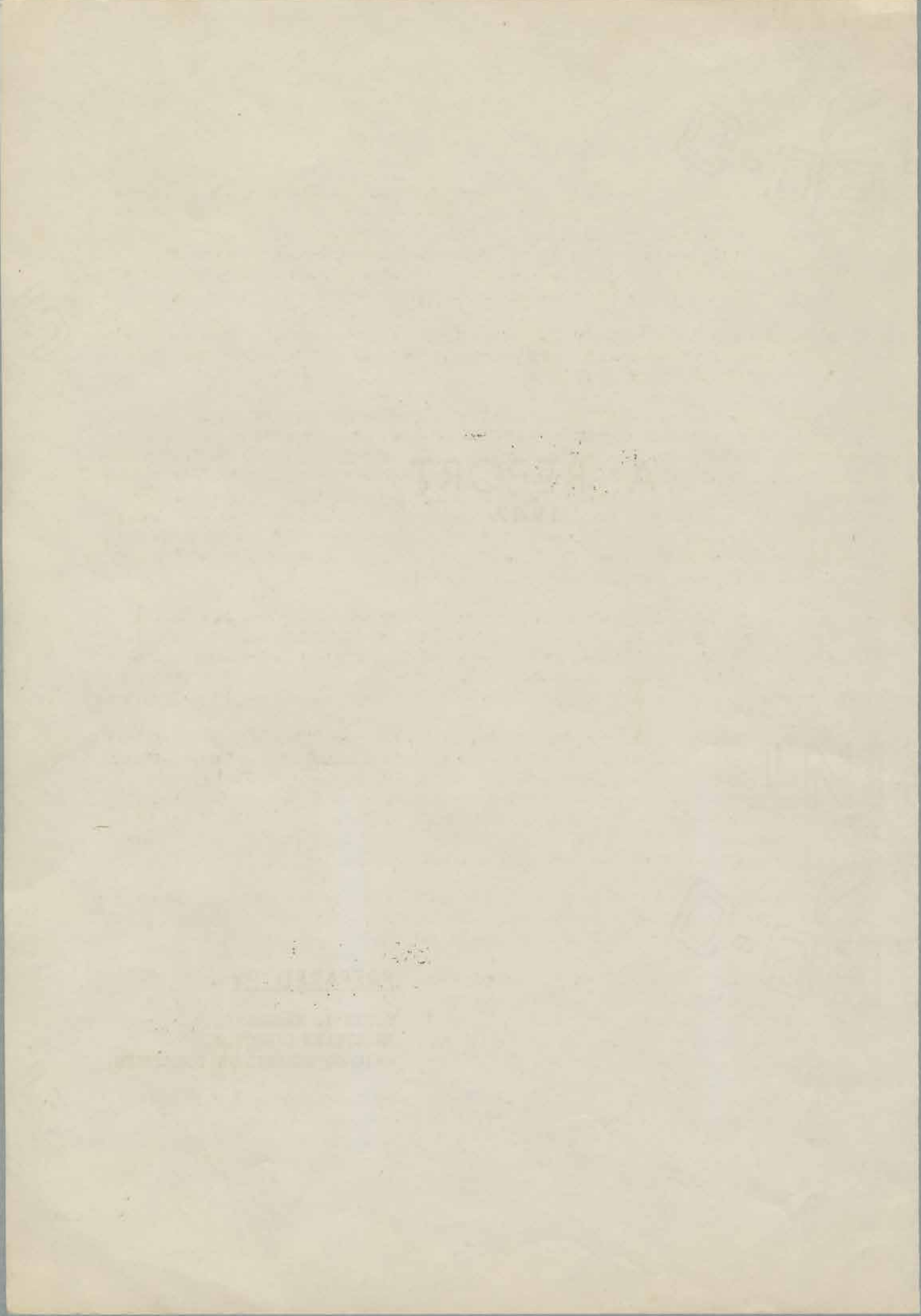


A REPORT  
1947

PREPARED BY

CORKY T. KAWASAKI,  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,  
CHICAGO RESETTLERS COMMITTEE.



## A BRIEF HISTORY

The Chicago Resettlers Committee was formed in 1944 for the purpose of interpreting the needs of Japanese American resettlers as a liason agency between the people and the agencies interested in their adjustment in Chicago. On December 18, 1945, an executive director was appointed, and a program was built to gear in with the termination of the Chicago Office of the War Relocation Authority in the early part of 1946.

The Committee has been carrying on its program in the community with no duplication with other agencies, and, furthermore, has made it possible for these people to use these agency services.

The Chicago Resettlers Committee has faithfully adhered to its major function, that of encouraging wide use by resettlers of community resources for welfare, education, recreation, and other services. In this regard, the Committee has worked very closely with the Council of Social Agencies, The Church Federation of Greater Chicago, The Catholic Youth Organization, settlement houses, and other community agencies. The Community referral service has been used extensively for direction and guidance on individual and community social problems. With the assistance of the Adult Education Department of the Board of Education, the Committee started English classes for Issei.

During the year 1946, the Resettlers Committee was extremely helpful to resettlers in broadening the base of their employment and housing. By referral to health and welfare agencies, and interpretation of these agency services to the people, the Committee established a pattern of use of Chicago facilities, rather than the development of separate and far less adequate facilities.

In January, 1947, Brother Theophane Walsh resigned from his position as director of the CYO Nisei Center, due to ill health. Subsequently, the facilities of the Nisei Center, through the courtesy of Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, were then opened to the community under the supervision of the Chicago Resettlers Committee. The Committee was thereby able to move from its small office at 734 North LaSalle Street to the larger facilities of 1110 North LaSalle Street under an arrangement with the Catholic Youth Organization.

Following is an excerpt from a working agreement made by the Chicago Resettlers Committee with the Catholic Youth Organization. A verbatim statement is given so that the exact nature of the arrangement will be clear.

"Through the generosity of His Excellency, Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of the Catholic Youth Organization, the facilities of the C. Y. O. Nisei Center at 1110 North LaSalle Street, are being made available to the personnel of the Chicago Resettlers Committee, for the use of the Japanese community here in Chicago.

It is the understanding of the Chicago Resettlers Committee that all on-going projects shall continue at the Nisei Center, as well as all other activities that might be sponsored by the Resettlers Committee, and that these projects and activities shall be administered and supervised for them by their executive director.



It is further understood that the Nisei Center at 1110 North LaSalle Street will be open to the Japanese people irrespective of religious beliefs, and that no discrimination or favoritism shall be shown any one particular group or groups.

The maintenance of the building shall be continued by the C.Y.O., through the generosity of His Excellency Bishop Sheil, with the exception of the telephone or telephones.

It is further recommended that towards the end of the year 1947, the President of the Chicago Resettlers Committee, together with his executive director and cabinet, shall evaluate the needs of the Japanese community, and shall confer with Mr. Charles Smith, Executive Director of the C.Y.O., towards the purpose of continuing the C.Y.O. Nisei Center as a community project, or as a privately financed and managed project."

#### COMMUNITY TREND

##### Employment

Generally speaking, the employment of Japanese Americans in the Chicago area indicates a favorable future. Heretofore, we have not faced many "problem cases" and discriminatory practices; and in the professional field most firms have been willing to employ resettlers on the basis of individual merit rather than color of the skin or religious affiliation. Consequently, young people are encouraged to train themselves for the future. Many Nisei ex-GIs are coming in from various communities, as far as from the West Coast. It is encouraging to note that many resettlers are enrolled in institutions of higher learning in almost all fields and professions.

The contribution made by the resettlers during the war years has continued to win the confidence of the employers and the number of employment calls received at the Resettlers Committee office is indicative of this confidence. Those who were employed as unskilled laborers during war time, in almost all instances, have now attained the status of semi-skilled or skilled workers, thus, earning higher wages. Many of them are holding responsible positions in firms and have won the respect of their co-workers. For example, a young man who was trained in one of the colleges on the West Coast has now achieved an executive position in a promising business firm. A number of examples can be cited of resettlers holding supervisory or foremen's positions. Many Nisei women have found themselves positions with institutions or business firms. It is particularly noteworthy that Nisei are employed by numerous social agencies, either as professional or clerical workers. The factories continue to employ the bulk of the resettlers.

As we look at the future of Nisei in the field of employment, we can be fairly optimistic. This is based on their efficiency and conscientious efforts which have won the confidence of their employers and co-workers.

The majority of the Issei have reached the point where their earning power is limited. However, they have earned the respect of employers and are

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CONCLUSION

Summary

Generally speaking, the majority of Japanese opinions in the League of Nations are favorable to the League of Nations. However, we have not found any "League of Nations" and "League of Nations" and in the League of Nations. It is suggested that the League of Nations should be organized in the near future and that the Japanese people should be given the opportunity of participating in the League of Nations.

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As we look at the future of the League of Nations, we can be very optimistic. It is suggested that the League of Nations should be organized in the near future and that the Japanese people should be given the opportunity of participating in the League of Nations.

working in various factories. It can be said that the Issei have passed their peak of productivity in the field of employment; so the tendency has been for the Issei to hold easy jobs. It is regrettable that some of them are forcing themselves to work 50 to 60 hours per week in an effort to make ends meet, or trying to make up the time lost in the relocation centers.

The opportunities for employment in the larger Chicago community are such that unless there is a particular incentive to work for Japanese American firms, the tendency is to be employed by others.

The Committee is not unaware of the particular susceptibility of Issei as well as Nisei to relatively subtle forms of exploitation. Their circumstances force them to work hard and long for the money they earn. Inexperienced in union participation and discriminated against by some unions, many of them do not yet realize that a good union can be of great advantage to them.

### Housing

One of the most urgent adjustment needs for resettlers is housing, which, of course, is not exceptional to them. But because the resettlers are relative newcomers, it has been extremely difficult to find suitable housing accommodations. The trend of movement of resettlers, as far as housing is concerned, is that they first move into the Near North Side area and gradually move into the North, South and West side areas, wherever they find housing. It is said that approximately 10,000 resettlers are now residing on the South side, approximately 5,000 on the Near North side and possibly another 5,000 on the North and West sides. Many resettlers have purchased apartments, hotels, houses, and many have leased rooming houses to accommodate other resettlers. It is surprising to note that very few resettlers are occupying public housing. Housing on the Near North side reveals a most unfortunate situation. The rooms are small and services are negligible and three or four persons are frequently crowded into a one or two room kitchenette apartment.

The housing shortage has been the cause of many cases of delinquency and marital difficulties. Resettlers who have managed to find housing either on the far North or far South sides have better arrangement in living conditions.

Boarding houses mushroomed throughout the city, but they give a feeling of insecurity, due to its temporary arrangement and monotony. For instance, the boarders are fed the same menu regardless of likes and dislikes. Some share their rooms while still others have to share their beds with strangers.

Services in housing rendered by the Chicago Resettlers Committee are inadequate in comparison with the number of requests received from resettlers. Their awareness of the housing situation was seen in the recent election, when many Nisei supported the bond issue for slum clearance.





## Referral

The resettlers are beginning to understand Chicago community resources through the referral services rendered by the Resettlers Committee through direct referrals or through publicity. It is heartening to note that social agencies in Chicago have increased their services to persons of Japanese ancestry since the participation of the Chicago Resettlers Committee in the Council of Social Agencies.

Problems of foster home care and delinquency among young resettlers have been a most alarming subject of concern of agencies that have dealt with Japanese American clients. The Committee has tried desperately to find foster homes for the care of babies born out of wedlock but has not succeeded due to various reasons. As a whole, the resettlers have not yet found a home in Chicago and do not feel the security that a sense of belonging in the community gives. This is particularly true for those many unmarried young people trying to make ends meet, but the high cost of living and the lack of adequate housing discourages them from considering possible marriage.

Many referrals are handled through the Community Referral Service; however, there are many instances in which the different cultural background makes it difficult to refer to other agencies and to obtain satisfactory results. Many hours of consultation and counseling are required in these instances. There was a case of a young man whose adjustment in Chicago was seemingly impossible under the prevailing circumstances. But through consultation and many hours of counseling he is now placed in Boys Town, Nebraska, and is reported to be making a satisfactory adjustment. Another case was an Issei blind person, who, because his cultural background, required more counseling than direct referral. These and many other instances justify the kind of referral service rendered by the Chicago Resettlers Committee.

Generally speaking, the average age of the Issei is around 65. We find many Issei bachelors having financial difficulties and requiring referral to welfare agencies. Many also desire to make arrangements for old age pension. These arrangements would require a considerable amount of agency time because of their language difficulty. But without such assistance, the language and cultural difference of these people would tend to create psychological isolation from the Chicago community.

## Counseling

Resettlers bring to the office of the Chicago Resettlers Committee various phases of social problems for counseling. Among them we find difficulties in marital and family adjustment, housing, and financial problems. It appears that most of the family difficulties result from a lack of understanding between the first and second generation due to differences in language and custom. However, after having a frank discussion with them, we find that our staff has been able to competently solve these peculiar problems of cultural adjustment without making a referral to other agencies. Counseling is not only limited to personal adjustment but also regarding

Introduction

The Committee on the Administration of the Chicago Board of Health was organized in 1907 through the personal interest of the Honorable Charles D. Lummis, Mayor of Chicago, and the Honorable William H. Dwyer, President of the Board of Health. It is the purpose of this report to present a summary of the work of the Committee during the past year.

The Board of Health has been very successful in its work during the past year. It has succeeded in securing the passage of many important laws, and in carrying out many of its duties. It has also succeeded in securing the cooperation of the various departments of the City of Chicago in its work. It is the hope of the Committee that this report will be of some service to the Board of Health and to the City of Chicago.

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business and legal entanglements. The telephone lines are constantly kept busy with inquiries on "every thing and any thing under the sun."

The kind of services rendered by the Chicago Resettlers Committee to persons of Japanese ancestry is a boost to their morale in making a satisfactory adjustment in Chicago as their permanent home.

#### THE C.R.C. IN RELATION TO PROGRESS IN ADJUSTMENT

Recently the Committee received the following statement from Mr. Peter I. Bukowski, President of the Cosmopolitan National Bank, reflecting the thoughts of a person who has had considerable experience with resettlers:

"Dear Mr. Kawasaki:

Recently, you asked me if, in my opinion, the Resettlers have made a contribution to the civic and economic conditions of our community, and I offered to give you my impressions shortly thereafter. This, I am now pleased to do.

Our contact with the Resettlers goes back to the arrival in Chicago of the first contingent, members of which group settled in the immediate vicinity of our Bank. Subsequent arrivals likewise made their homes in this area. Ours being the Bank most conveniently located to them in their new locations, it was only natural that many of the Resettlers should find our facilities useful to them. Stemming from this association is a first hand knowledge of their business and personal lives. We are delighted to attest to the fact that in our opinion the Resettlers have been an influence for good. We have found them a hard working and thrifty people, animated by desire to found a new home in a tolerant community, which would encourage building for a happy life for themselves and their children. This, they seem to have found in the Chicago area, and we observe on their part a keen appreciation of the opportunity Chicago affords them for honest and decent living.

They have now taken root here, and we see many manifestations of their contributions to our community, first, by their high standards of personal and business integrity, and, second, by their industry and application to their tasks, be they as employees in crafts, industry and commerce, or as owners and operators of their own business enterprises, such as retail shops, rooming houses, apartment hotels and small manufacturing enterprises.

In this respect, the Resettlers are fortunate in being and having had the benefit of your direction and counsel.

Very truly yours,

/s/ P. I. Bukowski  
Peter I. Bukowski  
President"

business and local organizations. The telephone lines are constantly busy  
day with inquiries on "every thing and any thing under the sun."

The kind of services rendered by the Chicago Real Estate Exchange to pur-  
sue of Japanese economy is a boon to their people in making a real estate  
very adjustment in Chicago as their permanent home.

### THE C.R.E. IN RELATION TO PROGRESS IN ADJUSTMENT

Recently the Committee received the following statement from Mr. Peter J.  
Berkowitz, President of the Commercial National Bank, reflecting the  
change of a person who has had considerable experience with foreigners:

Dear Mr. Berkowitz:

Recently, you asked me if, in my opinion, the Real Estate Exchange  
made a contribution to the civic and economic conditions of our community,  
and I effort to give you my impressions shortly thereafter. This, I am  
now pleased to do.

Our contact with the Real Estate Exchange goes back to the arrival in  
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lighted to state to the fact that in our opinion the Real Estate Exchange has  
an influence for good. We have found them a hard working and sturdy people,  
eager to desire to find a new home in a foreign country, which would  
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velop living.

They have now taken root here, and we are proud to have them  
their contributions to our community. First, by their purchase of prop-  
erty and business activity, and second, by their association with  
to their work, be they as employees in office, industry and commerce, or as  
owners and operators of their own business enterprises, such as retail shops,  
renting houses, apartment hotels and other business concerns.

In this respect, the Real Estate Exchange has made a contribution  
had the benefit of your distinguished service, and we are sure that  
very truly yours,

Peter J. Berkowitz

President

Commercial National Bank  
Chicago, Illinois

VOLUME OF WORK

	1946			1947								
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Employment	83	73	63	122	69	101	111	85	95	136	64	112
Housing	5	13	11	9	7	10	9	18	23	18	13	23
Referral	51	27	22	16	9	27	36	49	47	28	1	6
Counseling	7	17	14	14	4	11	22	17	13	11	5	14
Business Opportunities	-	-	-	3	1	-	3	1	-	-	3	-

Educational, Social-Recreational Program

Following programs are now being carried out at the C.Y.O. Nisei Center:

English Classes	Twice weekly
Beginners	
Advanced	
Cooking class	Once weekly
Current Events Forum	Once weekly
Bridge Class	Once weekly
Goh Group	Once weekly
Shogi Group	Once weekly
Japanese Language Class	Twice weekly

Following projects indicate the type of program sponsored during the past fiscal period:

English Classes	Chicago Buddhist Church	Twice weekly
	South Congregational Church	Once weekly
Marriage Hygiene Class	Chicago Buddhist Church	6 weeks' course
	CYO Nisei Center	6 weeks' course
Literary Art Show	CYO Nisei Center	
Dancing Class	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	
City-Wide Committee on Recreation	Abe Hagiwara in Charge	
Movie of Interest	Olivet Institute	
Sightseeing Tour	Entire City	



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

1967

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION

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Program of various types were planned with following organizations:

The Chicago Shimpo	Nisei Athletic Association
Midwest Golf Association	Chicago Japanese American Council
JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee	Catholic Youth Organization
Mayor's Commission on Human Relations	Chicago Japanese American Music Club
Chicago Oriental Council	Foster Homes for Children
Chicago Children's Home & Aid Society	South Parkway Community House
Museum of Science and Industry	MLS - Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

TREASURY REPORT

From January 1st to September 30th, 1947

Income:

Individual Donations	\$ 421.12
Dues and Memberships	1032.00
Other Organized Society	2175.00
Foundations and Trust	500.00
Educational Program	170.98
Miscellaneous	8.64
Community Fund	<u>1547.75</u>

Total	\$5855.49
Bank Balance as of Jan. 1, 1947	<u>682.19</u>
	\$6537.68

Expenses:

Salaries	\$4595.50
Rent	35.00
Electricity	5.52
Insurance	22.70
Organization Dues and Expenses	25.00
Repairs	122.08
Office Supplies	513.72
Telephone	324.84
Educational Program	140.00
Transportation	67.76
Conference Fee	142.13
Legal Expense	1.00
Furniture and Fixture	257.97
Sundries	22.89
Recreational Expense	<u>84.35</u>

Total	\$6360.46
Bank Balance and Cash	<u>177.22</u>
	\$6537.68

Project of various types were shown with following expenditures:

Chicago Office's Share of Expenses	100.00
Chicago Office's Share of Interest	100.00
Chicago Office's Share of Depreciation	100.00
Chicago Office's Share of Insurance	100.00
Chicago Office's Share of Taxes	100.00
Chicago Office's Share of Other Expenses	100.00
Chicago Office's Share of Total	600.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Financial Statement for the Year 1917

Income	
Interest Income	100.00
Dividend Income	100.00
Other Income	100.00
Total Income	300.00
Expenses	
Operating Expenses	100.00
Interest Expenses	100.00
Other Expenses	100.00
Total Expenses	300.00
Total	300.00

Income	
Interest Income	100.00
Dividend Income	100.00
Other Income	100.00
Total Income	300.00
Expenses	
Operating Expenses	100.00
Interest Expenses	100.00
Other Expenses	100.00
Total Expenses	300.00
Total	300.00



We are taking the liberty of incorporating herewith a comprehensive report prepared by the Chicago Congregational Union, one of the strongest supporters of the program of the Chicago Resettlers Committee. It was this organization, under its outstanding General Director, Dr. Neil E. Hansen, that encouraged the execution of the philosophy of the Chicago Resettlers Committee. We pay our highest tribute to the Chicago Congregational Union.

CHICAGO RESETTLERS COMMITTEE  
1110 N. LaSalle St.

REMARKS:

- I. In Review: The Chicago Resettlers Committee was organized at the end of 1945 by a group of Japanese Americans who believed there should be an agency with Japanese American leadership to help their people in their problems and to direct them to other agencies according to their needs. The Chicago Congregational Union voted an allocation of \$1,200.00 for 1946, with the understanding that there would be a total budget of approximately \$6,500.00 and that contributions would be secured from the National Congregational Committee on Christian Democracy, the Community Trust, and other organizations.

The work was carried on in 1946 with Mr. Corky Kawasaki as Executive Director, with no additional staff except a secretary for a part of the year. During the first year it was recognized that there was great need for a recreational program and facilities for Japanese Americans, and for capable leadership to direct this program. Application was made to the Community Fund and an allocation for 1947 was secured from the Fund. The Resettlers Committee was accepted into membership by the Council of Social Agencies in September, 1946.

During 1947 the work and budget has been considerably expanded. Two full time staff members have been employed in addition to Mr. Kawasaki. In June Mr. Abe Hagiwara began work as Recreational Director for Nisei work, and in July Mr. Jack Yasutake began work as Recreational Director for work with Issei. The headquarters of the Chicago Resettlers Committee, formerly 734 North LaSalle, were moved during the year to a Catholic Youth Organization Nisei Center at 1110 North LaSalle Street, C.Y.O. making space available free of rent. The C.Y.O. formerly operated the building and occupied a part of the space. During the year this arrangement was changed so that the Resettlers Committee now has the entire building rent free, but needs to bear the expense of maintaining the property.



II. In Regard to the Budget

INCOME:	1946		1947 Actual: Jan.- Sept., plus Anti- cipated: Oct.-Dec.		1948 Anticipated	
		C.C.U.		C.C.U.		C.C.U.
Earnings:						
Dues & Memberships	672.00		1,200.00		2,000.00	
Productive Enterprises	-		170.98		-	
Other Earnings	-		8.64		-	
Gifts:						
Individuals & Firms	972.45		450.00		825.00	
Chicago Congl. Union	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Congl. Natl. Committee	1,000.00		- )			
Unitarian Service "	1,500.00		1,200.00)		1,000.00	
Hinsdale Church	-		75.00		-	
Community Trust	500.00		500.00		500.00	
Community Fund	-		4,475.00		8,375.00	
Wieboldt Foundation	-		-		3,000.00	
	<u>5,844.45</u>		<u>9,279.62</u>		<u>16,900.00</u>	
EXPENSE:						
Salaries:						
Executive Director	2,825.00		3,350.00		3,600.00	
Office Secretary, etc.	632.33		790.50		2,195.00	
Recreational Director	-		1,600.00		3,000.00	
" " (Issci)	-		1,375.00		3,000.00	
Total Salaries	<u>3,457.33</u>		<u>7,115.50</u>		<u>11,795.00</u>	
Fixed Charges:						
Rent	455.00		35.00			
Operating Expense	30.93		89.77		1,215.00	
Repairs & Painting	-		150.00		600.00	
Office & Controlling Expense	1,219.00		1,700.31		2,190.00	
Furniture & Fixtures	-		300.00		300.00	
Institutional Supplies	-		180.00		800.00	
	<u>5,162.26</u>		<u>9,570.58</u>		<u>16,900.00</u>	
<u>C.C.U. Expenditure in Addition to Allocation</u>						
Student Field Service		75.00		137.50		-
		<u>1,275.00</u>		<u>1,337.50</u>		<u>1,200.00</u>

1. It will be noted that, while the Resettlers Committee expects to secure increased income from Earnings and from Gifts from Individuals & Firms, certain other contributions are decreasing:

- (a) The National Congregational Committee, which was one of the organizations originally contributing to the work, was unable to renew its contribution in 1947. The Committee indicated its contribution (\$700.00 for 1946 plus a special additional gift of \$300.00 made in December, 1946) was a special for helping inaugurate the work and could not be continued.



- (b) The Unitarian Service Committee contributed \$1,500.00 in 1946 and \$1,200 for the first six months of 1947. Its allocation was made on the basis of this being new and experimental work, and it was indicated such allocations can only be made for a limited period.

The budget includes an amount of \$1,000 from "Other Church Organizations" for 1948, and we understand that continued efforts will be made to secure gifts from the National Congregational Committee, the Unitarian Service Committee and other groups.

The Community Fund has given definite assurance of an allocation of \$4,475.00 for 1947. The Fund has been approached for an increased amount in 1948 -- in that the staff has been increased and the budget has also needed to be increased to cover maintenance of the building. The Committee will want to know about the possibility of securing an increase in the Community Fund allocation from \$4,475.00 in 1947 to \$8,375.00 in 1948.

2. As indicated under I, the expense budget is considerably increased:

- (a) The salary of the Executive Director was increased as of June 1, 1947, from \$3,000 to \$3,600.

Two recreational directors were employed, the salary for each being at the rate of \$3,000 annually.

- (b) "Fixed Charges" will be increased as follows as a result of the new arrangement with the C.Y.O.

<u>Operating Expense</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947 Est.</u>	<u>1948 Est.</u>
Electricity	\$ 20.93	\$ 5.52	\$ 500.00
Electrical Supplies	-	-	25.00
Gas	-	-	375.00
Org. Dues & Expense	10.00	35.00	50.00
Insurance	-	49.25	265.00
	<u>30.93</u>	<u>89.77</u>	<u>1,215.00</u>
Repairs and Painting	-	150.00	600.00
Rent	455.00	35.00	
	<u>\$485.93</u>	<u>\$274.77</u>	<u>\$1,815.00</u>

- (c) Office & Controlling Expense is necessarily large because of the nature of much of the work. This is detailed as follows:

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>
Stationery, Printing and Postage	\$ 602.09	\$ 680.00	\$ 800.00
Telephone & Telegraph	214.78	435.28	480.00
Transportation	73.10	80.51	300.00
Conference Expense	139.67	175.00	250.00
Other	189.36	329.52	360.00
	<u>\$1,219.00</u>	<u>\$1,700.31</u>	<u>\$2,190.00</u>