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December 10, 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington

Sixteenth Census of the  
United States: 1940

Series P-3, No. 24

P O P U L A T I O N

JAPANESE POPULATION BY NATIVITY OR CITIZENSHIP IN SELECTED CITIES  
IN THE UNITED STATES: 1940

(This release presents statistics relating to the Japanese population for the cities having 500 or more Japanese in 1940. A previous release, Series P-3, No. 23, dated December 9, 1941, gave the number of Japanese in each State, territory, and possession of the United States.)

Los Angeles had 23,321 Japanese residents, more than any other American city according to figures announced today by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, based on the 1940 Population Census returns. Seattle, Washington, had the next largest number, 6,975; San Francisco had 5,280; Sacramento, 2,879; New York City, 2,087; and Portland, Oregon; Oakland, Berkeley, Stockton, and Torrance in California each had between 1,000 and 2,000 Japanese.

These ten cities contained 47,779 or 37.6 percent of the total Japanese in the United States. Of these 19,043 were alien foreign-born, and comprised 40.3 percent of the total foreign-born Japanese in the country.

The following table, which gives the number of Japanese in the eighteen urban areas of the United States, each of which had 500 or more Japanese in 1940, is compiled from reports of the Sixteenth Decennial Census taken as of April 1, 1940.

JAPANESE POPULATION BY NATIVITY IN SELECTED CITIES  
OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

City	Total Japanese: 1940	Japanese born in the United States or its territories and possessions: 1940 (Citizens)	Foreign-born Japanese: 1940 (Aliens)
Los Angeles, California.....	23,321	14,595	8,726
Seattle, Washington.....	6,975	4,099	2,876
San Francisco, California.....	5,280	3,004	2,276
Sacramento, California.....	2,879	1,905	974
New York City, New York.....	2,087	631	1,456
Oakland, California.....	1,790	1,135	655
Portland, Oregon.....	1,680	955	725
Berkeley, California.....	1,319	859	460
Stockton, California.....	1,259	772	487
Torrance, California.....	1,189	781	408
Tacoma, Washington.....	877	532	345
San Diego, California.....	828	501	327
Fresno, California.....	797	517	280
Pasadena, California.....	795	480	315
Alameda, California.....	700	454	246
Long Beach, California.....	696	452	244
Belvedere township (Los Angeles Co., Calif.)...	605	391	214
Gardena, California.....	509	350	159

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington

Sixteenth Census of the  
United States: 1940

Series P-3, No. 23

P O P U L A T I O N

JAPANESE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES  
AND ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

There were 126,947 Japanese in the continental United States on April 1, 1940, of whom 47,305 were foreign born, and therefore alien and ineligible for citizenship, Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, announced today on the basis of the 1940 Population Census returns.

In the territories and possessions of the United States, excluding the Philippine Islands, there were an additional 158,501 Japanese, of whom 37,512 were alien foreign-born. The Philippine Islands contained 29,057 citizens of Japan according to the Census of the Philippines taken as of January 1, 1939.

The Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon, and California had 112,353 Japanese, or 88.5 percent of the total in the country. Furthermore, these States contained 40,869 alien Japanese or 66.4 percent of the total. California alone had 93,717, or 73.8 percent of the total Japanese in the United States and 33,569 alien Japanese or 71.0 percent of the total. The Mountain States contained an additional 8,574 Japanese, of whom 3,137 were alien foreign-born, and the Middle Atlantic States had 3,060, of whom 2,017 were alien foreign-born.

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In the territories and possessions Japanese were most numerous in Hawaii where they numbered 157,905, or 37.3 percent of the total population. Of the total number of Japanese in Hawaii 37,353 were foreign born. The remaining territories and possessions, excluding the Philippines, had 596 Japanese of whom 159 were alien foreign-born. The total number of persons of the Japanese race in the Philippines is not known, but all persons of the "yellow race," of whom the majority were Chinese, numbered 141,811.

In 1930 the total number of Japanese in the continental United States was 138,834, of whom 70,477 were alien foreign-born. During the decade 1930 to 1940, the total number of Japanese decreased 11,887, or by 8.6 percent, while the number of alien Japanese decreased 23,172, or by 32.9 percent. The number of Japanese born in the United States, and who are therefore citizens of the United States, increased from 68,357 in 1930 to 79,642 in 1940, or by 16.5 percent.

The accompanying tables give the number of Japanese, by nativity, in the United States, the individual States, and the territories and possessions, including the Philippines.

TABLE 1. JAPANESE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS: 1940

AREA	TOTAL POPULATION	JAPANESE		
		Total	Citizens (born in the United States or its terri- tories and possessions)	Aliens (foreign born)
United States and all territories and possessions...	150,621,231	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	113,874
United States and territories and possessions, exclusive of the Philippines and military and naval services.....	134,146,298	285,448	200,631	84,817
Continental United States.....	131,669,275	126,947	79,642	47,305
Territories and possessions, exclusive of the Philippines.....	2,477,023	158,501	120,989	37,512
Alaska.....	<sup>2</sup> 72,524	263	149	114
American Samoa.....	12,908	4	-	4
Guam.....	22,290	326	288	38
Hawaii.....	423,330	157,905	120,552	37,353
Panama Canal Zone.....	51,827	1	-	1
Puerto Rico.....	1,869,255	2	-	2
Virgin Islands of the United States.....	24,889	-	-	-
The Philippines.....	<sup>3</sup> 16,356,000	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	429,057
Military and naval services, etc., abroad.....	118,933	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>Not available.

<sup>2</sup>Census taken as of October 1, 1939.

<sup>3</sup>Estimate derived by extrapolation from censuses of 1918 and 1939.

<sup>4</sup>From census taken as of January 1, 1939.

TABLE 2. JAPANESE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY REGIONS, DIVISIONS, AND STATES: 1940

REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	TOTAL POPULATION	JAPANESE		
		Total	Citizens (born in the United States or its terri- tories and possessions)	Aliens (foreign born)
United States.....	131,669,275	126,947	79,642	47,305
Regions:				
The North.....	76,120,109	4,971	2,092	2,879
The South.....	41,665,901	1,049	629	420
The West.....	13,883,265	120,927	76,921	44,006
The North:				
New England.....	8,437,290	340	135	205
Middle Atlantic.....	27,539,487	3,060	1,043	2,017
East North Central.....	26,626,342	816	438	378
West North Central.....	13,516,990	755	476	279
The South:				
South Atlantic.....	17,823,151	442	239	203
East South Central.....	10,778,225	43	24	19
West South Central.....	13,064,525	564	366	198
The West:				
Mountain.....	4,150,003	8,574	5,437	3,137
Pacific.....	9,733,262	112,353	71,484	40,869

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## WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington, D. C.

### JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN RELOCATION CENTERS

Of the 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, approximately 107,000 are in ten relocation centers under supervision of the War Relocation Authority. Roughly two-thirds are American citizens, almost all of whom are under 40 years of age, and the remainder are aliens, most of whom have been in the United States since 1924, when the Exclusion Act went into effect. The population includes about 19,000 citizen men between the ages of 18 and 37.

The people now living in relocation centers were residents of strategic military areas on the West Coast, which were evacuated last spring and summer, by order of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command. The evacuated area includes the entire state of California, the western half of Washington and Oregon, and the southern third of Arizona. The evacuation was announced and at first was placed on a voluntary basis. People of Japanese ancestry were instructed to move out of the region, but might go anywhere they liked. With Japanese invasion not unlikely and infiltration of Japanese agents always a threat, their presence in the coastal and border areas constituted a danger to the national security, but away from those areas it was considered that the evacuees need not be restricted. Several thousand moved out but many of them encountered difficulties of many kinds growing out of suspicion and general public antagonism. When it became evident that voluntary movement would not be sufficiently rapid, voluntary evacuation was halted, on March 29, 1942, and after that date, evacuation was carried out by military authorities on a planned and ordered basis, area by area.

The War Relocation Authority was established by Presidential Executive Order 9102 on March 18, 1942, to aid the military authorities in evacuation of any persons or groups from any designated areas and to relocate evacuated persons. Its immediate task was the relocation of the people of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast areas.

As soon as it was determined that voluntary evacuation was not effective, and that public sentiment was opposed to large scale relocation in ordinary communities, the War Relocation Authority, in cooperation with the Army, began looking for locations for temporary communities where the evacuees might be maintained under protection until opportunities in private employment could be found. In the meantime, the Army hurriedly built 15 temporary "assembly centers" inside the evacuated area, at race tracks and fair grounds, where the evacuees could be housed until the relocation centers were ready.

Ten sites were chosen for relocation centers, to be supervised by the War Relocation Authority. Each one had enough land suited to agricultural development so the evacuees might produce much of their own food. The centers, their location, and their approximate populations are as follows:

Center	State	Population
Manzanar	California	10,000
Tule Lake	California	15,000
Colorado River	Arizona	17,000
Gila River	Arizona	14,000
Central Utah	Utah	8,000
Minidoka	Idaho	9,000
Heart Mountain	Wyoming	11,000
Granada	Colorado	7,000
Rohwer	Arkansas	8,000
Jerome	Arkansas	8,000
		<u>107,000</u>

The evacuation from homes to assembly centers progressed from April until August, 1942, and the second movement, from assembly centers to relocation centers, took place from May to early November.

Under the supervision of the Army Engineer Corps, barracks type buildings were put up to accommodate the evacuees. These are of frame construction, usually covered with tar paper, and lined with wallboard. Each building is 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, and is divided into four, five, or six compartments; housing assignments are figured on the basis of about 100 square feet of floor space per person.

Twelve barrack building usually are grouped into a "block" and each block has a bath house and latrine, a mess hall, a recreation hall, and a laundry room. The blocks are separated by "fire breaks" of 200 feet.

Standard equipment for living includes a cot, mattress, and blankets for each person and a heating stove for each compartment. Each family is permitted to use its own furniture if it so desires, but most families did not receive their furniture from storage for some time and so contrived homemade furniture out of scrap lumber.

Feeding is done in mess halls, located in each block. Menus include both American and Japanese type food. Evacuees are subject to the same rationing restrictions as other civilians, and a maximum of 45 cents per person per day is allowed for food. Actual food cost has been about 40 cents per person per day.

Medical care is provided without charge to evacuees, and a hospital was included in the basic construction provided by the Army in each relocation center. Evacuee doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and dentists make up most of the staff of each hospital and health service, although the head physician and head nurse usually are non-Japanese. Housing is such that most cases of illness must be cared for in the hospital rather than in the home.

Schools of elementary and high school grades are provided for children of school age. Lack of materials for the construction of school buildings has made it necessary to hold classes in barrack buildings and recreation halls, in most instances using homemade seats and generally improvised equipment. The curriculum is planned to meet the requirements of the state in which the center is located. It is expected that schools will operate the year round, with emphasis on work experience in the summer months. Evacuee teachers are employed to the extent that they are available, but since their number is insufficient, about half the teaching staff is composed of non-Japanese teachers.

The foregoing items: Housing, food, medical care and education through the high school level, make up the basic items which the War Relocation Authority provides to the evacuees. In addition, the evacuees are given the opportunity to earn cash compensation by performing the necessary work of the community, and by engaging in production of some of the commodities needed by the evacuees themselves.

The largest single group of workers is engaged in handling food; warehousemen, truck drivers, chefs, cooks, servers, etc. There is a considerable amount of clerical work in connection with the administration of the project, and it is done by evacuees. Each administrative division, responsible for schools, construction, agriculture, etc., headed by a Civil Service employee, has a staff of evacuees, which carries on not only the laboring jobs, but also some of the "white collar" work as well. Evacuees who work at regularly assigned jobs are paid wages of \$12, \$16, or \$19 per month, depending on the type of work and the skill of the worker. Clothing, too, is regarded as a part of compensation, and cash allowances for clothing are paid to each worker, based upon the number of dependents he has. The maximum is \$3.75 per month for an adult, with allowances scaled down for children.

Inside the center evacuees are accorded about the same freedoms they would have outside. They speak in English or Japanese, operate their own newspapers, and worship as they choose. They operate their own stores, barber shops, shoe repair shops and other service enterprises on a non-profit cooperative basis. With limited resources and facilities they have developed extensive programs of recreation, including sports of many kinds, arts, crafts and hobbies.

#### Permits to Leave.

The growing scarcity of manpower resulted in demands early in 1942 that evacuees be available for some of the agricultural work in western states which ordinarily is performed by itinerant workers. During the spring and summer months of 1942, over 1,600 evacuees from assembly centers and relocation centers were recruited to cultivate sugar beets in states outside the evacuated area. In the fall, the demand for labor to harvest sugar beets and other crops was much greater and about 10,000 were granted short term permits for work in the harvest fields. It is estimated that the sugar beets harvested by the evacuee workers in 1942 would make about 297,000,000 pounds of refined sugar.

Many of the harvest workers were hired on a permanent basis by their employers, and have not returned to relocation centers.

In July, 1942, the War Relocation Authority announced a policy of permitting qualified American citizens among the evacuee to leave relocation centers to accept permanent jobs. On October 1, this policy with the approval of the War and Justice Departments was broadened to include aliens as well as citizens. Under present policies of the War Relocation Authority, any evacuee may apply for a permit of indefinite leave. The permit will be granted under the following conditions:

- a. He has a place to go and means of supporting himself;
- b. A check of records of the FBI and other intelligence agencies, plus the applicant's record of behavior in the relocation center indicates that he would not endanger national security;
- c. There is evidence that his presence in the community in which he proposes to go is not likely to cause a public disturbance;
- d. He agrees to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his address at all times.

In addition to the several hundred evacuees who left relocation centers for harvest work and obtained permanent jobs, many others have been granted permits of indefinite leave; thousands have had their applications for leave approved, and their actual return to private life outside a relocation center awaits only the offer of a suitable job.

Of those who have left the relocation centers, agricultural and domestic workers have been most numerous, but the group also includes students, stenographers, cooks, hotel workers and a wide variety of skilled workers. One of the largest single categories to date has been wives and sweethearts leaving relocation centers to join soldiers of Japanese ancestry serving in the United States Army.

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March, 1943.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Community Analysis Section

Community Analysis Report No. 6  
July 21, 1943

NISEI ASSIMILATION

I. Are the Nisei Assimilated?

The old question as to whether the Oriental peoples are readily assimilable, or are not assimilable at all--has been cropping up here and there lately, and seems largely to have gone unanswered. For this reason, the Community Analysis section feels obligated to inform WRA members of facts bearing on the problem and to point out that so far as Japanese Americans are concerned, they have proven their assimilability by actually becoming as American in their thinking and in their behavior as have second generation of other immigrant groups, not ordinarily regarded as "unassimilable." Many people have accepted the "unassimilability" charge without question, having been influenced by a long tradition in American popular thought through characterizing the Oriental as "mysterious" or "inscrutable" - and by an unspoken assumption that a racial difference necessarily indicates deep, psychological differences. Actually, of course, the *nisei* differ in their mental sets from, say, people born and bred in Maine or Texas; but the differences derive from differences in culture, not from differences in race. Also, it is true, there are psychological differences which set the *nisei* off from young people in the same age groups whose families have a long history, covering several generations, in this country.

Most of these last differences are also characteristic of second generation Americans of other racial stocks. They are derived from the minority group status of Japanese Americans and are comparable to the psychological peculiarities of all second generation immigrant groups whose parents migrated here as young adults, bringing with them the language and many of the customs of their homeland. So it is with such groups as the Italian Americans, Greek Americans or Spanish Americans, that the Japanese Americans with their conflicts of two cultures, exposed to one at home and a second outside the home, must be compared. With them, as with other children of immigrants from foreign lands, the most serious kinds of conflicts with parents have arisen over such issues as the use of foreign language at home, the degree of freedom and independence which should be allowed to young people, the conditions under which marriages should be contracted, the kinds of careers or the sorts of education which ought to be pursued. With them, just as with the other second generation groups, the pull of the majority, American culture has proven far the stronger, with the result that most Japanese Americans have grown up in the United States, have gone or are going through our school system and are thoroughly Americanized and exceedingly well assimilated.

The few thousand *kibei* who have been sent to Japan for a part of their education because of their parents' desire to see them acquire a better appreciation of Japan are likely, if their period of Japanese education was long, to be considerably less American in their thinking and behavior than are other Japanese Americans. It must be remembered, however, that one of the reasons for the educational pilgrimage of some second generation Japanese to Japan has been the lack of Japanese schools--except for the short session language schools--in this country. Many other special "nationality" schools in the United States have second generation groups attending. These have been parochial schools, but have frequently served single nationality groups. In Burlington, Vermont, for example, there are separate elementary schools for Irish and for French-Canadian children, in addition to the public elementary schools. In the school for French-Canadians the first two hours are devoted either to the study of French, or to subjects

taught in French (E.L. Anderson, We Americans, 1938, p. 114). Thus the tendency of some Japanese parents to seek a partly Japanese education for their children is closely paralleled by the similar efforts of other immigrant parents to utilize the schools as a means of imparting some of the old country's values to their children, and need not indicate that the Japanese and their children are any less willing to adopt American ways than are many other immigrant groups. Rather, it is evidence of the similar reactions of the Japanese and other groups to similar situations.

Assimilation may most easily be defined as the acquisition of the culture traits of a particular society by the people of foreign origin or parentage. That Japanese Americans have gone far in their acquisition of American traits is obvious to all who have made comparative studies on the subject, but because the false impression that they are not well assimilated is so widely encountered, a brief review of some of the more important evidences of assimilation is given here.

## II. Evidences of Assimilation

### A. Material Culture and Manners

The nisei dress in American clothes, eat American foods, buy American furnitures, use American cooking and eating utensils, have permanent waves, live in American-style houses, and in life activity utilize as a matter of custom and habit the appropriate American gadget rather than its Japanese type counterpart. Of course, the nisei are likely to know more about the use of chopsticks or the proper method of wrapping a kimono sash than do other Americans--just as Scotch Americans understand better the wearing of a highland costume or the significance of tartans. But for them, chopsticks and the kimono are unnatural, foreign objects, suitable enough for the old fashioned issei or for a costume affair, but wholly inappropriate for usage in daily life where American articles of clothing, American utensils, etc. are natural and comfortable. With American food habits, the situation is much the same: the nisei prefer American foods but quite naturally know more of Japanese foods than do New Englanders.

American manners are second nature to the nisei. In greeting each other they shake hands and say "hello" and "How're you doing?" rather than going through the elaborate bowing ritual of Japanese greeting. Relations between nisei of opposite sexes follow the informal American pattern --much to the distress, be it said, of some of the issei. While nisei may be more likely to consult their parents regarding marriage than is the average American, they accept with little preservation the American conception that marriage is largely the business of the young people concerned, and marriages are frequently contracted despite parental objections. In many other ways, the nisei girls and women are emancipated, like their American contemporaries of other ancestry. All this is in sharp contrast to traditional Japanese custom.

Again, it is true that a nisei can usually give a fair imitation of the Japanese forms of courtesy; but in doing so, most nisei feel awkward and embarrassed, if only because they feel the forms to be foreign and because they well know that their imitation is shamefully imperfect in the eyes of their parents.

The recreational activities of nisei are also characteristically American. Even in the relocation centers, where segregation from the wider American society and enforced close association with issei and kibe have tended to slow down the processes of assimilation, this is conspicuously evident. The two most popular sports in the centers are baseball and basketball, with ping-pong, volleyball, and (in season) football also very popular. Not only do the nisei play these American games but they play them skillfully, hundreds of them having achieved prominence as members of high school athletic teams prior to evacuation.

Young nisei, especially the girls, belong to social clubs modeled after those of other 'teen aged Americans, which give teas, organize dances, help out in Red Cross drives and perform other social services. Many nisei are members of the YWCA and YMCA, and some have become outstanding Y workers.

A favorite recreation for younger nisei is dancing, and the dances are the same as those popular among all young Americans. Danced to the same music, they follow American

conventions, including the types of refreshments, styles of hall decoration, and shyness between girls and boys. Even so typically an American trait as jitterbugging is to be found among the nisei - a trait which represents a conspicuous break with the Japanese tradition of reserved and decorous behavior.

The listing of American material traits and manners which have become the nisei's own could be indefinitely extended, always leading to the same inevitable conclusion. As one authority put it prior to evacuation, "...the typical behavior of the second generation Japanese Americans is clearly much more characteristic of American culture than it is of Japanese culture. Beyond a doubt, if present tendencies continue, The Japanese will continue to become increasingly American until they achieve complete acculturation-...." \*1 (Evacuation, of course, represents a discontinuance of pre-evacuation tendencies, but resettlement allows for their resumption.)

## B. Language

The language of the nisei is English. In spite of persistent efforts on the part of the issei to encourage the learning of Japanese through special language schools or through the use of Japanese at home, but very few nisei have any real proficiency in Japanese. \*2 Those who do know Japanese are likely to have spent some time in Japan or to have grown up in more isolated rural regions of California. Even most of the latter have a better command of English than of Japanese.

The continuing use of Japanese by many issei is not a sign of Oriental unassimilability but also characterizes first generation immigrant groups of European origin. A recent study of language use in the homes of a group of American-born high school boys of Italian origin in New York led to the following conclusions:

- "1. Two distinct languages are still used in the Italian homes: the parents use Italian, and the boys use English.
- "2. The 593 boys who had chosen Italian as their foreign language in high school used that language with their parents and grandparents.
- "3. The language of exchange in the home is still Italian or an Italian dialect. The boy may speak English because he lacks facility in Italian or in the dialect of his family, but the older folk answer in Italian or in the dialect.
- "4. The parents speak to each other in their own language. Only 9 per cent of them speak English exclusively." \*3

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\*1 J.A. Rademaker, "Japanese Americans", in Brown and Roucek, Our Racial and National Minorities, p. 489.

\*2 In the same way, the Russian Molokans in Los Angeles sought--unsuccessfully--to perpetuate the use of Russian in the second generation. So also the Norwegian language schools in the prairies were established. Thus the late afternoon "language schools" are scarcely an exclusive Japanese trait. See, for instance, P.V. Young, The Pilgrims of Russian Town, pp. 114n. and 269.

\*3 From the chapter on "Language and Social Adjustment," in Our Racial and National Minorities, pp. 294-295.

Except for No. 2, which is obviously irrelevant to Japanese Americans, these comments become a good description of the language situation in the Japanese and Japanese American homes in the United States, if the word "Japanese" be substituted for the "Italian" throughout. The special significance of this illustration is that neither race nor Oriental origin are of any special importance in the production of the partially bilingual home; on the contrary, it is the consequence of the living together of two generations, the first of which possesses facility in a foreign language, while the second is much more at home in English.

Direct evidence of the prevalence of English usage among the nisei is seen in the fact that most Japanese language dailies in the United States had added an English language page in an effort to reach the nisei (who were inaccessible through the Japanese) by 1932. Most nisei associations conduct their meetings in English, the language is used naturally and as a matter of course among school children throughout the grades and in high school (although some children from "Japanesey" homes tend to prefer Japanese at the nursery school or Kindergarten level). In short, the nisei English quite as naturally as do other Americans, and very nearly all of them feel uncomfortable when compelled to communicate in Japanese, largely because they can speak it only haltingly. (It must be pointed out that one of the effects of relocation center life has been to lead to an increase in the use of Japanese by some nisei; nevertheless, the above statements are quite accurate as applied to the pre-evacuation situation and need not as yet be much discounted as applied to relocation centers.)

### C. Religion

When the issei first arrived in the United States, they were, with a few exceptions, non-Christian in religion, and even today, over two-thirds of them are Buddhists, and 35 per cent of them (as against 22 per cent of their parents) are Christians, largely Protestant. Perhaps even more significant is the large proportion of nisei who profess no particular religion: over 16 per cent of the nisei in relocation centers declined as of November, 1942, to identify themselves with any religious group. \*1 Thus, the nisei are seen to have gone far in the direction of taking over the religious practices prevalent in the United States even including, apparently, a fair amount of agnosticism. This contrast between the issei and the nisei is of special importance as an evidence of assimilation, for, as is well known to social scientists, the taking over of a new material culture is relatively easy, but the abandonment of a traditional religion in favor of a new one is difficult--except for people who have come to identify themselves much more thoroughly with the old.

Moreover, although nearly half of the nisei remain Buddhists, they are not by that token, unassimilated. Buddhism among the Japanese and their children in America has itself become Americanized in important respects. Buddhist churches have taken over the Sunday school-Young Peoples' club complex typical of American Protestantism. Many of them, in an effort to hold nisei members use English in part of their services or conduct some services in English. Representatives of the Young Buddhist Association from relocation centers who recently met at Salt Lake City, decided to establish a national headquarters, separate from the Hongwanji mission, as a purely American religious organization. Buddhist churches in relocation centers organize their activities along lines quite like those followed by the Christian groups. An interesting example is the Buddhist observance of Father's Day at Jerome. There is no basis, then, for the supposition that Buddhist nisei are ill-assimilated. On the average, the Christians may be better assimilated, but very many of the young Buddhist nisei are well assimilated, also, and are members of a church which, though bearing a foreign name, is in fact much closer to American religious traditions than to those of Japan in many significant ways.

### D. Ideals and Ambitions

The most telling evidence of nisei assimilation is the extent to which they have accepted as their own American ideals and standards of success. Their adoption of Christianity and the Americanizing of Buddhism are illustrations of the nisei acceptance of American values, and there are many more. American standards of success, and ideas of desirable occupations are a part of the nisei value system. Born of parents whose tradition is one of fixed classes, with sons' and daughters' social status defined by the class of the parents, the nisei have struggled valiantly to move upward in the relatively open class system of America. To this end they

have sought education, especially on the secondary and college level, as a means to improved status. Census figures for 1940 show this clearly. The nisei population of the four West Coast states 25 years of age and older is conspicuously better educated than is the native-born white population of the country at large. In terms of years of years of school, although approximately 93 per cent of the native whites have completed the 7th grade. But 57 per cent of the nisei have completed four years of high school as compared to only 29 per cent of the native white group. More nisei relatively have completed four or more years of college, too, although here the contrast is less, the figure of the nisei being 7 per cent, and for the native white population, 5 per cent. \*2 Impressive as these figures are, the differential indicated would be even more striking if comparisons were made according to the occupations of the parental groups, since as is well known, the native whites whose children carry their education farthest are those whose occupational status is higher than that of the average issei.

In connection with the nisei drive for education, one of the most important grounds for contending that their assimilation has been as thorough-going as that of most children of immigrants may be mentioned. The pattern of school achievement for immigrants' children is often one of relatively poor performance. In a general discussion of "The School and the Immigrant," (In Brown and Roucek, Our Racial and National Minorities, p. 605-606) E. George Payne develops the thesis that elementary and secondary school programs are not at all well adjusted to the needs of immigrant children, and that this is the explanation of the fact that, as in Bridgeport, Conn., children of immigrants fail much more frequently than do those of native-born parents. In contrast, the Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast have performed at least as well and quite often better in school than have their classmates. \*3 In a Seattle high school, for example, they have nearly three times as many high school valedictorians and honor students as their percentage in the school population would indicate (J.F. Steiner, Behind the Japanese Mask, p. 61); there is evidence, too, that Japanese American "membership in honorary fraternities is disproportionately higher than that of any other group" (R.W. O'Brien, Student Relocation, Common Ground, Summer 1943, p. 74).

The nisei, then, not only attend American schools in disproportionately large numbers, but are usually successful in their scholastic achievement--all of which is evidence of a high degree of assimilation.

Nisei adherence to democratic political ideals is general, as was demonstrated clearly in the recent registration, when in spite of the most adverse circumstances, 79.1 per cent of the nisei registered expressed their willingness to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States.

### III. Conclusion

Significant evidence of the high degree of nisei assimilation of American ways, comparing favorably with the attainments of other groups of immigrants' children, has been briefly reviewed. It is necessary to add two qualifications at this point. First, there is considerable variation in the extent to which individual nisei are typically American in personality. In general, those who have grown up in rural areas, in relative isolation from the main currents of American life, are less thoroughly Americanized than those reared in urban situations which constantly have brought them into contact with the wider American society. Those who have carried their education further are likely to be more completely assimilated. Second, even the most thoroughly assimilated are to some extent influenced by their parents' culture; but usually by facets of it which correspond with American patterns--as in respect for law, or for education. (It is important to note that similar qualifications must be made regarding the Americanization of other second generation groups.)

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\*1 Figures supplied by the relocation planning division.

\*2 Based on a chart prepared by the WCCA.

\*3 See Reginald Bell, Public School Education of Second Generation Japanese in California, 1935, especially pp. 407-433.

To summarize, then, the nisei as a group are Americans in their dress, in their eating, in their manners, in their recreational preferences, in their ambitions, in their religious tendencies, in their language,--and--crucially--in their ways of thinking, their ideals and values. Although life in reboation centers is impeding the further assimilation of many nisei, and is even driving some back toward the culture of their parents, most of them today are as thoroughly American as the average immigrant's child.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Community Analysis Section

Community Analysis Report No. 6  
July 21, 1943

NISEI ASSIMILATION

I. Are the Nisei Assimilated?

The old question as to whether the Oriental peoples are readily assimilable, or are not assimilable at all--has been cropping up here and there lately, and seems largely to have gone unanswered. For this reason, the Community Analysis Section feels obligated to inform WRA staff members of facts bearing on the problem and to point out that so far as Japanese Americans are concerned, they have proven their assimilability by actually becoming as American in their thinking and in their behavior as have other second-generation immigrant groups, not ordinarily regarded as "unassimilable". Many people have accepted the "unassimilability" charge without question, having been influenced by a long tradition in American popular thought characterizing the Oriental as "mysterious" or "inscrutable" - and by an unspoken assumption that a racial difference necessarily indicates deep, psychological differences. Actually, of course, the Issei differ in their mental sets from, say, people born and bred in Maine or Texas; but the differences derive from differences in culture, not from differences in race. Also, it is true, there are psychological differences which set the Nisei off from young people in the same age groups whose families have a long history, covering several generations, in this country.

Most of these last differences are also characteristic of second generation Americans of other racial stocks. They are derived from the minority group status of Japanese Americans and are comparable to the psychological peculiarities of all second generation immigrant groups whose parents migrated here as young adults, bringing with them the language and many of the customs of their homeland. So it is with such groups as the Italian Americans, Greek Americans, or Spanish Americans, that the Japanese Americans with their conflicts of two cultures, exposed to one at home and a second outside the home, must be compared. With them, as with other children of immigrants from foreign lands, the most serious kinds of conflicts with parents have arisen over such issues as the use of the foreign language at home, the degree of freedom and independence which should be allowed to young people, the conditions under which marriages should be contracted, the kinds of careers or the sorts of education which ought to be pursued. With them, just as with the other second generation groups, the pull of the majority, American culture has proven far the stronger, with the result that most

Japanese Americans have grown up in the United States, have gone or are going through our school system and are thoroughly Americanized and exceedingly well assimilated.

The few thousand Kibei who have been sent to Japan for a part of their education because of their parents' desire to see them acquire a better appreciation of Japan are likely, if their period of Japanese education was long, to be considerably less American in their thinking and behavior than are other Japanese Americans. It must be remembered, however, that one of the reasons for the educational pilgrimage of some second generation Japanese to Japan has been the lack of Japanese schools--except for the short session language schools--in this country. Many other second generation groups have been privileged to attend special "nationality" schools in the United States. These have usually been parochial schools, but they have quite frequently served single nationality groups. In Burlington, Vermont, for example, there are separate elementary schools for Irish and for French-Canadian children, in addition to the public elementary schools. In the school for French-Canadians, the first two hours are devoted either to the study of French, or to subjects taught in French (E. L. Anderson, We Americans, 1938, p.114). Thus the tendency of some Japanese parents to seek a partly Japanese education for their children is closely paralleled by the similar efforts of other immigrant parents to utilize the schools as a means of imparting some of the old country's values to their children, and need not indicate that the Japanese and their children are any less willing to adopt American ways than are many other immigrant groups. Rather, it is evidence of the similar reactions of the Japanese and other groups to similar situations.

Assimilation may most easily be defined as the acquisition of the culture traits of a particular society by people of foreign origin or parentage. That Japanese Americans have gone far in their acquisition of American traits is obvious to all who have made comparative studies on the subject, but because the false impression that they are not well assimilated is so widely encountered, a brief review of some of the more important evidences of assimilation is given here.

## II. Evidences of Assimilation

### A. Material Culture and Manners

The Nisei dress in American clothes, eat American foods, buy American furniture, use American cooking and eating utensils, have permanent waves, live in American-style houses, and in every life activity utilize as a matter of custom and habit the appropriate American gadget rather than its Japanese type counterpart. Of course, the Nisei are likely to know more about the use of chopsticks or the proper method of wrapping a kimono sash than

do other Americans--just as Scotch Americans understand better the wearing of a highland costume or the significance of tartans. But for them, chopsticks and the kimono are unnatural, foreign objects, suitable enough for the old-fashioned Issei or for a costume affair, but wholly inappropriate for usage in daily life where American articles of clothing, American utensils, etc., are natural and comfortable. With food habits, the situation is much the same: the Nisei prefer American foods but quite naturally know more of Japanese foods than do New Englanders.

American manners are second nature to the Nisei. In greeting each other they shake hands and say "hello" and "how're you doing?" rather than going through the elaborate bowing ritual of Japanese greeting. Relations between Nisei of opposite sexes follow the informal American pattern--much to the distress, be it said, of some of the Issei. While Nisei may be more likely to consult their parents regarding marriage than is the average American, they accept with little reservation the American conception that marriage is largely the business of the young people concerned, and marriages are frequently contracted despite parental objections. In many other ways, Nisei girls and women are emancipated, like their American contemporaries of other ancestry. All this is in sharp contrast to traditional Japanese custom.

Again, it is true that a Nisei can usually give a fair imitation of the Japanese forms of courtesy; but in doing so, most Nisei feel awkward and embarrassed, if only because they feel the forms to be foreignisms and because they well know that their imitation is shamefully imperfect in the eyes of their parents.

The recreational activities of Nisei are also characteristically American. Even in the relocation centers, where segregation from the wider American society and enforced close association with Issei and Kibei have tended to slow down the processes of assimilation, this is conspicuously evident. The two most popular sports in the centers are baseball and basketball, with ping-pong, volley ball, and (in season) football also very popular. Not only do the Nisei play these American games but they play them skillfully, hundreds of them having achieved prominence as members of high school athletic teams prior to evacuation.

Young Nisei, especially the girls, belong to social clubs, modeled exactly after those of other 'teen-aged Americans, which give teas, organize dances, help out in Red Cross drives and perform other social services. Many Nisei are members of the YWCA or YMCA, and some have become outstanding Y workers.

A favorite recreation for younger Nisei is dancing, and the dances are the same as those popular among all young Americans. Danced to the same music, they follow American conventions, including the types of refreshments, styles of hall decoration,

and shyness between girls and boys. Even so typically an American trait as jitterbugging is to be found among the Nisei - a trait which represents a conspicuous break with the Japanese tradition of reserved and decorous behavior.

The listing of American material traits and manners which have become the Nisei's own could be indefinitely extended, always leading to the same inevitable conclusion. As one authority put it prior to evacuation, "...the typical behavior of the second generation Japanese Americans is clearly much more characteristic of American culture than it is of Japanese culture. Beyond a doubt, if present tendencies continue, the Japanese will continue to become increasingly American until they achieve complete acculturation....." <sup>1/</sup> (Evacuation of course, represents a discontinuance of pre-evacuation tendencies, but resettlement allows for their resumption.)

#### B. Language

The language of the Nisei is English. In spite of persistent efforts on the part of the Issei to encourage the learning of Japanese through special language schools, or through the use of Japanese at home, very few Nisei have any real proficiency in Japanese.<sup>2/</sup> Those who do know Japanese are likely to have spent some time in Japan or to have grown up in the more isolated rural regions of California. Even most of the latter have a better command of English than of Japanese.

The continuing use of Japanese by many Issei is not a sign of Oriental unassimilability but also characterizes first generation immigrant groups of European origin. A recent study of language use in the homes of a group of American-born high school boys of Italian origin in New York led to the following conclusions:

- "1. Two distinct languages are still used in Italian homes: the parents use Italian, and the boys use English.
- "2. The 593 boys who had chosen Italian as their foreign language in high school used that language with their parents and grandparents.

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"3. The language of exchange in the home is still Italian or an Italian dialect. The boy may speak English because he lacks facility in Italian or in the dialect of his family, but the older folk answer in Italian or in the dialect.

"4. The parents speak to each other in their own language. Only 9 per cent of them speak English exclusively." 1/

Except for No. 2, which is obviously irrelevant to Japanese Americans, these comments become a good description of the language situation in Japanese and Japanese American homes in the United States, if the word 'Japanese' be substituted for 'Italian' throughout. The special significance of this illustration is that neither race nor Oriental origin are of any special importance in the production of the partially bilingual home; on the contrary, it is the consequence of the living together of two generations, the first of which possesses facility in a foreign language, while the second is much more at home in English.

Direct evidence of the prevalence of English usage among the Nisei is seen in the fact that most Japanese language dailies in the United States had added an English language page in an effort to reach the Nisei (who were inaccessible through Japanese) by 1932. Most Nisei associations conduct their meetings in English, the language is used naturally and as a matter of course among school children throughout the grades and in high school (although some children from "Japanesey" homes tend to prefer Japanese at the nursery school or kindergarten level). In short, the Nisei use English quite as naturally as do other Americans, and very nearly all of them feel uncomfortable when compelled to communicate in Japanese, largely because they can speak it only haltingly. (It must be pointed out that one of the effects of relocation center life has been to lead to an increase in the use of Japanese by some Nisei; nevertheless, the above statements are quite accurate as applied to the pre-evacuation situation and need not as yet be much discounted as applied to relocation centers.)

### C. Religion

When the Issei first arrived in the United States, they were, with a few exceptions, non-Christian in religion, and even today, over two-thirds of them are Buddhists. In contrast, less than half of the Nisei are Buddhists, and 35 per cent of them (as against 22 per cent of their parents) are Christians, largely Protestant. Perhaps even more significant is the large proportion

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1/ From the chapter on "Language and Social Adjustment", in Our Racial and National Minorities, pp. 694-695.

of Nisei who profess no particular religion: over 16 per cent of the Nisei in relocation centers declined, as of November, 1942, to identify themselves with any religious group.<sup>1/</sup> Thus, the Nisei are seen to have gone far in the direction of taking over the religious practices prevalent in the United States, even including, apparently, a fair amount of agnosticism. This contrast between the Nisei and Issei is of especial importance as an evidence of assimilation, for, as is well known to social scientists, the taking over of a new material culture is relatively easy, but the abandonment of a traditional religion in favor of a new one is very difficult--except for people who have come to identify themselves much more thoroughly with the new culture than with the old.

Moreover, although nearly half of the Nisei remain Buddhists, they are not by that token, unassimilated. Buddhism among the Japanese and their children in America has itself become Americanized in important respects. Buddhist churches have taken over the Sunday School-Young Peoples' Club complex typical of American Protestantism. Many of them, in an effort to hold Nisei members, use English in part of their services or conduct some services in English. Representatives of the Young Buddhists Association from relocation centers who recently met at Salt Lake City, decided to establish a national headquarters, separate from the Hongwanji Mission, as a purely American religious organization. Buddhist churches in relocation centers organize their activities along lines quite like those followed by the Christian groups. An interesting example is the Buddhist observation of Father's Day at Jerome. There is no basis, then, for the supposition that Buddhist Nisei are ill-assimilated. On the average the Christians may be better assimilated, but very many of the young Buddhist Nisei are well assimilated, also, and are members of a church which, though bearing a foreign name, is in fact much closer to American religious traditions than to those of Japan in many significant ways.

#### D. Ideals and Ambitions

The most telling evidence of Nisei assimilation is the extent to which they have accepted as their own American ideals and standards of success. Their adoption of Christianity and the Americanizing of Buddhism are illustrations of the Nisei acceptance of American values, and there are many more. American standards of success, and ideas of desirable occupations are a part of the Nisei value system. Born of parents whose tradition is one of fixed classes, with sons' and daughters' social status defined by the class of the parents, the Nisei have struggled valiantly to

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move upward in the relatively open class system of America. To this end they have sought education, especially on the secondary and college level, as a means to improved status. Census figures for 1940 show this clearly. The Nisei population of the four West Coast states 25 years of age and older is conspicuously better educated than is the native-born white population of the country at large. In terms of years of school completed, there is relatively little difference for grade school, although approximately 93 per cent of the Japanese Americans as compared to 83 per cent of the native whites have completed the 7th grade. But 57 per cent of the Nisei have completed 4 years of high school as compared to only 29 per cent of the native white group. More Nisei relatively have completed 4 years or more of college, too, although here the contrast is less, the figure for Nisei being 7 per cent, and for the native white population 5 per cent.<sup>1/</sup> Impressive as these figures are, the differential indicated would be even more striking if comparisons were made according to the occupations of the parental groups, since as is well known, the native whites whose children carry their education farthest are those whose occupational status is higher than that of the average Issei.

In connection with the Nisei drive for education, one of the most important grounds for contending that their assimilation has been as thorough-going as that of most children of immigrants may be mentioned. The pattern of school achievement for immigrant's children is often one of relatively poor performance. In a general discussion of "The School and the Immigrant", (in Brown and Roucek, Our Racial and National Minorities, (p. 605-606), E. George Payne develops the thesis that elementary and secondary school programs are not at all well adjusted to the needs of immigrant children; and that this is the explanation of the fact that, as in Bridgeport, Connecticut, children of immigrants fail much more frequently than do those of native-born parents. In contrast, the Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast have performed at least as well and quite often better in school than have their classmates.<sup>2/</sup> In a Seattle high school, for example, they have nearly three times as many high school valedictorians and honor students as their percentage in the school population would indicate (J.F. Steiner, Behind the Japanese Mask, p.61); there is evidence, too, that Japanese American "membership in honorary fraternities is disproportionately higher than that of any other group" (R. W. O'Brien, "Student Relocation", Common Ground, Summer 1943, p. 74).

The Nisei, then, not only attend American schools in disproportionately large numbers, but are unusually successful in

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<sup>1/</sup> Based on a chart prepared by the WCCA.

<sup>2/</sup> See Reginald Bell, Public School Education of Second Generation Japanese in California, 1935, especially pp. 407-433.

their scholastic achievement--all of which is evidence of a high degree of assimilation.

Nisei adherence to democratic political ideals is general, as was demonstrated clearly in the recent registration, when in spite of the most adverse circumstances, [see various Community Analysis reports on registration] 79.1 per cent of the Nisei registered expressed their willingness to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States.

### III. Conclusion

Significant evidence of the high degree of Nisei assimilation of American ways, comparing favorably with the attainments of other groups of immigrants' children, has been briefly reviewed. It is necessary to add two qualifications at this point. First, there is considerable variation in the extent to which individual Nisei are typically American in personality. In general, those who have grown up in rural areas, in relative isolation from the main currents of American life, are less thoroughly Americanized than those reared in urban situations which constantly have brought them into contact with the wider American society. Those who have carried their education further are likely to be more completely assimilated. Second, even the most thoroughly assimilated are to some extent influenced by their parents' culture; but usually by facets of it which correspond with American patterns--as in respect for law, or for education. (It is important to note that similar qualifications must be made regarding the Americanization of other second generation groups.)

To summarize, then, the Nisei as a group are American in their dress, in their eating, in their manners, in their recreational preferences, in their ambitions, in their religious tendencies, in their language, and--crucially--in their ways of thinking, their ideals and values. Although life in relocation centers is impeding the further assimilation of many Nisei, and is even driving some back toward the culture of their parents, most of them today are as thoroughly American as the average immigrant's child.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Sheldon Building  
461 Market Street

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE  
~~WATSON HOTEL BERKELEY~~

In reply, please refer to:

SEP. -1 1944

SEP 1 1944

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
2234 Telegraph Avenue  
Berkeley, California

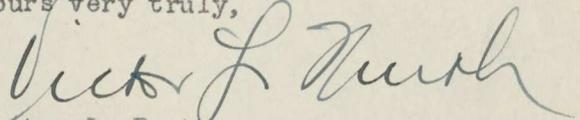
Dear Mrs. Kingman:

In accordance with your recent request, we are sending several copies of a statistical summary showing the pre-evacuation population in California counties and cities.

This material has been taken from Bulletin No. 3 of the WCCA. We have shown only the larger concentrations and have for the most part left out counties with a Japanese population less than 750 and communities with a population less than 100.

If you would like copies of the original bulletin, I am sure that you can obtain them from the Headquarters of Western Defense Command without difficulty.

Yours very truly,



Victor L. Furth  
Acting Assistant Director

Enclosure



JAPANESE POPULATION BY NATIVITY, FOR MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS  
 BY COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA: 1940  
 (Counties with Population over 750)

County	Total Population
<u>Alameda County</u> . . . . .	5,167
Alameda city . . . . .	700
Brooklyn and Oakland	
townships . . . . .	3,190 ✓
Berkeley City . . . . .	1,319 ✓
Oakland City . . . . .	1,790 ✓
Eden township . . . . .	656
Washington township . . . . .	551
 <u>Contra Costa County</u> . . . . .	 829
township 5 . . . . .	293
township 17 . . . . .	103
 <u>Fresno County</u> . . . . .	 4,527
township 2 . . . . .	148
township 3 . . . . .	1,436
Fresno City . . . . .	797 ✓
township 4 . . . . .	537
township 5 . . . . .	389
township 7 . . . . .	368
township 8 . . . . .	564
township 9 . . . . .	208
township 14 . . . . .	450
township 16 . . . . .	139
township 17 . . . . .	166
 <u>Imperial County</u> . . . . .	 1,583
township 1 . . . . .	230
township 2 . . . . .	448 ✓
El Centro City . . . . .	170
township 3 . . . . .	111
township 4 . . . . .	247
Brawley City . . . . .	178
township 5 . . . . .	112
township 6 . . . . .	260
township 7 . . . . .	175

County	Total Population
<u>Kern County</u> . . . . .	756
township 2 . . . . .	232
Delano City . . . . .	150
townships 3 and 15 . . . . .	476
Bakersfield City	175 ✓
<u>Kings County</u> . . . . .	508
Hanford township . . . . .	437 ✓
Hanford City . . . . .	113
<u>Los Angeles County</u> . . . . .	36,866
Belvedere township . . . . .	605
Beverly Hills township . . . . .	130
Compton township . . . . .	1,441 ✓
Downey township . . . . .	1,158 ✓
El Monte township . . . . .	959 ✓
Glendale township . . . . .	562 ✓
Burbank City . . . . .	110
Glendale City	441 ✓
Inglewood township . . . . .	3,881 ✓
Gardena City . . . . .	509
Inglewood City . . . . .	201
Redonda Beach City	112
Torrance City . . . . .	1,189 ✓
Long Beach City . . . . .	696
Los Angeles City . . . . .	23,321 ✓
Monrovia township . . . . .	362
Arcadia City . . . . .	117
Montebello township . . . . .	260
Montebello City . . . . .	213
Pasadena township . . . . .	1,030 ✓
Pasadena City . . . . .	795
So. Pasadena City	187
San Antonio township . . . . .	197
San Gabriel township . . . . .	665 ✓
San Gabriel City . . . . .	205
Santa Monica City . . . . .	394
Signal Hill township . . . . .	122
Venice township . . . . .	526 ✓
Whittier township . . . . .	324

County	Total Population
<u>Madera County</u> . . . . .	170
township 3 . . . . .	165
<u>Marin County</u> . . . . .	150
<u>Merced County</u> . . . . .	715
township 5 . . . . .	560 ✓
township 8 . . . . .	114
<u>Monterey County</u> . . . . .	2, 247
Alisal township . . . . .	1, 094 ✓
Salinas City . . . . .	418 ✓
Castroville township . . . . .	442 ✓
Monterey township . . . . .	479 ✓
Monterey City . . . . .	389 ✓
Pajaro township . . . . .	196
<u>Orange County</u> . . . . .	1, 855
Huntington Beach township . . . . .	509 ✓
Newport Beach township . . . . .	212
Seal Beach township . . . . .	133
Tustin township . . . . .	167
<u>Placer County</u> . . . . .	1, 637
township 1 . . . . .	138
township 3 . . . . .	227
township 9 . . . . .	528
township 14 . . . . .	720
<u>Riverside County</u> . . . . .	552
Mecca township . . . . .	107
Riverside City . . . . .	220 ✓
<u>Sacramento County</u> . . . . .	6, 764
Brighton township . . . . .	876
Georgiana township . . . . .	942
Granite township . . . . .	218
Sacramento City . . . . .	2, 879 ✓
San Joaquin township . . . . .	1, 661
<u>San Benito County</u> . . . . .	526
Hollister township . . . . .	201
San Juan township . . . . .	325 ✓

*Autumn*

County	Total Population
<u>San Bernardino County</u> .	346
<u>San Diego County</u> . . . . .	2, 076
El Cajon township . . . . .	156
National township . . . . .	594
Chula Vista City.	173
Oceanside township . . . . .	345
San Diego City . . . . .	828 ✓
Vista township . . . . .	114
<u>San Francisco County</u> . .	5, 280
San Francisco City .	5, 280 ✓
<u>San Joaquin County</u> . . . .	4, 484
Castoria township . . . . .	457
Elkhorn township . . . . .	510 ✓
Lodi City . . . . .	163 ✓
Liberty township . . . . .	410
O'Neal township . . . . .	2, 253 ✓
Stockton City . . . . .	1, 259 ✓
Tulare township . . . . .	210 ✓
Union township . . . . .	479
<u>San Luis Obispo County</u>	925
Arroyo Grande township . .	420 ✓
Morro township . . . . .	184
Nipomo. township . . . . .	220
<u>San Mateo County</u> . . . . .	1, 218
township 2 . . . . .	628
San Mateo City . . . . .	435 ✓
township 3 . . . . .	442 ✓
Redwood City . . . . .	105
township 4 . . . . .	140

County	Total Population
<u>Santa Barbara County</u> . . . . .	2, 187
township 1 . . . . .	127
township 2 . . . . .	248
Santa Barbara City . . . . .	237 ✓
township 5 . . . . .	290
Lompoc City . . . . .	129 ✓
township 7 . . . . .	539
Santa Maria City . . . . .	441 ✓
township 9 . . . . .	933
 <u>Santa Clara County</u> . . . . .	 4, 049
Fremont township . . . . .	663 ✓
Gilroy township . . . . .	464 ✓
Palo Alto township . . . . .	271
San Jose township . . . . .	1, 672 ✓
San Jose City . . . . .	423 ✓
Santa Clara township . . . . .	485
<del>Sunnyvale City xxxxx</del> . . . . .	<del>52</del>
Sunnyvale township . . . . .	189
 <u>Santa Cruz County</u> . . . . .	 1, 301
Santa Cruz township . . . . .	214
Watsonville township . . . . .	1, 087 ✓
Watsonville City . . . . .	315
 <u>Solano County</u> . . . . .	 906
<del>Blanca township</del> . . . . .	<del>165</del>
Rio Vista township . . . . .	103
Silveyville township . . . . .	181
Suisun township . . . . .	333 ✓
Vacaville township . . . . .	333
 <u>Sonoma County</u> . . . . .	 758
Analy township . . . . .	288
Petaluma township . . . . .	212 ✓
Santa Rosa township . . . . .	197 ✓
 <u>Stanislaus County</u> . . . . .	 369
Ceres township . . . . .	142 ✓
Modesto township . . . . .	105 ✓

County	Total Population
<u>Sutter County</u> . . . . .	423
Vernon township . . . . .	181
Yuba township . . . . .	178
<u>Tulare County</u> . . . . .	1, 812
Alila township . . . . .	219
Dimuba township . . . . .	421 ✓
Ducor township . . . . .	145
Lindsay township . . . . .	220 ✓
Orosi township . . . . .	282
Visalia township . . . . .	315 ✓
Visalia City . . . . .	113
<u>Ventura County</u> . . . . .	672
Heuneme and Oxnard township . . . . .	384 ✓
Oxnard City . . . . .	189
Santa Paula township . . . . .	113 ✓
Ventura township . . . . .	102 ✓
<u>Yolo County</u> . . . . .	1, 087
Clarksburg township . . . . .	314 ✓
Washington township . . . . .	291 ✓
Winters township . . . . .	101
Woodland township . . . . .	165 ✓
<u>Yuba County</u> . . . . .	429
Marysville township . . . . .	387 ✓
Marysville City . . . . .	277

WAR HOUSING PROGRAMMED FOR OR OCCUPIED BY NEGRO WAR WORKERS  
As of December 31, 1944

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. *Locality*

State, Locality, and Type of Accommodation	Total Accommodations All Types			Privately Financed <sup>1/</sup>			Publicly Financed		
	Assigned	Started	Completed	Assigned	Started	Completed	Assigned	Started	Completed
<u>San Francisco - Total</u>	<u>14,893</u>	<u>14,393</u>	<u>14,282</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>14,198</u>	<u>14,198</u>	<u>14,087</u>
Family - New	10,889	10,389	10,389	650	150	150	10,239	10,239	10,239
- Converted	822	822	711	45	45	45	777	777	666
Single Person - New	3,005	3,005	3,005	-	-	-	3,005	3,005	3,005
-- Converted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stop-Gap	177	177	177	-	-	-	177	177	177

<sup>1/</sup> Privately financed with priority assistance and are to be located in East Bay Locality.

SAN FRANCISCO & MARIN COUNTY - 1944

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
<u>FAMILY UNITS</u>														<u>FAMILY UNITS</u>
WHITE 45,717	3,156	4,182	3,504	3,154	3,398	3,458	3,429	3,596	3,873	3,637	4,449	5,881	45,717	WHITE
NEGRO 3,675	35	60	43	60	4	90	920	270	9	1,394	0	790	<u>3,675</u>	NEGRO
													<u>49,392</u>	
<u>SINGLE PERSONS</u>														<u>SINGLE PERSONS</u>
WHITE 15,147	2,095	2,647	2,613	1,634	1,522	1,176	1,121	431	553	379	521	455	15,147	WHITE
NEGRO 5	3						2						<u>5</u>	NEGRO
													<u>15,152</u>	

ACCOMMODATIONS RENTED TO REFERRED APPLICANTS

	<u>JAN</u>	<u>FEB</u>	<u>MAR</u>	<u>APR</u>	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUN</u>	<u>JUL</u>	<u>AUG</u>	<u>SEP</u>	<u>OCT</u>	<u>NOV</u>	<u>DEC</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
<u>FAMILY UNITS</u>														<u>FAMILY UNITS</u>
WHITE 4,813	351	258	360	450	391	325	354	538	322	443	624	397	4,813	WHITE
NEGRO 148						13	29	37		69			<u>148</u>	NEGRO
													<u>4,961</u>	
<u>ROOMS</u>														<u>ROOMS</u>
WHITE 3,815	512	285	326	411	383	269	245	96	185	357	233	513	3,815	WHITE
NEGRO 0													<u>0</u>	NEGRO
													<u>8,776</u>	<u>TOTAL FAMILY UNITS</u>
<u>SINGLE PERSONS</u>														<u>SINGLE PERSONS</u>
WHITE 5,836	518	265	239	273	191	232	203	2,721	374	172	394	254	5,836	WHITE
NEGRO 0													<u>0</u>	NEGRO

	<u>TOTAL APPLICATIONS</u>	<u>TOTAL APPLICATIONS FILLED</u>	<u>APPLICANTS NOT ACCOMMODATED</u>
<u>FAMILIES</u>			
WHITE	45,717	Dwell.Uns. 4,813)	37,089
NEGRO	3,675	Rooms 3,815)	3,527
		148	
<u>SINGLE PERSONS</u>			
WHITE	15,147	5,836	9,311
NEGRO	5	0	5

SAN FRANCISCO

<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NEGRO</u>	<u>JAPANESE</u>	<u>CHINESE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
April 1940 Census	634,536	602,701	4,846	5,280	17,782	3,927
April 1944 Census	723,310	681,030	17,395	0	18,682*	6,203* (Residents and Visitors)
Dec. 1944 Estimates	740,000	691,983	23,000	0	18,792	6,225

\*Estimated Breakdown as Census Lumps "Other" 26,989

<u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NEGRO</u>	<u>JAPANESE</u>	<u>CHINESE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
April 1940 Census	207,640	199,800	1,540	1,138	Average number of persons per occupied dwelling	
April 1944 Census **	243,565	229,503	5,869	0	Dec. 1944 - Chinese - 4	
Dec. 1944 Estimates	249,158	232,990	7,745	0	Other - 4.3	
					City Average - 2.97	

1940 Census states 6,300 "other" including Chin., Jap. & Others unusual family composition - makes difficult to estimate.

<u>HOUSING-FAMILY UNITS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OCCUPIED</u>	<u>VACANT</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NEGRO</u>	<u>CHINESE</u>	<u>JAPANESE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
April 1940 Census	222,176	206,011	15,336	197,028	1,636	4,779	1,138	1,430
April 1944 Census	231,698	230,545	1,153	220,550	3,763	4,795	0	1,437
Dec. 1944 Estimates	235,549	234,374	1,175	223,345	4,797	4,795	0	1,437

April 1944 Total occupied includes 1,610 visitor families according to Census Vacancies computed .5% of total.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Dec. 1944

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NEGRO</u>	<u>CHINESE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
POPULATION	740,000	691,983	23,000	18,792	6,225
FAMILIES	249,158	232,990	7,745		
FAMILY UNITS	<u>235,549</u>	<u>223,345</u>	<u>4,797</u>	4,795	1,437
DEFICIT	13,609	9,645	2,958		

\*\* Total Families = Total married couples plus total family heads without racial breakdown reached by applying 2.97 to population for races.

2.97 = 723,310 ÷ 243,565 (Apr. 1944 Population ÷ Families)

<u>HOUSING-FAMILY UNITS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OCCUPIED</u>	<u>VACANT</u>	<u>WHITE</u>	<u>NEGRO</u>	<u>CHINESE</u>	<u>JAPANESE</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
April 1944	231,698	230,545	1,153	220,550	3,763	4,795	0	1,437
Units Added 4/44 - 12/44								
Private Construction	950			950				
Public Housing	2,484		542	1,845	1,034			
Private Conversion								
Public Conversion								
TOTAL - DECEMBER 1944	235,549	234,374	1,175	223,345	4,797	4,795	0	1,437

NET ABSENCES ON LEAVE BY CENTER

Weekly Report

No. 86

January 6, 1945

Reported Net Absences on Short-Term, Seasonal, and Indefinite Leave and Terminal Departures; Net Change in Indefinite Leave and Terminal Departures During Week; and Population Remaining.

CENTER	NET ABSENCES ON LEAVE				NET CHANGE IN INDEFINITE AND TERMINAL DEPARTURES DURING WEEK						POPULATION REMAINING		
	TOTAL	Short-Term	Seasonal	Indefinite And Terminal	Net Change	Increase Due To				Decrease Due To Admissions	Last Week	This Week/1	
						Terminal Departures	Conversions						
App. Plan	Without App. Plan	Armed Forces	Other										
TOTAL	2/37,188	677	2/866	35,645	111	116	0	19	0	22	46	80,003	79,990
Central Utah	3,488	50	24	3,414	8	15	0	0	0	1	8	5,899	5,916
Colorado River	5,878	135	188	5,555	12	14	0	0	0	2	4	11,306	11,267
Gila River	4,674	19	19	3/4,636	20	14	0	8	0	0	2	9,493	9,480
Granada	3,605	138	287	4/3,180	24	18	0	8	0	1	5/3	6,102	6,104
Heart Mountain	4,270	112	91	6/4,067	19	18	0	0	0	1	0	8,822	8,833
Manzanar	2,528	40	20	2,468	7	4	0	3	0	0	0	5,549	5,522
Minidoka	4,975	125	200	7/4,650	25	20	0	0	0	11	6	7,416	7,426
Rohwer	3,459	50	21	3,388	-5	13	0	0	0	5	23	6,691	6,708
Tule Lake	2,255	8	16	8/2,231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,725	18,734
Jerome (closed)	2,056	0	0	2,056	1	0	0	0	0	9/1	0	0	0

- 1/ Population remaining greater than at end of previous week for all centers except Colorado River, Gila River, and Manzanar.
- 2/ Does not include 153 persons who left assembly centers or direct evacuation areas on Seasonal Work Leave who are now in process of receiving conversions to Terminal Departure or are otherwise unaccounted for.
- 3/ Reflects delayed report for 1 Indefinite Leave Departure which occurred prior to week ending January 6, 1945.
- 4/ Reflects 2 delayed Report on Indefinite Leave Admission; also 5 persons deducted from Indefinite Leave due to recapitulation of center's leave data.
- 5/ Includes 1 conversion from Indefinite Leave to Transfer which occurred prior to week ending January 6, 1945.
- 6/ Reflects delayed reports for 18 admissions and 1 departure which occurred prior to week ending January 6, 1945.
- 7/ Reflects 2 delayed admissions which occurred prior to week ending January 6, 1945.
- 8/ Reflects 2 conversions from Indefinite Leave to Transfer and 36 conversions from Seasonal to Indefinite which occurred prior to week ending January 6, 1945.
- 9/ One person previously reported on Short-Term Leave from Jerome at time of closing added to Terminal Departure as automatic conversion having failed to return to center prior to expiration of leave or otherwise convert to Terminal departure.

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Reports.

SUPERSEDES REPORT FOR PART OF WEEK DEC.30,1944-JAN.2,1945.

War Relocation Authority  
 Statistics Section  
 Washington, D. C.  
 2-3-45

Distribution S

OM-2127

TERMINAL DEPARTURES FROM CENTERS  
 State of First Destination By Type of Departure  
 No. 19  
 Week Ending May 12, 1945

War Relocation Authority  
 Statistics Section  
 Washington, D. C.

Note: Excludes conversions to Terminal Departure.

STATE OF FIRST DESTINATION	TOTAL	WITH RELOCATION GRANT	WITHOUT RELOCATION GRANT	OTHER
TOTAL	<u>1</u> /482	479	3	--
California	130	129	1	--
Oregon	3	3	--	--
Washington	--	--	--	--
Arizona	1	1	--	--
Colorado	54	54	--	--
District of Columbia	4	4	--	--
Idaho	25	25	--	--
Illinois	62	61	1	--
Maryland	1	1	--	--
Michigan	28	27	1	--
Minnesota	6	6	--	--
Missouri	2	2	--	--
Montana	3	3	--	--
Nebraska	3	3	--	--
New Jersey	48	48	--	--
New York	14	14	--	--
Ohio	23	23	--	--
Pennsylvania	7	7	--	--
Texas	1	1	--	--
Utah	50	50	--	--
Wisconsin	14	14	--	--
Wyoming	1	1	--	--
Hawaii	2	2	--	--

1/ Report from Minidoka not received.

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Report from Center.

Distribution S

5-17-45

TERMINAL DEPARTURES FROM CENTERS  
 State of First Destination By Center  
 No. 19  
 Week Ending May 12, 1945

War Relocation Authority  
 Statistics Section  
 Washington, D. C.

Note: Excludes conversions to Terminal Departure.

STATE OF FIRST DESTINATION	TOTAL	CENT	COLO	GILA	GRAN	HTMT	MANZ	MINI <u>1/</u>	ROHW	TULE
TOTAL	<u>1/</u> 482	35	75	61	80	75	100	-	47	9
California	130	13	30	33	15	23	3	-	11	2
Oregon	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	54	-	3	5	32	7	6	-	1	-
District of Columbia	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Idaho	25	6	-	5	-	3	11	-	-	-
Illinois	62	4	10	7	10	7	13	-	10	1
Maryland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	28	2	7	1	-	-	1	-	17	-
Minnesota	6	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Missouri	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Montana	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	48	-	2	-	6	-	40	-	-	-
New York	14	1	3	2	-	5	3	-	-	-
Ohio	23	2	2	2	7	6	2	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	7	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Texas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Utah	50	5	14	4	5	7	11	-	-	4
Wisconsin	14	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	8	-
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

Note: From December 31, 1944 to date there have been 8,521 terminal departures from all centers; 1,954 to California; 352 to Oregon; 364 to Washington; 53 to Arizona; and 5,798 to other states. In addition there have been 946 departures to Alien Enemy Internment. This report does not include Minidoka for week ending May 12, 1945.

1/ Report from Minidoka not received.

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Report from Center.

Distribution S

5-17-45

NET ABSENCES ON LEAVE BY CENTER

Weekly Report

No. 104

Week Ending May 12, 1945

Reported Net Absences on Short-Term and Indefinite Leave and Terminal Departure; Net Change in Indefinite Leave and Terminal Departure During Week; Population Remaining; and Reduction in Population Since January 2, 1945.

CENTER	NET ABSENCES ON LEAVE			NET CHANGE IN INDEFINITE AND TERMINAL DEPARTURES DURING WEEK						POPULATION REMAINING	Reduction in Population Since January 2, 1945/1	
	TOTAL	Short-Term	Indefinite And Terminal	Net Change	Increase Due To Terminal Departures				Decrease Due to Admissions		Number	Percent
					With Relo. Grant	Without Relo. Grant	Others	Conversions				
TOTAL/2	46,171	958	3/45,213	472	479	3	0	13	23	70,795	4/8,160	10.1
Central Utah/2	4,201	121	4,080	40	35	0	0	5	0	5,213	666	11.1
Colorado River	7,148	212	5/6,936	77	74	1	0	3	1	9,989	1,399	12.1
Gila River	5,709	110	5,599	60	61	0	0	0	1	8,463	959	10.1
Granada	4,638	95	4,543	78	78	2	0	0	2	5,221	937	15.0
Heart Mountain	5,203	68	5,135	72	75	0	0	0	3	6/ 7,386	1,112	13.0
Manzanar	3,315	149	3,166	91	100	0	0	0	7/9	4,748	689	12.3
Minidoka/8	6,259	126	6,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,122	1,497	19.3
Rohwer	4,422	68	4,354	46	47	0	0	4	5	5,766	945	13.9
Tule Lake	3,255	9	5/3,246	8	9	0	0	1	2	9/17,887	4/-44	-
Jerome (closed)	2,021	0	2,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes resident population and those on seasonal and short-term leave.

2/ Central Utah's net increase in terminal departure for week ending May 5, 1945, reported as 50 should have been 49 making total net change for the week 787. Total Net Absences for the week should have been 45,680 and total indefinite and terminal departure 44,752.

3/ Includes 313 repatriates and 1,016 persons transferred to Alien Enemy Internment Camp.

4/ Excludes 946 departures to Alien Enemy Internment Camp since January 2, 1945.

5/ Reflects adjustments made due to recapitulation of leave data by center.

6/ Population for week ending May 5, 1945, reported as 7,339 should have been 7,439.

7/ Reflects 1 delayed admission from indefinite leave occurring prior to this week.

8/ Report for Minidoka not received; figures used as of May 5, 1945.

9/ Population remaining greater than at end of previous week.

War Relocation Authority  
 Statistics Section  
 Washington, D. C.  
 5-16-45

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Reports.

Distribution S

OM-2581

SELECTIVE SERVICE AND VOLUNTEERS

Weekly Report  
No. 37  
May 12, 1945

Number Called and Volunteering Since January 20, 1944, (Categorized by No Report from Selective Service, Accepted, Rejected, Refusing to Report for Physical, Unable to Report or Held Over and Released from Army); Number Arrested (Categorized by Charges Dismissed, Awaiting Trial, Volunteering Prior to Indictment, and Brought to Trial); Number Volunteering for Pre-Induction Physical Since January 20, 1944; and Number Inducted Prior to Reestablishment of Selective Service on January 20, 1944.

CENTER	NUMBER CALLED AND VOLUNTEERING SINCE 1-20-44											A R R E S T E D							VOLUNTEERS FOR PHYS. SINCE 1-20-44 3/	VOLUNTEERS INDUCTED PRIOR 1-20-44 4/
	TOTAL	No Rpt. from Select. Service	Accepted by Selective Service				Re-jected	Re-fused to Rpt. Phys.	Other 2/	Re-leased from Army	TOTAL	Chgs. Dis-missed	Awaiting Trial		Volun-teeer Prior Indict.	Brought to Trial				
			E.R.C. 1/	Active Duty	Re-fused Indn.	Class 1-A							In Jail	Releas. on Bond		In Process	Con-victed	Re-leased		
TOTAL	5,840	235	153	2,121	156	894	1,426	177	502	176	310	5	4	23	9	97	144	28	36	805
Cent	374	0	8	178	4	66	96	4	1	17	9	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	80
Colo	1,395	4	14	407	109	201	232	21	355	52	111	0	0	0	5	96	10	0	6	116
Gila	658	0	8	331	0	148	135	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
Gran	605	2	32	295	3	106	135	32	0	0	35	0	0	1	3	0	30	1	17	117
HtMt	907	1	43	274	2	123	279	85	82	18	84	1	0	19	1	0	63	0	0	38
Jero <sup>5</sup>	103	0	0	15	0	0	87	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	37
Manz	280	6	14	80	0	69	85	0	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	42
Mini	957	205	10	338	38	107	229	4	4	22	40	1	4	3	0	0	32	0	0	219
Rohw	481	17	24	203	0	74	139	3	1	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	15
Tule	80	0	0	0	0	0	9	27	44	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	57

1/ Enlisted Reserve Corps.

2/ Includes number unable to report and number held over for further examination, etc.

3/ Volunteers for pre-Induction physical examination included in Number Called and Volunteering Since 1-20-44.

4/ Volunteers inducted prior to reestablishment of Selective Service on January 20, 1944.

5/ Center closed June 30, 1944. Does not include 108 persons called but not inducted who transferred to other centers or relocated when center closed.

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Report on Selective Service.

Distribution: S

War Relocation Authority  
Statistics Section  
Washington, D. C.  
5-17-45

OM-2589

SELECTIVE SERVICE AND VOLUNTEERS

Weekly Report  
No. 40  
June 2, 1945

Number Called and Volunteering Since January 20, 1944, (Categorized by No Report from Selective Service, Accepted, Rejected, Refusing to Report for Physical, Unable to Report or Held Over and Released from Army); Number Arrested (Categorized by Charges Dismissed, Awaiting Trial, Volunteering Prior to Indictment, and Brought to Trial); Number Volunteering for Pre-Induction Physical Since January 20, 1944; and Number Inducted Prior to Reestablishment of Selective Service on January 20, 1944.

OM-2740

CENTER	NUMBER CALLED AND VOLUNTEERING SINCE 1-20-44										A R R E S T E D							VOLUNTEERS FOR PHYS. SINCE 1-20-44 3/	VOLUNTEERS INDUCTED PRIOR 1-20-44 4/	
	TOTAL	No Rpt. from Select. Service	Accepted by Selective Service				Re-jected	Re-fused to Rpt. Phys.	Other 2/	Re-leased from Army	TOTAL	Chgs. Dis-missed	Awaiting Trial		Volun-teeer Prior Indict.	Brought to Trial				
			Inducted		Re-fused Ind.	Class 1-A							In Jail	Releas. on Bond		In Process	Con-victed			Re-leased
			E.R.C. 1/	Active Duty																
TOTAL	6,066	242	188	2,267	157	924	1,423	177	503	185	310	5	4	23	9	97	144	28	36	805
Cent	554	0	22	328	4	90	85	4	1	20	9	3	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	80
Colo	1,396	0	14	404	110	202	233	21	356	56	111	0	0	0	5	96	10	0	6	116
Gila	666	0	22	331	0	139	138	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
Gran	613	2	32	295	3	114	135	32	0	0	35	0	0	1	3	0	30	1	17	117
HtMt	914	8	47	274	2	119	279	85	82	18	84	1	0	19	1	0	63	0	0	38
Jero/5	103	0	0	15	0	0	87	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	37
Manz	287	12	14	80	0	69	85	0	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	42
Mini	966	207	13	338	38	109	231	4	4	22	40	1	4	3	0	0	32	0	0	219
Rohw	487	13	24	202	0	82	141	3	1	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	15
Tule	80	0	0	0	0	0	9	27	44	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	57

- 1/ Enlisted Reserve Corps.
- 2/ Includes number unable to report and number held over for further examination, etc.
- 3/ Volunteers for pre-induction physical examination included in Number Called and Volunteering Since 1-20-44.
- 4/ Volunteers inducted prior to reestablishment of Selective Service on January 20, 1944.
- 5/ Center closed June 30, 1944. Does not include 108 persons called but not inducted who transferred to other centers or relocated when center closed.

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Report on Selective Service.

Distribution S

War Relocation Authority  
Statistics Section  
Washington, D. C.  
6-6-45

TERMINAL DEPARTURES FROM CENTERS  
 State of First Destination By Center  
 No. 24  
 Week Ending June 16, 1945



War Relocation Authority  
 Statistics Section  
 Washington, D. C.

1355 -31

Note: Excludes conversions to Terminal Departure.

STATE OF FIRST DESTINATION	TOTAL		CENT	COLO	GILA	GRAN	HTMT	MANZ	MINI	ROHW	TULE
	Pct.	No.									
TOTAL	100.0	1,104	125	157	193	173	72	81	142	148	13
California	25.8	285	31	46	104	15	14	16	-	59	-
Oregon	3.7	41	8	-	-	6	6	-	21	-	-
Washington	3.6	40	-	-	-	2	7	2	29	-	-
Arizona	.1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	8.4	93	7	6	9	48	5	8	-	9	1
Connecticut	.4	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Delaware	.3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Col.	.1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Idaho	4.2	46	3	-	-	3	4	-	36	-	-
Illinois	12.5	138	8	16	22	34	2	15	15	26	-
Iowa	.5	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-
Maryland	.3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Michigan	5.6	62	2	6	12	3	-	-	2	36	1
Minnesota	2.4	26	5	2	7	7	-	-	2	3	-
Missouri	.8	9	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	1
Montana	.3	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	.5	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
New Jersey	3.3	36	-	1	-	11	3	20	-	-	1
New Mexico	.9	10	-	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
New York	4.5	50	9	5	8	8	4	6	6	-	4
North Dakota	.3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	7.4	82	18	17	7	18	11	1	5	5	-
Oklahoma	2.2	24	8	-	5	5	4	-	2	-	-
Pennsylvania	1.5	17	1	1	3	-	1	4	3	-	4
Texas	.3	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Utah	9.0	100	15	46	9	6	2	7	15	-	-
Virginia	.2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Wisconsin	.9	10	3	-	1	-	-	2	1	3	-

Note: From December 31, 1944 to date there have been 13,652 terminal departures from all centers. In addition there have been 946 departures to Alien Enemy Internment Camps.

STATE	TO DATE		THIS WEEK
	Number	Percent	Percent
California	3,310	24.2	25.8
Oregon	648	4.7	3.7
Washington	644	4.7	3.6
Arizona	73	.5	.1
Other	8,977	65.9	66.8
TOTAL	13,652	100.0	100.0

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Report from Center.

TERMINAL DEPARTURES FROM CENTERS  
 State of First Destination by Type of Departure  
 No. 24  
 Week Ending June 16, 1945

War Relocation Authority  
 Statistics Section  
 Washington, D. C.

Note: Excludes conversions to Terminal Departure.

STATE OF FIRST DESTINATION	TOTAL	WITH RELOCATION GRANT	WITHOUT RELOCATION GRANT	OTHER
TOTAL	1,104	1,092	12	=
California	285	284	1	-
Oregon	41	41	-	-
Washington	40	40	-	-
Arizona	1	1	-	-
Colorado	93	92	1	-
Connecticut	4	4	-	-
Delaware	3	3	-	-
District of Columbia	1	1	-	-
Idaho	46	46	-	-
Illinois	138	135	3	-
Iowa	6	6	-	-
Maryland	3	3	-	-
Michigan	62	62	-	-
Minnesota	26	26	-	-
Missouri	9	9	-	-
Montana	3	3	-	-
Nebraska	6	6	-	-
New Jersey	36	36	-	-
New Mexico	10	10	-	-
New York	50	48	2	-
North Dakota	3	3	-	-
Ohio	82	82	-	-
Oklahoma	24	24	-	-
Pennsylvania	17	13	4	-
Texas	3	3	-	-
Utah	100	99	1	-
Virginia	2	2	-	-
Wisconsin	10	10	-	-

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Report from Center.

Distribution S

6-20-45

OM-2875

July 5, 1945

1365-31

1720C  
Common on  
American Principles

PERMANENT RETURNEES -- MONTH OF JUNE, 1945  
(EVACUEE POPULATION)

	<u>During June</u>	<u>Total to Date</u> <u>(July 1)</u>
LOS ANGELES	556	1467
SAN DIEGO	41	118
SANTA BARBARA	5	20
SANTA ANA	14	90
EL CENTRO	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTALS	619	1703

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
U. S. Dept. of the Interior  
Area Reports Office  
1031 South Broadway, Los Angeles 15  
Prospect 4711, Ext. 740  
Eddy Eckels, Reports Officer

*HD<sup>c</sup>  
Fair Plan  
Comm. 1355-31*

Oct. 22, 1945

LATEST FIGURES ON RETURN OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS TO CALIFORNIA

As of Oct. 15, 1945

Population remaining in all centers, exclusive of Tule Lake .....	13,649
Population remaining in Tule Lake .....	16,116
(Many of whom are ineligible to relocate because of citizenship renunciation, etc.)	

Note: Granada Relocation Center at Amache, Colorado, closed down completely Oct. 15; there are 7 centers left (exclusive of Tule Lake) closing on schedules calling for their complete boarding up Nov. 1, Nov. 15, Dec. 1 and the last one December 15.

Tule Lake will close completely February 1, 1946.

There were 50,459 relocated from all centers (which includes about 3,000 from Tule Lake) between Jan. 1, 1945 and Oct. 15, 1945.

As shown above, there are now only 29,765 in all centers, including Tule Lake, as of Oct. 15, 1945. And at least 5,000 of those at Tule Lake are not eligible to relocate at all, it is estimated. Most of the others will stay there probably as long as they can -- only about 250 are leaving Tule Lake a week.

Including Tule Lake, 2,431 left all the centers during the week ending Oct. 13.

It is fair to assume that from now until the last center (exclusive of Tule Lake) closes Dec. 15, a matter of only 2 months from date of above figures, the weekly number leaving the centers, which a month ago was around 3,000 and now is about 2,000, will drop down gradually to 1,500 and less -- for about 1,500 a week average will mean that all centers except Tule Lake will be closed by Dec. 15, which is right on schedule.

Of these 1,500 a week, the percentage coming to California has risen from nothing at the time return to California was permitted (Dec., 1944) to 10% in the first few weeks of this year and finally to 73% for the last week for which this percentage is available (Oct. 6) But the average for the entire year of 1945 to date percentage was figured (Oct. 6) was 47.7%. It is expected that the percentage coming to California, now around 75% of all those leaving centers, will increase beyond even that figure, for most of those left in the centers have no plans beyond coming "home" to the West Coast.

There were 126,000 persons of Japanese descent (both Issei and Nisei) -- two-thirds of them were Nisei) in the spring of 1942, when evacuation took place. Most of them were on the west coast, of course. In California there were 93,717.

Back in California now according to the latest figures (as of Sept. 15 in this case) were 16,612. But as about 3/4 of those leaving centers in recent weeks have come to California, it is fair to assume that as of today (Oct. 22, 1945) there are in California over 25,000, and that by Dec. 15, 1945 there will be in California at least 35,000.

In fact the figure in California will probably be close to 40,000 or even 50,000, for many of those who relocated in the east prior to the first of 1945 (and since then too) are now coming to California; but there is no record of a good many of them.

However, the number in California at the end of the year will be only half the number here before evacuation. (In saying "in California" we do not count those segregated in the Tule Lake camp, who are "in California" but not relocated.)

Oddly enough, of the figure of 16,612 in California as of Sept. 15, only 4,646 were in Los Angeles County (although this county holds almost half the general population of the state). The other Southern California counties in WRA Southern California are as follows:

Imperial.....	26
Santa Barbara.....	109
San Luis Obispo.....	43
Ventura.....	40
Orange.....	114
Riverside.....	204
San Bernardino.....	68
San Diego.....	514

Which with the 4,646 in L.A. county, totals 5,764 in Southern California, or just 35% of State.

January 1 - October 15, 1945

NOTE: "Returns to West Coast" refers to terminal departures (including conversions) from WRA Centers and returns of persons already relocated to all of California and to evacuated counties in Oregon and Washington. Citizenship classification not available for relocated persons returning to West Coast.

Care should be taken in interpreting the percent columns of (5) to (8).

Using Alameda County, California as an example,

Column (5) indicates that of the 109,128 persons evacuated from the three West Coast States 2.9 percent were citizens from Alameda County, etc.;

Column (6) shows that of the 28,641 persons who have returned to the West Coast from centers and from other relocated areas, 5.7 percent have gone to Alameda County during this period, etc.;

Column (7) indicates that compared with the pre-evacuation population of 1623 aliens in Alameda County, 650 aliens departing from centers for Alameda County during this period make up a number which is 40.0 percent as large as the original number (the returning aliens are not necessarily the ones who were evacuated from there in 1942), etc.;

Column (8) shows that the 1,624 persons who have gone to Alameda County from centers and from a previous area of relocation make up 33.8 percent of the pre-evacuation population of 4,805 (those going to Alameda County now are not necessarily the ones who were evacuated in 1942).

Interpretation of symbols: - 0.0 percent; \* less than 0.05 percent; # percent not applicable; + percent probably not valid.

THIS REPORT EXCLUDES SOME 1,500 PERSONS WHO RETURNED TO WEST COAST FROM GILA RIVER FROM SEPTEMBER 15 THROUGH OCTOBER 15, 1945. RECORDS NOT RECEIVED FOR THIS PERIOD.

STATE AND COUNTY BY CITIZENSHIP	PRE-EVAC.	RETURNS	TOTAL	PERCENT		PERCENT	PERCENT
	ADDRESS OF	W. COAST	RETURNS	ALL	TOTAL	RETURNS	TOTAL
	ALL	FROM	WEST	EVACUEES	RETURNS	FROM	RETURNS
	EVACUEES	CENTERS	COAST			CENTERS	RETURNS
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>			(3)/(2)	(4)/(2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
TOTAL	109,128	4/25 389	4/28,641	100.0	100.0	23.7	26.2
Citizen	70,888	14,283		65.0		20.1	
Alien	38,240	11,606		35.0		30.4	
CALIFORNIA	92,756	22,529	24,916	85.1	87.0	24.3	26.9
Citizen	60,673	12,705		55.7		20.9	
Alien	32,083	9,824		29.4		30.6	
Alameda County	4,805	1,455	1,624	4.4	5.7	30.3	33.8
Citizen	3,182	805		2.9		25.3	
Alien	1,623	650		1.5		40.0	
Putte County	233	44	45	.2	.2	18.9	19.3
Citizen	163	28		.1		17.2	
Alien	70	16		.1		22.9	
Colusa County	182	47	47	.2	.2	25.8	25.8
Citizen	106	15		.1		14.2	
Alien	76	32		.1		42.1	

STATE AND COUNTY BY CITIZENSHIP	PRE-EVAC.	RETURNS	TOTAL	PERCENT		PERCENT	PERCENT
	ADDRESS OF	W. COAST	RETURNS	ALL	TOTAL	FROM	TOTAL
	ALL EVACUEES <u>/1</u>	FROM CENTERS <u>/2</u>	WEST COAST <u>/3</u>	EVACUEES	RETURNS	CENTERS (3)/(2)	RETURNS (4)/(2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Contra Costa County</u>	775	166	201	.7	.7	21.4	25.9
Citizen	508	96		.5		18.9	
Alien	267	70		.2		26.2	
<u>El Dorado County</u>	6	1	1	*	*	†	†
Citizen	4	0		*		-	
Alien	2	1		*		†	
<u>Fresno County</u>	5,743	2,652	2,932	5.3	10.3	46.2	51.1
Citizen	3,793	1,411		3.5		37.2	
Alien	1,950	1,241		1.8		63.6	
<u>Glenn County</u>	0	65	65	-	.2	#	#
Citizen	0	51		-		#	
Alien	0	14		-		#	
<u>Imperial County</u>	1,553	32	33	1.4	.1	2.1	2.1
Citizen	1,026	23		.9		2.2	
Alien	527	9		.5		1.7	
<u>Kern County</u>	1,257	43	46	1.2	.2	3.4	3.7
Citizen	609	25		.6		4.1	
Alien	648	18		.6		2.8	
<u>Kings County</u>	492	129	142	.5	.5	26.2	28.9
Citizen	302	67		.3		22.2	
Alien	190	62		.2		32.6	
<u>Los Angeles County</u>	34,141	6,340	7,240	31.5	25.4	18.6	21.2
Citizen	22,222	3,562		20.5		16.0	
Alien	11,919	2,778		11.0		23.3	
<u>Madera County</u>	180	122	125	.2	.4	67.8	69.4
Citizen	125	82		.1		65.6	
Alien	55	40		.1		72.7	
<u>Marin County</u>	80	15	15	*	.1	18.8	18.8
Citizen	39	9		*		23.1	
Alien	41	6		*		14.6	
<u>Mendocino County</u>	46	6	6	*	*	13.0	13.0
Citizen	23	0		*		-	
Alien	23	6		*		26.1	
<u>Merced County</u>	472	356	380	.5	1.3	75.4	80.5
Citizen	307	189		.3		61.6	
Alien	165	167		.2		101.2	

STATE AND COUNTY BY CITIZENSHIP	PRE-EVAC.	RETURNS	TOTAL	PERCENT		PERCENT	PERCENT
	ADDRESS OF ALL EVACUEES /1	W. COAST FROM CENTERS /2	WEST COAST RETURNS /3	ALL EVACUEES (5)	TOTAL RETURNS (6)	FROM CENTERS (3)/(2) (7)	TOTAL RETURNS (4)/(2) (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Modoc County</u>	4	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	0	0		-		#	
Alien	4	0		*		-	
<u>Monterey County</u>	1,847	328	360	1.7	1.3	17.8	19.5
Citizen	1,313	175		1.2		13.3	
Alien	534	153		.5		28.7	
<u>Napa County</u>	39	39	42	*	.1	100.0	107.7
Citizen	24	22		*		91.7	
Alien	15	17		*		113.3	
<u>Nevada County</u>	6	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	5	0		*		-	
Alien	1	0		*		-	
<u>Orange County</u>	1,887	228	243	1.7	.8	12.1	12.9
Citizen	1,230	142		1.1		11.5	
Alien	657	86		.6		13.1	
<u>Placer County</u>	1,829	253	281	1.7	1.0	13.8	15.4
Citizen	1,273	152		1.2		11.9	
Alien	556	101		.5		18.2	
<u>Plumas County</u>	1	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	1	0		*		-	
Alien	0	0		-		#	
<u>Riverside County</u>	558	241	269	.6	.9	43.2	48.2
Citizen	386	139		.4		36.0	
Alien	172	102		.2		59.3	
<u>Sacramento County</u>	8,038	2,055	2,187	7.4	7.6	25.6	27.2
Citizen	5,375	1,200		5.0		22.3	
Alien	2,663	855		2.4		32.1	
<u>San Benito County</u>	452	101	101	.4	.4	22.3	22.3
Citizen	321	73		.3		22.7	
Alien	131	28		.1		21.4	
<u>San Bernardino Co.</u>	399	110	121	.3	.4	27.6	30.3
Citizen	256	68		.2		26.6	
Alien	143	42		.1		29.4	
<u>San Diego County</u>	2,032	634	672	1.9	2.3	31.2	33.1
Citizen	1,367	366		1.3		26.8	
Alien	665	268		.6		40.3	

STATE AND COUNTY BY CITIZENSHIP	PRE-EVAC.	RETURNS	TOTAL	PERCENT		PERCENT	PERCENT
	ADDRESS OF	W. COAST	RETURNS	ALL	TOTAL	RETURNS	TOTAL
	ALL EVACUEES <u>/1</u>	FROM CENTERS <u>/2</u>	WEST COAST <u>/3</u>	EVACUEES	RETURNS	FROM CENTERS (3)/(2)	RETURNS (4)/(2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>San Francisco Co.</u>	4,883	1,407	1,618	4.5	5.6	28.8	33.1
Citizen	2,805	713		2.6		25.4	
Alien	2,078	694		1.9		33.4	
<u>San Joaquin County</u>	5,014	1,442	1,513	4.6	5.3	28.8	30.2
Citizen	3,152	766		2.9		24.3	
Alien	1,862	676		1.7		36.3	
<u>San Luis Obispo Co.</u>	449	55	62	.4	.2	12.2	13.8
Citizen	315	29		.3		9.2	
Alien	134	26		.1		19.4	
<u>San Mateo County</u>	979	441	501	.9	1.7	45.0	51.2
Citizen	660	245		.6		37.1	
Alien	319	196		.3		61.4	
<u>Santa Barbara Co.</u>	1,972	155	186	1.8	.6	7.9	9.4
Citizen	1,355	87		1.2		6.4	
Alien	617	68		.6		11.0	
<u>Santa Clara County</u>	3,775	1,972	2,164	3.5	7.6	52.2	57.3
Citizen	2,687	1,247		2.5		46.4	
Alien	1,088	725		1.0		66.6	
<u>Santa Cruz County</u>	1,419	317	329	1.3	1.1	22.3	23.2
Citizen	1,035	201		.9		19.4	
Alien	384	116		.4		30.2	
<u>Siskiyou County</u>	6	4	4	*	*	+	+
Citizen	3	3		*		+	
Alien	3	1		*		+	
<u>Solano County</u>	733	19	20	.6	.1	2.6	2.7
Citizen	479	10		.4		2.1	
Alien	254	9		.2		3.5	
<u>Sonoma County</u>	752	312	350	.7	1.2	41.5	46.5
Citizen	545	202		.5		37.1	
Alien	207	110		.2		53.1	
<u>Stanislaus County</u>	711	142	151	.6	.5	20.0	21.2
Citizen	445	68		.4		15.3	
Alien	266	74		.2		27.8	
<u>Sutter County</u>	373	52	54	.3	.2	13.9	14.5
Citizen	244	21		.2		8.6	
Alien	129	31		.1		24.0	

STATE AND COUNTY BY CITIZENSHIP	PRE-EVAC.	RETURNS	TOTAL	PERCENT		PERCENT	PERCENT
	ADDRESS OF	W. COAST	RETURNS	ALL	TOTAL	RETURNS	TOTAL
	ALL EVACUEES <u>1</u>	FROM CENTERS <u>2</u>	WEST COAST <u>3</u>	EVACUEES	RETURNS	FROM CENTERS (3)/(2)	RETURNS (4)/(2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Tehama County</u>	44	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	32	0		*		-	
Alien	12	0		*		-	
<u>Tulare County</u>	2,238	541	561	2.0	22.0	24.2	25.1
Citizen	1,432	309		1.3		21.6	
Alien	806	232		.7		28.8	
<u>Tuolumne County</u>	6	1	1	*	*	+	+
Citizen	5	0		*		-	
Alien	1	1		*		+	
<u>Ventura County</u>	668	47	56	.6	.2	7.0	8.4
Citizen	422	26		.4		6.2	
Alien	246	21		.2		8.5	
<u>Yolo County</u>	1,135	48	50	1.0	.2	4.2	4.4
Citizen	765	17		.7		2.2	
Alien	370	31		.3		8.4	
<u>Yuba County</u>	542	112	118	.5	.4	20.7	21.8
Citizen	332	61		.3		18.4	
Alien	210	51		.2		24.3	
WASHINGTON	12,841	2,562	2,825	11.7	9.9	20.0	22.0
Citizen	8,069	1,190		7.4		14.7	
Alien	4,772	1,372		4.3		28.8	
<u>Benton County</u>	31	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	17	0		*		-	
Alien	14	0		*		-	
<u>Chelan County</u>	27	7	7	*	*	25.9	25.9
Citizen	9	1		*		11.1	
Alien	18	6		*		33.3	
<u>Clallam County</u>	13	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	10	0		*		-	
Alien	3	0		*		-	
<u>Clark County</u>	129	9	12	.2	*	7.0	9.3
Citizen	78	4		.1		5.1	
Alien	51	5		.1		9.8	
<u>Cowlitz County</u>	126	0	0	.2	-	-	-
Citizen	74	0		.1		-	
Alien	52	0		.1		-	

STATE AND COUNTY BY CITIZENSHIP	PRE-EVAC	RETURNS	TOTAL	PERCENT		PERCENT	PERCENT
	ADDRESS	W. COAST	RETURNS			RETURNS	PERCENT
	ALL EVACUEES <u>/1</u>	FROM CENTERS <u>/2</u>	WEST COAST <u>/3</u>	All	Total	FROM	TOTAL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Evacuees	Returns	(3)/(2)	(4)/(2)
<u>Grays Harbor County</u>	12	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	10	0		*	-	-	-
Alien	2	0		*	-	-	-
<u>Island County</u>	2	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	1	0		*	-	-	-
Alien	1	0		*	-	-	-
<u>Jefferson County</u>	25	0	7	*	*	-	28.0
Citizen	14	0		*	-	-	-
Alien	11	0		*	-	-	-
<u>King County</u>	8,870	2,280	2,504	8.2	8.8	25.7	28.2
Citizen	5,499	1,043		5.1		19.0	
Alien	3,371	1,237		3.1		36.7	
<u>Kitsap County</u>	284	62	65	.3	.2	21.8	22.9
Citizen	190	38		.2		20.0	
Alien	94	24		.1		25.5	
<u>Klickitat County</u>	77	13	18	.1	.1	16.9	23.4
Citizen	57	10		.1		17.5	
Alien	20	3		*		15.0	
<u>Lewis County</u>	55	9	9	*	*	16.4	16.4
Citizen	36	6		*		16.7	
Alien	19	3		*		15.8	
<u>Mason County</u>	19	5	5	*	*	26.3	26.3
Citizen	11	2		*		18.2	
Alien	8	3		*		+	
<u>Pacific County</u>	59	2	2	*	*	3.4	3.4
Citizen	42	0		*		-	
Alien	17	2		*		11.8	
<u>Pierce County</u>	2,006	119	127	1.8	.5	5.9	6.3
Citizen	1,307	56		1.2		4.3	
Alien	699	63		.6		9.0	
<u>San Juan County</u>	4	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	0	0		-		#	
Alien	4	0		*		-	

STATE AND COUNTY BY CITIZENSHIP	PRE-EVAC	RETURNS	TOTAL	PERCENT		PERCENT	
	ADDRESS	W. COAST	RETURNS	PERCENT		RETURNS	PERCENT
	ALL	FROM	WEST	All	Total	FROM	TOTAL
	EVACUEES	CENTERS	COAST	Evacuees	Returns	CENTERS	RETURNS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Skagit County</u>	61	0	7	*	*	-	11.5
Citizen	38	0		*		-	
Alien	23	0		*		-	
<u>Snohomish County</u>	38	2	2	*	*	5.3	5.3
Citizen	19	0		*		-	
Alien	19	2		*	10.5		
<u>Thurston County</u>	85	15	15	.1	.1	17.6	17.6
Citizen	54	7		.1		13.0	
Alien	31	8		*		25.8	
<u>Wahkiakum County</u>	3	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	3	0		*		-	
Alien	0	0		-		#	
<u>Whatcom County</u>	34	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	22	0		*		-	
Alien	12	0		*		-	
<u>Yakima County</u>	881	39	45	.8	.2	4.4	5.1
Citizen	578	23		.5		4.0	
Alien	303	16		.3		5.3	
OREGON	3,531	798	900	3.2	3.1	22.6	25.5
Citizen	2,146	388		1.9		18.1	
Alien	1,385	410		1.3		29.6	
<u>Benton County</u>	2	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	2	0		*		-	
Alien	0	0		-		#	
<u>Clackamas County</u>	161	31	45	.2	.2	19.3	28.0
Citizen	105	17		.1		16.2	
Alien	56	14		.1		25.0	
<u>Clatsop County</u>	61	2	2	*	*	3.3	3.3
Citizen	24	1		*		4.2	
Alien	37	1		*		2.7	
<u>Columbia County</u>	33	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	16	0		*		-	
Alien	17	0		*		-	
<u>Deschutes County</u>	7	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	5	0		*		-	
Alien	2	0		*		-	

STATE AND COUNTY BY CITIZENSHIP	PRE-EVAC	RETURNS	TOTAL	PERCENT		PERCENT	PERCENT
	ADDRESS	W. COAST	RETURNS	PERCENT		RETURNS	TOTAL
	ALL EVACUEES <u>/1</u>	FROM CENTERS <u>/2</u>	WEST COAST <u>/3</u>	All Evacuees <u>(5)</u>	Total Returns <u>(6)</u>	FROM CENTERS <u>(3)/(2)</u> <u>(7)</u>	RETURNS <u>(4)/(2)</u> <u>(8)</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Hood River County</u>	431	114	133	.4	.5	26.5	30.9
Citizen	283	64		.3		22.6	
Alien	148	50		.1		33.8	
<u>Jackson County</u>	43	7	8	*	*	16.3	18.6
Citizen	23	1		*		4.3	
Alien	20	6		*		30.0	
<u>Jefferson County</u>	23	2	2	*	*	8.7	8.7
Citizen	17	0		*		-	
Alien	6	2		*		†	
<u>Klamath County</u>	0	1	2	-	*	#	#
Citizen	0	0		-		#	
Alien	0	1		-		#	
<u>Lane County</u>	3	1	1	*	*	†	†
Citizen	2	0		*		-	
Alien	1	1		*		†	
<u>Lincoln County</u>	2	2	2	*	*	†	†
Citizen	0	0		-		#	
Alien	2	2		*		†	
<u>Linn County</u>	2	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	1	0		*		-	
Alien	1	0		*		-	
<u>Marion County</u>	180	3	7	.2	*	1.7	3.9
Citizen	122	2		.1		1.6	
Alien	58	1		.1		1.7	
<u>Multnomah County</u>	2,309	626	684	2.2	2.4	27.1	39.6
Citizen	1,377	298		1.3		21.6	
Alien	932	328		.9		35.2	
<u>Polk County</u>	49	1	5	*	*	2.0	10.2
Citizen	25	1		*		4.0	
Alien	24	0		*		-	
<u>Tillamok County</u>	1	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	0	0		-		#	
Alien	1	0		*		-	
<u>Wasco County</u>	66	0	0	*	-	-	-
Citizen	43	0		*		-	
Alien	23	0		*		-	

STATE AND COUNTY BY CITIZENSHIP	PRE-EVAC	RETURNS	TOTAL	PERCENT		PERCENT	PERCENT
	ADDRESS	W. COAST	RETURNS			RETURNS	TOTAL
	ALL	FROM	WEST	All	Total	FROM	RETURNS
EVACUEES	CENTERS	COAST	Evacuees	Return	(3)/(2)	(4)/(2)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Washington County</u>	155	6	7	.2	*	3.9	4.5
Citizen	101	4		.1		4.0	
Alien	54	2		.1		3.7	
<u>Yamhill County</u>	3	2	2	*	*	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$
Citizen	0	0		-		#	
Alien	3	2		*		$\frac{1}{1}$	

- 1/ Preliminary figure, subject to revision. Refers to original evacuees from three West Coast States who were transferred to WRA in 1942; excludes 356 persons from other states, 145 from Alaska, 1,037 from Hawaii, and 504 persons born in Assembly Centers who were transferred to WRA in 1942 (330 of the Hawaiians did not arrive at WRA Centers until early 1943).
- 2/ Refers to terminal departures (including conversions) from WRA Centers to the evacuated portion of West Coast; excludes 1,542 persons relocating to counties entirely in Military Area 2 in Washington and Oregon, which were never evacuated.
- 3/ In addition to the returns from WRA Centers, includes 2,752 persons already relocated who returned to the evacuated portion of the West Coast prior to October 15, 1945; excludes 1,550 persons relocating to counties entirely in Military Area 2 in Washington and Oregon, which were never evacuated.
- 4/ This report excludes some 1,500 persons who returned to West Coast from Gila River from September 15 through October 15, 1945. Records not received for this period.

Source: Pre-evacuation Address: Form WRA-26  
Terminal departures: Forms WRA-178 and -222  
Returns of relocated persons to West Coast: Form WRA-303 Rev., Application for Relocation Assistance; Standard Form 1012a; Travel Voucher; and Form WRA-77b, Voucher for Public Assistance.

Distribution S

War Relocation Authority  
Statistics Section  
Washington, D. C.  
10-31-45

RETURNS TO WEST COAST—CITY—CUMULATIVE

No. 7

January 1 - October 31, 1945

War Relocation Authority

Statistics Section

Washington, D. C.

NOTE: "Returns to West Coast" refers to terminal departures (including conversions from Short-term Passes) from WRA centers and returns of persons already re-located to all of California and to counties in Oregon and Washington evacuated in 1942.

THIS REPORT EXCLUDES SOME 800 PERSONS WHO RETURNED TO THE WEST COAST FROM GILA RIVER FROM OCTOBER 2 - 20, 1945. RECORDS NOT RECEIVED FOR THIS PERIOD.

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
TOTAL	36,951	3,118	33,833
CALIFORNIA	32,509	2,707	29,802
<u>Alameda County</u>	1,992	193	1,799
Alameda	195	7	188
Albany	11	0	11
Alvarado	49	3	46
Berkeley	763	95	668
Centerville	39	1	38
Decoto	10	0	10
Dublin	9	0	9
Hayward	52	5	47
Irvington	8	2	6
Livermore	1	0	1
Midway	8	0	8
Mt. Eden	41	4	37
Newark	12	0	12
Niles	7	0	7
Oakland	572	57	515
Piedmont	17	0	17
Pleasanton	4	0	4
San Leandro	68	12	56
San Lorenzo	106	3	103
Warm Springs	20	4	16
<u>Butte County</u>	54	1	53
Anita	4	0	4
Chico	1	0	1
Gridley	49	1	48
<u>Colusa County</u>	48	0	48
Arbuckle	1	0	1
Colusa	47	0	47
<u>Contra Costa County</u>	390	38	352
Brentwood	93	0	93
Byron	2	0	2
Clyde	11	0	11
Concord	39	2	37

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>Contra Costa County (Cont'd)</u>			
El Cerrito	18	2	16
Martinez	9	0	9
Richmond	205	34	171
Walnut Creek	13	0	13
<u>Eldorado County</u>			
Placerville	1	0	1
Shingle Springs	11	0	11
<u>Fresno County</u>			
Biola	10	0	10
Caruthers	23	0	23
Clovis	77	9	68
Del Rey	127	9	118
Firebaugh	1	0	1
Fowler	277	13	264
Fresno	1,238	96	1,142
Kerman	51	0	51
Kingsburg	119	15	104
Laton	4	0	4
Lone Star	8	0	8
Orange Cove	5	0	5
Parlier	380	39	341
Reedley	457	48	409
Sanger	297	18	279
Selma	308	49	259
<u>Glenn County</u>			
Orland	65	0	65
<u>Humboldt County</u>			
Newell	1	0	1
<u>Imperial County</u>			
Brawley	1	0	1
Calexico	23	1	22
El Centro	41	0	41
Holtville	1	0	1
Imperial	4	0	4
Westmoreland	2	0	2
<u>Kern County</u>			
Arvin	8	0	8
Bakersfield	65	1	64
Delano	11	2	9

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>Kings County</u>	166	13	153
Armona	19	0	19
Corcoran	4	0	4
Hanford	138	13	125
Lemoore	5	0	5
<u>Los Angeles County</u>	10,776	1,055	9,721
Alhambra	12	0	12
Altadena	16	0	16
Arcadia	8	0	8
Artesia	40	0	40
Azusa	23	5	18
Baldwin Park	22	1	21
Bell	1	0	1
Bellflower	3	0	3
Belvedere	2	0	2
Beverly Hills	29	0	29
Burbank	10	2	8
Canoga Park	2	0	2
Chatsworth	4	0	4
Claremont	16	0	16
Clearwater	4	4	0
Compton	79	0	79
Covina	34	6	28
Culver City	36	2	34
Downey	44	0	44
El Monte	58	17	41
El Segundo	1	0	1
Encino	4	0	4
Gardena	245	25	220
Glendale	52	4	48
Harbor City	21	1	20
Hawthorne	28	6	22
Hermosa Beach	1	0	1
Hollywood	150	18	132
Hondo	7	0	7
Hynes	4	0	4
Inglewood	28	5	23
La Canada	4	0	4
La Crescenta	23	0	23
Lancaster	31	0	31
Laverne	6	0	6
Lawndale	7	0	7
Lomita	149	1	148
Long Beach	755	38	717

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>Los Angeles County(Cont'd)</u>			
Los Angeles	7,340	775	6,565
Malibu Beach	4	0	4
Manhattan Beach	2	0	2
Moneta	2	0	2
Monrovia	42	9	33
Montebello	55	7	48
North Ridge	4	0	4
Norwalk	71	4	67
Ocean Park	4	2	2
Pacific Palisades	6	0	6
Pacoima	28	5	23
Palmdale	27	0	27
Palms	1	0	1
Pasadena	477	59	418
Pomona	38	10	28
Puente	32	1	31
Redondo Beach	15	0	15
Roscoe	43	3	40
Rosemead	14	3	11
San Dimas	14	0	14
San Fernando	118	11	107
San Gabriel	76	1	75
San Marino	20	1	19
San Pedro	15	2	13
Santa Monica	45	3	42
Saugus	5	1	4
Sawtelle	1	0	1
Sierra Madre	15	1	14
Spadra	1	0	1
Temple City	3	0	3
Torrance	47	2	45
Van Nuys	5	1	4
Venice	169	9	160
Walteria	15	0	15
Watts	6	0	6
Whittier	50	9	41
Wilmington	7	1	6
<u>Madera County</u>	135	3	132
Madera	135	3	132
<u>Marin County</u>	16	0	16
Belvedere	1	0	1
Mill Valley	11	0	11
San Quentin	1	0	1
San Rafael	1	0	1
Sausalito	2	0	2

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>Mendocino County</u>	6	0	6
Fort Bragg	1	0	1
Ukiah	5	0	5
<u>Merced County</u>	390	32	358
Atwater	13	0	13
Cortez	153	0	153
Cressey	26	3	23
Delhi	2	0	2
Dos Palos	5	0	5
Livingston	124	12	112
Merced	40	14	26
Sierra Vista	1	0	1
Winton	26	3	23
<u>Monterey County</u>	450	41	409
Aromas	1	0	1
Carmel	2	0	2
Castroville	27	5	22
Monterey	260	32	228
Pacific Grove	10	1	9
Salinas	145	3	142
Seaside	5	0	5
<u>Napa County</u>	42	3	39
Angwin	9	2	7
Napa	26	0	26
St. Helena	1	1	0
Yountville	6	0	6
<u>Orange County</u>	382	17	365
Anaheim	31	1	30
Balboa Island	3	0	3
Buena Park	6	0	6
Costa Mesa	17	1	16
Fullerton	4	0	4
Garden Grove	93	1	92
Huntington Beach	14	1	13
Laguna Beach	2	0	2
Santa Ana	162	10	152
Seal Beach	3	2	1
Stanton	16	0	16
Talbert	3	0	3
Westminster	28	1	27

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>Placer County</u>	440	28	412
Auburn	6	0	6
Colfax	12	0	12
Lincoln	130	0	130
Loomis	20	19	1
Newcastle	83	6	77
Penryn	173	2	171
Rocklin	8	0	8
Roseville	2	1	1
Weimar	6	0	6
<u>Riverside County</u>	315	32	283
Arlington	36	1	35
Calimesa	2	0	2
Casablanca	7	0	7
Coachella	4	1	3
Elsinore	7	0	7
Indio	30	10	20
Perris	5	0	5
Riverside	135	6	129
Thermal	89	14	75
<u>Sacramento County</u>	2,599	165	2,434
Brighton	21	0	21
Courtland	3	3	0
Elk Grove	42	3	39
Fair Oaks	10	0	10
Florin	221	14	207
Folsom	1	0	1
Franklin	1	1	0
Hood	12	0	12
Live Oak	7	0	7
Locke	1	0	1
Perkins	22	0	22
Rio Linda	6	0	6
Sacramento	1,874	139	1,735
Walnut Grove	378	5	373
<u>San Benito County</u>	103	0	103
Hollister	15	0	15
San Benito	2	0	2
San Juan Bautista	86	0	86

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>San Bernardino County</u>	134	11	123
Chino	20	0	20
Colton	1	1	0
Cucamonga	5	0	5
Del Rosa	4	0	4
Fontana	8	0	8
Ontario	1	1	0
Ordway	3	0	3
Patton	2	0	2
Redlands	15	1	14
Rialto	11	5	6
San Bernardino	38	3	35
Upland	26	0	26
<u>San Diego County</u>	764	44	720
Bonsall	17	0	17
Cardiff	1	0	1
Carlsbad	2	2	0
Chula Vista	31	0	31
Coronada	2	0	2
El Cajon	7	0	7
Encanto	30	0	30
Encinitas	33	0	33
Escondido	5	0	5
Hillcrest	2	0	2
La Jolla	3	0	3
La Mesa	1	0	1
Lemon Grove	9	1	8
National City	43	0	43
Oceanside	16	0	16
Palm City	40	0	40
San Diego	449	40	409
San Marcos	20	0	20
Spring Valley	12	0	12
Vista	41	1	40
<u>San Francisco County</u>	2,398	235	2,163
San Francisco	2,398	235	2,163
<u>San Joaquin County</u>	1,680	81	1,599
Acampo	128	0	128
Bacon Island	5	0	5
Clements	7	0	7
French Camp	9	0	9
Hunter	17	0	17
Lathrop	9	0	9
Linden	51	0	51
Lodi	527	46	481
Manteca	3	0	3
Stockton	890	32	858
Tracy	30	3	27
Woodlake	4	0	4

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>San Luis Obispo County</u>	103	8	95
Arroyo Grande	76	0	76
Oceano	1	1	0
Paso Robles	2	0	2
Pismo Beach	6	0	6
San Luis Obispo	18	7	11
<u>San Mateo County</u>	544	61	483
Atherton	11	0	11
Belmont	2	0	2
Burlingame	1	0	1
Hillsborough	2	0	2
Menlo Park	78	1	77
Montara	6	0	6
Pescadero	1	0	1
Redwood City	140	28	112
San Mateo	300	32	268
Woodside	3	0	3
<u>Santa Barbara County</u>	455	36	419
Carpinteria	6	2	4
Goleta	1	1	0
Guadalupe	146	5	141
Lompoc	11	0	11
Santa Barbara	206	25	181
Santa Maria	85	3	82
<u>Santa Clara County</u>	2,592	202	2,390
Alviso	11	0	11
Campbell	56	0	56
Coyote Pass	11	4	7
Coyote Valley	5	0	5
Cupertino	114	4	110
Gilroy	101	10	91
Los Altos	43	10	33
Los Gatos	53	1	52
Madrone	3	0	3
Mayfield	2	0	2
Milpitas	11	0	11
Morgan Hill	80	0	80
Mountain View	196	21	175
Palo Alto	202	27	175
San Jose	1,532	123	1,409
Santa Clara	119	1	118
Saratoga	11	0	11
Sunnyvale	42	1	41

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>Santa Cruz County</u>	354	12	342
Del Mar	4	0	4
Santa Cruz	33	7	26
Watsonville	317	5	312
<u>Siskiyou County</u>	4	0	4
Klamath River	4	0	4
<u>Solano County</u>	75	1	74
Cordelia	1	0	1
Fairfield	1	0	1
Suisun	35	1	34
Vacaville	29	0	29
Vallejo	9	0	9
<u>Sonoma County</u>	356	40	316
Corona	2	0	2
Cotati	4	0	4
Eldridge	1	0	1
Forestville	7	0	7
Fulton	1	0	1
Lytton	2	0	2
Penn Grove	5	5	0
Petaluma	179	27	152
Ross	4	0	4
Santa Rosa	25	6	19
Sebastopol	124	2	122
Sonoma	2	0	2
<u>Stanislaus County</u>	156	12	144
Ceres	6	0	6
Denair	16	0	16
Modesto	26	2	24
Oakdale	8	0	8
Turlock	100	10	90
<u>Sutter County</u>	58	2	56
Meridian	2	0	2
Tudor	3	0	3
Yuba City	53	2	51
<u>Tulare County</u>	631	21	610
Cutler	27	4	23
Dinuba	159	4	155
Earlimart	10	0	10
Exeter	1	0	1
Ivanhoe	31	0	31

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>Tulare County(Cont'd)</u>			
Lindsay	80	1	79
Orosi	135	5	130
Pixley	11	1	10
Porterville	2	0	2
Sultana	7	2	5
Sunland	4	0	4
Terra Bella	22	0	22
Tulare	8	0	8
Visalia	134	4	130
<u>Tuolumne County</u>			
Martins	1	0	1
<u>Ventura County</u>			
Camarillo	104	10	94
Oxnard	1	0	1
Saticoy	90	8	82
Ventura	6	0	6
	7	2	5
<u>Yolo County</u>			
Davis	54	4	50
Guinda	2	1	1
Winters	5	1	4
Woodland	15	0	15
	32	2	30
<u>Yuba County</u>			
Marysville	126	6	120
Rupert	101	6	95
Wheatland	1	0	1
	24	0	24

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
WASHINGTON	3,313	292	3,021
<u>Chelan County</u>	11	0	11
Wenatchee	11	0	11
<u>Clark County</u>	12	3	9
Orchards	5	1	4
Vancouver	7	2	5
<u>Jefferson County</u>	7	7	0
Discovery Bay	1	1	0
Leland	6	6	0
<u>King County</u>	2,901	251	2,650
Auburn	43	0	43
Bellevue	25	5	20
Bryn Mawr	4	0	4
Carnation	5	5	0
Kent	10	4	6
Kirkland	5	0	5
Medina	1	0	1
Renton	39	0	39
Richmond Highlands	3	0	3
Riverton	1	0	1
Seattle	2,741	237	2,504
Vashon	24	0	24
<u>Kitsap County</u>	66	3	63
Bainbridge Island	17	0	17
Bremerton	1	0	1
Port Blakely	7	0	7
Winslow	41	3	38
<u>Klickitat County</u>	19	5	14
Bingen	1	0	1
Dallesport	5	0	5
Maryhill	10	2	8
White Salmon	3	3	0
<u>Lewis County</u>	13	0	13
Chehalis	7	0	7
Millberg	5	0	5
Firwood	1	0	1
<u>Mason County</u>	5	0	5
Shelton	5	0	5
<u>Pacific County</u>	2	0	2
Nahcotta	2	0	2

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>Pierce County</u>	193	10	183
Fife	12	0	12
Puyallup	7	0	7
Sumner	11	1	10
Tacoma	161	9	152
National	2	0	2
<u>Skagit County</u>	7	7	0
Burlington	6	6	0
Mt. Vernon	1	1	0
<u>Snohomish County</u>	2	0	2
Marysville	2	0	2
<u>Thurston County</u>	15	0	15
Olympia	15	0	15
<u>Yakima County</u>	60	6	54
Toppenish	10	0	10
Wapato	30	5	25
Yakima	13	1	12
Sunnyside	7	0	7
OREGON	1,129	119	1,010
<u>Clackamas County</u>	50	14	36
Boring	12	2	10
Milwaukie	28	9	19
Oregon City	10	3	7
<u>Clatsop County</u>	2	0	2
Astoria	1	0	1
Wauna	1	0	1
<u>Hood River County</u>	151	21	130
Dee	2	0	2
Hood River	119	17	102
Parkdale	28	4	24
Trout Creek	2	0	2
<u>Jackson County</u>	8	1	7
Medford	8	1	7
<u>Jefferson County</u>	2	0	2
Culver	2	0	2
<u>Klamath County</u>	4	2	2
Klamath Falls	4	2	2

STATE, COUNTY, & CITY OF DESTINATION	TOTAL /1	RELOCATED PERSONS/2	FROM WRA CENTERS/3
<u>Lane County</u>	1	0	1
Florence	1	0	1
<u>Lincoln County</u>	2	0	2
Ocean Lake	2	0	2
<u>Marion County</u>	21	4	17
Brooks	2	0	2
Detroit	1	0	1
Salem	18	4	14
<u>Multnomah County</u>	862	64	798
Gresham	45	11	34
Portland	796	45	751
Troutdale	21	8	13
<u>Polk County</u>	5	4	1
Dallas	4	4	0
Independence	1	0	1
<u>Wasco County</u>	2	0	2
The Dallas	2	0	2
<u>Washington County</u>	15	9	6
Hillsboro	9	9	0
Sherwood	6	0	6
<u>Yamhill County</u>	4	0	4
Newberg	2	0	2
Wapato	2	0	2

- / Excludes 1,656 persons relocating to counties entirely in Military Area 2 in Washington and Oregon, since these counties were never evacuated.
- / Includes only those persons already relocated returning to the West Coast who received travel grants from states where relocated to destinations in California or evacuated counties of Washington and Oregon.
- / Excludes some 800 persons who returned to West Coast from Gila River from October 2 - 20, 1945. Records not received from this center for this period.

Source: Relocated Persons: Form WRA-303 Rev., Application for Relocation Assistance; Standard Form 1012a, Travel Voucher; and Form WRA-77b, Voucher for Public Assistance.

From WRA Centers: Forms WRA-178 and -222 for terminal departures from centers to evacuated portion of West Coast.

REPORTED RELOCATION BY STATES

Monthly Report

No. 10

November 1, 1945

War Relocation Authority

Statistics Section

Washington, D. C.

Note: Refers to latest addresses, classified by states, selected cities, and relocation areas of person relocating from relocation centers on indefinite leave and terminal departures who have reported a change of residence. Does not include departures of a terminal nature for armed forces, institutions, internment or repatriation. Because this report includes only those persons who report a change of address and because it excludes the above mentioned categories, the total number carried on this report will be substantially less than the number carried on weekly report Net Absence on Leave.

Report reflects all cities in California, Washington, Oregon, and Arizona with one or more persons reporting; for all other states only principal cities of relocation are listed with remaining cities included under "Other." Reports received from all states except South Carolina.

TOTAL REPORTING

51,421

1. ALABAMA (Southern Area) 8

2. ARIZONA (Southern California and Arizona area) 297

Chandler	2
Cibecue	1
Fort Apache	1
Ganado	1
Gila Bend	2
Glendale	178
Keams Canyon	3
Mesa	22
Parker	2
Pearce	1
Peoria	7
Phoenix	60
Prescott	3
Sacaton	2
Tempe	8
Tuba City	2
White River	2

3. ARKANSAS (Southern Area) 63

Little Rock	20
Scott	10
Wilson	23
Other	10

4. CALIFORNIA (Southern California and Arizona Area) 11,260

Alhambra	1
Altadena	15
Anaheim	7
Arlington	22
Arroyo Grande	34
Artesia	7
Azusa	15
Bakersfield	30
Balboa Island	2
Baldwin Park	17
Banning	4
Bel-Air	5

CALIFORNIA (Cont'd.)  
(Southern California & Arizona Area)  
Cont'd

Bellflower	2
Beverly Hills	43
Bonsall	7
Brentwood	5
Burbank	3
Button Willow	4
Camarillo	1
Canoga Park	2
Carpinteria	6
Casa Blanca	7
Chatsworth	1
Chino	11
Chula Vista	27
Claremont	15
Compton	18
Coronado	2
Corona	1
Costa Mesa	5
Covina	19
Cucamonga	11
Culver City	13
Delano	4
Downey	29
Eagle Rock	1
El Cajon	1
El Centro	21
El Monte	24
El Segunda	1
Encanto	9
Encinitas	15
Encino	4
Escondido	4
Fontana	4
Gardena	81
Garden Grove	34
Glendale	12
Glendora	8
Goleta	1
Guadalupe	47

## CALIFORNIA (Cont'd.)

## (Southern Cal. &amp; Ariz. Area) (Cont'd.)

Harbor City	5
Hawthorne	13
Hillcrest	21
Hollywood	65
Holtsville	2
Huntington Beach	10
Huntington Park	1
Indio	11
Inglewood	5
Kern	1
La Canada	3
La Crescenta	9
La Jolla	2
Lancaster	2
La Verne	4
Lemon Grove	5
Lincoln Park	5
Lomita	82
Lompoc	4
Long Beach	362
Los Angeles	1,998
Monrovia	7
Montebello	25
Morro Bay	2
National City	20
Nestor	6
North Hollywood	25
North Ridge	5
Norwalk	36
Orange	3
Oxnard	18
Pacoima	2
Palm City	11
Pasadena	131
Patton	1
Pear Land	1
Perris	2
Pismo Beach	2
Pomona	4
Puente	20
Ramona	1
Redlands	9
Redondo Beach	6
Rialto	2
Riverside	70
Rosamond	88
Roscoe	13
Rosemead	5
San Bernardino	20
San Diego	259
San Dimas	25
San Fernando	29
San Gabriel	51
San Luis Obispo	2
San Marcos	4
San Marino	12

## CALIFORNIA (Cont'd.)

## (Southern Cal. &amp; Ariz. Area) (Cont'd.)

San Pedro	11
Santa Ana	44
Santa Barbara	66
Santa Maria	17
Santa Monica	10
Santa Paula	1
Santa Ynez	5
Saticoy	1
Saugus	3
Sierra Madre	4
South Pasadena	23
Spring Valley	1
Stanton	8
Thermal	33
Torrance	11
Upland	14
Van Nuys	4
Venice	23
Vista	11
Walteria	2
West Los Angeles	122
Westminister	19
Westmoreland	1
Whittier	26
Wilmington	2

## CALIFORNIA (Cont'd.)

## (Northern California Area)

6,709

Acampo	93
Alameda	42
Albany	9
Angwin	1
Armena	6
Aromas	7
Atherton	6
Atwater	12
Auburn	13
Belmont	2
Berkeley	204
Biola	1
Bishop	1
Buena Park	5
Burlingame	12
Campbell	60
Caruthers	18
Castroville	12
Centerville	8
Clements	6
Cleveland	1
Clovis	45
Colusa	41
Concord	6
Contra Costa	1
Corcoran	4
Courtland	3
Coyote	15

CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)	
(Northern California Area) (Cont'd)	
Cressey	18
Cupertino	76
Cutler	6
Davis	1
Decoto	1
Del Rey	51
Dinuba	105
El Cerrito	5
Elk Grove	21
Exeter	3
Fair Oaks	2
Firebaugh	2
Florin	102
Fort Bragg	1
Fowler	121
French Camp	7
Fresno	412
Gilroy	53
Gridley	13
Guinda	1
Hamilton City	48
Hanford	38
Hillsborough	11
Hollister	2
Ivanhoe	11
Kerman	32
Kingsburg	66
Lafayette	1
Lathrop	3
Laton	4
Lawndale	2
Lemoore	6
Linden	13
Lindsay	45
Livermore	1
Livingston	52
Lodi	251
Loomis	55
Los Altos	46
Los Gatos	23
Lytton	2
Madera	68
Manteca	2
Marysville	46
Menlo Park	23
Merced	1
Milpitas	9
Modesto	1
Montara	2
Monterey	83

CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)	
(Northern California Area) (Cont'd)	
Morgan Hill	29
Mount Eden	18
Mountain View	110
Murphys	3
Napa	6
Newark	5
New Castle	12
Niles	2
Oakdale	1
Oakland	76
Oak Park	1
Orange Cove	3
Orinda	1
Orosi	78
Palo Alto	71
Parlier	162
Penn Grove	2
Penryn	16
Perkins	16
Petaluma	45
Piedmont	5
Pleasanton	4
Redwood City	48
Reedley	218
Richmond	46
Rio Linda	7
Riviera	1
Rodeo	7
Ross	1
Sacramento	477
Salinas	39
San Francisco	519
Sanger	136
San Joaquin	2
San Jose	522
San Juan Bautista	47
San Leandro	25
San Lorenzo	6
San Mateo	70
San Pablo	2
Santa Clara	73
Santa Cruz	14
Santa Rosa	14
Seaside	2
Sebastopol	53
Selma	167
Stanford	2
Stanford University	7
Stockton	299
Suisun City	5

CALIFORNIA (Cont'd)  
(Northern California Area) (Cont'd)

Sunnyvale	15
Tipton	3
Tracy	63
Tulare	3
Turlock	123
Vacaville	1
Vale	1
Vallejo	5
Visalia	63
Walnut Grove	176
Warm Springs	4
Watsonville	108
West Sacramento	12
Westwood	4
Wheatland	15
Windsor	4
Winters	2
Winton	4
Woodlake	1
Woodland	16
Woodside	4
Woodville	4
Yuba City	21

5. COLORADO (Western Plains)

Alamosa	65
Ault	21
Blanca	21
Boulder	157
Brighton	122
Colorado Springs	72
Crowley	44
Denver	1,948
Fort Lupton	81
Fruita	31
Granada	40
Grand Junction	160

COLORADO (Cont'd)  
(Western Plains) (Cont'd)

Greeley	96
Henderson	78
Keenesburg	118
La Junta	22
Littleton	36
Longmont	28
Ordway	59
Pueblo	20
Rocky Ford	63
San Acacio	20
Other	461

6. CONNECTICUT (East Coast Area) 132

Bridgport	19
Hartford	20
New Haven	22
Storrs	11
Waterbury	16
Other	44

7. DELAWARE (East Coast Area) 4

8. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (East Coast Area) 225

9. FLORIDA (Southern Area) 35

10. GEORGIA (Southern Area) 12

3,698

11.	<u>IDAHO</u>	(Intermountain Area)	<u>2,084</u>	14.	<u>IOWA</u>	(North Central Area)	<u>477</u>
		Anderson Dam	78			Ames	14
		Blackfoot	46			Clinton	18
		Boise	180			Davenport	20
		Burley	56			Des Moines	284
		Caldwell	266			Dubuque	12
		Cascade	42			Pella	15
		Eden	22			Other	114
		Emmett	48				
		Filer	25	15.	<u>KANSAS</u>	(North Central Area)	<u>94</u>
		Grand View	23			Kansas City	13
		Hazelton	47			Winfield	12
		Idaho Falls	111			Other	69
		Mesa	53				
		Nampa	75	16.	<u>KENTUCKY</u>	(Great Lakes Area)	<u>41</u>
		Payette	194			Fort Thomas	11
		Pocatello	100			Wilmore	11
		Preston	29			Other	19
		Rexburg	34				
		Twin Falls	196	17.	<u>LOUISIANA</u>	(Southern Area)	<u>53</u>
		Weiser	181				
		Other	278	18.	<u>MAINE</u>	(East Coast Area)	<u>4</u>
12.	<u>ILLINOIS</u>	(North Central Area)	<u>10,100</u>	19.	<u>MARYLAND</u>	(East Coast Area)	<u>138</u>
		Arlington Heights	36			Baltimore	61
		Barrington	31			Riverdale	14
		Chicago	8,769			Other	63
		Des Plaines	40				
		Elgin	35	20.	<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	(East Coast Area)	<u>212</u>
		Elmhurst	38			Boston	72
		Evanston	115			Cambridge	52
		Freeport	26			Other	88
		Glencoe	29				
		Highland Park	45	21.	<u>MICHIGAN</u>		<u>2,277</u>
		Marengo	44			(North Central Area)	<u>0</u>
		Maywood	22			(Great Lakes Area)	<u>2,277</u>
		Melrose Park	40			Almont	16
		Naperville	62			Ann Arbor	406
		Oak Park	46			Battle Creek	16
		Peoria	92			Birmingham	15
		Rockford	136			Bloomfield Hills	18
		Shabbona	23			Davison	40
		Wheaton	44			Decatur	61
		Wilmette	22			Detroit	1,120
		Winnetka	53			Grosse Pointe	55
		Other	362			Highland Park	31
13.	<u>INDIANA</u>	(North Central Area)	<u>208</u>			Kalamazoo	48
		Ft. Wayne	22			Lansing	16
		Gary	24			Mt. Clemens	66
		Hammond	17			Pontiac	20
		Holy Cross	15			Royal Oak	23
		Indianapolis	71			Sodus	22
		South Bend	14			South Haven	38
		Other	45			Other	266

22.	<u>MINNESOTA</u> (North Central Area)	<u>1,990</u>
	Camp Savage	19
	Ft. Snelling	27
	Mankato	25
	Minneapolis	1,317
	Rochester	67
	Savage	27
	Shakopee	25
	St. Paul	343
	Wayzata	20
	Other	120

23.	<u>MISSISSIPPI</u> (Southern Area)	<u>55</u>
	Hattiesburg	39
	Other	16

24.	<u>MISSOURI</u> (North Central Area)	<u>748</u>
	Clayton	36
	Columbia	12
	Excelsior Springs	46
	Kansas City	203
	Kirkwood	14
	St. Louis	275
	Webster Groves	25
	Other	137

25.	<u>MONTANA</u>	<u>547</u>
	(Intermountain Area)	<u>471</u>
	Butte	17
	Chinook	26
	Great Falls	40
	Livingston	32
	Logan	25
	Melta	25
	Missoula	31
	Shelby	11
	Three Forks	82
	White Fish	63
	Zurich	11
	Other	108

	(Western Plains Area)	<u>76</u>
	Billings	43
	Glendive	10
	Hardin	13
	Other	10

26.	<u>NEBRASKA</u>	<u>599</u>
	(Western Plains Area)	<u>204</u>
	Kimball	14
	Lyman	10
	Mitchell	15
	North Platte	20
	Scottsbluff	11
	Sidney	118
	Other	16

<u>NEBRASKA</u> (Cont'd)		
(North Central Area)		<u>395</u>
Boys Town	19	
Cozad	59	
Grand Island	13	
Lincoln	94	
Omaha	177	
Other	33	

27.	<u>NEVADA</u> (Intermountain Area)	<u>188</u>
	Elko	22
	Ely	12
	Logandale	40
	Reno	70
	Other	44

28.	<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u> (East Coast Area)	<u>14</u>
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29.	<u>NEW JERSEY</u> (East Coast Area)	<u>1,405</u>
	Haddonfield	15
	Passaic	13
	Princeton	12
	Seabrook/1	1,228
	Other	137

30.	<u>NEW MEXICO</u> (Western Plain Area)	<u>95</u>
	Albuquerque	54
	Gallup	29
	Other	12

31.	<u>NEW YORK</u>	<u>1,760</u>
	(Great Lakes Area)	<u>54</u>
	Buffalo	33
	Other	21
	(East Coast Area)	<u>1,706</u>
	Brooklyn	91
	New York City	1,322
	Rochester	48
	Syracuse	22
	Other	223

32.	<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u> (East Coast Area)	<u>16</u>
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33.	<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>	<u>17</u>
	(Western Plains Area)	<u>2</u>
	(North Central Area)	<u>15</u>

34.	<u>OHIO</u> (Great Lakes Area)	<u>3,293</u>
	Berea	20
	Cincinnati	426
	Cleveland	2,031
	Cleveland Heights	25
	Columbia Station	28

<u>OHIO</u> (Cont'd)			38. <u>RHODE ISLAND</u> (East Coast Area)	5
(Great Lakes Area) (Cont'd)				
	Columbus	98		
	Dayton	120	39. <u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u> (Southern Area)	0
	Lakewood	42		
	Shaker Heights	136	40. <u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>	26
	Toledo	84	(Western Plains Area)	10
	Yellow Springs	28	(North Central Area)	16
	Other	255		
35. <u>OKLAHOMA</u>		84	41. <u>TENNESSEE</u> (Southern Area)	22
(Western Plains Area)		2	Madison	10
(Southern Area)		82	Other	12
36. <u>OREGON</u>		1,242	42. <u>TEXAS</u>	188
(Intermountain Area)		724	(Western Plains Area)	33
			(Southern Area)	155
	Burns	31	Austin	23
	Hines	2	Ft. San Houston	10
	Jamieson	77	Houston	17
	La Grande	2	San Antonio	27
	Milton	9	San Benito	13
	Nyssa	196	Other	65
	Ontario	288		
	Pendleton	6	43. <u>UTAH</u> (Intermountain Area)	3,307
	Vale	110	American Fork	27
	Willow Creek	3	Brigham City	169
			Clearfield	169
(Pacific Northwest Area)		518	Corinne	24
	Astoria	1	Delta	28
	Boring	8	Elberta	24
	Dee	3	Garland	26
	Gresham	22	Gunnison	25
	Hillsboro	4	Helper	26
	Hood River	57	Honeyville	27
	Klamath Falls	1	Kaysville	31
	Milwaukie	23	Layton	110
	Newburg	3	Midvale	50
	Parkdale	18	Murray	24
	Portland	363	Ogden	517
	Sherwood	9	Orem	43
	Snake River	1	Provo	75
	Troutdale	3	Richfield	43
	University Park	2	Roy	51
			Sandy	31
37. <u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>		710	Salt Lake City	1,213
(Great Lakes Area)		26	Smithfield	33
North East		11	Spanish Fork	42
Other		15	Springville	30
			Tooele	164
(East Coast Area)		684	Tremonton	51
Croyden		24	Other	254
Lansdale		10		
Media		18	44. <u>VERMONT</u> (East Coast Area)	6
New Town		16		
Philadelphia		403		
Swarthmore		33		
Other		120		

45.	<u>VIRGINIA</u> (East Coast Area)	<u>51</u>
	Arlington	28
	Other	23
46.	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	<u>2,617</u>
	(Intermountain Area)	1,236
	Amber	1
	Benge	1
	Clarkston	1
	Colbert	6
	College Place	4
	Colville	4
	Dayton	2
	Deer Park	8
	East Farms	30
	Elk	5
	Ephrata	9
	Harrington	2
	Highland	1
	Ione	5
	Irvin	2
	Lamona	5
	Lamont	2
	Mae	1
	Marshall	8
	Moses Lake	19
	Opportunity	19
	Othello	5
	Otis Orchards	1
	Parkwater	1
	Pasco	44
	Pullman	22
	Quincy	4
	Ritzville	5
	Rodna	1
	Snake River	13
	Spokane	872
	Sunnyside	15
	Veradale	11
	Walla Walla	107
	(Pacific Northwest Area)	1,381
	Auburn	9
	Bellevue	5
	Brewster	1
	Chehalis	7
	Dallesport	5
	Fort Lewis	4
	Kenmore	4
	Kirkland	2
	Medina	3
	Medina	4
	Mercer Island	1
	Mt. Vernon	1
	Olympia	10
	Onak	2

WASHINGTON (Cont'd)  
(Pacific Northwest Area) (Cont'd)

	Port Blakely	8
	Port Townsend	6
	Puyallup	10
	Renton	123
	Richmond Highlands	1
	Seattle	1,059
	Shelton	4
	Sumner	8
	Tacoma	54
	Vancouver	1
	Vashon	7
	Wapato	7
	White Salmon	2
	Winslow	32
	Woodinville	1
47.	<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u> (Great Lakes Area)	<u>2</u>
48.	<u>WISCONSIN</u> (North Central Area)	<u>696</u>
	Delavan	18
	Elkhorn	11
	Konosha	42
	Madison	147
	Milwaukee	369
	Nashotah	12
	Union Grove	18
	Waukesha	12
	Other	67
49.	<u>WYOMING</u>	<u>260</u>
	(Intermountain Area)	4
	(Western Plains Area)	256
	Casper	14
	Cheyenne	38
	Cody	27
	Laramie	84
	Meriden	14
	Powell	25
	Riverton	14
	Other	40
	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>56</u>
	Alaska	17
	Honolulu, T. H.	33
	Melbourne, Australia	1
	Mexico	2
	New Delhi, India	1
	St. Thomas, Virgin Is.	1

1/ Includes addresses reported as Bridgeton and Seabrook, New Jersey.  
Source: Forms WRA -147, -173, -148, -148A and 148C.

TERMINAL DEPARTURES FROM CENTERS  
 State of First Destination By Center  
 No. 46  
 Week Ending November 17, 1945

War Relocation Authority  
 Statistics Section  
 Washington, D. C.

NOTE: Excludes departures to Alien Enemy Internment Camps and conversions to Terminal Departures.

STATE OF FIRST DESTINATION	T O T A L		COLO	MANZ	ROHW	TULE
	Pct.	No.				
TOTAL	100.0	1,952	396	487	1/605	464
California	83.8	1,635	369	449	453	364
Washington	1.1	22	-	4	-	18
Oregon	1.6	31	-	-	-	31
Arizona	.6	12	5	-	6	1
Colorado	2.0	39	3	5	13	18
Illinois	3.4	67	7	16	25	19
Louisiana	.4	7	-	-	7	-
Minnesota	.3	5	2	-	3	-
Missouri	1.2	23	-	-	23	-
Nebraska	.1	2	-	-	2	-
Nevada	.1	1	-	-	-	1
New Jersey	2.2	44	-	4	38	2
New York	.9	18	3	3	11	1
Ohio	.4	8	-	3	5	-
Pennsylvania	.8	16	-	-	16	-
Texas	.3	6	4	-	2	-
Utah	.8	16	3	3	1	9

1/ Terminal Departures reported as 607 on report, Net Absences on Leave by Center; should have been 605.

NOTE: From December 31, 1944 to date there have been 63,470 Terminal Departures from all centers. In addition there have been 1,569 departures to Alien Enemy Internment Camps and 2,204 conversions from Short-Term Passes (and Seasonal Leave prior to April 28, 1945) to Terminal Departures.

STATE	TO DATE		THIS WEEK
	Number	Percent	Percent
California	35,112	55.3	83.8
Washington	4,103	6.5	1.1
Oregon	1,810	2.9	1.6
Arizona	555	.9	.6
Other	21,890	34.4	12.9
TOTAL	63,470	100.0	100.0

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Reports.

Distribution S

11-29-45

OM-3729

BEGINNING WITH NUMBER 134, THE FORMAT OF THIS REPORT WILL BE REVISED TO INCLUDE INFORMATION NOW CONTAINED IN TERMINAL DEPARTURES FROM CENTERS WHICH WILL NO LONGER BE ISSUED. DATA WILL REFER TO TULE LAKE ONLY SINCE ALL OTHER CENTERS ARE NOW CLOSED.

NET ABSENCES ON LEAVE BY CENTER

Weekly Report

No. 133

Week Ending December 1, 1945

Reported Net Absences on Short-Term, Indefinite Leave and Terminal Departure; Net Change in Indefinite Leave and Terminal Departure During Week and Population Remaining.

CENTER	NET ABSENCES ON LEAVE			NET CHANGE IN INDEFINITE AND TERMINAL DEPARTURES DURING WEEK					POPULATION REMAINING
	TOTAL <u>1</u>	Short-Term	Indefinite And Terminal/ <u>1</u>	Net Change	Increase Due To Terminal Departures			Decrease Due To Admissions	
					Relocation	Others	Conversions		
TOTAL	101,415	87	101,328	1,472	1,458	0	14	0	12,495
TOTAL(Excl.Tule)	94,503	0	94,503	546	543	0	3	0	0
Colorado River/ <u>2</u>	3/17,043	0	3/17,043	4/91	4/90	0	1	0	0
Rohwer <u>2</u>	10,153	0	10,153	455	453	0	2	0	0
Central Utah(Closed)	9,409	0	9,409	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gila River (Closed)	13,082	0	13,082	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granada (Closed)	9,831	0	9,831	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart Mt. (Closed)	12,576	0	12,576	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerome (Closed)	1,983	0	1,983	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manzanar (Closed)	8,067	0	8,067	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minidoka (Closed)	12,359	0	12,359	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tule Lake	6,912	87	6,825	926	5/915	0	6/11	0	12,495

1/ Excludes 1,649 departures to Alien Enemy Internment Camps (1,516 from Tule Lake) since 12-27-44 and residents who left for Japan: 4 on 6-19-42, 314 on 9-2-43 and 423 from Tule Lake on 11-23-45.

2/ Last resident left Colorado River November 25, 1945 and Rohwer November 30, 1945.

3/ Reflects decrease of 3 Terminal Departures due to recapitulation of center leave data.

4/ Reflects an increase of 4 over population remaining for week ending November 24, 1945, due to recapitulation of center leave data.

5/ Includes 320 relocatees to Hawaii.

6/ Reflects 11 delayed reports of conversions from Short-Term to Terminal Departures which occurred prior to this week.

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Reports.

Distribution S

War Relocation Authority  
Statistics Section  
Washington, D. C.  
12-5-45.

OM-3744

## NET ABSENCES ON LEAVE BY CENTER

Weekly Report

No. 132

Week Ending November 24, 1945

Reported Net Absences on Short-Term, Indefinite Leave and Terminal Departure; Net Change in Indefinite Leave and Terminal Departure During Week and Population Remaining.

CENTER	NET ABSENCES ON LEAVE			NET CHANGE IN INDEFINITE AND TERMINAL DEPARTURES DURING WEEK					POPULATION REMAINING
	TOTAL 1/	Short-Term	Indefinite And Terminal/1	Net Change	Increase Due To Terminal Departures			Decrease Due To Admissions	
					Relocation	Others	Conversions		
TOTAL	99,957	98	99,859	2/1,242	803	2/435	6	2	13,947
TOTAL (Excl. Tule)	93,963	3	93,960	2/381	368	2/12	1	0	539
Colorado River	16,956	1	16,955	2/137	127	2/10	0	0	86
Manzanar/3	8,067	0	8,067	195	193	2	0	0	0
Rohwer	9,700	2	4/9,698	49	48	0	1	0	453
Central Utah (Closed)	9,409	0	9,409	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gila River (Closed)	13,082	0	13,082	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granada (Closed)	9,831	0	9,831	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart Mountain (Closed)	12,576	0	12,576	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jerome (Closed)	1,983	0	1,983	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minidoka (Closed)	12,359	0	12,359	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tule Lake	5,994	95	5,899	2/861	435	2/423	5	2	13,408

1/ Excludes 1,649 departures to Alien Internment Camps (1,516 from Tule Lake) since 12-27-44 and residents who left for Japan: 4 on 6-19-42, 314 on 9-2-43 and 423 from Tule Lake on 11-23-45; those sailing in 1942 excluded in previous reports but not itemized in footnote; second sailing previously reported as 313 increased to 314 by inclusion of seasonal worker from Colorado River who did not return to center and whose change of status to indefinite deducted for first time.

2/ Includes 10 departures from Colorado River to an Alien Enemy Internment Camp and 423 who left Tule Lake for Japan 11-23-45.

3/ Last resident left Manzanar November 21, 1945.

4/ Reflects decrease of 2 terminal departures due to recapitulation of center leave data.

Source: Weekly Telegraphic Reports

Distribution S

War Relocation Authority

Statistics Section

Washington, D. C.

01-3757

To Japan -

27,100 cases in ~~Centers~~

of which 17,956 ~~Centers~~

~~of which~~ (= 1/4 of all " " )

of whom 13,059 never to Jpn

4,897 had no. "

2,583 no school  
brief visit

2684 in Jpn  
under 10

2,314 some school

2235 school  
more

127 1 to 2 yrs sch

2187 3 or + yrs

1995 or 45% att. elem.  
only

1013 att. elem high  
23 " h.s. only  
156 " other schools

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9,144 aliens <sup>who</sup> studied

TRAVEL FROM HAWAII TO JAPAN FROM 1932-1941

O U T G O I N G

JAPANESE ALIENS

JAPANESE AMERICANS

Fiscal year ending June 30.	M A L E		F E M A L E		TOTAL	M A L E		F E M A L E		TOTAL
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16		Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
1932	11	1570	17	996	2594	467	257	500	247	1471
1933	17	1556	28	1002	2603	577	450	555	249	1831
1934	13	1307	8	913	2241	537	471	560	373	1941
1935	3	1219	21	898	2141	474	461	482	416	1833
1936	12	1258	8	941	2219	479	430	533	465	1907
1937	5	1262	5	927	2199	427	456	483	488	1854
1938	12	1004	14	762	1792	310	341	318	404	1373
1939	12	1317	15	1057	2401	366	498	321	622	1807
1940	6	1155	10	873	2044	299	575	304	588	1766
1941	10	1530	14	1079	2633	444	598	416	607	2065
To Dec. 1941	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>343</u>
TOTALS	103	13181	296	9523	23103	4458	4612	4544	4577	18191

TRAVEL FROM JAPAN TO HAWAII FROM 1932-1941

I N C O M I N G

JAPANESE ALIENS

JAPANESE AMERICANS

Fiscal year ending June 30.	M A L E		F E M A L E		TOTAL	M A L E		F E M A L E		TOTAL
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16		Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
1932	24	1001	21	695	1741	350	409	321	337	1417
1933	13	717	20	536	1286	223	319	221	278	1041
1934	15	740	13	612	1380	272	386	225	341	1224
1935	11	666	11	550	1238	216	408	174	361	1159
1936	12	747	15	636	1410	247	560	262	477	1546
1937	8	823	31	724	1586	281	294	290	604	1869
1938	11	770	19	748	1548	287	650	265	611	1813
1939	14	885	16	835	1750	280	576	237	686	1779
1940	7	868	10	761	1646	246	569	251	612	1678
1941	1	1021	10	832	1855	250	711	255	824	2040
To Dec. 1941	-	146	109	284	539	119	93	150	242	604
TOTALS	116	8375	275	7213	15979	2771	5375	2651	5373	16170

NUMBER OF CITIZENS WHO HAVE VISITED JAPAN

Only a very small fraction of the citizens have had contacts with the land of their parents. The following figures taken from the data attached to this show this.

Period	No. of citizens leaving for Japan	Total no. of AJA	Percent of total
July 1, 1939 - June 30, 1940	1766	121,312	1.46
July 1, 1940 - June 30, 1941	2065	124,351	1.66

PARTICIPATION OF AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY  
IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The island of Kauai is one of the four principal islands in the Hawaiian group. Its total population as of 1940 was 35,813 of which 15,470 were people of Japanese ancestry. The following is part of the record of the activities of the Japanese population of Kauai since the war:

Volunteer Labor

1942-1944 About 60,000 man-days of volunteer labor was given to the U. S. Army. The work was done on Sundays and holidays. The following were some of the projects accomplished:

1. Cleaning of beach areas
2. Erecting barbed wire
3. Cutting trails
4. Building army barracks, evacuation camps, target ranges, etc.

War Bond Purchases

1942---\$840,455.75  
1943--1,586,861.60

Donation to War Time Agencies

1942--\$15,734.27  
1943-- 61,136.23

Blood Donations

1942--447 persons  
1943--626 persons

1355-31

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

1031 South Broadway  
Los Angeles 15, California

HERE'S THE BEST ESTIMATE OF ARRIVALS DURING MAY FROM  
CENTERS FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA:

	<u>May</u>	<u>Total to date</u>
Los Angeles district.....	216	911
San Diego district.....	30	73
Santa Barbara district.....	4	15
El Centro district.....	1	8
Santa Ana district.....	-	Unreported
Totals.....	<u>251</u>	<u>1007</u>

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Japanese population --Bakersfield and south [n.d.]

<u>Imperial County</u>	<u>Japanese Pop.</u> 1,583	<u>Los Angeles County (cont)</u>	<u>Japanese Pop.</u>
Township 1 Calexico	230	Inglewood township	3,881
Township 2 El Centro	448 170	El Segundo	
Township 3 Imperial City	111	Gardena	509
Township 4 Brawley	247 178	Hawthorne	
Township 5 Holtville	112	Manhattan Beach	
Township 6 Westmorland	260	Hermosa Beach	112
Township 7 Calipatria	175	Redondo Beach	201
<u>Kern County</u>	756	Inglewood	201
Township 2 Delano	232 150	Palo Verdes Estates	
Townships 3 & 15 Bakersfield	476 175	Torrence	1,189
<u>Los Angeles County</u>	36,866	Long Beach township	
Belvedere township Belvedere	605	Long Beach	696
Beverly Hills township Beverly Hills	130	Wilmington	
Compton township Compton Lynwood	1,441	San Pedro	
Downey township Downey	1,158	Los Angeles township	
El Monte township Covina El Monte West Covina	959	Los Angeles	23,321
Glendale township Burbank Glendale	562 110 441	Hollywood	
		Monrovia township	362
		Arcadia	117
		Monrovia	
		Azusa	
		Glendora	
		Sierra Madre	
		Montebello township	260
		Montebello	213
		Pasadena township	1,030
		Pasadena	795
		South Pasadena	187
		San Antonio township	197
		Bell	
		Huntington Park	
		Maywood	
		Southgate	
		Vernon	
		San Fernando township	
		San Fernando	
		San Gabriel township	665
		Alhambra	
		Monterey Park	
		San Gabriel	205
		San Marino	

<u>Los Angeles County (cont)</u>	<u>Japanese Pop.</u>	<u>San Luis Obispo County</u>	<u>Japanese Pop.</u>
Santa Monica township		Arroyo Grande township	420
Santa Monica	394	Arroyo Grande	
Signal Hill township	122	Morro township	184
Signal Hill		Nipomo township	220
Venice township	526	<u>Santa Barbara County</u>	2,187
Venice		Township 1	127
Culver City		Township 2	248
Whittier township	324	Santa Barbara	237
Whittier		Township 5	280
Santa Fe Springs		Lompoc	129
<u>Orange County</u>	1,855	Township 7	539
Huntington Beach township	509	Santa Maria	441
Huntington Beach		Township 9	933
Newport Beach township	212	<u>Ventura County</u>	672
Newport Beach		Hueneme township & Oxnard	384
Seal Beach township	133	T.	
Seal Beach		Oxnard	189
Tustin township	167	Santa Paula township	113
Tustin		Santa Paula	
<u>Riverside County</u>	552	Ventura township	102
Mecca township	107	Ventura	
Riverside	220		
<u>San Bernardino County</u>	346		
<u>San Diego County</u>	2,076		
El Cajon township	156		
El Cajon			
La Mesa			
National township	594		
Chula Vista	173		
Coronado			
National City			
Oceanside township	345		
Oceanside			
San Diego township			
San Diego	828		
Vista township	114		