This is preliminary to the extreme!

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON POPULATION AND ECOLOGY

JANUARY, 1943

Robert Billingmeier

POPULATION AND ECOLOGY

CONTENTS

Introduction 1

Settlement 4

Population of the Community 16

Intra-Community Mobility 18

Age and Sex Distribution 22

Nativity 29

Civil Status 30

Religious Composition 31

- Religious Affiliation 32
- Sex Composition of Religious Group 35
- Age and Nativity in Relation to Religious Affiliation . 36
- Regularity of Church Attendance by Religion 37

Births and Deaths 41

Conclusion

POPULATION AND ECOLOGY

The settlement of persons of Japanese ancestry into relocation centers through the process of forced evacuation presents many strong contrasts with the usual patterns of community settlement. These contrasts are reflected in the population composition and in the ecology of the communities settled by evacuees.

America has had long experience in migrations and the settlement of new communities. Much of our national history revolves around the movement of peoples westward into unsettled areas. There have been widespread migrations before in the national experience--migrations even of religious and racial groups. But the forced mass evacuation of a hundred thousand persons of a certain racial stock is without parallel in American life.

The people of Japanese ancestry in Military Area 1 of Arizona, Oregon, Washington and in Military Areas 1 and 2 of California were taken from their familiar environment and concentrated in the various relocation centers.

A few more than fifteen thousand evacuees are now living in the Tule Lake Relocation Center. It is a heterogeneous population; evacuees have come here from California, Oregon and Washington. California has contributed the largest number of inhabitants and from Washington the second largest contingent has come. Oregon also has made its contribution.

Most of the inhabitants of this community have come from rural areas in the three states. -S Urban people have also been sent here, however, from such cities as Sacramento and Tacoma.

Migrations are in general selective of certain age groups, or of certain occupations, or of sex; the nature of the selection varies with times and circumstances. But in the evacuation there was selection only on the basis of racial origin. The young and the old, male and female, citizen and alien, the urban and rural, people of varied occupations--all of them were involved in this migration.

The nature of this migration has a fundamental bearing upon the composition of the people in this community. If this were the sort of migration in which people were impelled to seek areas of greater economic opportunity, one would find here a far different population. Certain classes, certain age groups and occupations would have moved more readily than others and would be represented here in greater proportions than they bore to the total population of the community which they left.

Instead the total Japanese population of the various communities was evacuated. Only those who left their homes before the evacuation or who remained in various institutions were not included in the evacuation process.

The composition of this community's population is in most respects very similar to the composition of the total population of Japanese ancestry in the three Pacific coast states.[1]

---

1. Statistics on the total population are based upon 1940 census returns. The Housing Division figures are used to describe the composition of the population in Tule Lake.

The distribution of persons by age, sex, and nativity in this community bears a close resemblance to the distribution in the total population. The similarities and differences will be discussed further.

The material which has been used in the following pages is not altogether adequate; the reliability of the sources of information is undetermined. Those who are in charge of statistics in this community are not especially trained in statistical methods nor are they especially interested in population composition. In the beginning the War Relocation Authority manifest little interest in statistics. Statistics were conceived to be merely an adjunct of the employment program.

There are important gaps in the statistical information which has been gathered by the Division of Housing and Employment. These gaps make it impossible to describe the composition of the population adequately enough.

When the War Relocation Authority census forms are tabulated a tremendous amount of data on the composition of the Japanese population in the United States will be available. The tabulations will bring almost unlimited possibilities for statistical analysis.

The first group of evacuees arrived at the Tule Lake Relocation Center on May 27, 1942. This pioneer group included 447 volunteers who came from the Puyallup and Portland assembly centers. This vanguard was followed by three hundred evacuees who arrived on June 1 and 2, directly from evacuated areas in rural Oregon. In the two succeeding days similar contigents arrived from rural areas in western Washington; these evacuees, aggregating 647 individuals, came to the relocation center directly from their homes in the Northwest. The early arrivals, along with almost five hundred evacuees from the Clarksburg area in California, were assigned living quarters in ward I.

The general pattern of settlement in ward I may be roughly described in the following manner. The evacuees from the Portland and Puyallup assembly centers were placed in blocks 4, 5, 6 and 14. The next group to arrive on the project, the evacuees from rural areas in Oregon were assigned quarters largely in blocks 15 and 16. The people from rural Washington were given apartments in blocks 13, 17, and 18. The evacuees who arrived from the Clarksburg region along the Sacramento River in California were distributed to every block in the ward. Thus California people were scattered throughout the ward settled largely by evacuees from the Northwest. According to the Housing Division this situation was made necessary, in part at least, by the large amount of early shifting. There were frequent exchanges of assigned quarters from the very first day evacuees arrived. These exchanges made it necessary to re-assign vacated apartments in order to keep the various blocks filled.

Between June 6 and 15, the tempo of settlement slowed considerably. Small groups of evacuees entered the community from Tulare, Sacramento, Marysville, Puyallup, and Tanforan assembly centers. The numbers, however, were insignificant for not more than fifty people were included in the aggregate of these groups.

By the 15th of June, there were 1,911 evacuees in Relocation Center. The majority of these people had entered the community during the first week in June.

In the two weeks that followed, the flow of in-migration swelled. Each day brought large numbers of new arrivals into the community, principally from the Sacramento and Marysville assembly centers. This fortnight marks the period of the community's greatest growth.

The evacuees who arrived from Sacramento on June 16 were assigned apartments largely in blocks 4, 5, 17 and 18 of ward I and then were spilled into block 25 of ward II. The large contingents which arrived from the same assembly center in the succeeding days, from June 17 to June 20, were assigned to the various blocks in ward II until that ward was filled.

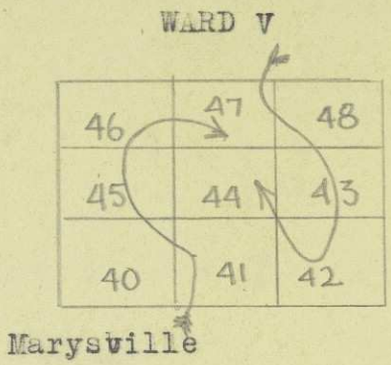
During the four days that followed June 20 the evacuees continued to arrived from the Sacramento assembly center in large numbers. Ward III like ward II was filled with these people from the Central Valley of California. These two wards, then, are composed predominantly of evacuees from the Sacramento center.

Evacuees now began to arrive in large numbers from the Marysville assembly center. Those who arrived from that center on June 25 were assigned to blocks 10 and 21 of ward IV. The following day five hundred more evacuees arrived from the same assembly center and were given quarters in the rest of ward IV. The ward was largely assigned to people from the Marysville center, with the exception of blocks 7, 8 and 9 which were reserved for hospital workers. The groups from Marysville which arrived on June 28 and 29, were given apartments in ward V. Ward I lies between wards IV and V, and thus between the two groups of Marysville evacuees.

With these arrivals the period of heaviest increase came to a close and a period of comparative quiet set in. On the first of July the population of the community was 9,038, a gain of 7,100 individuals within a period of two weeks.

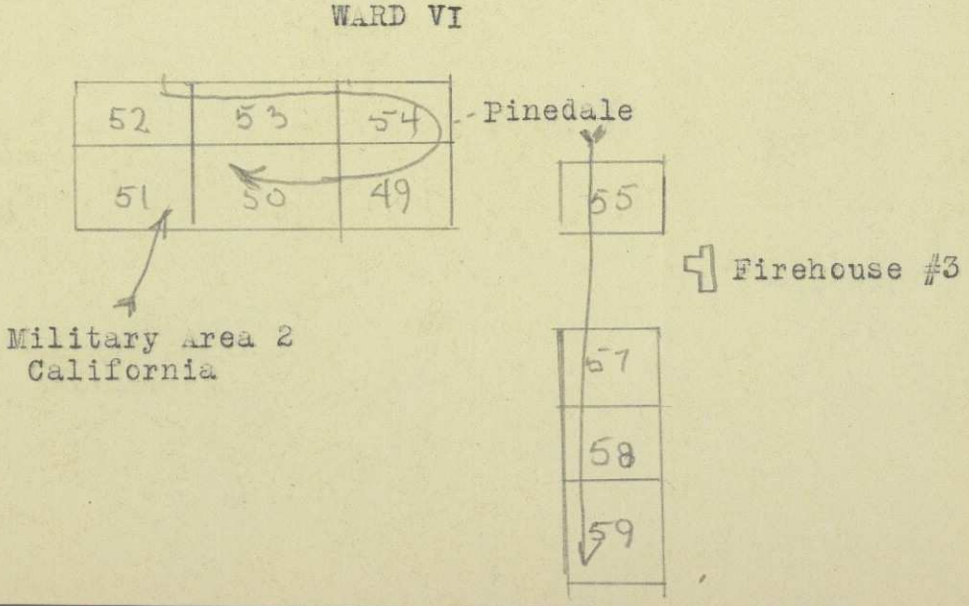
There was only a slight increase in population during the first week and a half in July. The first groups of any size to arrive in July were those from Military Area 2 of northern California. These people, came largely from the Auburn, Lincoln and Newcastle area and from the vicinity of Chico and Gridley. They were evacuated from their homes directly to Tule Lake. The first contingent of 319 arrived on June 10; the second and slightly larger contingent arrived on June 13. Ward V was assigned to them, that is, that portion of it not already assigned to people from Marysville, who came from the same general region in the central valley of California. As ward V filled, some of the evacuees from Military Area 2 overflowed into block 51 of ward VI.

The general pattern of settlment in ward V may be described roughly in diagram as follows:



During the first half of July the population of the Tule Lake community increased from 9,038 to 10,947, an increase of less than one thousand. This was far below the growth experienced in the preceeding fortnight. It is also much less than the growth in the following two weeks.

In the latter half of July, the 4,011 evacuees from the Pinedale assembly center were sent to Tule Lake. These evacuees were assigned living quarters in ward VI. The pattern of settlement in this ward was, in general, as this diagram portrays:



With the coming of the Pinedale evacuees the boom days of Tule Lake came to an end. By the first of August the camp had experienced the major part of its population growth, and the days of rapid expansion were now over. There were 15,021 individuals now living in what had been an uninhabited portion of a dry lake bed a few months before. In a few days over two months these thousands of individuals were poured into the hastily constructed barracks, row after row of them, until almost all of them were filled. The largest city in the northern portion of California was created with unprecedented speed, unprecedented even in this nation which has witnessed so many booms and mass migrations.

In the August days that followed, the population of Tule Lake increased almost imperceptibly. It was on September 4 that the maximum population of the community was recorded. On this day there were 15,279 people living in colony, according to the Division of Housing and Employment.

After September 4 a gradual decline in the number of evacuees living within the project manifested itself. A number of people left for private employment outside the evacuated areas, to the beet fields of Idaho, Oregon, and Montana. This work is somewhat seasonal and many have returned from such employment. Many of laborers will return to the beet fields next spring.

There were a number of evacuees who left for schools in the Middlewest and in the East. Others left for the Military and Naval Intelligence schools to become students or teachers of the Jap-

nese language. Some young wives left camp to join their husbands in the various army camps of the nation, and some young ladies as yet unmarried left to join their future husbands stationed an army camps.

Other evacuees have left for various types of private employment. The War Relocation Authority has adopted a policy of given every encouragement to evacuees, both Issei and Nisei, who wish to relocate in the Middle West and East. Mr. Myer is determined to make this policy work and is prepared, Mr. Shirrell states, to defend it against anyone who would attack it. Mr. Myer has placed Mr. Shirrell at the head of relocation program.

On various occasions in the past, Mr. Shirrell has made the statement that he expects only those without a shred of ambition will remain in relocation centers. He does not want to make Tule Lake too attractive for its inhabitants; he does not want the project life to become so attractive that it will deter evacuees from leaving.

In a farewell address to an assembly of evacuees, Mr. Shirrell described his new job and his feelings toward the program of relocation. Mrs. Shirrell and himself were like the proverbial rats who are first to leave the sinking ship. He warned the evacuees to follow him. "Tule Lake is going to pot, and you had better follow us," he concluded.

It is evident from many things that Mr. Shirrell has uttered that both he and Mr. Myer expect the program of relocating evacuees in other parts of the United States to develop substantially.

If the present plans materialize large numbers o f evacuees will be leaving the various relocation projects. The population of Tule Lake and other centers will doubtlessly show a substantial decline as this program is realized.

The people in the Tule Lake Relocation Center came from various widespread areas. They are mostly rural. But they have come from rural areas in California's central valley, from the farms and small towns of Oregon and Washington.

Most of the people who were evacuated to Marysville, Pinedale and Sacramento assembly centers were sent to the Tule Lake Center. From the Sacramento assembly center came the largest contingent of evacuees, over 4,600 of them. The people evacuated under Civilian Exclusion Orders 52, 75 and parts of 70 and 93 were sent to Sacramento assembly center and from there to Tule Lake. Over 3,800 of these people were evacuated from the city of Sacramento. This does not represent the normal population of Japanese origin of Sacramento. Approximately a thousand evacuees crowded into the city's Japanese district from surrounding rural areas before the evacuation occurred. The Japanese population of Sacramento according to the 1940 census was 2,879; over 3,800 were evacuated. Sacramento was the only city in Military Area 1 which showed a large increase in Japanese population according to the Change of Residence cards of the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

Another urban group came from Stockton. Part of Civilian Exclusion Order 70, which included the city of Stockton, was sent

to the Sacramento assembly center.

The remaining people who were evacuated to the Sacramento assembly center came largely from the rural areas in the Sacramento River valley. From the delta region around Isleton came 575 evacuees. A part of the 920 evacuated from the Florin area below the city of Sacramento were also sent to the Sacramento assembly center, the remainder went to Marysville.

Almost the entire Marysville assembly center was emptied into the Tule Lake Relocation Center. This assembly center, much smaller than the Sacramento camp, contributed 2,431 evacuees to Tule Lake. Evacuees from Civilian Exclusion Orders 47, 48 and part of 93 were sent to the Arboga center at Marysville. The first two Exclusion Orders included 1487 persons evacuated from that part of Placer county which lies within Military Area 1. Within this area there was included the heavily concentrated enclave around Auburn, Loomis, Penryn and Newcastle. That part of Placer county lying in Military Area 2 was evacuated directly to Tule Lake. The part of the people evacuated under Civilian Exclusion Order 93 that didn't go to the Sacramento center, were sent to Marysville. They were, of course, joined together again at Tule Lake.

Almost the total population of the Pinedale assembly center was transferred to Tule Lake. Next to the Sacramento center, Pinedale made the largest contribution to the population of Tule Lake.

Most of the people evacuated to Pinedale came from rural regions of western Washington. When plans for making Toppenish Fair Grounds an assembly center were abandoned, it became necessary to send

part of the evacuees from the Northwest to an assembly center in California until the relocation program materialized.

The evacuees sent to Pinedale were predominantly rural. From the Hood River area in northern Oregon 555 were evacuated to Pinedale. There were evacuees from the region around Auburn Washington in Pinedale. Part of northern Sacramento county, north of the city of Sacramento, also was transported to Pinedale so that this center had representatives from rural areas in the three Pacific coast states. There were urban evacuees in Pinedale, however, for 865 evacuees from Tacoma were sent to Pinedale. Although evacuees came to Pinedale from the three coast states, the majority of its population, 2,464 to be exact, came from the state of Washington.

THE ASSEMBLY CENTER OF ORIGIN OF EVACUEES RELOCATED AT TULE LAKE[1]

Origin of Evacuees	Number
all origins	15,918
Pinedale	4,011
Portland	340
Puyallup	250
Marysville	2,431
Sacramento	4,655
Salinas	105
Direct Evacuation	4,126
Military area 1	(1,337)
Military Area 2	(2,789)

1. These figures were submitted by Miss Rose; they are unofficial.

A considerable number of evacuees came to Tule Lake Relocation Center directly from Military Areas 1 and 2 without first going through an assembly center. In such cases people were transported from their communities to Tule Lake. Wherever this proved possible the Wartime Civil Control Administration considered it highly advantageous to eliminate the assembly center stage of the evacuation and transport evacuees directly to the various relocation centers. This was possible only in the event that the relocation center, which was ultimately to receive a given population , was prepared to take that population when the evacuation occurred. Only Manzanar, Tule Lake, Colorado River, and Gila River Relocation Centers were completed in time to receive direct assignments.

Evacuees were sent to Tule Lake directly from areas in California, Oregon, and Washington; these areas ~~were~~ rural. Evacuations from Military Area 2 in the northern half of California contributed many more evacuees. They came principally from areas east of Chico and Marysville and north of Lincoln, Auburn and Newcastle. The Japanese population of these areas had been considerably augmented by a heavy in-migration during the months directly preceeding the evacuation. This is born out by Change of Residence cards of the Wartime Civil Control Administration. A large number of people had moved to Military Area 2 in order to avoid being evacuated or to postpone evacuation at least. Another evidence of this migration is the fact that many more people were evacuated from counties ~~bordering on~~ split by the military line than could be anticipated on the basis of 1940 census figures.

In summary it may be emphasized that the people of Tule Lake are predominantly rural folk. The exact proportion of the evacuees who lived in rural communities before our entry into the war is not yet know. The R-26 form of the War Relocation Authority will give some indication, so will the revised religious survey when it is completed. Although the exact proportions have not yet been determined it is certain that the community is composed of people from rural areas.

Those who were responsible for planning the movement of evacuees into relocation centers felt it desireable to keep communities intact and to keep rural people together. These have been two cardinal principles of the relocation program. Not that these principles weren't challenged by other members of the Wartime Civil Control Administration. There were those who felt that assembly centers and relocation centers should not be either predominantly urban nor predominantly rural but rather balanced, in part rural and in part urbal.

It was decided, however, that adjustment to evacuation and to the conditions of camp life would be enhanced if two conditions were observed: (1) That communities be transplanted in as intact a unit as possible, and (2) that the urban people be kept together and the rural evacuees be kept by themselves. For that reason the urban population of the Northwest, including evacuees from Portland and Seattle were kept together. Most of rural Washington and Oregon was evacuated to Tule Lake.

Not always was it possible in the process of relocation to carry out the desire plan of movement. There were practical

considerations of time, space, and condition. The physical conditions of certain assembly centers made it necessary for them to be emptied before the time designated; the evacuees had to be sent to the relocation center which could find the necessary space for them regardless of the plan. The fact that the various center had limited capacities made it impossible to keep communities intact in all cases, that is true in evacuation to assembly centers and as true in its application to relocation.

The Tule Lake community is divided into seven wards. Each ward is composed of nine blocks. Ward VI is an exception, however, for it contains an additional block.

The population of the sixty-four three subdivided blocks in the community varies from ~~zero~~ 116 to 285, according to recent figures of the Division of Housing and Employment. One block is devoted wholly to the secondary school. The block with the ~~next~~ smallest population contains 116 inhabitants. This block is partially assigned to one of the elementary schools.

There are, according to recent statistics issued by the Housing Division, 3,953 apartments which are at present occupied. There are, at the same time, over two hundred apartments which are used for purposes other than housing. These apartments are used variously.

The schools use the great number of apartment, 155 of them. It was originally planned that a high school be built in the area between the hospital and the main fire-station, thus relieving block 66. The plans have not materialized, however, despite the fact that construction was at one time scheduled to begin in October. Day nurseries use 33 apartments in various scattered blocks. Fourteen apartments are used by the recreation department. The various store use 17 apartments, and 8 have been designated as offices.

The use of apartments for other purposes than housing accounts for the major differences in population among the various blocks. The same is true of the differences in the number of

inhabitants of the seven wards. Ward VII, for example, has the smallest ward population with a total of 1797. This ward contains the high school block. Ward VI on the other hand has the largest number of inhabitants. The total population of this ward aggregates 2522. The fact that this ward contains ten blocks instead of the usual nine is the chief factor in its pre-eminence. The average size of the wards is approximately 2145.

Population by
Blocks and Wards
December 14, 1942

Wd.	I		II		III		IV	
4	240		25	243	22	232	7	142
5	222		26	246	23	247	8	180
6	244		27	237	24	244	9	185
13	242		28	254	31	260	10	259
14	212		29	222	32	211	11	223
15	237		30	223	33	248	12	245
16	233		37	242	34	232	19	240
17	249		38	237	35	233	20	252
18	245		39	259	36	230	21	257
	2124			2163		2137		1983
	~~236~~			~~243~~		~~237~~		~~220~~

	V		VI		VII	
40	236		49	249	66	--
41	212		50	158	67	273
42	268		51	262	68	252
43	267		52	260	69	247
44	246		53	285	70	229
45	247		54	259	71	166
45	236		56	249	72	116
47	279		57	268	73	252
48	284		58	270	74	262
	2275		59	262		1797
				2522		
	~~253~~			~~280~~		~~1996~~

Intra-Community Mobility

In the beginning of the settlement of this community, assigned quarters were frequently shifted. With the arrival of the first contingents this process of shifting residences began. There are no records of these early moves, unfortunately, and knowledge of them is only fragmentary.

The Division of Housing and Employment has kept some records of intra-community movement, but only since the month of August. Little concrete information remains on the moves that were made within the community before August.

Even the records which the Housing Division has assembled are incomplete and inadequate in reconstructing the intra-community mobility of Tule Lake. In the first place there are a number of moves which the Housing authorities know nothing about; many moves have been made without the knowledge of those responsible for colonist housing. In the second place, many of the records which the Housing Division did acquire, have been discarded, especially in cases in which a family or an individual has moved more than once. In general, the last move only is kept in the records, and the records of previous moves have been destroyed. Mr. Kurimatsu of the Housing Division has the impression that most of the moves within the community have been made by the same people, that there are a few people with extremely high mobility. That impression is rather difficult to substantiate from the records.

The nature of the record form itself serves to limit its

usefullness. The information contained on the forms is scanty and insufficient. It seems evident that for the present at least, it is impossible to achieve an adquate picture of intra-community movement. However some picture may be formed, even though inadequate, on the basis of existing information.

In order to reconstruct mobility in so far as that is possible I tabulated a substantial portion of the records. On the basis of this tabulation it appears that a few tentative conclusions on intra-community mobility may be drawn.

It seems evident that the single individual is far more mobile within the community than the family. It also seems apparent that single males have a far greater mobility than single fremales. Individuals of both sexes between the ages of 20 and thirty appear to be most mobile; people between these ages seem to move more frequently than those who are younger or older. Single males over 50 however, are almost as mobile as males in the younger age group.

There is good evidence that family mobility is greatly affected by size of family unit. According to the tabulation of the housing records small families of two and three persons move most frequently. Couples were more mobile, than families of three; the latter are more mobile in turn than largerfamilies. Though smaller families have a greater mobility there are records of moves by families of 7, 8 and 11 persons.

In point of time the movement of persons within the community seems quite evenly distributed. The recorded moves were tabulated according to month in which the moves were made. In the five months covered by the housing records, from August to

December inclusive, the intra-community moves occur rather evenly.

On the housing records the old and new address of the person or persons moving are included. Thus it is possible to determine whether a move was made to an apartment within the same barrack, or to another barrack within the same block, or to an apartment outside the block of former residence.

According to the tabulations of the housing records, only a small proportion of intra-community moves are made another apartment in the same barrack. More often moves were made to other barracks within the same block. The great majority of the recorded moves were made to another block, however. That is especially true of moves which involved single individuals. Almost all of the recorded moved by individual persons were to apartments outside the block of former residence.

From the housing records, there is no way of determining the reasons for which families or single individuals changed residence. People, in asking for a change of residence, justify their desires in various ways. Where family or group maladjustment is given as the reason for the desired change, the matter is usually referred by the Housing Division to the Social Welfare Department. The latter department then recommends that the application for change of residence be permitted or denied.

Under usual circumstances the Housing Division finds it hard to deny persons permission to move when empty apartments are available, especially if the persons are aware that there are vacant apartments.

Some individuals move to other apartments to be nearer their work. To illustrate this type of change of residence, Mr. Kurimatsu of the Housing Division cited various mess hall workers who were employed in blocks distant from their homes. In order to be closer to their work they have changed their place of residence.

There have been a number of marriages in the community, and the new couples have usually been assigned new quarters. This fact doubtlessly has contributed to the apparent higher mobility of two member families in relation to larger families. Unfortunately the housing authorities are not aware of the numbers of people who have been married in the community, nor do they have a record of newly married couples who have been granted separate apartments.

As might well be expected many moves have arisen from the desire of individuals and families to be nearer friends or relatives in another part of the community. The Housing Division frowns on this sort of movement. It maintains that living within the same community is sufficient in most cases. The people concerned, however, can usually think of other reasons for changing residence--reasons with which the Housing Division manifests more sympathy.

In summary it may be stated that single individuals seem to have a far greater intra-community mobility than families; males move more frequently than females. Individuals between the ages of 20 and 30 move with greater frequency than those who are younger or older. Single males over 50 manifest a great intra-community mobility, almost as great as that of males between 20 and 30.

The Population of Tule Lake

Age and Sex Distribution

The structure of the Japanese population in Tule Lake bears a close similarity to the general structure of the total Japanese population in the United States. In the population of this community the same evidences of social forces which have operated in the past upon the total Japanese population of the United States are clearly manifest. The age and sex structure of a population reflects the conditions of net-migration and of births and deaths within that population. That is true here. The pattern of Japanese immigration to the West Coast of America has had much affect upon the Japanese population structure in this country. The peculiar age and sex distribution of the Japanese people in the United States reflects the patterns of Japanese immigration. The population of the Tule Lake community shows clear evidences of the affects of these patterns.

The period of Japanese immigration into the United States is not long in point of time. Immigration began in the 1890's. In 1890 there were only 2,039 Japanese living in this country. A decade later the number of those living here had increased to 24,326. The immigration reached its height in the years from 1900 to 1908. This period marked the high tide of Japanese immigration.

After the Gentleman's agreement in 1908 Japanese immigration was limited to non-labor immigrants. This served to greatly

reduce the flow of immigrants. From 1908 until the Exclusion Act in 1924, a large portion of the immigrants from Japan were women. Since the Exclusion Act immigration has almost ceased entirely.

There is much that is not yet known about the history of Japanese immigration to America. In speaking of stream of immigration during the first decade of the century, Dr. Yamato Ichihashi writes, " many (of these immigrants) came from Japan, and many more came from Hawaii about whom we have no statistical information. Even students have been confused as to the possible extent of the latter migration."[1]

It seems probable that when the information contained in the War Relocation Authority census forms is tabulated the patterns of immigration will be more easily reconstructed and their effects analyzed. It will be possible to determine the specific origin of the immigrants for whom there are these census forms. The city and prefecture, the country and date of birth, the day of entry into the United States and the age at first arrival can be tabulated. We will be able to form an excellent picture of the immigrants who have survived the years since the immigration and have remained in this country and who have been evacuated into one of the relocation centers.

---

1. Dr. Yamato Ichihashi, "Reference Material Compiled from The Japanese in the United States, Stanford University Press" p 2. No date is given for this mimeographed material.

The nature of Japanese immigration has had a manifest affect upon the age and sex distribution of the people in the Tule Lake community. The fact that the period of Japanese immigration was relatively short and intense has left an imprint upon the population structure of the community. If the immigration had continued during the years following the Gentleman's Agreement in proportions similar to those before that time, the whole age and sex distribution of the evacuees would be far different. The sudden limitations imposed upon the flow of immigrants had had important implications in regard to the age structure. One effect has been the unusually clear division between the ages of American and foreign born Japanese. That is true in the Tule Lake population.

In examining the age distribution of the evacuees in this community, two peaks are in evidence. The first peak consists of the first generation Japanese who are heavily represented in the ages from 40 to 64. The highest point is reached in the quinquennial age group 55 to 59. The Issei bulge represents the immigrants who have survived and who had remained in this country until the evacuation.

The second peak is represented by the two quinquennial age groups which included the ages from 15 to 24. In these age groups fall 4,371 individuals or 29.5% of the inhabitants of the community. The second peak is comprised of second generation Japanese-Americans, the product of Issei women at the height of their reproductivity. As the first generation women passed out of their most reproductive ages, the crude birth rate of the

Japanese population declined. That decline is manifest in the smaller quinquennial age groups under 15. There are far fewer individuals in this community between the ages of 10 and 14 than in the age group above; 9.5% of the total population fall in the former category, 15.7% in the latter. Still less appear in the ages from 5 to 9. There are 1080 children under 5 years of age representing 7.3% of the community's population.

The second generation women are just entering the most fertile child bearing years in large numbers. The next few years will doubtlessly bring a great increase in the crude birth rate of the Japanese population in the United States.

The population of the evacuees in this community is very similar in its age distribution to the Japanese population of California, Oregon, and Washington, according to the 1940 census. In Tule Lake the proportion of the population under 5 years of age is slightly larger than in the total Japanese population in the three Pacific coast states. The proportion of individuals between 5 and 19, however, is larger in the total population of the three states. The difference is slight however. The largest quinquennial age group in both the Tule Lake community and likewise in the total Pacific coast Japanese population is the 15 to 19 age group.

In Tule Lake, the numbers of those under 20 in proportion to the total population of the community as a whole is slightly less than in the Japanese population of the three coast states. In the former the percent is 39.4, in the latter 41.2.

There are relatively more in the ages from 34 to 54 in the total population. On the other hand there are proportionately more in Tule Lake who are 55 and older.

Sex Distribution

The data on sex distribution of the community's population like the data on age distribution is based upon the original housing forms compiled by the Division of Housing and Employment. The data is of questionable accuracy, unfortunately. Although the items of age and sex in the housing forms were in many cases checked with the Social Data Registration forms the data must be accepted with limitations. The statistics which the Housing Division has prepared will have to serve as until the WRA census forms are tabulated and the data made available to the study.

The population of Tule Lake has an excess of males. That excess is not nearly so pronounced, however, as it is in the total Japanese population of the three Pacific coast states, according to the 1940 census. There is, in this community, a ration of 114.6 males per 100 females in contrast to a ratio of 127.0 in the total population. Net migration from the areas to be evacuated before the process of evacuation began is doubtlessly responsible in part for the reduced excess of males.

The net out-migration from this community since its inception in May is also partly responsible for the smaller

excess of males in comparison with the total Japanese population in California, Washington, and Oregon.

The Housing Division has prepared statistics on the age and sex distribution of all the 15,328 evacuees who entered this community between May 27, and September 18. This distribution shows a number of interesting contrasts with the distribution at present (November 30). The sex ratio of total number of evacuees to arrive her by September 18 is 119.6 in contrast to the ratio of 114.6 in the population of the community as of November 30. Migration from camp has obviously been selective of males.

In the early ages there is an excess of females in the community's population. In the age group 20 to 24 there is a sex ration of 89.5 in contrast to a ratio of 116.8 in the total coast Japanese population. Between the ages of 25 and 29 the sex ratios of the two populations reveal as wide a discrepancy. Within this age group there are 102.0 males per 100 females in this community in contrast to a ration of 127.2 in the total population. Among all the evacuees who have entered this community and who are within these ages the ratio shows far less discrepancy. The ratio here is 119.2. This gives evidence to the fact that migration from this community has been somewhat selective of males between 25 and 29.

Between the ages of 30 and 34 the discrepancy between the ratios of this community and of the total population are not so great. In the former population the ratio is 121.5 while in the latter population a ratio of 129.2 exists.

The excess of males over females declines in the age group 35 to 39. In the total population the decline is substantial for the ratio fall to 109.8. The decrease in the Tule Lake population is slight; here the ratio is 120.1. The sex ratio of those between 35 and 39 who entered the community before September 18 reaches 129.8.

Among individuals between the ages of 40 and 49 within this community as well as in the total Japanese population of the three coast states, there is a excess of females manifest. That excess reaches its maximum in this community between the ages of 45 and 49. There are 50.0 males per 100 females within this age group, or, exactly half as many men as there are women. In the total population there is a great discrepancy, also. The discrepancy, however, is a little less as indicated by a ratio of 64.6.

In the ages after fifty the excess of males becomes extreme. The tremendous discrepancy in the distribution of males and females af fifty or older gives evidence of the nature of Japanese immigration in the first decades, 1890 to 1908. Dur- this period immigrants from Japan were almost wholly males. This fact reflects in the age and sex distribution of the Japanese in the Pacific coast and in this community as well.

From a ratio of 64.6 males per 100 females in the Japanese population of California, Oregon, and Washington within the age group 45 to 49 the ratio jumps to 237.6 in the next quinquennial group. In the Tule Lake community the jump is far less spectacular, rising only to 118.8 or 132.4 for all those within this age group who entered the community before September 18.

Between the ages of 55 and 59 the sex ratio rises to 405.9 in the total population and to 287.0 in the Tule Lake community. In the ages beyond 59 the ratio of men to women is even more disproportionate. The ratios reach 5 and 6 and even 7 to one.

Nativity

There is no data available on nativity of evacuees in the community. The Housing Division has made no tabulations on the nativity of this population.

When the WRA census forms are tabulated it will be possible to study the age and sex distribution of native-born and foreign-born groups. It will then be possible to correlate country of birth with occupation, religious affiliation, education, marital status, etc. The first religious survey has given some indication of the relations between religion and country of birth. The second and revised survey which will soon be made will give a much more adequate picture of the religious composition of the foreign-born and native-born persons of Japanese ancestry.

When the WRA census forms are tabulated it will be possible for the first time to get adequate data on the specific origins of the immigrants by country, prefecture, and city. This information will be highly significant in reconstructing the Japanese immigration into the United States. Specific origins of immigrants will important in relations to the study of social organizations among foreign-born Japanese.

Civil Status

The numbers of marriages performed on the project are not known. Neither the Legal Aid Department nor the Division of Housing and Employment has kept a record of those people who have been married since evacuation to Tule Lake. The Legal Aid Department has written to the country records office in Alturas, county seat of Modoc county, in order to obtain a record of marriages held in the project. When these records are available, it will be possible to study marriages by ages and by nativity.

The WRA census forms will supply a great deal of data on the marital composition of the evacuees. It will be possible on the basis of this data to study the marriage composition of foreign-born and native-born groups and to compare the marital status of the immigrants with the second generation.

There have been no divorces within the community so far. The Legal Aid Department has attempted to postpone divorce cases because of the problem of residence. Eventually this problem will have to be settled. It will probably be necessary to permit the principals in a divorce suit to return to their place of former residence to secure the divorce.

Religion

In the first religious survey made in the Tule Lake community a sample of 6,589 was achieved. The word achieved is used because the survey was voluntary and only those who were sufficiently interested returned the survey forms. The fact tthat so many forms forms were returned reflects credit on Reverend Kuroda who has made persistent efforts to make the survey increasingly complete.

The original purpose of the survey was to aid in the establishment of a church organization in the community. A number of questions were included in the form which were designed to lend help to those interested in establishing a Christian church organization. Questions were aged on the age of the individual; sex; religion and sect; nativity; church attendance, regular, irregular or inactive; positions held in church organization; and form of church preferred, community or denominational. Only part of these items were tabulated.

Revered Kuroda, who is a Protestant minister, conducted the survey. The forms were distributed to the evacuees through block managers. The people filled them out if they were sufficiently interested in doing so or neglected to if they lacked such interest. The forms were returned rather slowly. By October, however, there were approximately 6,500 forms in the Civic Organization headquarters. The forms had not yet been tabulated and it was too late for the information these form could yield to fulfill the original purpose for which they were

intended. Reverend Kuroda kept track of the forms returned from the people of each block, hoping to make the survey increasingly complete. He planned to tabulate the number of adherents of Buddhism and Christianity; the other items he probably would not have had the time nor facilities to tabulate.

Reverend Kuroda kindly allowed us the use of the survey forms. Miss Evelyn Rose kindly consented to have her staff in the regional statistical laboratory tabulate a number of the items on the survey form. The religion and section of individuals were tabulate by age, sex, nativity, regularity of church attendance. Four age categories were used in relating age to religious affiliation, 0-9, 10-19, 20-39, and 40 and older. These four age groups were considered sufficient for correlating the age distribution with the religious groups.

Religious Affiliation

Among the 6,589 individuals who returned survey forms 4,766 gave their religion as Buddhism, 1,758 registered as Christians and 65 as Shintoists. More than two-thirds of those responding to the survey are Buddhists, 72.3 per cent. 1,758 registered as Christians, or 26.7 per cent of the sample. There were 65 who listed themselves as Shintoists and 19 claimed to have no religious affiliation at all.

Among the various Buddhist sects the Jyodo-shinshu sect is by far the dominant one. Of the 4,766nBuddhists included in the survey sample, 3,343 belong to the Jyodo-shinshu sect. This sect shows the same dominance among native-born and

f

foreign-born groups. The Zen-shu sect is the second largest in the Buddhist religion with a total of 308 adherents. Membership of the four minor sects is rather evenly distributed. Non-denominational Buddhists and those who belong to the sects no listed on the survey form were included in the category "Others". In this group 399 were included. The new survey will include a non-denominational category which is lacking in the first survey. The non-denominational category is of importance in its relation to the Young Buddhist movement which in some ways is non-denominational in character. According to Noboru Honda, one of the leaders of the Young Buddhist Association, the movement is attempting to return to primitive Buddhism which was free from sectarianism.

Distribution of Buddhists by Sect

Sect	Number	Percent
All Buddhist. . .	4,766	100.0
Jyodo-shinshu . . .	3,343	70.1
Jyodo-shu	250	5.3
Nichiren-shu. . . .	215	4.5
Zen-shu	308	6.4
Others.	399	8.4

In the Christian population the Protestants are represented almost exclusively. Protestants comprise 97.0 per cent of the Christian group. There are only 52 persons who list themselves as members of the Roman Catholic church in

the sample population of 6,589. One Mormon is listed in the array of Christian groups.

Among the 1,706 Protestants, the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches are represented in that order. As in the case of Buddhists sects, one dominates. The Methodist church is overwhelmingly dominant among the various Protestant congregations.

Distributions of Christian Religions

Religion	Number	Per cent
All Christian	1,759	100.0
Protestant	1,706	97.0
Baptist	(270)	(15.4)
Congregational	(50)	(2.8)
Episcopalian	(93)	(5.3)
Methodist	(889)	(50.5)
Presbyterian	(228)	(13.0)
Non-denominational	(40)	(2.3)
Others	(135)	(7.7)
Catholic	52	3.0
Mormon	1	*

Next to the Methodist group the Baptists are the largest of the Protestant sects; the Presbyterians are the third

largest body. These three Protestant groups compose about four-fifths of the total Protestant population included in the sample.

The Sex Composition of Religious Groups

In the Buddhist population males appear to predominate. There are 2,479 listed in contrast to 2,287 females. In the age group from 0-9 the sexes are evenly distributed. Females are in excess, however, in the two age groups extending from 10 to 19 and from 20 to 39. Males predominate heavily in the ages 40 and above. In this age group there is a ration of 140.6 males per 100 females. It is this excess of males that gives the Buddhist population its predominantly masculine composition.

In contrast to the Buddhists, females are more numberous than males in the Christian population. Among the Protestant groups there are 949 females listed in contrast to 757 males, a ratio of 79.8 males per 100 females. The females are more numerous in every age group, except the fourth which includes those individuals 40 and older. In the latter age group the distribution of men and women is almost even. The Sexes are fairly even in the Catholic congregation.

It is interesting that of the 65 persons who listed themselves as adherents of Shintoism, almost all of them, 61 out of 65, are women. Among those who gave no religion, 18 out of the 19, were females.

Age and nativity in relation to religious affiliation.

The age distribution of individuals within the Buddhist and Christian churchs shows significant differences. The Buddhist church is represented most heavily in the age group over 40 years. In contrast the Christian church draws proportionately more from persons between the ages of 10 to 19, and secondly from those in the ages 20 to 39. The same pattern exists among the various Christian sects. The Christians, it is evident, represent a younger congregation than the Buddhists.

Among the 4,141 persons of American birth included in the survey, 2,836 gave their religion as Buddism while 1,284 registered as Christian. In other words 68.5 per cent of the native-born population are listed as Buddhists and 31.0 percent as Christian. Like the foreign-born evacuees, the native-born Americans show the same overwhelming preference for the Jyodo-shinshu sect and in the Christian church for Methodism. Within the Christian group, 1,241 persons are listed as being Protestant, 42 as Catholics and one Mormom. 640 of the Protestants, over half of them, are Methodists. There are ~~six~~ 22 native born persons listed as Shintoists, ~~five~~ three of them are under 10 years of age.

The Christian church draws relatively more of its population from native-born Americans. The native-born individuals comprise 73.0 per cent of the total Christian population. Native-born Buddhists comprise 59.5 per cent of the total Buddhist population. Both churches are predominantly native-born in

composition but the Christians are relatively more so.

Native-born Population by Religion

Religion	Total number in sample	Native-born Number	Native-born Per cent
Buddhisms . . .	4,766	2,836	59.5
Christians. . .	1,759	1,284	73.0
Protestants .	1,706	1,241	72.7
Catholics . .	52	42	80.7
Mormons . . .	1	1	100.0
Shintoists. . .	65	22	33.8

Only 33.8 per cent of the Shinto group are native-born.

Almost all the foreign-born persons included in the survey are in the age group 40 and older. There are very few in the younger age groups. This is true of the Buddhist as well as Christian population. In the survey 2,448 foreign-Born Japanese were included. Of these 1,930 consider themselves Buddhist and 465 Protestant; 10 are Catholics, 39 are Shintoists and 4 are listed as having no religion. Among the first generation included in the study, 78.8 per cent are Buddhist and 19.0 per cent Christian

Regularity of church attendance by religion.

The Buddhist and Christian churches differ in their attitudes towards church attendance, it is true. Buddhists have not placed as much emphasis upon the regularity of church attendance as Christian churches traditonally have. Whether or not this fact is responsible for the greater proportion of

Christians who consider themselves regular church goers, it is hard to say. It may be that the difference in church attendance is indicative of intensity of religious feeling; it may be or it may not be so.

According to the survey it is clear that attendance is much more regular among the Christians. Over half of the Christian population considers itself regular in church attendance while less than a third of the Buddhists do so. Only 12 of the 65 Shintoists are listed as being regular.

There does not appear to be much difference in the regularity of native-born and foreign-born people in their church attendance.

The three categories used to describe church attendance, regular, irregular, and inactive are doubtlessly rather subjective. Despite this, the answers to the question in the first religious survey have given some indication of religious patterns, even though we do not quite know how to interpret the differences observed.

A new religious survey is being planned. This survey has been made possible by the fact that Mr. Davis McIntyre manifest interest in the results of the first religious survey. His interest arises from the desire to check tabulations of the WRA census forms on religious compositions. In addition the WRA 26 forms do not include several items which are included in the first religious survey. Because of his interest the supervisor of the WRA statistical laboratory, Miss Rose, will use the facilities and trained personnel at her disposal in

conducting the second survey.

In the WRA census form the question on relgious preference is often answered simply with the words "Christian", "Protestant" or Buddhist" without naming the specific sect of these religious. The surveys offer a more complete pattem of distribution by the various religious sub-groups.

It is almost impossible to complete the old survey. There are a number of factors which make it preferable to conduct a new survey. It will allow us to eliminate some of the defects found in the old first. The questions included in the survey form can be restated in the light of our own particular interests in the survey. It will be possible to use trained field workers in the collection of data. The purposes of the survey will be carefully explained to the block managers; this was not done, unfortunately, in the last survey and it suffered by that fact. By making the second survey as complete as possible, defects in the sample will be eliminated.

One of the most important things which the second survey will contribute, is an insight into family patterns of religion. Neither the previous survey nor the WRA census forms will yield such an insight. The forms will first be tabulated by family unit and when that tabulation is completed the correlations of religious preference and age, sex, nativity, regularity of church attendance and urban-rural residence. The latter item was not included in the first survey. Urban-rural differences will be of real interest if a survey such as this is made in

other relocation centers.

Hand tallies are being made on sample populations of each center using the WRA 26 forms. If differences in religious composition between the various relocation centers are extensive, it is possible that a religious survey such as is being conducted here, will be made in various other centers. Such a survey would be made to supplement the information acquired from the WRA 26 forms.

Births and Deaths

In the Tule Lake community there have been 117 births to evacuee mothers from the beginning of the community's settlement until January 1, 1942.[1] The first birth in the community occurred on June 28. In the month of July, 14 children were born here.

By the first of August the community had attained its full size; 15,021 persons had entered the relocation center by August 1. During the month of August births to evacuee mothers increased to 23. The next three months witnessed a slight decline in the number of births; the months of September, October and November brought 17, 18 and 16 births respectively. The highest number of births occurred in the month of December, 27 of them.

Mothers in the age group 20 to 24 have contributed more births than any other quinquennial age group. There have been 52 children born to women in this age group, representing 44.4 per cent of the total number of births recorded. According to the Housing Division there were 1081 women between 20 and 24 in the community on November 30, representing 27.7 per cent of the women in child bearing ages.

Women between 25 and 29 have had a few less children than the younger group, but in proportion to their numbers they have contributed relatively more.

---

1. There have been two Caucasian children born in the community. The first child was born August 6, the second October 31. These births have been excluded from the present discussion on births.

Women in the age group 25 to 29 comprise 15.6 per cent of the women in child bearing ages. They have had 40 births representing 34.2 per cent of the total number of births.

There have been 12 children born to women between the ages of 30 and 34; these 12 births represent 10.2 per cent of children born here before January 1. Women in this age group constitute 6.8 per cent of the total female population between 15 and 44 years of age.

There have been five children born to women between 35 and 39 or 4.3 per cent of the total births. The same number have been born to women included in the age group 40 to 44. The first age group represents 7.3 of the women in child-bearing ages and the second group represents 11.9 per cent.

The Number of Children Born in the Community by Age of Mother *

Age of Mother	Females in total Population.		Births	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All Ages. .	3,896	100.0	117	100.0
15 - 19 . . .	1,197	30.7	3	2.6
20 - 24 . . .	1,081	27.7	52	44.4
25 - 29 . . .	606	15.6	40	34.2
30 - 34 . . .	265	6.8	12	10.2
35 - 39 . . .	283	7.3	5	4.3
40 - 44 . . .	464	11.9	5	4.3

* Source: Statistics from the Birth File of the Community hospital.

Young women between 15 and 19 constitute 30.7 per cent of women in child-bearing ages. They have contributed only 2.6 per cent of the births which have occurred within the community.

It will be possible to determine a number of birth and fertility rates when more time has passed and more material is available. When information on birth certificates becomes available to the study a number of analyses can be made. Rates of illegitmate births, marriage fertility rates, still births per 100 live births, rate of first-child births--all these and others can be calculated.

Information on births and deaths within the community are complete and accurate. There will be no need of adjusting rates for births in hospitals outside the community because all births occur in the community institution. When the WRA makes birth and death certificates available, a vast store of information will be open to the study. In addition supplementary information will be available from WRA 26 forms.

It will be possible to calculate crude birth rates, age and sex specific death rates, specific death rates for various causes of death, infant mortality, maternal mortality, and maternal death rates etc. Morbidity rates may also be determined. These rates besides being important in relation to the particular community are of great interest to those who are concerned with mortality and morbidity rates of the Japanese people in the west coast.

CONCLUSION

The preliminary character of this report must be emphasized. The nature of the available data does not warrant anything but a preliminary survey. The sources of statistical information now available to us are known to be of questionable validity. There are, in addition, serious gaps in available data.

The War Relocation Authority is not especially concerned with statistics even now. Mr. Stauber expressed the feeling that a great deal of education is necessary to make WRA officials feel the need of further statistical analysis.

In the beginning the statistical aspects of the WRA were turned over to the Division of Housing and Employment. It was felt that this division would be the only division concerned with statistical data. Tabulations of the Housing and Employment Division are incomplete, inadequate and leave vast gaps of data. The fruits of neglect are now ripening. Recently the Washington office of the WRA has asked the Division of Housing and Employment for a complete and detailed statistical description of the family composition within this community. The Division is at a loss to know how to approach the problem. It has no data on marital composition and doesn't know how to acquire it. It never anticipated the need for such information.

Sooner or later it will be necessary for the study to gain access to the tabulation of the WRA census forms. It will be far better if that access is acquired while individuals on the study can gain a practical insight into the limitations of the material on the basis of experience in the community.