

Impoverishment of the Japanese Population as a
Result of the Evacuation carried in 1942.

I. Purpose of the Study:

A. Find out ~~the~~ amount and character of the losses incurred in the process of evacuation as a result of :

1. Selling of property : house, real estate, business farm, various claims on property and part ownerships in business (rural or urban). Hypothesis : taking the market value of the properties involved as a standard, these properties were seriously underevaluated, (the market value would be that which prevailed before evacuation had been ordered or perhaps before December 7th. 1941)
2. Actual loss of property through lack of care or negligence in the process of evacuation and resettlement, through theft etc.. (less important probably than 1 above)
3. Loss of salaried job or position:
Farm laborer (most important), part owner or not.
Laborer, skilled or unskilled
Domestic Servant
Professional job (less important from the point of view of the bulk of the Japanese)

→ Determine here real assets and cash in hands of Japanese on their way to Assembly Center

B. Amount and character of expenditure and losses in the Assembly Center:

1. Losses of property ~~xxx~~ through negligence, theft, deterioration from the moment of evacuation to the moment of establishment in camp.
2. Expenditure for personal and family care, food amusement etc.. in the period mentioned above.

C. Amount and character of expenditure in camp community. We have to make here an important assumption of an autonomous economic life in the camp community. That is for the purpose of research we have to assume the outside economic factor which have a bearing on the Japanese property owners and other classes of Japanese as being constant.

The problem consists in finding out:

1. The size and changes thereof of the pool of Japanese resources (~~xxxxxx~~ Cash in hand or in Bank, real assets, current income). The problem is really to determine the size of the ^{Japanese} real capital and the real and money income of the Japanese which have a bearing on their life in camp. (Kuznets' studies for the U. S. would provide helpful methodological suggestions)

II. Source of data and methodological difficulties:

- A. 1. Use income-tax returns and retabulation of 1940 census data to find out value of property and size of income at time of evacuation. Timing is important in this case. F.S.A. data would give us information on farm population. Accuracy of income-tax returns and census returns doubtful. None of data from these sources yet available.
2. ~~xxxxxxx~~ Could obtain information through distributions of forms to be filled in various camps. Difficult to obtain such information.
3. Use W.R.A. census (to be carried on in camps).
4. Case studies could play an important role.

B. More difficult to determine losses in process of evacuation, generally problems same as above. Methodological difficulty: definition of standard of value in determination of undervaluation of sold property. Losses to be defined for purpose ~~xxx~~ research as that which occurred ~~at~~ at the time of the transfer of property and loss of job irrespective of what did or would have happened after settlement in camp. ~~xxx~~ The period might include the stay in Assembly center.

C. The estimate of the cash in hand and real assets of the Japanese on their way to the assembly center is difficult. It could be imputed from A and B. It would be almost impossible to collect such information through the distribution of forms. At best we could also use the case studies method which is biased.

D. To collect information of the rate, character and direction of the expenditure of the Japanese in Assembly center and camp is relatively easy. In this case forms could be distributed. They have to be worded with care. There are two problems:

1. Past expenditure, Past loss of assets (after evacuation), Past depreciation ~~xxxxxxx~~ of assets. (Past: before distribution of ~~xxxxxxx~~ forms at time of study)
2. Current expenditure, loss, depreciation ~~xxxxxxx~~ of assets. " " if
- (3. Future " " " " if forms are no longer distributed.)

From this data we could impute the values of the cash at hand and assets of the Japanese. We can collect information on their current incomes, and ~~xxxxxxx~~ the size or presence of a negative balance which is met by cash can give us some clues as to the size of those cash balances.

E. The collection of data relating to the "outside" economic life of the Japanese is the most difficult. Direct information on any large basis is almost unobtainable. We have to revert to indirect sources and to case studies. We cannot forecast any trend in value of assets since their value depends upon general economic conditions.

F. It is also important to find out what are the losses or the gains in capacity to work which the evacuation and the subsequent confinement in Assembly center and camp incurred upon the propertyless Japanese and especially the skilled and collar worker.

Only case studies can reveal such losses or gains. Otherwise it remains an insoluble problem.

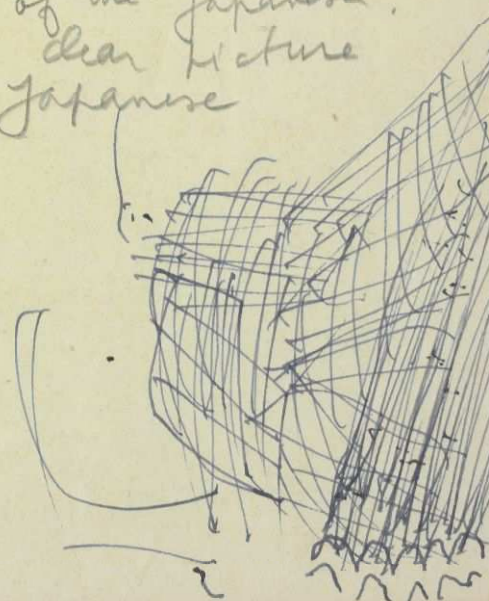
G.

2. The rate of depreciation of these real assets in camp and the rate direction and character of the expenditure of the Japanese outside and inside the camp for their life in camp.
3. Make a distribution of data secured from 1 and 2 according to:
 - total population
 - present and previous occupation
 - size of family (family to be defined according to purpose of latter research)
4. Cross-tabulate 1 and 2.

D. Find out the character of the economic life of the Japanese Population in its relation with the economic life outside of the U.S. We have to assume that relation to be independent of the economic activity of the Japanese in camp, which thus becomes a constant here. This part of the study applies to Japanese property owners who have kept the whole or part of their property, to business partners who overtly or not have not relinquished their partnership, to owners of farm or ~~business~~ business run in-absentia for them, to all those who owe or receive incomes, sell or buy property outside the camp community life. It does not apply to Japanese who almost completely liquidated their property or and business, to propertyless Japanese who thus do not participate to any appreciable extent in the economic life outside the camp community. The same issues as in (C) are raised but in a much more complex form.

1. Evaluate the real and liquid ~~assets~~ assets of these Japanese, ~~and the rate of depreciation of these assets~~ Evaluate their holdings of securities and various claims to property. Evaluate the income derived from these sources or any other sources. Evaluate the various payments made or to be made to Japanese in connection with their "outside" economic life.
2. Evaluate the rate direction and character of the depreciation of these assets and claims (Almost insoluble problem, because it is so intimately bound to whole economy of the U.S.). Evaluate the various payments (periodic or not) to be made by Japanese to outsiders or even to other Japanese in camp in connection with their "outside" economic life.
3. Make distribution of data secured in 1 and 2. Similar to C1 and C2. ~~Make~~ Make clear the distinction between various income and property group and especially between property owners and propertyless people. Compare to ~~U.S.~~ U.S. data.

E. Remove the assumptions and try to combine C and D and their inter-relation. Most difficult problem. It is an attempt to draw a balance sheet of the economic position of the Japanese. Such a combination could give us a clear picture of the rate of impoverishment of the Japanese population.

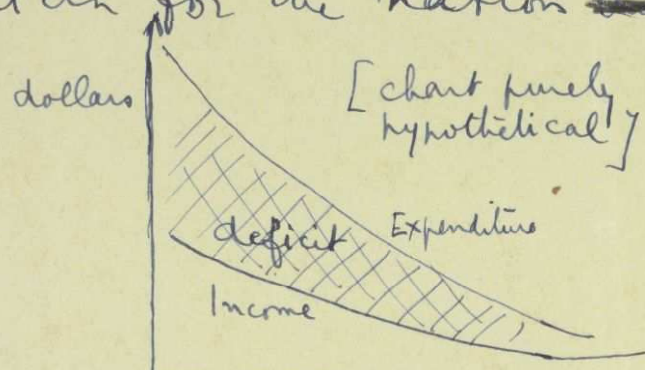


A project to study the impoverishment of the Japanese population as a result of their evacuation of 1942 and their subsequent settlement in camps

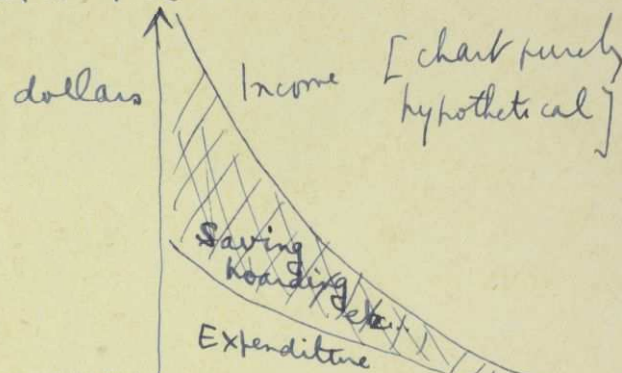
1. The nature of the investigation and the availability of data has made necessary the adoption of some assumptions.
2. We divide the economic life of the Japanese into 2 portions; (1) The one which is connected with the economic life of the country (2) The other which is an autonomous economic life connected exclusively with the camp community. Let us take first the problems connected with portion (2)
3. We assume that all Japanese came to camp with no liquid assets or claims against properties (The problem of real assets: ~~blankets~~ furniture, etc... still remains). While at camp ~~a part of these Jap~~ ^{a camp income from the Jap} these Japanese received an ~~income~~ which varies from families to families and individuals to individuals. Let Y be that income. These Japanese are spending money inside and outside the community to provide for their needs therein. We take only that portion of expenditure which relate to the camp community life, hence the restricted character of the expenditure schedules to be distributed. Let E be that expenditure. Let us choose a period of a month and take for that period the balance $\pounds (Y - E)$. We call $(Y - E)$ the rate of impoverishment within the camp community. The hypothesis is that $Y - E$ is negative. ~~The Jap~~ We have to find out how this balance is met. If it is met, then the sources must be:
 - (1) ~~Assets~~ liquid assets, previous savings etc.. brought to camp with them
 - (2) Saving made while at camp from camp income at present only (2) interests us.

[the camp income would be the real or liquid remunerations which the Japanese receive in connection with their camp life]

The aim is to study the size, character + distribution of Y and E and of the balances. We shall attempt to build up a first tentative frequency distribution of Y and E and compare to similar pattern for the nation ~~thus~~ for example:



0
In period X Japanese in camps



0
Similar distribution ... U.S.A. in Period X

Thus it would seem that the Japanese are living on their own resources. To measure the gravity of the situation we have now to change scenes and shift to the outside economic life.

4. Now we remove our assumptions and introduce
- (a) liquid or other assets which Japanese brought with them
 - (b) income which Japanese receive from the outside (rent, profits, loans repaid etc..)
 - (c) amounts due by the Japanese to outsiders in connection with their outside ~~economic~~ economic life (insurance premiums, loans due, taxes, repair on house, debts, and various other obligations)

We take the Japanese at the outset - before evacuation, estimate their assets and incomes. We estimate the loss incurred to those who sold their ~~real~~ properties (real estate, houses), securities or business. We estimate their cash balances, savings thus or otherwise derived (but always in connection with their outside economic life). Now while at camp

the Japanese (at least some of them) still carry on their outside economic life: receive rent or profits, ~~pay rent, profits~~, get back the principal of securities, get insurance policies settled, get paid back on loans made, pay back to debtors, pay rent, taxes, repairs on house and real estate, pay state and federal taxes.

Thus they started after evacuation with a liquid ^{real} capital C which is being increased or depleted. Our aim is to find out (if possible) the size, character and distribution of that pool of resources on which the Japanese are drawing to meet partly their current expenses ~~in camp~~ and on which they will have to draw in order to live outside of camp after the war. ~~all depends on the~~ The problem is how long can this pool of resources last? How many people have such a pool? ~~What~~ What is the behavior of the net balances of Japanese population in relation to that of the net balances of the American population?

This second part is statistically and methodologically the most difficult to follow through; it involves complicated problems of gathering of data, evaluation and imputations. Case studies might be of great help.

At present only a rough background can be obtained. Therefore it would be advisable to start on collecting data ~~on~~ on the question of the relation between income and expenditure within the camp community.

TFR 300
Federal Reserve
in bank
changed statement 8
assess

In west station, arriving
at - got very short range

L. O. Brown
L. O. Brown

Source: U.S. Dept of Agric. Bureau of Home Economics in cooperation with the N.R. Com & the W.P.A. — Study of Consumer Purchases

FARM EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE

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XVIII. OTHER FAMILY EXPENSE

During schedule year

	Expense for year
1. Interest on debts incurred for family living (other than mortgages on own home).....	\$.....
2. Did family have checking account at any time during schedule year? a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes b. <input type="checkbox"/> No.	
3. Bank service charges, safe deposit box.....	
4. Legal expense (not business).....	
5. Losses other than business losses.....	
6. Funeral, cemetery.....	
7. Other.....	
8. TOTAL (1-7).....	\$.....

XIX. OCCUPATIONAL EXPENSE

Not reported as business expense or as deductions from gross income

	Expense for year
1. Union dues.....	\$.....
2. Professional or business association dues.....	
3. Technical books and journals.....	
4. Supplies and equipment (business).....	
5. Other.....	
6. TOTAL (1-5).....	\$.....

XX. PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF HUSBAND

1. Was husband's occupation same during schedule year as in 1929? a. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No
2. If not, his occupation in 1929 was.....

XXI. CHANGES IN FAMILY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DURING SCHEDULE YEAR....., 1935, TO....., 193.....

(Exclude changes due to increases or decreases in the value of property which has not changed hands)

CHANGES IN PROPERTY OWNED BY FAMILY AND AMOUNTS DUE FAMILY

A	B	C
MONEY, STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, OTHER ASSETS	Changes in assets during schedule year	
	Net amount of increase	Net amount of decrease
1. Money in savings accounts.....	\$.....	\$.....
2. In checking accounts.....		
3. On hand.....		
4. Investments in business.....		
5. Real estate: Purchased.....		x x x
6. Sold.....	x x x	
7. Stocks and bonds: Purchased.....		x x x
8. Sold.....	x x x	
9. Other property: Purchased.....		x x x
10. Sold.....	x x x	
11. Improvements on owned home farm.....		x x x
12. Improvements on other real estate.....		x x x
13. Insurance premiums paid (life, endowment, annuity).....		x x x
14. Frequency of payment:.....	x x x	x x x
15. Insurance policies surrendered.....	x x x	
16. Insurance policies settled.....	x x x	
17. Loans made by family to others during schedule year (balance not repaid).....		x x x
18. Repayments to family on loans made before schedule year.....	x x x	
19. Other (specify).....		
20. TOTAL (1-19).....	\$.....	\$.....

CHANGES IN DEBTS OWED BY FAMILY

D	E	F
LIABILITIES	Changes in liabilities during schedule year	
	Net amount of increase	Net amount of decrease
21. Mortgages on owned homefarm.....	\$.....	\$.....
22. Mortgages on other real estate.....		
23. Notes due to banks, insurance companies, small loan companies.....		
24. Notes due to individuals.....		
25. Back rents (due before schedule year).....	x x x	
26. Rents due in schedule year, unpaid.....		x x x
27. Back taxes (due before schedule year).....	x x x	
28. Taxes due in schedule year, unpaid.....		x x x
29. Charge accounts due.....		
30. Other bills due.....		
31. Payments on installment purchases made prior to schedule year (specify goods purchased):		
a.	x x x	
b.	x x x	
c.	x x x	
32. Balance due on installment purchases made in schedule year (specify goods purchased):		
a.		x x x
b.		x x x
c.		x x x
33. Other (specify).....		
34. TOTAL (21-33).....	\$.....	\$.....

Form to use for income received & expenditure in current "outside" of the Camp community

FARM EXPENDITURE SCHEDULE

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XIV. GIFTS, COMMUNITY WELFARE, TAXES

XV. EQUIPMENT OWNED BY FAMILY (At end of schedule year)

	Expense for year
1. Gifts (Christmas, birthday, other) to persons not members of economic family (non-charity).....	\$.....
2. Contributions to support of relatives not members of economic family.....	
3. Donations to other individuals.....	
4. Community chest and other welfare agencies.....	
5. Church, Sunday school, missions.....	
6. Taxes payable in schedule year: Poll, income (except back taxes).....	
7. Other.....	
8. TOTAL (1-7).....	\$.....

A	B	C	D
Item	Owned at end of schedule year		Price if purchased in schedule year
	Yes	No	
1. Radio.....			x x x x
2. Piano.....			x x x x
3. Phonograph.....			x x x x
4. Pressure cooker.....			\$.....
5. Refrigerator: Mechanical.....			
6. Ice.....			
7. Washing machine: Motor driven.....			
8. Other.....			
9. Ironing machine.....			
10. Vacuum cleaner.....			
11. Sewing machine: Electric.....			
12. Other.....			
13. TOTAL (4-12).....	x x	x x	\$.....

XVI. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT (Purchased during schedule year and not included in 4 to 12 above) (Do not fill out if check list is used)

	Expense for year
1. Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment.....	\$.....
2. Glass, china, silver.....	
3. Household linens, blankets, curtains, other textiles.....	
4. Floor coverings.....	
5. Furniture.....	
6. Other.....	
7. TOTAL (1-6).....	\$.....

XVII. CLOTHING EXPENSE (During schedule year) (Do not fill out if check list is used)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Member of economic family							
	Wife	Husband						
	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age	Age
1. Hats, caps, berets.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
2. Coats, raincoats, jackets, sweaters, furs.....								
3. Women's suits, dresses, skirts, blouses, aprons.....								
4. Men's suits, trousers, overalls, shirts.....								
5. Bathing suits, beach kimonos, riding habits, other special sportswear.....								
6. Underwear, nightwear, bathrobes, hose.....								
7. Footwear, including repairs.....								
8. Gloves, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, purses, ties, jewelry, other accessories.....								
9. Materials, paid help for sewing.....								
10. Cleaning and pressing.....								
11. TOTAL (1-10).....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
12. Money value of clothing received as gifts.....								

Expenditure Schedule.. Center:

"Within" the Camp Community

Serial number of family : (identification)

Expenditure for the week : month year

Amount spent in dollars and cents on following items for needs in camp
breaking down by following categories:

Spent in camp: Spent outside of camp: Sears Roebuck
Montgomery Ward
Others:

Food:

Food: operation:

Ice cream, candy:

Soft drinks:

Other food: Fresh
canned

Household Operations:

Household improvements:

Furniture

Household repairs

Household repairs

Laundry soap, and other cleaning supplies

Laundry sent out

Stationary, postage, telegrams, telephone,

Express, freight, drayage, moving

Clothing expenses:

list various clothing for women, men, children.

Personal care:

Haircuts

Toilet articles and preparations

Recreations:

Paid admission to: movies, dances etc..

Games and sports equipment

Other recreations: radios, records, music instruments

Reading and education:

Newspaper

Magazines

Books

Conveyance courses, etc.

Tobacco:

1

Gifts, Community Welfare, ~~Taxes~~

Gifts to persons outside family
Contributions to support of relatives outside econ. family
Donations to other individuals
~~Community chests and other welfare agencies~~
Church, Sunday school, missions
~~Taxes payable in schedule year~~
Other

Other family expenses:

Bank service charge

~~Legal expenses~~

Losses other than business losses :

Funeral etc..

Occupational expenses:

(?)
.
(?)

Case for Private Welfare Service.

- 1) frontier & experimental work.
- 2) to fill unmet needs.
- 3) social activities that call for flexible, clearly individualized & highly specialized work.
- 4) "watchdog"
- 5) cultural background calls for private initiative
- 6) demands for govt monopoly in social work merely an extreme reaction from individualism.
- 7) "don't put all eggs in one basket."
- 8) best equipped to deal with personal maladjustments.
- 9) religions - cultural function

Weaknesses of Private Service.

- 1) neglects rural areas
- 2) lacks bold leadership; duplication & overlapping
- 3) Meeting unmet needs & acting as experimenter not consistent
- 4) Board control conservative.
- 5) too much competition with one another.
- 6) financial future uncertain.

Case for Pub. Wl Service.

- 1) a public responsibility.
- 2) Endorsed by public
- 3) provides leadership & long range programs.
- 4) Has financial
- 5) a continued trend
- 6) more coordinated & efficient.