

for tables -
see statistics
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CHAPTER I.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

In March, 1942, the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from their homes on the Pacific Coast was undertaken by the Army as an emergency measure for national security. The forced mass migration of some 110,000 men, women and children, irrespective of citizenship status, was completed with military precision by July, 1942. Suspected because of their ethnic origin, they were confined in government-operated camps behind barbed wire, and their egress from the boundaries of the compounds was prohibited. Thus they were quickly transformed into wards of the federal government from free enterprising or gainfully employed residents. This process of transformation required the hasty liquidation of their possessions, farms and businesses, accompanied by much financial loss. The uprooting of their hard-won economic foundation appeared swift and complete; the long and conscientious struggle of the Japanese for an economic niche in America had seemingly come to a hopeless end. It was generally agreed that their lost economic

foothold could not be recovered without their once more undergoing the hardships experienced by the older Japanese immigrants in America. That when they were free to return to their original economic pursuits they would have to start all over from the bottom again, faced with race prejudice and attendant discrimination. It is the purpose of this paper to examine the socio-economic status that these evacuees had attained prior to the outbreak of war; and it is hoped to lay a foundation for future studies that will investigate their post-evacuation status.

Exhaustive studies have been made of the history of Japanese immigration, the great anti-Japanese agitation in the Pacific Coast states, and resultant discriminatory legislation; excellent works in great detail have been published by many writers.¹ It is

1. E.g., U.S. Immigration Commission, Immigrants in Industries, Vols. 23-25, Japanese and Other Immigrant Races in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1911; H.A. Millis, The Japanese Problem in the United States, ^aMcMillan, New York, 1915; E.G. Mears, Resident Oriental on the American Pacific Coast, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1928; E.K. Strong, The Second-Generation Japanese Problem, Stanford University Press, Stanford University, 1934; Y. Ichihashi, Japanese in the United States, Stanford University Press, Stanford University, 1932

not intended here to recount or summarize historical events pertaining to the growth of the Japanese population and the development of Japanese communities in the United States. It is suffice to recall a few highlights only in the context of the characteristics that existed just prior to Pearl Harbor. The growth of Japanese population in the United States can be divided conveniently into two periods, preceding and following the passage of the Japanese exclusion laws in 1924. The former may be called the Immigration Period, and the latter the Post-Exclusion Period. The Immigration Period can be subdivided into the following three sections by certain historical events that determined the types of subsequent immigrants.

- (1) 1885-1898: The period of slowly increasing immigration directly from Japan initiated by the legalization of emigration.
- (2) 1898-1907: The period beginning with the annexation of Hawaii and ending with the Presidential proclamation and "Gentlemen's Agreement" that restricted free immigration.
- (3) 1908-1924: The period of restricted immigration ending with complete exclusion.

Japanese immigration to the continental United States and

Hawaii is of recent origin; it began with the legalization in 1885, by the Japanese government, of emigration of its nationals as laborers. Until 1868 for nearly two centuries travel to foreign countries was prohibited under penalty of death. In the following twenty years this was somewhat modified and a few government officials, students, and sailors reached the Pacific Coast. U.S. Census figures for 1870 and 1880 showed 55 and 148 Japanese, respectively. For five years after the governmental sanction of emigration the rate of immigration was insignificant. It ranged from 194 in 1886 to 691 in 1890;¹ the Census for 1890 enumerated 2,039 Japanese. For the next seven years the rate swelled to an average of 1,390 per year, a maximum of 1,931 in 1894 and a minimum of 1,110 in 1896.²

The next period, 1898-1907, was characterized by (1) the

1. Y. Ichihashi, Japanese Immigration, Marshall Press, San Francisco, 1915, p. 4.

2. These and other immigration figures after 1893 are based on the annual reports of the U.S. Commissioner-General of Immigration, unless otherwise specified. Those prior to 1892 are taken from Ichihashi's Japanese Immigration. All these figures are for fiscal years ending on June 30. E.K. Strong discusses in detail the difficulty of using the official immigration data, and suspects the inaccuracies of many of them. (op. cit., pp. 70-98).

more rapid influx of immigrants directly from Japan to the Pacific Coast, augmented by (2) the vigorous in-migration of Japanese from Hawaii to the mainland. Direct immigration increased in 1898-1899 to 3,395, and jumped in 1899-1900 to a new high of 12,626.¹ The Japanese population in 1900 was reported by the Census as 24,326. The suddenly increased rate of arrivals aroused strong protests in San Francisco, demanding, sometimes in turbulent public meetings, that Japanese immigration cease immediately, which marked the beginning of a long series of anti-Japanese crises. Recognizing the seriousness of the situation, the Japanese government agreed to deny passports to certain classes. This, however, failed either to thwart the growing tide of immigration or to abate the ever-rising fever of anti-Japanese agitation on the coast. During the years of growing agitation in California, the number of Japanese entering continental United States directly from Japan ranged from 4,908 in 1901 to 9,948 in 1907.

1. The U.S. Immigration Commission of 1907 reported that many of these immigrants had sailed originally for Hawaii, but had been "diverted to San Francisco from Honolulu because of the bubonic plague which had made its appearance." (U.S. Immigration Commission, op. cit., vol. 23, p. 13.)

Indirect immigration via Hawaii was occasioned by its annexation and its incorporation as a Territory of the United States. Contractual bondage was abolished and the Japanese in Hawaii, most of whom had come as contract laborers, were free to seek better wages and economic opportunities wherever available. Many others who could not obtain passports directly to the mainland, because of the voluntary restriction in 1900 by the Japanese government, used Hawaii as a transfer point.¹ As to the number who entered the United States by way of Hawaii no accurate figures are available. H.A. Millis, however, states, ". . . during the years 1902 to 1907, some 32,855 are reported to have sailed from Honolulu for the mainland."² For the period beginning with the annexation the number probably would have been approximately 35,000.

1. "The Japanese Government will issue passports to only a limited number of its citizens destined to mainland ports of the United States, but it is less difficult for such citizens to secure passports if going to the Hawaiian Islands. Numbers of Japanese laborers came to Hawaii, destined to 'Hotels', kept by labor agents After such aliens are admitted they remain a few days or weeks in Hawaii and then ship for northern ports. Having already been admitted to the United States at the Hawaiian port their voyage thence is 'coastwise,' and they can not be examined under . . . the immigration laws." (U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Annual Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration for the Fiscal year Ended June 30, 1906, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1907, pp. 66-67.)

2. Millis, op. cit., p. 4.

The juxtaposition of the increasing influx of Japanese through Pacific Coast ports and the progressively grave sentiments against the Japanese, particularly in California, brought about two official edicts in 1907 in order to curtail immigration drastically. First, President Roosevelt issued the proclamation prohibiting the admission of "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, Hawaii, and come therefrom." Secondly, the Japanese government entered into a "Gentlemen's Agreement" with the United States government whereby it "shall issue passports to the continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing there, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise in this country." By this understanding all laborers other than "former residents," "parents, wife or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists" were barred from both the mainland and Hawaii.¹

1. "Because of the 'indefinite and tentative nature' of the arrangement and the slow progress that could be made in carrying it into effect" decrease in immigration does not appear "until the last month of the fiscal year 1907-1908." (U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1908, p. 126.)

During this period, 1898 through 1907, the number of Japanese entering continental United States, directly or indirectly, may be estimated at 100,000, while departures may have numbered between 15,000 and 20,000,¹ indicating a net gain of 80,000 or more. Immigration during this period, and the years preceding, was highly selective by sex and age, as is true of the early periods for other immigrant groups. For example, of 1,526 Japanese admitted to the continental United States in 1897, only 106 were females; in 1898, 115 of 2,230; in 1899, 224 of 3,395; in 1900, 368 of 12,260. The sex ratio of immigration is reflected in the Census for 1900, which indicated that there were 2,370 males per 100 females. The tendency continued: in 1901, 250 of 4,911 were females; in 1903, 841 of 6,996.²

1. Until the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908 no official figure of the Japanese departing from mainland ports is furnished by the Bureau of Immigration. Ichihashi, however, gives a table of the number of departures, including those for 1907 and earlier, based on a Japanese source. These data cover only those who returned to Japan directly from the continental United States. According to this table the total of departures for these years is 12,914. (Japanese Immigration, p. 6.)

2. These data for 1901 and 1903 are the numbers of arrivals, which therefore include a few denied of admission. The data for 1906 and 1907 could not be refined for this purpose. Of 14,243 admitted to the United States, Hawaii, and Canada, in 1906, 1,487 were females; of 30,824 arrived, in 1907, 2,979.

The age of these immigrants at the time of coming to the United States can be interpreted from the results of the survey of Japanese males conducted by the U.S. Immigration Commission of 1907. The following figures are obtained from the official report:¹

Under 19	2,615	22.57
20-24	3,548	30.63
25-29	2,565	22.14
30-34	1,488	12.84
35-39	885	7.64
40-44	354	3.06
45 or over	<u>130</u>	<u>1.12</u>
	11,585	100.00

A sampling of some 12,131 males by the Commission revealed the following marital status:

Single	7,510	61.91
Married	4,426	36.49
Widowed	<u>195</u>	<u>1.61</u>
	12,131	100.00

The location of the wives of 4,253 of those who answered "married" above is shown in the following:

In the United States	900	21.16
Abroad	<u>3,353</u>	<u>78.84</u>
	4,253	100.00

1. U.S. Immigration Commission, op. cit., vol. 23, pp. 7-8. "Were allowance made for the time spent by many of these in Hawaii, it would be seen that the great majority had left their native land when young men."

It is significant to note from these two tables that about 90 per cent of the men were either single or had wives abroad at the time the survey was made by the Commission.¹

Immigration patterns were greatly altered in the years after the Presidential Proclamation and the Gentlemen's Agreement went into effect. First, the increase of Japanese population by immigration was arrested, although anti-Japanese protagonists challenged the effectiveness of the restrictions and persistent campaigns for further restrictions were waged in the West for many years. Cursory examination of official immigration reports seemingly supports arguments for more stringency, for more immigrants were admitted to the mainland, particularly after 1913. The decrease in 1908-1909 and 1909-1910 to 2,432 and 2,598, respectively, was temporary.²

Beginning with 4,282 for 1910-1911 the number of admissions increased

1. The majority of Japanese wives . . . have not joined the husbands in this country, because either their husbands expect to return to Japan shortly, or there are children to be schooled, or the husbands have not been able to acquire settled residences and make proper provision for their families." (Ibid., p. 22.)

2. E.K. Strong cautions against taking the decrease on face value. In his Second-Generation Japanese Problem (p. 85), he states, "But one must not overlook the fact that just before the enactment of any restrictive measure there is a^a rush to enter followed by a natural drop afterward."

rapidly; for example, 8,462 for 1913-1914; 11,143 for 1917-1918; 12,868 for 1919-1920. It should be noted, however, that these increases were offset by correspondingly large departures from the United States. The number of Japanese departing in 1908-1909 was 5,004; 5,024 in 1909-1910; 6,300 in 1913-1914; 7,691 in 1917-1918; 11,662 in 1919-1920. Most of these were males. The net annual population increase by immigration, i.e., excess of admissions over departures, during this period varied from +3,452 in 1917-1918 to -2,572 in 1908-1909. The net increase by immigration during the sixteen year period after the Gentlemen's Agreement became effective in 1908, and before the total ban in 1924, was slightly over 10,000.

Another new noteworthy pattern in this period was the rising influx of family members of immigrants who had established residence here. The immigration of parents, wives, children and the reentry after short visits outside of this country for these immigrants were exceptions made by the restrictive provisions of the Agreement. Concomittant with the improving economic status and the increasing stability effected by the change from occupations of a migratory or

temporary nature to those more permanent, the special dispensations from restriction tended to spur the trend for home-making. The men sent for their wives and children in Japan. Bachelors made usually short and hurried trips to their native towns and villages to marry and return with their wives. Within a short time a more short cut, utilitarian method for acquiring brides, "picture brides," was devised and became popular: whereby suitable bridal prospects were found by relatives and friends, photographs were exchanged for approval, and marriage vows were taken through proxies. In this manner the bridegrooms were spared the inconveniences of making trips to Japan. The number of wives arriving from Japan increased gradually from 1908. For instance, approximately 650 in 1908-1909; 2,387 in 1912-1913; 3,188 and 3,814 in more prosperous 1918-1919 and 1919-1920, respectively. Similarly the number of children joining their parents increased from a low of approximately 270 in 1908-1909 to a high of 1,685 in 1918-1919.

The Exclusion Act of 1924 ended, for all practical purposes, the immigration of alien Japanese (ineligible to citizenship). The

alien population had reached a maximum and was destined to a steady decline on account of departures and deaths. The total Japanese population was, on the other hand, growing because of the high rate of births (American citizens). The effect of restrictive immigration upon the sex composition ~~of~~ has already been mentioned. In the Pacific Coast states, where the bulk of these Japanese resided, the sex ratio declined to 175 males per 100 females in 1920 from 602 per 100 in 1910. The greater changes in the ratio occurred among the immigrants in their most reproductive periods of life. The greatest increase of females took place in the age group 25-29 (1920), a decline in sex ratio to 55 per 100 in 1920 from 636 per 100 in 1910. Consequently, the number of Japanese births rose very sharply. In California, for example, 455 Japanese births were recorded in 1908; 3,342 in 1915; 5,275 in 1921;¹ and 4,481 in 1924. The growth of

1. The maximum number of Japanese births ever recorded for any one year. For more detailed studies of Japanese birth statistics, see George Sabagh and Dorothy S. Thomas, "Changing Patterns of Fertility and Survival among the Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast," The American Sociological Review, October, 1945; E.K.Strong, op. cit., pp. 163-166; California State Department of Public Health, "The Japanese in California," Weekly Bulletin, January 31, 1942.

native population can also be shown by Census figures:

204 native born in California, Oregon and Washington in 1900; 4,066 in 1910; and 26,229 in 1920. The numbers of native born in continental United States for the corresponding years are 269, 4,502, and 29,672, respectively.

In the Post-Exclusion period two phenomena are conspicuous: vize, (1) constant decrease of the alien component, i.e., departures from the United States exceeding admissions;¹ and (2) steady decline in the birth rate.

The departures of alien Japanese continued to number more than 7,000 annually, while admissions ranged somewhere around 6,000. The total departures always outnumbered the total admissions by a minimum of 988 in 1928-1929 and a maximum of 4,043 in 1924-1925. The annual decrease of the alien population by emigration averaged 2,208 in the years from July 1, 1924 to June 30, 1931. In the

1. Even after 1924 certain classes were admitted to the United States. The most numerically preponderant were former residents returning within the legal limit. Others were merchants engaged in international trade, students, ministers, etc.

depression years of the thirties the numbers of both incoming and outgoing alien Japanese declined sharply. For example, the number of arrivals through Pacific Coast ports¹ was 2,717 in 1932; 2,797 in 1935; 2,494 in 1938; 2,499 in 1939. The number of departures through the Pacific Coast ports were 3,661 in 1938 and 3,954 in 1939. The decrease by emigration for continental United States probably averaged around 1,200 per year during 1931-1940.

The birth rate of the Japanese also declined steadily during this period. The number of Japanese births recorded in California, for example, was the largest in the quinquennial period 1920-1924, viz., 24,803, while in the next period 1925-1929 it dropped to 13,687. The crude birth rate of the West Coast Japanese dropped to 15.3 per 1,000 in 1940 from 67.6 per 1,000 in 1920. The crude death rate for this group likewise dropped to 6.4 per 1,000 from 14.1 per 1,000. The crude rate of natural increase decreased to

1. Although no official figures of arrivals and departures covering the entire continental United States are available, these figures for Pacific Coast ports represent the majority of Japanese involved.

8.9 per 1,000 in 1940 from 53.5 per 1,000.¹ The net effect of changes in the immigration rates, birth and death rates of the Japanese may be illustrated by the Census data.² Alien Japanese in California, Oregon and Washington numbered 67,261 in 1920; 59,993 in 1930; 40,869 in 1940. The alien population decreased by 7,268 in 1920-1930 and by 19,124 in 1930-1940. Native-born Japanese in the three states numbered 26,229 in 1920; 60,258 in 1930; 71,484 in 1940. The increases were 40,029 in 1920-1930 and 10,762 in 1930-1940. The native born portion began to outnumber the alien segment after 1930. The total number of the Japanese reached a maximum sometime around 1930. The net changes in the population were an increase of 26,761 in 1920-1930 and a decrease of 7,898 in 1930-1940.

The age distributions of the Japanese on the Pacific Coast were, as can be deduced from the foregoing discussion, "bimodal for both males and females, in 1940 as well as in 1920:

1. Sabagh and Thomas, op. cit., pp. 651-652.

2. The effect of native born leaving from and returning to the United States upon the population cannot be ascertained.

". . . but wide differences were exhibited in the relative importance and position of the modes. In 1920, there was a concentration of immigrant males in ages 30-44 (45.3 per cent of all males) and of females in ages 20-39 (49.9 per cent of all females); but there was also a large number of young American-born children ages 0-9 (20.6 per cent of all males and 33.6 per cent of all females). By 1940, the mode had shifted to the American-born generation, ages 10-29 (44.5 per cent of males and 50.6 per cent of females). There was also, however, a secondary mode in the older immigrant ages. In 1920, only 4.9 per cent of all Japanese Americans were older than 50; by 1940, the comparable proportion was 18.0 per cent."¹

1. Sabagh and Thomas, op. cit., pp. 652-653.

MAINLAND

Report on Movement of Japanese Immigrants and Others
during Month of SEPTEMBER, 1927
(Figures extracted from Japanese Government Report)

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS RETURNING TO JAPAN FROM THE MAINLAND

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st Class Passenger	127	33	160
2nd Class Passenger	50	29	79
Steerage	573	376	949
TOTAL	750	438	1,188

IMMIGRANTS RETURNING FROM JAPAN TO THE MAINLAND

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Laborers	13	9	22

NON-LABORER JAPANESE ENTRIES FROM JAPAN TO THE MAINLAND

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Government Officials	30	0	30
Students	17	3	20
Merchants	22	0	22
Tourists	28	4	32
Others	121	68	189
TOTAL	218	75	293

MAINLAND

Report on Movement of Japanese Immigrants and Others
during month of OCTOBER, 1927.
(Figures extracted from Japanese Government Report)

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS RETURNING TO JAPAN FROM MAINLAND

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st Class Passenger	95	31	126
2nd Class Passenger	34	26	60
Steerage	594	421	1015
TOTAL	723	478	1201

IMMIGRANTS RETURNING TO MAINLAND FROM JAPAN

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Immigrants	18	14	32
Their Families	0	0	0
TOTAL	18	14	32

NON-LABORER ENTRIES TO MAINLAND FROM JAPAN

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Government Officials	30	0	30
Students	7	0	7
Merchants	20	0	20
Tourists	34	3	37
Others	97	98	195
TOTAL	188	101	289

HAWAII

Report on Movement of Japanese Immigrants and Others
during month of SEPTEMBER, 1927.
(Figures extracted from Japanese Government Report)

AND OTHERS
IMMIGRANTS/RETURNING TO JAPAN FROM HAWAII

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st Class Passenger	2	4	6
2nd Class Passenger	15	9	24
Steerage	370	262	632
TOTAL	387	275	662

IMMIGRANTS RETURNING FROM JAPAN TO HAWAII

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Laborers	25	18	43

NON-LABORER ENTRIES FROM JAPAN TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Merchants	2	1	3
Tourists	1	1	2
Others	49	44	93
TOTAL	52	46	98

CANADA

Report on Movement of Japanese Immigrants and Others
during month of SEPTEMBER, 1927.
(Figures extracted from Japanese Government Report)

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS RETURNING TO JAPAN FROM CANADA

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st Class Passenger	2	0	2
2nd Class Passenger	0	0	0
Steerage	56	26	82
TOTAL	58	26	84

IMMIGRANTS RETURNING FROM JAPAN TO CANADA

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Returning Immigrants	15	10	25
Families of Immigrants	1	5	6
Domestic Laborers	7	0	7
Settled Farmers	5	0	5
TOTAL	28	15	43

NON-LABORER ENTRIES INTO CANADA FROM JAPAN

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Students	1	0	1
Merchants	3	0	3
Tourists	2	0	2
Others	2	2	4
TOTAL	8	2	10

MAINLAND, HAWAII AND CANADA

Report on Movement of Japanese Immigrants and Others
during month of DECEMBER, 1927.
(Figures extracted from Japanese Government Report)

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS RETURNING TO JAPAN

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
From U. S. Mainland	761	352	1,113
" Hawaii	146	73	219
" Canada			351
TOTAL			1,683

IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS RETURNING FROM JAPAN

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
To the U. S. Mainland	153	76	229
" Hawaii	60	35	95
" Canada			39
TOTAL			363

Report on Movement of Japanese Immigration
 During the Year 1927.
 (Figures extracted from Japanese Government Report)

ADMITTED TO THE U. S. MAINLAND

	<u>Returning Immigrants</u>	<u>Their Families</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Immigrants	391	5	396			
	<u>Gov. Officials</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Merchants</u>	<u>Tourists</u>	<u>Visitors</u>	<u>Total</u>
Others	207	116	271	416	2,285	3,295
	GRAND TOTAL . . 3,691					

ADMITTED INTO HAWAII

	<u>Returning Immigrants</u>	<u>Non-Immigrants</u>	<u>Total</u>
	529	1,062	1,591

ADMITTED INTO CANADA

Total . . . 1,156

Japanese Immigrants and Non-Immigrants departing
for Japan during the year 1927.
(Figures extracted from Japanese Government Report)

<u>Class of Passengers</u>	<u>From U. S. Mainland</u>	<u>From Hawaii</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
1st Class	1,202	188	
2nd Class	709	227	
Steerage	7,877	4,330	
TOTAL	9,788	4,745	14,533

SUMMARY U.S. MAINLAND AND HAWAII

	<u>Departed from U.S.</u>	<u>Admitted into U.S.</u>	<u>Three Month Summary Increase or Decrease</u>
September	1,850	455	1,395 Decrease
October	1,201	321	880 "
(U.S. Mainland Only)			
November	(Figures not complete)		
December	1,332	324	1,008 "

SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1927 - U.S. MAINLAND AND HAWAII

	<u>Departed from U. S.</u>	<u>Admitted into U.S.</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
Immigrants)			
and)	14,645	5,282	9,363 Decrease
Others)			

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
SAILING FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES - 1925

	LABORERS (Returning Emigrants and Their Relatives)			NON-LABORERS			GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
	January	1	-	1	38	8	46	39	8
February	7	1	8	169	62	231	176	63	239
March	16	5	21	163	57	220	179	62	241
April	26	9	35	189	81	270	215	90	305
May	19	6	25	191	79	270	210	85	295
June	14	12	26	116	42	158	130	54	184
July	30	13	43	211	74	285	241	87	328
August	16	5	21	125	51	176	141	56	197
September	13	13	26	140	49	189	153	62	215
October	13	10	23	162	62	224	175	72	247
November	25	13	38	135	51	186	160	64	224
December	13	6	19	119	38	157	132	44	176
TOTAL	193	93	286	1,758	654	2,412	1,951	747	2,698

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
RETURNING FROM THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES - 1925

	GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total
January	356	170	526
February	375	199	574
March	418	272	692
April	855	587	1,442
May	434	310	744
June	264	169	433
July	360	184	544
August	302	177	479
September	536	364	900
October	727	454	1,181
November	786	544	1,330
December	977	486	1,463
TOTAL	6,390	3,916	10,306

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JAPANESE PASSENGERS
SAILING FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES - 1926

	LABORERS (Returning Emigrants and Their Relatives)			NON-LABORERS			GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total
		male			male			male	
January	5	5	10	128	43	171	133	48	181
February	10	10	20	131	40	171	141	50	191
March	29	13	42	202	77	279	231	90	321
April	39	28	67	228	63	291	267	91	358
May	29	9	38	183	80	263	212	89	301
June	14	3	17	205	76	281	219	79	298
July	20	12	32	314	70	384	334	82	416
August	22	7	29	186	74	260	208	81	289
September	14	5	19	200	78	278	214	83	297
October	12	8	20	141	55	196	153	63	216
November	17	17	34	188	78	266	205	96	301
December	7	3	10	79	42	121	86	45	131
TOTAL	218	120	338	2,185	776	2,961	2,403	897	3,300

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
RETURNING FROM THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES - 1926

	GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total
January	434	179	613
February	270	129	399
March	594	335	929
April	548	390	938
May	673	422	1,095
June	371	217	588
July	298	166	464
August	383	234	617
September	627	226	853
October	589	385	974
November	970	581	1,551
December	766	383	1,149
TOTAL	6,523	3,647	10,160

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JAPANESE PASSENGERS
SAILING FOR THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES - 1927

	LABORERS (Returning Emigrants and Their Relatives)			NCN-LABORERS			GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
	January	17	10	27	113	40	153	130	50
February	28	11	39	209	72	281	237	83	320
March	14	9	23	141	54	195	155	63	218
April	20	13	33	261	104	365	281	117	398
May	34	27	61	199	97	296	233	124	357
June	33	20	53	196	96	292	229	116	345
July	24	17	41	287	87	374	311	104	415
August	19	7	26	187	115	302	206	122	328
September	13	9	22	218	75	293	231	84	315
October	18	14	32	188	101	289	206	115	321
November	13	7	20	130	55	185	143	62	205
December	12	7	19	141	69	210	153	76	229
TOTAL	245	151	396	2,270	965	2,235	2,515	1,116	3,631

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
RETURNING FROM THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES - 1927

	GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total
January	529	271	800
February	162	82	244
March	738	434	1,172
April	372	298	670
May	497	227	724
June	274	148	422
July	403	260	663
August	372	219	591
September	750	438	1,188
October	723	478	1,201
November	691	419	1,110
December	761	352	1,113
TOTAL	6,272	3,626	9,898

COMPILED BY
COMMERCIAL BUREAU
IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TOKYO, JAPAN

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
SAILING FOR HAWAII - 1925

	LABORERS (Returning Emigrants and Their Relatives)			NON-LABORERS			GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
	January	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2
February	14	5	19	62	30	92	76	35	111
March	10	9	19	35	21	56	45	30	75
April	21	10	31	28	15	43	49	25	74
May	14	4	18	42	17	59	56	21	77
June	14	4	18	49	10	59	63	14	77
July	24	16	40	32	18	50	56	34	90
August	33	23	56	47	40	87	80	63	143
September	25	25	50	36	23	59	61	48	109
October	55	43	98	45	29	74	100	72	172
November	48	20	68	38	23	61	86	43	129
December	24	9	33	31	21	52	55	30	85
TOTAL	282	168	450	447	249	696	729	417	1,146

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
RETURNING FROM HAWAII - 1925

	GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total
January	44	21	65
February	64	32	96
March	101	60	161
April	437	361	798
May	182	125	307
June	191	152	343
July	237	147	384
August	253	155	408
September	314	259	573
October	317	190	507
November	128	82	210
December	83	51	134
TOTAL	2,351	1,351	3,986

COMPILED BY
COMMERCIAL BUREAU
IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TOKYO, JAPAN

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
SAILING FOR HAWAII - 1926

	LABORERS (Returning Emigrants and Their Relatives)			NON-LABORERS			GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
	January	17	10	27	35	23	58	52	33
February	19	9	28	30	16	46	49	25	74
March	30	19	49	37	18	55	67	37	104
April	43	19	62	31	17	48	74	36	110
May	21	9	30	33	20	53	54	29	83
June	34	16	50	78	31	109	112	47	159
July	53	31	84	59	32	91	112	63	175
August	36	33	69	63	45	108	99	78	177
September	34	25	59	43	31	74	77	56	133
October	33	25	58	36	17	53	69	42	111
November	42	26	68	69	46	115	111	72	183
December	28	16	44	44	28	72	72	44	116
TOTAL	390	238	628	558	324	882	948	562	1,510

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
RETURNING FROM HAWAII - 1926

	GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total
January	85	40	125
February	90	46	136
March	196	134	330
April	326	257	583
May	367	264	631
June	221	171	392
July	191	153	344
August	215	142	357
September	399	284	683
October	88	47	135
November	236	161	397
December	80	54	134
TOTAL	2,494	1,753	4,247

COMPILED BY
COMMERCIAL BUREAU
IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TOKYO, JAPAN

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
SAILING FOR HAWAII - 1927

	LABORERS (Returning Emigrants and Their Relatives)			NON-LABORERS			GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
	January	31	17	48	28	14	42	59	31
February	40	18	53	40	31	71	80	49	129
March	11	4	15	22	9	31	33	13	46
April	35	15	50	36	22	58	71	37	108
May	35	27	62	90	57	147	125	94	209
June	19	17	36	42	13	55	61	30	91
July	21	18	39	65	58	123	86	76	162
August	41	23	64	59	49	108	100	72	172
September	25	18	43	52	45	97	77	63	140
October	28	24	52	99	85	184	127	109	236
November	13	17	30	46	37	83	59	54	113
December	21	11	32	39	24	63	60	35	95
TOTAL	320	209	529	618	444	1,062	938	653	1,591

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
RETURNING FROM HAWAII - 1927

	GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total
January	87	37	124
February	24	10	34
March	284	211	495
April	585	371	956
May	275	204	479
June	264	213	477
July	238	175	413
August	208	159	367
September	397	275	672
October	178	124	302
November	124	83	207
December	146	73	219
TOTAL	2,310	1,935	4,745

COMPILED BY
COMMERCIAL BUREAU
IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TOKYO, JAPAN

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
SAILING FOR CANADA - 1925

	LABORERS (Returning Emigrants and Their Relatives)			NON-LABORERS			GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
	January	29	15	44	5	-	5	34	15
February	44	28	72	-	-	-	44	28	72
March	122	57	179	6	-	6	128	57	185
April	94	37	131	8	7	15	102	44	146
May	126	48	174	17	12	29	143	60	203
June	41	28	69	15	4	19	56	32	88
July	52	25	77	14	4	18	66	29	95
August	32	13	45	18	12	30	50	25	75
September	24	11	35	9	6	15	33	17	50
October	18	11	29	5	5	10	23	16	39
November	21	5	26	8	2	10	29	7	36
December	22	16	38	10	6	16	32	22	54
TOTAL	625	294	919	115	58	173	740	352	1,092

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
RETURNING FROM CANADA - 1925

	GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total
January	26	13	39
February	33	9	42
March	84	57	141
April	102	53	155
May	53	37	90
June	41	16	57
July	42	32	74
August	50	18	68
September	85	36	121
October	177	72	249
November	181	126	307
December	363	123	486
TOTAL	1,237	592	1,829

COMPILED BY
COMMERCIAL BUREAU
IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TOKYO, JAPAN

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
SAILING FOR CANADA - 1926

	LABORERS (Returning Emigrants and Their Relatives)			NON-LABORERS			GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total
January	16	12	28	24	11	35	40	23	63
February	70	41	111	19	9	28	89	50	139
March	105	59	164	14	9	23	119	68	187
April	82	34	116	21	12	33	103	46	149
May	113	68	181	14	12	26	127	80	207
June	58	26	84	22	9	31	80	35	115
July	48	21	69	20	7	27	68	28	96
August	37	26	63	12	4	16	49	30	79
September	28	16	44	5	1	6	33	17	50
October	25	19	44	15	10	25	40	29	69
November	22	16	38	9	2	11	31	18	49
December	20	14	34	9	2	11	29	16	45
TOTAL	624	352	976	184	88	272	808	440	1,248

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
RETURNING FROM CANADA - 1926

	GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total
January	50	25	75
February	55	15	70
March	55	23	78
April	119	79	198
May	48	20	68
June	30	16	46
July	33	14	47
August	65	39	104
September	121	49	170
October	177	83	260
November	192	81	273
December	269	105	374
TOTAL	1,214	549	1,763

COMPILED BY
COMMERCIAL BUREAU
IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TOKYO, JAPAN

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
SAILING FOR CANADA - 1927

	LABORERS (Returning Emigrants and Their Relatives)			NON-LABORERS			GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total	Male	Fe-	Total
		male			male			male	
January	30	13	43	4	1	5	34	14	48
February	89	54	143	15	11	26	104	65	169
March	108	65	173	16	8	24	124	73	197
April	107	53	160	24	12	36	131	65	196
May	46	43	80	13	3	16	59	37	96
June	51	25	76	10	10	20	61	35	96
July	50	27	77	15	12	27	65	39	104
August	44	29	73	10	1	11	54	30	84
September	28	15	43	8	2	10	36	17	53
October	24	18	42	11	8	19	35	26	61
November	20	7	27	6	6	12	26	13	39
December	18	12	30	8	1	9	26	13	39
TOTAL	615	361	967	140	75	215	755	427	1,182

JAPANESE PASSENGERS
RETURNING FROM CANADA - 1927

	GRAND TOTAL		
	Male	Fe- male	Total
January	88	32	120
February	61	30	91
March	56	39	95
April	99	46	145
May	69	47	116
June	36	15	51
July	45	14	59
August	59	28	87
September	58	26	84
October	217	133	350
November	184	89	273
December	254	97	351
TOTAL	1,226	596	1,821

COMPILED BY
COMMERCIAL BUREAU
IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
TOKYO, JAPAN

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF JAPANESE THRU

WEST COAST PORTS:

BY AGE, SEX, AND CITIZENSHIP

Tab E
Supplemental Report on Civilian Controls Exercised by
Western Defense Command. Appendix III.

AGE IN YEARS	ARRIVALS 1931			ARRIVALS 1932			ARRIVALS 1933		
	TOTAL	ALIEN	CITIZEN	TOTAL	ALIEN	CITIZEN	TOTAL	ALIEN	CITIZEN
All Ages..	6585	4154	2431	4250	2717	1533	3212	2053	1159
Under 5.....	406	65	341	229	43	186	176	34	142
5 - 9.....	594	44	550	349	23	326	233	26	207
10 - 14.....	500	15	485	294	14	280	212	9	203
15 - 19.....	900	108	792	595	72	523	416	37	379
20 - 24.....	471	295	176	373	213	160	234	86	148
25 - 29.....	630	572	58	453	418	35	297	242	55
30 - 34.....	721	712	9	465	455	10	412	393	19
35 - 39.....	519	514	5	373	368	5	350	348	2
40 - 44.....	595	590	5	362	356	6	270	268	2
45 - 49.....	551	548	3	319	319	-	269	268	1
50 - 54.....	356	354	2	238	238	-	183	183	-
55 - 59.....	219	218	1	121	120	1	98	97	1
60 - 64.....	84	84	-	50	50	-	38	38	-
65 - 69.....	23	23	-	15	15	-	15	15	-
70 - 74.....	6	5	1	10	10	-	6	6	-
75 and over.	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-
Unknown.....	7	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	-

AGE IN YEARS	ARRIVALS 1934			ARRIVALS 1935			ARRIVALS 1936		
	TOTAL	ALIEN	CITIZEN	TOTAL	ALIEN	CITIZEN	TOTAL	ALIEN	CITIZEN
All Ages..	4261	2734	1527	4645	2797	1848	5519	3040	2479
Under 5.....	164	44	120	217	54	163	209	44	165
5 - 9.....	267	32	235	261	33	228	312	44	268
10 - 14.....	279	22	257	310	8	302	396	20	376
15 - 19.....	616	46	570	727	59	668	1004	54	950
20 - 24.....	355	130	225	486	157	329	637	158	479
25 - 29.....	387	312	75	389	287	102	418	244	174
30 - 34.....	532	503	29	510	475	35	548	503	45
35 - 39.....	492	483	9	484	473	11	543	530	13
40 - 44.....	391	388	3	381	379	2	428	420	8
45 - 49.....	349	347	2	353	348	5	415	415	-
50 - 54.....	229	228	1	282	281	1	309	309	-
55 - 59.....	123	123	-	147	145	2	169	169	-
60 - 64.....	51	51	-	60	60	-	81	81	-
65 - 69.....	20	20	-	22	22	-	28	28	-
70 - 74.....	4	4	-	7	7	-	12	12	-
75 and over..	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	-
Unknown.....	2	1	1	7	7	-	6	5	1

AGE IN YEARS TOTAL	1937						1938					
	TOTAL		ALIEN		CITIZEN		TOTAL		ALIEN		CITIZEN	
	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep
Ages..	6102	5980	3266	3947	2836	2033	4547	5330	2494	3661	2053	1869
Under 5...	209	274	56	42	153	232	199	263	94	66	105	197
5 - 9.....	285	436	43	79	242	357	289	396	100	99	189	297
10 - 14...	389	472	17	34	372	438	292	399	52	51	240	348
15 - 19...	1237	433	53	46	1184	387	872	382	54	33	818	349
20 - 24...	803	516	189	138	614	378	593	475	116	93	477	382
25 - 29...	439	376	255	217	184	159	308	347	163	169	145	178
30 - 34...	530	495	473	445	57	50	343	452	295	379	48	73
35 - 39...	588	685	574	663	14	22	412	616	396	593	16	23
40 - 44...	507	588	496	580	11	8	354	519	344	507	10	12
45 - 49...	433	529	431	529	2	-	314	469	313	464	1	5
50 - 54...	336	475	336	474	-	1	269	445	267	441	2	4
55 - 59...	183	355	182	355	1	-	172	362	171	361	1	1
60 - 64...	114	202	114	202	-	-	75	244	73	244	-	-
65 - 69...	34	91	34	91	-	-	38	103	38	103	-	-
70 - 74...	9	42	9	42	-	-	14	48	14	48	-	-
75 and over	1	10	1	10	-	-	2	10	2	10	-	-
Unknown...	5	1	3	-	2	1	3	-	2	-	1	-

AGE IN YEARS	1939						1940					
	TOTAL		ALIEN		CITIZEN		TOTAL		ALIEN		CITIZEN	
	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep
All Ages..	4588	6261	2499	3954	2089	2307	4467	5997	2315	3786	2152	2211
Under 5.....	161	273	64	42	97	231	175	237	57	26	118	211
5 - 9.....	190	345	52	74	138	271	188	349	48	66	140	283
10 - 14.....	242	428	23	46	219	382	221	372	32	43	189	329
15 - 19.....	843	506	60	56	783	450	729	495	44	26	685	469
20 - 24.....	683	685	159	142	524	543	704	605	86	64	618	541
25 - 29.....	410	471	196	196	214	275	411	426	140	170	271	556
30 - 34.....	365	443	297	351	68	92	280	348	205	270	75	78
35 - 39.....	427	663	395	621	32	42	399	577	366	549	33	28
40 - 44.....	346	546	342	538	4	8	368	563	357	555	11	8
45 - 49.....	314	489	312	483	2	6	302	483	298	477	4	6
50 - 54.....	283	491	282	488	1	3	304	556	300	555	4	1
55 - 59.....	158	404	158	403	-	1	201	404	199	403	2	1
60 - 64.....	103	302	103	300	-	2	116	314	116	314	-	-
65 - 69.....	39	136	39	135	-	1	42	192	42	192	-	-
70 - 74.....	13	60	12	60	1	-	17	56	17	56	-	-
75 and over..	2	19	2	19	-	-	3	20	3	20	-	-
Unknown.....	9	-	3	-	6	-	7	-	5	-	2	-

1941

AGE IN YEARS	TOTAL		ALIEN		CITIZEN	
	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep	Arr	Dep
All Ages..	2999	4755	1426	3502	1573	1253
Under 5.....	94	236	16	79	78	157
5 - 9.....	93	314	10	132	83	182
10 - 14.....	125	237	9	65	116	172
15 - 19.....	609	267	24	42	585	225
20 - 24.....	510	246	42	73	468	173
25 - 29.....	253	422	66	213	187	209
30 - 34.....	133	385	99	324	34	61
35 - 39.....	215	518	203	478	12	40
40 - 44.....	254	517	250	500	4	17
45 - 49.....	197	394	196	388	1	6
50 - 54.....	189	409	187	404	2	5
55 - 59.....	155	344	155	339	-	5
60 - 64.....	104	260	104	259	-	1
65 - 69.....	50	148	50	148	-	-
70 - 74.....	11	44	11	44	-	-
75 and over..	3	14	3	14	-	-
Unknown.....	4	-	1	-	3	-

RATIO OF ARRIVALS TO DEPARTURES, BY YEAR, AGE AND CITIZENSHIP

	1937		1938		1939		1940			
	Alien	Citizen	Alien	Citizen	Alien	Citizen	Alien	Citizen	Alien	Citizen
0 - 4 years...	133.33	65.94	142.42	53.29	152.38	41.99	219.23	55.92	20.25	49.68
5 - 9 years...	54.43	67.78	101.01	63.63	70.27	50.92	72.72	49.46	7.57	45.60
10 - 14 years.	50.00	84.93	101.96	68.96	50.00	57.32	74.41	57.44	13.84	67.44
15 - 19 years.	115.21	305.94	163.63	234.38	107.14	174.00	169.23	146.05	57.14	260.00
20 - 24 years.	136.95	115.72	124.73	124.86	111.97	96.50	134.37	114.23	57.53	270.52
25 - 29 years.	117.51	114.00	96.44	81.46	100.00	77.81	75.92	48.74	30.98	89.47
30 - 34 years.	106.29	63.63	77.83	65.75	84.61	73.91	66.66	96.15	30.55	55.73
35 - 39 years.	86.58	137.50	66.77	69.56	63.60	76.19	64.32	117.85	42.46	30.00
40 - 44 years.	85.52	-	67.85	83.33	64.59	50.00	62.47	137.50	50.00	23.52
45 - 49 years.	81.47	-	67.45	20.00	57.78	33.33	54.05	66.67	50.51	16.67
50 - 54 years.	70.89	-	60.54	50.00	39.20	33.33	49.37	-	46.28	40.00
55 - 59 years.	51.27	-	47.36	-	34.33	-	36.94	-	45.72	-
60 - 64 years.	56.44	-	29.91	-	28.88	-	21.87	-	40.15	-
65 - 69 years.	37.36	-	36.89	-	20.00	-	30.35	-	33.78	-
70 - 74 years.	21.43	-	29.16	-	10.52	-	15.00	-	25.00	-
75 and over...	10.00	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	21.42	-
Total	82.75	139.49	68.12	109.84	63.20	90.54	61.14	97.33	40.71	125.53

Imm

Net Arrivals of Japanese Through West Coast Ports

Age	United States citizens					Aliens				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total
0- 4	- 79	- 92	-134	- 93	-398	+ 14	+ 28	+ 22	+ 31	+ 95
5- 9	-115	-108	-133	-143	-499	- 36	+ 1	- 22	- 18	- 75
10-14	- 66	-108	-163	-140	-477	- 17	+ 1	- 23	- 11	- 50
15-19	+797	+469	+333	+216	+1,815	+ 7	+ 21	+ 4	+ 18	+ 50
20-24	+236	+ 95	- 19	+ 77	+389	+ 51	+ 23	+ 17	+ 22	+113
25-29	+ 25	- 33	- 61	+ 15	- 54	+ 38	- 6	--	- 30	+ 2
30-34	+ 7	- 25	- 24	- 3	- 45	+ 28	- 84	- 54	- 65	-175
35-39	- 8	- 7	- 10	+ 5	- 20	- 89	-197	-226	-183	-695
40-44	+ 3	- 2	- 4	+ 3	0	- 84	-163	-196	-198	-641
45-49	+ 2	- 4	- 4	- 2	- 8	- 98	-151	-171	-179	-599
50-54	- 1	- 2	- 2	+ 3	- 2	-138	-174	-206	-255	-773
55-59)	+ 1	--	- 3	+ 1	- 1	-173	-190	-245	-204	-812
60-64)	--	--		--		- 88	-171	-197	-198	-654
65+)	--	--		--		(- 57	- 65	- 96	-150	-368)
						(- 33	- 34	- 48	- 39	-154)
						(- 9	- 8	- 17	- 17	- 51)

Source: Western Defense Command, manuscript tables.

Source:

Dept of Commerce and Labor
Bulletin of Bureau of Labor No. 66 Sept 1906 p. 378-9

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Immigr

Departures of Orientals from Hawaii to the mainland

<u>Period</u>	<u>No.</u>
Jan. 1, 1902 to Sept 30, 1902.	1,054
Oct 1, 1902 to Sept 30, 1903.	2,119
Oct 1, 1903 to June 30, 1904.	3,665
July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905	11,132
July 1, 1905 to Sept 30, 1905	1,798
Oct 1, 1905 to Dec 31, 1905	873

Since the figures in the foregoing table include perhaps 300 Koreans and less than 75 Chinese, it may be taken practically to represent the migration of Japanese from Hawaii to the Coast

Miguel
Net Arrivals of Japanese Through West Coast Ports

Age	United States citizens					Aliens					Total A-C
	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total	1937	1938	1939	1940	Total	
0-4	-79	-92	-134	-93	-398	+14	+28	+22	+31	+95	-303
5-9	-115	-108	-133	-143	-499	-36	+1	-22	-18	-75	-574
10-14	-66	-108	-163	-140	-477	-17	+1	-23	-11	-50	-527
15-19	+797	+469	+333	+216	+1,815	+7	+21	+4	+18	+50	+1,865
20-24	+236	+95	-19	+77	+389	+51	+23	+17	+22	+113	+502
25-29	+25	-33	-61	+15	-54	+38	-6	--	-30	+2	-52
30-34	+7	-25	-24	-3	-45	+28	-84	-54	-65	-175	-220
35-39	-8	-7	-10	+5	-20	-89	-197	-226	-183	-695	-715
40-44	+3	-2	-4	+3	0	-84	-163	-196	-198	-641	-641
45-49	+2	-4	-4	-2	-8	-98	-151	-171	-179	-599	-607
50-54	-1	-2	-2	+3	-2	-138	-174	-206	-255	-773	-775
55-59)	1	--	-3	+1	-1	-173	-190	-245	-204	-812	-813
60-64)	--	--	--	--	--	-88	-171	-197	-198	-654	-854
65+)	--	--	--	--	--	(-57	-65	-96	-150	-368)
						(-33	-34	-48	-39	-154)
						(-9	-8	-17	-17	-51)

Source: Western Defense Command, manuscript tables.

Library
JUL 27 1910

Japanese Immigration

The following figures prepared by the Consulate from statistics received from the Foreign Office of the Japanese Government, show the tendency of the movement of Japanese to and from the Continent of the United States during the calendar years 1908 and 1909 and the first half of the year 1910.

Bancroft Library STATISTICS

F810
J3P12

Showing Movements of Japanese

To and from the United States

For the Calendar Years 1908, 1909

and

The First Half of 1910.

Prepared by the Acting Consul General of Japan

Year	Month	Arrivals	Departures	Total
1908	January	100	100	200
	February	110	110	220
	March	120	120	240
	April	130	130	260
	May	140	140	280
	June	150	150	300
	July	160	160	320
	August	170	170	340
	September	180	180	360
	October	190	190	380
	November	200	200	400
	December	210	210	420
Total		1,810	1,810	3,620
1909	January	110	110	220
	February	120	120	240
	March	130	130	260
	April	140	140	280
	May	150	150	300
	June	160	160	320
	July	170	170	340
	August	180	180	360
	September	190	190	380
	October	200	200	400
	November	210	210	420
	December	220	220	440
Total		2,000	2,000	4,000
Total 1908-1909		3,810	3,810	7,620
1910 (to June)		1,000	1,000	2,000
Total 1908-1910		4,810	4,810	9,620

Japanese Immigration

Consulate General of Japan,

San Francisco, Cal., July, 1910

The following figures, prepared by this Consulate General from statistics received from the Foreign Office of the Japanese Government, show the tendency of the movement of Japanese to and from the Continent of the United States during the calendar years, 1908 and 1909 and the first half of the year 1910.

	Departures from Japan for the United States			Arrivals in Japan from the United States			Excess departures from Japan for the United States	Excess arrivals in Japan from the United States
	Non- laborers	Laborers	Total	Non- laborers	Laborers	Total		
1908								
January ...	294	119	413	31	411	442	...	29
February .	321	148	469	49	479	528	...	59
March	383	157	540	28	297	325	215	...
April	368	259	627	35	337	372	255	...
May	201	225	426	27	299	326	100	...
June	165	145	310	14	274	288	22	...
July	133	148	281	23	489	512	...	231
August ...	105	58	163	18	339	357	...	194
September	103	73	176	10	292	302	...	126
October ...	77	75	152	19	582	601	...	449
November .	90	53	143	35	593	628	...	485
December ..	64	62	126	18	794	812	...	686
Totals	2,304	1,522	3,826	307	5,186	5,493	592	2,259
1909								
January ..	56	52	108	15	280	295	...	187
February ..	51	64	115	20	193	213	...	98
March	113	52	165	29	348	377	...	212
April	122	66	188	26	227	253	...	65
May	77	65	142	27	354	381	...	239
June	114	79	193	11	178	189	4	...
July	119	65	184	12	270	282	...	98
August ...	121	50	171	8	217	225	...	54
September	103	49	152	12	225	237	...	85
October ...	120	47	167	24	635	659	...	492
November	153	50	203	18	493	511	...	308
December .	105	20	125	88	828	916	...	791
Totals	1,254	659	1,913	290	4,248	4,538	4	2,629
1910								
January ..	113	31	144	9	337	346	...	202
February .	129	24	153	28	225	253	...	100
March	119	41	160	17	230	247	...	87
April	229	74	303	25	341	366	...	63
May	231	97	328	23	293	316	12	...
June	212	71	283	19	260	279	4	...
Totals	1,033	338	1,371	121	1,686	1,807	16	452

Recapitulation.

Net excess of all arrivals in Japan over departures for 1908	1,667
Net excess of all arrivals in Japan over departures for 1909	2,625
Net excess of all arrivals in Japan over departures, first half of year 1910	436
	<hr/>
Total excess for 30 months ending June 30, 1910	4,728

Laborers

Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for 1908...	3,664
Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures for 1909...	3,589
Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures, first half of year 1910	1,348
	<hr/>
Total net excess of arrivals in Japan for two years & half	8,601

MATSUZO NAGAI,

Acting Consul General of Japan, San Francisco.

NOTE. — The term "laborer" in these columns of departures from Japan for the United States covers Japanese who have returned to their former domiciles in the United States within six months after their departure therefrom for Japan, being mostly manual workers in the agricultural districts. It also includes the wives and children of those who now reside in the United States as laborers. Neither new laborers nor laborers whose stay in Japan exceeds six months after their return from the United States are now leaving Japan for American territory, as no passports for this class are now issued by the Government.

In the case of departures from Japan for the United States, the distinction between **laborers** and **non-laborers** is made from data gathered at the time passports are issued, when a thorough investigation is made as to the status of applicants. The result never varies far from the true condition.

In the case of Japanese returning to their home country from the United States, the distinction between the two classes can not be so accurately drawn. An arbitrary distinction is, therefore, made, based upon the passenger lists of the carrying vessels. The saloon passengers are classed as **non-laborers** while those in the European and Asiatic steerage are assumed to be **laborers**. This method is admittedly subject to some error, although it never varies far from the truth.

Extracts from the
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION
for the
Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1909

* * * * * Bancroft Library

"The experiment (in immigration control under the Japanese Proviso of the act of February 20, 1907, and the President's proclamation of March 14, 1907) has certainly, with the cooperation of the Japanese Government, much more completely accomplished the exclusion of Japanese laborers, as defined in the regulations putting the agreement into effect, than have the Chinese Exclusion laws ever operated to prevent the immigration of Chinese laborers, as defined in such laws, and is working at this moment with a greater degree of relative success." — Page 121.

F870
J3

* * * * *

"It is both interesting and gratifying to observe how nearly the figures covering departures from Japan, kept by the Japanese officials, agree with those kept by the officials of the Bureau, the difference being too slight to call for particular notice." — Page 122.

Klein

RATIO OF ARRIVALS TO DEPARTURES, BY YEAR, AGE AND CITIZENSHIP

	1937		1938		1939		1940			
	Alien	Citizen	Alien	Citizen	Alien	Citizen	Alien	Citizen	Alien	Citizen
0 - 4 years...	133.33	65.94	142.42	53.29	152.38	41.99	219.23	55.92	20.25	49.68
5 - 9 years...	54.43	67.78	101.01	63.63	70.27	50.92	72.72	49.46	7.57	45.60
10 - 14 years.	50.00	84.93	101.96	68.96	50.00	57.32	74.41	57.44	13.84	67.44
15 - 19 years.	115.21	305.94	163.63	234.38	107.14	174.00	169.23	146.05	57.14	260.00
20 - 24 years.	136.95	115.72	124.73	124.86	111.97	96.50	134.37	114.23	57.53	270.52
25 - 29 years.	117.51	114.00	96.44	81.46	100.00	77.81	75.92	48.74	30.98	89.47
30 - 34 years.	106.29	63.63	77.83	65.75	84.61	73.91	66.66	96.15	30.55	55.73
35 - 39 years.	86.58	137.50	66.77	69.56	63.60	76.19	64.32	117.85	42.46	30.00
40 - 44 years.	85.52	-	67.85	83.33	64.59	50.00	62.47	137.50	50.00	23.52
45 - 49 years.	81.47	-	67.45	20.00	57.78	33.33	54.05	66.67	50.51	16.67
50 - 54 years.	70.89	-	60.54	50.00	39.20	33.33	49.37	-	46.28	40.00
55 - 59 years.	51.27	-	47.36	-	34.33	-	36.94	-	45.72	-
60 - 64 years.	56.44	-	29.91	-	28.88	-	21.87	-	40.15	-
65 - 69 years.	37.36	-	36.89	-	20.00	-	30.35	-	33.78	-
70 - 74 years.	21.43	-	29.16	-	10.52	-	15.00	-	25.00	-
75 and over...	10.00	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	21.42	-
Total	82.75	139.49	68.12	109.84	63.20	90.54	61.14	97.33	40.71	125.53

~~Immigrant~~

Kelani?

Native-born citizens permanently departed

	M	F	Under 16	16-21	22-29	30-37	38-44	45+	total
1925	79	68	143	---	2	1	---	1	147
1926	61	70	127	1	---	1	1	1	131
1927	75	59	107	5	13	5	1	3	134
1928	75	82	141	3	8	3	1	1	157
1929	59	62	100	3	8	3	6	1	121
1930	81	73	136	10	5	3	---	---	154
1931	32	27	53	2	2	1	1	---	59

Extent of Direct Contact with Japanese
 American Born Japanese by Age
 (Evacuees in WRA Camps, 1942)

Age	Total American born No. 1)	Percent	By age Percent.		No. NEVER VISITED JAPAN	No. KIBEI	No. NISEI VISITED	
			Kibei 2)	Nisei (who never visited Japan) 3)				
0-14	24547	100.0	0.2	6.9	22801	55	1691	
15-19	15637	100.0	5.6	16.5	12183	871	2583	8325 $\frac{8325}{48103} = 17.3$
20-24	15866	100.0	20.1	17.4	9911	3196	2759	
25-29	9639	100.0	33.8	17.5	4690	3258	1691	
30-34	4306	100.0	37.5	17.8	1924	1614	768	
35-44	2343	100.0	34.3	18.9	1096	804	443	5770 $\frac{5770}{16600} = 34.8$
45-6000	312	100.0	30.1	26.0	137	94	81	
	49103	16600				5770		
TOTAL	72650				52,742	9892	10,016	$\frac{9892}{72650} = 13.61\%$

Sources:

- 1) TABLE , this appendix
- 2) Adapted from Table . , this Appendix
- 3) Adapted from US Dept. of the Interior, War Relocation Authority, The EVACUATED PEOPLE A QUANTITATIVE DESCRIPTION, Table 28, p.83

checked

Years Education in Japan: Kibei & Issei (Evacuees in WRA Camp in 1942)

Years	No.	Kibei (Per cent)	Issei No.	Per cent
None	—	—	2478	6.5
1-2	497	5.1	717	1.9
3-5	1174	12.0	5865	15.3
6-9	4940	50.4	18397	48.0
10+	3187	32.5	10839	28.3
Tot. (excl. unks)	9798	100.0	38,296	100.0

Source:
Adapted from Evac. People.
Table 32. p. 87.

checked

~~Amal~~ — Born (Evacuees) Japanese Americans in California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona, by Age and Generation, 1942

Males & Females American Born	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Average All Ages	Average 20 yrs aged or over	AD. 15 yrs. +
Nisei ^{a)}	8025	7104	9363	14,766	12,670	6381	2692	1112	427	218	62,758 ✓	23500	38266
Kibei ^{a)}	—	—	55	871	3196	3258	1614	616	188	94	9892 ✓	8966	9837
Total	8025	7104	9418	15637	15866	9639	4306	1728	615	312	72,650 ✓	32466 ✓	48103 ✓
% Kibei of Total Amer. born	—	—	.59	5.57	20.14	33.80	37.48	35.65	30.57	30.13	13.62	27.6	20.4
(Tot) Never in Japan *	(24547) 22801 ✓			12183 ✓	9911 ✓	4690 ✓	1924 ✓	1096 ✓	(2343)	137 ✓	52742 ✓		
%		92.9		77.9	62.5	48.7	44.7	46.7	43	43.9	72.6		
Kibei		.0		5.6	20.1	33.8	37.5	34.3		30.1	13.6		
100% Nisei who 100% is Nisei		7.1		16.5	17.4	17.5	17.8	19.0		26.0			
Tot.		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0			

* Table 28, Evac. People.
a) Source Table —, This Appendix

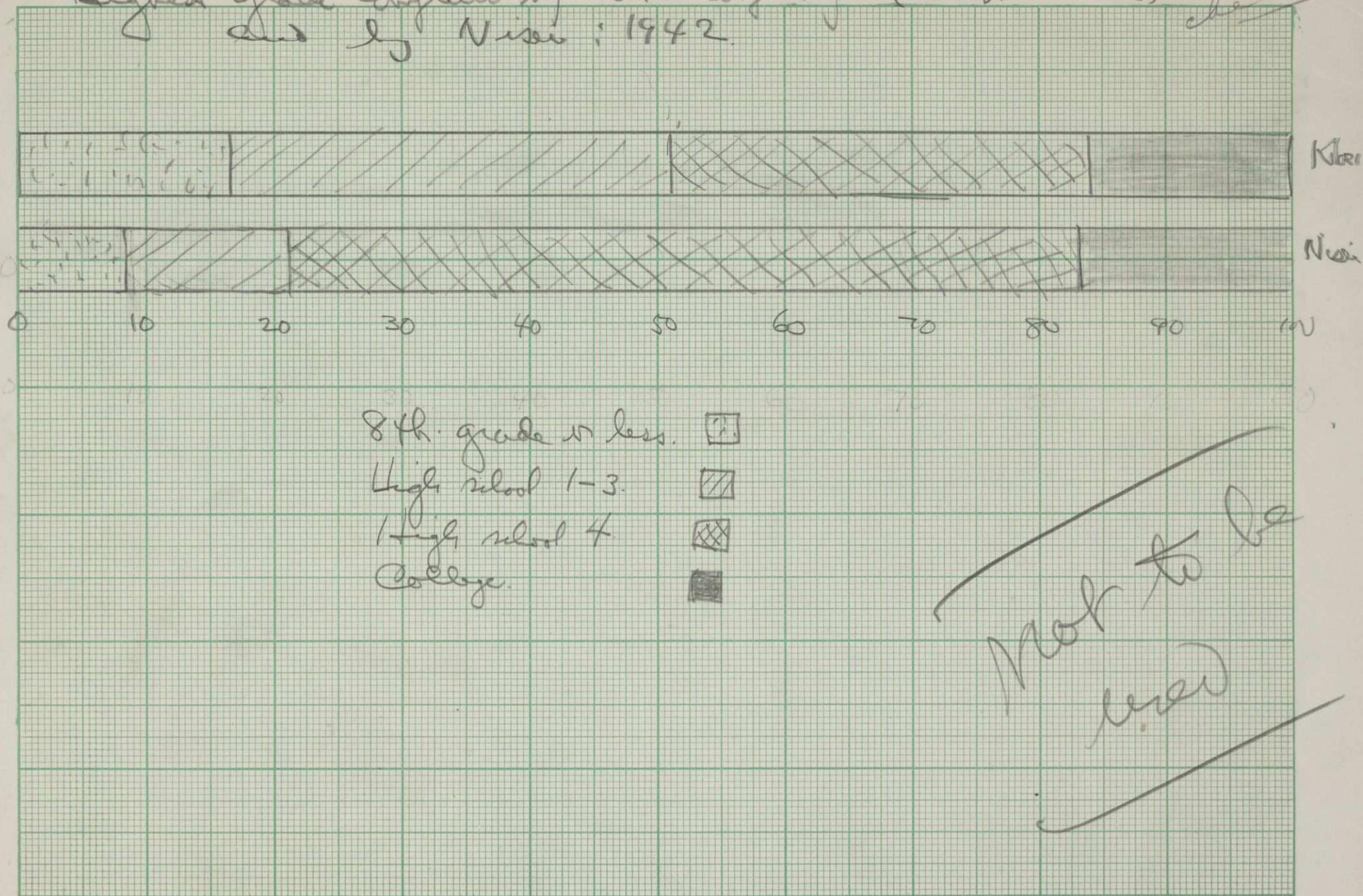
		Comp. J.	Comp. Lib.	Acc. Lib.
Total Lib.	9798			
Ed. in Japan				
142-242	497 410	41	369	87
342-542	1174	451	611	112
6-9	4940	3346	1097	497
10+	3187	2671	252	264
Total	9798	6509	2329	960
			23.8%	9.8%

9810

5
12
50
33

100

Highest Grade Completed by Kibei ^{who} completed ^(their) education in U.S. checked
 and by Nisei: 1942.



8th. grade or less. 
 High school 1-3. 
 High school 4. 
 College. 

Not to be used



checked

High School Grade Completed by Kibei who
Completed their educt in US.
✓ by Nisei: 1942.

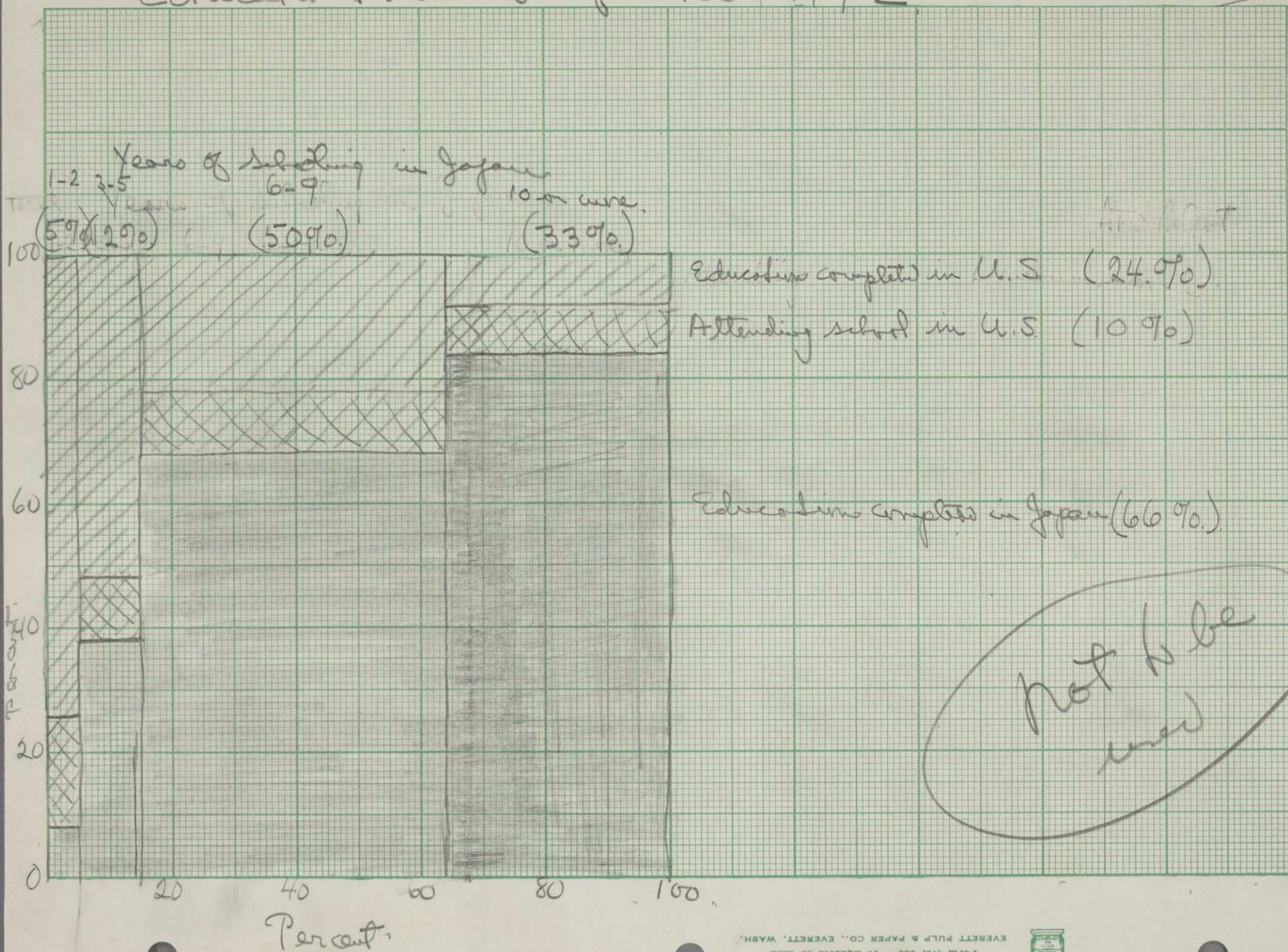
970

	Kibei	Nisei.	K	N.
8th or less	390 ✓	1933 ✓	16.7 ✓	8.4 ✓
H S 1-3	796 ✓	2903 ✓	34.2 ✓	12.7 ✓
H S 4	763 ✓	14153 ✓	32.8 ✓	61.9 ✓
College	380 ✓	3877 ✓	16.3 ✓	17.0 ✓
Tot.	2329 ✓	22866 ✓	100.0 ✓	100.0 ✓

Adapted for
Source: Evac. League
Table 27 p. 82

Educational Status of Kibei, 1942

check



Klein ~~etc.~~

Last Year attended School in Japan

1940-41	759	$\begin{array}{r} 3771 \\ 2600 \\ \hline 6371 \end{array}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\} \frac{3417}{9798} = 34.9\%$
1935-39	3018		
1930-34	2600		
1925-29	2116		
1915-24	1128		
Before 1915	173		

9794.

8838.

856

attending American school

$$\begin{array}{r} 2509 \\ 507 \\ \hline 3018 \end{array}$$

72650

62840

9810

9794

322

430

422

1174

The amount of money
 attended by children
 American school
 Japan

Issei - yrs. educ in Japan

None	2540	2540	6.7
1-2	175 + 542	717	1.9 8.6
3-5	883 + 3921 + 1062	5866	15.4 24.0
6-9	4764 + 1552 + 10,158 + 1923	18397	48.3 72.3
10+		10568	27.7 100
Unk	(162)		
Total	38250 - 162	38088	100.0

Educ. completed in US 2215 / 38168 5.8

Male 1656 / 23036 7.2

Female 559 / 15132 3.7

27520

Tales
2731

checked

Educ. Status of Kibei + Nisei

Kibei

Nisei

Yrs. school in Japan

1-2 3-5 6-9 10+ Total Total

Educ. completed
in Japan

41 451 3346 2671 6509 —

Educ. completed
in US

369 611 1097 252 2329

Total

410 1062 4443 2923 8838

Att. school
in U.S.*

87 112 497 264 960

Grand Total

497 1174 4940 3187 9798

.0001020616

‡ Evac. People, Table 27, p. 82

* Diff. bet. "Total" and "Grand Total"

† Evac. People, Table 32, p. 87

Percent

Yrs. sch. in Japan

	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Total
Ed. Japan	8.3	38.4	67.7	83.8	.4	4.6	34.2	27.3	60.4
Ed. Japan US	74.2	52.0	22.2	7.9	3.8	6.2	11.2	2.6	23.8
Att. sch. US	17.5	9.6	10.1	8.3	.9	1.1	5.1	2.7	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.1	12.0	50.4	32.5	100.0

Kibei
Kibei

Nisei

Educational in Japan (No. of yrs. completed)

Nisei

1-2 yrs. 3-5 yrs. 6-9 yrs. 10+ yrs. Total Total.

Educ. completed in Japan

41^{8.25} 451^{58.42} 3346^{67.73} 2671^{83.80} 6509
 .42 4.60 34.15 27.26 66.43

Educ. completed in U.S.

369^{74.27} 611^{52.04} 1097^{22.21} 252^{7.91} 2329
 3.77 6.24 11.20 2.57 23.77

8th or less

70 178 142 390 1933

HS 1-3

66 160 518 52 796 2903

HS 4

171 195 314 83 763 14153

College

62 78 123 117 380 3897

Total

410 1062 4443 2923 8838 22866

att. only

87^{17.50} 112^{9.54} 497^{10.86} 264^{8.28} 960
 .89 1.14 5.07 2.67 9.80

497 1174 4940 3189 9798

HS 1-3

5.07 11.98 50.42 32.53

HS 4

17.05 67.47 100.0

College

Adapted from
 Evac. People p. 82.

Percent of Kibei who completed educ. in Japan
by amt. (yrs) of educ. in Japan

Yrs.	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Total.
0%	10.0	42.5	75.3	91.4	73.6

Grade reached in US, by Kibei only, incl. Nisei,
Kibei only, incl.

	Yrs. educ. in Japan				✓ Kibei	✓ Nisei
	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Total.	Total.
8th grade	19.0	29.1	12.9		16.7	8.5
H.S. 1-3	17.9	26.2	47.2	20.6	34.2 _{50.9}	12.7 _{21.2}
H.S. 4	46.3	31.9	28.6	32.9	32.8 _{83.7}	61.9 _{83.1}
College	16.8	12.8	11.2	46.4	16.3	17.0
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0

Strong

Edm in Japan

♂	360	2637	13.7
♀	305	2463	12.4 ✓
Σ	665	5100	13.0

$$\begin{array}{r} 564 \\ 487 \\ \hline 1051 \\ - 665 \\ \hline 386 \end{array}$$

386 in Japan but not educt. = 7.6%

P. Nishimoto's

W1.28

~~AD~~ Comments on "Nisei Assimilation"

Community Analysis Section, Report No. 6

I agree with the facts and observations presented in the paper except the following:

page 2, lines 4 - 12. The same criticisms I wrote on "Japanese Americans Educated in Japan" apply here.

page 2, the third paragraph. "That Japanese Americans have gone far in their acquisition of American traits is obvious . . ." The Japanese Americans here should be limited to apply only to those who have not been to Japan or those who have made short visits.

page 3, lines 7 - 9. Many reports from those who have relocated indicate that the Nisei cannot break away from their food habits. They are much more dependent on Japanese food varieties than presented here.

page 3, the last paragraph. This applied to the urban Nisei. I don't believe this holds true with the rural Nisei.

page 5, the fourth paragraph. If you look through the English language pages you will notice remarkable changes from year to year in the contents, which became progressively mature. At the beginning they were no further advanced than high school papers.

page 5, the last paragraph. The tendency continues. As the older Issei die the ration will swing the other way. In this connection there is an interesting controversy going on at present. Recently the California legislature made all properties belonging to religious organizations taxable. Accordingly the trustees of the various Buddhist temples must raise money to defray taxes on the temples and other buildings which they still hold in California. However, the buildings are not in use now and there is no source of income besides the money gotten from the services to residents in relocation centers. One group of Buddhists is

proposing to dispose of the buildings now. Their arguments are ~~two~~fold. First, they claim that what they earn in centers are too small to carry the burden. Secondly, the number of Buddhists will be relatively smaller, and not enough to support the programs of the pre-evacuation days, even if they returned to California after the war.

page 6, the last sentence at the bottom. I don't believe the Issei in America are so class conscious as stated here. I cannot agree with the writer. The classes in the Japanese communities in California were not clear cut. Mobility was easy. Class barriers were not rigid, if they existed.

page 8, the second paragraph. I take this with a grain of salt, as you probably would.

Page 8, the first paragraph in "Conclusion". Important and sound observations are made here.

I surmise that the thesis of this paper is that the Japanese are subjected to the impacts of acculturation whatever circumstances they might be in. The Japanese in the United States are unlike the Japanese in Japan; the Japanese in the United States have been "Americanized" because of so many years in the country.