

## THE CHICAGO REPORT

The following are the revisions, of the chapters of the first draft, proposed at the Salt Lake City Conference. There are also included some suggestions for revisions which I am personally making.

### Chapter I. Characteristics of the City of Chicago.

This chapter to be written by Dorothy Thomas.

### Chapter II. The Japanese in Pre-Evacuation Chicago.

The section headings are to be preserved in the original. However, we are to get more information from old Chicago residents to give a more accurate and complete description of the pre-war Japanese adjustment to Chicago. Contacts suggested were: Dr. Tashiro, Dixie Ishida, Franklin Chino, and Shintani family.

### Chapter III. Agencies Assisting Resettlement and Resettler Adjustments.

Possibly touch on all the agencies involved, but give greater emphasis to activities of main agencies. Togo to make available material from his journal and files.

(I suggest revision of the outline into some such following headings.)

- A. The Chicago W.R.A.
- B. Other Government and Community Agencies Assisting Resettlement.
  - 1. U. S. Employment Service and W.M.C.
  - 2. State and Municipal Welfare Agencies.
  - 3. Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.
  - 4. Settlement Houses.
  - 5. Etc.
- D. Religious and Church Organizations.
  - 1. American Friends and Baptist Home Missions
  - 2. The Brethren Service Committee
  - 3. The Advisory Committee for Evacuees.
  - 4. The United Ministry to Resettlers.
- D. Protest Organizations Supporting Resettlers.
  - 1. The Chicago Civil Liberties Committee
  - 2. The C.I.O.
  - 3. Chicago Race Relations Commission.
- E. Resettler Organizations.
  - 1. Japanese American Citizens League.
  - 2. Chiago Resettler Committee
  - 3. The Mutual Aid Service Society.
  - 4. Japanese Church Groups: Buddhist, Protestant and Catholic.
- F. Evacuee Attitudes toward the Agencies.

### Chapter IV. Relocation to Chicago and Its Metropolitan District.

- A. History of Migration to Chicago.
  - B. Factors Influencing Relocation to Chicago.
  - C. Characteristics (demographic) of Chicago Resettlers.
  - D. Residential Distribution.
  - E. Occupational Distribution.
- Finish copying WRA cards at earliest possible date.



## Chapter V. The Problems of Adjustment of Chicago Resettlers.

In the discussion at S. L. City, it was agreed that the main section headings were all right except for some revisions which are indicated below. It was expected that further analysis of our data would suggest a more complete and efficacious organization of the chapter. The outline of the chapter below is the product of suggestions at the conference and some re-consideration on my part.

- A. Housing.
- B. Occupational Adjustments.
- C. Conflicts of Race, Culture and National Identity.
- D. The Draft.
- E. Social and Recreational Adjustments.
- F. Family Resettlement.
- G. The Future.

## Chapter VI. Emerging Features of a Japanese Society.

In this chapter, to extend the type of studies started by Shibutani on the Buddhists, Resettler Committee, etc. There are admittedly large gaps in the data for this chapter.

- A. Informal Groups of Resettlers.
- B. Social Gatherings among Resettlers.
- C. Private Business Enterprises.
- D. Japanese Community Organizations: religious and non-religious.
- E. The Family in Resettler Life.
- F. The Segregation vs. Integration Issue.

## Chapter VII. Conclusion

(I am least satisfied with the organization of Chapter V, The Problems of Adjustment..... The suggested organization does not adequately take account of such adjustment problems as: emancipation and trends of disorganization, absence of an adequate home life such as the stability resulting from a familiar home setting, the resulting sense of impermanence, the impersonal character of Chicago and the nostalgia for intimate Japanese community life, marriage and problems of raising families, etc. The difficulty is in part that ~~some~~ many of the problems of adjustment are more individual than general, or apply only to certain classes of individuals, such as the Kibei, Issei, the unmarried, the family people, the Japanese, the sensitive, etc.)



COMMENTS ON THE CHICAGO OPUS BY D.S.T.

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Ch. I. Superficial, but suggestive. No comments.

Ch. II. p. 34, line 4.- Typographical error.

pp. 34-35.- Filipinos and Chinese characterized by extremely high sex ratios (particularly Filipinos); hence low rate of marriage; hence greater mobility. Japanese brought wives over, hence one reason for greater stability.

p. 35.- Numbers of Filipinos and Chinese have declined radically for whole U.S. No replacement because low reproduction due to so few marriages. Filipinos at least undoubtedly migrated to Chicago in considerable numbers between 1930 and 1940, since mortality alone would have caused a considerably greater decrease in total than actually occurred.

p. 36, line 2.- Proportions were not actually reversed: there was an approximate balance. The significant point is that there were still more aliens in proportion than there were on the West Coast and correspondingly fewer Nisei. Also, sex ratio was higher than on West Coast.

p. 37, last para.- Pretty dogmatic last sentence in view of the demonstrated lack of "facts."

p. 38.- Were these adult Nisei? Or did they include children?

Shouldn't a citation be made to the Study from which these data were taken?



p. 40.- When was this church organized?

Same question for other organizations and clubs noted later.

p. 44.- What sort of sample was used in this study of intermarriage?

p. 45.- Source? Dates? Are Chinese, etc. included as "whites"?

Ch. III. - No comments - as I will make notes later on longer manuscript.

Ch. IV - p. 82.- One usual barrier to long distance migration which is absent here is cost, i.e., WRA pays transportation.

pp. 86-89.- Analysis of role of "communications" is important. This whole section on "Factors" is illuminating and worthy of further analysis.

p. 89.- I note that you have data on number returning to centers from Chicago. Have these been worked up in terms of "characteristics"? It would be interesting to have these data.

p. 91.- Decline in July was general for all destinations. Was not only due to local situation in Chicago, but also to fact that, for some days around July 1, WRA could not issue travel allowances, as there was a delay in getting funds for the new budget year.

p. 92.- The important analysis of short-term leaves would be the extent to which they are later turned into



"indefinites." Are the data available?

Also, all leaves to Chicago should be analyzed in terms of the centers of origin.

pp. 93 ff.- It would seem better to limit these tables to "indefinites."

p. 94.- One of the most important problems in the whole study is touched on here, i.e., the extent to which the Nisei resettlers are relocating their parents. The necessity of the younger group's providing homes for the older is one thing that sets this migration off from most others. Ordinary migration (certainly ordinary internal migration) has usually involved the younger persons as individuals, i.e., they have left home and started on their own. The parents have been able to stay in the original home community. Nisei, however, have the added burden of providing homes for their parents.

It would be important to know<sup>to</sup>/what extent Issei migration is independent of or dependent upon earlier Nisei migration.

p. 95.- As a matter of fact, internal migration to cities has tended to be selective of females in greater proportion than males. Immigration has been selective of males; and the same is true of long-distance migration generally. But not of relatively short-distance rural-urban migration.

p. 97, 1st sentence: I would say that the difference between the number of males and females is quite large,



but that it would be less if the seasonal migrants were eliminated.

p. 98.- As you pointed out earlier, the younger aliens are really "Nisei" in characteristics. The older ones may be predominantly parents of Nisei who could not come until their children had established homes for them.

p. 102.- Tends to confirm Jane Moore's hypothesis (in her Ph.D. thesis, published by Chicago U.)

Ch. V - pp. 110-111.- Difference between "pattern of adjustment" and "problems of adjustment" is not clearly defined.

p. 112.- Excellent statement of problem.

p. 112, 2nd line from bottom: A "haven" of course still exists, as shown by return to camp.

p. 113.- One of the most important points in the study of Nisei resettlement should be that Nisei not only have to "pioneer" for themselves, but also have to try to re-establish the older generation.

pp. 114-120.- Good discussion of housing problems.

p. 121.- The "high expectations" re jobs have, of course, partly been built up by deliberate WRA propaganda; partly by newspaper accounts of high wages in defense industries; partly by rumor and reports of a few unusually successful evacuees.

p. 121-122.- "The existing system offered security." At present, there is no competition between "security" on the one hand and "high wages" or "prestige" on the other.



p. 127.- What ever happened to the WRA plan of interviewing these employers and making an analysis of the personnel records of the Nisei?

p. 134.- end of first paragraph: "They . . . tend to please the employers more than the American workers consider desirable." I think this is a very significant statement. I wonder to what extent it is related to school experiences with Caucasian teachers, where they tended to "please the teacher." I note that, among the California teachers whom I have met, there is a sentimental feeling towards their former Japanese pupils: they were clean, studious, intelligent, industrious; in other words, they were often "teacher's pets". Is it far-fetched to suggest that this attitude towards the Caucasian employer is, in part at least, a carry-over from teacher-pupil relationships?

p. 138.- "restrained from volunteering for various reasons."- Among these must certainly be included (a) parental resistance to volunteering, (b) bitterness at discrimination and individual reluctance to volunteer. This, of course, does come out in your later discussion.

pp. 148-150.- Good.

pp. 155-156.- I hope that emphasis will be placed, in all interviews, on extent to which plans are being made for bringing family members out, how realistic these plans are and the degree of success achieved.

Ch. VI - Introduction: Good ~~statement~~ statement - except for ambiguity and contradiction in sentence beginning last line.



p. 161.- Everything else indicates that the Nisei are not "living much in the manner that they always had."

Also, I question whether "certain felt needs" will develop "out of this dissatisfaction." The needs existed; therefore the dissatisfaction.

Good discussion of formal groups. Do I detect Tom's hand here?

Informal groups will, of course, be developed more as more data are collected. But the suggested outline of "types of groups" is good.

p. 172.- Re "pattern of adjustment of virtually every nationality group that has settled in large cities in America" - there were, of course, immigrant groups. The resettlers are not, strictly speaking, a nationality group. They are internal migrants, differentiated from others only by race. The Negro analogy would be more appropriate.

pp. 173-174.- Good discussion of family situation.

p. 174, last line.- "Families are resettling." Problem lies in definition of family. These young married people, for the most part, still have parents in the centers and thus face the same problem re family resettlement as the unmarried.

pp. 175-6.- Examples cited are significant. I hope many more can be obtained to show the sequence in which family members are reunited. By-the-way, whatever happened to the plan to study the Takahashi clan? And, incidentally,



Charlie's large interrelated group should be analyzed from this viewpoint, i.e. sequence of arrivals.

pp. 181-182.- Isn't it true that the Hawaiians are less sensitive to symbols of discrimination, e.g. being called "Japs" than are Nisei, and that they think the Nisei are rather silly in their objections?

p. 185.- Later, of course, there will be extensive treatment of cleavage between Nisei and Negroes and Nisei and Jews.

p. 188.- I still object to the lack of clarity of the "mutual expectations" concept, and I don't think it adds anything to the discussion. Personally, I'd like to see it dropped from now on unless it can be made clearer.

Ditto for "mutual claims" on p. 189.

Also, "collective definitions" are overworked and a simpler terminology would be helpful.

p. 194, 2nd line.- Misprint. What word is intended for "unugly?"

In general, the concluding chapter is absolutely first-rate. An excellent summary of problems; a fine framework on which to build further.



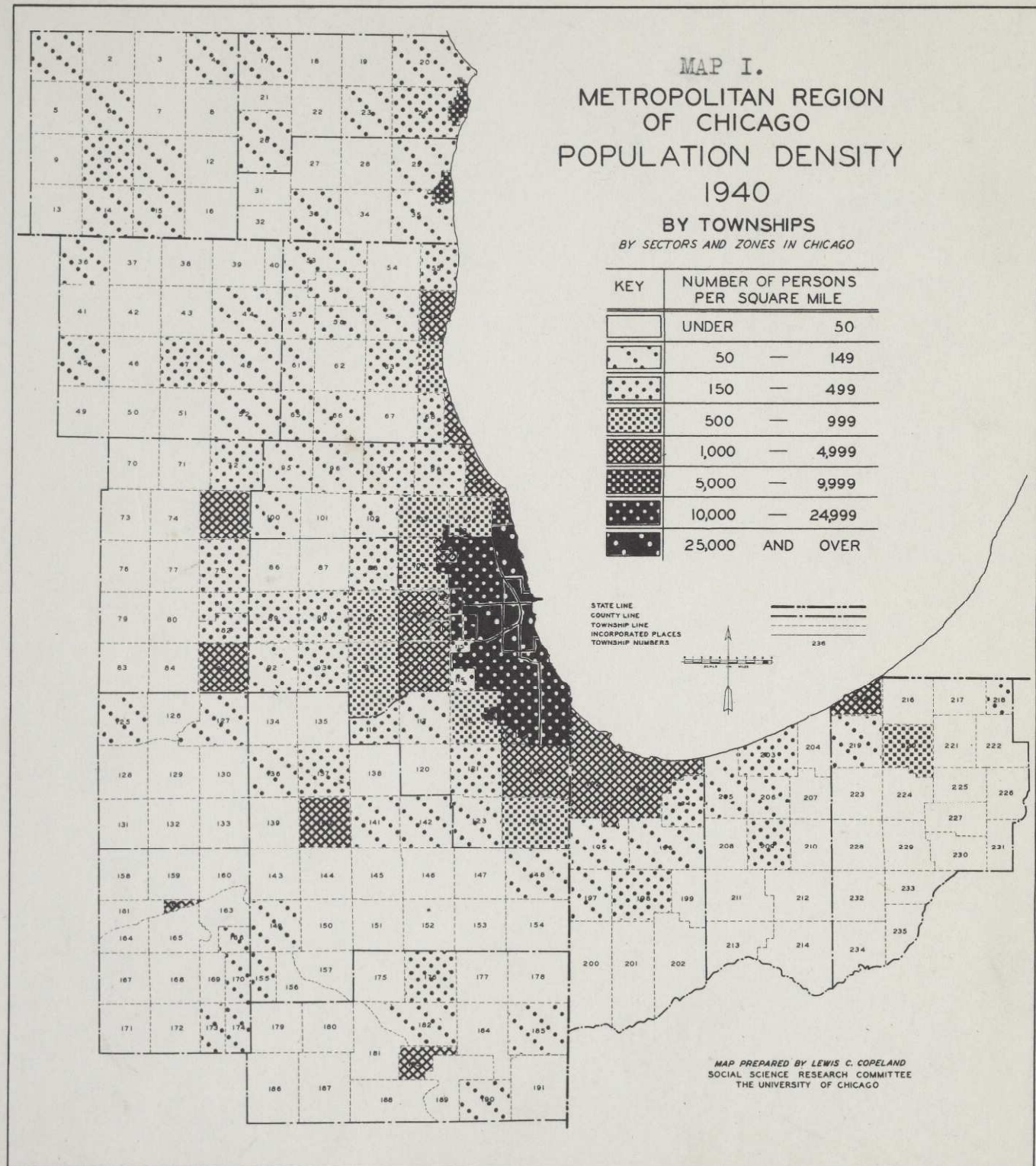
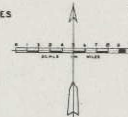
*belongs in  
Chicago staff's  
use*

MAP I.  
METROPOLITAN REGION  
OF CHICAGO  
POPULATION DENSITY  
1940

BY TOWNSHIPS  
BY SECTORS AND ZONES IN CHICAGO

KEY	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE	
	UNDER	50
	50 —	149
	150 —	499
	500 —	999
	1,000 —	4,999
	5,000 —	9,999
	10,000 —	24,999
	25,000	AND OVER

STATE LINE  
COUNTY LINE  
TOWNSHIP LINE  
INCORPORATED PLACES  
TOWNSHIP NUMBERS







MAP PREPARED BY LEWIS C. COPELAND  
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MAP II.  
METROPOLITAN REGION  
OF CHICAGO  
INCREASE OR DECREASE  
OF POPULATION 1930-1940

BY TOWNSHIPS  
BY SECTORS AND ZONES IN CHICAGO

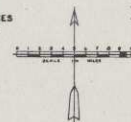
PER CENT  
OF INCREASE

	UNDER	10.0
	10.0 -	29.9
	30.0 -	49.9
	50.0 AND OVER	

PER CENT  
OF DECREASE

	UNDER	5.0
	5.0 -	9.9
	10.0 AND OVER	

STATE LINE  
COUNTY LINE  
TOWNSHIP LINE  
INCORPORATED PLACES  
TOWNSHIP NUMBERS

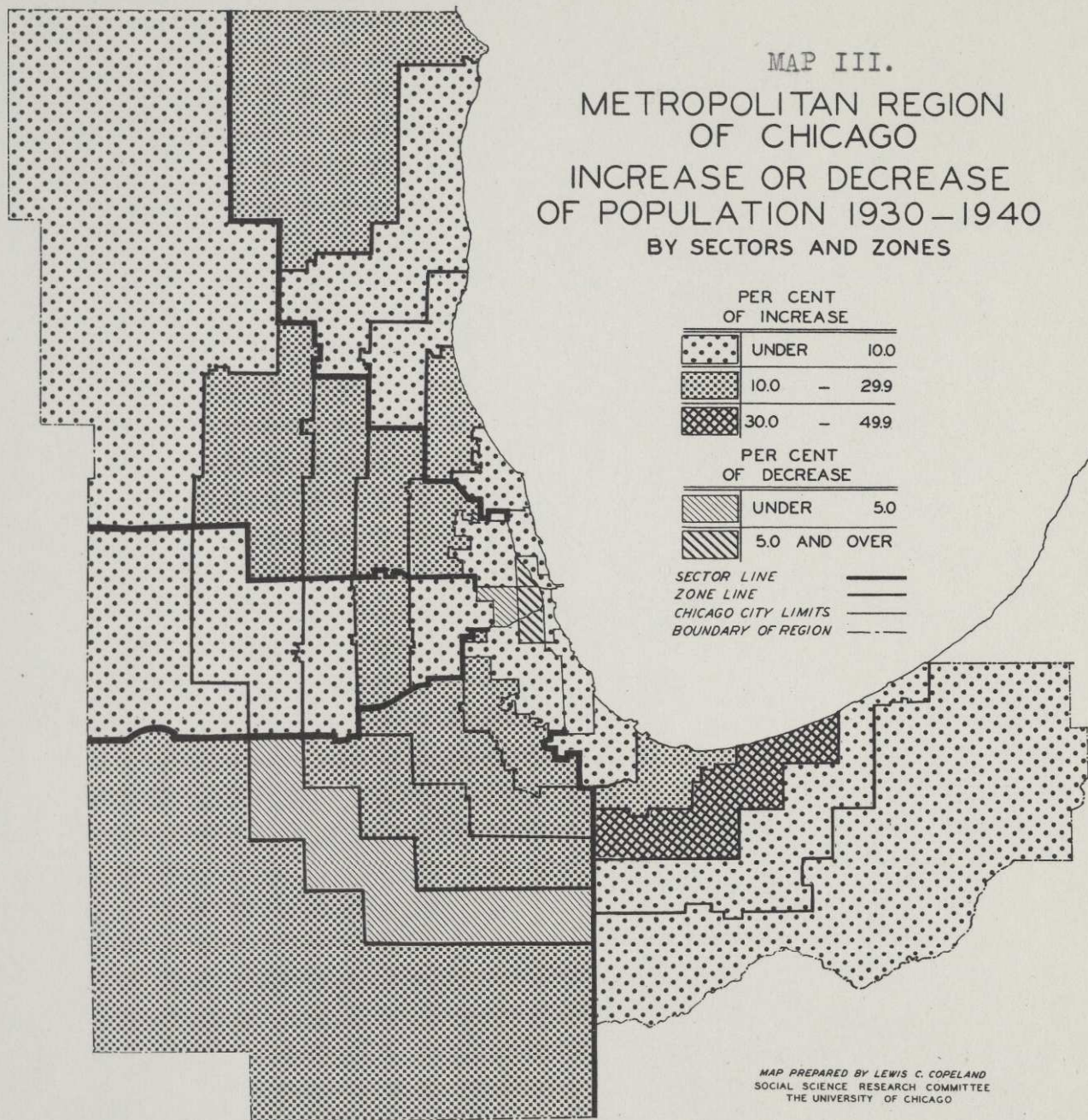


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MAP III.  
METROPOLITAN REGION  
OF CHICAGO  
INCREASE OR DECREASE  
OF POPULATION 1930-1940  
BY SECTORS AND ZONES

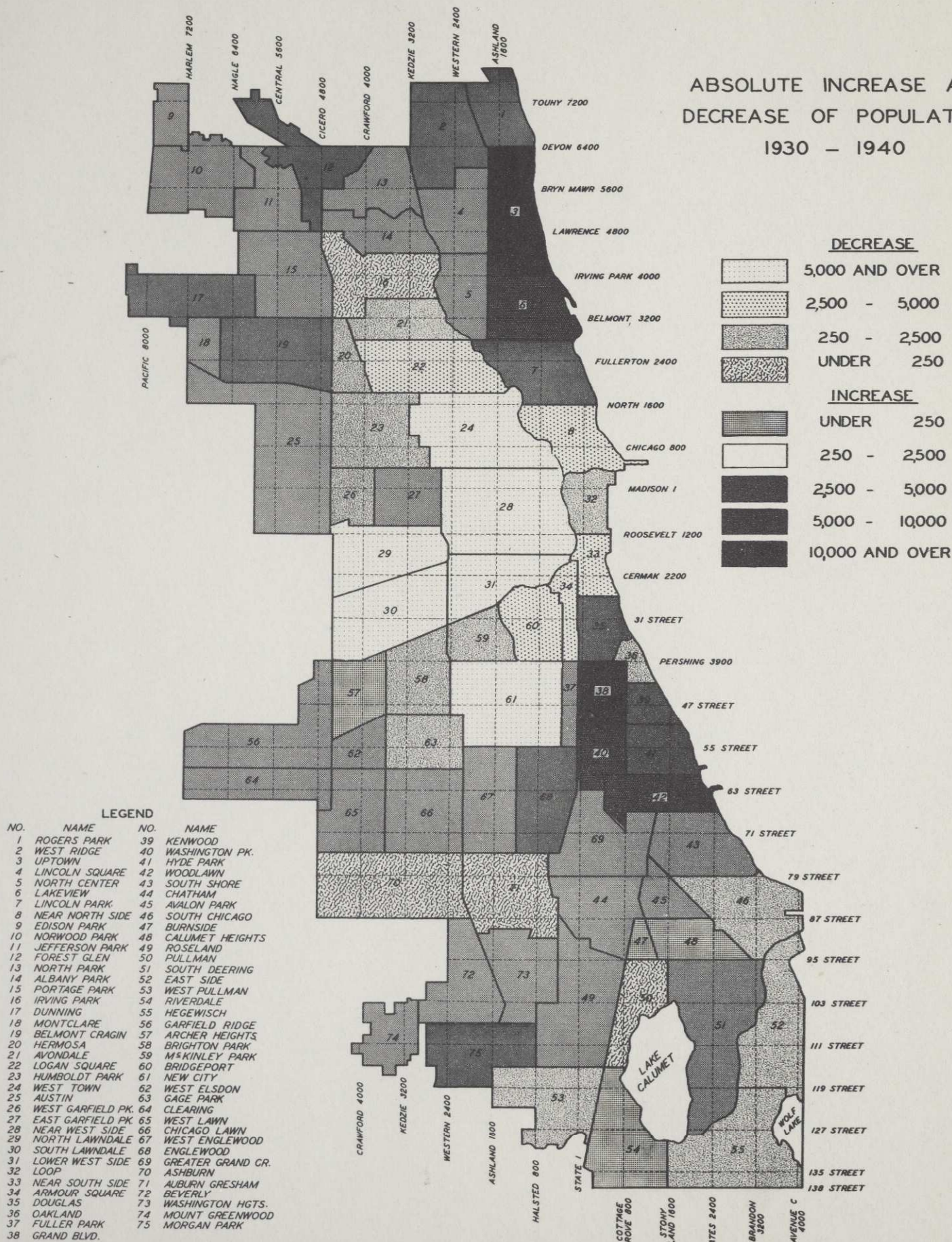




# COMMUNITY AREAS OF CHICAGO

AS ADOPTED BY CENSUS BUREAU, 1940.

ABSOLUTE INCREASE AND  
DECREASE OF POPULATION  
1930 - 1940

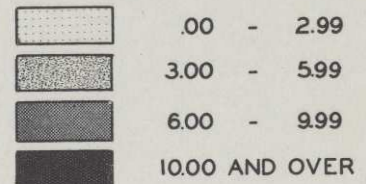




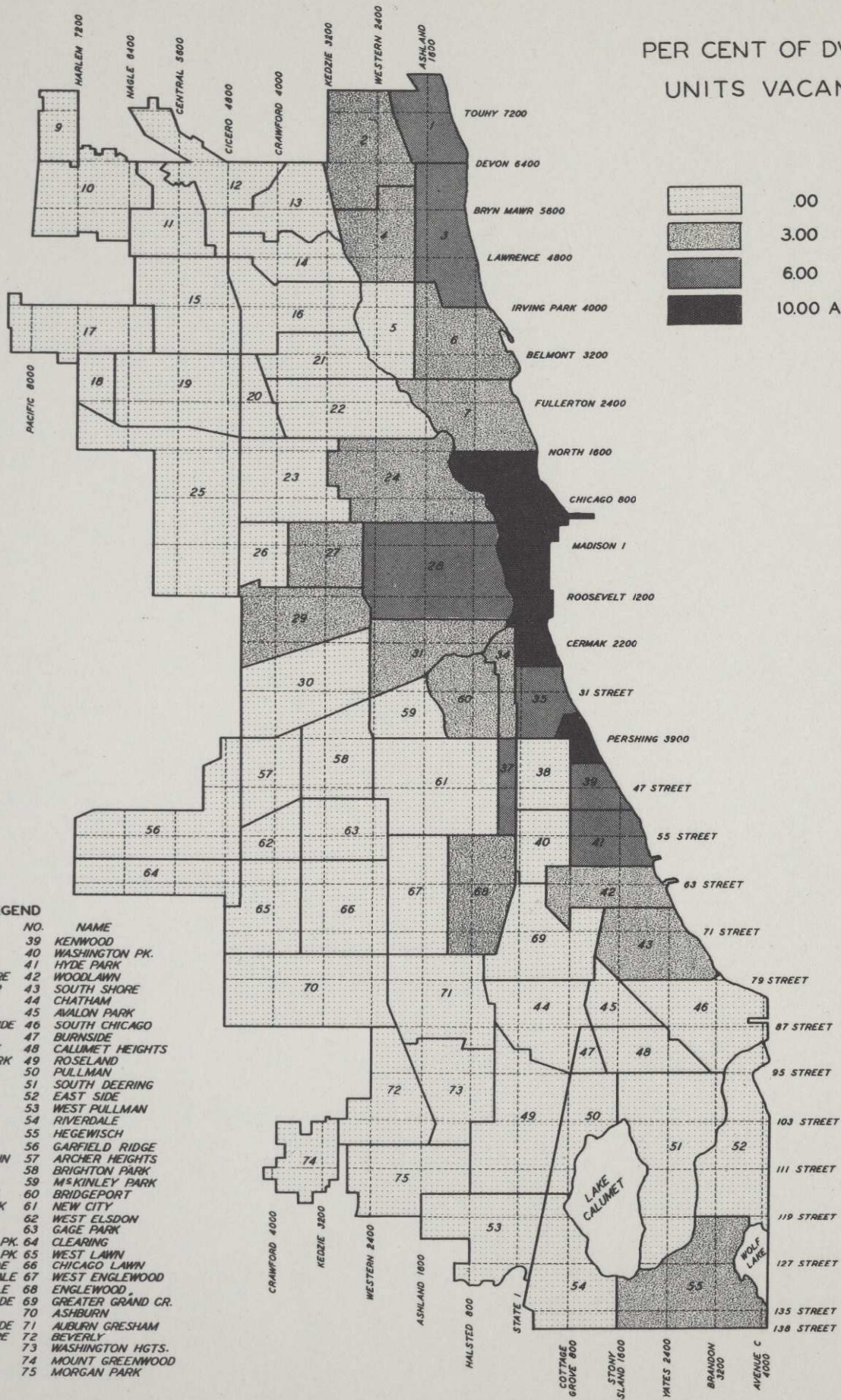
# MAP VI. COMMUNITY AREAS OF CHICAGO

AS ADOPTED BY CENSUS BUREAU, 1940.

PER CENT OF DWELLING  
UNITS VACANT 1940



LEGEND	
NO.	NAME
1	ROGERS PARK
2	WEST RIDGE
3	UPTOWN
4	LINCOLN SQUARE
5	NORTH CENTER
6	LAKEVIEW
7	LINCOLN PARK
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE
9	EDISON PARK
10	NORWOOD PARK
11	JEFFERSON PARK
12	FOREST GLEN
13	NORTH PARK
14	ALBANY PARK
15	PORTAGE PARK
16	IRVING PARK
17	DUNNING
18	MONTCLARE
19	BELMONT CRAGIN
20	HERMOSA
21	AVONDALE
22	LOGAN SQUARE
23	HUMBOLDT PARK
24	WEST TOWN
25	AUSTIN
26	WEST GARFIELD PK.
27	EAST GARFIELD PK.
28	NEAR WEST SIDE
29	NORTH LAWNDALE
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE
31	LOWER WEST SIDE
32	LOOP
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE
34	ARMOUR SQUARE
35	DOUGLAS
36	OAKLAND
37	FULLER PARK
38	GRAND BLVD.
39	KENWOOD
40	WASHINGTON PK.
41	HYDE PARK
42	WOODLAWN
43	SOUTH SHORE
44	CHATHAM
45	AVALON PARK
46	SOUTH CHICAGO
47	BURNSIDE
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS
49	ROSELAND
50	PULLMAN
51	SOUTH DEERING
52	EAST SIDE
53	WEST PULLMAN
54	RIVERDALE
55	HEGEWISCH
56	GARFIELD RIDGE
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS
58	BRIGHTON PARK
59	MCKINLEY PARK
60	BRIDGEPORT
61	NEW CITY
62	WEST ELSDON
63	GAGE PARK
64	CLEARING
65	WEST LAWN
66	CHICAGO LAWN
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD
68	ENGLEWOOD
69	GREATER GRAND CR.
70	ASHBURN
71	ALBURN GRESHAM
72	BEVERLY
73	WASHINGTON HGTS.
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD
75	MORGAN PARK

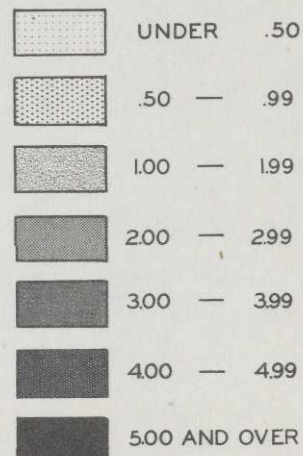




# MAP VIII.COMMUNITY AREAS OF CHICAGO

AS ADOPTED BY CENSUS BUREAU, 1940.

## 1940 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLING UNITS NEEDING MAJOR REPAIRS

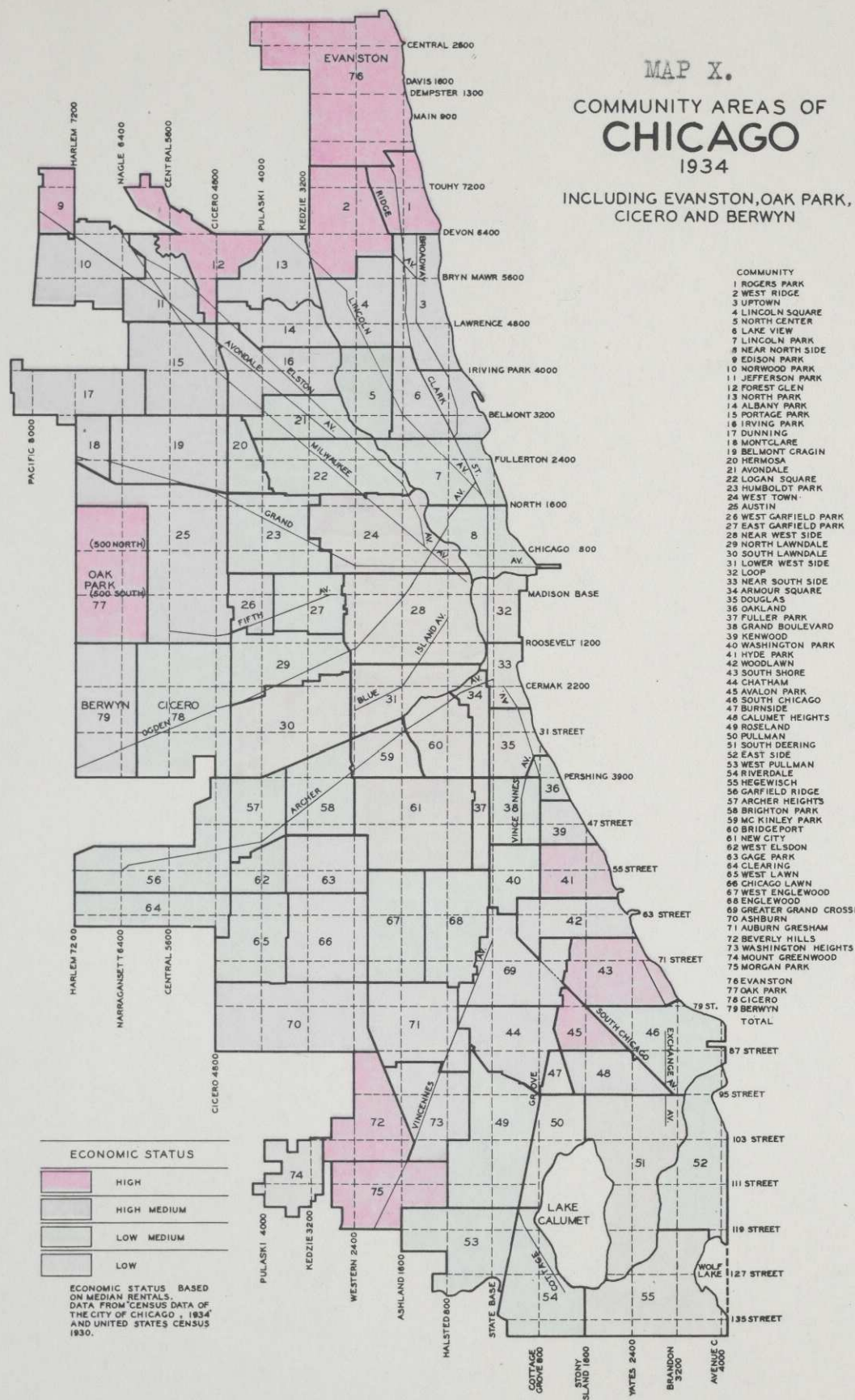


SOURCE: 16TH CENSUS  
OF THE U. S., 1940  
HOUSING

### LEGEND

1. ROGERS PARK	39. KENWOOD
2. WEST RIDGE	40. WASHINGTON PK.
3. UPTOWN	41. HYDE PARK
4. LINCOLN SQUARE	42. WOODLAWN
5. NORTH CENTER	43. SOUTH SHORE
6. LAKEVIEW	44. CHATHAM
7. LINCOLN PARK	45. AVALON PARK
8. NEAR NORTH SIDE	46. SOUTH CHICAGO
9. EDISON PARK	47. BURNSIDE
10. NORWOOD PARK	48. CALUMET HEIGHTS
11. JEFFERSON PARK	49. ROSELAND
12. FOREST GLEN	50. PULLMAN
13. NORTH PARK	51. SOUTH DEERING
14. ALBANY PARK	52. EAST SIDE
15. PORTAGE PARK	53. WEST PULLMAN
16. IRVING PARK	54. RIVERDALE
17. DUNNING	55. HEGERWISCH
18. MONTCLARE	56. GARFIELD RIDGE
19. BELMONT CRAGIN	57. ARCHER HEIGHTS
20. HERMOSA	58. BRIGHTON PARK
21. AVONDALE	59. MCKINLEY PARK
22. LOGAN SQUARE	60. BRIDGEPORT
23. HUMBOLDT PARK	61. NEW CITY
24. WEST TOWN	62. WEST ELSDON
25. AUSTIN	63. GAGE PARK
26. WEST GARFIELD PK.	64. CLEARING
27. EAST GARFIELD PK.	65. WEST LAWN
28. NEAR WEST SIDE	66. CHICAGO LAWN
29. NORTH LAWNDALE	67. WEST ENGLEWOOD
30. SOUTH LAWNDALE	68. ENGLEWOOD
31. LOWER WEST SIDE	69. GREATER GRAND CR.
32. LOOP	70. ASHBURN
33. NEAR SOUTH SIDE	71. AUBURN GRESHAM
34. ARMOUR SQUARE	72. BEVERLY
35. DOUGLAS	73. WASHINGTON HGTS.
36. OAKLAND	74. MOUNT GREENWOOD
37. FULLER PARK	75. MORGAN PARK
38. GRAND BLVD.	





THE MARKET RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

**THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS**

*-Chicago's Home Newspaper*



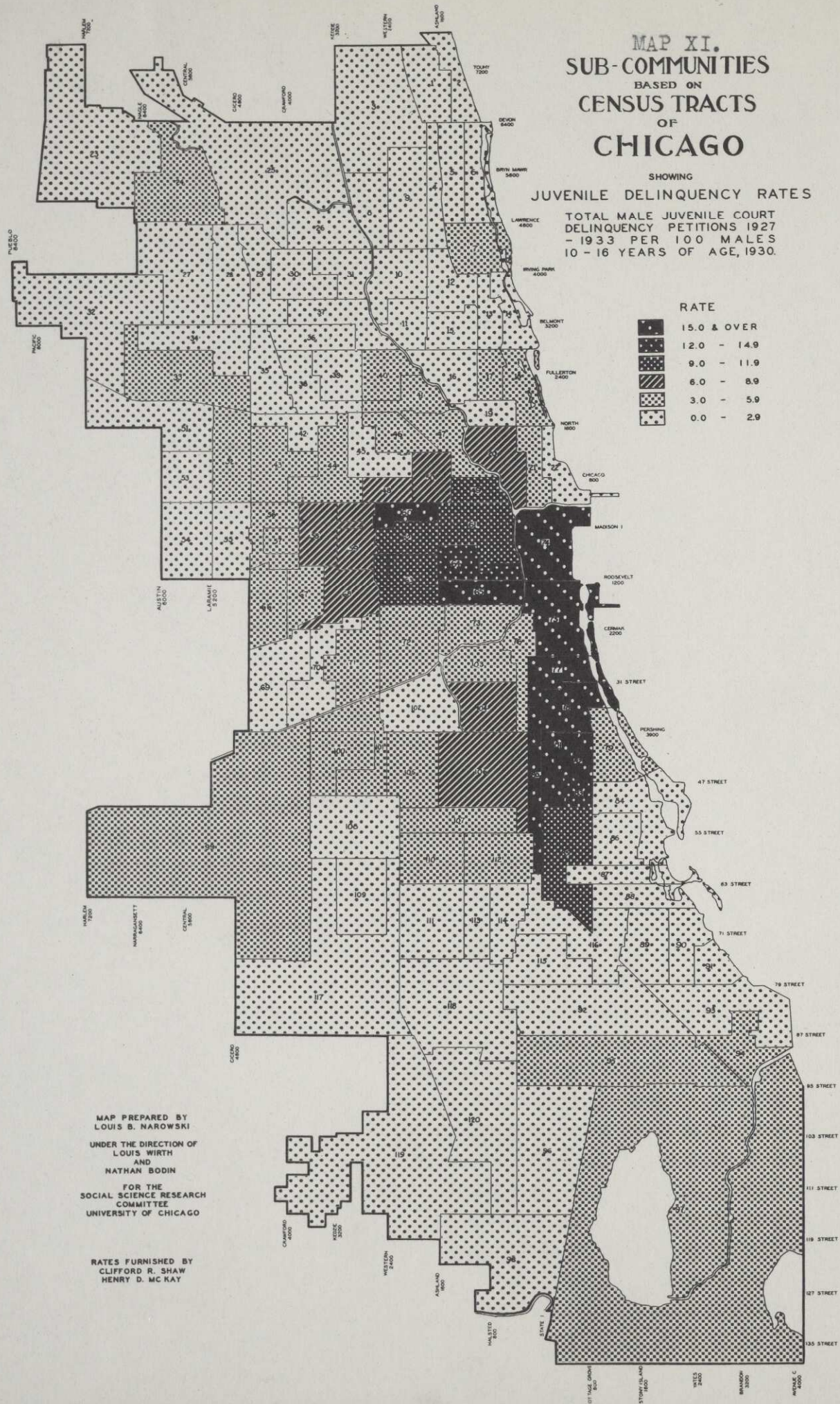
# MAP XI. SUB-COMMUNITIES BASED ON CENSUS TRACTS OF CHICAGO

SHOWING  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES

TOTAL MALE JUVENILE COURT  
DELINQUENCY PETITIONS 1927  
- 1933 PER 100 MALES  
10 - 16 YEARS OF AGE, 1930.

## RATE

	15.0 & OVER
	12.0 - 14.9
	9.0 - 11.9
	6.0 - 8.9
	3.0 - 5.9
	0.0 - 2.9



MAP PREPARED BY  
LOUIS B. NAROWSKI  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
LOUIS WIRTH  
AND  
NATHAN BODIN  
FOR THE  
SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH  
COMMITTEE  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

RATES FURNISHED BY  
CLIFFORD R. SHAW  
HENRY D. MCKAY

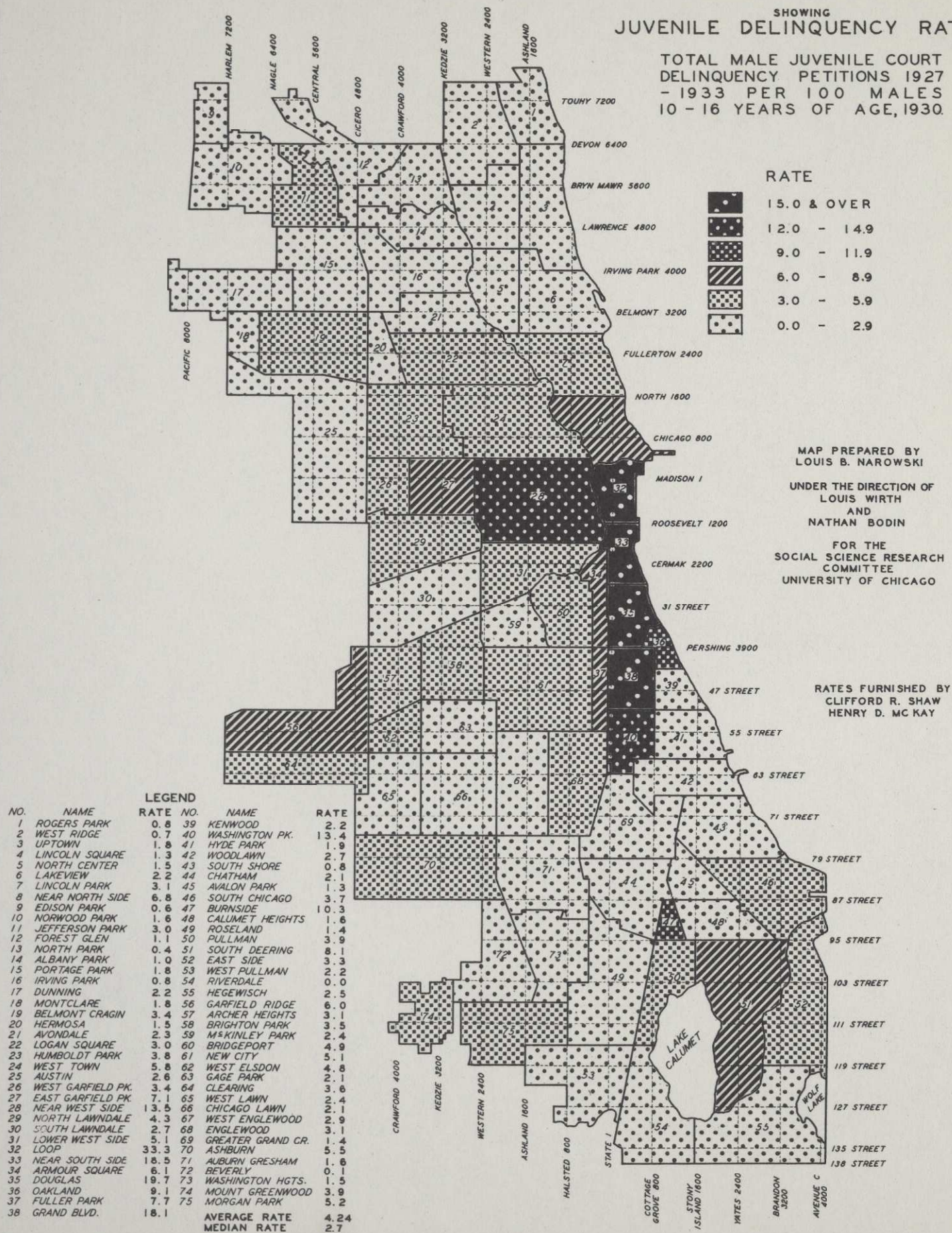


# MAP XII. COMMUNITY AREAS OF CHICAGO

AS ADOPTED BY CENSUS BUREAU, 1930.

SHOWING  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATES

TOTAL MALE JUVENILE COURT  
DELINQUENCY PETITIONS 1927  
- 1933 PER 100 MALES  
10 - 16 YEARS OF AGE, 1930.

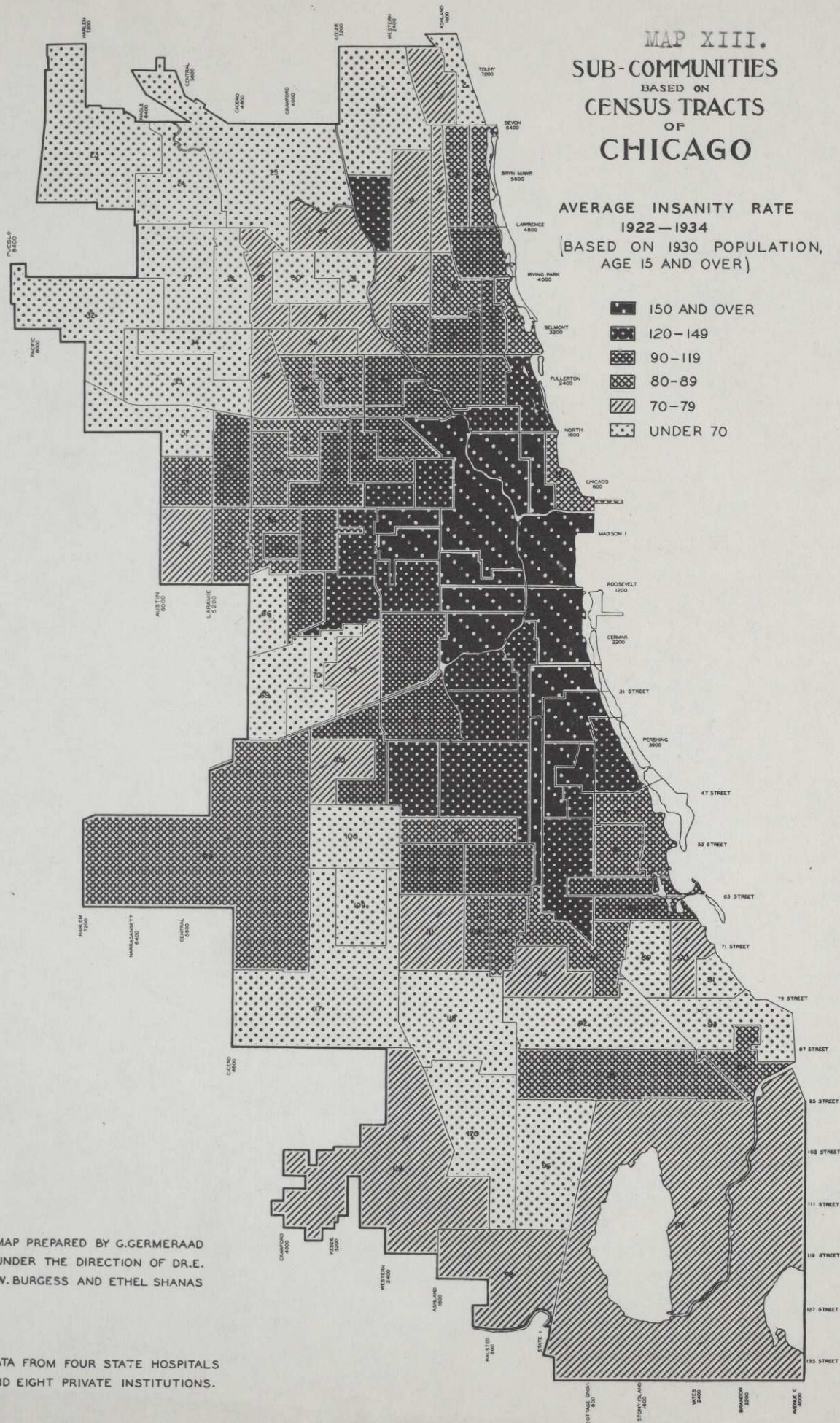




# MAP XIII. SUB-COMMUNITIES BASED ON CENSUS TRACTS OF CHICAGO

AVERAGE INSANITY RATE  
1922-1934  
(BASED ON 1930 POPULATION,  
AGE 15 AND OVER)

- 150 AND OVER
- 120-149
- 90-119
- 80-89
- 70-79
- UNDER 70



MAP PREPARED BY G.GERMEAAD  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DR.E.  
W.BURGESS AND ETHEL SHANAS

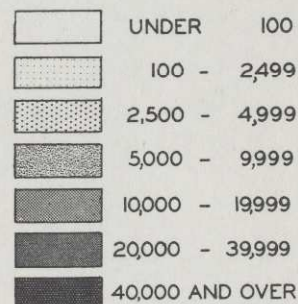
DATA FROM FOUR STATE HOSPITALS  
AND EIGHT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.



# MAP XIV. COMMUNITY AREAS OF CHICAGO

AS ADOPTED BY CENSUS BUREAU, 1940.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF  
POPULATION: NEGROES, 1940



NO.	NAME	NEGROES	PER CENT
1	ROGERS PARK	130	.21
2	WEST RIDGE	111	.25
3	UPTOWN	537	.40
4	LINCOLN SQUARE	18	.04
5	NORTH CENTER	19	.04
6	LAKEVIEW	234	.19
7	LINCOLN PARK	132	.13
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE	5,158	6.70
9	EDISON PARK	-	-
10	NOBWOOD PARK	4	.02
11	JEFFERSON PARK	6	.03
12	FOREST GLAN	13	.20
13	NORTH PARK	149	1.21
14	ALBANY PARK	56	.10
15	PORTAGE PARK	8	.01
16	IRVING PARK	14	.02
17	DUNNING	6	.03
18	MONTCLARE	2	.02
19	BELMONT CRAGIN	4	.01
20	HERMOSA	-	-
21	AVONDALE	12	.03
22	LOGAN SQUARE	39	.04
23	HUMBOLDT PARK	32	.04
24	WEST TOWN	695	.41
25	AUSTIN	60	.05
26	WEST GARFIELD PK.	24	.05
27	EAST GARFIELD PK.	2,990	4.54
28	NEAR WEST SIDE	25,774	18.88
29	NORTH LAWNDALE	380	.37
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE	790	1.11
31	LOWER WEST SIDE	6	.01
32	LOOP	14	.23
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	1,890	25.87
34	ARMOUR SQUARE	4,062	21.99
35	DOUGLAS	49,804	93.75
36	OAKLAND	3,209	22.13
37	FULLER PARK	1,438	9.53
38	GRAND BLVD.	101,339	98.14
39	KENWOOD	278	.94
40	WASHINGTON PK.	51,281	97.24
41	HYDE PARK	573	1.13
42	WOODLAWN	12,107	16.89
43	SOUTH SHORE	249	.31
44	CHATHAM	20	.05
45	AVALLON PARK	4	.04
46	SOUTH CHICAGO	907	1.65
47	BURNSIDE	4	.11
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS	4	.05
49	ROSELAND	1,828	4.15
50	PULMAN	2	.03
51	SOUTH DEERING	-	-
52	EAST SIDE	-	-
53	WEST PULMAN	103	.37
54	RIVERDALE	6	.40
55	HOGWITSH	-	-
56	GARFIELD RIDGE	1	.01
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS	1	.01
58	BRIGHTON PARK	34	.08
59	McKINLEY PARK	1	-
60	BRIDGEPORT	6	.01
61	NEW CITY	68	.08
62	WEST ELSDON	-	-
63	GAGE PARK	1	-
64	CLEARING	6	.10
65	WEST LAWN	5	.05
66	CHICAGO LAWN	6	.01
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD	2,479	3.86
68	ENGLEWOOD	2,008	2.16
69	GREATER GRAND CR.	276	.45
70	ASHBURN	-	-
71	AUBURN GRESHAM	13	.02
72	BEVERLY	67	.42
73	WASHINGTON HGTS.	49	.25
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD	-	-
75	MORGAN PARK	6,185	39.53
TOTAL, CHICAGO		277,731	8.18

