

Issei, Nisei Population Changes Noted in Study

A SURVEY OF SOME CHANGES IN THE SEATTLE JAPANESE COMMUNITY RESULTING FROM THE EVACUATION

By Dr. R. W. O'Brien and Frank Miyamoto of the Department of Sociology, University of Washington.

A survey of the Japanese Americans in Seattle, completed last March, revealed that an estimated 4,700 Issei and Nisei had returned here since the lifting of the exclusion orders. This is approximately two-thirds of the 6,975 enumerated in 1940 by the U. S. Census, and reflects the expected decline resulting from the evacuation.

Analysis of the internal composition of the population, however, shows much less change than was expected. Except for the aging of the whole population due to the passage of the years, the relative proportions in the various age classes have been altered far less than most people thought was likely following a major dislocation such as the evacuation.

For instance, in the accompanying chart showing the populations of 1935 and 1947, the striking fact appears that if the bars of the 1935 "population pyramid" are all moved upward ten years, there results a graph almost the exact image of the 1947 pyramid. In other words, the population contains approximately those percentages in each age group that would have been expected had the evacuation not occurred.

Several interesting implications are indicated by these findings. The Nisei over twenty years of age, both males and females, have returned to Seattle in relatively large numbers, contrary to the general expectation that a high percentage was lost due to resettlement in the Mid-West and East. In effect, substantial number of Nisei of employable and voting age are now in Seattle who may, in the not distant future, be expected to play increasingly important roles in responsible community functions. At the same time it is clear that the next decade will produce additional numbers of Issei who will pass beyond the employable age, and unless they have independent means, they will become dependent upon support from the Nisei population.

All this bears on the question of community leadership. Although the Issei are now a smaller percentage of the total population than before the war, some kind of balanced relationship is still maintained between the Issei and Nisei in acting upon common community functions. But the crux of the problem rests in the fact that the average age of Issei males is now over sixty years—close inspection of the 1947 graph will show this—while that of the Nisei is not much over twenty years. Will the youthful Nisei become sufficiently well established and develop adequately mature interests within the next few years to cope with any complicated situations which may arise, for example, in depression years? Can the transition from the Issei controls of pre-war years to Nisei controls of the present and future be made without serious disruptions in the controls? The signs indicate that increased, and perhaps somewhat unusual, responsibilities will converge on the Nisei within the coming decade. It seems pertinent to inquire what kind of material for community leadership and the assumption of personal responsibilities exists in the assuredly large percentage of Nisei between the ages of twenty and forty.

New Testament
Liked in Japan

TOKYO, July 29—More than 125,000 of the two copies of the New Testament contributed by the American Bible society to Japan have been sold by the Japan Bible society to the general public for the revival of Christian missionary activities, it was revealed here.

With the proceeds from the sales the Japanese society intends to buy printing equipment from the former naval arsenal at Alkawa to establish a Bible printing factory there. They will publish both Old and New Testaments in Japanese and English.

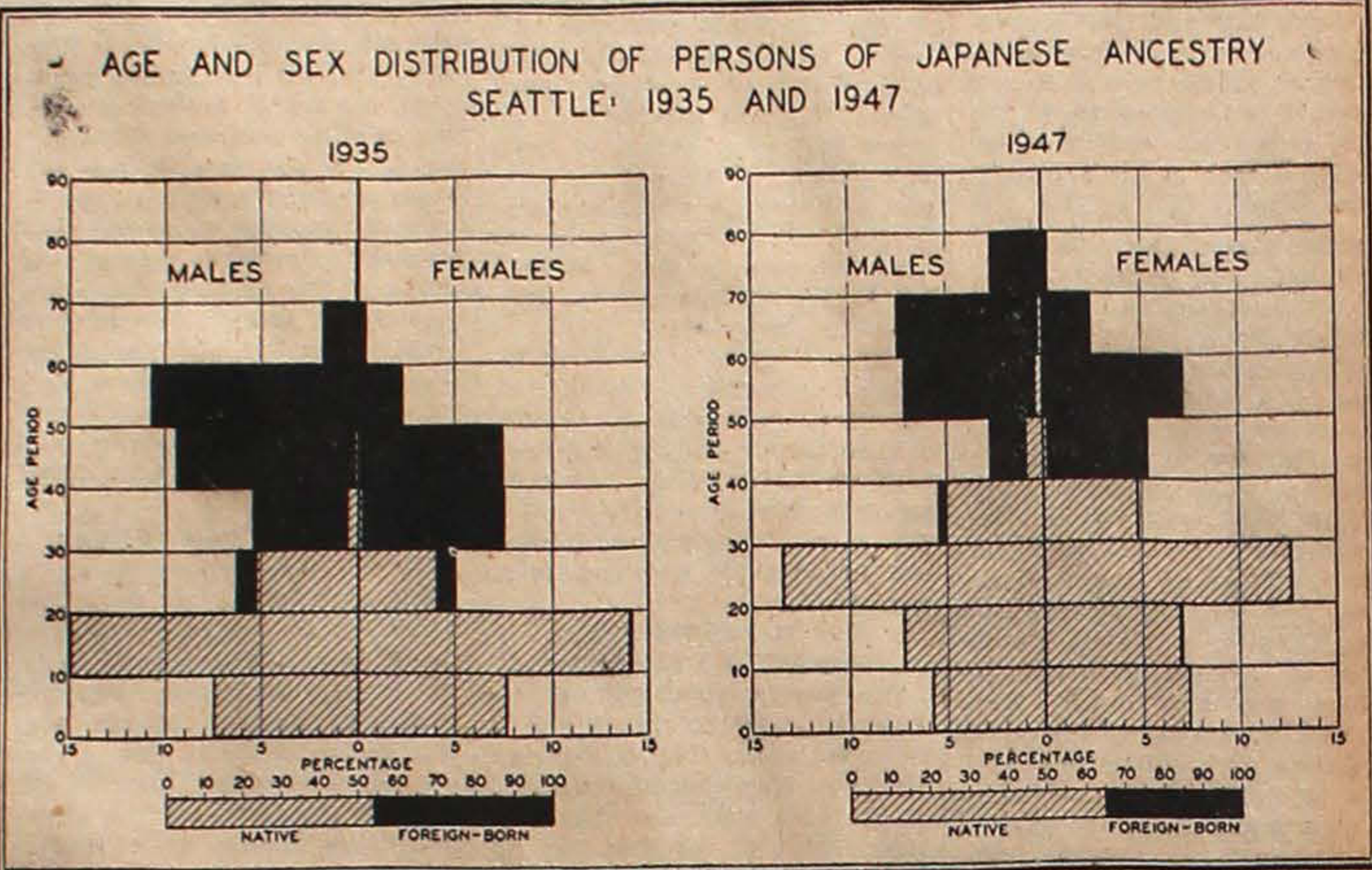


TABLE I

Japanese Population of Seattle by Nativity and Sex: 1940 and 1947*

Year	Total	Native Born	Foreign Born
	Number	%	%
1940	6975	59	2092
1947	4692	65	1541

*United States Census, 1940, Vol. II, Part 7, Tables A36, P. 401. 1947 figures from O'Brien-Miyamoto Survey.

TABLE II

Comparison of Nisei and Issei Answers to Questions by Per cent.**

How does your present housing compare with pre-evacuation?	Nisei	Issei
Better	16	10
Same	42	43
Worse	42	47

What do you think of your present housing condition?

	Nisei	Issei
Satisfactory	64	63
Unsatisfactory	36	37

How does your present income compare with pre-evacuation?

	Nisei	Issei
Less	29	59
Same	19	13
More	52	28

In relation to the cost of living, how does your present income compare with your pre-evacuation income?

	Nisei	Issei
Less	56	69
Same	28	23
Better	16	8

What do you think of your present position (job)?

	Nisei	Issei
Satisfactory	82	71
Unsatisfactory	18	29
Permanent	35	45
Temporary	18	10
Unknown	47	45

Compare present job discrimination in Seattle with 1939-1941?

	Nisei	Issei
Less	28	20
Same	58	68
More	16	12

Compare present social discrimination in Seattle with 1939-1941?

	Nisei	Issei
Less	20	25
Same	76	71
More	4	4

**From Miyamoto-O'Brien Survey, 1937.

TABLE III

Occupations of Persons of Japanese Ancestry 14 years Old and Over in the Labor Force in Seattle, by Occupation of 1941 and of 1947.

OCCUPATION	1941	1947	1941	1947
	NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
TOTAL	2180	100.0	2030	100.0
Professional & Semi-professional	39	1.8	3.3	
Farmers & Farm Managers	68	3.1	—	
Proprietors, Managers, & Officials	790	36.2	20.9	
Clerical, Sales & Kindred Workers	397	18.2	18.8	
Craftsman, Foreman, & Kindred Workers	49	2.2	4.6	
Operative & Kindred Workers	196	9.0	10.5	
Domestic Service Workers	44	2.0	4.6	

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ECONOMIC AID
TO NEEDY BY
PUBLIC URGED

Private agencies are unable to take responsibility for a mass relief program, and general assistance in economic need should continue to be a public responsibility, assumed by the King County Welfare Department.

These are the major recommendations contained in a study of the effect of curtailed public finances and welfare services, resulting from action of the recent State legislature, on private social and health agencies. The study was conducted by the Council of Social Agencies for the Community Chest and Council of Seattle and King County, and was made public (Saturday by Nat S. Rogers, Chest and Council president.

The recommendations provide:

"1. That in accordance with the practice in the State of Washington for the past fifteen years, general assistance for persons in economic need be continued as a public responsibility and be assumed by the appropriate public agency, namely King County Welfare Department.

"2. That private agencies, because of the inadequacy of their available relief funds, recognize the present impossibility of their assuming responsibility for a mass relief program.

"3. That as a matter of public service, the Community Chest and all private agencies concerned give wide publicity to the facts."

In making the study public, Mr. Rogers noted that the King County Welfare Department is currently providing approximately \$156,000 a month in financial relief.

When this figure is contrasted with last year's Community Chest campaign goal of \$1,415,182, Mr. Rogers said, "it becomes obvious that the Red Feather services cannot assume responsibility for an extensive program of financial relief. Actually, the Red Feather services on whose behalf the Community Chest appeals to the public are designed primarily for preventative and constructive purposes, which in the long run help to reduce the load on public relief facilities. Direct financial assistance by Chest agencies is limited to a total of less than fifty thousand dollars a year."

Noting that the County Welfare Department's general assistance program spent approximately \$150,000 a month before April 1, 1947, for assistance to program now ineligible under the new law, Mr. Rogers observed that if Red Feather agencies were to attempt to assume this responsibility the total involved for this one item alone would be \$300,000 more a year than was raised in the last Community Chest campaign for the support of all forms of community services. In the event of any reduction in public funds, the welfare services would be the first to be cut.

As for the 150 servicemen who are reportedly awaiting enactment of the law before getting married, the ADC legislative director said they would be benefited by the law only if they get married before August 21.

According to a clause in the amendment, only soldiers who were married prior to or within 30 days of the enactment of the amendment would be eligible under the Act, Masaoka pointed out.

TRUMAN SIGNS
AMENDMENT TO
GI BRIDE ACT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29—On July 22, President Harry Truman signed H. R. 3149 and thus enacted into law the amendment to the Soldiers Brides Act, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learned today.

Designated Public Law 313, the measure permits the admission into the United States of alien and minor children of citizen members of the armed forces.

Signed by the President on July 22, the final action on the Soldiers Brides amendment was made public in the July 24th issue of the Congressional Record, the Washington ADC office reported.

Enactment of H. R. 3149 into law marks the passage of the first major bill favorably affecting Japanese Americans and the successful completion of one of the major objectives of the Anti-Discrimination Committee, according to Mike Masaoka, national ADC legislative director.

Affected under this law will be approximately 50 brides of Japanese ancestry who are married to GI's, both Nisei and Caucasian, Masaoka revealed.

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Protective Service Workers
Service Workers except Domestic and Protective

Farm Laborers & Foreman
Laborers except Farm & Mine

*Difference in totals due to exclusion of dependents, unemployed, retired and children who advanced to employable age between 1941 and 1947.

Source of Data: Survey by Robert W. O'Brien & Frank Miyamoto, February 22, 1947.

TABLE IV

Occupation of Japanese Americans 14 years of Age and Over in the Labor Force in Seattle, 1940 and 1947.

OCCUPATION	1940	1947	1940	1947
	NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
TOTAL	3223	100.0	2030	100.0
Professional & Semi-professional	139	4.3	3.3	
Farmers & Farm Managers	35	1.1	—	
Proprietors, Managers, & Officials	729	22.6	20.9	
Clerical, Sales, & Kindred Workers	580	18.0	18.8	
Craftsman, Foreman, Kindred Workers	119	3.7	4.6	
Operative & Kindred Workers	471	14.6	10.5	
Domestic Service Workers	198	6.1	4.6	
Protective Service Workers	3	—	2.2	
Service Workers except Domestic & Protective	669	20.9	23.5	
Farm Laborers & Foreman	61	1.9	—	
Laborers except Farm & Mine	219	6.8	11.6	

Source of 1940 Data: Wartime Civil Control Administration, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Bulletin 12 by Statistical Division, March 15, 1943, pp. 46-50.

Source of 1947 Data: Survey by Robert W. O'Brien & Frank Miyamoto, February 22, 1947.

Shoyu Sauce Poisoning Laid
To Chicago Firm's Soda

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 29 (Nichi Bei Times Dispatch)—The national wave of shoyu sauce poisoning has been traced to two carloads of processing caustic soda manufactured by a Chicago weed killer concern, according to Dr. J. C. Geiger, San Francisco city health director, Friday.

He said the way it ended up in Decatur, Ill., where it was used in making shoyu was "the most fantastic procedure I ever heard of."

The caustic soda was a by-product of the weed killer manufacturing company. The carloads of arsenic-impregnated caustic soda were sold to A. C. Staley Manufacturing company through an Eastern broker.

None of the three, the original weed killer company, the broker or the shoyu sauce maker, exchanged enough information to know that it was to be used in food products.

The result, according to Joe O'Leary, federal food and drug inspector here, was thousands of gallons of arsenic-tainted sauce which poisoned people in California, Salt Lake City, Boston, New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

None Left in S. F.
O'Leary said about 40,000 gallons have been seized in San Francisco alone. He said 5 per cent is still undetected since the manufacturing company shipped in drums to wholesalers who bottled the sauce under various names.

Dr. Geiger said none of the tainted sauce is on San Francisco shelves, that all of it has been cornered for destruction. He criticized both Illinois and Federal

duced general employment below current levels, he added, the requirements for general assistance will be proportionately higher.

In support of its recommendations, the study report observes: "Over the fifteen-year period, a division of responsibility has been worked out between the County Welfare Department and private family and children's agencies, whereby such agencies have developed their programs largely around specialized services not provided by the public program.

"It is the opinion of this committee that these services such as family casework, institutional care of children, psychiatric services for disturbed children, foster placement of children having certain special needs which cannot be covered by the public program, visiting nurse services, community recreation programs, etc., are essential community services which cannot be eliminated or curtailed. Rising costs make it extremely difficult to maintain these services on existing levels.

"Private casework agencies have limited relief budgets which provide restricted financial assistance on a temporary basis for single men and a limited relief program centering largely around the needs of unmarried mothers. Almost all relief funds utilized by such agencies are for supplementary financial assistance in instances where the client's need is mainly for intensive casework services."

The report was approved as a statement of policy at the most recent meeting of the Community Chest and Council's Board of Directors.

health authorities for being slow to find the poison and said the entire fight was left to local health directors.

Dr. Geiger said he believed the hard-to-get caustic soda used in fermentation processes was salvaged without proper health supervision. He said San Francisco is the only major city with an anti-salvage ordinance designed to protect the public against impure drugs.

Brands Named

The state department of health announced the names of brands of shoyu sauce believed to have contained arsenic. They are:

Red Star, Shin Kikkoman, Uoki, Yamaman, Prosperity Red label and Blue label, Marusel, Steinkellner, Hanamurasaki, Daruma, Hanamumuse, Hoshi, Tokyo-zuke, Hoshi Shoy, Lee Chop Suey, Starr Yucca, Soya Linda, Maruta, Mitsuyoshi and John Sato.

Sauce distributed by the following firms, but not bearing brand names:

American Chinese Food Products company and Shing Chong company, both of San Francisco; Greenwood Trading Company, Oakland; Mitsuyoshi company and Hong Kong Noodle company, both of Los Angeles.

Only the sauce in the shipment from Illinois on May 8 was contaminated, according to reports, so that any bottled shoyu bought before the middle of June can be considered safe.

Explains Swing
To Christianity

TOKYO, July 29—A Japanese Christian leader, according to Jean Whitcomb of United Press, attributes Japan's rapid swing to Christianity to two things: a desire of the Japanese "to be like Americans" and the abolition of Shintoism.

The Rev. Michio Kozaki, moderator of the Church of Christ which represents 34 Protestant sects in Japan, said that in the first year of the three-year drive of his organization, 60,000 "seekers" had professed their interest in Christianity.

Kozaki said the Japanese are watching the United States under Christianity and democracy, which are synonymous to many Japanese, and Soviet Russia under communism.

"The Japanese," he said, "will take whichever path seems best. They are constantly watching and comparing the two systems and charging acts of occupation personnel to Christianity and democracy or to communism."

Artists on Sidewalks of Tokyo Earn
Livelihood Painting Pix for GIs

TOKYO, July 29—A little art business, whose patronage is practically 100 per cent GI, thrives on the sidewalk along the Imperial Hotel in Hibiya, according to Mas Manbo writing for the International News.

On the hotel walk, directly across the street from the main entrance of the Ernie Pyle theater, Japanese sidewalk artist Hide Yamamoto and five of his fellow

Exit Permits
End Told

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29—Exit permits will no longer be required for Japanese resident nationals who desire to travel to and from the Territory of Hawaii, the Washington office of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee learned this morning.

In a letter from Joseph Savoretti, assistant commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the ADC office was informed that the Justice Department and the State Department have concurred in the acceptance of ADC suggestions to waive the exit permits requirements.

"After consideration of the subject, this Service has recently concurred in a waiver of the exit permit requirements proposed by the Secretary of State in behalf of Japanese nationals who are permanent residents of the United States returning to or visiting the Territory of Hawaii," Savoretti said.

The waiver will apparently be effective immediately, the ADC office said, since Savoretti reported that "the appropriate offices of this Service are being informed accordingly."

Hold Nisei Vet
In Beating

HONOLULU, July 29—Police today are holding three men, one of them a veteran of the famed Japanese-American 442nd Battalion, for questioning about the fatal hotel room beating of William Baker, 46, last week.

Authorities said that Baker and E. H. Granum, 31, the victim's roommate, used derogatory language about Japanese Americans while celebrating their return from a Pacific area where they had been civilian workers on military construction.

A street fight began, and the two were followed to their hotel room where the fatal beating occurred.

Police declined to reveal the names of suspects, but reported that one of them had served with the 442nd Battalion for 3 years in Italy and had been decorated for bravery.

Another inter-racial clash at an Oahu Beach tavern resulted in the stabbing of five men. Those injured were two soldiers attached to Schofield Barracks, Sgt. Daniel J. White and Pvt. W. Orndorf, and three Hawaiian civilians.

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The Nisei Veteran and the JACL

(Editor's note: There seemingly is a growing tension between the Nisei Veterans faction and the Japanese American Citizens League in regard to the JACL and its work. The Northwest Times today reprints "Observation Post," a Utah Nippo column which goes all-out to support the JACL cause.)

A NISEI GI

An interesting conversation transpired at a local Japanese eating place sometime last week. A Nisei ex-GI who claims to be attending the University of Utah and registered with one of the public speaking classes approached a JACLer who was having dinner with his family.

The GI wanted the JACL and the ADC to cease all their activities in Washington. D. C. He claimed that if equality was not to be granted without fighting for it after the Nisei soldiers had sacrificed so much, it was hopeless. He believed that everything will be given in due course. There was no necessity for lobbying.

This ex-GI further claimed that all of his buddies felt the same as he did: there was no future for persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

We do not know who his comrades were at the battlefield or who belong to this group at the university with the same ideas. But it seems to be tragic that one who has given so much for the future of his country and for the welfare of all persons of Japanese ancestry should assume such a defeatist attitude.

All of us are losing the services and support of the strongest champions when our ex-servicemen say that there is no hope if we have to fight for what we believe to be right and justice. Those who were the uniform are the ones who can speak for us the best. However, they must have the conviction and knowledge of the problems of which they speak.

The article which Larry Tajiri wrote in the early days of the post-evacuation periods, "Democracy Corrects Its Mistakes," seems to be the thought which the GI should read. The American public is fair minded. But it is self-centered. Thus we still have people throughout the nation who do not know that citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry were all evacuated from their homes on the West Coast. There are those who do not know that persons of Japanese ancestry born in this country are citizens.

We have to face reality. It is all right to condemn these people

for their ignorance. On the other hand, unless we educate them with the facts, they are going to continue to remain in the dark. Even Congressmen and Senators have to be informed about the record of the Nisei soldiers and the contributions to the war effort made by persons of Japanese ancestry on the home front.

We believe the Nisei servicemen responded to the call not merely because it was their duty. Those who volunteered from behind the barbed wire fences of the relocation centers wanted to prove the loyalty of the Nisei and to win a greater security for themselves and their family members.

The combat record has won them recognition. The loyalty is unquestioned. However, the big and important task now is to win equal rights. The problems must be presented. The plea for fair play must be made. Rights are not going to be presented on a platter.

It seems cowardly for anyone to run away from a problem. America is the best place to live in

(Editor's note: Opinions expressed in this column are those of the columnist in the Utah Nippo and not necessarily those of The Northwest Times.)

despite the prejudices and discriminations. And events and developments show that there is hope. Everything depends upon how hard we strive to win a place for ourselves.

We believe the sentiments expressed by the Nisei GI is the misguided thought of one who is trying to find his place in civilian life. It may be difficult for a man who has been in uniform and who may have been a member of the glorified 442nd or the 100th Battalion to find that he is no longer a hero but just a plain citizen.

We hope to see the Nisei ex-servicemen joining all the organizations which are liberal, those which are willing to stand for equal rights and fair play. We want to see them join the American Legion, the Veteran of Foreign Wars, the AVC, Amvets, and others which their buddies have joined. We are expecting to see the Nisei who fought for their country to assume the leadership of their community and fight for the fair and equal treatment of all persons of Japanese ancestry in this country. By attaining their objectives will they have the satisfaction of having their sacrifices become of real value and a living memorial.

—Utah Nippo

By Frank Miyamoto and Robert O'Brien — University of Washington

The historic migration of the Japanese to the West Coast and five decades of slow development evolved in Seattle a stable community of about 7,000 persons of Japanese ancestry prior to the war. This population suffered a major dislocation with its evacuation in the spring of 1942. The lifting of the exclusion orders some three years later, in January, 1945, started the gradual return to Seattle of almost 4,700 of these displaced persons, but their return was not without serious problems of economic and social readjustment and of adaptation to the altered conditions in the city. Hence, while the community today bears a continuity to the community that was here before, pronounced changes also mark its present features. This paper is an effort to describe some of these changes, especially with reference to its population composition, ecological distribution, housing conditions, occupational structure, and general organizational aspects.

Since no data on the returned population existed which would permit of a comparison with the available data for the pre-war population, the first concern of the study was to undertake a sample survey which would provide the necessary information. The sampling methods chosen, which is described below, was selected from consideration of its facility in undertaking, inexpensiveness, and apparent reliability.

A METHODOLOGY

The sampling method involved the use of the address as the sampling unit, and required for the universe the construction of a catalogue of all the addresses at which persons of Japanese ancestry in Seattle were known to re-

side. Compilation was started with about 2,500 individual names from the file of the now defunct Seattle office of the War Relocation Authority, but since this list was obviously incomplete, partially out-of-date, and somewhat inaccurate, it was corrected and supplemented by successive comparison with lists from the Buddhist churches, Christian churches, the Japanese American Citizens League, the Nisei Veterans Committee, the University of Washington Nisei students registration, the subscriptions to the local community newspapers, and a comprehensive file of some 3,000 names of those invited to the Nisei Veterans' testimonial dinner. The sharp reduction in the number of new names and addresses which had to be added at the later stages of compilation indicated that further review of other files would be relatively unprofitable.

"The sampling unit, the 'address,' refers to a single residential building regardless of size. Thus, a multi-family apartment building having only one street address is considered a unit, just as is a single-family dwelling unit.

Adequacy of the Catalogue

In the nature of the lists available to us, active and employable persons fifteen to twenty years of age and over were recorded with fair completeness, but housewives, children, and other dependents, and isolated persons without agency or organizational contacts were consistently under-enumerated. Such a list obviously could not be used as a basis for random sampling the Japanese American population of Seattle. On the other hand, although the catalogue was incomplete for all the individual names, there was reason to believe that it would yield a virtually complete file of all the addresses at which Japanese Americans in Seattle were residing. Japanese Americans have tended to congregate in residential units where others of their group were to be found, a high percentage lived in multi-family units due to the housing shortage, and the master file had been compiled from the lists of different types of organizations, all of which tended to maximize the probability that at least one resident of each unit would appear in the catalogue of individual names. In any case, the assumption of the complete-

ness of the file of addresses was subject to independent test. These considerations led to the use of the known addresses as the universe from which to sample.

Assuming the completeness of the file of addresses, several advantages accrued from the use of the address as the sample unit. In the first place since every person residing at any address sampled would be included in the enumeration, the tendency to under-estimate the dependent categories of the population was corrected. In the second place, other persons such as county and state dependents, retired person, hospitalized persons, or anyone unlikely to have organizational affiliations or reason to seek WRA assistance, had a better chance of being included in the sample.

Stratification by Census Tract and Number of Families

Examination of the address cards showed a concentration in certain tracts of a polyethnic area, with some dispersion into outlying tracts. A five-fold stratification by census tracts—of tracts K, O, P, M-Q, and "all others"—was therefore used for sampling purposes. Because of the variations in the size of the residential units being sampled, a second stratification by number of families per address was also used. These numbers were roughly determined by sorting out the individual cards to show the number of surnames at each address. On the assumption that each surname represented a single family, five strata were defined as follows: Residential units having one-two, three-five, six-twelve, thirteen-nineteen, and twenty or more families.

By random sampling, addresses then drawn from each of the strata. Since the catalogue of ad-

resses contained relatively few cases of the larger residential buildings, the sampling fraction was progressively increased for the latter strata. Thus, an approximately ten per cent sample of the one-two family residences was taken, a fifteen per cent sample of the three-five family residences, a twenty per cent sample of the six-twelve family residences, a twenty-five per cent sample of the thirteen-nineteen group, and a fifty per cent sample of all addresses or more families.

Interviews were recorded on simple schedule cards and were carried out by the present writer aided by a corps of assistants, mostly students. The instructions required that every person of Japanese ancestry at each of the sampled addresses be completely enumerated. Beginning on the census date, February 22, 1947, almost a full month was necessary to complete the interviews.

The estimation of the total population from the sample involved the simple arithmetical operation of summing the number of cases in each of the sub-strata, multiplying each sum by the reciprocal of the respective sampling fraction, and totalling the estimates of all the strata.

B. FINDINGS

Population Characteristics

The present population of the Japanese minority in Seattle is estimated at less than 4,700 persons which is approximately two-thirds of the 6,975 that were present in 1940. Some of the loss was due to the high death rate of the aging Issei and is a projection of the declining trend of the Seattle population that has been observable since 1924, but the more important factor in the decrease was the sizeable eastward migration of Japanese and Japanese Americans that was precipitated by the evacuation and the WRA relocation program.

The eastward movement which occurred mostly during the war in response to the WRA relocation program tended to be a selective migration involving more of the Nisei of the fifteen to thirty age categories than the Issei of the Nisei children, more of the unmarried and the married with small families than those with large families, and more of the economically independent than of the dependent. Hence, it has been suggested that the evacuee population returning to the Pacific Coast, being heavily weighed with those who remained in the relocation centers until the year of center closure, would tend to show a high percentage of Issei, and a short- over Nisei in the twenty to forty age period. The data for Seattle, however, does not bear out this hypothesis. Fifty-nine per cent of the Japanese American population of Seattle in 1940 were native born, while about 65 per cent today are native born. (See Table 1) This gives, approximately, the expected decline in the foreign-born population.

This is not to say that a selective migration eastward did not occur or that the type of population returning to West Coast areas like Seattle was not affected by selection; but it is evident that any such effect was not as pronounced as was expected from earlier observations of the eastward relocation. One reason which may account for the unexpected proportion of Nisei in the active age classes is the fact that many Nisei from Seattle who entered the armed forces returned to this city rather than settle in the midwestern or eastern states. About 400 Nisei veterans, approximately nine per cent of the community's population, are known to be in Seattle. Most of these men were discharged late in the war or after the end of the war, and lacking the opportunity to establish themselves economically elsewhere during the height of the wartime expansion, have tended to drift back to their home town. In addition, many Nisei who relocated eastward during the war period have, for reasons of family responsibility and other considerations, been drawn back to Seattle.

In-Migration from Other Communities

The re-shuffling of population occasioned by the evacuation produced certain other effects upon the Seattle community. Approximately six hundred of the present Seattle residents are people who lived elsewhere prior to the war. The majority of the in-migrants are farmers, sawmill workers and railroad workers from other parts of the State of Washington, but there are also additions from California, Oregon, Alaska, Hawaii, and the inter-mountain and midwestern states. One of the wealthiest apartment building operators in the community today and an active community leader was formerly a merchant in Alaska. Some of the in-migration is the result of marriage between Seattle residents and those from other parts of the country. In the opposite direction a number of former Seattle residents have migrated elsewhere along the Pacific Coast, particularly into the Los Angeles area.

Ecological Distribution and Housing

In its ecological distribution the community is located roughly in the same district as before the war, but there have been considerable minor shifts mainly due to the housing shortage and the displacement from former residences caused by a considerable increase of the Negro population. Business locations on lower Jackson and Main Streets which were taken over mostly by the Negroes during the war have gradually returned to the hands of the Japanese, and the center of the small Japanese business district is again at Sixth Avenue South and Main Street. The residential area is scattered widely in all directions from this point.

Population concentration is, in some respects, more marked today than before. Due to the housing shortage and high rentals, there has been some tendency toward the doubling up of families in the smaller dwelling units, and of congregating in a number of multiple-family units. One method by which those with the financial means have solved both their housing and employment problems has been to lease hotels, apartment buildings, or rooming houses for personal residential purposes, and in turn to rent rooms or apartments in the building to other Japanese Americans. At the same time, the home buyers have had

to extend their search for desirable vacancies into areas which members of the Japanese minority previously did not occupy. Occasional discussions of experiences with restrictive covenants and property holders' resistance seem to indicate the existence of such a pressure toward outward movement. Japanese Americans are now also distributed in fifty-eight family units and eleven dormitory units in various public housing projects, most of them in outlying areas of the city.

Because of the evident concern in the community regarding housing and employment, a few simple questions relating to these conditions were asked of the people interviewed. (See Table II) In reply to the inquiry: "How does your present housing compare with your pre-war home?" 13 per cent declared that their housing now is better, 39 per cent that it is the same, and 42 per cent that it is worse than before. To a second question: "Is your present housing satisfactory?" 35 per cent expressed definite dissatisfaction, while the remainder voiced satisfaction with more or less degrees of qualification. The overwhelming majority of the unfavorable expressions referred to crowding and the limitation of space, but equally noteworthy was the predominant attitude of an acceptance of the situation.

Economic Importance of Nisei

The most radical changes in the community have occurred in the occupational status of the population. One change of major importance is the decline in the proportion of the labor force constituted by the Issei. In 1940 there

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4)

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Survey Reveals Some Changes in Our Community

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

were almost two Issei who were gainfully occupied for every Nisei, but today there are more Nisei workers than there are Issei. This change in the proportions of the respective generations in the labor force tends to reflect itself in an alteration of their relative status in the community, for although the Issei still retain substantial control over much of the capital wealth and can wield economic pressures upon the Nisei, the Issei are forced to give recognition to the increasing economic independence of the Nisei. In other words, the Issei no longer dominate the economic activities that, with the median age of Issei males at 61 years, they will rapidly become a negligible element in the labor force.

Any period of transition in economic controls may be critical, but special difficulties inhere in the Japanese American community because of its peculiar age structure. The characteristic of the present working population is that it is composed of those at ages where they are either just beginning their employability, or ending it, and there is a noticeable gap of the middle group. The Nisei workers at present are comparatively young and inexperienced—a large proportion of them were still in schools when the war broke out—and they show not only a lack of knowledge and finesse in business dealings but they have yet failed to gain a firm foothold in the economy.

No data showing the difference in proportion of the Issei and Nisei in the labor force in Seattle was available. Estimates were made from data on person of Japanese ancestry in the labor force in the state of Wn., in U. S. Congress, House of Representatives, Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, Findings and Recommendations on Evacuation of enemy Aliens and others from Prohibited Military Zones, HR 2124 77th Cong., 2nd Sess., p. 109. The estimate was made by deducting all the cases of farm workers.

The Issei, however, are becoming unemployable due to old age, and as the number of dependents increase, will add to the economic burdens of the Nisei. The chief complication in the situation is that the evacuation undermined the economy of the Japanese community and many who otherwise might have maintained a secure position in the economy do not enjoy such a stability today.

Another significant change is attached to the contributions of female workers to the family in the importance which is today come. In 1940, 34.3 per cent of the labor force were females, but they constitute an estimated 41 per cent of the workers. Two reasons may be offered to explain this increase. New opportunities which have been opened to Japanese Americans since the war, such as of secretarial positions and in the garment manufacturing industry, have been especially favorable to the females, with female workers not infrequently contributing more to family income than do the males. Second female workers before the war were largely limited to assisting in family enterprises, working at poorly paid positions in Japanese owned businesses, or working as domestics. Today increased numbers enjoy the advantages of union wages and of white collar positions in governmental agencies or Caucasian firms. In addition as the Nisei children have

grown older, not only have large number of Nisei girls joined the labor force, but Issei women have also increasingly been released from work responsibilities at home and have sought work opportunities outside the home.

Occupational Changes

As the previous discussion indicates, there have been some notable changes in the types of occupation in which the Japanese Americans are engaged. The comparison of percentages in various occupations, based on the Edward's classification, indicates that the proportion of proprietors and managers has decreased since the war and that service workers other than domestic, and other classes of laborers have increased (See Table III). But the classification obscures two very significant changes which have occurred, namely, the greater dependence today upon Caucasian employers for jobs than upon Japanese enterprises, and the decline in the number of specialized private enterprises of the kind which characterized the economy before the war.

There are today between three and four hundred Japanese Americans engaged as porters, janitors, chambermaids, charwomen, busboys, and dish-washers. A large majority of this group is employed by several of the leading Seattle hotels and by three major hospitals. Before the war either of these two fields were open to more than a handful of Nisei or Issei. Likewise the garment manufacturing industry employs large numbers of Japanese Americans as pressers and power machine operators. While this work is not new to the population it is today a very much more important source of employment than previously. One foundry alone employs forty Nisei, although foundry work was virtually unknown in the Japanese community prior to evacuation. And among the Nisei, Civil Service positions have become a major occupational outlet, particularly for veterans and for girls with office training.

On the other hand, certain types of private enterprises in which the population previously specialized have virtually disappeared, at least temporarily. In pre-war years the Japanese Americans operated 94 cleaning establishments, 64 market stands, and 57 produce houses, the majority of which catered to Caucasian trade. Today there are only a handful of these establishments. Only the hotel business has been firmly re-established in the economy of the community. Before the war there were 205 hotels under Japanese management, and the survey shows a comparable number today. Other types of private enterprises have sustained proportionately heavy losses. Up-

on inquiry into the pre-war occupations of the present population, 36 per cent classed themselves as "proprietors, managers, and officials," whereas only 21 per cent classed themselves in that category now. (See Table III)

Conclusion on Economic Status

The picture of the economic status of the Japanese community is essentially an ambiguous one. On the one hand there is evidence that the community has rebounded from the economic dislocation of the evacuation with surprising resilience, and that the economic status of the population is remarkably good considering the losses incurred due to evacuation. Indeed, despite the high cost of living, few families seem to be in serious want and some show signs of ease and affluence that were certainly not anticipated when the people were still in the centers. On the other hand, deeper analysis of the situation yields indications of a fundamental instability that could lead to considerable distress given certain turns in the general economy. An estimated 18 per cent of the employable population, for instance, is at present unemployed. By contrast with pre-war conditions, a large percentage of the gainfully employed in the Japanese community today are in the employ of Caucasians, and are engaged in semi-skilled or unskilled work which give the least assurance of security in the event of economic recessions. At the same time, the people have not yet re-established themselves in private enterprises of the type which were able to survive the depth of the last depression. Those who have re-entered business are in large part limited to the narrow base of the Japanese community economy, which at the moment is profitable but which in the long run will necessarily give evidence of its limitations.

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The Social Whirl

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McGilvery of Washington, D. C., are visitors in Seattle.

Here on a terminal leave from Okinawa Island is Sgt. Henry Karikomi. Sgt. Karikomi will leave next week for Chicago to see his mother.

Miss Yoshiko Shitamae, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shitamae, has returned to Seattle after studying a few years at Juniata college in Huntingdon, Pa.

In conjunction with a surprise birthday party for Mrs. Mita Takahashi, a group of young people enjoyed a cruise on Lake Washington aboard the Svea last Friday night.

Besides Mrs. Takahashi, the others in the party were Mr. Takahashi, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Eriksen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kanemori, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Sakura, the Misses Lois Shinbo, Nori Kobayashi, Pauline and Isako Takahashi, and the Messrs. Robert Koba, Jack Teruoka, Gerald Nakata and Dave Miyauchi.

Masaoka Speaks On Civil Rights

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29—Serving as guest lecturer at the East and West Institute for Teachers at Columbia university this week, Mike Masaoka, national legislative director for the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, talked on "American Minorities: Their Struggle for Civil Rights," the Washington ADC office revealed today.

Masaoka told of the situation particularly affecting Negro and Mexican racial groups in this country and declared:

"The fight is not yet won for minorities. Although minority groups have made greater gains during the recent war than they did in the first world war, it means that these groups must work even harder now to try to hold those gains."

The ADC legislative director served as guest lecturer and chairman of a discussion group on minorities at the Institute. Other discussion groups heard speeches on China, Brazil, Russia, and Indonesia by leaders of various fields in those countries.

Officially opening the Institute was Pearl S. Buck, Nobel Prize winner and president of the East and West association, who spoke to the entire assemblage on "Where Do Americans Stand?"



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THE SPORTING THING

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

week about the Seattle Nisei clinching the championship in the blue section of the Puget Sound League was written shortly after Jo Stafford finished her nauseating rendition of "Temptation"...

That "Old Devil Moon" struck us in the eyes last week when we ran afoul of Miss Prognostication in the Northwest Times Baseball League.

Eastern Fuel failed us. That team bowed to the Tsuji-ized Lotus M's.

The South End Merchants were punished by Valley.

The Travelers were not "Guilty", in our way of predicting. They trimmed the Lotus Ashuras with plenty of runs to spare.

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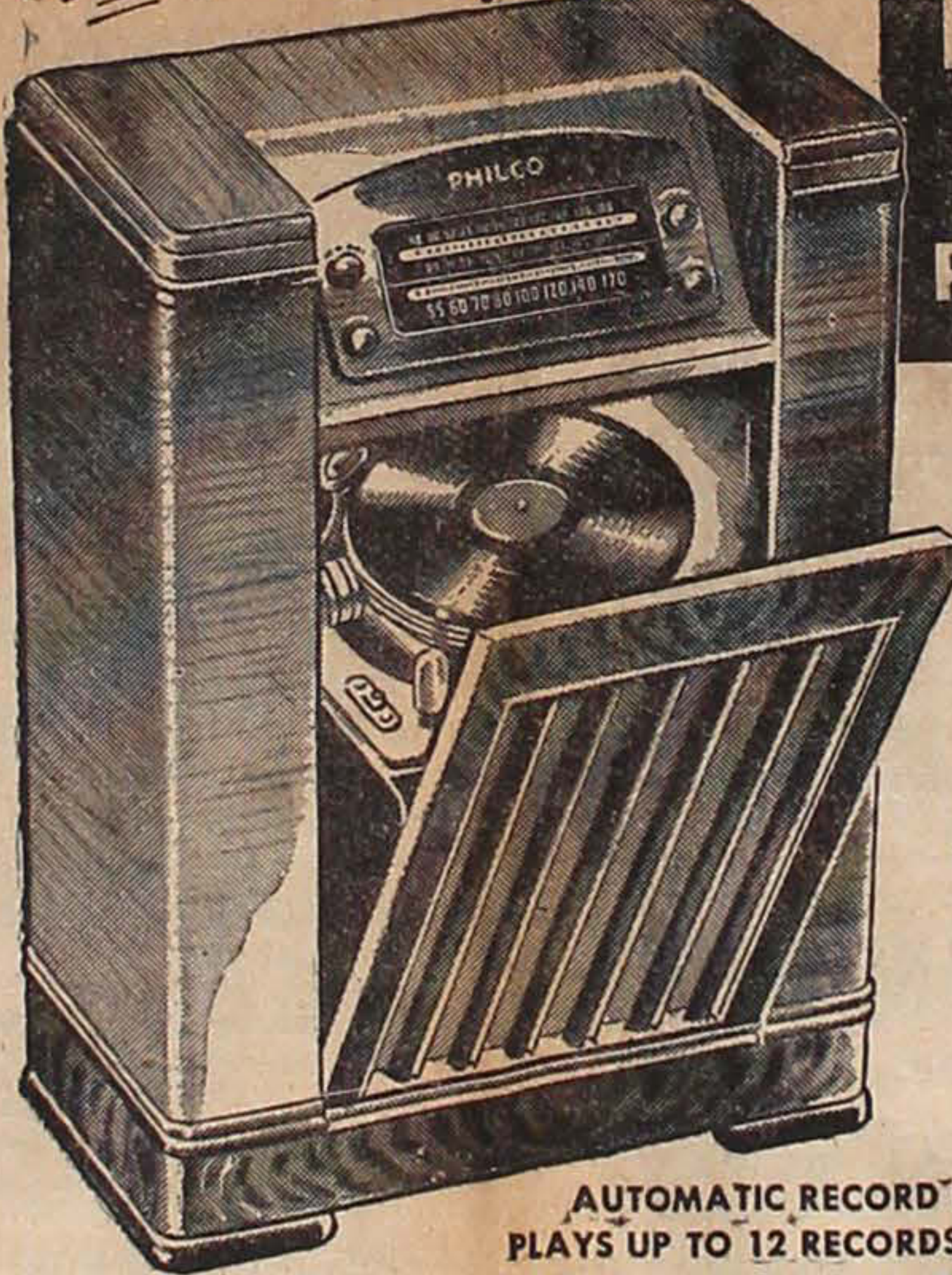


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