Discovering Mr. Yamamoto: An Exploration through the Web

By Robert Shaffer

Professors get a fair amount of feedback from students about what our teaching means to them, whether from animated expressions or vacant looks during class, course evaluations, and the cogent or mangled versions of our lectures which appear on student essays. Responses to the published versions of our research, especially when published as journal articles, are often harder to gauge, however. The nature of the academic world often makes it difficult to know whether anyone, aside from the editors and reviewers who approve or reject them prior to publication, actually reads or values such articles. But occasionally something happens that shows how profoundly history matters to people’s lives, and how one’s writing can spread much further than expected.

Not long ago, I found a message on my e-mail with the subject: “Mr. Yamamoto: Japanese Americans in NJ in WWII.” I had published a brief article with more or less that title in March 1998 in the Journal of American History. It concerned George Yamamoto, who, like 120,000 other Japanese Americans, had been forced to move in 1942 from his home on the West Coast to an internment camp further east, under the terms of President Franklin Roosevelt’s infamous Executive Order 9066. The article focused on Life magazine’s coverage in May 1944 of Mr. Yamamoto’s efforts to leave the internment camp in Arizona, with the endorsement of the government’s War Relocation Authority (WRA), to get a job on a New Jersey farm to help alleviate the labor shortage in the east.

What followed showed that racism towards Japanese Americans continued in places other than the West Coast. The story in Life was headlined, “Mr. Yamamoto – New Jersey Town Runs Him Out.” Neighbors called protest meetings, one of the host farmer’s barns was burned to the ground, and the WRA had to cancel Mr. Yamamoto’s contract with the farmer, Eddie Kowalick.

The point of my article was to show how I used the coverage in Life as a primary source to bring home to my Rutgers University students how the mistreatment of Japanese Americans extended even to their state. But I did not want my students to see only the “poignant and frightening picture of racism against Japanese Americans,” as I put it then. I also wanted them to analyze the positive portrayals of George Yamamoto, as a willing worker and loyal American immigrant, by the author of Life’s story, as well as by some of the people whose letters Life published a few weeks later. An American serviceman based in the Pacific, for example, exclaimed: “The narrow-mindedness of some of our New Jersey citizens is unforgivable.” In fact, the thrust of my larger research into the internment of Japanese Americans has been to show that despite the racism and injustice of government policy and American attitudes, more Americans stood up on behalf of Japanese Americans than is generally acknowledged.

I did receive several comments on the article when it was published, but naturally not much about it recently. So the first line of that e-mail message I received... “I wanted to thank you for writing the article, ‘Mr. Yamamoto and Japanese Americans in New Jersey during World War II’...” —was gratifying. But it was the second line of the e-mail that floored me: “Mr. George Yamamoto was my grandfather.”

The writer, Naomi Barrie-Lake, a social worker in San Diego, went on to say that in researching her grandfather’s life she came across my article on the internet. In a follow-up e-mail Ms. Barrie-Lake told me, with evident and justifiable pride, that her grandfather had gone to agricultural college in Japan, and that he had been an expert at grafting fruit trees and in developing hybrid seeds. Indeed, she wrote, the U.S. government, even before allowing Mr. Yamamoto to move east to get out of the internment camp permanently, employed him as a sort of agricultural consultant in the Dust Bowl states, where he gave advice to farmers on what types of crops would grow best and help restore their fields.

Ms. Barrie-Lake also gave me a link to an internet site with more information on Mr. Yamamoto: WRA photographs of Japanese Americans in the camps, and, for some, after their release to jobs in the east and Midwest, posted by the Online Archive of California. (See http://content.cdlib.org/ark:/13030/t66q2nb3g9?brand=one)

These photographs, in turn, along with further information from Ms. Barrie-Lake, have provided a new twist to her grandfather’s story. After being run out of New Jersey, Mr. Yamamoto and four Japanese-American co-workers got jobs across the river in Newtown, Pennsylvania, on the farm of Herman Heston. Internet photos show Mr. Yamamoto and others harvesting tomatoes in 1944, along with a caption in which Mr. Heston expressed appreciation for these men: “I have found them loyal, hard-working, clean, and pleasant to work with...[We] have a high regard for them.” So even in the midst of war, and when so many Americans and the U.S. government had succumbed to an unreasonable racism towards this ethnic group, some Americans saw that their best interests lay in working with Japanese Americans, rather than ostracizing them. Ms. Barrie-Lake reported to me, moreover, that her grandfather “was eventually able to buy a farm in Newtown, Pa., where he lived the remainder of his years.”

Family pride, and family connections with major events, are often the basis for an interest in history, and overcoming obstacles on the way to success is a standard part of many American family stories. But Ms. Barrie-Lake’s interest in my article about her (continued on p. 8)
News from Libraries, Museums and Research Institutes...

The U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services has recently begun the transfer of alien registration files (A-files) for permanent retention at the National Archives. The A-files are numbered files used to document the complete history of the interaction between an alien and the U.S. government, including records of immigration, birth certificates, marriage licenses, and other demographic information. The A-files were previously regarded as "temporary records," which could possibly be disposed of 75 years after they had been transferred to a Federal Records Center. Of about 53 million such files, 21 million are presently in a Federal Records Center. As permanent records, A-files will be transferred to the custody of the National Archives 100 years from the individual's date of birth. After transfer to the National Archives, the majority of the files will be housed at the National Archives facility in Kansas City. Files on immigrants entering through the port of San Francisco will be housed at the National Archives branch there. The National Archives estimates that about 135,000 files will be processed and available for public access by the summer of 2010. Many A-files supplement information in Chinese Exclusion Act era case files (1882-1943) that are already housed at the National Archives.

The Museum of Chinese in America in New York City opened its new facility at 215 Centre Street on September 22. The new museum occupies the lower stories of an industrial building. Adaptation of the building for use as a museum was done by the noted architect and designer Maya Lin. The new featured exhibit is titled "With a Single Step: Stories in the Making of America." The museum seeks to expand its scope from New York's Chinatown to Chinese Americans across the United States. Information on the web: http://www.mocanyc.org/

The new Luxembourger American Cultural Center in Belgium, Wisconsin was dedicated on August 8. Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg and his three sons were in attendance. The center contains a research library and a museum. Special exhibits currently include "Luxembourg-USA: A Migration Story" and "The Homes They Left Behind," with images of ancestral homes in Luxembourg. Information: http://www.luxamculturalsociety.org.

The University of California-Irvine has now placed a large body of materials from the university's Southeast Asian Archive online. The documents focus on post-1975 immigrants from Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos. The online resource contains 1,500 visual images and 4,000 pages of searchable text selected from the Archive to represent a cross section of the holdings of the archive. Included are materials especially suited to classroom teaching. Available on the web at http://seadoc.libuci.edu/

The Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania offer approximately 25 one-month fellowships for research in their collections during the academic year 2010-2011. Included are two Balch Institute fellowships for research in the ethnic/immigration experience in the United States. The stipend is $2,000. There is also a full-year Albert M. Greenfield dissertation research fellowship with a stipend of $20,000. Deadlines for application are March 1, 2010. Full information is available on-line at http://www.librarycompany.org/fellowships/american.htm

The American Immigration Law Foundation has announced a name change to accompany a more ambitious mission for the organization. The new name, American Immigration Council, reflects the expansion of the organization to assume a larger role and greater involvement in the immigration policy, education, and exchange communities. It is also recognition that the organization has grown both in size and stature over the last five years as its program work has expanded beyond the courtroom and into the halls of Congress and the public square. The Council has inaugurated a new website for its major programs: www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/

The Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles, which has placed online an extensive collection of documents, pictures, and photographs concerning Japanese internment during the Second World War, also has added some important collections on other aspects of Japanese-American life in the twentieth century. Included in the online collection is a selection from over 9,500 negatives and photographs taken by the photographers of the Toyo Miyake Studio for the Los Angeles-based Rasa Shimpo, one of the oldest and most widely read Japanese American newspapers in the country, which documents Los Angeles' Japanese American community from 1950 to 1988. The museum also has put online the collection of selected panoramas from the Buddhist Churches of America (BCA) Archives, which documents temple events, national conferences, and other gatherings from the 1920s through the 1940s throughout the organization's eight districts. Information about the museum collections is at http://www.jannm.org/collections/

The Library of Congress continues to add to its "American Memory" collection on "The Chinese in California, 1850-1925." The online collection illustrates nineteenth and early twentieth century Chinese immigration to California through about 8,000 images and pages of primary source materials. Included are photographs, original art, cartoons and other illustrations; letters, excerpts from diaries, business records, and legal documents; as well as pamphlets, broadsides, speeches, sheet music, and other printed matter. The materials are available at http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award99/cubhtml/cichome.html

The Center for Migration Studies in New York City now has its headquarters in Manhattan at 27 Carmine St., telephone (212) 337-3080. The CMS archives remain on Staten Island at 209 Flagg Place. Executive director of CMS is Rev. René Manenti; Director of Research is Joseph Chaminé.

Visit the IEHS Web pages at http://www.iehs.org
PERSONALS

Wayne Cornelius, director of the Center for Comparative Immigration Studies at the University of California-San Diego, retired in June 2009. He has been replaced by two co-directors, David Fitzgerald and John Skrentny, sociologists at UCSD.

Hasia Diner (New York University), IEHS vice-president, and David G. Gutiérrez (University of California, San Diego), serve on the program committee for the 2011 meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Houston.

Donna Gabaccia, director of the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota, spent the academic year 2008-2009 as visiting scholar at the Russell Sage Foundation in New York. During her absence, Haven Hawley served as the acting director of the IHRC. Prof. Gabaccia has been appointed to a new three-year term as director of the Center.

The American Immigration Law Foundation has announced the appointment of Mary Giovagnoli as Director of its Immigration Policy Center. She previously served as Director of Policy for the National Immigration Forum. She replaces Angela Kelley, who became Vice President for Immigration Policy at the Center for American Progress.

Scott Kurashige (University of Michigan) was awarded the Albert J. Beveridge Prize at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in January 2009. The prize was for his book The Shifting Grounds of Race: Black and Japanese Americans in the Making of Multietnic Los Angeles (2007).

Loni Manning has become the Director of Curation at the Basque Museum and Cultural Center in Boise, Idaho.

Randall Miller (St. Joseph’s University) served as the general editor for the 4-volume Encyclopedia of Daily Life in America, published by Greenwood Press.

Robert Zecker (St. Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia) spent the academic year 2008-2009 at the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota, researching the Slovak-American community.

NECROLOGY

Ronald T. Takaki, Professor Emeritus of Ethnic Studies at the University of California-Berkeley and prominent scholar of Asian-Americans, died May 26, 2009 in Berkeley, California. He was 70 years of age. Born in Honolulu, he was the grandson of Japanese immigrants. He attended Wooster College in Ohio, graduating in 1961, and subsequently earned his M.A. and Ph.D from Berkeley. He taught for three years at UCLA, then began to teach at Berkeley in 1972. His earlier teaching and research concentrated on African-American subjects. In the 1980s he turned to Asian-American subjects. His books include Strangers From a Different Shore: A History of Asian Americans (1989), A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America (1993), and Double Victory: A Multicultural History of America in World War II (2000). Takaki was also an activist on issues of civil rights and multicultural education.

Seymour Fromer, Jewish educator and founder of the Judah L. Magnes Museum in Oakland, California, died October 25, 2009 in his home in Berkeley, California. He was 87. Born in the Bronx, New York, Fromer graduated from Stuyvesant High School, earned a B.A. from Brooklyn College, and did graduate work at Teachers College of Columbia University. He worked in Jewish communities in New Jersey and in Los Angeles, and came to Oakland in the 1950s and established the Jewish Education Council there. In 1962 he founded the Magnes Museum, which became the third largest Jewish museum in America. It contained a regional Western Jewish History Center, founded in 1967. He was regarded as a key catalyst in the Jewish cultural renaissance in the Bay Area. He retired from the museum in 1998.

Thomas N. Brown, professor emeritus of history at the University of Massachusetts in Boston, died October 23, 2009 in Boston at age 89. He was known as a scholar of Irish-American life. He graduated from Boston College and received a doctorate from Harvard University. He came to the University of Massachusetts in 1965, having previously held teaching posts at Notre Dame and at the Portsmouth Priory in Rhode Island. His best-known work was Irish-American Nationalism, 1870-1890. (1966).

From the Editor, JAEH...

A few years ago, the Journal of American Ethnic History joined the History Cooperative, which provided the journal with an online platform to deliver an electronic version of current issues to our members. One of the participants in the History Cooperative was JSTOR, and as a result of joining the History Cooperative, the JAEH received an invitation, which we accepted, to deposit our backfiles with the JSTOR journal-archiving project, through which they are available in JSTOR’s Arts & Sciences V Collection.

While the History Cooperative was a bold attempt to provide an electronic publishing platform for member journals with relatively small circulation and limited budgets, it could not keep pace with the rising expenses associated with digital publishing. Faced with mounting costs, the member journals of the History Cooperative last summer voted to accept a proposal by JSTOR to take over the History Cooperative’s business of providing an online platform for the delivery of current issues to electronic subscribers and to manage the marketing of electronic subscriptions to institutions. The terms and benefits of the JSTOR proposal seemed superior to our few other available options. Moreover, as a University of Illinois Press client, the JAEH was able to accept JSTOR’s services under the better terms negotiated by UIP for its own journals. Last month, the Society’s officers and Executive Board members voted to migrate the JAEH to the JSTOR platform, and JSTOR will soon begin marketing services for the journal.

In other business, since the annual meeting in Seattle, the editors, the officers, the Editorial Board, and the Executive Board have been working on a policy statement to cover cases of plagiarism or other scholarly misconduct involving the journal. After over a year of work on this document, a provisional draft was adopted by the executive board, pending a final vote to be held after consultation with the IEHS attorney and any further modifications as he may advise and the board deems appropriate.

Finally, Book Review Editor Allan Austin has announced that, owing to funding cuts at Misericordia University, he will be forced to resign the Book Review editorship at the (continued on p. 10)
Conferences and Meetings...

The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies at the University of California, San Diego sponsors a continuing series of seminars on immigration issues. The fall 2009 series featured presentations by Karthick Ramakrishnan, Alex Balch and Richard Alba. For a schedule of future seminars, see http://ccis.sdsc.edu/category/events/research-seminars

The Massachusetts Historical Society offers an annual series of immigration and urban history seminars held on several Thursday afternoons during the academic year. Scheduled for the remainder of 2009-2010 are:

November 19: Sandy Zipp (Brown Univ.), "Culture and Authority in the Superblock World: East Harlem Plaza and the Conflict over Public Space."


February 25: Linda L. Barnes (Boston University School of Medicine), "Chinese Medicine's Eight Branches of Practice: Their Roots in American Culture, Therapeutic, and Religious History."

March 25: Emily Lieb (Columbia Univ.), "A Street's Last Chance": Dollar Houses and the Great New Baltimore"

April 29: Gunther Peck (Duke Univ.), title to be announced.

Seminar meetings start at 5:15 P.M. and are followed by a light buffet supper (make reservations for the supper). Full information is at http://www.masshist.org/events/bsuhs.cfm

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association will take place in San Diego, California, Jan. 7-10, 2010. Theme: "Oceans, Islands, Continents." Complete program for the convention is available online at http://www.historians.org/annual/2010/

The Polish American Historical Association will meet in conjunction with the AHA meeting in San Diego, Jan. 8-9, 2010. The program is available online at http://www.polishamericansudies.org/

The journal Latino Studies, John Jay College of the City University of New York, and the University of Alabama are planning a conference for Feb. 19-10, 2010 in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The subject: "Latinas and Latinos in the U.S. South: Immigration, Integration, and Identity." Papers presented at the conference will be considered for inclusion in a special issue of Latino Studies. The organizers say: "The aim of the proposed conference and special issue of the journal is to examine historical and contemporary issues related to the experiences of the growing population of Latino/as in the Nuevo New South, and to explore the changing nature of racial and ethnic relations in the region, from a broad variety of theoretical and disciplinary perspectives." Proposals were due November 15, 2009. For further information: Suzanne Oboler at lastsu@jag.cuny.edu

The Organization of American Historians will hold its annual meeting in Washington, D.C. April 7-10, 2010. Note that the convention concludes on Saturday. Theme: "American Culture, American Democracy." Information on the web at http://meetings.oah.org/

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society will hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the OAH. Information about the IEHS business meeting and the annual dinner will be distributed to the members along with the annual ballot in February.


The 2010 national meeting of the American Conference for Irish Studies will be held on 5-8 May 2010 at the Penn State Conference Center Hotel in State College, PA. Proposals close Nov. 24, 2009. See the announcement on the web at http://www.acisweb.com/

Under the sponsorship of the American Jewish Historical Society, The 2010 Biennial Scholars' Conference on American Jewish History will meet in New York City at the Center for Jewish History, June 15-17, 2010. Proposals closed November 1, 2009. For further information contact Tony Michaels at tcmich@wisc.edu

Northumberland University in Newcastle upon Tyne, UK, will host a conference July 8-10, 2010. The subject: "Locating the Hidden Diaspora: The English in the Anglophone World." Say the organizers: "After 1600, English emigration became one of Europe's most significant population movements. Yet compared to what has been written about the migration of Scots and Irish from the same islands, relatively little energy has been expended on the numerically more significant English flows." Proposals due Jan. 31, 2010. Further information from Tanya Buellmann at az.englishdiaspora@northumbria.ac.uk


The University of Minnesota, Twin Cities is sponsoring a conference June 4-5, 2010: "The Ethics and Politics of Research with Immigrant Populations." For further information, contact Johanna Leinonen, e-mail leim0085@umn.edu.

The 18th Ulster-American Heritage Symposium will be held June 24-27, 2010 at the Mountain Heritage Center, Western Carolina University, in Cullowhee, North Carolina. The symposium typically focuses on the experience of Scotch-Irish immigrants. Proposals due Dec. 1, 2009. For further information, contact L. Scott Phil-yaw at philyaw@wcu.edu


From the IEHS President...

As chair of the Program Committee for the 2010 meetings, I am pleased to list the IEHS co-sponsored sessions that will take place at the American Historical Association Annual Meeting, January 7-10, 2010, in San Diego and at the Organization of American Historians Annual Meeting, April 7-10, 2010, in Washington, D.C. If you are present at either or both meetings, please show your support by attending!

Sessions at the AHA:
"Filipino/a Diasporas in Historical Perspective": Barbara M. Posadas, Maria Paz G. Esquerra, Christopher Cappozola, Catherine Ceniza Choy, Roland L. Guyotte.
"Breaching Exclusion's Walls: New Approaches to Immigration Restriction, Border Control, and Racial Categories": Gordon Chang, Madeline Hsu, Brian Hayashi, Erika Lee.
"Shifting Discourses of Race during the Cold War Era": Chioi-ling Yeh, Kevin Kim, Tiffany Gill, Marc S. Rodriguez, Chioi-ling Yeh, Ellen Dione Wu.

"Mexico's Chinese: Disputed Identities and Claims of Belonging": Erika Lee, Julian Lim, Robert Chao Romero, Julia Maria Schiavone Camacho, Grace Delgado.

Sessions at the OAH:
"Across the Pacific: Migration between Japan, the Philippines, and Taiwan—and the United States": Barbara M. Posadas, Franklin Ng, Eileen Tamura, Judith R. Rafﬂery, K. Scott Wong.
"Ethnicity, Migration, and Public History since the 1960s": Joel Wurl, John Fragaszy Troyano, John Grabowski, Arina Reehsingh-hani.


IEHS will also co-sponsor a session with the Committee on Community Colleges; specifics to be announced. Please see the IEHS website at www.iehs.org for additional details. I look forward to greeting many of you at the meetings!
Barbara M. Posadas, IEHS President

From the Program Committee:

The Program Committee has begun to solicit proposals for various upcoming scholarly conferences in order to have an IEHS presence in the form of sponsored sessions. Members are heartily encouraged to form panels and submit your ideas to Committee members. The conferences include:


We look forward to your ideas and your submissions.

Please contact any member of the Program Committee: Hasia Diner, Chair (hasia.diner@nyu.edu), Madeline Hsu (myhsu@mail.utexas.edu), Marilyn Halter (malter@bu.edu), Tyler Anbinder (ambinder@gwu.edu), Meaghan Dwyer (dwyermk@bc.edu), Bhalla Vidha (vidhab@bgusu) and Robert Parmet (parmset@york.cuny.edu)

New IEHS Dues Structure

The IEHS Board has approved a surcharge on institutional subscriptions effective January 1, 2010. Individual dues are not affected and will remain the same. The new dues structure will be as follows:

Institutional (US) print subscription: $245
Institutional (US) electronic: $245
Institutional (US) print and electronic: $295
Individual (US) introductory rate (print): $35
Individual (US) introductory rate (electronic): $35
Individual (US) regular and renewal (print): $45
Individual (US) regular and renewal (electronic): $45
Individual (US) regular and renewal (print and electronic): $55

For print subscriptions, add $10 for Canadian or Mexico addresses, and $35 for other addresses outside the U.S.
New Publications Noted...


House, 2009.


Jacobson, Claes H. “John Anderson: A Swedish Immigrant and Pioneer Photographer among the Rosebud Sioux Indians.” (continued on p. 9)
Discovering Mr. Yamamoto....
(continued from p. 1)
grandfather, while including these components, also embodies a larger concern. "I just wanted to thank you," she wrote, "for teaching the 'real history' of the United States. It makes me feel affirmed that my grandfather's (and father's) stories are being told, and that American students today understand that an unfortunate part of our history involves institutional racism." Ms. Barrie-Lake's grandfather tried to overcome this racism by being an exemplary farmer and farm-worker. Her father, who was eleven years old when he was placed in one of the internment camps, testified in 1981 at one of the "redress hearings" before Congress, as part of the ultimately successful effort to have the government repudiate, however belatedly, this wartime policy, and to provide some small compensation for its victims for their wartime losses.

That e-mail message out of the blue also demonstrates another side of historical research and writing today. Through the click of a mouse, Ms. Barrie-Lake found my article in a 10-year-old journal that in the past would have been available almost exclusively to those in the profession. The possibility that the fruits of historical research can reach a wider public has been vastly compounded by this tool. Of course, local historical societies, museum exhibits, and public lectures have long fulfilled this function, and often have served to connect people with the history of their family or ethnic group.

Today, Japanese American organizations, university libraries, state archives, and national institutions have mounted internet exhibits that extend their reach to a potentially limitless audience. Densho, the Japanese American Legacy Project (www.densho.org) has 350 easily accessible video interviews on internment and related topics. The Japanese American National Museum (www.janm.org) has a number of on-line exhibits, including the fascinating set of letters from Nisei children to librarian Clara Breed. The University of Washington Libraries (www.lib.washington.edu/exhibits/harmony) has several outstanding internet exhibits, which combine background text, photographs, and written primary sources, on Seattle-area events, including "Interrupted Lives, Japanese American Students at the University of Washington, 1941-42."

At www.colorado.edu/dpa/doit/archives/wwwcod/granada.htm the Colorado State Archives has posted a modest set of documents on the Amache camp, while Utah State University has launched a project (http://digital.lib.usu.edu/topaz.php) to document life at Topaz through digitization of that camp's literary magazines and school yearbooks. The Smithsonian has posted, at http://americanhistory.si.edu/perfectunion/experience/index.html, an extraordinary on-line version of its pioneering exhibit on internment, including an audio component and source notes for all captions and documents.

Moreover, the research process itself is being transformed. The photographs of Mr. Yamamoto on the farm in Newtown, along with the 7000 other photographs and captions on similar individuals from the Online Archive of California, had not been there when I came across the article in Life, in 1992. Now professors, students, and others have access to sources that in the past would have required expensive trips to far-away archives or innumerable inter-library loan requests. Among the best resources is the Japanese American Relocation Digital Archives (www.calsphere.universityofcalifornia.edu/jarda), which includes a stunning array of paintings, poems, diaries, scrapbooks, pamphlets, oral histories, and camp newspapers. The selected camp newspapers are a bit harder to manipulate on the website than a reel of microfilm would be, but until recently these have been available only in a handful of research libraries. The Densho project has a broader selection of digitized camp newspapers, though registration is required for access. At http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/anscladams/aamborn.html the Library of Congress has posted Ansel Adams's 1944 book of Manzanar photographs, Born Free and Equal—although its teaching unit on this text, "Suffering Under a Great Injustice," is not easy to use. Several websites, including the Manzanar National Historic Site (www.nps.gov/manz/index.htm) have posted similar collections by Dorothea Lange and others. Digitized written sources that can be easily used by scholars and students alike include the complete runs of Time (www.time.com) and the New York Times (www.nytimes.com), for which key-word searches will turn up many more articles than the now-obsolete indexes. At www.time.com I located letters to the editor in 1942 both for and against internment, including one from a Kentucky woman who compared the "compulsory migration" of Japanese Americans to the suffering of the Cherokees on the Trail of Tears. A sobering set of articles from the San Francisco News enthusiastically endorsing internment is at the Virtual Museum of San Francisco (www.sf museum.org/war/evactxt.html).

Google News, meanwhile, can provide citations through a keyword search to relevant articles that had never been indexed, including an extensive file under "Nisei" from the Los Angeles Times. Going directly to those references on-line could get expensive, but combining Google News citations with microfilm is quite practical.

And, as if to underline the connections which the internet provides on this topic, on Google Books I now find that May 1, 1944 Life article on George Yamamoto. Hopefully that internet link will provide his granddaughter, and many others, yet another means to learn and teach about his efforts, and the efforts of so many Japanese Americans, to overcome the racism they experienced during World War II.

Robert Shaffer is associate professor of history at Shippensburg University. A version of this article appeared in Shippensburg University Magazine, Winter 2008.
New Publications Noted... (continued from p. 7)


(continued on p. 10)
New Publications Noted...
(continued from p. 9)


Ramirez, Jose A. To the Line of Fire! Mexican Texans and World War I. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 2009.


Waldrum, Florence. "Reevaluating the Role of 'National' Identities in the American Catholic Church at the Turn of the Twentieth Century: The Case of Les Petites Franciscaines de Marie (PFM)," Catholic Historical Review 95 (July 2009): 515-545.


From the Editor, JAEH...
(continued from p. 3)

end of the next academic year. Commencing next Fall, we shall begin searching for someone to succeed him in this five-year position. Anyone interested in further information about this volunteer position should contact the JAEH editor: John Bukowczyk, Dept. of History, 3094 FAB, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48201. Telephone 313-577-2799. e-mail: aa2092@wayne.edu.

John Bukowczyk
Editor, Journal of American Ethnic History
Activities Report for the Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter

Mail your information for the next Newsletter to:
James M. Bergquist, Department of History, Villanova University, Villanova PA 19085-1699
or FAX a copy to (610) 519-4450 or send information via E-Mail to: James.Bergquist@villanova.edu
Your name and affiliation:________________________


IHS News Notes...

THEODORE SALOUTOS BOOK AWARD

Closing date for submissions for the annual Theodore Saloutos Book Award is December 31, 2009. To be eligible, a book must be copyrighted 2009. A book may be nominated by the author, the publisher, a member of the prize committee, or a member of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society. Inquiries and nominations should be submitted to the chair of the Saloutos Prize Committee, Maria Cristina Garcia, Department of History, 450 McGraw Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-4601, e-mail mcg20@cornell.edu

Copies of the book must be received by all three members of the committee by Dec. 31, 2009. Send books to Professor Garcia at the address above, and also to Eiichiro Azuma, Department of History, 208 College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6379, eazuma@sus.upenn.edu, and Alan Kraut, 6013 Sonoma Road, Bethesda, MD 20817, akraut@american.edu. The 2009 award will be presented at the annual dinner meeting of the Society in 2010.

JOHN HIGHAM TRAVEL GRANT

Applications are now being received for the 2010 John Higham travel grants, which provide three $500 grants for graduate students to attend the 2010 meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Washington, D.C. OAH and the Immigration and Ethnic History Society have created a fund to award these grants in memory of John Higham (1920-2003), past president of both organizations, and a towering figure in immigration, ethnic, and intellectual history. The successful candidates will have a preferred area of concentration in American Immigration and/or American Ethnic and/or American Intellectual history. Applications should be received by December 1, 2009. For full information and guidelines for application, see www.oah.org/activities/awards/higham/

GEORGE POZZETTA DISSERTATION AWARD

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society invites applications for the 2010 George E. Pozzetta Award. Eligible are Ph.D. candidates who will have completed qualifying examinations by Dec. 1, 2009, and whose thesis focuses on American immigration, emigration, or ethnic history. The award provides $500 for expenses to be incurred in researching the dissertation. Applicants must submit a 3-5 page descriptive proposal in English, discussing the significance of the work, the methodology, sources, and collections to be consulted. The application must also include a proposed budget, brief curriculum vitae, and a supporting letter from the major advisor. All materials must be received by each committee member by December 15, 2008, which is the submission deadline.

Send materials in hard copy (no FAXes accepted) to Raymond A. Mohl, Department of History, University of Alabama, Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294-0001, rmohl@uab.edu; to Nancy Green, 32n Bis, Rue Lacepede, Paris, FRA F-75005 FRANCE; and to Nancy Carnevale, Department of History, Montclair State University, Montclair, NJ 07043. Inquiries may be sent to the committee chair, Prof. Mohl, at rmohl@uab.edu.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Nominating Committee invites all IEHS members to recommend colleagues for leadership positions in our organization. Self nominations are welcome as well. In Spring 2010, we will be electing three Executive Board members to three-year terms. Please check the website of the IEHS (http://www.iehs.org) for the "Candidate Information and Statement" and additional information. Please forward your nominations to Charles Zappia, committee chair, at czappia@sdccd.edu. The deadline for nominations is January 4, 2010. On behalf of the members of the Nominating Committee—Rachel Kraust, Josh DeWind, Alan Kraut, and Diane Vecchio—I thank you for helping us with this important work.

Charles Zappia, chair
THE IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC HISTORY SOCIETY

...was founded in 1965 as the Immigration History Group. It was chartered in 1972 as the Immigration History Society. In 1998 the Society, which had traditionally dealt with ethnicity as well as immigration, changed its name to the Immigration and Ethnic History Society.

The purpose of the Society is to promote the study of the history of immigration to the United States and Canada from all parts of the world, including studies of the background of emigration in the countries of origin; to promote the study of ethnic groups in the United States, including regional groups, native Americans and forced immigrants; to promote understanding of the processes of acculturation and of conflict; to furnish through the Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter information as to research, organizations, meetings and publications in the field of immigrant history; to help organize sessions on immigration and ethnicity at meetings of learned societies; and generally to serve the field of immigration/ethnic history with special reference to professional scholarship.

MEMBERSHIP

Annual dues: Individual (print or electronic), $45, $55 (Canada & Mexico), $80 (other foreign addresses); Student (print or electronic), $25, $35 (Canada & Mexico), $60 (other foreign addresses); New member (print or electronic), first year $35, $45 (Canada & Mexico), $70 (other foreign addresses). Institutional members (print or electronic), $200, $210 (Canada & Mexico), $235 (other foreign addresses). For print and electronic delivery, add $10 to individual rate, $25 to institutional rate. Electronic subscribers may have access to archives of all issues of the Journal of American Ethnic History for an additional $10 for individual subscribers, $20 for institutional subscribers.

New memberships and membership renewals should be sent to Journals, University of Illinois Press, 1325 S. Oak St., Champaign, IL 61820. They may also be sent via the web-page:
http://www.press.uiuinois.edu/journals/jaeh.html

New institutional rates will apply after Jan. 1, 2010. See new dues schedule on p. 5.

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Inquiries about the Society should be directed to the appropriate officer. Newsletter submissions and questions about editorial matters should be sent to the newsletter editor at the address above. Requests for back issues of the newsletter should be sent to the editor; send $2.00 per copy (by check made out to Villanova University).

Subscriptions to the Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter and the Journal of American Ethnic History are part of membership in the Society. Members’ changes of address should be sent to Journals, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1325 S. Oak St., Champaign IL 61820, or via the web at http://www.press.uiuinois.edu/journals/jaeh.html

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