Filipino Americans: An Introduction to Their (Mostly) Recent Historiography

By Roland L. Guyotte

Filipino Americans are unique in several ways. First, they hail from the United States' most populous overseas colony, over which American mainlanders ruled from 1899 to 1946. Filipinos have thus been more likely to have at least some English than many other immigrants. Second, during most of the era of Asian exclusion, Filipinos as colonial “nationals” could travel freely back and forth from the United States to the islands, making them inherently transnational, though most could not become citizens and faced racial and legal exclusions such as west coast anti-miscegenation laws and many states’ restriction of licensed professional work to U.S. citizens. Third, although the 1934 legislation authorizing the independence of the Philippines basically closed the door to Filipinos until the Immigration Reform Act of 1965, Filipinos subsequently pushed to enter the United States, were naturalized at higher rates than almost all other groups, and actively pursued a form of strategic citizenship for extended kin networks, based on family reunification provisions of recent legislation. According to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, by 2008, as many as 2.9 million Americans could claim some Filipino ancestry.

A generational distinction among Filipino Americans reflects a contrast between those who migrated to—and stayed in—the United States before 1935 and those who came after 1965. While a few Filipinos migrated to Louisiana before the twentieth century, the earliest substantial Filipino immigration, far more male than female, came when young, single men sought work, study, adventure or a combination of these. They intended their stay to be temporary, but some became “unintentional immigrants.” More than half of the approximately 100,000 Filipinos in the United States in 1940 lived in Hawaii, where sugar planters had recruited about 120,000 of their countrymen as contract labor between 1909 and 1934. The vast majority of the 45,000 Filipinos on the mainland lived on the west coast, often traveling seasonally to the fields and canneries of California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, though some also combined study with work. Many of the farm workers remained single, although some married Mexican or Alaska native women.

“Little Manilas” emerged before World War II in Seattle, Los Angeles, and Stockton, CA, among other places, as Filipinos either drifted in from the countryside between planting and harvesting, or found personal service or restaurant work. Smaller groups of Filipinos lived in Midwestern and east coast cities, often after having attempted or completed schooling in the United States. A substantial portion of the 2000 or so Filipinos settling in Chicago before 1940 found niche employment as postal clerks or as attendants on Pullman Company railroad dining and club cars. The small communities of Filipino immigrants in Washington, DC or Virginia included Filipino veterans of the U.S. Navy, who under certain conditions could gain citizenship.

These “old-timers” have long had their chroniclers, and recent scholarship has deepened and altered the original portraiture. The semi-memoir of Carlos Bulosan (1912-1956) America is in the Heart (1946) has for decades been a primary source for information about the harsh conditions faced by California Filipino farm labor, and is useful for teaching purposes, but it should be supplemented by Linda Espina-Maran’s outstanding Creating Masculinity in Los Angeles’s Little Manila: Working Class Filipinos and Popular Culture, 1920s-1950s (2006), which details their leisure as well as their work lives—at boxing matches, taxi-dance halls, and gambling dens. España-Maran emphasizes the role of the automobile as a means for maintaining “mobile community” ties among young transients. Robert Vallangea, Pinoy: The First Wave, 1898-1941 (1997) has interviews of early Filipino migrants not always in sync with Bulosan’s account, while Rick Baldoz’s ambitious The Third Asiatic Invasion: Empire and Migration in Filipino America, 1898-1946 (2011), adds new detail to west coast anti-Filipino violence and immigrant resistance to it. A fine memoir edited by Craig Scharlin and Lilian Villanueva, Philip Vera Cruz: A Personal History of Filipino Immigrants and the Farmworkers Movement (2000) traces his career from the 1920s to the 1970s. Dorothy Fugita-Rony, American Workers, Colonial Power: Philippine Seattle and the Transpacific West, 1919-1941 (2003), and Chris Friday, Organizing Asian American Labor: The Pacific Coast Canned-Salmon Industry, 1870-1942 (1994), provide important information respectively about Filipino labor contractors and the labor unions that sometimes battled them in the prewar era. Melinda Tria Kerkvliet, Unbending Cane: Pablo Manlapit, a Filipino Labor Leader in Hawaii (2003) personalizes the early Hawaiian Filipino experience. Barbara Posadas’s pioneering articles, sometimes co-authored with this writer, contrast the west coast agricultural and service workers with those Midwestern students, a substantial number of whom married women of European descent and did not return to the Philippines. And two recent works on broader topics have fine chapters which place Filipinos in context with other immigrant groups: Elliott R. Barkan, From All Points: America’s Immigrant West, 1870s-1952 (2007), and Mae M. Ngai, Impossible Subjects: Illegal Aliens and the Making of Modern America (2004), which recounts the failed attempt by U.S. federal authorities to “repatriate” Filipinos to the islands in the late 1930s. Among older volumes, Bruno Lasker’s monumental survey, Filipino Immigration: To Continental United States and Hawaii (1931) is still useful, and Fred W. Cordova’s Filipinos: Forgotten Asian Americans: A Pictorial Essay/1763-circa-1963 (1983) (continued on p. 8)
News from Museums, Libraries and Research Institutions...

The Research Center of German Emigration to the USA at the University of Oldenburg in Germany has a redesigned website, including many documents and archival materials for researchers. The site is available in both German and English language. Address: www.nauza.uni-oldenburg.de/nauze.htm

The National Hellenic Museum has opened a new building in Chicago. The museum exhibits cover both Greek history and culture and the story of Greek immigration to America. The museum is located at 333 S. Halsted St., Chicago. Information: www.nationalhellenicmuseum.org

In August 2011 the Heart Mountain Wyoming Foundation opened its new museum at the site of the Heart Mountain internment camp, which housed over 10,000 Japanese-Americans in Wyoming during the Second World War. The site near Powell, Wyoming has only one building remaining from the internment period. The museum itself is located in two buildings designed to replicate the barracks in use by internees at the time. There is also a walking tour of the site. Information about the museum and about the story of Japanese internment is on the foundation’s website: www.heartmountain.org

The German Historical Institute in Washington DC is pursuing an ambitious project called “Immigrant Entrepreneurship: German-American Business Biographies, 1720 to the Present,” aimed at producing a published collection—print and online—of 250 biographical essays on first and second generation German-American business people. They seek people who may contribute biographies or research materials for the project. Full information on the website: www.immigrantentrepreneurship.org

Traverse is an online journal dedicated to the publication of research in transatlantic history. Say the editors, “Transatlantic history pertains to the interconnectedness of human experience and cross-cultural encounters of Europe, Africa, and the Americas (North and South) from 1500 onward.” The editors invite submissions that are historical, geographical, anthropological, literary, sociological, and cartographic. For further information contact Kristen Burton and Isabelle Rispler, Department of History, University of Texas at Arlington, Box 19529, Arlington, TX 76019. Web info: www.uta.edu/history/traverse/oej/index.php/traverse/inde


The Smithsonian Institution has named John Gray as the Elizabeth MacMillan Director of the National Museum of American History, in Washington D.C. His appointment becomes effective July 23, 2012. Gray was the founding president of the Auty National Center of the American West in Los Angeles. He retired from that post in 2010. His previous career was in banking and finance. Gray’s predecessor at the National Museum was Brent Glass, formerly with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Glass retired from the Smithsonian in 2011.

The expanded and relocated National Czech & Slovak Museum & Library in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will open to the public on Saturday, July 14, 2012. A two-day festival will be held featuring music, dancing, food, entertainment and fun. When completed, the building will have a 55-seat auditorium; three galleries, including a 7200 sq. ft. permanent exhibition hall; a classroom; a 5500 sq. ft. library; a reception hall for seating up to 400; a river view terrace; a catering kitchen and an expanded store. Offices will be located on the second level of the new addition. With geothermal heating and cooling along with solar panels, the facility will be LEED certified.

The museum, severely damaged in a flood in 2008, was relocated to higher ground from its old location along the banks of the Cedar River. Info on the website at www.ncsml.org


From June 22 through November 18, 2012, the Museo Italo Americano in San Francisco will present a documentary exhibit honoring the contributions of Italian Americans to “America’s favorite pastime.” The exhibit is titled “Italian Americans At Bat: From Sandlots to the Major Leagues.” Information at museitoloshow.org


The Chicago Italian Archives at Casa Italia Chicago now offers many resources online, mostly dealing with Italian Americans in Chicago. Included are oral histories (both recordings and transcripts), records of past conferences and lectures, genealogical materials, and back files of publications. Curator of the archives is Dominic Candeloro. Info: https://sites.google.com/site/chicagoticanalianarchives/

The Arab American National Museum in Dearborn, Michigan plans a new exhibition on “Little Syria,” an area of Manhattan's lower west side that was home to a vibrant and productive community of early Arab Americans. The exhibit will open in fall 2012, Information at www.arabamericanmuseum.org

The Canadian Museum of Civilization has an extensive on-line “virtual museum” covering the colonization, development, and ethnic culture of New France. Included are links to other websites and virtual museums, as well as references on subjects relating to New France. The materials are particularly useful to teachers and students. The museum can be found at: http://www civilization.ca/virtual-museum-of-new-france/

Book Project: Bruce Makato Arnold (Univ. of Missouri) and Raymond Chong seek proposal submissions for a forthcoming anthology on the Chinese restaurant in the United States. Prospective authors should submit a 500 word abstract and a brief biographical sketch. Interdisciplinary articles are welcome. Further information available at http://bit.ly/IhGvDNP Inquiries or submissions of abstracts: chineserestaurantproject@gmail.com
From the IEHS President...

I want to use this, my first column as President of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society, to accomplish a few ends. First and foremost I want to thank the Society for giving me this honor of serving. I remember as a graduate student reading about the Society and thinking that it represented not only the community within the profession which spoke most clearly to my interests, but that it included among its leaders and members some of the most outstanding scholars whose work I respected and which I hoped to somehow approximate. Probably no one stood out more in my mind then, and now, as John Higham, whose erudition and deep commitment to scholarship inspired me. So to somehow occupy the same position that he did, is indeed humbling.

Secondly in this communiqué to the members of the Society, I want to ask you to help me out as I take my first steps in this leadership role. I will need you, your advice and your participation. A society like this depends in large measure on the enthusiastic and constant support of its members. Part of that support involves organizing sessions for conferences, but it also needs you to reach out to your colleagues whose work touches on our area of academic concern. Let them know about us and encourage them to join and participate. Many of us belong to other learned societies, some of which reflect the histories of specific immigrant groups and ethnic populations. These societies offer possible sites for recruiting new members who will in turn bring in fresh ideas.

In this context, the third point that I would like to make is that as a collectivity we need to rethink what we do and how we do it. Heretofore we have sponsored sessions at the OAH and AHA, and last year at the Berkshire Conference of Women’s History as well. We have celebrated the winners of our various prizes at the yearly dinner that we hold in conjunction with the OAH annual meeting. We publish a journal and that journal offers a range of superb articles on an expanding set of topics that constitute the interests of immigration and ethnic historians. But I think that we can do more and ought to think in new directions. What else might the IEHS do? What other kinds of programs and projects might we take on? I would like us to think about new ways to both foster scholarship and enhance community among us--both the veterans and, perhaps more importantly, the rising generations of scholars who will make up the field and will pull it in novel directions. So on this note, I want to invite our members not only to help grow the Society but also to redirect it by coming up with creative undertakings that we have not pursued before.

Finally, I want to thank those who came before me, particularly Barbara Posadas who provides me with a model of efficiency and determination to get things done. To the others in the leadership group, the editor of the journal, John Bukowczyk, the newsletter editor, Jim Bergquist, and the Program Committee chair, Maria Cristina Garcia, I look forward to working with you. So too the members of the Executive Board—with special thanks to treasurer Cheryl Greenberg and Secretary Tim Draper—and those who serve on the various committees, I know that you will do a superb job in furthering the interests of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society.

Hasia Diner
President, IEHS

Necrology

Lee Benson, Emeritus Professor of History at the University of Pennsylvania, died Feb. 10, 2012 in Springfield, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He was 90 years of age. He was a leader of the “new social history” as it emerged in the 1960s. He received a bachelor’s degree from Brooklyn College, an M.A. from Columbia University, and a Ph.D. from Cornell University, where he studied statistical methods under the land historian Paul W. Gates. He taught at Columbia and at Wayne State University before accepting a position at the University of Pennsylvania in 1964.

Among his five books, the most influential was The Concept of Jacksonian Democracy: New York as a Test Case (1961). Benson used local studies of New York politics in the 1840s to argue against traditional social class or economic interpretations of politics. Instead, he argued for “ethnocultural” groups as underlying the political divisions of the time. A number of other studies of different historical periods began to follow the model. There was, however, controversy over his style and methods of social research, and the controversy went on for decades. But his arguments did much to elevate the study of ethnic groups and their role in American politics.

Benson was also the founding president of the Social Science History Association in 1976. In his later years he was associated with the Neter Center at the University of Pennsylvania, which worked to improve the university’s relationships with the neighborhood, and to promote opportunities for the youth of the neighborhood to go to college.

Kenneth Liba, a scholarly researcher on Jewish immigration, died March 29, 2012 in New York City at the age of 74. He received a Ph.D. in English literature from the City University of New York in 1974. He was best known for his work as a researcher for Irving Howe’s World of Our Fathers (1976). At other times he served as editor of the Jewish Daily Forward and taught at Hunter College.

NEW IEHS OFFICERS

The new president of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society is Hasia Diner (New York University), former vice-president New vice-president and president-elect of the IEHS is Maria Cristina Garcia (Cornell University). The vice-president also serves as chair of the IEHS program committee. The former president, Barbara Posadas (Northern Illinois University) will become immediate past president.

Three new IEHS members were elected to be members of the IEHS board. They are Julio Capió (Yale University), Torrie Hester (St. Louis University), and James Barrett (University of Illinois).

All officers serve three-year terms. Leaving the board after three years’ service are Nancy Carbone (Montclair State University), Alan Kraut (American University), and Dominic Pecyna (Columbia College Chicago).

HIGHLAND AWARDS, 2012

John Higham travel grants are awarded each year to allow graduate students to attend the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians. They are administered by a joint committee of the OAH and the IEHS. The late John Higham was president of both organizations.

This year’s recipients were Aaron Bryant (University of Maryland) and Cynthia Greenlee-Donnell (Duke University).
Conferences and Meetings...


An interdisciplinary conference on “Immigration and Entrepreneurship,” jointly sponsored by the German Historical Institute (Washington, DC) and the Center for the History of the New America at the University of Maryland, College Park, will take place on Sept 13-14, 2012, both at the Institute and at College Park. Keynote address will be by Alejandro Portes (Princeton Univ.). Historians, sociologists, political scientists, business professionals, and other scholars will be presenting their work at this multidisciplinary conference. Web info: www.newamerica.umd.edu/conferences.html#immigration_entrepreneurship

The German Studies Association (GSA) will hold its Thirty-Sixth Annual Conference in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 4-7, 2012. Information on the web at www.thegsa.org


Iranian Alliances across Borders (IAB) will sponsor its 5th International Conference on the Iranian Diaspora, Oct. 13-14, 2012 at the University of California, Los Angeles. Information at www.iranianalliances.org


The Italian American Studies Association (formerly known as the American Italian Historical Association) will hold its 45th annual conference in collaboration with Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, November 29-December 1, 2012. Information at www.ItalianAmericanStudies.net

The Italian American Studies Association (formerly known as the American Italian Historical Association) is currently entertaining proposals to host sites for its annual meetings in 2013, 2014, and 2015, held during the first week of November. IASA is an interdisciplinary, scholarly organization dedicated to the study of Italian-American history and culture. Information about IASA can be found at www.ItalianAmericanStudies.net

IASA is committed to holding its annual conference in venues that are conveniently located and reasonably priced, as well as to regional rotation ensuring representation in all parts of the country. If you wish to explore hosting an annual IASA conference please email Joseph Sciorra (joseph.sciarra@qc.cuny.edu), or Nancy Carnevale (carnevalen@mail.montclair.edu)

The University of Pennsylvania and its McNeil Center for Early American Studies will hold an international conference at the university, November 29-December 1, 2012: “Envisioning the ‘Old World’: Heinrich Melchior Mühlenberg and Imperial Projects in Pennsylvania.” Further information will be available at http://www.mceas.org/conferences.shtml


The 2014 meeting of the AHA will be in Washington, DC, Jan. 2-5.

The next meeting of the IKHS and OAH will be in San Francisco, April 11-14, 2013. Theme: “Entangled Histories: Connections, Crossings, and Constraints in U.S. History.” Submissions closed Feb. 15, 2012. The 2014 meeting will be April 10-13 in Atlanta.

Call for Essays on Philadelphia

During the summer of 2012 the Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia is seeking volunteer authors to contribute essays related to the themes “City of Neighborhoods,” “Cradle of Liberty,” and “Workshop of the World.” Prospective authors must have expertise in their chosen subjects demonstrated by previous publications and/or advanced training in historical research. Submissions will be peer-reviewed and published online. Accepted essays will be eligible for inclusion in a prospective print volume with the University of Pennsylvania Press.

For additional information and a list of topics, see the website at: http://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/call-for-authors-summer-2012
Annual Business Meeting

Immigration and Ethnic History Society

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, April 20, 2012

President Barbara M. Posadas called to order the 2012 Annual Meeting of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society at 3:05 p.m., Friday, April 20, 2012, at the Hilton Milwaukee City Center. Twenty-two Society members were present, including all the officers, and a majority of the Executive Board.

President Barbara Posadas asked for a motion to approve the minutes for the 2011 meeting, which was seconded and approved unanimously. She then announced plans for the annual dinner following the business and Executive Board meetings, noting that, for the first time in recent memory, seating for the banquet was at capacity. She also thanked members of the Nominating Committee, Local Arrangements Committee, Awards Committees, and other Society members who helped plan and organize this year’s IEHS meetings, reception, and dinner. Also recognizing outgoing Executive Board members, Posadas thanked Nancy Carnevale, Alan Kraut, and Dominick Pacyga for their service to the Society during the past three years.

The President described the third annual “Dessert before Dinner” reception as a “smashing success” and discussed how she acquired Board approval for additional expenditures for the event when realizing that due to the OAH schedule attendance most likely would exceed earlier expectations.

In her presidential report, Posadas remarked that 2011-2012 had been another “blissful year.” The Executive Board had confirmed the reappointment of treasurer Cheryl Greenberg and secretary Draper. The Board also approved co-sponsoring “American Ethnicity: Rethinking Old Issues, Asking New Questions,” the Fifth Workshop of the Institute of American Studies and Polish Diaspora, at Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, on May 28-29, 2012. IEHS served as a co-sponsor in 2008 and 2010, and IEHS members are always well represented among the participants.

During the Secretary’s Report, Draper reported individual memberships at 251 and student memberships at 38, which was a combined net increase of ten in those membership categories from the previous year. He then revealed the results of this year’s Society election, which had Julio Capó, Jr., Torrie Hester, and James Barrett elected to the Executive Board and Maria Cristina Garcia chosen as Vice-President/President-Elect.

Cheryl Greenberg presented the 2011-2012 treasurer’s report. The Society enjoyed another year in the black with a surplus of over $36,000 for the previous year. Greenberg asked for members’ input on how best to manage the Society’s assets, and assistance on 501c3 status for non-profit organizations. Considerable discussion ensued on the procedures for applying for 501c3 status, including that the Society needs to review and organize its records for such financial and operational reasons. Vice-President/President-Elect Hasia Diner remarked that the records were also important for archival reasons and that the Society should investigate how to collect and preserve its records; Posadas stated that the Immigration History and Research Society had previously indicated it was not interested in storing Society records. John Bukowczyk moved that the Society seek 501c3 status by authorizing the use of funds and the creation of a committee to pursue such status with dispatch, including the hiring of an attorney and/or accountant to do so. The motion was seconded and approved unanimously. President Posadas stated that it would be up to the Executive Board to authorize a specific amount to implement the approved motion.

In her program committee report, chair Hasia Diner said that IEHS has sponsored sessions at three conferences: three at the American Historical Association meeting, one at the Berkshire Conference of Women Historians, and three at the Organization of American Historians meeting. Society members noted that such sessions were an advantageous time to publicize the Society and recruit potential members.

Journal of American Ethnic History editor John Bukowczyk provided his annual business report, which showed the number of subscribers increasing by fifty-three over the previous year. He was particularly pleased by the increase among institutional subscribers despite the substantial increase in institutional rates. Despite such positive news, Bukowczyk advised members that due to the volatility of academic publishing and the precarious nature of institutional funding of editorial work the Society should be fairly conservative in its future approach to financial matters. Finally, he stated that the Journal continues to publish quality research in a timely manner.

Jim Bergquist provided a brief report for the Society’s newsletter, stating that the last issue included 795 copies. He also observed that the costs for the newsletter have increased due to rising postage rates.

Winners of the Society’s prizes were announced. These included the Saloutos Memorial Book Award winner Andrea Geiger, Subverting Exclusion: Transpacific Encounters with Race, Caste, and Borders, 1885-1928 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2011); the George E. Pozzetta Dissertation Award winner Adam Goodman, University of Pennsylvania, for the project “Mexican Migrants and the Rise of the Deportation Regime, 1942-2010,” and the John Higgin Travel Grant (jointly administered by the IEHS and the OAH) co-winners Aaron Bryant (University of Maryland) and Cynthia Greenle-Camwell (Duke University).

IEHS.org editor Rachel Kranzon announced that the new website had gone live since the last Society meeting and encouraged members to log in and begin utilizing its various resources, especially those relating to conference sessions, syllabus sharing, and pedagogy. Discussion ensued about offering an online resource to make scholarly experts accessible to mainstream media.

Posadas summarized Julio Capó’s Facebook report, which included a request that more members “like” IEHS on Facebook to enhance the Society’s ability to utilize the social network. Members advised that the Facebook feature focus primarily on historical topics, especially as the Society pursues 501c3 status.

Under “New Business,” Society leaders thanked outgoing President Posadas for her dedicated and selfless service to the Society. Members in attendance concurred with a hearty round of applause. Returning to the earlier discussion of the use of surplus Society funds, members suggested an annual award for best dissertation in the field, expanding the travel grant program, increasing funding (continued on p. 10)
THEODORE SALOUTOS BOOK AWARD, 2011

Winner of the 2011 Theodore Saloutos Book Award for the best book of the year in immigration and ethnic history is Andrea Geiger’s "Subverting Exclusion: Transpacific Encounters with Race, Caste, and Borders, 1885-1928" (New Haven: Yale University Press). The award committee consisted of Etchik Asnaani (University of Pennsylvania), chair; Alan Kraniotis (American University), and Madeline Hsu (University of Texas). The award was made at the annual dinner of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society in Milwaukee on April 20, 2012. The citation follows:

It is our great pleasure to present this year’s Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award to Andrea Geiger (Simon Fraser University) for her book "Subverting Exclusion: Transpacific Encounters with Race, Caste, and Borders, 1885-1928." The award committee received a total of 21 nominations for the award, and our decision was unanimous. Geiger’s elegantly crafted book couples a theoretically sophisticated discussion on race and caste with truly transnational bilingual historical research. With a focus on the impact of Japan’s traditional caste system on the processes of transpacific migration and ethnic community formation, her monograph rescues the neglected Japanese immigrants of lower-class status, especially former outcasts, from historical obscurity. While the United States and Canada attempted to exclude the Japanese as one group on racial grounds, Japan practiced a status-based form of discrimination against emigrants. "Subverting Exclusion" looks at how the overlapping schema of exclusion and homogenization by the North American racial regimes and the Japanese state affected the lives of migrants, who in turn negotiated the state interventions while reproducing status-based hierarchy within ethnic community on the North American soil. Without reducing it to a more ubiquitous notion of economic class, Geiger eloquently narrates the centrality of status—and associated cultural norms that the migrants carried from home—in their lives. "Subverting Exclusion" stands as a major contribution to the study of immigration and ethnic history.

Other New Publications noted...


Ferguson, Jack D. “Constitutional Reasons for Forming a Synod: An Examination of the 1847 Constitution of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod,” *Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly* 84 (Fall 2011): 6-24.


Kolb, Robert. “‘So Much Began in Halle’: The Mission Program That Sent Mühlenberg to America,” *Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly* 84 (Fall 2011): 26-35.


remains unsurpassed for visual material in the years it covers.

The “old-timers” offspring, usually born between the 1920s and the 1940s, and those war brides, Exchange Visitor Act nurses, or other Filipinos who managed to enter the U.S. between 1935 and 1965, sometimes refer to themselves as the “bridge” generation, and have done much to collect and preserve interviews, photographs, and other documentary material about their parents’ and their own cohorts. Caridad Concepcion Vallanga carried on her late husband’s work in The Second Wave: Pinoy and Pinay, 1945-1960 (1987), which has particularly good interviews with military brides and female professionals. Joseph A. Galura and Emily Laswa, Filipina Women in Detroit, 1945-1955 (2002) provides Midwestern detail. Several “bridge” Filipinos have written their own stories. In Growing Up Brown: Memoirs of a Filipino American (2006), Peter Jamero, a social services executive, recounts the political activism of his Seattle contemporaries. Other notable memoirs include Evangeline Canonizado Buell’s Twenty-Five Chickens and a Pig for a Bride: Growing Up in a Filipino Immigrant Family (2006), and Patricia Justinius McReynolds, Almost Americans: A Quest for Dignity (1997), which recounts the travails of her Filipino immigrant father and Norwegian immigrant mother in southern California.

“Bridge” and post-1965 immigrants more likely kept up ties with the Philippines than those “old-timers” who stayed in the United States, though some of the latter traveled back and forth over several decades, sent remittances, or corresponded frequently long before historians took note. Two outstanding recent scholarly works emphasize the transnational character of intellectuals and nurses, respectively. In Five Faces of Exile: The Nation and Filipino Exiles (2005), Augusto Faumi Espiritu traces the varied careers of five figures, including American-educated Carlos Romulo, later Philippine foreign minister and president of the United Nations General Assembly, and Bulosan, who achieved American literary prominence in the 1940s but died a decade later in obscurity without ever returning “home.” Catherine Ceniza Choy’s Empire of Care: Nursing and Migration in Filipino American History (2003) ranges widely to delineate American-designed nursing education in the Philippines, the migration of nurses, and their fate in the United States. By 1960, the “old-timers,” the “bridge” generation and their offspring totaled about 175,000 of Philippine descent, but their numbers paled by comparison with post-1965 immigrants, 55 percent of whom were still Philippine-born in 2008.

The post-1965 immigrants came mainly because of a surplus of educated workers in the Philippines in such professions as health, science, and engineering, and because of the continuing poverty, corruption, and instability in their class-riven nation. Educated before arriving in the United States, they had likely married and begun families in the Philippines, and because of the Islands’ post-independence shift to Tagalog as the national language they resembled other recent immigrants more than their predecessors by speaking a language other than English at home. They settled in substantial enclaves, not only in Hawaii, California, and the Pacific Northwest, but also in New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and elsewhere in the Midwest. Many sought doggedly to combine economic success—often achieved through a household’s paychecks and lower-waged employment for which they were overqualified—with retention of “Philippine values,” especially in the raising of their children, a difficult task under any circumstances, but complicated in the post-1965 era by exposure to American popular culture and the ease of contact with the homeland.


Finally, a substantial portion of Filipino American fiction has depicted conflicts among generations or Filipinos’ difficulties in America. A sampling of the possibilities are Bienvenido Santos’s poignant stories about “old-timers” in The Scent of Apples: A Collection of Stories (1979), Peter Bacho’s tales of fathers and sons in Dark Blue Suit, and Other Stories (1997), and Jessica Tahan Hagedorn’s fast-paced account of San Francisco and New York Filipino punk rock cultures in The Gangster of Love (1997). Significantly, several Filipino American writers have published novels set in either country: Hagedorn’s acclaimed Dogeaters (1991), Bacho’s Cebu (1991) and R. Zamora Linmark’s Leche (2011), are all centered in the Philippines.

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New Publications Noted...
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(continued on p. 10)
Annual Meeting Minutes...
(continued from p. 3)

for the Pozetza Award, complimentary memberships to outstanding postdoctorates and other deserving scholars. Diner spoke of the need to create an ad hoc committee to investigate use and storage of Society archives, which then led to discussions of the Society's 50th anniversary in 2014, including the possibilities of commemorating the occasion with a session at the AHA or OAH, a capital campaign, and/or a series of oral histories with founding members.

In her concluding remarks, Barbara Posadas described the Society's state as in a crisis mode six years ago, when she began her term as Vice-President/President-Elect and how a leadership team of Ron Bayor, John Bukowczyk, Elliott Barkan, and herself responded to the challenges of resolving the Society's relationship with Transaction Press, as well as establishing IEHS on a firm financial basis. Today, she stated, the Society has slightly over $209,000 in the bank as compared to $7,356.30 in March 2006, largely the result of revenue from subscriptions and the Society's efficacious management of its resources. Posadas suggested that IEHS leadership consider establishing an annual prize for the best dissertation in Immigration and Ethnic History and fund it at $1,000 per year, naming the award at such a time as a member or a group of members contribute sufficient funds to establish a dedicated award fund. She then advised the Society to consider changing the three-year terms for Vice-President/President-elect, President, and Immediate Past President to two-years, allowing more scholars an opportunity to hold the Society's top office. Finally, Posadas thanked IEHS for the opportunity to be its president and welcomed Hasia Diner as the Society's new president.

Barbara Posadas adjourned the annual meeting at 4:34 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Timothy Dean Draper,
IEHS Secretary

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


PERSONALS

Albert M. Camarillo (Stanford University) has become president of the Organization of American Historians. Alan M. Kraut (American University), former IEHS president, is now President Elect of the OAH and will become the president in 2013.

Hidetaka Hirota (Boston College) was awarded the Louis Pelzer Prize by the Organization of American Historians for the best essay submitted to the Journal of American History by a graduate student. The title of his essay was "The Moment of Transition: State Officials, the Federal Government, and the Formation of American Immigration Policy." The essay will appear in the March 2013 issue of the Journal of American History. Hidetaka Hirota was the winner of the George Pozetza Prize to support his dissertation research in 2009. His Pelzer essay was based on his dissertation research.

At the meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Milwaukee, Cindy Hahnovitch (William and Mary College) received the Merle Curti Award for the best book published in American social history. Her book was No Man's Land: Jamaican Guestworkers in America and the Global History of Deportable Labor Princeton University, 2011).

Kathleen Neils Corson (University of Chicago), former IEHS president, was awarded the Eugene Asher Award for distinguished post-secondary teaching at the American Historical Association meeting in Chicago in January 2012.

The reference book Multicultural America: An Encyclopedia of the Newest Americans (Greenwood/ABC Clio), edited by Ronald Bayor, was recognized as one of the best reference works of 2011 by Booklist, published by the American Library Association.

IEHS On Line...

The IEHS web page (iehs.org) has been renovated and updated over the past year by its editor, Rachel Kranson (University of Pittsburgh).

Among the new additions is the membership directory, which is searchable and provides information about members and their research concerns, along with contact information. The web-page on "resources" includes materials related to classroom teaching, especially for high-school teachers. There is also a "syllabus sharing archive," available only to members, which includes syllabi on immigration and ethnicity courses by experienced teachers. Members are invited to submit their own syllabi to this collection.

Users of the web-page can also find contact information for the Society, look at information about past and forthcoming conferences and panels, see information about awards from the Society, and see a list of all the past awards.

Rachel Kranson, the editor, invites feedback and suggestions from users of the web-pages. Contact:

rachel.kanson@gmail.com
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:


THEODORE SALOUTOS BOOK AWARD

Closing date for submissions for the annual Theodore Saloutos Book Award is December 31, 2012. The 2012 award will be presented for the book judged best on any aspect of the immigration history of the United States. “Immigration history” is defined as the history of the movement of peoples from other countries to the United States, of the repatriation movements of immigrants, and of the consequences of these migrations, both for the United States and the countries of origin. To be eligible for the award, a book must be copyrighted 2012, must be based on substantial primary research, and must present a major new scholarly interpretation. A book may be nominated by its author, the publisher, a member of the prize committee, or a member of the Society.

Inquiries and nominations should be submitted to the chair of the Saloutos Prize Committee, Madeline Y. Hsu, History Department, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712 (mynhsu@mail.utexas.edu). Copies of the book must be received by the three members of the committee by December 15, 2012. Send books to Prof. Hsu at the above address as well as to Marilyn Halter, Boston University, Institute on Culture, Religion and World Affairs, 10 Lenox Street, Brookline, Massachusetts 02446 (mhalter@bu.edu); and to Cindy Hahamovitch, History Department, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg, VA 23187 (cchaba@wm.edu). The award for books published in 2012 will be presented at the annual dinner meeting of the Society in April 2013.

GEORGE POZZETTA DISSERTATION AWARD

The winner of the George Pozzetta Dissertation Research Prize for 2012 is Adam Goodman, a doctoral candidate at the University of Pennsylvania. His dissertation project is titled “Mexican Migration and the Rise of the Deportation Regime, 1942-2010.” The Pozzetta award will help fund Goodman’s travel to El Paso, where he will research archival records from the municipal governments of Ciudad Juarez and Chihuahua, as well as newspapers and the holdings of the National Border Patrol Museum.

POZZETTA DISSERTATION AWARDS, 2013

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society announces competition for the 2013 George E. Pozzetta Dissertation Awards. It invites applications from any Ph.D. candidate who will have completed qualifying exams by December 15, 2012, and whose thesis focuses on American immigration, emigration, or ethnic history. The award provides two grants of $1000 each for expenses to be incurred in researching the dissertation. Applicants must submit a three-page to five-page descriptive proposal in English, discussing the significance of the work, the methodology, sources, and consultation to be conducted. Also included must be a proposed budget, a brief curriculum vitae, and a supporting letter from the major advisor. Submission deadline is December 15, 2012, with the winners to be notified by March 15, 2013. Send application materials by e-mail to all committee members, with an additional hard copy by surface mail to the committee chair, Walter Kampfoehner, Texas A&M University (waltkamp@tamu.edu); and via e-mail to Tyler Anbinder, George Washington University (anbinder@gwu.edu); and to Torrie Hester, St. Louis University (thester4@slu.edu). Inquiries may be sent to the committee chair, Professor Kampfoehner, History Dept., Texas A&M University, 4236 TAMU, College Station Texas 77843, or waltkamp@tamu.edu.

FROM THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Maria Cristina Garcia, Vice-President and Program Chair of the IEHS, invites ideas for panels and roundtables for IEHS co-sponsorship at a wide range of conferences including the American Studies Association (ASA), the American Historical Association (AHA), the Organization of American Historians (OAH), the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), and the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR). The committee will seek to place individual papers or full panels. Send proposals or questions to Prof. Garcia at mcg20@cornell.edu.
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), $245, $255 (Canada & Mexico), $280 (other foreign addresses). For print and electronic delivery, add $10 to individual rate, $50 to institutional rate. 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.uillinois.edu/journals/jaeh.html

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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.uillinois.edu/journals/jaeh.html