

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES @ UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, TWIN CITIES

RESOURCE GUIDE JAN. 2005

The Asian American Studies Program Resource Guide was compiled by Sonjia Hyon
with the help of AAS faculty and graduate students

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MISSION STATEMENT

Asian American Studies has several necessary functions in any academic setting. First, it provides a scholarly and critical context for understanding the history, politics, and culture of Americans of Asian descent, and for looking at the situation of racial minorities in the United States and other parts of the Americas. Second, it allows intellectual and artistic collaboration, and the genuine exchange of ideas and knowledge, to take place in settings both inside and outside the classroom. Finally, it works to tie the resources of the university more closely to those of local communities, particularly those with a high population of Asian immigrants and Asian Americans.

ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Asian American studies at the University of Minnesota grew out of the collaboration of faculty, graduate and undergraduate students, and Twin Cities artists, leaders, and activists who recognized a need to reframe for Minnesota a discipline traditionally centered in the East and West Coasts.

Immigration from Asian countries has changed the face of Minnesota. Once known for its cultural homogeneity, Minnesota has become a magnet for immigrants from countries throughout Asia. The burgeoning Asian American population makes Minnesota an exciting research site for studying and addressing the challenges faced both by new immigrants and by earlier generations of Asian Americans.

Our Asian American studies program recognizes both the uniqueness of Minnesota's Asian American populations and their commonalities with each other and with other Asian American communities across the nation. Both its curriculum and its research agenda intersect with and are shaped by community interests and concerns.

Asian American studies at the University of Minnesota gives full scholarly recognition to the complexity, vibrancy, and importance of Asian Americans in U.S. history and provides a challenging and rigorous but nurturing academic environment for understanding the history, politics, literature, and cultures about Americans of Asian descent.

The interdisciplinary curriculum embraces a range of perspectives on the many facets of the Asian American experience: literary studies, history, anthropology, psychology, and women's studies. It also places Asian American studies within the context of multiple histories and cultures of racial and ethnic minorities in the Americas, both within and beyond the United States.

Through broad intellectual and artistic collaborations, the program encourages a genuine exchange of ideas and knowledge across disciplines and in settings both inside and outside the classroom. The program is engaged with local communities and larger issues of migration, immigration, labor and culture.

ASIAN AMERICA, MINNESOTA

From its location at the heart of the Twin Cities, with its vibrant and growing Asian American business and residential communities and abundance of community resources, the University of Minnesota is uniquely positioned to build its outstanding program of teaching and research in Asian American history, politics, literatures, and cultures.

The 2000 U.S. Census reported that the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul have the greatest concentration of Asian Americans in the interior of the United States. The city of St. Paul alone is 12 percent Asian/Asian American. The census also found that the state's Asian American population has increased by 108 percent since the 1990s (from 78,000 to over 168,000).

Minnesota's Asian population includes people of Hmong, Korean, Vietnamese, Chinese, Asian Indian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Laotian, Filipino, Japanese, and Cambodian descent. Minnesota has the largest Hmong population in the United States, with nearly 43,000 self-identifying as Hmong in the 2000 Census.

Of these, a significant proportion are young college-age or younger Asian Americans. (The Asian American student population at the University is about 7.1% of the total student body.) Their interest in Asian American history, identity, politics, and culture, as well as that of other university students seeking to broaden their perspectives, has fueled the creation of much-needed undergraduate and graduate courses in Asian American studies.

UNDERGRADUATE MINOR

An undergraduate minor degree program in Asian American studies—new in 2003—is offered through the Department of American Studies. The minor is designed to mentor the growing number of undergraduate students interested in combining Asian American studies with their majors in other fields.

Students in the minor enjoy exceptional research and educational opportunities with an interdisciplinary faculty that has earned many accolades and awards. They also may take advantage of a wide range of academic, community, and artistic resources, such as the University's Immigration History Research Center, the Hmong Resource Center, and Theater Mu.

GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH AND ACTIVITIES

Currently, there is no Asian American degree program for graduate students. Asian American Studies courses are regularly offered at the graduate student level by a number of departments. An informal graduate student collective meets throughout the year to foster interdisciplinary graduate student research and professional development in Asian American Studies.

CORE FACULTY

JIGNA DESAI

Assistant Professor
Department of Women's Studies
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Minneapolis, MN 55455
desai003@tc.umn.edu
(612) 624-0363 (office)

JIGNA DESAI is an Associate Professor in the Department of Women's Studies. Her research interests include Asian American, postcolonial, queer, and diasporic cultural studies. Her first book, entitled *Beyond Bollywood: the Cultural Politics of South Asian Diasporic Film* (Routledge 2004) analyzes the complex relationships between diaspora and nation in the current moment of globalization through an examination of racial, gender, and class politics in popular films. She has also published essays in *Social Text* and *South Asian Popular Culture*. Her current project focuses on the significance and function of popular Indian cinema abroad. It focuses on the impact of Indian cinema on Asian American (South Asian American and Hmong American) youth identity formations. She received her Ph.D from the University of Minnesota Department of English with a minor in Feminist Studies, and her undergraduate degrees in astronomy, literature, and cognitive sciences from MIT.

BRUCE T. DOWNING

Associate Professor
Linguistics Program
Institute of Linguistics, English as a Second Language, and Slavic Languages and Literatures
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BRUCE T. DOWNING is Associate Professor of Linguistics and Director of the Program in Translation and Interpreting at the University of Minnesota. In 1980, Dr. Downing founded the University of Minnesota's Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, which later evolved into the Refugee Studies Program. He has published frequently on refugee/immigrant language issues, especially on the linguistic adaptation of Hmong refugees from Laos. He was one of the editors of two volumes of research papers that appeared in the early 1980s, *The Hmong in the West* and *The Hmong in Transition*. From 1985 to 1989 he was Associate Director of the Refugee Mental Health Technical Assistance Center, a project of the National Institute for Mental Health. He is co-author of the monograph *Professional Training for Community Interpreters*(1991), and has written a number of papers on interpreting, including some based on linguistic analysis of interpreted discourse. He teaches mainly in the area of sociolinguistics, including a course on "Ethnic Bilingualism in the United States," with a focus on Asian immigrants to America. He taught an honors seminar on "The Hmong in America" and would be interested in doing so again. His current research is concerned with cross-linguistic communication in public services and language policies affecting refugees and immigrants. In 2000, Professor Downing received a University of Minnesota Outstanding Community Service Award for contributions to the resettlement of newly arrived immigrants and the Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project.

KAREN Z. HO

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612-626-1313

Karen Z. Ho received her Ph.D from Princeton University in 2003. Her research examines the social/ethical implications of the growing dominance of financial and stock market values in late capitalism, and in particular focuses on the worldviews and practices of Wall Street investment banks as a site for understanding not only the socioeconomic dislocations of global capitalism but also its particular cultural logics, its globalizing designs, and its re-inscribing of hierarchical, neocolonial urban/global

spaces. Her teaching interests include the cultural studies of late capitalism; globalization and global financial restructuring; anthropology of work; urban anthropology; comparative race/ethnicity; and Asian American Studies.

ERIKA LEE

Assistant Professor
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ERIKA LEE is an Assistant Professor of History where she teaches courses in Asian American History, immigration, comparative race and ethnicity, and 20th century United States history. She received her Ph.D. in History from the University of California at Berkeley and joined the University of Minnesota in 1998. Her book, *At America's Gates: Chinese Immigration During the Exclusion Era, 1882-1943*, explains how the Chinese exclusion laws not only transformed Chinese American lives, immigration patterns, identities, and families but also recast the United States into a "gatekeeping nation." Lee is currently beginning research on her next book entitled *Asian Immigration and Exclusion in the Americas: Race, Migration and Transnational Immigration Restriction, 1880-1940*.

JOSEPHINE LEE

Department of English
University of Minnesota
207 Lind Hall, 207 Church St. S.E.
Minneapolis, MN 55455-0134
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(612) 625-9510 (office)

JOSEPHINE LEE is the author of *Performing Asian America: Race and Ethnicity on the Contemporary Stage* and co-editor of *Re/collecting Early Asian America: Essays in Cultural History*. She has written numerous essays on modern and contemporary American and British theater and is currently writing a book on racial politics and contemporary American theater. She teaches courses on modern and contemporary drama, theater, and performance; and Asian American literature and culture.

RICHARD M. LEE

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RICHARD M. LEE is an Assistant Professor of Psychology. He received his Ph.D. in Psychology from Virginia Commonwealth University in 1996 and previously taught at the University of Texas at Austin. Dr. Lee teaches a freshman seminar entitled "Asian American Experience" that examines the psychological aspects of growing up Asian American, directed study on Asian American identity and family, and graduate seminars in counseling psychology. Dr. Lee's research focuses on the process and outcome of cultural socialization and its relevance to the mental health of Asian American individuals and families, including immigrants, refugees, adoptees, and U.S.-born. His current projects include the cultural socialization practices in Korean adoptive families, family acculturation conflicts in Hmong late adolescents and young adults, and ethnic identity development and perceptions of discrimination among Asian American college students. Dr. Lee is the recipient of the Early Career Award from the Asian American Psychological Association and a Research Scientist Development Award from the National Institute of Mental Health.

TERESA TOGUCHI SWARTZ

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TERESA TOGUCHI SWARTZ is an Assistant Professor of Sociology where she teaches courses on the intersections of race, class and gender, and on the family. She received her Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of California at San Diego in 2001. Her research interests include families, gender, race and ethnicity, carework, and public policy. Her first book brings together these issues through an analysis of foster family care in a state contracted non-profit children's services agency. *Parenting for the State: An Ethnographic Analysis of Non-Profit Foster Care* (forthcoming from Routledge), examines how actors in the foster care system—foster parents, social workers, and policy makers—understand and perform their work as care providers to children under state protection within a highly regulated and bureaucratic context. She is currently writing her next book entitled *Growing Up But Not Apart: Intergenerational Relations and the Transition to Adulthood*. This book uses 450 interviews with young adults from five U.S. cities to examine intergenerational support and relationships between parents and young adult children. Specific comparisons are made between Asian American, Latino, African American and white young adults and families. In addition to race, attention is also paid to differences across class, gender, immigration status, and region of the country.

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Asian American Studies Undergraduate Minor

The Asian American Studies minor focuses on the history, politics, and culture of Americans of Asian descent. The courses are designed to help students explore the diversity of Asian American communities, and the history and present conditions of racial formation in the United States and other parts of the Americas. The minor draws from courses in a number of disciplines and academic approaches, and encourages social awareness, critical thinking, the development of new perspectives, and artistic appreciation.

Courses included in the minor allow students to develop their knowledge of Asian American issues in many different contexts. Some courses emphasize an in-depth study of Asian American history, literature and culture, social issues, politics, and psychology. Other courses include significant attention to Asian American Studies topics in the course of broader discussions.

Students complete at least 15 credits of 3xxx-5xxx coursework. All courses must be taken A-F and only courses completed with a grade of C or better count toward the minor. Students interested in the minor should make an appointment with the Asian American Studies minor academic advisor (104 Scott Hall, 612-624-4190). Students may request credit towards the minor for other courses (University of Minnesota credit or transfer credit) by submitting a course syllabus and proof of completion to the Asian American Studies minor academic advisor.

PREPARATORY COURSEWORK

Prospective minors are urged to enroll in AAS 1101 ("Imagining Asian America") before officially declaring the minor.

REQUIRED COURSES

(one of the following five courses)

AAS/AMST 3001: Contemporary Perspectives on Asian America
AAS 3501: Asian America Through Arts and Culture
AAS/HIST 3877: Asian American History, 1850-present
AAS/ENGL 4311: Asian American Literature and Drama
AAS/WOST 3409: Asian American Women's Cultural Production

ELECTIVES

(In addition to the required core course, five courses from a list of approved courses, which include the following)

AAS/AMST 3001: Contemporary Perspectives on Asian America
AAS 3501: Asian America Through Arts and Culture
AAS/HIST 3877: Asian American History, 1850-present
AAS/ENGL 4311: Asian American Literature and Drama
AAS/WOST 3409: Asian American Women's Cultural Production
AFRO 4231: The Color of Public Policy (Rose Brewer)
ALL 3001: Reading Asian Cultures (Simona Sawhney)
AMST 3114 America in International Perspective: Post-1965 Immigration (Jennifer Pierce)
ANTH 4047 Anthropology of American Culture (Karen Ho)
HIST 3875: Comparative Race and Ethnicity in U. S. History (Erika Lee)
HIST 3822: 20th Century U.S. History, 1945-present (Erika Lee)
ENGL 4232: American Drama by Writers of Color (Josephine Lee)
LING 3707: Ethnic Bilingualism in the United States (Bruce Downing)
SOC 3211: American Race Relations (Douglas Hartmann)
SOC 3251W Race, Class, and Gender (Teresa Swartz)

ASIAN AMERICAN FILMS AND VIDEOS INDEX

FILM	DIRECTOR	LOCATION
37 STORIES ABOUT LEAVING HOME	Shelley Silver	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1996 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
A FAMILY GATHERING	Lise Yasui	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1988 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
AKA DON BONUS	Spencer Nakasako & Sokly Ny	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1995 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
AMERICAN SONS	Steven Okazaki	San Francisco, CA: Farallon Films, 1995 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
ASIAN MINNESOTANS		St Paul, MN: KTCA, 1991 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
BETWEEN TWO WORLDS: THE HMONG SHAMAN IN AMERICA		Evanston, IL: Siegel Productions, 1985 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
BHANGRA WRAP	Nandini Sikand	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1994 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
BUI DOI: LIFE LIKE DUST	Ahrin Mishan & Rick Rothenberg	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1994 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
CHILDREN OF THE CAMPS	Satsuki Ina	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1999 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
CHRYSANTHEUMS AND SALT	Dianne Fukami	PBS, 1994 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
CIRCLES OF TRADITION		University of Minnesota, Media Resources, 1993 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
COLOR OF FEAR		Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
DIM SUM: A LITTLE BIT OF HEART	Wayne Wang	USA, 1995 American Studies Department
DIVERSITY IN MINNESOTA		St. Paul, MN, University of Minnesota, 2001 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
DO THE RIGHT THING	Spike Lee	USA, 1989 American Studies Department
DOLLAR A DAY, TEN CENTS A DANCE	Geoffrey Dunn & Mark Schwartz	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1987 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
EAST WIND, WEST WIND: PEARL BUCK	Craig Davidson	Westport, CT: Refocus Films, 1993 American Studies Department
FIRST PERSON PLURAL	Deann Borshay Liem	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1999 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
HAWAII'S LAST QUEEN	Vivian Ducat	WBGH Educational Foundation, 1997 American Studies Department
HONG KONG-SINGAPORE		Chicago, IL: Films, Inc. Learning Resource Center, Walter Library

FILM	DIRECTOR	LOCATION	LOCATION
JAPAN BASHING	Bonnie Dry (producer)	New York: Carousel Film and Video	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
KELLY LOVES TONY	Spencer Nakasako	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1998	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
LETTERS TO THIEN			Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
LIVING ON TOKYO TIME	Steven Okazaki	USA, 1987	American Studies Department
MAYA LIN: A CLEAR STRONG VISION	Freida Lee Mock	POV & PBS, 1994	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
MINNESOTA PRIDE AND MINNESOTA PREJUDICE		Minneapolis, MN: KSTP, 1990	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
MITSUYE AND NELLIE, ASIAN AMERICAN POETS		New York, NY: Women Make Movies, 1981	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
MY AMERICA...OR HONK IF YOU LOVE BUDDHA	Renee Tajima-Peña & Quynh Tai	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1997	Erika Lee, History Department
MY MOTHER THOUGHT SHE WAS AUDREY HEPBURN	Sharon Jue	New York: Filmmakers Librayr, 1989	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
NOT BLACK OR WHITE	Anna Kang	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1999	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
PAJ NTAUB: TEXTILE TECHNIQUES OF THE HMONG		Providence, RI: Hmong-Lao Unity Association, 1991	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
PASSING THROUGH	Nathan Adolphson	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1998	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
ROUGH CUT/SMART TALK: ASIAN AMERICAN ARTISTS SPEAK OUT		Intermedia Arts, 1993	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
SILENCE BROKEN: KOREAN COMFORT WOMEN	Dail Sil Kim	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
SLAYING THE DRAGON			Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
SPIRITS RISING	Ramona S. Diaz	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1995	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
THE CUTTING EDGE: ASIAN ADOLESCENTS IN TRANSITION		Porland, OR: Cablesystems Pacific, 1983	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
THE GATE OF HEAVENLY PEACE		San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1996	Learning Resource Center, Walter Library

FILM	DIRECTOR	LOCATION
THE NEW PURITANS: THE SIKHS OF YUBA CITY	Ritu Sarin & Tenzing Sonam	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1985 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
THREADS OF LIFE: HEMP AND GENDER IN A HMONG VILLAGE	Susan Morgan and Kathleen Culh	Watertown, MA: Documentary Educational Resources, 1993 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
VOICES OF CHALLENGE: HMONG WOMEN IN TRANSITION	Candace Lee Egan	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1996 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
WHO KILLED VINCENT CHIN?	Christine Choy & Renee Tajima	New York: Filmmakers Library, 1988 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
WINDOWS ON ASIA PACIFIC: ASIAN TELEVISION COMMERCIALS		Princeton, NJ: Films for the Humanities and Science, 1999 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
XICH-LO	M. Trinh Nguyen	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1995 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library
YURI KOCHIYAMA: PASSION FOR JUSTICE	Rea Tajiri & Pat Saunders	San Francisco, CA: National Asian American Telecommunications Association, 1993 Learning Resource Center, Walter Library

(RESEARCH) SITES OF INTEREST

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE RESEARCH COLLECTIONS

<http://special.lib.umn.edu/clrc/>

clrc@umn.edu

612.624.4576 (office)

133 Elmer L. Andersen Library

222 21st. Ave. S.

Minneapolis, MN 55455

The Children's Literature Research Collections is an internationally recognized resource in the field of children's literature. Two notable collections are The Kerlan Collection that contains more than 65,000 children's books as well as original material including manuscripts, art work, galley proofs, and color proofs and The Hess Collection that is comprised of primarily inexpensive, popular literature from the 19th and 20th centuries: dime novels, Big Little Books, comic books, etc.

HMONG RESOURCE CENTER

Hmong Cultural Center

<http://www.hmongcenter.org/hccresmatonc.html>

resources@hmongcenter.org

651.917.9937 (office)

995 University Avenue, Suite 214

Saint Paul, MN 55104

Hours: Monday through Friday 9:30-5:30 Weekends by Appointment

The collections include about 300 Hmong-related books and periodicals, 120 Hmong-related theses and dissertations, about 450 Hmong-related academic journal articles, over 2000 Hmong-related newspaper articles and around 100 videos.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY RESEARCH CENTER

<http://www.ihrc.umn.edu/>

ihrc@umn.edu

612.625.4800 (office)

612.626.0018 (fax)

311 Andersen Library

222 21st. Ave. S.

Minneapolis, MN 55455

The Immigration History Research Center is dedicated to fostering research on, and understanding of the history of American immigration. It locates, collects, and preserves the records of ethnic groups that originated primarily in Europe and the Near East. Its collections include personal papers, organizational records, books, newspapers, and other original sources documenting immigration and ethnicity in the United States. For a selected index of archival materials held in the IHRC, browse Appendix I for more details.

THE JAMES FORD BELL LIBRARY

<http://www.bell.lib.umn.edu/>

jfbell@tc.umn.edu

Phone number: (612) 624-1528

Fax number: (612) 626-9353

472 Wilson Library

309 19th Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55455

The James Ford Bell Library is a collection of rare books, maps, and manuscripts from 1400-1800 that document the expansion of Europe as it relates to the origin and development of international trade. Books by merchants, travelers, explorers, missionaries, and colonists record their experiences in their own words. The collection is located in Wilson Library.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

<http://www.mnhs.org>

General info: 1.800.657.3773

Minnesota History Center: 651.296.6126

345 Kellogg Blvd. W.

St. Paul, MN 55102-1906

Library hours: Tues. noon to 8 pm; Wed. to Sat., 9 am to 4 pm.

The Minnesota History Center library contains a wide range of sources and archival materials.

PERFORMING ARTS ARCHIVES

Manuscripts Division

<http://special.lib.umn.edu/manuscripts/perfart.html>

mssref@umn.edu

612-625-3550 (office)

213 Elmer L. Andersen Library

222 21st Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55455

The Performing Arts Archives was established by the University of Minnesota Libraries for the preservation and study of the records relating to the history of theatre, music, dance, and associated organizations in Minnesota. Its goal is to document as fully as possible the activities of individuals and groups in both professional and amateur performing arts throughout the state. The collections include the most important companies in each of the major arts fields.

SOCIAL WELFARE HISTORY ARCHIVES

<http://special.lib.umn.edu/swha/>

David Klasassen, d-klaa@umn.edu

612-624-6394 (office)

320 Elmer L. Andersen Library

222 21st Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55455

Social Welfare History Archives collects, preserves, and makes available the archives of voluntary-sector social service and social reform organizations and the personal papers of individual leaders in the field. Focusing on the late 19th and 20th centuries, the collections include materials from such organizations as the Child Welfare League of America and the Minnesota Charities Review Council.

KAUTZ FAMILY YMCA ARCHIVES

<http://special.lib.umn.edu/ymca/>

ymcaarch@umn.edu

Telephone: 612.625.3445

Fax: 612.624.4848

318 Andersen Library

222 21st Avenue South

Minneapolis, MN 55455

The YMCA Archives documents the work of the YMCA of the USA and local YMCAs it serves generally from the 1850s to the 1960s. It contains extensive information regarding programs in religion, education, physical education, sports and leisure. Two of the richest parts of the collection are the records of the international division that began sending "fraternal secretaries" abroad in 1889 and of the Armed Services YMCAs that began with services to soldiers in the Civil War.

DIRECTORY OF ASIAN AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS & ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Organizations within Colleges and Universities
in Minnesota

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—TWIN CITIES ASIAN AMERICAN CREATIVE ALLIANCE

www.tc.umn.edu/~aaca/
asianaca@yahoo.com
105 Peters Hall
1404 Gortner Ave.
St. Paul, MN 55108

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—TWIN CITIES ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER

www1.umn.edu/apalrc/welcome.html
(612) 624-2317
185 Klaeber Court
320 16th Avenue Southeast
Minneapolis, MN 55455

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—TWIN CITIES ASIAN AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

Shevron Cassim
(651) 731-5953 (office)
Law Building
229 19th Ave. South
Minneapolis, MN 55455

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—TWIN CITIES CHINESE AMERICAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION

www.tc.umn.edu/~casa/index.html
casa@umn.edu
Coffman Union
300 Washington Ave SE, Suite 219
Minneapolis, MN 55455

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—TWIN CITIES HMONG MINNESOTA STUDENT ASSOCIATION

www.tc.umn.edu/~hmsa/
hmsa@umn.edu

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—TWIN CITIES INDIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION

www.tc.umn.edu/~indians/
indians@umn.edu

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—TWIN CITIES JAPANESE STUDENT ASSOCIATION

www.tc.umn.edu/~jsa/
jsa@tc.umn.edu

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—TWIN CITIES KOREAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION

www.tc.umn.edu/~ksa/index2.html

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—TWIN CITIES LAO STUDENT ASSOCIATION

16 ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES

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mcsa@umn.edu

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pangit_pinoy.tripod.com/cgi-bin/Main/main.html

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www.tc.umn.edu/~singapor/
emailssa@yahoo.com
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Dinkytown Station
Minneapolis, MN 55414

TAIWANESE STUDENT ASSOCIATION

www.tc.umn.edu/~tsa/v2.0/index.htm

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aascc@umn.edu
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Minneapolis, MN 55455

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kvang@ub.d.umn.edu
(218) 726-6335 (office)

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—MORRIS ASIAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION

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asainaction@yahoo.com
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Morris, MN 56267

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Clayton Cobb, Director
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multicultural@stthomas.edu
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Organizations in Minnesota

**ASIAN AMERICAN JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION—MINNE-
SOTA**

gsitaramiah@pioneerpress.com

ASIAN AMERICAN PRESS

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(651) 224-7032 (fax)
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ASIAN AMERICAN RENAISSANCE

arenaissance@earthlink.net
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(612) 641-4041 (fax)
1564 Lafond Ave.
St. Paul, MN 55104

ASIAN MEDIA ACCESS

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info@amamedia.org
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(612) 659-7172 (fax)
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Minneapolis, MN 55426
740 Hennepin Ave., Room M7 (office address)
Metropolitan State University
Minneapolis, MN 55403

ASIAN WOMEN UNITED

www.awum.org
AWUM@awum.org
(651) 646-2118 (office)
(651) 646-2284 (fax)
1954 University Avenue, Suite 4
St. Paul, MN 55104

**ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF HMONG WOMEN
IN MINNESOTA**

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CENTER FOR ASIANS AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS

www.capiusa.org
info@capiusa.org
(612) 721-0122 (office)
(612) 721-7054 (fax)
3702 E. Lake St., Suite 200
Minneapolis, MN 55406

CENTER FOR HMONG ARTS & TALENT

www.aboutchat.org
(651) 603-6971 (office)
(651) 603-6983 (fax)
995 University Ave., Suite 220A
St. Paul, MN 55104

CHINA INSIGHT

www.chinainsight.info
info@chinainsight.info
(651) 493-147 (fax)
P.O. Box 1075
Minnetonka, MN 55345

CHINESE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA

www.caam.org
PO Box 582584
Minneapolis, MN 55458

DIASPORA FLOW

www.diasporaflow.org
info@diasporaflow.org

**HMONG AMERICAN MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION,
INC.**

(612) 376-2694 (fax)

HMONG AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP

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hapmail@hmong.org
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St. Paul, 55106

HMONG AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP—MINNEAPOLIS

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Minneapolis, MN 55405

HMONG AMERICAN PARTNERSHIP—ST. PAUL

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(651) 291-8139 (fax)

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HMONG CULTURAL CENTER

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hmongcultural@yahoo.com
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(651) 917-9978 (fax)
995 University Avenue West-Suite 214
St. Paul, MN 55104

HMONG MINNESOTA PACIFIC ASSOCIATION

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(612) 778-2413
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HMONG MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA

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HMONG TIMES

www.hmongtimes.com
info@hmongtimes.com
(651) 224-9395 (office)
(651) 228-9049 (fax)
P.O. Box 17888
St. Paul, MN 55117

INTERCULTURAL MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEASTERN MINNESOTA

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(507) 289-6199 (fax)
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Rochester, MN 55902

KOREAN QUARTERLY

www.koreanquarterly.org
editor@koreanquarterly.org
(651) 771-8164 (office)
PO Box 6789
St. Paul, MN 55106

KOREAN SERVICE CENTER

(612) 342-1341 (office)

LAO ASSISTANCE CENTER OF MINNESOTA

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(612) 374-4821 (fax)
1015 Olson Memorial Highway
Minneapolis, MN 55405

LAO FAMILY COMMUNITY OF MINNESOTA

www.laofamily.org
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(651) 221-0276 (fax)
320 West University Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55103

LAO PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

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(612) 374-5997 (fax)
430 Brant Avenue
Minneapolis, MN 55405

MINNESOTA CHINESE SERVICE CENTER

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mn_csc@yahoo.com
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1459 University Ave
St. Paul, MN 55104

MINNESOTA INTERNATIONAL HMONG YOUTH

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PEOPLE'S NETWORK OF MINNESOTA

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St. Paul, MN 55101

SOUTHEAST ASIAN COMMUNITY COUNCIL

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430 Bryant Ave. North
Minneapolis, MN 55405

STATE COUNCIL ON ASIAN PACIFIC MINNESOTANS

www.state.umn.us/ebranch/capm
(651) 296-0538 (office)
(651) 297-8735 (fax)
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THEATER MU

www.theatermu.org
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(612) 824-4804 (office)
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711 Lake Street, Suite 410
Minneapolis, MN 55408

TIBETAN AMERICAN FOUNDATION OF MINNESOTA

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2344 Nicollet Avenue, Suite 430
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VIETNAMESE MINNESOTANS ASSOCIATION

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VIETNAMESE SOCIAL SERVICES OF MINNESOTA

www.vssmn.org
ypham@vssmn.org
1159 University Ave., Suite #S-100
St. Paul, MN 55104

WOMEN ASSOCIATION OF HMONG AND LAO

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Asian American Studies Programs and Organizations in the "Midwest" Region**ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES @ BIG TEN**

www2.uiuc.edu/unit/aasincic/#resources

EAST OF CALIFORNIA

Cornell University
chnm.gmu.edu/eoc/
Asian American Studies Program
420 Rockefeller Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853

MIDWEST ASIAN AMERICAN STUDENTS UNION

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OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY—COLUMBUS

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PENN STATE UNIVERSITY

Asian Pacific American Coalition
www.clubs.psu.edu/up/apac/mainpage.htm

PENN STATE UNIVERSITY

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS—CHICAGO

Asian American Students in Alliance

icarus.cc.uic.edu/stud_orgs/cultures/aasia/AASIA.html

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Madison, WI 53706

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—MADISON

The Paradox—Asian American magazine

www.sit.wisc.edu/~paradox/

APPENDIX I: IHRC ARCHIVE MATERIALS INDEX

IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICES OF AMERICA, 1918–1985

IHRC 165, 255 linear feed (569 boxes) and 4 oversize boxes

History

The Immigration and Refugee Services of America (IRSA) is a national, nonsectarian, nonprofit organization dedicated to assisting immigrants and refugees who have left their homes due to forced or voluntary migration. IRSA carries out its mandates through national and international programs including those of the United States Committee for Refugees, in cooperation with its network of participating community-based organizations across the United States. The Immigration and Refugee Services of America traces its beginnings to 1918, when it was organized as the Foreign Language Information Service (FLIS) Division of the United States Committee on Public Information.

After the initial grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the FLIS operated under the umbrella of the Community Service Inc. Community Service was forced to sever its ties with FLIS on December 6, 1919 when it failed to raise its budget. Throughout the numerous program eliminations and reorganization attempts the fundamental purpose of the FLIS, to provide information and service the immigrant needed through the foreign language press, foreign language organizations and individual service work was never altered.

The 1930s brought forth a profound shift in the Service's mission. The depression had not only weakened the FLIS financially but fundamentally as well. Author Louis Adamic joined the FLIS Board of Trustees in 1934 and raised the issue of "second generation" problem. On November 13, 1939, the FLIS was dissolved and the Common Council for American Unity (CCAU) was formed in its place.

The Council's continual financial difficulties brought about serious concerns about its existence. The Council turned to the National Budget Committee. The National Budget Committee furnished local communities with information for use in making decision as to the natures and extent of their support for national organizations. The National Budget Committee reviewed the programs, budgets and financial records of the CCAU and recommended a merger with the American Federation of International Institutes (AFII).

The AFII had a long and distinguished history locally serving the needs of the foreign born and their children. It began in 1910 when a committee of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) began a study of immigrant women in New York City. In 1934, the Board of the YWCA voted to establish a separate national umbrella organization, first titled the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare and later changing its name to American Federation of International Institutes under the direction of Bremer.

In 1958 AAFI and FLIS merged to become the American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS). Through these programs, the ACNS became affiliated with the United States Committee for Refugees (USCR). The USCR was organized in 1958 to help mobilize private sector interest in the 1959 World Refugee Year. The two organizations decided to merge in 1982, in an effort to educate the American public on the plight of refugees around the world. The non-profit corporation remained ACNS while USCR was retained for an intensified program of public information and advocacy regarding the world's refugees. The ACNS consolidated its programs and offices with the USCR in 1993 and adopted the name Immigration and Refugee Services of America.

Scope and Content

The collection contains extensive correspondence with related service agencies, state and federal government officials, International Institute offices nationwide, writers, leading public spokespersons, and many more. Also included are voluminous files on social, cultural, and political issues associated with immigration, race, and ethnicity as well as resource materials on the full panorama of America's ethnic groups. The collection is arranged chronologically according to organization and then further divided by the internal divisions. Many of the internal divisions within the organization span most of its existence and changed relatively little except for in name.

Organized by the four organizations that created the IRSA:

Record Group 1: Foreign Language Information Service (FLIS)

Divided in eleven series, and following subseries

Record Group 2: Common Council for American Unity

Divided into fourteen series and following subseries

Record Group 3: American Federation of International Institutes

Divided into three series and following subseries

Record Group 4: American Council for Nationalities Services (Immigration and Refugee Services of America)

Divided into sixteen series and following subseries

Record Group 1: Foreign Language Information Service (FLIS)

SERIES IV—DIVISION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS

Subseries 5—Ethnic Publications

Box 23

Folders 2–5: Correspondence and letters from FLIS to Arabic publications *Al-Bayan*, *Al-Hoda*, *Al-Ma-Narah*, *Meraat-Ul-Gharb*

Folders 26–31: Correspondence, reports, and letters to and regarding organizations and newspapers such as China Institute in America, *Chinese Nationalist*, *Chinese Nationalist Daily*, *Chinese Times*, *The Chinese World*, *The Young China*, 1926–1937.

Folder 26: China Institute in America, New York City, NY, Report of the Associate Director and Treasurer.

Folder 27–31: Letters from FLIS to Chinese/American publications also includes lists of Chinese American newspapers in the U.S. created by FLIS

Box 28

Folders 31–50: Correspondence and lists from FLIS to Japanese/American publications: *Buddhist Mission of North America*, *Great Northern Daily News*, *The Hokubei Asahi*, *The Japan California Daily News*, *The Japanese America*, *Japanese American Commercial News*, *Japanese American Courier*, *The Japanese Times*, *Japanese Times of Central California*, *Jitsu-Gyo No Sekai*, *Kakushu Jiji*, *The Kyodan Times*, *Minami-Eugan Jiho*, *Nanka Times*, *Nippon to America*, *The North American Times*, *Ohufu-Nippon Sha*, *Oregon News*, *The Pacific Citizen*, *Rafu Shimpo*, 1931–1939. Also includes lists of Japanese/American publications in the U.S.

Folder 33: In addition to correspondence and lists, includes a copy of the May 31, 1935 edition of *The Hokubei Asahi*

Folder 34: Also includes a June 3, 1935 copy of *The Japan California Daily News*

Folder 35: Also includes an April 23, 1938 copy of *The Japanese American*—English and Japanese language copies.

Folder 38: Also includes January 8, 1936 copy of *The Japanese Times* (Japanese)

Folder 45: A magazine of *Nippon to America*

Folder 50: A copy of the November 27, 1935 copy of *Rafu Shimpo* “LA Japanese Daily News”

Box 28

Folder 51: Correspondence from FLIS to *The New Korea*

SERIES VII—DIVISION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE ORGANIZATION

Subseries 1—General Administrative

Box 45

Folder 6: Chinese Christian Student, letter (1931), and Chinese Students in America directory (1936–1937)

***Many materials in the FLIS section deals with the Americanization and assimilation of white ethnics—Jews, Italians, Russians, Hungarians, Polish, etc.

Subseries 3—Folk Festival Council

Boxes 47–48

Folk Festivals held in various cities including by the YWCA in St. Paul, although it's mostly white ethnics, there is documented representation of Chinese and Japanese Americans at these festivals.

SERIES VIII—EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Subseries 1—Ellis Island

Box 48

Folder 13–15: Reports, correspondence, press releases, press clippings, and forms—mostly about European immigration and the administration of Ellis Island, some information of Asian Americans, but mostly South Asian and Middle Eastern immigration. Interesting articles on immigration that includes (illegal) Chinese immigration through Cuba.

Subseries 2—Washington Bureau/ Government Drawer

Box 49

Folder 1–20: Interesting containing legislation information as well as INS information from Ellis Island

Folder 20: U.S. Department of Labor and Immigration and Naturalization Service lectures—includes interesting materials about citizenship and labor materials related to Chinese Exclusion, Philippines, Guam, Hawaii

SERIES IX— RESEARCH AND REFERENCE

Box 51

Folder 9–10: press clippings and pamphlets from the debates about “alien registration” legislation include press clippings that mention that Chinese immigration as a precedent for “alien registration.”

Folders 15–15 Americanization-assimilation—includes a book published by the Americanization School Association—“Tributes From Many Lands,” 1932 that is a celebration of countries that create the population of the U.S. (includes a page on China and Japan)

Box 52

Folder 1: Border Patrol—includes reports from about Asian immigration into the U.S. through Canada

Folder 2–4: Lists of publications for foreign-born Americans—includes lists of Arabic, Chinese, Hawaiian, Japanese, and Korean publications about assimilation, Americanization, etc.

Folder 5: Census information—Correspondence, press clippings, reports, etc. some statistical information about Asian immigration.

Folder 6: Children of immigrants—pamphlets, include a book entitled “The Second Generation Oriental in America.” Interesting papers about second generation Asian Americans and Hawaiians by a sociologist named “William Smith”

Folder 7: A “Petition of the Chinese in the United State of America for Modification of Regulations and Practices which have come into Existence....” Chinese immigration to U.S.

Folder 15: Contagious disease—mostly has statistics about numbers of diseases coming from each country.

Box 53

Folder 1–2: Crimes and Aliens, 1924–1939: Some statistics and mention in reports of Asians within the penitentiary system or correctional facilities

Folder 6–7: Discrimination—Correspondence, essays, publications, clippings— includes mentions of Asian American discrimination in reports and barred immigration, and Supreme court documents about *Hidemitsu Toyota v. United States*

Folder 8: Disease causing Exclusion articles—includes articles on ban on Asians because of disease

Box 54

Folder 1: Emigration—Statistics and Regulations, 1927–1938 (arranged by ethnic group)

Includes reports in French and English about Asian immigration into Brazil (Japanese in particular) and other countries (i.e. “Straits Settlement”?) versus the U.S Indian immigration to “Malay” Japanese to Manchuria

Folder 2: Espionage, 1937–1938: includes clippings that include Japanese fascism.

Folder 6: Exclusions, 1923–1936— includes articles about ex-Maharajah of “Indore” who entered the U.S. under a pseudonym—linked to previous scandal of accessory to murder; also includes reports from Contemporary China about “A Permanent Order for the Pacific” which initially calls for the disarmament of Japan

Folder 7: Expatriation, 1927–1938—includes an article about Americans in China

Folders 9–10: Exploitation, 1921–39—clippings about illegal Chinese immigration to the U.S. via Cuba, etc.

Box 55

Folder 4–6: Foreign-born population statistics, 1920–1938: including reports from the 1920 census of the U.S. including reports and data about English-speaking population; also reports about immigration into the U.S. post-1920 includes various breakdown of numbers, special interest in language but mostly in the European figures.

Folder 8: Foreign Colonies, 1919–1939—newsletter from the Folk Festival Council regarding ethnic festivals around the world (Japan included); also brochures about “touring” ethnic communities around New York City (i.e.. “To Europe and the Orient by Subway,” 1933). Including press clippings celebrating the various ethnic neighborhoods of New York City

Folder 9–10: Foreign Language Organizations, 1927–1939—Comprehensive lists of Ethnic organizations including Asian American organizations—includes breakdowns of organizations by “cultural programs,” etc.

Folder 11: Foreign Shops and Restaurants, 1930–39—includes newsletters from the Folk Festival Council in NYC regarding various ethnic celebrations abroad and in the city—even “Oriental” culture

Folder 12: Foreign Students, 1927–39—includes statistics of foreign students studying in the U.S., including numbers from China, Japan, Korea, and the Philippines
Folder 19: Illegal Entry, 1923–1928—includes reports and press clippings that mention illegal Chinese and Japanese immigration to the U.S. via Mexico, Cuba, Canada

Box 56

Folder 1: Immigration, Countries of, 1925–39—mentions in reports Asian immigration to other countries like Brazil, Australia, etc.; includes press clippings about Japanese immigration into Brazil,
Folder 2: Immigration, Laws and History of the U.S., 1928–38—includes reports that justify the importance and enforcement of immigration laws that mention the initial need of regulation due to Chinese immigrants (i.e. “The Leaky Melting Pot... and a way to mend it: A Brief Study of the Immigration Problem”); press releases about immigration quotas; analysis of immigration laws, in particular 1924 National Origins Act
Folder 3: Immigration Statistics, 1921–1939—many detailed statistics and breakdowns of immigration from Asia, most Asian immigration figures lumped due to barred immigration.
Folder 5: Immigration, Aid Societies, 1921–39—includes YWCA/International Migration Service reports of organizations overseas and their help in preparing immigrants coming to the U.S. from other countries (i.e. Japan)
Folder 6: Immigrants, Backgrounds, 1925–36—includes interesting information on lectures and literature about various Asian countries and people (mostly India, China, and Japan)
Folder 8: Immigrants, Colonies, 1928–39—reports of Asian/Americans in Hawaii (i.e. “Occupational Trends Among Immigrant Groups in Hawaii”)
Folder 9: Immigrants, Cultural Contributions, 1933–39—reports and press clippings mentioning Asian contribution to America’s cultural fabric; includes an interesting pamphlet about a radio series, “Americans All, Immigrants All” produced by CBS that aired an episode entitled, “Orientals in America.” There is also a follow up report about this particular show by the Department of Interior.
Folder 10: Immigrants in Early American History, 1932–1939—statistics of foreign-born veterans who served in the U.S. Army during WW I including Chinese, Indian, Japanese, and Korean/Americans; a press release about Japanese American fliers in Los Angeles proposing a “good will flight” from Mexico to Canada
Folder 13: Immigrants, Prominent Women & Men, 1929–37—Filipino Women

Box 57

Folders 2–3: Intolerance, Anti-Alien Prejudice—news clippings (i.e. Saturday Evening Post, “The Alien in America,” April 6, 1935); reports (i.e. “The Menace of Racial Intolerance”)
Folder 8: Kohler, Max, J., (early human rights lawyer and activist) 1928–34—reports, “Legal Disabilities of Aliens in the United States” offers a fairly extensive examination of early Chinese and Japanese immigration laws
Folder 15: Marriage Laws, 1929–34—over view of Miscegenation Laws by state (5/38)
Folder 16: Medical Examinations, 1924–33—news clippings about “weeding” immigrants (i.e. “How Undesirable Immigrants Are Discovered”); handbooks on regulations on inspecting immigrants

Box 58

Folder 2: Nationality, Dual—Congress records regarding dual citizenship, outlining the laws by country; press clippings about dual citizenship (i.e. “No Man Can Serve Two Countries”) includes the interesting commentary about the status of citizenship and residency for Asian Americans as well as Americans in Asia
Folder 3: Nationality, National Origins Act revisions, 1929—government documents listing quotas, outline of laws, population reports, (all Asian and Middle Eastern, and African countries are limited to 100.
Folder 4: Nationality, Problems, 1924–39—“Citizenship of Married Women,” a comprehensive outline of rights and legislation regarding women and citizenship, 1924; “Suggestions of Changes in the Immigration and Nationality Laws of the United States” by Charles H. Maxson, professor of political science @University of Pennsylvania that suggests revisions to immigration laws, he suggests Chinese Americans born in the U.S. should be guaranteed privileges to travel to China to find wives
Folders 10–12: Naturalization, U.S.A., Difficulties, Ineligible Rights, Training—newspaper clipping: “Lost Citizenship of Wife Restored” about a Chinese American woman who was restored her citizenship after it was stripped when she married a Chinese scholar; part of a Congressional Record (p. A3109, 1943) that extensively discusses Chinese immigration around the world, reports and notes on Chinese Exclusion; news clippings on Asian discrimination in

U.S.; Records of Hearings including an amendment of naturalization laws proposed by Rep. John L. Cable to suggest an English language requirement

Folders 15–17: Passports—Government documents that outline requirements for travel to U.S. from China; that citizenship status of Philippines and their right to travel; Passport regulations; statistics on travels to Asia; brochures and guides on passport application and use; letter from Chinese Consulate about the extension of passport (visa)

Box 59

Folder 3: Plays & Pageants—many “multicultural” plays celebrating the diversity of America and being “American,” “Through the Portals” includes Japanese and Chinese characters, most plays are European oriented.

Folders 4–9: Programs, Folk Festivals, 1929–1939—brochures of Folk Festivals throughout the U.S, mostly in New York; programs from a “Citizenship Assembly” celebrating new citizens from a California high school

Folder 10: lists of Prominent Foreign-Born Residents of the U.S., 1936–37—most listed in Asia are whites born in Asia.

Folder 12: Protection of Migrants, 1926–32—includes an outline of how to protect immigrants as they enter U.S. from vessels.

Box 60

Folder 1: Refugees, 1933–1939—press clipping that mentions the Philippines taking in German Jewish refugees

Folder 8: Repatriation, 1931–39—documents that list the act of repatriation for every country including Japan; Congress Record about repatriation of Filipinos, “Transporting Filipinos to the Philippine Islands,” Jan. 15, 1937; Department of State press release regarding funding of U.S. citizens in the Philippines

Folder 10: Restrictive Immigration, 1923–33—articles debating immigration in general that mention China and Japan; government documents that outline debates about immigration; news clippings mostly about the restriction of European immigration with the quota system, but mentions Asian immigration

Folder 16: Second Generation Problems, 1929–1939—The Record, January 1935, dedicated to 2nd generation Asian American writers; bibliography of 2nd generation literature includes Chinese American organizations; follow-up report on “Nationality Youth Conference,” a youth conference about 2nd generation immigrants that included Chinese Americans; Saturday Evening Post article, “Between Two Flags” about 2nd generation Japanese Americans

Box 61

Folder 1: Social Agencies, 1923–27—lists of various international as well as U.S. organizations that service Asian/Americans

Folder 15: Treaties, 1909–32—includes government documents and news clippings about treaties and agreements between the U.S. and various Asian countries, but mostly China and Japan.

Folder 16–17: U.S. Supreme Court Decisions, 1924–39—includes case decisions on Chinese immigrants

Folder 18: Veterans, 1928–36—interesting letter from INS official in Hawaii regarding the naturalization of Asian American World War I veterans

Folder 21: Visa Fees, 1930–35—lists of prices for visas for Americans to travel to various countries abroad including countries like China, Japan, and Siam.

Folder 24: Vital Statistics, 1917–38: an article about mortality rates of Chinese men in New York City

SERIES X—SPECIAL PROJECTS

Subseries 3—Americanization Studies Project

Box 63

Folders 3–18—The Americanization Project intended to cover five pieces of work: 1) Study of the Legal Disabilities of the Alien 2) Study of the Immigrant Worker and the Labor Union 3) Study of the Foreign Language Press 4) Handbook of Current Information for the Immigrant 5) Information Center for the Foreign Born. Most of the documents from the this project is administrative, but the final articles although mostly European in its study does mention Chinese Americans.

Subseries 4—Miscellaneous Projects

Box 64

Folders 4–5—Distinguished Americans of Foreign Birth, 1926–39—includes lists of various Asian/American organizations and their directors; brochure from the China Institute; press clippings on the “Tong War,” debates about the

citizenship of Chinese; organizational notes and memos regarding Chinese; correspondence in developing a Chinese bureau of FLIS

Record Group 2: Common Council for American Unity

SERIES II—ADMINISTRATION

Subseries 2: Executive Director

Box 77

Folders 8–9: American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, Correspondences, Publications, 1940–55—organizational meeting notes and proceedings that include positions on Japanese internment, general racialization and racism issues; notes and pamphlets on the Hobbs “Concentration Camp” bill; various conference programs on race; newsletters on recent unjust deportations and discriminatory practices on the basis of race (or country of origin), also reports coalitional activities and activism in communities; outlines and analysis of “anti-alien” laws, interesting articles on exclusion laws (i.e. “The Social and Economic Consequences of Exclusionary Immigration Laws” by Felix S. Cohen)

Box 79

Folder 10: Civil Rights—Correspondence, Minutes, Reports, etc., 1947–58—reports of “Status of Major Recommendations of President’s Committee on Civil Rights” includes opinions on anti-lynching, Japanese internment claims, etc.

Folder 12: Committee on Nationality Groups, 1949—Names of various early Asian American ethnic organizations included in meeting rosters; correspondence to and from Committee on Nationality Groups with Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association

Box 80

Folder 14–15: Immigration Policy Committee—Minutes, Correspondence, Reports, etc., 1952–53—reports, pamphlets, and fliers attempting to challenge the Walter-McCarran Act, mostly lead by Jewish organizations, but might serve as interesting background to Asian American immigration history

Box 81

Folder 17—Japanese American Citizens League—Correspondence, Clippings, etc., 1949–1956—large file of letters to and from the Common Council for American Unity, congressional records and news clippings regarding Japanese Americans and the JAACL; items of interest: letter from JAACL to CCAU about work to protest stereotypical images of Japanese made in films during WWII not be shown on TV in particular, “Let’s Get Tough,” “Little Tokyo, USA,” “Betrayal from the East,” etc.; discussion of revision to the Walter-McCarran Law (The National Origins Act); press releases, news clippings about the restoration of Japanese Americans’ U.S. citizenship

Box 82

Folder 1: Japanese American Citizens League—Correspondence, Petition for Writ, 1946–1948—Congressional Records and correspondences regarding Japanese immigration and U.S. citizenship; correspondence regarding a legislation that would deport “illegal aliens”; Petition for Writ—Torao Takahashi v. Fish and Game Commission

Box 85

Folders 5–12: People to People Program —news clippings, correspondence, minutes, etc., 1951–58

The People to People Foundation was founded at the request of President Eisenhower to promote international friendship and understanding. The program is a formation of 41 committees ranging from banking and insurance to farm and cartoonists that will network Americans with citizens of other countries. This archive includes largely correspondence with the “Nationality Committee” (Folder 6). There is not a whole lot here regarding Asian American Studies, but might service as interesting background information in the history of “multiculturalism” in the U.S.: article on Leland Hazard’s travel to Asia as part of the People to People Program

Subseries 5: Promotions/Public Relations

Box 91

Folder 30: Japanese Aliens—Minutes, Press Releases, Article, Pamphlets, 1942—pamphlet by the Commission on Aliens and Prisoners of War, “The Churches and the Japanese in America”; meeting minutes regarding “Alien Legisla-

tion” and Japanese post-internment resettlement

Folder 33: National Organizations—Lists, ca., 1940s—various lists of non-profit organizations including Asian ethnic and “friendship” organizations (i.e. American Friends of the Chinese People)

SERIES IV—FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS DIVISION

Subseries 1: General Administrative

Box 115

Folder 2: Foreign Language Press—Miscellaneous, ca., 1953–56—news clippings on foreign language press (i.e. “Polygot Press: Non-English Dailies Fight Climbing Costs, Dwindling Readership” mentions Chinese/American newspapers); various reports that include interesting and extensive statistics on various Asian ethnic daily, weekly, and other publications; press releases about foreign language press; general lists of various ethnic publications that include runs, type of publication, editors, etc.; also lists of English-language ethnic press (i.e. *Chinese-American Progress*)

Folder 3: Foreign Language Press—Reports, Correspondence, Notes, 1942–57—includes similar information to folder 2, but also includes statistics on ethnic radio stations and broadcasts

Folders 4 & 6: Foreign Language Press—Victory Conference, 1942–43

The Victory Conference was an event hosted by the CCAU with the goals of that hoped to establish a closer relationship with the Government and the ethnic press as a possibly “educational” outlet for the government to reach an ethnic-immigrant audience, the conference also intended to provide business skills or discussion for ethnic press members to run their publications. Interesting background information on ethnic press and the way s government organizations strategized to “Americanize” their communities. Lists of tentative publishers asked to attend the conference; memos and letters regarding the organization of the conference

Folder 5: Foreign Language Publications in the U.S., 1950–1951—pamphlets printed by Waxelbaum Folder Advertising Company that includes a directory of Foreign Language Publications in the U.S.

Folder 7: Correspondence, Memoranda, Lists, Statistics, etc., 1950–58—statistics of number of “releases” sent to and reprinted by FLP by ethnic publication; organizations working with to send out articles published by the FLP/CCAU; lists and summaries of articles produced by the FLP (i.e. “The Changed Situation” about “The opening hostilities in Korea imposes a new responsibility upon letter writers to counteract Russian propaganda abroad....”)

Box 116

Folders 9–10: Intergroup Activities and Organizations—Correspondence, Clippings, Publications, etc., 1941–58—news clippings about Russia’s influence on Korea’s turn towards communism; pamphlets and correspondence with “Committee for Free Asia” mostly about “democratizing” Asia particularly worried about China; list of Chinese/American organizations, relief organizations

Box 119

Folders 3–9: Statistics, Surveys, Articles, 1942–1947—various statistical information gathered by the CCAU regarding ethnic publications includes data on Chinese, Japanese, Korean, etc. press

Folders 11–12: Service to the Foreign Language Press—Correspondence, Reports, Memoranda, etc., 1943—Various pamphlets published by the Coordinator of Information, Foreign Nationalities Branch on ethnic presses (i.e. Arabic press); newspaper clippings about the surveillance and possible restriction of ethnic press during the WWII; correspondence regarding a bill in California where all foreign language publications in Japanese, German, Hungarian or Romanian must file an English translation with the county DA and general restriction and suspension of foreign language press

Box 120

Folder 2: Foreign Language Press Release Information—Memos, Charts, Lists, Correspondence, 1953–1956—summaries of Foreign Language Press produced articles and editorials that were sent to foreign language/ethnic press organizations (e.g. “Korea and the War of Lies”); various statistical information about foreign language/ethnic press publications

Folder 3: Lists of Articles, 1939–1957—interesting list of articles produced by CCAU/FLP that were to be published by ethnic press (e.g. “Strife and Conquest Mark Formosa’s Long History” and “White Home-Owners Are Urged Not to Panic If Negroes Move Nearby”)

Folder 14: Miscellaneous Clippings, 1949—a copies of Indonesia Berkibar: Monthly Review of Indonesian News, Al Baghdadi, a journal published by Baghdad College

Folder 17: Foreign Language Publication in Greater New York, 1942 & 1947—extensive lists of ethnic publications in the Greater New York area includes Arabic, Chinese, etc.

Box 121

Folder 6: Pro-Communist Material in the Foreign Language Press—Articles, Lists, Publications, 1948–1958—lists of ethnic publications, statistics on circulation, articles and summaries on pro-Communist publications (includes mention of Arabic, Chinese, and Korean publications).

Folder 9: Special Letters and Memos, 1949–57—naturalization statistics including various breakdowns by country and urban city; numbers of letters received from ethnic organizations regarding FLP columns/articles

Folder 16: Golden Anniversary Exhibition, 1948—reports, memos, programs, letters, etc. on a “multicultural” festival celebrating New York’s diversity, mostly represented by European countries, but also includes some Asian groups.

Box 122

Folders 2–3: Golden Anniversary Exhibition, 1948—similar to above

Folder 3: United Nations Exhibition, 1947—The CCAU hosted a exhibit at this exhibition on foreign language/ethnic press in the U.S., includes Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese press; one interesting note, in a data sheet that reports people in the 1940 census that reported some language than English as their mother tongue, by Chinese and Japanese there is a foot note that marks “By race, not mother tongue”

Subseries 2: Press Releases

Box 128

Folder 5: Press Releases—Chinese, 1958—Chinese translations of FLP press releases

Box 129

Folder 9: Press Releases—Japanese, 1959—Japanese translations of FLP press releases

Subseries 3: Studies

Box 130

Folder 1: People to People Activities at Home & Abroad—Releases, 1957–58—Press releases regarding the People-to-People program includes interesting updates on various Asian/American organizations like the Chinese Center for the New York Area; most of these are short blurbs.

Folder 2: Presidential Campaign Study of the Foreign Language Press—Arabic-Danish, 1944—Summaries of the favored candidates of the ethnic press in upcoming Presidential elections; includes Arabic and Chinese press positions.

Folder 5: Presidential Campaign Study of the Foreign Language Press—Italian-Polish, 1944—Summaries of the favored candidates of the ethnic press in upcoming Presidential elections; includes Japanese position

Folder 8: Presidential Campaign Study of the Foreign Language Press—Lists of newspapers studies, 1944—offers dates and names of newspapers collected and examined for inquiry—couldn’t find anything on Chinese press, but found names of Japanese press studied

Subseries 4: Press Reports

Box 131

Folder 1–2: Special Press Reports—reports on the “Political Trends in the Arabic Press in the U.S.,” which mostly serves immigrants from “Syria proper,” the list provides a brief summary on each publication’s political leanings in terms of foreign policy (i.e. “pro Arab Union” or “anti-Zionist” and domestic policy (i.e. “pro-American”)

Folder 3: Foreign Language Publications in the U.S.—reports, press releases, 1940–58—various statistical reports on articles produced by the FLP/CCAU that were sent to and reprinted by ethnic publications includes Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese; also includes numbers on circulation on ethnic press including Asian/Americans, foreign language press and radio in the U.S. as well as English language ethnic press, and other breakdowns

**** Most of the CCAU/FLP work focuses largely on European-White ethnic press.

Box 134

Folder 5: Japanese Press Reports, 1958—Japanese translations of FLP releases

Box 135

Folder 1: Presidential Campaign Study of the Foreign Language Press—Lists of newspapers studies, 1944— offers dates and names of newspapers collected and examined for inquiry—couldn't find anything on Chinese press, but found names of Japanese press studied

Subseries 5: Ethnic Groups

Box 137

Folders 2–4: Arabic (Syrian) Publications, Correspondence, and reports, etc. 1945–1959—pamphlets from The Institute of Arab American Affairs and other organizations; series of ads published by various organizations in New York City newspapers: interesting full page article from the New York Herald Tribune (5/9/46) about Palestine published by League for Peace with Justice in Palestine, quarter page ad connecting the Arab League (?) to Nazism; various reports and reviews done by the CCAU on the politics of Arab language press in the U.S.; correspondence and publications from the Muslim Council of New York; copies of various Arab/American publications; press clippings about the Middle East and Arab/Americans (i.e. “Egypt, NYC” in the New York Times); various correspondences between Arab/American organizations and CCAU; interesting book of Arab student organizations throughout the U.S.; lists of Arab/American publications, organizations,

Box 139

Folders 8–9: Chinese, political clippings, booklets, articles, and correspondence, 1944–1959—various press clippings including China and Tibet, an interesting report of an INS raid in a seamen's group building that seemed loosely connected to Communist scare, the subheadline in the article: “3 Buildings of Seamen's Group in Brooklyn Searched—Red Literature Reported”; interesting booklets including a tourist guide to Chinatown and State Department report on “The Republic of China”; a newspaper published by the 407th Service Squadron, a Chinese American Army Division (???) entitled Gung Ho; reports on Chinese press' presidential endorsements (most are neutral) and politics; *Chinese American Progress* magazine, a publication by the Chinese American Civic Council, covers Chinese Americans in the Midwest includes a report on the St. Paul-Minneapolis chapter.; lists of Chinese/American publications, organizations, churches, and student organizations throughout the U.S.

Box 144

Folder 6: Indian (Hindu), lists, articles, clippings, notes, 1947–1959—various reports including “Notes on Indian Immigration to the U.S.”; a copy of the Cellar Bill, Public Law 483 that “authorizes the admission into the U.S. of persons of races indigenous to India, and persons of races indigenous to the Philippine Islands, to make them racially eligible for naturalization and other purposes”; correspondence with Indian/American organizations.

Box 145

Folders 2–3: Japanese, clippings, correspondence, travel books, articles, etc., 1945–1959—various pamphlets including from the Japanese American Committee for Democracy; press clippings including an article from *Collier's*, “G.I. Japan” about the 100th Infantry Battalion, who faced discrimination and racism in the U.S. during WWII, but “loyally” fought against Italy that two thirds of the battalion became casualties; copies of Japanese American publications including a newsletter published in internment, “Fighting Americans, Too!”; reports published by CCAU/FLP about Japanese press presidential endorsements, annual reports by the Japan Society; correspondence between CCAU and other Japanese organizations; lists of organizations including religious

Folder 8: Kalmuks, lists, 1954

—various press clippings including the immigration of the Dalai Lama's brother to the U.S. and China and Tibet, Russian language press clippings included; articles and reports including “The Destruction of Buddhism in the USSR” and “Philadelphia's Lost Tribe” about Kalmuk refugees in Philadelphia; correspondences between CCAU and Kalmuk organizations (mostly Buddhist churches); lists of various organizations

Folder 9: Korean, correspondence, 1947—letter from the Korean National Association positioning themselves in opposition of a separate South Korean government

Box 147

Box 1: Philippines, Lists (1954), Political newsletter (1944), Correspondence, 1958—lists of various organizations and consulates throughout the U.S.; correspondence with organizations; copy of “Makabuhay,” “For Pinoy everywhere who believe in justice and fair play—for the people also.” (Aug., 1944)

Subseries 6: Ethnic Publications (ref. **Record Group 1: Foreign Language Information Service (FLIS)**; SERIES IV—DIVISION OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS; Subseries 5—Ethnic Publications)

Box 157

Folders 3–9: Information and Correspondence for Arabic publications: *Al-Bayan* (1948–1950), *Al Hoda* (1941–1958), *Al Islaah* (1944), *Al-Mrashriq* (1958), *Syrian-American-News* (1956), *The Arab World* (1956), *The Morning Tribute* (1952)—correspondence between CCAU/FLP and publications above

Folders 32–41: Information, Statement Of Ownership, Information, Notes for Chinese publications: *Chinese Daily News* (1943–1959), *The China Tribute* (1953–1959), *Chinese-American Weekly* (1946), *Chinese News* (1953–1956), *Chinese Pacific Weekly* (1951), *Chinese Times* (1953–56), *New Horizons* (1954–58), *The Young China* (1952–1958)—correspondence between CCAU/FLP and stated publications, various notes and information; reports including one published by the United Board for Christian Colleges in China

Box 163

Folders 1–17: Information, Press Releases, Correspondence for Japanese publications, 1942–56: *Chicago Shimpo* (1956–1958), *Great Northern Daily News* (1952), *Hokubei Mainichi* (1958), *The Japanese-American Commercial News* (1942), *Japanese Scene* (1955), *Japanese Times of Central California* (1942), *Kakushu Jiji* (1944), *Nichi Bei Times* (1954–58), *Nippon To America* (1942), *The North American Post* (1956), *The North American Times* (1942), *Oregon News* (1942), *Oregon Nippo* (1947), *Rafu Shimpo* (1942–1953), *The Rocky Shimpo* (1953), *Sheihoku Nippo* (1956)—mostly correspondence from individual publications and CCAU, ad rate sheets, etc., CCAU releases sent to individual publications,

Folders 29–30: Information and Correspondence for Korean publications: *Korean Independence* (1949–1950) and *The New Korea* (1953–1958)—correspondence from publications with CCAU

SERIES V—FOREIGN LANGUAGE RADIO

Box 171

Folder 2: Correspondence, memoranda, lists, reports, etc., 1947–55—lists of various foreign language radio broadcasts in the U.S. includes Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese broadcasts, stations, and addresses; CCAU reports and proposals of radio programming to place in ethnic radio broadcasts

Folder 4: Memoranda, reports, notes, etc., 1944–1947—statistics that offer breakdowns of publications, radio stations, and demographics; reports and proposals or CCAU radio programming—interesting space to “Americanize” and assimilate ethnic populations

Folder 10: Detroit, correspondence, clippings, notes, 1948—press clippings about ethnic radio (i.e. “Tailspin of the Bilinguals” reports the decline of ethnic radio and ethnic radio censorship)—there’s not a lot of specific information about Asian/American radio, statistics report low numbers of Asian ethnic radio broadcasts; statistics that offer breakdown of Detroit radio listeners by nationality and census numbers

Folders 173–176: Radio Bulletins, 1942–59—didn’t look through....

Box 176

Folder 1: Lists of radio stations broadcasting foreign language programs, 1956—various statistics about foreign language radio broadcasts; lists of foreign language broadcasts by state, station, hours per week

Box 177

Folders 1–5: Lists of radio stations broadcasting foreign language programs, 1939–58—offers lists of foreign language broadcasts by state, station, hours per week, etc.

SERIES VII—COMMON GROUND

The Council published the magazine *Common Ground* in an effort to further better intergroup relations. The magazine included articles by such notables as Thurgood Marshall, Eleanor Roosevelt, Langston Hughes, Arthur Schlesinger and Robert M. Hutchins.

Subseries 2: Author and Public Correspondence

Box 201

Folder 15: Jade Snow (Constance) Wong—Correspondence, 1944-49

SERIES IX—NATIONALITY GROUPS

Subseries 3: Who’s Who in America

Nationality studies and lists of prominent ethnic Americans

Box 215: Folder 36

Who's Who—Filipino—Lists, ca. 1942

Box 215: Folder 41

Who's Who—Hindu—Lists, 1943

Box 215: Folder 45

Who's Who—Japanese—Lists, etc., ca. 1942

SERIES X—WASHINGTON OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT DRAWER****

Subseries 1: General Administrative

Box 219

Folders 12–14: Chinese Exclusion—Correspondence, Legislation, Clippings, Articles, Bills, Notes, etc. (1942–43)

Box 222

Folders 9–12: Japanese—Correspondence, minutes, press releases, relocation information and reports, resettlement information, statements problems (1942–1945)

Box 223

Folder 1: Japanese—Miscellaneous—Correspondence, Clippings, Articles, Reports, etc., 1941–1944

Box 226

Folder 10: Stewart Bill—Japanese Custody Movement Legislation—Read Lewis Letter to the Editor, Memoranda, Reports, 1942

Box 226

Folder 13: War Brides—Correspondence, Information, ca. 1946–1947

Record Group 3: American Federation of International Institutes

SERIES II—ADMINISTRATION

Box 264

Folder 4: Chinese Teenagers [San Francisco]—Project Report, 1957

Box 276

International Social Service—Hong Kong Orphan Program—Correspondence, etc., 1959

Box 276

Folder 10: Japanese-American Citizens Committee—Japanese War Brides, Correspondence, 1956–1957

Box 283

Folder 8: Philippine Scouts—Legislation—Correspondence, Transcripts, 1957

Box 284

Folder 13: Refugees—Hong Kong, Publications, 1957

Box 284

Folder 17: White Russians in China, 1957–1958

Box 286

UN High Commission for Refugees

Box 287

Folder 4: UN Korean Reconstruction Agency—Reports, 1956–1957

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES

Parent Organization: Immigration and Refugee Services of America

History

Founded in 1910 in New York City through the YWCA. Due to an influx of non-Protestant immigrants (Jews, Catholics, and Non-Christians) and a need to serve not only women but all immigrants, the International Institute severed its ties from the YWCA in 1933 and renamed itself the National Institute of Immigration Welfare. The Institute functioned primarily as an advocacy group helping new immigrants find available resources as well as protesting government actions which were deemed prejudicial.

Overview

The holdings include files from the International Institutes of Minnesota, St. Louis, Boston, and San Francisco. The indexing of these holdings focuses on the San Francisco files which cover correspondence between social workers and clients as well as between regional offices, reports, notes, and minutes from the San Francisco International Institute (founded in October, 1918) from 1917 to the 1960s. Some files considered confidential due to their personal nature. Also includes materials from affiliated West Coast (primarily California) Institutes as well as flyers and programs from specific Institute events.

Holdings

Box 1: Minutes of Board Meetings

Includes information regarding staffing and recruiting. In 1922, for example, there was a full-time Chinese Executive Director and a full-time Japanese social worker. Earlier reports also detail the number of new arrivals per year (in 1921, 119 Chinese were reported to have entered San Francisco). Some minutes also provide brief details about the difficulties in getting immigrants to accept the International Institute. As the Institute grew, the meetings became more centered around fiscal and administrative issues. Many of the more recent minutes do detail, however, how much money was earmarked for or spent on specific ethnic groups.

Box 2: Minutes of Board Meetings, 1961–77

Exclusively administrative details. Primary point of interest would be the Institute's reactions and responses to shifts in immigration policy both Federal and State. There is also a full text copy of the Cultural Heritage Committee Address given by Atty. General Nicholas Katzenbach (delivered in September, 1965). This speech was used to garner support for Lyndon Johnson's immigration reform bill which most directly affected Asian immigration into the U.S. Excerpt from the speech: "Perhaps the single most discriminatory aspect of existing law is the so-called Asian-Pacific Triangle provision. This clause requires persons of Asian stock to be assigned to quota areas not by their place of birth, but according to their racial ancestry. It is a depressing remnant of the Chinese exclusion laws which were finally abolished 20 years ago when Congress established a Chinese quota."

Box 3: General

Includes 3/4" format videotape of meetings between a Vietnamese client and an American social workers (date and contexts unknown). Files contain various reports as well as founding documents (official statement of purpose bylaws, articles of incorporation, etc.). Some of the reports lead up to and explain the reason for the Institute's secession from the YWCA. Much of the statistical information not reported in the minutes (from Box 1) are available in these files. Of particular interest might be the specific, individual case reports some of which are about Japanese War brides. One unmarked folder includes a report of San Francisco's Chinese community and Chinatown (1962) and an East Bay report (1960) on Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino immigrants. The latter contain detailed demographic data.

Box 4: General (Program Case Reports, 1941–45)

Includes case count summaries and supplementary statistic reports. Provides statistical data of the number of cases each caseworker had on a monthly basis. The one Asian American social worker (Chew) handled nearly all Asian immigrant cases. Non-Asian caseworkers did periodically take Asian immigrant cases (in 1941 there were five such instances—no reason given for these anomalies). The supplementary statistic reports also provide data (but no information) on those seeking refugee status. Of particular interest is how the war affected certain institute policies; also, the caseload shifts due to Japanese internment especially in 1945 when Japanese/Americans "returning home" sought help from the Institute although not technically of "immigrant" status.

Also includes the Davie Refugee Study files. There doesn't appear to be a complete report and the bulk of the material

focuses on European war refugees but there is some material on Anglo-Indians. There is also a program listing of “radio programs with nationality backgrounds” giving time and station call letters for ethnic specific radio shows. “Ethnic” here meaning not only Jewish, Chinese, Italian, etc. (which according to the program guide, is not same as Italian). There is one thin folder labeled “Filipino Newcomers, 1945,” which gives brief description of Insite’s involvement with Filipino war refugees (about 76 families).

Box 5: General (8 unmarked notebooks)

Book 1 (brown notebook—3 inches)—Oriental Community in San Francisco dedicated in memoriam to Rose Chew (see Box 4). Undated (circa mid-60s?) compilation of “research papers, master theses, newspaper articles, tesisomines, and special interest articles...to acquaint the reader with some sensitivity to the problems and concerns of our community.” Although the compilation is titled the “Oriental Community,” 95 percent of the information pertains exclusively to Chinese and Chinese Americans. See appendix for table of contents.

Some highlights:

- a chronology of immigration from 1607–1965 attributed to John F. Kennedy (??)
- full text of speech given by Irving Sheu Kee Chin before the Senate Judiciary Committee (June 28, 1962) on need to reform immigration policies
- 1965 report entitled “Chinatown at the Crossroads” on how the Japanese Cultural and Trader Center (in San Francisco and slated to be opened in 1966) will effect the Chinese American community (specifically, Chinatown) in terms of retail trade (curio shops) and restaurants. Also underscores fears of some Chinatown residents that Chinatown is becoming too much of a tourist attraction (“too Coney Island”).
- “The Sansei: Meet the Third Generation Japanese Americans, who face a problem without precedent: They’re too good to be true.” by R.B. Read—A model minority study (dated 1965) on the “collective miracle” of Japanese Americans whose “record is better than that of any group in our society including white Americans.”
- a “Partial Table of Laws of Anti-Chinese Nature of the State of California and the City and Country of San Francisco from 1850 to 1903”

Book 2 (blue notebook—2 inches)—Also dedicated in memoriam to Rose Chew. Contains writings and research materials used towards a “Survey of the Social Work Needsd of the Chinese Population of San Francisco”

- detailed demographic information of Chinese in San Francisco at various moments.
- comparative analysis of first-generation and second-generation Chiense Americans including vocational differences.
- report of the project on China-born teenagers (undated)
- “Migration Experience in South China” by Bruno Lasker (July 1, 1936)—Compares the femigration differences of Northern Chinese and Japanese with Southern Chinese
- “Progress Report off the Committee on Special Day Care Needs in Chinatown” (June 26, 1953)
- A proposal for “A Family Life Study in San Francisco Chinatown” (February 2, 1965)

Book 3 (green notebook—3 inches): Newsletters, articles, and miscellaneous writings dated 1968 and 1969. Includes several references to various changes due to the 1965 Immigration Act. Also Details some Congressional activities amending or questioning the ’65 Act.

Book 4 (green notebook—2 inches): Deals broadly with the Americanization of foreign-born residents. Not ethnic specific.

Book 5 (black notebook—2 inches): Contains national newsletters published by the American Federation of International Institutes. Contains volumes 3 to 5, 1956–58.

Book 7 (not sure about 6??, black notebook—1 inch): Contains national newsletters published by the American Federation of International Institutes. Contains volumes 1 and 2, 1954–55. See appendix for index of Volume 1(six issues).

Book 8 (black notebook—3 inches): Information regarding and provided from Family Service of St. Paul during the 1950s. No ethnic-specific information given.

Book 9 (black notebook—2 inches): Minutes of meetings and progress reports of the advisory committee of “the Project for China Born Teen Agers.”

Box 6: General, 1960s

Contains primarily material from 1960s with two notable exceptions: folder labeled desk reports, 1982 which contain letters and reports dated 1975 seeking more funding for Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement program; casework report of the institute in 1950 and 1951.

Other highlights:

- Green folder labeled “Proposed and completed service projects 1945–date.” Folder actually contains 1960s papers and reports on various Asian ethnic groups including extensive reports on Japanese War brides and Filipino Scouts.
- List of those on the 1968 Mayor Joseph Alioto’s Chinese Community Citizen’s Survey and Fact Finding Committee.
- First person narrative written by Pearl Gaskins—a child of a U.S. Soldier and Japanese War Bride, apparently written for a sociology class. Located in folder labeled: “Japanese War Brides Paper.”
- Folder labeled, “Chinese New Arrivals,” contains minutes to meetings regarding how the Institute will accommodate the increasing number of Asian/Chinese immigrants in 1967.
- In general, there is a lot of information revolving around the 1965 Immigration Act including reports and speeches given in the early 1960s urging reform of U.S. immigration policies.

Box 7: General, 1970s

Contains records for the Foreign Student Project which worked with foreign student advisors from San Francisco schools (does not include general Bay Area). Also contains one folder on Indochinese Mental Health Services (dated 1978) and another folder on the Center for Southeast Refugee Resettlement (1978). There is also an undated subcommittee report from the Chinese Community Citizen’s Survey and Fact Finding Committee (possibly 1968, see Box 6).

Box 8: General—Programs and Reports, 1960–80)

- Asian Women, published by UCLA’s Asian American Studies Center (1975). Anthology contains essays, poetry, art, photography, short stories, etc. See appendix for table of contents.
- Refugee Resettlement in the U.S.: Time for a New Focus, published by New TransCentury Foundation, Washington, DC (1979).
- The Immigration and Nationality Act: A Summary of its Principal Provision by Frank Auerbach, published by Common Council for American Unity, 1952. (CCAU also has archives with the IRSA). Contains marginalia and various editorial changes for a presumed second edition.
- The California State Attorney’s General Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious, and Minority Violence, Final Reports, 1986
- Bound report on “Indochinese Refugee Self-Sufficiency in California: A Survey and Analysis of the Vietnamese Cambodians, and Lao and the Agencies that Serve Them.” Submitted to the California State Department of Health, 1977.
- Faded blue notebook containing several reports dated 1970 on Chinese “newcomers” in San Francisco. Material was to be used for a final report, “Analysis of 1969 Aline Address Reports to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.” The report, funded by the Bay Area Social Planning Council was intended to offer a study of the “problems of San Francisco’s Chinese newcomers and recommend solutions which will assist newcomers attain full participation in community life.”

Box 9: General—programs, 1970s–80s

Contains a lot of administrative data (pay scales, articles of incorporation, etc.) There are, however, several bound reports made by or on behalf of Indochinese Family Services with special emphasis on Mental Health projects. There is also a folder labeled (Immigration Study Panel, 1975) which contains an October 1974 report, “California Manpower Information for Affirmative Action Programs.”

Box 11: General

Includes large bundles of flyers, event calendars, and program brochures. This box has specific files on the following:

- Chinese-born teenagers living in San Francisco during the 1950s, filed as “CBTA.” Files include excerpts from interviews of Chinese-born teenagers discussing subjects ranging from employment and housing problems to acculturation issues (reactions to American culture in general and Chinese American culture specifically). All the interviews are done with male teens; however, there are a small number of females who instead of being interviewed were given the task of writing a composition about themselves. Most of these mini-autobiographies are approximately 200 to 350 words. The interviews were collected as part of a large-scale study of Chinese-born teens who immigrated into the U.S. between 1947 and 1951, age range from thirteen to twenty, gender ratio is three boys to one girl. The study was based on observations of approximately 1000 boys and girls. CBTA was also program directed at helping Chinese-born teens adapt to the U.S.—files include program brochures as well as the holding of a lending library.

- Filipino Scouts Association (Filipino soldiers who fought for the U.S. during World War II) (in the 1950s and 1960s). The FSA functioned as both a social club and an advocacy organization whose membership peaked at 117 members. The eventual decline of the organization was due to a demographic split—younger FSA members formed their own “youth club” and an influx of “less well-educated” immigrants who found the emphasis on scholarship and academic training to be uninteresting and irrelevant to their needs. The majority of FSA members were men but there were a few women involved as well.
- There is one folder on Filipino war brides. The Philippine War Brides Club lasted only three months (November 3, 1949 to January 14, 1950) due to a lack of interest. Meetings consisted of no more than eleven female participants with the exception of the closing dinner and dance which brought in 100 male and female participants. Philippine War Brides were more often than not married to Filipino American soldiers. The Philippine War Brides Club was not directly affiliated with the Rainbow Club (a larger organization catering to the needs of all foreign-born war brides whose membership consisted primarily of European-born women).
- Japanese War Brides, 1950–1962. Holdings include reports from the Japanese War Brides Club, which in 1955, changed its name to the Japanese-American Family Club, which then changed its name to Marumi-Kai in 1960. Of particular interest are an anonymous first-person narrative (written in January, 1956) describing a Japanese war bride’s story; an anthropological essay on Japanese Americans published 1956; and various magazine and newspaper clippings on the Japanese in the U.S. Many of the letters and reports are signed by Jean Bolton who was also the case worker involved in the Japanese war brides case reports in Box 3.

REFUGEE STUDIES CENTER (RSC) 1980-1999 ARCHIVES

History

As a nation comprised primarily of immigrants, the United States has a history of providing aid to individuals fleeing persecution from countries around the world. Throughout the postwar period, however, those granted refuge in America came exclusively from communist countries. In 1975, after the Vietnam War, thousands of Southeast Asians became stranded and faced political persecution for having aligned with the United States, resulting in the exodus of refugees (Cambodians, Hmong, Lao, Vietnamese, and other ethnic minorities such as Mien). While Minnesota did not receive the largest concentration of these refugees, the state and, more specifically, the Twin Cities, became a central location for Southeast Asian refugees. As the numbers continued to increase throughout the late 1970s, a number of faculty members at the University of Minnesota became interested in the experiences of Southeast Asian refugees. Thus, the idea of an initiative to capture the experiences of Southeast Asians began, culminating in the establishment of the Southeast Asian Refugee Studies (SARS) project in 1980, which was changed to Refugee Studies Center (RSC) in 1995.

This historical sketch provides an overview of why the RSC was created, its activities and accomplishments, and the challenges that led to the Center's closing in 1998. Materials contained in the Refugee Studies Center's collection are also highlighted. Data sources include a review of Center meeting minutes, other organizational documents such as proposals and correspondences, and interviews with founders and/or key supporters of the Center during its existence.¹

Origin and Purpose

In the summer of 1980, a second wave of Southeast Asian refugees began arriving in significant numbers in the Twin Cities. Interest in these new immigrants prompted a group of faculty members at the University of Minnesota, including linguists, anthropologists, historians, and other social scientists, to found the Southeast Asian Refugee Studies (SARS) project. The project's original mission was "to encourage, coordinate and support research related to the people from SE Asia who have resettled in the U.S." Although the founders were interested in other Southeast Asian peoples, the primary interest from the project's creation through the 1980s was Hmong language, culture and resettlement problems. Eventually, the focus was expanded to include people from Cambodia and some materials on the Vietnamese population were also collected. The Center for Urban and Regional Affairs (CURA) provided space and administrative financial support to the RSC.

Under the leadership of linguist Bruce Downing, the initial steps in the development of a cooperative research and training program were taken during summer 1980. Program goals included determining research and training activities at the University directed towards the local Southeast Asian population; establishing communication with Southeast Asian organizations; establishing a reference collection; planning and organizing a conference on research and Hmong resettlement; working with local government and social service providers to train Southeast Asians in mental health services; and identifying external sources of funding that would allow for a permanent project structure to be implemented during 1980-81.² Doug Olney was hired as a graduate research assistant to facilitate communication and gather information about who at the University of Minnesota was working with the Hmong and/or any other Southeast Asian refugee populations. Throughout most of the 1980s, SARS activities were coordinated by anthropologist Glen Hendricks.

Budget reductions and priority changes required CURA to cease its administrative support to the Center in 1993. Supporters discussed possible new directions for the project. Given the arrival of refugees from the former Soviet Union and African nations, the Center's name was changed from SARS to the Refugee Studies Center (RSC) in 1995. While it maintained its focus on Southeast Asians, the RSC's mission broadened to include new refugee populations who were resettling in the U.S. and Minnesota. Under the leadership of Dan Detzner, the Center's primary objective was "to promote interdisciplinary collaborative research projects on refugees amongst interested groups of colleagues who are affiliated with RSC." The Center's institutional home moved from CURA in the Humphrey Center to the Institute of International Studies and Program (IISP) in Nicholson Hall.

RSC remained housed in Nicholson Hall until 1998, but it experienced difficulty securing the necessary funding to keep its doors open. In summer 1998, the Office of the Associate Vice President for Multicultural Affairs extended its planning grant funding for an additional four months to allow more discussions about RSC's future. RSC's mission was expanded to "promote the creation, gathering and dissemination of knowledge about refugee populations and resettlement, serving as a clearinghouse and as a catalyst for collaborations among students, researchers, refugee communities, service providers and policy makers."

Structure

According to anthropologist Tim Dunnigan, “The Refugee Studies Center was a loose confederation of faculty members with common interests.” A coordinator led RSC activities and was supported by a faculty advisory committee. Committee members participated based on their specific interests. Throughout its eighteen years of existence, RSC also relied on graduate and undergraduate student workers to fulfill many administrative tasks.

Activities and Accomplishments

The RSC provided not only valuable information to faculty members, students, policy makers and other researchers, but it also played an important role in connecting academia with the community through its newsletters and roundtables. One of the main functions of the RSC was responding to requests for information. Practitioners and interested people from varying fields wrote to request publications and information on strategies for working with Hmong and other Southeast Asians. Those doing research on these populations sought support for their projects and submitted papers. In essence, RSC served as an information clearinghouse for researchers, educators, students, policy makers, foundations, and health and human services providers. RSC was one of the three refugee studies centers of this magnitude in the US, Canada, and England.

Below are descriptions of key RSC activities and accomplishments:

Archival Collection The RSC archival collection contains one of the world’s largest collection of Southeast Asian refugee resettlement materials, in particular the Hmong. It contains both published and unpublished, rare materials. Materials pertaining to the resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees form the core of the collection, which includes monographs, research papers, dissertations, and government reports. Documents on the culture, language, adaptation, education, physical and mental health of refugees; local newspaper clippings; newsletters from nongovernmental organizations and research organizations; periodicals; and WWW documents are also included.

Hmong Language Audio-Tapes and Curriculum An audio-tape of white Hmong lessons accompanies a Hmong language curriculum developed by Doris Whitelock. The series of audio-tapes include conversational Hmong language.

Newsletter RSC’s quarterly newsletter had a national and international readership of more than five thousand people. The newsletter included updates on research and other events relating to refugees, abstracts of new refugee publications, and a calendar of related conferences and seminars. It was distributed free of charge.

Conferences RSC held the first Hmong research conference on October 2 and 3, 1981, with researchers and practitioners presenting on issues such as culture and culture change, language and communication, language learning issues, and problems and prospects for Hmong Americans. The second Hmong conference took place on November 17-19 at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. In 1995, RSC co-sponsored the Hmong National Education Conference.

Research and Publications RSC collaborated on a number of research and outreach projects. In its earlier years, the Center played a significant role in two projects: the Hmong Refugee Study, a national project funded by the United States Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and the Technical Assistance Center for Refugee Mental Health funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (1985-1988).³ Other studies produced by those affiliated with RSC addressed issues such as culture, history, education, and substance abuse. RSC also published a series of research papers known as the “Occasional Papers,” as well as annotated bibliographies on topics of interest. CURA published papers presented at the 1981 conference on Hmong refugees while the 1983 conferences papers were published by the Center for Migration Studies of New York in 1986.

University/Community Roundtables In an effort to bring together faculty and community members, students and other interested individuals, RSC convened roundtable discussions during the last few years of its existence. In addition to faculty and community members, participants included students, policy makers, researchers and other interested individuals. Issues addressed at roundtables included family violence, racism, education, health, bicultural parenting, youth mentoring, secondary migration, sexual orientation and identity, housing, resettlement success stories, and disability.

Challenges Leading to the Demise of the RSC

The vision of RSC coordinating campus research and instruction remained unfulfilled due to a lack of staff able to devote sufficient time and effort to support these activities. Despite the involvement of many faculty members over the years, all four interviewees identified the lack of a core person to incorporate the RSC activities into their work as one of RSC's key challenges. In reflecting about the early years, Bruce Downing stated that large national studies overtook RSC activities. Tom Scott, director of CURA, stated, "No one involved seemed to be prepared to devote their career to it. Although there were certainly devoted people, there was no core committed faculty member." Tim Dunnigan explained, "Members moved on to other interests and commitments." Dan Detzner, who served as the coordinator from 1994 to 1997 further articulated, "Beginning in the early 1990s, SARS was about to go under. Although much support was provided, it was underutilized." These statements echoed findings by the Office of the Associate Vice President for Multicultural Affairs in 1998 that led to the closing of RSC's doors. The two key findings included the absences of 1) systematic research and interdisciplinary teaching activities tied to the center with low usage levels, and 2) strong faculty leadership in driving a research and teaching agenda.

Interviews with RSC supporters revealed several additional challenges faced by the Center. Limited budget for acquisition of new materials resulted in the RSC's inability to keep up with current publications. Additionally, most paid staff were students, which caused discontinuity each time one graduated or moved on. Frequent staff turnover also slowed down the process of collection maintenance and responding to requests for information. A lag often occurred between when items were received and when they were cataloged and made available to users. Tom Scott explained, "CURA's problem was funding. As more and more materials came in, there was not enough staff to consistently catalog them. There were times when materials would remain in boxes for as long as six months. The function of [RSC] became more of library tasks. We just couldn't do what it needed to be done to keep it going."

Dan Detzner explained, "Another problem was that everything SARS was providing was free of charge. The newsletter was mailed out to hundreds of people here and abroad and requests for information resulted in photocopying expenses . . . We had excellent turnouts at the roundtables, but all of the activities have costs attached to them. We just couldn't keep up. We didn't have the funding for publishing the newsletter. [The Center] got weaker and weaker. After the two-year planning grant, there was no other funding even though we tried very hard . . . The Center was moved the IISP. It was willing to be home to the Center but only as long as there was funding. The leadership there changed, and my own responsibilities grew as associate dean in the College of Human Ecology. I just couldn't devote any more time."

Despite strong efforts by RSC staff and faculty advisory committee members, no additional funding commitments were obtained. Consequently, RSC closed its doors in 1999 and became part of the newly emerging Asian American Studies initiative. In March 2000 the RSC collection, along with its administrative files, were moved to the Immigration History Research Center (IHRC).

Scope and Content

The Refugee Studies Center collection consists of organizational records; correspondences documenting its activities; published works of scholarship; unpublished manuscripts; journals and articles; Hmong language audiotapes; slides of refugees abroad and in the United States; reports of information provided to the federal government as well as studies about refugee lives; and videos documenting the living conditions of refugees in refugee camps and in the United States. Generally, the videos cover broader refugee groups while the books are primarily on Hmong, but also include Cambodian, Lao and Vietnamese, as well as some general information about refugees. Articles covering Southeast Asians prior to migrating to the West and their experiences in the United States are also included. Over the course of its existence RSC broadened its focus on Southeast Asian refugees to include other refugees from eastern Europe and West Africa, but the content of the collection includes materials that primarily address issues Hmong refugees face in their journey from Laos to the United States.

Endnotes

1 Face-to-face interviews were conducted with Dan Detzner, Bruce Downing, Tim Dunnigan and Tom Scott in summer 2004, all of whom were asked to reflect on SARS/RSC's activities/accomplishments and challenges.

2 Bruce Downing letter to Will Craig at Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, June 2, 1980.

3 The ORR study was a joint project between SARS and the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory (Portland) the University of Minnesota (SARS), and Lao Family Community in Santa Ana, California.

Administrative/Personnel Archives

Box 1: Administrative Records

- office supplies
- newsletter format and public relations materials
- other agency information
- foundation and grant information, paper drafts, and budget reports

Box 2: Personnel Records

- subscriptions
- foundation/proposal document
- community resources
- information on academic research centers
- faculty advisory group meeting notes
- correspondences and vitae
- post doctoral search documents
- research assistants and interns
- RSC activities reports and center utilization tracking
- list of faculty publications on SE Asians

Box 3: Administrative Records

- roundtable discussions
- proposals and foundation information
- correspondences and requests for information and materials
- public relations/communications materials
- course offerings on refugees
- computer program resources and internet resources
- Hmong national education conference materials
- publications/brochures, newsletters
- Hmong bibliography
- Asian American business directories

Box 4: Office Records

- foundation reports
- ethnic newspapers on a variety of Asian-related topics and efforts to save the RSC
- Vietnamese research project documents
- files on individual SE Asians such as Yang Dao
- correspondences requesting SARS documents in earlier years
- correspondences in 1982/83 pertaining to the second Hmong research conference
- list of SARS publications
- handwritten phone messages,
- binder on procedures and notebook guides.

Box 6: Administrative Records

- funding sources/proposal for refugee studies center
- student inquiries
- meeting notes
- publication sales/orders
- correspondences primarily requesting information

- financial report
- event announcements
- roundtable documents with topics such as participant lists, newspaper clippings, speaker bios and evaluation forms

Box 7: Administrative Records

- Roundtable documents
- Save the RSC documents(letters)
- Foundation information
- Faculty lists
- Correspondences requesting information
- Newsletter mailing list
- Publication sales

Box 10: Office records

- Other organization publications,
- Workshop/training materials,
- Blank forms for a variety of activities, and
- Project LEEDS documents such as applications, list of participants and participant journal entries.

Box 19

Software and computer supplies, user's guides.

Box 20

Office records such as computer disks.

Audiovisual Boxes

Box 1

White Hmong language lessons constituting phrases.

Box 2

- Mold and rubber stamp representing Hmong written language, Pahawh Hmong by Shong Lue Yang
- Slides of Hmong in Laos and in Thailand taken by Air Force Captain Timothy Castle

Slides of the Hmong in Laos and Thailand Taken by Air Force Captain Timothy Castle, May 1987

Slide #	Description
1	Lao flag
2	An overlook of the mountain tops
3	Three Hmong women
4	Two Hmong children
5	Hmong man playing “qeej”, Hmong woman watching on the background
6	Unpaved road and Hmong houses
7	A Hmong woman doing laundry in the stream
8	Hmong women and children waiting at the airport
9	Close-up of General Vang Pao
10	General Vang Pao and an American man step down from porch
11	General Vang Pao and some soldiers with artillery shells
12	Another shot of Lao flag at another angle
13	Two young Hmong soldiers at the same location as #11 and #12
14	An airplane dropping military supplies
15	--
16	Long short of Hmong village
17	A T-28 fighter plan flying low. A temple in the background.
18	Long shot of the airport
19	A new modern building
20	--
21	A Hmong village on the mountain top
22	Long shot of Long Chieng and the airport
23	Rice paddy
24	Lao and Hmong police officers sitting inside of a window looking out and guarding the gate.
25	Hmong and Lao at the location of #24
26a	A scene of the school.
26b	Hmong village on the top of the mountain.
27	A house for UNHCR/PRA
28	Tim Castle standing in front of Ban Vinai Health care center
29	Looking down on the plain with 2 modern – long houses
30	Another sdcene of 29 in different angle
31	Long shot of Ban Vinai
32	Another shot of Ban Vinai
33	More shots of Ban Vinai
34	Ban Vinai
35	A scene of a stream
36	A traditional Hmong House
37	A Hmong Village with children and houses.
38	A Hmong teacher stand in front of a blackboard with Hmong Pha Hau scripts and Lao script.
39	Another scene of # 38
40	Scene of the _____ camp
41	Fire wood next to a Hmong house
42	More Hmong houses
43	Hmong blacksmith
44	Hmong blacksmith hammering a piece of metal

Slide #	Description
45	Hmong man sharpening a knife
46	Water tanks
47	Backyard of a house in _____ camp.
48	A Hmong family doing everyday course in front of the house.
49	A Christian church with some people in front
50	A temple of Hmong Chao Fa
51	Two young (Hmong?) monks.
52	Two young (Hmong?) monks and one older man
53	A statue of Hmong Chao Fa religion
54	Two lighted candle inside
55	Hmong shaman in trance
56	Another scene of # 55
57	Another scene of # 56 at different angle.
58	Closer shot of the shaman in trance
59	A Hmong woman is doing a spiritual calling
60	A Hmong woman in front of an embroidery shop.
61	A wider shot of the embroidery shop
62	Hmong woman in front of an open market
63	Hmong woman sitting behind her little table selling traditional medicine.
64	Hmong woman in front of a shop that sell pepsi and other drinks
65	Hmong women and children at the flea market
66	Hmong girls and boys in front of a shop
67	Wider shot of the flea market
68	Flea market which shows vegetable on the table
69	2 Hmong women in _____ camp with child on their back
70	Hmong women and children walking down the road
71	A Hmong young woman
72	A Happy Hmong girl
73	A group of students and teachers
74	A man on the top of the steps
75	Back yard looking at a (clinic?)
76	Hmong women in the clinic
77	A black board with English and a poster of a boy next to the black board
78	A clinic
79	A sick baby sleeping on a hospital bed
80	A family in the clinic
81	A sick baby and his mother
82	A view of the hospital bed and patients
83	A sign about healthcare
84	View of the immigration office
85	More on patients
86	A Hmong man and a child on his back
87	Another photo of a sick baby
88	A new born baby (probably sick)
89	A young woman with sick baby in the hospital
90	A seriously ill baby
91	Closer view of # 90
92	Two Hmong women walking on the road, corn on the background

Slide #	Description
93	Wide view of _____ camp
94	A young Hmong girl pose for a picture, Ban Vinai camp on the background
95	Hmong women carrying baskets on their back
96	Hmong man in front of Ban Vinai health care center
97	A (Hmong?) man
98	Clothes lines and Hmong houses in background
99	Back yard of a house in ___ camp
100	A photograph of a soldier and an American military man standing side by side
101	A view of ___ camp
102	A woman doing laundry
103	A Hmong shaman in trance
104	Two Yao woman sewing
105	A Hmong woman stand sewing on the street
106	Two young Hmong girls
107	Yao woman and two children
108	A house divide in many rooms for many families
109	New Year time in the camp
110	Hmong girl all dressed up for the New Year
111	Rolls of woman and men playing a ball game
112	Tim standing on the shore of the Mekong River when it is dry
113	Tim standing on the shore of Mekong river during the rainy season
114	A scene of a dirt road
115	Some refugees sitting in front of a house in the camp
116	Scene on Thai village house and road
117	Scene of house in refugee camp
118	More of # 117
119	More of refugee camp
120	Long shot of the roll houses in camp
121	Another shot of # 120
122	Back of the roll houses showing clothes lines
123	School in the camp
124	A chart of Phanatnikhom processing center
125	More scene of the school
126	A sign in camp saying “keep our camp clean” in 5 languages
127	More scene of Phanatnikhom camp
128	A young Cambodian mother and child
129	A shot showing people waiting to be interview
130	More shot of the camp
131	A school with bulletin board on the outside
132	Inside the classroom with students playing game of crossword
133	Family waiting to go to 3 rd country

Refugee Studies Center Videos

Make a Little Difference (1991-UNHCR)

- Video documents the challenges of refugee lives through children's voices.
- Key point is that people do not choose where they are born so other fortunate ones should try to help refugees.
- Groups covered include Salvadoran returnees, Vietnamese, Ethiopians.

Hate and Destruction

This video is not in working order. Voices are heard, but no picture.

Children of the Phillipines

- Examines wide range of children's lives in the Phillipines, i.e. poor as well as more affluent.
- Natural disasters cause homelessness for many.
- Shows some children searching through garbage for items to sell to junkshop.
- Interviews with many children about their dreams and career aspirations. Other issues touched on are prostitution of very young girls and high HIV infection.

Refugee Children

- Documents refugee lives through children's voices.
- Refugee groups included are those who migrated from Chad to Sudan because of lack of rain, resulting in lack of food; Guatemalan refugees in the Media Luna refugee camp in Mexico; and Vietnamese in the Kai Tak refugee camp in Hong Kong, awaiting resettlement in Australia.

Forced Repatriation of Hmong Refugees from Thailand to Laos, 1992

- Lao Human Rights Council covers abuses of Hmong refugees who are repatriated to Laos.
- Shows refugee demonstrators being beaten and returnees being burnt.
- Discusses Hmong returnee Vue Mai's disappearance.
- Highlights' UNHCRs powerlessness in guaranteeing safety for those repatriated.

Hmong New Year, 1982-83

- Documents Hmong refugee community in Chicago, their rituals and community building efforts surrounding the New Year celebration.

Refugees: Marginal Living Conditions for Millions (1990-GAO)

- General Accounting Office's study of living conditions for refugees.
- Countries in the study include Pakistan, Sudan, Malaysia, Malawi, Guinea, and Ethiopia.
- Key findings include most refugees receive minimal care, conditions varying from location to location, and assisters (countries hosting the refugees) facing many obstacles in trying to help refugee populations.

Caawima Carruurta "Helping Youth" (Pinecrest-Queensway Health and Community Services-1997)

Video in Somali language discussing complex intergenerational conflicts.

"Guns, Drugs and the CIA" (Frontline Report-1988)

- Questions which side CIA is on in the "War against Drugs" because of its use of drug organizations and individuals as intelligence support.
- Includes coverage on CIA involvement in Laos and discusses the use of Air America planes for transport of opium by CIA leaders and General Vang Pao. Interviews people who were there, some indicating knowledge of such practices while others denied them.

Immunizations & Hepatitis –B ("Kev Koom Siab")

- Video in Hmong language about need for immunization throughout life cycle.

Refugees: Kol-Som, An Active Life (Asia) (British Refugee Council)

- Discusses Cambodian life in the Khao I Dang Holding Center in Thailand.

- Follows the life of Kol-Som about ways that the refugees help each other and services they receive from the Red Cross.
- Provides some background on the reasons Cambodians flee their country.

Refugees: Rufina, The Only Survivor (Central America) (British Refugee Council)

- Provides background on political struggles in El Salvador, resulting in many becoming refugees.
- Follows life of Rufina, who lost her husband and son and had to flee.

Refugees: Seife, Escape from "World's End" (Africa) (British Refugee Council)

- Seife is an Eritrean man accused of working for the liberation army. Was sentenced to life in prison although no evidence was found. After 8 years of imprisonment, escaped to Khartoum, Sudan.
- Discusses Seife's Christianity as also a discrimination he faces living in an Islamic dominated community.

Refugees (WCCO Report)

- Refugees resettling in Twin Cities, primarily Hmong, in 1979.
- Describes process refugees go through as they resettle, i.e. getting health screening, going to school, receiving furniture and other items from sponsors, etc.
- Provides brief background of why Hmong migrated.

"Farewell to Freedom" (WCCO Report- on same video cassette as previous)

- Looks at Hmong and other Indochinese resettlement in MN.
- Describes resettlement of Indochinese as "immigration nightmare"
- Follows life of Vang Neng Lee and the resettlement of his relatives in MN.
- Shows life in the Ban Vinai refugee camp in Thailand.

"Down with US"

- Highlights issues Southeast Asian youth, in particular Hmong, face: racism and gang violence and the consequences in the Midwest.

"New Faces on Main Street"

- Documentary about different types of immigrants in Wisconsin.
- Addressed issues immigrants face, including racism and employment challenges, such as obtaining mainly manual labor positions like meat packing.
- Also talked about reasons why people come to the U.S., more specifically to Wisconsin.

CHICAGO FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS SURVEY (CFLP)

Microfilm, 67 reels

Overview

English translations of Foreign Language newspapers printed out of Chicago dating from the late 19th century to 1941. Primarily Eastern-European, but also includes Chinese and Filipino newspapers

History: Foreign Language Press Survey established in 1936 as WPA project. Service terminated in October, 1941. IHRC received materials from the Chicago Public Library in June of 1967.

Filed

Microfilm, 67 reels; Pages are 5 x 8 inch type-written sheets reproduced on Microfilm. These are not whole issues, but selected articles. Materials are arranged separately by language group in reverse chronological order and indexed by an in-house coding system.

Contents

Chinese-language newspapers (reel 8, 398 pages)

Chinese Centralist Daily News (1928)

San Min Morning Paper (1936–1938)

Filipino newspapers (reel 12, 558 pages)

no specific publications given in the index

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Microfilm, 30 reels

Series A: Subject Correspondence Files

Part I: Asian Immigration and Exclusion, 1906–1913

Overview

Selected casefiles and correspondences from the INS archives. Covers the period between 1906 and 1913. Document the flow of information between the Commissioner General's office and the various immigration posts throughout the country, especially San Francisco, New York, Seattle, and El Paso. Thematic focus is on various ways used to exclude Asians entrance into the United States based primarily (though not exclusively) on the Chinese Exclusion Acts (1882, 1891, 1902, 1904) and the "Gentleman's Agreement" with Japan (1907). Primarily Chinese and Japanese immigration but also covers South Asian (labeled as "Hindu), Korean, and "Sikhs" (labeled). Files include government documents (laws, treaties, etc.) as well as interviews and correspondences with illegal immigrants coming in from Mexico, Cuba, and Canada. Also includes reports on the bribery of INS officials.

History

Cataloged originally by University Publications of America (Bethesda, MD) in 1993.

The following is a brief description of general issues covered throughout the 30 reels of microfilm. Much more detailed information—presented reel by reel and frame by frame.

Chinese Immigration

- Angel Island mistreatment files
- Bogus Section Six cases. Misclassifications of Chinese immigrants.
 - ***Chinese Exclusion Act forbid the immigrant of Chinese Labor only.
 - ***INS officials had autonomy to decide the validity of classification categories.
- Case files on Chinese prostitution trade.
- Corruption of INS officials. Detailed documentation on Ainsworth v. North.
- Evidence of and appeals for citizenship.
- Examination of Chinese communities in Canada.
- Maintenance of Chinese prisoners held by INS.
- Smuggling of Chinese from various other foreign ports (including Samoa, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the Philip-

piners). These reports cover both those being “smuggled” as well as those individuals or organizations involved in the smuggling trade.

- Treaties, Chinese Exclusion Act.

Japanese Immigration

- Japanese labor in Hawaii. Includes statistics and labor contracts.
- Japanese fishing in U.S. waters.
- Japanese entrance into U.S. via Canada.
- Japanese smuggled into El Paso.
- Japanese statistics for various cities throughout the U.S.
- Pictures brides. Extensive file.
- Studies on Japanese communities in Canada.

PAPERS OF RACHEL DAVIS DUBOIS (INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION)

Overview

Collection spans the years ca. 1917 to 1976 but covers primarily the period between 1930 and 1950. Archive is separated into a nine series. This report covers only the most “visibly” pertinent information. A description of each series is included in the Appendix.

History

Rachel Davis DuBois (no relation to W.E.B DuBois) was an educator born in New Jersey on January 25, 1892. Involved in the Peace Movement throughout the 1920s. Began teaching an intercultural (or multicultural) curriculum in 1924 at Woodbury High School (New Jersey).

1929 to 1933, DuBois participated in a series of curriculum experiments in Washington D.C., New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. January 1934, with the help of Columbia University (where she earned her Doctorate in Education), DuBois founded the Service Bureau for Education in Human Relations: an agency (jointly financed by the American Jewish Committee and the WPA) to help teachers and school administrators set up programs in intercultural education.

1938–1939. The Bureau worked in conjunction with the U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Education, to do research for a series of radio programs entitled “Americans All—Immigrants All.”

In the 1950s, DuBois worked in the area of civil rights and was invited by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to lead a program to lessen tensions between whites and blacks in the South.

Contents

This archive focuses primarily on issues concerning intercultural (or multicultural) education; thus, most documents do not focus exclusively on Asian Americans with the following exceptions:

Series IV: BOX 16; Folder 12: Oriental, 1924, 1933

Series V: BOX 23; Folder 5: Program #16: Orientals in America

Series VI: BOX 30; Folder 8: Classroom Materials—Orientals, 1936–1940

Series VIII: BOX 35; Folder 12: Articles, Newspaper clippings, etc. on Asian Americans

APPENDIX II: MHS ARCHIVE MATERIALS INDEX

THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY (MHS)

While the MHS possesses a sizable collection of Asian American-related materials, only about half is actually related to the history of Asians in Minnesota. Obviously, this has much to do with the fact that until the last few decades, there were very few Asians or Asian Americans living in the state of Minnesota. The MHS does, however, have an impressive collection of old and rare works related to Asian American studies. The following are a few highlights from their collection.

Minnesota-related materials:

The MHS holds several collections of essays written by Minnesota school children including the following:

- Caught Between Cultures: selected works from COMPAS/MAX program. This is a collection of writings from St. Paul school children collected in 1990.
- Our Stories. A book of personal stories as written by the students of the Capitol Hill Refugee Tutoring Project. Published by the St. Paul's Christ Lutheran Church in 1994. These are first-person narratives written by ESL students from Cambodia, Colombia, Egypt, Laos, and Vietnam.

Materials from the State Council on Asian-Pacific Minnesotans

The council was created by the State Legislature in 1985 to ensure that Asians in Minnesota has better access to the government both in terms of receiving social service and becoming a part of the legislative process. The council also enacted several studies (on topics such as housing, social welfare, human rights, education) to advise both the State Legislature and the governor on issues confronting Asian and Asian American communities.

Archive includes a full collection of all reports commissioned by the council as well as minutes to meetings, official correspondences (between the council and other government agencies).

- The Orientals in Minnesota. State commissioned report on the status of Asians in Minnesota. Study functioned as an advisory report for Governor Youngdahl (1949).
- The museum collection contains artifacts ranging from a bank draft (made out by the First and American National Bank of Duluth to a Yee, Wo Fong—circa 1930) to matchbooks, signs, and menus from early Chinese Restaurants (dating as far as back as the 1920s).
- Asian and Pacific American Experiences, Women's Perspectives. Nobuya Tsuchida, ed. published by the University of Minnesota's Asian/Pacific American Learning Resource Center and General College.
- Global Partners. Newsletter published by the Minnesota/American Refugee Committee Volunteer Service Program. The Committee was organized in late 1983. The MHS owns the first 18 issues dating from January 1984 to February 1986. The publication was then discontinued and incorporated into the Minnesota Cultural Bridges Bulletin.
- MAAP Newsletter. (Minnesota Asian American Project, Inc.)
- Asian American Press. The MHS has, on microfilm, all issues of the Asian American Press from April 16, 1990 to Dec. 30, 1994. Most recent issues are either available in hardcopy format or in the process of being transferred to microfilm.
- Hmong Women: Their Roles and Responsibilities. Written by Maychy Ly (and edited by Jeanne R. Rasmussen). Published by the Association for the Advancement of Hmong Women in Minnesota, 1993.
- Minnesota Oral History Project (MOHP). This is a large file containing both transcripts and cassettes (Nine sixty-minute tapes and forty two ninety-minute tapes) of interviews conducted by the MOHP. The files have been broken down into various ethnic categories.
- JACL, Twin Cities chapter. Archives consists of four boxes of photographs, correspondences, issues of JA Journal, minutes of meetings, and information regarding local, regional, and national activities of the JACL. The archive was originally accumulated by S. Bill Doi, a member of the JACL.
The Twin Cities chapter of the JACL was originally founded in 1946 as the United Citizen's League. One particularly interesting file is the "scrapbook" containing clippings from Twin Cities' newspapers, the Pacific Citizen (the newspaper of the JACL) and JA Journal. All clippings are dated from 1949 to 1956.
- They Chose Minnesota: A Survey of the State's Ethnic Groups. The MHS possesses all the research materials that went into the writing of this book (underwritten by the Minnesota Ethnic History Project). Of particular interest would be the interview transcripts and tapes done with members of the various Asian ethnic groups.
- The Popular Route for Chinese Students. A brochure/guidebook published in St. Paul instructing Chinese national students planning on studying in the Twin Cities on how best to get from California or Washington to Minnesota, 1925.

Non-Minnesota Related Materials

- Prospectus of Wisconsin Mining Company. 1895 study of potential labor pool. Includes extensive analysis of Chinese labor (using either those already located in the Midwest as well as “importing” labor from the West Coast).
- The Daniel C. Ota Collection—Daniel Ota was an interned Japanese American whose letters and personal writings were archived by the Asian American Studies Department at San Francisco State University from whom the MHS received the collection in approximately 1984.
- Palmer, Albert W. *Orientalism in American Life*. New York: Friendship Press, 1934.
- Mills, Harry Alvin. *The Japanese Problem in the United States; an investigation for the Commission on Relations with Japan appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America*. New York: Macmillan, 1915.
- Ichihashi, Yamato. *Japanese in the United States: a Critical Study of the Problems of the Japanese Immigrants and their Children*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, 1932.
- McKenzie, Roderick Duncan. *Oriental Exclusion: the Effect of American Immigration Laws, Regulations, and Judicial Decisions upon the Chinese and Japanese of the American Pacific Coast*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1928.
- Gulick, Sidney Lewis. *American Democracy and Asiatic Citizenship*. New York: Scribner, 1918.
- California Chinese Chatter. Telegrams written amongst Chinese in California in 1874. Material was used as evidence in the *People of the State of California v. Ah Jake*, defendant.
- California and the Oriental: Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus; report of State Board of Control of California to Governor William D. Stephens. June 19, 1920. Report made by California State Board regarding a multitude of issues including: fishing rights, land rights (specifically in regard to Japanese American farmers), immigration patterns (with special focus on picture brides and illegal immigration), citizenship claims, and labor rights.