

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE NIPPON MARU : A CAREER IN THE IMMIGRATION TRADE

## Chapter 1 : Immigration at the Golden Gate by Robert Eric Barde - Praeger - ABC-CLIO

*Career. The liner Shinyo Maru was built in Nagasaki in by Mitsubishi Dockyard & Engine Works. Her length was ft ( m) and breadth ft ( m) Her tonnage was 13, GRT, with a displacement of 21, ('22 ') tons.*

They were tried first in British Columbia and the state of Washington. But the rigorous winter climate of the north proved too severe for them. Even in fine weather they are said to be indifferent laborers, but when the weather turns cold they lie down and shiver and either die or seek a warmer climate. The result has been that most of the Hindus in the United States are now located in California The Indian American story is a success story and desis and Americans alike flaunt it. While they were primarily Sikhs, many Hindus and Muslims were included as well. India was under British rule at the time and Punjabis were, in effect, forced to leave in search of better prospects elsewhere. They were being impoverished by a colonial administration that imposed high taxes and forced this agrarian community to grow cash crops rather than food, to benefit the new industries of Great Britain. Punjabis, affected by drought and famine, looked abroad for better prospects. Many joined the British Army. Upon hearing of higher wages in America, several thousand Indians set out to find their fortunes in the U. The quartet formed the most picturesque group that has been seen on the Pacific Mail dock for many a day. One of them, Bakkshlied sic Singh, speaks English with fluency, the others just a little. The Indian immigrants to both the U. Many helped build the Western Pacific Railroad lines. By , a total of 4, Indian immigrants had come to America, including those who crossed the border from Canada this number increased to 6, by , by any accounts a small number. The initial, bemused reactions to the Indian arrivals soon turned to hostility, discrimination, violence, and ultimately exclusionary immigration laws. Resentment toward the primarily laboring classes of Indians as well as Japanese and Koreans by the local European immigrant labor unions and leaders led to the formation of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League renamed the Asiatic Exclusion League in The Chinese Exclusion Act had prohibited the immigration of Chinese labor since the time it had been signed into law by President Chester Arthur in The law was repealed only in Based in San Francisco, the objective of the League was to bring about legislation to keep all Asian labor out of the U. Ironically, the leadership of the League were immigrants themselves. A letter from Olaf A. It would have thrown down the bars and admitted every Chinaman to our shores who desires to come here. They have learned the truth that the Japanese coolie is even a greater menace to the existence of the white race, to the progress and prosperity of our country than is the Chinese coolie. California, the land of fabulous wealth, revenue and mountains of gold, and San Francisco with its wonderful wages will be exploited before the ignorant coolies until they will come in ship loads like an endless swarm of rats. We can withstand the earthquake. We can survive the fire. Shefali Chandan is an educator and editor of Jano , the online history magazine for Asian Indian families. Shefali has always been a history buff and now brings her extensive experience in education to craft high quality content taken from stories in history for South Asians in America and elsewhere. She lives in Reston, Virginia with her husband and daughter.

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## Chapter 2 : The official website of the President of Sri Lanka

*Angel Island Immigration Station (Calif.)--History Westport, Conn. Asia. Asians--Legal status, laws, etc Asien Emigrants and Immigrants--history California--San Francisco Bay Area. Immigration at the Golden Gate.*

Exclusion, Detention, and Angel Island 3. An Alleged Wife 4. Before Angel Island 5. Moving Migrants across the Pacific 6. The Life and Death of the China Mail 8. A Career in the Immigration Trade 9. Keepers of the Golden Gate The Great Immigrant Smuggling Scandal Historians have devoted much attention to European immigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, relatively less scholarly and popular writing has been devoted to the efforts to control Asian immigration through San Francisco following the Chinese Exclusion Act of This book takes a step toward filling that gap and reveals what sources are available for researchers and writers. Barde, a good storyteller, writes clearly and well. The jewel of the book is the story of a dedicated immigration official, John Birge Sawyer , based on his extensive papers in the Bancroft Library. In this and the other essays in this section, one gets an unparalleled notion of the nitty-gritty tasks of immigration restriction. In operation for thirty years, from to , the immigration station on Angel Island processed over a million people who passed through the island either as first-time applicants, returning residents and citizens, transients, or deportees and repatriates. Immigration at the Golden Gate offers wonderfully detailed portraits of some of the immigrants, immigration officials, and steamships that made Angel Island such a significant part of American immigration history. There is much valuable new information in Immigration at the Golden Gate, and Barde does an excellent job of bringing long-forgotten people like Quok Shee and John Birge Sawyer to life in order to shed light on this important chapter in American immigration history. The result is a far-ranging work that succeeds on various levels: It offers something to the serious scholar and to the armchair activist, and, while it is an easy read, it rewards a close and studious examination. It deserves a place on many reading lists, and should also find itself as a finalist for many accolades. Any college-level collection strong on either general American immigrant experience for California history in particular must have this.

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## Chapter 3 : JANM/INRP-Timeline-Brazil

*Presents the history of San Francisco's Angel Island Immigration Station that operated between and Argues that Asian immigrants, rather than being welcomed, were denied liberties and even entrance to the United States.*

This place is not conceded fondly or with gratitude. Its role was less benign: This was the era when a rampant public hostility to newcomers posed grave threats to the liberties of all immigrants, especially those from Asia. The phrase Angel Island connotes more than a rocky outpost rearing up inside the mouth of San Francisco Bay, more, even, than shorthand for the various government outposts—military, health, and immigration—that guarded the Western Gate. Angel Island reminds us of an important chapter in the history of immigration to the United States, one that was truly a multicultural enterprise long before that expression was even imagined. This book shows how natives and newcomers experienced the immigration process on the west coast. The voices of a century ago—of exclusion, of bureaucratic and judicial nightmares, of the interwoven interests of migrants and business people of the fear of foreigners and their diseases, of moral ambiguity and uncertainty—all echo to the present day. Exclusion, Detention, and Angel Island<sup>3</sup>. Moving Migrants across the Pacific<sup>6</sup>. The Life and Death of the China Mail<sup>8</sup>. A Career in the Immigration Trade<sup>9</sup>. Keepers of the Golden Gate The Great Immigrant Smuggling Scandal Immigration at the Golden Gate offers wonderfully detailed portraits of some of the immigrants, immigration officials, and steamships that made Angel Island such a significant part of American immigration history. There is much valuable new information in Immigration at the Golden Gate, and Barde does an excellent job of bringing long-forgotten people like Quok Shee and John Birge Sawyer to life in order to shed light on this important chapter in American immigration history. The result is a far-ranging work that succeeds on various levels: It offers something to the serious scholar and to the armchair activist, and, while it is an easy read, it rewards a close and studious examination. It deserves a place on many reading lists, and should also find itself as a finalist for many accolades. Any college-level collection strong on either general American immigrant experience for California history in particular must have this. Historians have devoted much attention to European immigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. However, relatively less scholarly and popular writing has been devoted to the efforts to control Asian immigration through San Francisco following the Chinese Exclusion Act of This book takes a step toward filling that gap and reveals what sources are available for researchers and writers. In operation for thirty years, from to , the immigration station on Angel Island processed over a million people who passed through the island either as first-time applicants, returning residents and citizens, transients, or deportees and repatriates. Barde, a good storyteller, writes clearly and well. The jewel of the book is the story of a dedicated immigration official, John Birge Sawyer — , based on his extensive papers in the Bancroft Library. In this and the other essays in this section, one gets an unparalleled notion of the nitty-gritty tasks of immigration restriction. Barde has filled a void in the history of Asiatic immigration to San Francisco. Covering every aspect of the immigrant experience the book is very readable. It is a valuable resource and must read for anyone interested in the history, economics, and politics of Asian immigration and exclusion at Angel Island. His work is an invaluable companion to accounts of the legislative debates, political machinations, and racism that resulted in Chinese Exclusion. And, his is a cautionary tale chillingly relevant to contemporary policy debates over exclusion and detention.

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## Chapter 4 : SS ShinyÅ• Maru - Wikipedia

*Contents: Introduction -- Exclusion, detention, and Angel Island -- An alleged wife -- Before Angel Island -- Moving migrants across the Pacific -- Asiatic steerage -- The life and death of the China mail -- The Nippon Maru: a career in the immigration trade -- Keepers of the Golden Gate -- The great immigrant smuggling scandal -- Mr. Section 6 -- Epilogue.*

A new book by Haas administrator Robert Barde tells a sorry tale of immigration, American-style. Chew, an established Chinatown herb merchant, was a legal U. Immigration authorities had their suspicions. Of the , immigrants who passed through on Angel Island from to , none was held longer than Quok Shee. Her story is unique only in the length of her long, lonely stay in the barracks at Angel Island. But it is also a universal tale of the immigrant experience on the West Coast during the era of the Chinese Exclusion Act and all the anti-immigration laws that followed it, says Robert Barde, a dedicated historian of immigration who works on campus as deputy director of the Institute of Business and Economic Research IBER , an Organized Research Unit that operates out of the Haas School of Business. Its old immigration station existed to keep out Asian newcomers, not to welcome them. The first time he arrived here he came from Japan, where he was born while his father, a Marine, served for 18 months after World War II. And then, in , his relationship with May Ling, a China-born, Japan-raised woman who had come to the Bay Area as a college student and who is now his wife brought him back to the United States, and to Berkeley. Millennial Edition Cambridge University Press, Looking for immigration statistics, he learned from archivist Neil Thomsen that the storage shelves there were full of the investigative case stories of immigrants questioned at Angel Island from until the s. Barde asked to see one. Thomsen looked around and grabbed the first file he saw, lying on a nearby desk. Chew, a legal resident of the U. The two had lived together for six months before boarding the Nippon Maru steamship for San Francisco. As his wife, Quok Shee was entitled to enter the country. But those were the days of the Chinese Exclusion Act of , a racist law that Congress passed amid fear-mongering over the wave of Asian immigration that started with the Gold Rush. Quok Shee and Chew suffered through long, repeated interrogations, and their stories bore up well â€” except for the tiniest of details. Was their clock made of wood as one said or metal as the other did? On such things hinged her ongoing incarceration. Authorities hid the fact that they had a secret informer, still unidentified, who had alleged that Chew was bringing this young woman to work as a prostitute. Quok Shee endured more than lonely, deprived days in the Angel Island barracks, until the courts rendered their final judgment. Packed around the drama are chapters that paint the full picture of immigration at the time. By the early s the National Origins Act set up quotas that favored white immigrants and set numbers as low as a year for many countries outside the Western Hemisphere. Another piece of the story is the immigration industry, at the time centered around big steamship lines, owned by Caucasians and sometimes Asians who employed multi-ethnic crews to transport immigrants across the Pacific. Despite all the lurid tales of coyotes leading Mexican immigrants across the desert, he adds, most immigrants arrive legally on airplanes, trains, buses, and sometimes ships. Trampling the most vulnerable The best-known ship back then was the Nippon Maru, which transported Quok Shee and later earned infamy as the carrier of the first plague outbreak to hit North America, setting off a national panic; Asians, who were its only victims, bore the brunt of the overreaction. I think this is true of a lot of the immigration service today. Jammed 40 to a room, with no windows, the prisoners lived under the eye of armed guards and cameras at all times. Asked if he was tortured, he is quoted as saying: That was just eight years ago. There are going to be abuses, just because there are so many vulnerable people going through the system. But the way resident whites look at the newcomers is pretty similar. For information, visit [www](http://www). View all articles by Haas News Post navigation.

## Chapter 5 : Nippon Maru () | Revolv

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*Immigration at the Golden Gate offers wonderfully detailed portraits of some of the immigrants, immigration officials, and steamships that made Angel Island such a significant part of American immigration history.*

## Chapter 6 : Maru Images, Stock Photos & Vectors | Shutterstock

*Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha / Toyo Kisen Kaisha / Oriental Steamship Company, Yokohama. Around Toyo Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (TKK) was founded with the aim to enter the transpacific trade and three ships were ordered in Great Britain.*

## Chapter 7 : Quok Shee on Angel Island | Haas News | Berkeley Haas

*Nippon Maru () - Nippon Maru is a Japanese museum ship. It was permanently docked in Yokohama harbor, in Nippon Maru Memorial Park, the Nippon Maru left port on December 10, and arrived in Nawiliwili Harbor, Kauai, Hawaii January 7,, marking the return of the Japanese training ships.*

## Chapter 8 : - NLM Catalog Result

*Nippon Maru's other Chinese passengers hoping to enter the United States, they were taken to Angel Island, several miles away in San Francisco Bay. Perhaps , persons passed through the Angel Island Immigration Station between*

## Chapter 9 : Immigration at the Golden Gate : Passenger Ships, Exclusion, and Angel Island | eBay

*The result is a far-ranging work that succeeds on various levels: as maritime history as a local history, and as an ethnic study Robert Eric Barde's Immigration at the Golden Gate is a heady meal. It offers something to the serious scholar and to the armchair activist, and, while it is an easy read, it rewards a close and studious examination.*