

**LESSON 10:
IMMIGRATION CASE FILE INVESTIGATION****Objective**

Students will be introduced the types of documents in “case files” as an example of primary sources. Students will investigate immigration case files of Angel Island immigrants, and question and hypothesize about the experience of Angel Island immigrants.

Grades

5-12

Time

1-2 class periods

Materials

Copies of immigration case files in document envelope (photocopy enough sets for the whole class), Research handouts, group presentation transparencies, case file matrices (one per student)

Note: Each of the case files can also be used individually or in some combination. You may want to have the whole class study the experience of an Irish draft resister to study the popular attitudes at the time. Or you may want to have the whole class study only a few case files for comparison, like the different experiences of Chinese immigrants.

Standards

California History Social-Science Content Standards

Background

The National Archive Records and Administration (NARA) is the federal agency that preserves and provides access to permanently valuable, not current Federal records with historical, legal or fiscal value. The regional archives for the Pacific division in San Bruno hold most of the records from Angel Island Immigration Station. Case files generally contain a variety of documents used by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), formerly Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), to establish an individual’s identity and right to enter or reside in the U.S. Case files may contain one or more of the following: photographs, transcripts of interrogations, INS forms, statements of witnesses, birth certificates, death certificates, marriage records, visas, passports, correspondence, certificates of identity, return certificates, steamship tickets, and court case papers. Most files do not contain all of these documents. File contents vary according to the circumstances of each case. Access to portions of some case files may be restricted due to personal privacy concerns for living individuals, law enforcement needs, and/or national security classification.

Procedure

1. Assemble students in mixed ability groups (3-4 students per group). Each group will look at the file of a different immigrant.

2. Activate thinking: Ask students, “What kind of documents might your parents have that provide information about you or members of your family?” Discuss possible responses. Examples: birth certificate, adoption papers, medical records, driving record, marriage license, divorce papers, immigration papers, etc. Explain to them that we have access to some historical records that document the experience of Angel Island immigrants from the files of the National Archives. Today, in groups, students will research the file of one immigrant and find out specifically how certain individuals were treated at Angel Island.
3. Share with students that they will continue learning about Angel Island immigrants by examining immigration files which will show the different experiences of women and men from a variety of ethnic/national backgrounds. Explain to students that they are historians, engaging in a process of gathering information about the life histories of individuals.
4. Before the students start the assignment, you may want to assign students roles for when they participate in this group process. Some suggested small group roles and responsibilities are:
 - Facilitator: Responsible for reading instruction or designating someone in the group to read instructions, for assuring the group is on task, for making sure everyone is participating, and for communication with their teacher.
 - Recorder: Responsible for writing answers to questions, taking notes, etc.
 - Timekeeper: Responsible for keeping track of time allotted for task.
 - Reporter: Responsible for organizing group presentations and/or presenting results of task to the class.
5. Distribute document files with enough copies of the same immigration file for one per student/pair in the group. Distribute Case File Research handout (2-sided handout) to each student. Discuss with students the types of documents they will find in a case file including transcripts of interviews, letters, birth or marriage certificates etc. Guide students in previewing the handout before investigating the file, so they know what they are looking for. You should observe and assist groups as students look at the files, hunt for information, and complete the handout.

Note: The students will need coaching on how to read through the documents in the case files. One technique is Reciprocal Reading in which group members take turns reading small chunks of the documents out loud, and then orally summarizing the information. This is a very helpful group process, especially for ELs and struggling readers.

6. Then together students will discuss what they have read. Based on the documents, what can they find out about this person? What words did they not understand? What things were unclear? What do you need to understand about this person to share with the rest of the class? Have each group make sure that every member understands their person’s experience to share with the rest of the class.

7. Reporting out: Have student groups fill in Group Presentation transparencies summarizing the information found in the case files and recorded on their handout.
8. Have students prepare for presentations. Students will write out “group summaries” that chronicle the “story” of their particular immigrant, including information that might not be written on the transparency.
9. Pass out Angel Island Immigration Case File Matrix. Have groups give short presentations to the class. Class completes the matrix on the back side of the researcher page. Teacher facilitates discussion of comparison and contrast of the experience of the different immigrants.

Extensions

Geography and Math – Students record the journey of each immigrant on a world map. Students label the countries, and draw a line from each country to Angel Island. Students estimate the distance traveled using the scale in the key on the map. Record the distance on the line. What is the furthest distance an immigrant traveled to get to Angel Island? * Note: Some names of cities/countries may have changed over the years.

Adaptations

Each of the case files can be used independently of the other case files. Particular case file(s) can be selected to explore:

- Chinese immigration, varied experience on Angel Island
- Japanese Picture Brides
- Russian immigration
- South Asian immigration
- Tydings McDuffie Act – What happens to a person when new policies are created?
- Attitudes of officials regarding immigrants at the time

Prepared by Hidie Y. Kato with the Angel Island Immigration Station Foundation.

STUDENT HANDOUT

Name _____ Date _____

Angel Island Case File Research

Name of Immigrant _____

Age _____ Gender _____ Birth date _____

Birthplace _____ Destination _____

Citizenship _____ Occupation _____

Date of Arrival _____ Length of stay _____
at Angel Island

Relatives in the US:

Friends in the US:

Interrogation “Special Inquiry” → List 3 or more interesting questions or other special information you discovered in the interrogation document: (Example – cash holdings)

Supporting legal documents/letters of testimony →

Describe other documents included in this file that supported the immigration application:

Other observations or questions you have about this case:

Rate the overall difficulty of entering the US for this immigrant. Consider the following factors that may have contributed to difficulty entering the US:

- Length of stay at Angel Island
- Length of interview/interrogation
- Types of interview questions -- How easy would it be to answer these questions?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Easiest					Most Difficult				

On a separate piece of paper, work with your group to write a summary about the experience of this immigrant entering the United States through Angel Island. You will use this summary to prepare for your group presentation.

Name _____ Date _____

Group Presentation: Angel Island Immigration Station Case Files

Name of Immigrant	Gender	Age	Citizenship	Occupation	Length of Stay	Difficulty Rating

Debrief Question: Why do you think that some people had to stay longer than others?

NARA Case File Summaries

#1 Quok Shee

A wife of merchant from China, Quok Shee arrived at Angel Island to join her husband in the U.S. and was detained nearly two years. Her file is quite extensive, containing lots of testimony. Her case is not a typical experience but illustrative of everything that can go wrong for an immigrant.

Historical Background: Chinese Immigration in the Early 20th Century

Chinese immigration to the United States in the 19th century was first fueled by the prospect of wealth and fortune with news of jobs, opportunities, and gold in America (also known as *Gum San* / “Gold Mountain”). Chinese primarily left Guangdong Province in Southwest China to escape a cycle of poverty and chaos propelled by the Opium Wars, a deteriorating economy, a series of natural disasters, food shortages, and political unrest and violence. In the U.S. Chinese immigrants filled labor needs by working in the railroad, agriculture and fishing industries, and domestic needs by opening laundries and restaurants.

However, economic depression in the 1870s raised anti-Chinese sentiment as white laborers and politicians blamed Chinese labor for California’s economic woes. After increased violence and discrimination by anti-Chinese movements, the United States passed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, banning all Chinese laborers into the country and severely restricting large-scale Chinese immigration. There were only a few exemptions: merchants, diplomats, scholars and students, tourists, and children of American citizens. The U.S. government established immigration centers in Seattle, San Francisco, Boston, and New York to screen prospective immigrants. Partially due to China’s participation with the Allied nations during World War II, the United States repealed the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1943 allowing naturalization rights for the Chinese and permitted 105 Chinese to enter into the United States annually. But it was not until the late 1960s, that larger numbers of Chinese were allowed to immigrate as the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1965 abolished the restrictive quotas based on race and nationality.

At the Angel Island Immigration Station

Established as a site to enforce the Chinese Exclusion Act, Angel Island Immigration Station processed approximately 175,000 Chinese immigrants. Upon arrival, immigrants underwent a medical examination, then housed in crowded barracks, and interrogated in hearings lasting two to three days. Inspectors presiding over each case had wide discretionary power in determining the fate of each applicant. Because of the exclusion laws, some Chinese immigrants adopted false identities, becoming “paper sons or daughters” – members of the exempt classes or children of American citizens who were allowed to enter the country, which provided a way to enter the country. All Chinese were considered suspect and had to prove their identities, by matching details about their lives, homes and families with those of their relatives in the U.S. Many Chinese relied on coaching books to help them prepare for the interrogation sessions. The average length of detention was two to three weeks, but ranged as long as 22 months. Hundreds of poems in Chinese were carved into the walls of the Immigration Station’s wooden barracks. These poems express the sadness and isolation felt by the forced detention of immigrants seeking entrance to the U.S.

155500
62A

(Form No 5)
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

S.S. SHIPPON MARU Voy. 14 Sailing H.K. 11.6.3 - 1916

List No. Ticket No. 27 Name MARK STEE


Sex F Age 21 Destination FRANCISCO

I hereby certify that I have microscopically examined the faeces of the above named and have not found hookworm Ova of Hookworm present.

Signed.....
PASSED
F. LINDBAY WOODS, M.D.
8-19

I hereby certify that I have examined the above named passenger and find {him
her} to be free from Trachoma.

Signed F.B. South Surgeon



7.03.2
2990

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE
CHINESE DIVISION
Angel Island, California.
September 5, 1916.

No. 15530/6-29--Quok Shee
Wife of Merchant,
San Francisco,
"Nippon Maru," 9/1/16.

Inspector.....J.B.Warner
Stenographer....H.F.Hewitt
Interpreter.....Louis Fen

Witness--SWORN (All. Husband)

The witness speaks the Sun Weey dialect; the interpreter is qualified.
The witness is admonished that if at any time he does not understand
the interpreter to immediately so state.

--ooOoo--

- Q What are your names? A Chew Hoy Quong - Chew Dot Sem.
Q How old are you? A 56.
Q Where were you born? A China - Nom Moon village, H.S. district, right close to Sun Weey boundary - The other side of the river.
Q When did you first come to the United States?
A K.S 7 (1881).
Q You made no trips until this one?
A No. Departed May 15, 1915, "Manchuria."
Q Your case was investigated prior to your departure and you were given Form 431.? A Yes.
Q Are you married? A Yes.
Q When were you married? A C.R.5/1-19 (1916, Feb.21).
Q Is that the only wife you have ever had? A Yes.
Q What is your wife's name, age and kind of feet?
A Quok Shee, 20, natural feet.
Q She is a native of what village? A Tai Ping street, Hong Kong.
Q What is her father's name? A Quok Him - Quok Wing Chung is the man who arranged my marriage. He is my wife's uncle. I dont know her father's name. He is dead.
Q What is her mother's name? A Lee See, 47, natural feet, still living in Tai Ping street, Hong Kong.
Q Did your wife's father die before you married her?
A Yes.
Q What does your wife's uncle, Quok Him, do? A I dont know.
Q Has your wife any brothers or sisters? A One younger brother, Quok Soo Tai; I dont know his age; I never saw him. My wife told me she has this brother.
Q Do you know where he is? A Hong Kong.
Q He never called at your place of residence? A No. Not when I was home.
Q Whereabouts in ~~th~~ Hong Kong did you marry this woman?
A Number 20 Wah Hing street - west.
Q On what floor were you rooms located?
A The whole third floor.
Q How many rooms? A Two rooms - one bedroom and one parlor.

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No. 15530/6-29 -2- All. Husband 9/5/16.

Q Was there any kitchen? A Yes.

Q How was the bedroom lighted? A From a window in the hall.

Q There was no skylight? A No skylight.

Q How was the parlor lighted? A From a window facing the street.

Q Did that street window face on Wah Hing street? A Yes.

Q How was your bedroom furnished? A One iron bed, with springs, one table, 4 chairs; looking glass; and a lamp.

Q There were no electric lights? A Electric light and also an oil lamp.

Q Were the tables and chairs of European or Chinese manufacture?

A Foreign make.

Q How was the parlor furnished?

A One table, two chairs, one mantel clock; that is all.

Q Who cooked the meals after your marriage? A My wife did the cooking.

Q You had no servants? A No.

Q Where do you intend to take this woman in case she is landed?

A To my store, 1268 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, Dr. Wong Him Company.

Q Have you any witness in the United States who was present at your marriage? A No.

Q What time of the day did your wife arrive at your house, the day of your marriage? A Six o'clock in the evening.

Q How did she come? A Sedan chair.

Q Was there a feast held after her arrival? A Yes.

Q The same night? A Yes.

Q Where? A Soo Fung Loy restaurant.

Q Was your wife present? A Yes.

Q During the entire time of the feast or just part of the time?

A No. She just appeared during the feast and served wine to the guests.

Q Did you have a table set for women? A One table.

Q Where was that table? A In that restaurant.

Q Did your wife sit at that table? A No.

Q What presents did you make your wife before and after marriage?

A One pair of bracelets, gold mounted on rattan. That is all.

Q Did you ever take your wife to your home village in China?

A No. Because there were too many bandits.

Q Is your wife an expectant mother? A No.

Q Did you ever see your wife before marriage? A No.

Q Did you ever visit your wife's home with her?

A No.

Q Did you ever visit her home at any time? A No.

Q Did your wife's mother ever call at your house? A Yes.

Q How many times when you were present? A About 3 times.

Q Did she stay over night any time? A No.

Q Did she stay for any meals, at any time while you were home?

A Yes.

Q Did you wife go to her mother's home and remain over night or longer? A No.

Q Are you sure of that? A Yes.

Q Did you ever visit your home village after you married this woman? Yes. I went home once.

Q How long did you remain? A Altogether six days, that is, including the time it took to go back and forth.

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All. Husband. 9/5/16.

- Q Did your wife stay at home during that time or did she go to her mother's home - or do you know?
 A Not that I know of.
- Q You stated twice, I think, during this examination that you were never married before? A No.
- Q Have you any children who you claim as yours?
 A My blood brother, Chew Kai Quong, gave one of his sons to me, who I adopted. I now, at this age, will probably have no children and therefore he gave me this boy to look after the ancestral service at home.
- Q What is this boy's name? A Chew Nee Leung.
 Q How old is he? A 15.
 Q Do you know his birth date? A K.S.27/8-15 (1901, Sept. 27), according to my calculation.
- Q Did you ever have that boy in Hong Kong any time after your marriage? A My brother brought him to Hong Kong to bid me good bye before I left for the United States.
- Q Did he visit your home? A Yes.
 Q How long did he remain there? A They stayed in the same building during his visit, on the second floor - Sun Chung Co.
 Q How long did they stay? A About a week or so.
 Q Did your brother bring any of his other boys to Hong Kong? A No.
 Q How many other children has your brother? A Four boys including the one I have adopted.
 Q Has he any girls? A No.
- Q Did your brother and your adopted son - your brother's son - take their meals at your residence while in Hong Kong?
 A He ate with me together in the store downstairs. My wife cooked her own meals upstairs. This boy did not partake of any meals with her.
- Q Did your wife see this boy? A Yes.
 Q Did you take your wife any place after your marriage in Hong Kong? A No.
 Q You did not take her to the doctor? A Yes.
 Q You did not take your wife out shopping? A No.
 Q Did your wife go out shopping with her mother? A No.
 Q Did you give your wife any money at all after you married her, while you were living in Hong Kong? A No.
 Q Did you pay all the bills? A Yes.
 Q What rent did you pay? A \$15. a month, Hong Kong currency.
 Q Did you go to China with the intention of getting married? A Yes.
- Q Does Your partner, Dr. Wong Him, know that?
 A I met him in Hong Kong before he departed for the United States, but we did not bring up the matter of my intention of getting married. I take it for granted he knows of my purpose in going back.
- Q If you had no conversation with Dr. Wong Him regarding your marriage, how do you know you can take your wife to 1268 O'Farrell street, San Francisco, which I understand is Dr. Wong Him's residence and office?
 A My intention is to first go there and if I cannot find quarters then I will have to go outside and live.
- Q Would you rent quarters in Chinatown or in the residence district of San Francisco? A Chinatown, San Francisco.

No.15530/6-29 -4- All. Husband 9/5/16.

- Q Outside of your interest in Dr. Wong Him's company, what is your financial condition? A I have no other money except a friend of mine who owes me about \$350.
- Q Is your interest in the Dr. Wong Him Company sufficient to keep you and your wife? A Yes.
- Q Where did you and your wife worship the day after your marriage? A We did no worshipping - We adopted the new custom.
- Q Did your wife go to you veiled? A Yes - red handkerchief.
- Q Did your wife occupy the same room with you at Number 20 Wah Hing street, Hong Kong, from the time of your marriage up to the time you departed for the United States, with the exception of the six or seven days you were absent in your home village? A Yes.
- Q How long before you married this woman did her uncle tell you about her? A I never saw him before my marriage. All the transaction was between the uncle and the gobetween.
- Q Who was the gobetween? A An old lady by the name of Sam Por.
- Q Did you exchange marriage papers? A Yes.
- Q Where is your marriage paper? A In my baggage up in the shed.
- Q Are you going to submit this case on the testimony of your wife and yourself? A Yes.
- Q No matter what the outcome will be you will not attempt to present other witnesses? A No.
- Q Are you positive this woman is your wife? A Yes.
- Q You were married according to the Chinese custom? A I was married according to the Chinese new custom.
- Q What is the Chinese new custom? A Chinese custom except there is no worshipping.
- Q Are you positive you are not bringing this woman to the United States for an immoral purpose? A Yes.
- Q And you are not bringing her here to be the wife of some other man? A No.
- Q The Immigration officers will at all times be welcome to call at your place of residence, to see if she is there? A Yes.
- Q In case she is landed you will notify this office as to where she can be found, after you have located? A Yes.
- Q Have you anything further to state? A No.
- Q Have you understood the interpreter? A Yes.
- Interpreter Chin Jack asked the all. husband if he had understood interpreter Louis Fon; he replied in the affirmative.
- Signed:

趙海光

連三

Angel Island, Cal., Sept. 5, 1916. Inspector....J.B.Warner
 Applicant--SWORN Stenographer..H.F.Hewitt
 The applicant is admonished that if at any Interpreter..Chin Jack
 time she does not understand the interpr ter to immeidately so state. The
 Applicant speaks Cantonese; the interpreter is qualified.

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Applicant

9/5/16.

Q What is your name? A Quok Shee - Quok Sun Moy.
 Q How old are you? A 20.
 Q Where were you born? A Hong Kong.
 Q Whereabouts in Hong Kong? A 34 Tai Ping street.
 Q What is your father's name? A Quok Wah.
 Q What is your mother's name? A Lee Shee.
 Q Is she living? A Still living.
 Q How old is she? A 47.
 Q What kind of feet has she? A Natural.
 Q Is your father living or dead? A Dead.
 Q How long has your father been dead? A Died when I was 13 years old.
 Q How many brothers and sisters have you? A One brother younger; no sisters.
 Q What is his name and age? A Quok Soo Tai, 18.
 Q Where is he? A He is a student, in Hong Kong.
 Q Had your father any brothers or sisters?
 A One brother younger.
 Q What is his name? A Quok Tim.
 Q What other name has he? A Quok Wing Chung.
 Q Are you married? A Yes.
 Q Who arranged your marriage? A Sam Por was the gobetween.
 Q Did your uncle have anything to do with your marriage?
 A Yes.
 Q When were you married? A C.R.5/1-19 (1916, Feb.21).
 Q What are your husband's name s and age? A Chew Hoy Quong; I dont know his other name.
 Q You dont know his marriage name?
 A He did not tell me.
 Q How old is he? A 56.
 Q What is his native village? A Nom Moon village, H.S.district.
 Q Did you ever visit his village? A No.
 Q Did your husband visit it after your marriage? A Yes.
 Q How long was he away from you? A 10 some odd days - A number of times.
 Q A number of times? A Yes. I dont remember how many times.
 Q Was your husband ever married before? A No.
 Q Are there any children who he claims he has? A None that I know of. He told me he had a nephew, Chew Nee Leung.
 Q Did you ever see this boy? A No.
 Q Are you positive you never saw Chew Nee Leung? A Yes. He accompanied me to the steamer.
 Q Who did he come with from his village? A With his father and my husband.
 Q What is his father's name? A Chew Kai Quong.
 Q Has this boy any brothers or sisters to your knowledge? A Three brothers.
 Q Did you ever see his three brothers? A No.
 Q Where did this boy and his father sleep while there were in Hong Kong? A I dont know. They never mentioned it.
 Q Did they eat at your house? A No.
 Q Did your husband eat at home with you while his brother and his nephew were in Hong Kong? A Sometimes he ate with me and sometimes he ate with his brother.

NARA Case Files Summaries**#2 Hoh Sai Hoo**

As a merchant Hoh Sai Hoo experienced no problems at Angel Island and was admitted to U.S. same day as he arrived in 1923. His file also indicates that he had been admitted earlier as a student. His file includes original certificate of identity from 1923, a Section Six Certificate student visa from 1918, and copies of INS merchant/student/teacher return certificate.

Historical Background: Chinese Merchant Status

Merchants were by far the largest group of Chinese professionals who applied for admission to the United States. Immigration officials looked for visible class markers that were supposedly to differentiate merchants from laborers. Officials rationalized that Chinese merchants were wealthy, educated, and refined gentlemen that would not be a threat to American labor and society in general. Chinese merchants were then expected to be highly literate, dress in polished manner, and did not perform any physical labor.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE
Port of San Francisco

Angel Island Station, Cal., July 24, 1922.

12017/20618 - Hoh Gee Keung, native	Inspector-Typist	A. S. Hemstreet
12017/20582 Hoh Ah Moy, dau. merchant,	Acting Interpreter	M. S. Mar
12017/20583 - Woo Shee, mer. wife,		
12017/20584 - Hoh Sai Hoo, merchant dep.		

Statement of partner

Sworn

Q What are your names?
A Ho Fook; Ho Wing Duck.
Q How old are you? A 54/

(This witness is an applicant for a return certificate as a merchant and his case was heard Saturday, July 22, 1922 ---see file No. 12017/20585).

Q What is your present occupation and address?
A Merchant and bookkeeper of Sue Wo and Co., 953 Grant avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
Q How long have you been an active member of this firm?
A Ever since CR 8-1 (Feb. 1919).
Q What is the capital stock? A \$13,500.
Q What is your stock of goods worth?
A \$15,000.
Q How much business did the firm do last year?
A \$37,000, about.
Q How many partners in the firm? A 16, 4 of whom are active.
Q Who is the manager? A Hoh Sai Hoo, an applicant for a return certificate as a merchant.
Q How long has he been manager? A Ever since CR 8-1 (February, 1919).
Q What is the amount of his interest? A \$2,000.
Q Are you, the bookkeeper, and Hoh Sai Hoo, the manager, going to China together?
A We are both going to China but I don't know whether we will go together.
Q Who is going to look after the business? A Leung Suey Bun, who is now a student at the University of California and a stockholder in the firm, will become manager.
Q Who are the white witnesses?
A Mr. Tenny and Mr. Tubbs.

Identifies photographs attached to affidavit and Form 431 as of self and his partner Hoh Sai Hoo

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Statement of applicant 12017/20584
 In English -

Sworn

- Q What are your names?
 A Hoh Sai Hoo; Hoh Quai Chuen.
 Q How old are you? A 27.
 Q Where were you born? A In China.
 Q When did you first come to the U.S?
 A December 3, 1918. (File No. 17715/2-4 shows this applicant was admitted as a section 6 Canton student as Korea Maru December 3, 1918, and there is attached to his file section 6 certificate).
 Q Have you ever returned to China?
 A No.
 Q How many times have you been married?
 A Once.
 Q What is your wife's name, age, and whereabouts?
 A Woo Shee, 26, now an applicant for a return certificate as a merchant's wife.
 Q When and where did you marry Woo Shee?
 A CR 5-10-22 In Canton City, China.
 Q When did she come to the U.S?
 A Year before last (See file No. 19768/4-11).
 Q How many children have you?
 A Two children, one boy and one girl.
 Q Give their names, ages, birth date, place of birth and present whereabouts?
 A Hoh Ah Moy, daughter, born CR 7-10-22 (November 5, 1918) in Canton City, China. She came to the U.S with her mother year before last.
 Hoh Gee Keung, son, born CR 10-8-20 (September 21, 1921), in San Francisco, Cal.
 Q What is your present occupation and location?
 A Manager of Sue Wo and Co., 953 Grant avenue, San Francisco.
 Q How long have you been manager of this firm?
 A I joined the firm in the 1st month of 1919 and became manager in June of the same year. Hoh Sum Tin, the manager when I joined, went to China in July, 1919.
 Q What is the amount of your interest?
 A \$2,000.
 Q How long has Ho Fook been a member of the firm?
 A Since 1919, the 1st month.
 Q What is the capital stock?
 A \$13,500.
 Q What is your stock of goods worth? A \$15,000.
 Q How much business did the firm do last year?
 A About \$37,000.
 Q How many partners in the firm? A 16, 4 of whom are active.
 Q Who is going to look after the business while you and Ho Fook are in China?

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A Leung Suey Fun, now a silent partner, will take my place after I go to China. He is also known as Leung Susy Pan.

Q Who are your white witnesses?

A Mr. Tenney and Mr. Tubbs. Mr. Tenney is Custom House broker; I have known him ever since I came to the U.S.; he averages 3 or 4 times a week. Mr. Tubbs is an insurance broker; I have known him 2 or 3 years; he comes to the store 3 or 4 times a week.

Presents book which he claims is partnership book Sue Wo and Co., and points to Chinese characters which he translates as follows: Hoh Sai Hoo, interest \$2,000, joined CR 8-1).

Identifies photographs attached to affidavit, Forms 431 and 430 as of partner Ho Hook, self, wife, daughter and son.

Q What will be your address in China?

A ~~Sue~~ Shui Lun Co., No. 48 Lower 9th street, Canton, China.

Q Have you anything further to state? A No.

何世昊

Partner recalled Through M.S. Mar

Q Who was manager when you joined the firm?

A Hoh Sun Tin who went to China CR 8-6 (July, 1919).

Q When did Hoh Sai Hoo join the firm? A CR 8-1

Statement of applicant 12017/20583

Sworn

Q What are your names? A Woo Shee.

Q How old are you? A 26.

Q Where were you born? A In Canton.

Q When did you come to the U.S?

A CR 9 (1920) (File No. 19768/4-11 shows this applicant was admitted as a merchant's wife SS Nile 12/22/20. There is attached to file C. I. 32619).

Q What is your husband's name, age, and whereabouts?

A Hoh Sai Hoo, 27, an applicant for a return certificate as a merchant.

Q When and where did you marry?

A CR 5-10-22 in Canton City, China.

Q How many children have you?

A 2 children, one son and one daughter.

Q Give their names, ages, and whereabouts?

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20584

--4--

A Hoh Ah Moy, daughter, 5 years old, born in Canton City, and came to the U. S. with me, now an applicant for a return certificate.
Hoh Gee Keung, son, 10 months old, born in San Francisco, now an applicant for a return certificate.

Identifies photographs attached to Forms 431 and 430 as of self, husband, daughter and son.

胡氏

Statement of applicant 12017/20582

Q What is your name?

A Hoh Moy.

Q How old are you?

A No answer (File No. 19768/4-12 shows this applicant was admitted as a merchant's daughter ss Nite December 12, 1920).

18

Form 2642
12017/20548
20583
20582

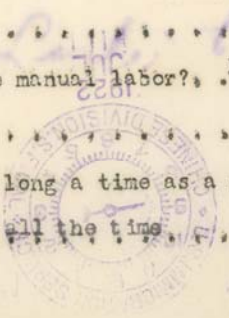
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Immigration Service

No. _____, in re Hoh Sai Hoo, wife and daughter Chinese Merchant.

Statement of White Witness

(One original only of this form is required for each case. The answers to the questions are to be inserted by the Inspector as they are answered by the witness. Additional testimony should be taken to explain answers to the form questions or to cover matters pertinent to the case. The witness is to sign the completed statement.)

1. What is your name? Leslie G. Gibbs
2. What is your business and business address? . Insurance Broker, 205 Mills Bldg.
3. Who is the person represented by this photograph? (Showing photograph of alleged merchant). . . Hoh Sai Hoo, (identifies photo)
4. When did you first become acquainted with him? . about five years ago
5. What occupation was he following at that time? . Manager
6. What has been his occupation during the past 12 months? . Manager
7. Of what firm is he a member? . Sue Wo & Co.
8. What is the address of the firm? . 953 Grant Ave.
9. What is the character of the firm's business? . . Chinaware & Chinese groceries
10. How often have you visited the firm during the past 12 months? . Three times a week
11. Why do you visit the firm? To solicit insurance
12. Do your visits occur on certain days? . . Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays
13. Have you had any dealings directly with the applicant? Yes, sir, he has given me insurance
14. Have you testified for him before? . . No sir
15. Has he ever called at your place of business? . . Yes sir
16. Does he speak English? . Yes sir, good
17. During the time you have known him has he ever done manual labor? . No sir
 He is the manager for the Sue Wo & Co.
18. Has he been away from his place of business for as long a time as a month during the past 12 months? . No sir, I have seen him there all the time



Form 431
 APPLICATION OF LAWFULLY DOMICILED CHINESE MERCHANT, TEACHER, OR STUDENT, FOR PREINVESTIGATION OF STATUS
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 IMMIGRATION SERVICE
 Office of R.H. Jones, Atty.
 Port of San Francisco, Calif.
June 28, 1922., 191

6 (4 in form)

[ORIGINAL]
11/8/23 9/27/22
noted

To Hon. Commissioner of Immigration,
 Chinese and Immigrant Inspector
San Francisco, Calif.

Sir: It being my intention to leave the United States on a temporary visit abroad, and to depart and return through the Chinese port of entry of San Francisco, I hereby apply, under the provisions of Rule 15 of the Regulations of the Department of Labor, for preinvestigation of my claimed status as a lawfully domiciled merchant



7/24
Hoh Sai Hoo
ad.

I submit herewith the names of two (or more) "credible witnesses other than Chinese" who can testify of their own knowledge that for at least one year immediately preceding the date of this application I have been engaged in the occupation of merchant, and have not performed any manual labor except such as was necessary in the conduct of my said occupation. I am prepared to appear personally and to produce before you at such time and place as you may designate the said witnesses and (if a merchant) the partnership or other books of the firm in which I claim membership.

The names and addresses of my witnesses are:
Mr. Wm. Tenney, San Francisco, Calif.
Mr. L.C. Tubbs, Mills Bldg., San Francisco

TO BE FILLED OUT IF MERCHANT
 The firm in which I claim membership is known as SUE WO & CO.,
 Address No. 953 Grant Ave St. City San Francisco State California
 My partners in said business are as set forth in the partnership list of our firm filed
 My interest therein amounts to \$ 2000. and was acquired in over one year ago, 1921
 It is not my intention to dispose of such interest while absent from the United States. During the entire year last past I have performed no manual labor other than that necessary to the conduct of the said mercantile business.

TO BE FILLED OUT IF TEACHER OR STUDENT
 I have been engaged during the entire year last past in the occupation of teaching or studying (name branches taught or studied)

at the following place or places _____
 and during the said time have not engaged in the performance of manual labor.

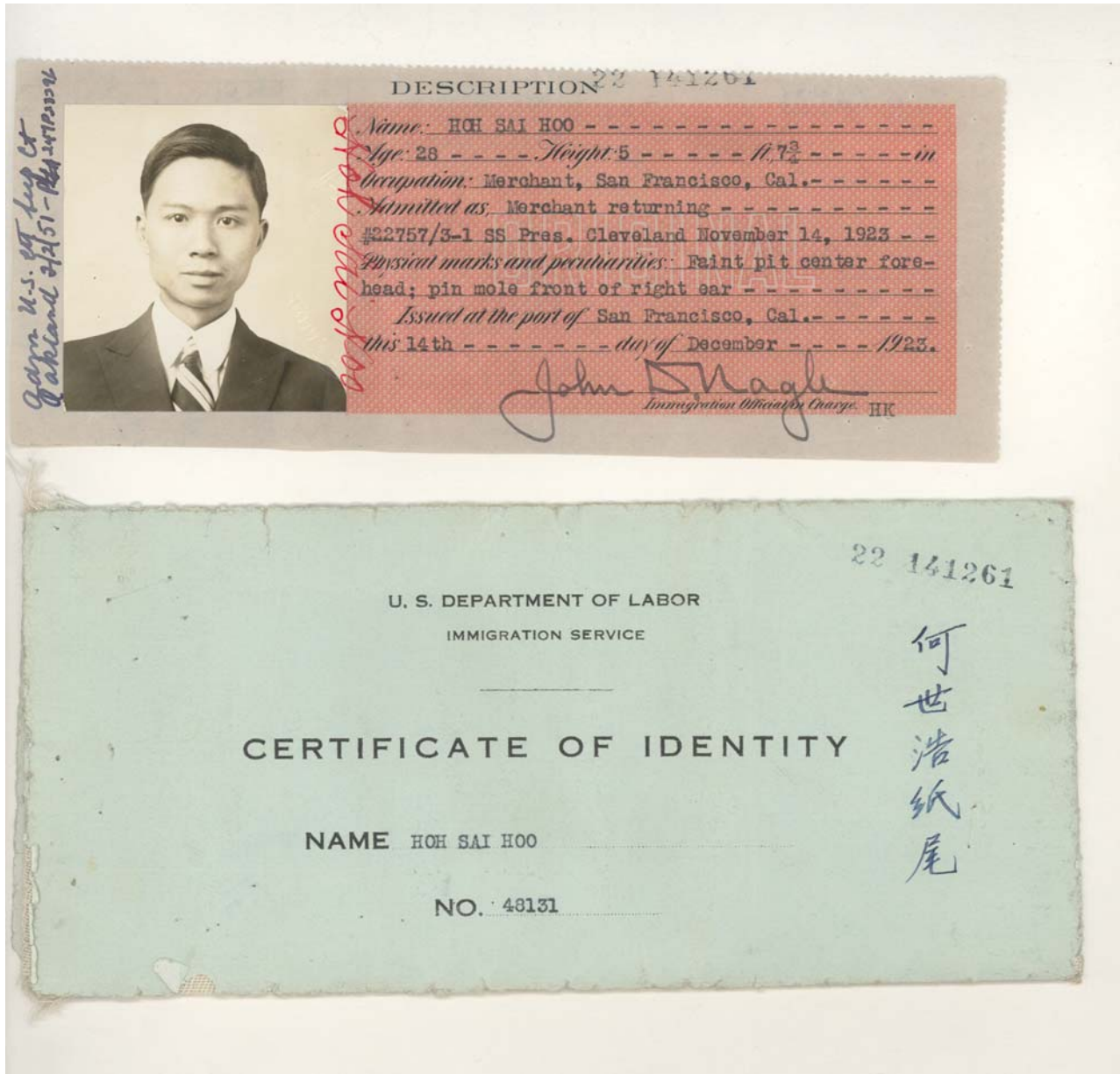
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this
24th day of July,
 1922.

Signature in Chinese 何世昊
 Signature in English Hoh Sai Hoo
 Address 953 Grant Ave., San Francisco
 Height 5 feet 7 inches
 Physical marks or peculiarities none

A.S. Hemstreet
 Chinese and Immigrant Inspector.

Respectfully forwarded to
 COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION or INSPECTOR IN CHARGE, Port of San Francisco
 accompanied by triplicate hereof, transcripts of testimony and report, in accordance with Rule 15.

A.S. Hemstreet
 Chinese and Immigrant Inspector.



NARA Case Files Summaries

#3 To Hasegawa

To Hasegawa's file contains a brief interview, photographs, and testimony from E.A. Curtis and B. P Hoar, associates of Mr. Hasegawa. Hasegawa was a "picture bride." A matchmaker, friend or relative would introduce the couple, a series of pictures and letters would be exchanged, and the couple would be married then recorded in the Japanese registry. A picture bride first meeting of her husband would be in the United States.

Historical Background: Japanese Immigration in the Early 20th Century

Most Japanese came to the United States from Southern Japan during 1880-1920 before immigration laws curtailed the numbers. In the early 1880s, Japanese farmers faced economic hardships due to a depression and political instability. Many Japanese farmers chose to immigrate to the U.S. for work opportunities, filling the western United States need for cheap labor after Chinese laborers were excluded. The Japanese government also encouraged immigration by passing the Emigrants Protection Law in 1896. This law was designed to protect Japanese people when going abroad, ensuring a job and financial assistance.

In Japan, men heard stories of wealth and comfort in the United States, however, most were exaggerated. Most immigrants encountered tremendous hardships arriving in the United States. Japanese found employment primarily in farming, railways, plantations, factories, canneries, plant nurseries, and fisheries. Some immigrants wished to return to Japan, but others were looking for a better life and stayed. Under pressure from the U.S. government, Japan voluntarily enacted the Gentlemen's Agreement in 1907 which restricted male laborers from entering the United States, but still allowed for merchants and students as well as the relatives, wives, and children of Japanese who were already in the United States to enter the country. Later due to anti-Asian sentiments, U.S. barred Japanese wives from entering the country and passed the Immigration Act of 1924 that prohibited entry of all "aliens ineligible for citizenship," effectively halting all Asian immigration. These laws remained in effect until 1965, when the Immigration & Naturalization Act abolishes these restrictive quotas based on race & nationality.

At the Angel Island Immigration Station

The Japanese government encouraged the emigration of its citizens and provided travelers documents to expedite the process of entering the U.S. The majority of Japanese immigrants came through Angel Island during the early years of the Station operations in 1910s. They were processed within two to three days, in contrast to the two to three week stays of Chinese immigrants. Many of the approximately 60,000 Japanese immigrants at Angel Island were "picture brides" or returning *kibei* (American-born but raised and educated in Japan). Japanese immigrant men often could not afford to return to Japan to get married, so they asked friends and relatives to find them prospective brides. This practice was called "picture bride" marriages, as the men and women exchanged photographs of themselves. At Angel Island, these women presented their pictures and other papers during brief interview sessions to the officials. Women stayed on the second floor of the Administration building; men stayed in barracks building in quarters separate from Chinese immigrants. Today the barracks building at Angel Island still holds a few Japanese inscriptions, left by Japanese awaiting deportation to Japan when the Immigration Station was converted to a POW camp during World War II.

Spl. 342

Department of Commerce and Labor
 IMMIGRATION SERVICE
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

No. 12921/18-1.

Sept. 22, 1913.
 A meeting of a
 BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY
 ANGEL ISLAND STATION
 composed of

In the matter of
 the application of
 Hasagawa To,
 Japanese P.F.

Inspector R. E. Peabody, Chairman

Inspector J. A. Robinson

Ex. S.S. ^{Entrance} Mongolia, 9-20-13 #

Inspector J. H. Scully

For admission to the
 UNITED STATES

Stenographer J. A. Taylor

Interpreter F. Terasawa

B Japan 1894

Medical certificate Released

Held for SPECIAL INQUIRY by Inspector Peabody as LPC

Testimony written and
 filed SEP 25 1913

Alien sworn.

By Chairman:

- Q What is your name and age? A Hasagawa To, 19 years old
- Q Are you a subject of the Emperor of Japan? A Yes (Presents No. 51446, passport to the United States, dated Sept. 3, 1913)
- Q Did you arrive here September 20, per ss Mongolia, from Yokohama, applying for admission as a photograph bride? A Yes
- Q When were you married? A November 30th last year
- Q Have you any documentary evidence of your marriage? A I did not bring a record from Japan
- Q Were you ever married before? A No
- Q Was your husband ever married before, to your knowledge? A His first
- Q What was your occupation previous to your marriage? A I have been weaving
- Q What do you intend to do in the United States? A My husband is a farmer and I shall keep house for him
- Alleged husband called in.
- By Chairman to Alien: Who is this man? A My husband
- Witness sworn. By Chairman to alleged husband: Who is this woman? A My wife
- Q What is your name? A Frank K. Hasegawa
- Q Have you a passport? A I lost it (Presents affidavit signed by E. A. Coritz and D. P. Hoar, to the effect that they have known him for ten years)
- Q What is your occupation? A Farmer
- Q Do you own or lease the farm? A Lease
- Q How much money have you invested in your business? A About \$5000.00

OCT 2 File
 BCH

Page two. No. 12921/18-1 Mongolia 9-20-13

- Q How much money have you in the bank? A About \$1000.00
Q How much have you with you? A \$250.00
Q Have you ever been married before? A No
Q What do you intend your wife shall do if landed? A Keep house for me
Q Will she also help on the ranch? A No
Q Have you any documentary evidence of your marriage? A (Presents copy of family record which interpreter states shows marriage on Nov. 5, 1912)
Q Are you both willing to marry according to the laws of the State of California? A Yes

By Chairman: It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that inasmuch as the applicant seeks admission as the wife of Frank K. Hasegawa, an alien resident of the United States, by reason of a photograph marriage which is not recognized by the laws of California, that she be admitted, provided she shall be married according to the laws of California and shall furnish satisfactory evidence of such marriage to the Commissioner of Immigration at this port; and the applicant is so advised.

I certify as to the correctness of the foregoing transcript.

J. A. Taylor
Steno.

Form 2523

County of San Francisco, California,

Sept 23, 1913.

I hereby certify that I have this day issued to To Hasegawa
nu Kajiuwa and Kunitaro Hasegawa a license to
marry under the laws of the State of California.

G. L. Munson
(Name)

DEPUTY COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO

(Official title)

San Francisco, California,

Sept 23, 1913.

I hereby certify that To Hasegawa, nu Kajiuwa and
Kunitaro Hasegawa have this day presented to me a duly
issued license to marry under the laws of the State of California
and that I have united said persons in marriage.

Zentro Hirota
(Name) PRESIDENT
JAPANESE INTERDENOMINATIONAL
BOARD OF MISSIONS

(Give title, if an official or title and
name of church, if a minister.)

12921
18-1

CONSULATE GENERAL OF JAPAN
 221 SANSOME STREET
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Sept. 22nd, 1913

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that the bearer, Kunitaro Hasegawa,
 a subject of Japan, is a resident of El Monte, Cal.

where he is a farmer, and that his wife,

Tou Hasegawa, will arrived at this port from Japan

on the Sept. 20th, by S. S. " Mongolia "

He is a man of good character, and has means to support
 his family.

Respectfully,

YASUTARO NUTANO

Acting Consul General of Japan

per

y. Tamita
 Chancellor

12921

18-1

Department of Commerce and Labor



Tou Hasegawa

12921
18-1

Kunitars Hasegawa

No. 205
Bl. 7-2-12-400,000

State of California,
City & County of Los Angeles, SS

On this nineteenth day of September 1913 personally appeared before me E. A. Curtis and B. P. Hoar who being by me first duly sworn did depose and say: That said Curtis and Hoar is each a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years and resides at Los Angeles, California That said Curtis is General Manager, and said Hoar Treasurer of the California Vegetable Union, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the state of California and engaged in the business of growing and shipping vegetables. That in the course of such business deponents have come to know Frank K. Hasegawa, a Japanese farmer, who is now farming a tract of 160 acres of land at El Monte, California, on shares with C. E. Beck and J. D. Cleminson who are citizens of the United States. That previous to that time said Frank K. Hasegawa was engaged in farming both in the employ of others and on his own account celery and other produce at places in Orange county, Cal. and in the northern part of the state on Jersey Island for a period of about ten years, & deponents have personally known him for over six years.

That deponents and each of them personally know said Frank K. Hasegawa to be a Japanese of good moral character, so far as it is reasonably possible for a citizen of the United States to obtain such information, and deponents and each of them believe said Frank K. Hasegawa to be honest in his representations and trustworthy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of September 1913, at Los Angeles, California.

E. A. Curtis

B. P. Hoar

Louise D. Kalle

Notary Public in and for
the county of Los Angeles,
residing therein, and
duly commissioned and sworn.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
Form 8951.
Ed. Sept. 12-12-25,000.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF RELEASE.

Port of San Francisco, Cal. 9/21/13, 191

Commissioner of Immigration.

This is to certify that To Hasegawa, 12921/18-1, age _____

native of Japan, who was ~~admitted with~~ **HELD FOR OBSERVATION**

and who arrived 9/20/13, 191, per S. S. Mongolia

has been released to-day.

W.C. Billing

1-870

[Signature]

Surgeon, P. H. and ~~M. H.~~ S.
Asst. Surgeon, P. H. S.

NARA Case Files Summaries

#4 Itsko Haim Lokshin

Itsko Haim Lokshin was a Russian Jew born in 1884. His profession is listed as a book binder. Immigration officials interrogated him and voted to exclude him as likely to become a public charge in June 1915, until a local Jewish fraternal organization agreed to post a bond for him. The bond ensured that he would not become dependent on the state. There are several letters about his suitcase which was stolen from the Station baggage room while he was detained.

Historical Background: Russian Immigration to the US in the Early 20th Century

Russian immigrants entered the United States on both East and West coasts. Geography and politics influence with route they decided to take. Many Russian immigrants came way of New York, others came from Siberia directly to California. Russians left for America due to a deteriorating economic climate and religious repression. Beginning in 1921, the largest group of Russian immigrants to California were refugees from the Bolshevik revolution and civil war. Many had fled European Russia, crossed Siberia in the midst of civil war, found safety but not always employment in Manchuria, and eventually made their way to the Pacific Coast. Russians entering on both coasts were subjected to increasing restrictions which included annual quotas on the number of immigrants who could enter the U.S. from a certain country. With the passing of the National Origins Act of 1924, which severely restricted immigration from southern and eastern Europe, the annual quota for Russians dropped from 24,405 to 2,248.

At the Angel Island Immigration Station

Russian immigrants were not subjected to the complex questioning required to enforce the Chinese Exclusion laws, but they were not welcomed with open arms. At Angel Island Russian immigrants were detained, threatened with deportation (a frightening prospect to those who have survived the civil war), and mistaken as radicals. The length of stay at Angel Island for Russian immigrants varied considerably, from two days up to two months. European immigrants could be excluded from entering the U.S. for over thirty different conditions. Most common citations were specific diseases and the “likelihood to become a public charge” provision that gave inspectors a wide range of discretion to decide cases. If their cases were denied, some immigrants found help from local immigrant aid organizations. Russian Jews received help with their appeals from the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society in San Francisco; Christians received help from the Russian Orthodox Church.

SPL. 342

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 IMMIGRATION SERVICE
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

No. 14390/23-3.

June 4, 1915
 A meeting of a
 BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY
 ANGEL ISLAND STATION
 composed of

In the matter of
 the application of

 Itsko Haim Lokshin, Russian, M.

 Ex. S.S. "Mongolia", #
 June 1, 1915.
 For admission to the
 UNITED STATES

- Inspector W. N. Swasey, Chairman.
- Inspector J. X. Strand
- Inspector J. A. Robinson
- Stenographer E. Long
- Interpreter Joachim N. Glazko

14-472

Testimony written and
 filed... 6/9/15

Medical certificate (Release)

Held for SPECIAL INQUIRY by Inspector W. N. Swasey as L.P.C.
 - Alien Sworn -

Name, Itsko Haim Lokshin; I am 31; I am married; my occupation is bookbinder; I can read and write; my nationality is Russian; race, Hebrew; my nearest relative in Russia is my wife, Esther in Vitebsk, Russia, which was my last permanent residence in Russia; my destination is San Francisco; I arrived at San Francisco on the S. S. "Mongolia" from Kobe on June 1st; I have never been in the United States before; I paid my passage.

- Q. By Chairman: Have you any relatives in the United States?
- A. Yes, cousin in Boston, Moisei Lockshin, 29 Revier Street, Boston.
- Q. Have you any other relatives in the United States? A. No.
- Q. Do you know anybody in San Francisco? A. Nobody.
- Q. How much money did you bring with you? A. \$25.
- Q. Prior to your leaving Russia were you employed? A. Yes, I was working.
- Q. What wages were you receiving? A. 50 rubles (\$25) a month.
- Q. Were you steadily employed? A. Yes.
- Q. Was there any reason why you should leave Russia? A. Because I like to be in America.
- Q. Have you a passport? A. Yes.
- Q. Let us see it? (alien presents passport)
- Q. I will ask the interpreter if this is the usual passport permitting the alien to leave Russia?
- By Interpreter: Yes.
- Q. By Chairman to Alien: Did anybody write to you stating it would be well for you to come to the United States?
- A. Only because I heard from talks.
- Q. Have you any assurance of any employment here? A. If I am healthy I will find it.
- Q. Do you know of any work that you will get? A. I have hope to find.

No. 14390/23-3.

2.

6/4/15.

- Q. Do you know of anybody who can help you to get work? A. Nobody.
- Q. Have you any other resources except the money you brought with you?
- A. Nothing except my profession.
- Q. How will your family be supported in Russia if you remain in the United States? A. I have only my wife in Russia, and she is able to earn for herself; she is a midwife.
- Q. Do you know of anybody you could appeal to for aid if you needed it in the United States? A. No, I have nobody, but I have hope to find work.
- Q. By Inspector Strand: Have you ever had any trouble with the police authorities of your country? A. No.
- Q. Are you in any sense a political refugee? A. No.
- Q. When you left your native country to come to this, what was to be your final destination? A. San Francisco.
- Q. Did you intend to go to your cousin in Boston? A. No.
- Q. Why did you select San Francisco as your destination, not knowing anyone here? A. Because it is the nearest port.
- Q. Did you not notify the steamship officials when you were questioned that you intended to go to Boston, Mass.?
- A. No, I only told them that my relatives were living there.
- Note: The manifest pertaining to this alien shows that the destination was to be Boston, Mass.; had ticket only to San Francisco. This notation has been corrected by the primary inspector to read, "San Francisco, Cal., with ticket".
- Q. Did you ever learn what the conditions were relative to the labor market in this country? A. During the war we had no communication with our relatives here.
- Q. In the event ^{that} you are unable to find employment in San Francisco, and having but a limited amount of money, how will you subsist?
- A. I have \$25 and only hope I find work.
- Q. By Chairman: What is the pleasure of the Board?
- By Inspector Strand: I am in favor of exclusion.
- By Inspector Robinson: I am in favor of exclusion.
- By Chairman: I concur.
- By Inspector Strand: I move that this applicant be excluded as a person likely to become a public charge; he is coming to this country seeking employment, and none is to be had; he is of rather frail physique, although not having been certified by the Medical Examiner of Aliens as being of poor physique; with his limited amount of money, no one appearing in his behalf I am of the opinion that he would, if admitted, become a public charge.
- By Inspector Robinson: I second the motion.
- By Chairman to Applicant: It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that you be excluded and ordered deported as one likely to become a public charge. You are informed that if deported it is at the expense of the steamship company bringing you here. You are further informed that you have the right to appeal from this decision.
- Q. Do you wish to appeal? A. I wish to appeal.
- Q. ~~By Chairman:~~ If it was required that you submit a bond in the sum of \$500 to indemnify the United States, or any municipal authorities that you would not become a public charge could you furnish such a bond?
- A. At the present time I have nobody that can do that.
- Comment by Chairman: The alien has the usual appearance of one who may have been following the occupation of a bookbinder; he is small of stature but appears to be

No. 14390/23-3.

3.

6/4/15.

of usual intelligence; does not however, appear to be one capable of having performed, or to be able to perform hard manual labor.

I certify as to the correctness of the foregoing transcript.

E. Long
Stenographer.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

June 17, 1915.

Memorandum for the Commissioner
Immigration Division

In re Itsko Haim Lokshin, No. 14390/23-3, Haim Arlievsky,
No. 14390/23-4, Borah Grobowski, No. 14390/23-7,
Oshir Shmarkotin, No. 14390/23-8, and Abram Manlin,
No. 14390/23-9, "Mongolia" June 1, 1915, excluded
by a board of special inquiry as I. P. C.

The above-mentioned cases are herewith returned with the recommendation that the board be reconvened for the reception and consideration of additional evidence introduced since the aliens were excluded by the former board. This evidence consists of affidavits, in three cases, certifying to the receipt of various sums of money from relatives and friends of the aliens; and in the other two cases, of affidavits of fering employment.

The attorney of record, in his briefs which accompany the records, makes a point of the action of the board without opportunity having been accorded the alien - in the two last-mentioned cases - to communicate with his friends or relatives; and in order to obviate the delay and expense incident to perfecting the appeal in those cases, it is suggested that those friends or relatives be communicated with by wire - in the event that the board is not satisfied with the additional evidence produced.

(Signed) W. E. Wilkinson,

Inspector, Law Section.

June 18, 1915
approved, and reconvening of Board
of Special Inquiry authorized +
W. W. Boyce,
Acting Commissioner

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

No 14390/23-3

In the matter of
the application of
ITSKO HAIM LOKSHIN
Ex. S.S. "Mongolia"
June 1st, 1915.
For admission to the
UNITED STATES.

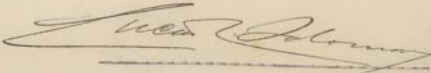
BRIEF ON APPEAL.

The applicant is thirty-one years of age, married with a wife in Russia, occupation bookbinder; has Twenty-five Dollars in his possession after traveling all the way from a town in the interior of the Russian Empire by railroad to Kobe, Japan, and thence by steamer to the United States. He has a cousin Moise Lokshin, 29 Revere St. Boston but was given neither the opportunity nor suggestion of communicating with him.

The applicant was armed with a passport showing that he had left Russia with the permission of the government and for no other reason apparently than to better his condition. It also appears from the testimony that the applicant earned a living for himself and wife while in Russia and came here with the fruit of his earnings and without financial assistance from any source.

The affidavits furnished with the appeal papers will show without the necessity of any further comment that the conclusion of the Board of Special Inquiry to the effect that applicant was liable to become a public charge was wholly unjustified, and that the same ought to be reversed and the applicant given an opportunity to obtain and furnish the necessary evidence and indemnity to disprove the unwarrantable presumption as to his becoming a public charge.

LUCIUS L. SOLOMONS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Department of Commerce and Labor

July 8, 1915

Inspector in Charge
Detention Div.

Regarding loss of baggage of Russian immigrant named Lukskin, I beg to state that said immigrant on Monday, June 14, informed me that he discovered his grip which was in the baggage room, missing. He also informed me that his first Sunday detained at this station, June 6, his grip was in the baggage room, but on the second Sunday, June 13, it was gone.

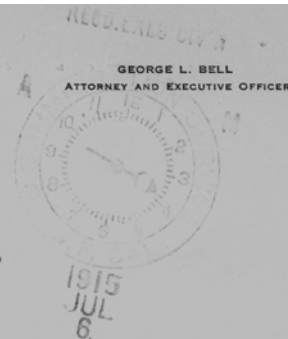
I took immigrant to Mr. F. Hayes, and informed him of the complaint.

Searched the baggage room and detention quarters but failed to find missing grip.

H. Mayerson
WatchmanNo. 204
Ed. 7-2-12-500,000

COMMISSIONERS:
 SIMON J. LUBIN
 PRESIDENT, SACRAMENTO
 RT. REV. E. J. HANNA, D.D.
 VICE-PRESIDENT, SAN FRANCISCO
 MRS. FRANK A. GIBSON
 LOS ANGELES
 J. H. MCBRIDE, M. D.
 PASADENA
 PAUL SCHARRENBERG
 SECRETARY, SAN FRANCISCO

COMMISSION OF
IMMIGRATION AND HOUSING
 OF CALIFORNIA
 525 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO



July 3, 1915.

14390
23-3

U. S. Commission^{er} of Immigration,
 Angel Island, California.

Dear Sir:

Mr. T. H. Lakshin, 1206 Buchanan Street, San Francisco, has called in regard to some difficulty which he claims to have suffered in regard to his baggage. He states that he arrived on the Steamship Mongolia at Angel Island about a month ago. His clothes were put in the baggage room of the Immigration Station there. They were contained in a black satchel. The first Sunday he was there he found this satchel all right, but on the second Sunday, when he returned to get more clothes from the satchel, the satchel was gone. Mr. Lakshin states that he reported this matter to Mr. Frank Hayes. It seems that some investigation was made, inasmuch as two others had suffered the same mishap. Apparently nothing was found.

Mr. Lakshin states that he was told by the authorities that further search would be made for the missing articles. He places the value of his property at \$45.

We are calling your attention to this statement as made to us in the hope that we may receive some information which may be of value to the immigrant in question.

Very truly yours,

JLS:LB

Mr. Hayes

George L. Bell

Investigate fully & Report -

R

*Smiles June 13 -
Hester in charge
McClary on duty.*

*Arrived June 2 - 1915 -
Landed June 15.*

*Ans 7/14/15 -
H*

NARA Case Files Summaries

#5 Naram Singh

Naram Singh was originally from Punjab. He was arrested and held for deportation on Angel Island as a member of an "excluded class" and as someone likely to become a "public charge." His file includes interrogation and subsequent report from 1913. It is one of many similar files for South Asian immigrants during that era.

Historical Background: South Asian Migration in the Late 19th and Early 20th Centuries

The majority of South Asian immigrants to the western United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries came from Punjab, a northwest region of India. Most were Sikhs, but a small percentage were Muslims and Hindus. In 1849 the British annexed Punjab and instituted changes in land usage and ownership, depriving many inhabitants of their livelihood or threatening their land holdings. Faced with a deteriorating economy along with droughts, famine and epidemics, Punjabi families encouraged younger sons to work abroad. By the beginning of the 20th century, Vancouver, Canada (also in the British Commonwealth) became the primary Pacific coast destination. South Asians embarked on the long journey from either Hong Kong or directly from Punjabi villages. From Vancouver some of these former soldiers, policemen, farmers and artisans found work in lumber mills in Washington and in railroad construction in California. They also found work as day laborers in orchards, vineyards, and citrus groves in the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Imperial valleys.

After the Canadian government terminated immigration from India for all but a few, South Asians came directly to the United States. The great majority of these immigrants entered in San Francisco. Most saw their move as temporary and planned to return home after making sufficient money to accomplish their goals. In the United States as in Canada, they were not welcome. Other workers saw them as a threat to their jobs. As a result of anti-South Asian sentiment from white laborers and politicians, the U.S. government passed the Immigration Act of 1917 prohibiting immigration from India as part of the "Asiatic barred zone." This policy remained in effect until the Immigration Act of 1965 abolished restrictive quotas based on race and nationality.

At the Angel Island Immigration Station

Approximately 3,000 South Asians were among the Asians processed in the early days of the Angel Island Immigration Station. Officials used existing provisions in the immigration law to carry out an informal policy of exclusion. The officers cited disease, Muslim belief in polygamy, and local prejudices that would prevent employment and increase the likelihood of becoming a public charge (poverty) as reasons to exclude South Asians. In one instance, when South Asians tried to enter the country from the Philippines, inspectors amended a rule that allowed them to arrest a group of 75 immediately after being admitted. Many appealed their exclusions and arrests. Many, however, were deported. During their stay at Angel Island, they were housed separately from the Chinese and probably other Asians as well. Because of the crowding, their quarters were unsanitary. Today, writings in Punjabi and Urdu carved on the walls detention barracks are evidence of the presence of the South Asians at Angel Island.

Form 553

CDM

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

BOND CONDITIONED FOR THE DELIVERY OF AN ALIEN

THE FOLLOWING RULES MUST BE PARTICULARLY OBSERVED AND COMPLIED WITH:

- 1. This bond should be made and executed in duplicate.
- 2. The full name and the residence of each party to the bond should be stated in the body of the instrument, and the signatures, which should conform thereto, should be witnessed by two other persons, who should sign their names as witnesses and state their places of residence.
- 3. A wax or wafer seal must be affixed to the signature of each party to the bond.
- 4. A married woman will not be accepted on the bond.
- 5. All erasures and interlineations must be noted, word for word, immediately above the signatures of the witnesses, as having been made before execution of the bond. The general statement that "erasures and interlineations were made before execution" is insufficient.
- 6. The signers of the bond must justify in double the amount of the bond in the form for that purpose accompanying the bond.
- 7. The affidavits of the signers of the bond must be taken and subscribed before an officer authorized to administer oaths generally, who must certify that he administered the oath, and affix his official seal. In case such officer is not provided with a seal, his authority to administer oaths and his official character must be duly certified.
- 8. A commissioner of immigration or an immigrant officer in charge must certify that the signers of the bond are good and sufficient and fully responsible to insure the payment of the entire amount of the bond. In the absence of these officials, the certificate of solvency should be signed by one of the other officials designated on page 3 of this instrument.

Know all Men by these Presents:

1 That we, UNITED STATES FIDELITY & GUARANTY COMPANY
 2 ~~residing at~~ OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
 3 and --
 4 ~~residing at~~
 5 are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the full and just sum of
 6 FIVE HUNDRED - - - - - dollars (\$ 500.), to be paid to the United States,
 7 for which payment well and truly to be made, we, and each of us, do bind ourselves, our heirs,
 8 executors, and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.
 9 Sealed with our seals and dated this 11TH day of AUGUST, 19 13
 10 Whereas, NARAIN SINGH, MANIFESTED AS NARAM, an alien, aged _____ years,
 11 a native of CHIMA, INDIA, who arrived at the port of
 12 SAN FRANCISCO per S. S. "PERSIA" on the
 13 29TH day of JULY, 19 13, has, under the provisions of sections 20
 14 and 21 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, been placed under arrest on warrant of the
 15 Secretary of Commerce and Labor, issued on the 30TH day of JULY, 19 13
 16 on the charge that he is unlawfully within the United States:
 17 And whereas, pending the final disposal of h^{is} self the said alien desires to avail h^{is} self of
 18 the privilege of being released from custody accorded by section 20 of the said Act of Congress, and
 19 has applied to the immigration official by whom said warrant has been served for h^{is} release upon
 20 giving a proper bond or undertaking that he will deliver h^{is} self into the custody of the said
 21 immigration official for hearing or hearings and for deportation in case he is found to be unlaw-
 22 fully within the United States:
 23 Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such that if the above-bounden
 24 UNITED STATES FIDELITY and GUARANTY COMPANY, or either
 25 of them, shall, in case said alien is released from custody, cause the said alien to be delivered over
 26 to the said immigration official or other proper immigration official representing the United States
 27 Government for hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which, as above set forth, he
 28 has been taken into custody, and if, in case the said alien, upon such hearing or hearings, is found
 29 to be unlawfully within the United States, and is for any reason released from custody pending
 30 issuance of a warrant of deportation or after said warrant has been issued, and pending final
 31 deportation, they or either of them shall at any time upon request cause the said alien to be

11-2652

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION DIVISION

July 31, 1913.

12815/8-3

In re NARAM SINGH, arrested :
 under telegraphic Dept. Warrant : Angel Island Station, S.F., Cal.
 dated July 30, 1913, as one likely :
 to become a public charge. : Examining Inspector:- R.E. Peabody.
 : Stenographer:- H. Schmoldt.
 : Interpreter:- D.S. Dady Burjar.

- Q (to alien Naram Singh) Do you understand what the interpreter says to you? A. Yes.
 Q Are you willing to proceed with your examination satisfied that this interpreter will faithfully and correctly interpret the questions put to you and the answers thereto? A. Yes.

- Alien sworn -

- Q What is your name? A. Naram Singh.
 Q How old are you? A. Twenty-seven.
 Q Of what country are you a citizen of? A. Of Great Britain.
 Q Did you arrive on the SS "Persia" July 29, 1913? A. Yes.
 Q Where were you born? A. In Chini Ludhiana District of the Punjab, India.
 Q Did you come direct from Manila on the SS "Persia"? A. Yes, via Japan.
 Q How long since you left India? A. Six or seven months ago.
 Q How long did you stay in Manila? A. Six or seven days.
 Q What was your occupation in India? A. Farmer.
 Q Do you own a farm or were you merely a farm laborer? A. I worked land belong^{ing} to my family.
 Q Are you married? A. I am a widower.
 Q Have you any children? A. No.
 Q How much land has your family in India? A. About 400 vingas.
 Q Is your father living? A. No.
 Q Mother? A. Yes.
 Q Does your mother own this land? A. Part belongs to me and part to my mother, but what my mother holds is also in my name.
 Q Have you ever been in the United States before? A. No, this is the first time.
 Q Why did you go to Manila? A. First I heard that there was good business in Manila so I went there, and when I was in Manila I heard there were still better prospects in San Francisco, so I came here.
 Q Did you intend to come to the U.S. when you went to Manila? A. No I had no intention first to come to this country when I first went to Manila.
 Q Did you do any work in Manila? A. I was looking for a business and having heard that there were better prospects here I did not start in any business in Manila.
 Q Were you looking for a job in Manila? A. I did not intend to do any laboring work but I intended to do my own independent business.
 Q What kind of business? A. Sell some goods and farm some land and do some agricultural business.
 Q How much money did you have at the time you arrived in Manila? A. Fifty pounds. (about \$250. gold)
 Q Who told you in Manila that conditions were better in the U.S. than they were in Manila? A. I read in the newspapers and heard people of my own country that prospects were better here.
 Q Did any white men in Manila tell you that things were better in this country? A. No.
 Q Did you ever do any other business except farming? A. No, I worked on my own land.

12815/8-3 (Naram Singh)

- 2 -

7/31/13

- Q At the time you arrived in Manila were you required to put up a bond that you would not become a public charge? A. No, I only paid \$4. for some kind of duty. I never paid anything else to noone.
- Q At the time you came to Manila did anyone tell you that somebody would have to give a bond that you would not become a public charge? A. They told me that I should not beg and become a public charge, but I had money enough.
- (Note by Examining Inspector:- 'Alien presents certificate, Form 546 P.I., #192, issued at port of Manila, July 1, 1913, by the Insular Collector of Customs, showing applicant to have landed at Manila on the SS. "Yingchow" June 23, 1913. Further notation is made thereon as follows:- "Landed under bond of \$250. not to become a public charge in Philippine Islands. Head tax paid")
- Q What do you intend to do in the U.S. if landed? A. I came to work in the farming business.
- Q Have you any relatives in the U.S.? A. Yes.
- Q Who? A. My brother is here.
- Q Where is he and what is his name? A. Inder Singh. I haven't got his address.
- Q How much money have you now? A. \$125. gold. (produces same)
- Q Where did you get that money? A. I earned it myself and from my income.
- Q Are you coming to the U.S. to work for wages? A. No I will not work for wages but I will lease some land and be a farmer.
- Q Is that all the money you have? A. That is all I have here.
- Q Have you got any more any where else? A. I have \$1000. in India.

Arraignments:- You are now informed that you are taken into custody in pursuance to Departmental telegraphic warrant of arrest issued by A.E. Densmore, Acting Secretary of Labor, dated July 30, 1913, alleging that you were a person likely to become a public charge at the time of your entry to the Philippine Islands. You are further informed that this hearing is given you for the purpose of showing cause if any you have why you should not be deported. You have the right to be represented by counsel, and both you and your counsel have the right to inspect all the evidence upon which this warrant is based.

- Q Do you desire to be represented by counsel? A. Yes.
- Q Can you state who your counsel will be? A. I don't know.

(Note by Examining Inspector: Henry F. Marshall, Attorney, has filed his appearance in this case)

-- c00c --

I certify as to the correctness of the foregoing transcript.

H. Schmoldt

Stenographer.

C

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

-----oOo-----

In the Matter of the Arrest
of

NARAIN SINGH,

On Warrant for Deportation,
Dated July 30th, 1913.

.....)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,)

City and County of San Francisco.)

ss.

NARAIN SINGH, being first duly sworn according to law
deposes and says:

My true name is Narain Singh. I am the person who
arrived in San Francisco from Manila on July 29th, 1913, on the
"Steamship Persia", and who presented Immigration Certificate
No. 192 from Manila. I was listed under the name of Naram Singh,
and I am the man now held under a department warrant for depor-
tation, dated July 30th, 1913.

My status in life seems to be misunderstood by the Im-
migration Authorities. I am neither a laborer nor a man of the
working class. I am a land owner and am counted a rich man in
my own country. My family for generations has been rich, and my
father (and his father before him) was the Head-man of his
District and a kind of magistrate to whom the people of the Dis-
trict brought their affairs and differences for advice and decision.

Upon my father's death, some twenty-one years ago, he
left to me and to each of my two brothers, 160 Vengas of Agricul-
tural land. From my profits and savings I have purchased more

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1 land, and at the present time my own estate consists of 400 vengas
2 of farming land. There is a two-story brick house of twelve rooms
3 upon the farm, and I also have a house in town. I also have a
4 live stock business, from which I rent out bullocks, buffaloes
5 and camels to the small farmers in the neighborhood, at consider-
6 able profit.

7 For the last twelve or fourteen years I have not lived
8 upon my estate. It has been and now is managed for me by my
9 agents--my mother and my father's brother--who reside on the
10 property. The land is let out each year to small farmers in par-
11 cels of from 20 to 25 vengas, for which rental is paid either in
12 money or in a share of the crops.

13 This agricultural land (or ranch as I am told you call
14 it in California) is worth and would bring if sold now, from 150
15 to 175 Rupees per vengas or a minimum value of 60,000 Rupees for
16 my estate. This, at three Rupees to the Dollar, is \$20,000, and
17 with my other interests I am easily worth \$25,000. I was worth
18 that much when I landed in Manila in June of this year.

19 I left Burma in February and have been traveling for
20 pleasure and to see the world, since that time. I had already
21 visited England and I have been in Rangoon, Palong, Singapore,
22 Hong Kong, Mawri and Manila.

23 From Manila I came in the second cabin of the "Persia",
24 but not in the steerage. When I arrived at San Francisco I had
25 \$125 in gold with me and I have received \$300 more from my
26 brother, Indr Singh. For this I have given him an order or draft
27 on my agents in Chima for 900 Rupees, and they will pay that
28 amount to Indr Singh's wife there. He too is rich and has 200
29 vengas of land with a town and country house, but he prefers to
30 live in California.

1 I came here because I was curious to see the country,
2 which my brother, Indr Singh, of Sebastapol, like so well that we
3 could not induce him to come home. It was my idea that, if I
4 liked it equally well, I might sell my estate in India and buy a
5 ranch here. I certainly had no idea of going to work for wages.
6 I am not at all sure that I shall desire to stay in this country,
7 if my imprisonment by the Immigration Authorities, is a fair
8 sample of the treatment I may expect. Should I decide to leave
9 the United States I shall next go to visit a friend who is with
10 the British Consulate at Vladivostock.

11 Prior to February of this year I followed the profes-
12 sion of arms, serving for six years and eleven months as a Native
13 Officer of Sikhs, in the 35th regiment; one of the crack regiments
14 of the British Army in India, and for eight years I was in the
15 Mounted Military Police in Upper Burma. I hold a decoration for
16 bravery awarded me for the campaign of 1901-2, and my discharges
17 and decoration I have with me, the former showing, "character
18 very good".

19 I have requested the British Consul General here, to
20 obtain by cable from the Deputy Commissioner of the Ludhiana
21 District, in which my home town of Chima is located, a statement
22 of my financial standing, offering to pay the cable charges. The
23 Consul advised me not to spend the money for a cablegram unless
24 it should prove necessary. He stated that he would first write
25 a letter to the Commissioner/^{at Angel Island} regarding the matter and that if
26 that should not prove sufficient he will cable as I requested.
27 If required I will also cable home and have additional money sent
28 me--1000 or 2000 Rupees by telegram. The expense of this will be
29 about \$40.00, and while willing to pay this, I do not desire to
30 incur the expense unless it is necessary.

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If the government desires further assurance that I will not become a public charge, I will cause to be deposited in any bank it may name here, a certain sum of money each month, the money to be deposited by my agents in India with the correspondants of the local bank. Moreover I am, of course, able to give any bond that may be required that I will not become a public charge while in this country.

Narain Singh
नरैन सिंह

I, D. S. Dady-Burjor, Official Interpreter of the Immigration Service at Angel Island, do hereby certify that I thoroughly explained the foregoing affidavit to said affiant, Narain Singh, and he acknowledged to me that he thoroughly understood the same.

Dated at San Francisco this 14th day of August, 1913.

D. S. Dady-Burjor
Official Interpreter U. S. I. S.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 14th day of August A.D., 1913.

John R. Russell
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
ANGEL ISLAND STATION
VIA FERRY POST OFFICE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

12815/8-3

August 20, 1913.

Commissioner General of Immigration,
Washington, D. C.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the record in the case of Naram Singh or Narain Singh, one of a group of Hindus, who was arrested under authority of Departmental Warrant No. 53627/39 dated July 30, 1913, as being in the United States in violation of law.

This alien arrived at this port on the SS "Persia" July 29, 1913, presenting Form 546 P.I., which indicated that he had arrived in Manila June 23, 1913, or six or seven days before he embarked on the "Persia" to come to the United States; it being noted that Form 546 states that there was a presumption that he was a person likely to become a public charge at the time he was admitted to Manila, for he was there landed under a bond of \$250.

Examining the record it appears that the alien is twenty-seven years of age, a native of Ludhiana District, India. This age is probably in error in view of the documentary evidence presented showing him to have been seven years in the British Army in India and eight years as a member of the mounted police in Burma. It is stated by his counsel that his age should be thirty-five instead of twenty-seven, and this is probably correct.

In the original hearing on July 31st the alien goes on to state that he is by occupation a farmer, and in response to the question "Do you own a farm or were you merely a farm laborer?" answers "I worked land belonging to my family." He states that his family has about four hundred vingas of land. This office has no information as to the location or value of this property. Going along in this examination it is stated that this land is owned by him and his mother, but diverting at this point to refer to the affidavit submitted by himself, he states that his father left him one hundred and sixty vingas of land, and that he has purchased additional land making a total of four hundred vingas, which he claims is his own in the affidavit, but which he stated at the examination belonged to his mother and himself. The original hearing indicated that the alien expected to go into business in Manila, but after arriving there changed his mind and decided to come to the mainland, it being noted that he has never had any business experience according to his own testimony. At the hearing he repeats the statement that he worked his own land, and his affidavit indicates that he has been employed as a soldier or a policeman for approximately fifteen years, so his intent in going to Manila and going into business

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8/20/13

might be considered as a reasonable act of a man who had never been in business, on the theory that a man with business experience would make a more accurate investigation of the locality he intended to settle in than Naram Singh did. The alien states that he did not put up any bond in Manila that he would not become a public charge, although the evidence shows that he did.

After a short residence in Manila the alien decided to come to the mainland where his brother Inder Singh is located, and in consequence of that purpose he took passage on the SS "Persia" as above indicated.

The next evidence presented for consideration is the showing made by the attorney why the alien should not be deported. This consists, "A", of the affidavit of the alien himself; "B", the affidavit of his brother Inder Singh; "C", the affidavit of Edson C. Merritt; "D", the affidavit of Henry F. Marshall, alien's attorney; and "E", a copy of a letter from the Acting Consul General of Great Britain. Discussing these in the order mentioned, Naram Singh claims to be neither a laborer or a man of the working class, and states that he is a rich man in his own country, which assertion is not contested, being one of comparison. Then it is stated that Naram Singh for twelve or fourteen years has not lived on his estate, but has been occupied first as an officer in a Sikh regiment and second as a policeman in the mounted military police of Burma. His first occupation as an army officer is entirely consistent with the claim of wealth, but can the same be said regarding a man worth \$25,000. in India, following the occupation of mounted policeman in Burma, and is it not unusual for men of independent means, such as this alien claims to be, to be identified with a foreign service in a comparatively subordinate position, there being nothing in the evidence to indicate that the connection with the mounted police in Upper Burma was in the capacity of a commissioned officer of such organization. The alien's proffer to have a large sum of money cabled to him is in keeping with his claim of wealth, and there is no evidence that he cannot accomplish all that he asserts in that connection.

Affidavit "B" is that of Inder Singh, who claims to be a full brother to the alien, and verifies the alien's assertion concerning a property he owns in India. Inder Singh appears according to his own statement as a man who obtains Asiatic labor for an orchard company in Santa Rosa, and claims to be a man of similar situation as the alien, that is he owns considerable land in India with a town and country house. This is an incompatible situation from the point of view of this office, where a wealthy man owning a town and country home in India is content to follow the occupation of superintendent of Asiatic laborers or as it is generally termed in this state foreman of Hindus. Inder Singh is employed by this corporation or company and there follows in Affidavit "C" the affidavit of the president of this company in which he testifies as to the satisfactory experience he has had with Inder Singh in his capacity as a foreman of Hindus, and he seems to tread very close to the ground which would

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8/20/13

place him in the position of seeking to bring laborers to the United States. He asserts with apparent confidence that Inder Singh is in a position to furnish employment to a penniless Hindu. The affidavit of Mr. Merritt may be regarded as based upon the information of Inder Singh, and of a character to assure the government that Narain Singh will not become a public charge.

Affidavit "D" is that of Mr. Marshall and refers to certain documents pertaining to the alien in connection with the army in India and the mounted police in Burma, and gives him a very good character, and also refers to a medal which the alien received for commensable conduct.

The other documents referred to are not contested as they are essentially covered in the evidence obtained at the hearing and Form 546 issued at Manila. The letter from the Acting Consul General of Great Britain indicates that he believes Narain Singh to be possessed of such resources that he is not likely to become a public charge, and evinces a hope that this office will be of the same opinion that he is.

Notwithstanding all that has been presented tending to show the alien to be a man of means, in appearance he is typically Hindu. Any mental attitude of residents of the United States adverse to Hindus would operate against him because of that appearance. It is my view that it is doubtful whether he would be a successful business man as the term is understood in the United States, because of lack of business experience, and his claim of being a man of means is not borne out by the evidence presented to the officers at Manila where he was first admitted and who required a bond, nor is it borne out by the circumstances under which he came to San Francisco, being one of a party of Hindus who are coming here as laborers. In the experience of this office a large number of applicants for admission of the Hindu race have been formerly employed in the British Army in India and in the police forces of Shanghai, Hong Kong and Singapore. This has not operated to remove them from the desire to come to the United States and labor, because the wages which are paid in the United States to laborers are vastly greater than is paid to them in the countries where these men come from, and is thought to be the incentive which attracts them here. If the alien had the intention when he left his home to come and visit his brother Inder Singh and travel in the United States there was no reason for him to have gone to Manila. The case is presented for such action as the Department deems proper.

Exact copy as signed by Samuel W. Backus

Mailed Aug. 21 1913 By.....

Commissioner.

Inc. 14520
PHA/HS

Form 546
P. I.

ALIEN CERTIFICATE—INSULAR TERRITORY

Department of Commerce and Labor
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

[ORIGINAL] No. 192

Port of Manila, P. I., July 1st, 1913.

This is to certify that Naram Singh, a native of India, who arrived at the port of Manila, P. I., per steamship Yingchow on the 23d of June, 1913, has been duly inspected and registered, and will be admitted into the United States upon proper identification, and surrender of this certificate to any immigration officer at a designated port of entry.

The description of the holder is as follows: Age, 27; Height, 5 ft. 10 in.; Weight, 125#; Color of hair, Black; Color of eyes, Black

Remarks (note destination, etc.):
Mole back of left hand. Landed under bond of \$250. not to be-
come a public charge in Philippine Islands. Head tax paid.

Surrendered at SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., to Inspector Pembury

Insular Collector of Customs. JUL 29 1913

11-4936



NARA Case Files Summaries

#6 Lorenzo Aglipay

Lorenzo Aglipay arrived in the United States after being cleared to depart from the Philippines on April 18, 1934. With the passing of the Tydings-McDuffie Act on April 30, 1934, citizens of the Philippines were no longer considered American nationals, rather they were considered aliens, subject to the exclusion laws. In his file Lorenzo Aglipay is referred to as an “alien without a valid immigration visa or other document required by the immigration laws.” The files indicate that he appealed his case. To locate Lorenzo Aglipay, in 1936 officials question his brother Telesforo Aglipay. In 1946 the Immigration officials decide against pursuing Lorenzo Aglipay further.

Historical Background: Filipino Immigration to the US in the Early 20th Century

Because the Philippines was a colony of the United States, residents of the Philippines could travel to Hawaii, Alaska and the U.S. mainland as American nationals in the early 20th century. The U.S. immigration laws that barred entry to other Asians did not apply to Filipinos. Work opportunities abroad provided alternatives to the poor social and economic conditions in the Philippines that resulted from years of Spanish and American colonialism. Filipinos immigrated first to the Hawaiian Islands to work on sugar plantations. Later they migrated to the mainland, filling a labor shortage in California’s orchards and fields. Some Filipino professionals came to the United States on government sponsored scholarships. Most Filipino immigrants were men who wanted to make money for their families back home or complete their professional education and then return to the Philippines. In 1934 the United States ratified the Tydings-McDuffie Act, spelling out a procedure for eventual Philippine independence in 1944. The Act changed the status of Filipinos from “nationals” to “aliens,” making them subject to the same immigration restrictions directed at other Asians. Only 50 Filipinos per year were permitted to enter the United States until 1946, when the limit was raised to 100 per year. These immigration laws remained in effect until 1965, when the Immigration Act of 1965 abolished the restrictive quotas based on race and nationality.

At the Angel Island Immigration Station

Little research has been done about the experience of Filipinos at the Angel Island Immigration Station. Many of the case files that could have provided valuable information were destroyed either in the 1940 fire at the Immigration Station’s Administration Building or due to consolidation efforts by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. As subjects of the United States, Filipinos did not fall under the jurisdiction of U.S. immigration laws. Consequently, the few cases files at the National Archives in San Bruno are mostly of Europeans who had become Philippine citizens and Filipinos of Chinese ancestry who were investigated under the Chinese Exclusion Act. Researchers speculate that Filipinos who arrived before 1935 spent little time on Angel Island, most likely staying for brief medical exams at the quarantine station or at the Immigration Station hospital. Numbers of Filipinos arriving in San Francisco probably dropped dramatically after 1935.

Form 611

HEADING FOR TESTIMONY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

B. S. I. No. **A**

(Date) **May 21, 1934.**

Manifest No. **34023/14-13**

IN THE MATTER
of
AGLIPAY, LORENZO

FILIPINO

At a meeting of
a
BOARD OF SPECIAL INQUIRY
held at
Angel Island Station, California.

PRESENT: Inspectors: **R.I. Davis, Chairman.**
" (typist) **H. Schmoltdt**
Clerk **C. Bachan**

Interpreter: (none used)

Arrived via: **ss President Hoover** Date: **5/9/34**

14-2109 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

Held by Cause:

NOTE:- Applicant has presented Certificate of Medical Examination and Identity issued by the U.S. Public Health Service, Manila, P.I., showing that he was cleared for departure on April 18, 1934. Said document does not bear a number but has affixed thereto a photograph of applicant under seal. He has also submitted a Cedula Certificate, #287940 issued by the Collector of Internal Revenue at NAGBUKEL, ILOCOS SUR, P.I. on April 7, 1934. Applicant has been medically released.

APPLICANT SWORN, and admonished that if he does not understand the questions at any time to immediately so state; advised of the nature and penalty for perjury

--Examination in English--

- Q What are all your names? A **LORENZO AGLIPAY**; no other.
- Q You are advised that your right to admission to this country will today be considered by this Board. The regulations provide for your having a friend or relative present during the hearings to be conducted in your case. Do you wish to use that right? A **No.**
- Q Do you waive the right to have a friend or relative present during the hearings to be conducted in your case? A **Yes.**
- Q You are also advised that the burden of proof rests with you to establish your right to admission to the U.S. Do you understand? A **Yes.**
- Q Have you any papers showing your right to admission to the U.S. besides the Certificate of Medical Examination and the Cedula Certificate which you have surrendered? A **No.**
- Q Were you ever in possession of an immigration visa? A **No.**

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FOLLOWING IS MANIFEST DATA GIVEN BY APPLICANT:- Age, 18 years; male; race, Filipino; citizen of the Philippine Islands; born August 12, 1916 at NAGBUKEL, ILOCOS SUR, P.I.; occupation, farmer; last permanent residence, NAGBUKEL, P.I.; always resided there prior to coming here this time; never married; mother, CALANGBAY INFIEL resides at NAGBUKEL, ILOCOS SUR, P.I.; father is dead; father's name was CORPOS AGLIPAY; coming to U.S. to find employment; destined to RIO GRANDE, CALIFORNIA to join my brother ~~FIL~~ TELERFARO AGLIPAY, P.O. Box 356; expect to remain in U.S. four years; never in U.S. before; passage paid by mother; in possession of \$5. (exhibits \$5.); able to read and write English and the Ilocano Philippine Dialect (demonstrates ability to read English); never arrested or supported by charity; do not believe in polygamy or anarchy; neither self nor either parents has been insane;

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT:- Height in shoes 5' 3". Hair, black. Eyes, brown. Complexion brown. Scar inner end left eyebrow. Scar left jaw. Pit right chin.

- Q Have you any other resources except the \$5. in your pocket? A No.
 Q What kind of work do you expect to do in the U.S.? A Farm labor.
 Q What other kinds of work are you qualified to perform? A None.
 Q What is the occupation of your brother ~~TELEFER~~ TELERFARO? A Farm laborer.
 Q What other relatives have you in the U.S.? A One cousin. That is all. My cousin is DOMINGO FLORENDO, ARROYO GRANDE, CALIFORNIA, P.O. 356. My brother TELERFARO is at RIO GRANDE.
 Q Have you any other means of support except by your own labor? A No.

Chairman to other board members:

Are there any questions?

By Member Schmoldt:- No.

By Member Bachan:- No.

Chairman to applicant:-

- Q Have you anything further to state? A No.
 Q Have you understood everything I have asked you? A Yes.

Signature of applicant:-

Lorenzo Aglipay

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the testimony taken at hearing described herein.

H. Schmoldt
 Immigrant Inspector.

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By Chairman:-

1. Applicant LORENZO AGILPAY, 18 years of age, is a male citizen of the Philippine Islands, of the Filipino race, and literate. He is seeking admission to the U.S. for the purpose of finding employment. He is in possession of \$5. and is destined to his brother, a farm laborer at Rio Grande, California. He has no valid immigration visa or other document required by the immigration laws.

2. Under the provisions of Section 8 of the Act of January 17, 1933 (47 Stats. L. 767), which Act became effective on April 30, 1934 upon acceptance of the Philippine Legislature, citizens of the Philippine Islands, who are not citizens of the U.S., are considered as if they were aliens, and are subject to the provisions of the immigration laws of the U.S.

3. Due to the present economic situation in this country, it is my opinion that that applicant is likely to become a public charge, it being a well known fact that many Filipinos now in the U.S. are unable to find employment and are therefore on relief rolls.

4. I move that the applicant be denied admission to the U.S. on the grounds that he is an alien without a valid immigration visa or other document required by the immigration laws, that he is likely to become a public charge, and that he has failed to sustain the burden of proof, as required by Section 23 of the Act of 1924.

By Member Schmoldt:- I second the motion.

By Member Bachan:- I concur.

By Chairman to Applicant:-

Q You are advised that this Board has denied you admission to the U.S. on the grounds that you are an alien without a valid immigration visa or other document required by the immigration laws, that you are likely to become a public charge, and that you have failed to sustain the burden of proof as required by Section 23 of the Act of 1924. From this decision you have the right to appeal to the Secretary of Labor, Washington, which appeal will cost you nothing. Do you understand? A Yes.

Q Do you wish to appeal? A Yes.

Q In the preparation of your appeal you may be represented by counsel. Do you understand. A Yes. I do not wish to have a lawyer.

Q If you are deported it will be at the expense of the steamship company bringing you here, which company must return you in the same class of quarters which you occupied in coming here. If the steamship company is fined for bringing you here, that portion of the fine which represents the fare paid by you from Manila to San Francisco, will be returned to you, by the Collector of Customs, thru means of a check sent to you at your foreign address. Do you understand? A Yes.

Q What is your complete foreign address? A To me at CALANGBAY NAGBUKEL, ILOCOS SUR, P. I. There is no street or number.

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- Q Did you embark on the ss President Hoover at Manila and occupy steerage quarters? A Yes.
- Q What amount was paid for your passage? A 195 pesos.
- Q You are advised that you will not be permitted to reapply for admission to the U.S. within one year of deportation, unless you obtain permission to do so from the Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C., in the event that you are deported. Do you understand? A Yes.

- - - -

Form 662

TRANSMISSION OF RECORDS ON APPEAL

U. S. Department of Labor
& Naturalization
Immigration Service

San Francisco, Calif.
May 23, 1934

34028/14-13

Name of alien: AGLIPAY, LORENZO; Filipino without status; aged 18 American reckoning.

No Washington representative.

Cause of exclusion: He is an alien without a valid immigration visa or other document required by the Immigration Laws; that he is likely to become a public charge; and that he has failed to sustain the burden of proof as required by Sec. 23 of the Act of 1924.

Next sailing of line involved: June 1 and each Friday thereafter.

Whether decision to be wired or mailed: radioed.

Exhibit: Cedula Certificate F 287940.

ESB 2/25/35
Exhibit copy as signed by EDW. J. MAFF
Mailed this day by _____

Inc. 72273
EES

District Director
San Francisco District

NOTE: Applicant was paroled to custody International Institute, 1860 Washington St., San Francisco, 5/21/34; Central Office radiogram, 5/9/34, 55772/253.

Form C-73

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO COMMISSIONER OF
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
AND REFER TO FILE NUMBER

55870/867

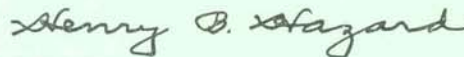
February 21, 1935.

Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Via Pier #5, Ferry P.O.
San Francisco, Calif.

The Central Office refers to the appeal case of
Lorenzo Aglipay, your 34028/14-13.

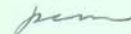
After careful consideration of the evidence presented
in the record, the Department has affirmed the excluding
decision. on the ground that he is an immigrant not in possession
of an immigration visa and directed that the appellant be called
upon to surrender for deportation within 30 days, and that he there-
upon be deported on the first available sailing of the line which
brought him to this country at the expense of the line. The exhibit
forwarded by you is returned herewith.

By direction of the Commissioner,



Enclosure

Henry B. Hazard, Assistant.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

IN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO THIS

FILE NUMBER

Los Angeles District

16036/3
16037/1

San Luis Obispo, California

October 29, 1937

District Director,
San Francisco.

(Direct to expedite)

S.F. Files 34028/14-13
and 34028/18-3; LORENZO
AGLIPAY and JUAN B. SOTO.



Referring to the first named subject alien, you are advised that information now on hand is that the alien is now some-where in Montana or Idaho engaged in beet-field work and expects to return to this locality very soon, therefore your file will be retained for further investigation, his case. Referring to the subject alien, Juan B. Soto this alien is reported in this locality at the present time and as it is expected that he will be, shortly, located, his file will also be retained for use in further investigations.

The files in the cases of each subject alien will be returned when having served their purpose at this office.

Millard L. Chaffin
Millard L. Chaffin,
Immigrant Inspector.

3-5-39
625
A

CC to DC-LA-Calif.,
Nos. 16036/8 and
16537/467.



AIRMAIL1300/28700
March 7, 1946

Ugo Carusi, Commissioner
Central Office.
F. O. Seidle, Chief, Detention, Deportation
& Parole Section, San Francisco, California.
Filipinos under deportation proceedings.

ATTENTION: W. F. Kelly, Assistant Commissioner for Alien Control.

The Central Office has, in the following cases, requested advice as to what efforts are being made to ascertain the whereabouts of subjects:

FRANCISCO, Remigio Corpuz	56082/30
BELLO, Miguel	55870/841
IBARRA, Ricardo	A-3376245
BADDU, Benedicto	55870/837
CABLAY, Sergio	55870/804
AGSAUAR, Cresenciano	A-4157956
LUQUI, Leocadio	55870/898
JACINTO, Severino	A-4093712
CRISPOLO, Antonio or	
ANTONIO, Crispolo	55870/774
CAOAGDAN, Marcial R.	55870/806
BILEN, Apolinario	55870/842
BAGGAO, Timoteo	55870/839
AGLIPAY, Lorenzo	55870/867
CEREZO, Zeilo	55870/816
CORRALES, Felimon	55870/817
ESPERITU, Teofilo	55870/823
SEBASTIAN, Alfredo Brigido	56073/577

5-1-49
5-1-49
HS 18

Various efforts have, in the past, been made to learn present addresses of these Filipinos, through investigations, information from alien registration records, and filing of "wanted" notices with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In view of the present uncertainty as to sailings to the Philippine Islands it is believed that our interests would not be served in attempts to contact these aliens at this time, unless we are prepared to place them in detention, pending deportation. Because of their known disposition to move from place to place many would, without doubt, disappear were they to learn of their prospective deportation.

Unless, therefore, the Central Office desires their apprehension, efforts at locating them will be held in abeyance until such time as transportation is available.