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EDITORIAL

The chairman of the Program Committee has been very conscientious in seeking program material for sessions of the AHA, OAH, and other professional organizations. Several are in the process of approval and scheduling. She has appealed for greater participation in program making by members of the IHS. Please write to Professor Maxine S. Selzer, Department of Social Foundations, SUNY-Buffalo, 428 Christopher Baldy Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260.

The chairman of the newly created Publications Committee, John Higham, appeals for information as to possible institutional sponsorship of the proposed journal of ethnic history. Address him at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218. See annual meeting minutes for further information.

Your editor welcomes proposals for bibliographical/historiographical essays for possible publication in this Newsletter. Readers will be familiar with the type of essay desired.

The November Newsletter will contain a questionnaire with special reference to a revised directory which is projected for January 1980.

AN HISTORIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY:
IMMIGRANTS IN AGRICULTURE

Theodore Saloutos
U.C.L.A.

Scholarly writings on immigrants in agriculture have been few and far between considering the rich immigrant and agricultural traditions of the country. Scholarly volumes that deal exclusively with the subject are non-existent, and what suggestive articles do exist are found in scattered learned journals of varying quality. Fortunately valuable data remains to be salvaged from the federal census reports, findings of commissions, and the reports of House and Senate committees.

Pioneer essays that dwell exclusively on immigrants in agriculture include those by John Lee Coulter, "The Influence of Immigration on Agricultural Development" and Alexander Carse, "Immigrant Rural Communities." Both articles are brief, general in content, and were published in the peak years of immigration. Coulter was an economist of agriculture at a time when farm economics was in its infancy at the University of Minnesota, while Carse, also a farm economist, was employed by the United States Immigration Commission on whose reports he drew in his writings. Later Carse while at the Massachusetts Agricultural College wrote two other articles: another one entitled "Immigrant Rural Communities," which was a restatement of his earlier
article; and "Immigrants and American Agriculture" which relied heavily on the federal census reports for 1910 and 1920. Perhaps the most illuminating of all the early writings on immigrants in agriculture was that by Alberto Pecorini, "The Italian as an Agricultural Laborer." There was a simple, elementary quality about the writings of all three authors. Coulter, for example, wrote more about the Swedes than of any other group, but he did give attention to the Bohemians or Czechs, and made passing references to the Poles, Icelanders, Russians, Italians, Jews, Japanese, Chinese, and Mexicans in agriculture. Cance, on the other hand, sheds light on the Italian berry-pickers and truck farmers in Hammonot or Port Norris, and at Vineland, New Jersey; the Italians who responded to the needs of the planters dissatisfied with their black labor in the cotton and sugar-cane fields; and the Italian strawberry growers in Louisiana. Cance, however, devotes less attention to the Polish farmers in the upper Mississippi Valley, and the Hebrew farmers in New York, New Jersey, and southern New England. Pecorini who perhaps was more knowledgeable of conditions in the old world writes about the experiences of the Italians in the home country before observing their accomplishments as workers on truck farms, fruit farms, and extensive agriculture, and observes they made their greatest progress in the United States when they owned the land they farmed.

Two of the best essays on any immigrant group in colonial agriculture revolve around the German farmers; and surprisingly both appeared on the eve of or in the early stages of World War II. The timing of both articles may be attributed more to the influence of New Deal on the development of the social sciences than on any other factor. The first of these by Richard H. Shryock, "British Versus German Traditions in Colonial Agriculture," emphasized the superior farming methods that the Germans had transplanted in the colonies. Walter M. Kollmorgen in "The Pennsylvania German Farmer" developed the same thesis, noted "the almost complete displacement of the English-speaking farmer from the better limestone lands" of Pennsylvania, and stressed the effectiveness of the Germans as farmers in South Carolina and Texas.

Among the first established historians to venture into this area of investigation was Joseph Schaefer, the director of the Wisconsin Historical Society, whose essays on "The Yankee and Teuton in Wisconsin" observed that agriculture to the German farmer was a way of life, not a business, and that the prime purpose of the German in becoming a farmer was to establish a family estate. In a second essay Schaefer dwelled on early nineteenth century agriculture in the East, and devoted attention to the origins of the German farmers who settled in Wisconsin.

An insightful study by Kollmorgen on "The German Settlement in Cullman County, Alabama" reflects on the varied and unlike contributions of the Germans and Georgia "crackers" in the social, economic, and agricultural development of the county. J. Allen Tower and Walter Wolf in "Ethnic Groups in Cullman County, Alabama" press home the influence of the transferred culture on Cullum County; and Arthur E. Cozzens writes about the old world patterns of the Germans in the Ozarks.

In a class by itself is Terry G. Jordan's, "German Seed in Texas Soil: Immigrant Farmers in Nineteenth Century Texas which deals more directly with agriculture. Given the prominence of the Scandinavian elements in agriculture one would have expected far more quality material about them in print. Such, however, is not the case, except for Carlton G. Qualey's "Diary of a Swedish Immigrant Horticulturist." Andrew Peterson, the subject of Qualey's essay, was the son of a Swedish farmer who kept a diary containing valuable details of his daily activities as a farmer: how he planted apple grafts and sowed grain; planted, cultivated, and picked corn; butchered animals; gathered mushroom; cut cords of wood for sale; built a home, barns, fences, and roads; and participated in the social and cultural activities of the rural community. Peterson's contributions were best summarized in the Annual Report of the Minnesota Horticultural Society which emphasized his experiments in Carver County, Minnesota, and his ability to prove that varieties of apples imported from Russia could be adapted to that part of the country. Peterson's reports to the horticultural society also did much to encourage the development of pomegranate in Minnesota and the neighboring states.

Florence Jensen in "Swedish Settlers in North Dakota" dealt primarily with the acquisition of land; but she also noted how the Swedes acquired capital to buy farms, the size of the farms they bought, the crops they raised, and the counties of North Dakota they settled in. Theodore A. Norelius in "Swedish Pioneer Agriculture" devotes a minimum of attention to farming per se, but explains why the Swedes settled in those parts of the United States that were similar to Sweden, and notes that wheat and corn were the first crops sowed, the rudimentary implements they used, and the contributions they made to the growth of dairying and the potato industry in eastern Minnesota. Filippo Liebert in tone is both suggestive and is a condensed statement by Adolph B. Benson on the Swedish contribution to American agriculture.

On the Norwegians T. A. Hovestad's, The Norwegian Farmers in the United States is helpful as a beginning, but it is too general in content and outdated. Scattered bits of information are found in O. F. E. Jacobson's, "Contributions to Agriculture" and Kenneth Bjork's, "Scandinavian Experiment in California." Most useful on the Czech farmers are two articles by Russell W. Lynch, "Czech Farmers in Oklahoma;" the over-riding theme developed by Lynch in both instances is the superiority of
the farming methods employed by the Czechs over those of the American-born farm groups in the same area. Two other articles by Robert L. Skrabalack, "Forms of Cooperation and Mutual Aid in a Czech-American Rural Community" and "The Influence of Cultural Backgrounds on Farming Practices in a Czech-American Rural Community" were or less develop the same theme Lynch stressed in his two articles.

Existing materials on the Poles in Wisconsin discuss them in broad general terms instead of on the agricultural scene. Although Wisconsin was predominantly an agricultural state at the time of their arrival, studies by Roy Hedges, "Slaves on Southern Farms," which discusses Bohemians, Serbs, Poles, and Slovaks in Texas; the Slovaks in Arkansas; Bohemian and Slovak farmers in the south-side Virginia counties; and Slovak farmers in Oklahoma, Missouri, Maryland, Alabama, and other states in the South. Unfortunately the most comprehensive survey of the Russian-German Settlements in the United States provides little information on the farming activities of this important group in either its old or new world surroundings.

Equally little has been written about the Finns in agriculture. A William Boglund briefly touches on the pros and cons of becoming farmers and their role in the cooperatives in a study that is basically social and cultural. More to the point is brief article by J. F. Hisdon on "Slovak Farmers in Michigan." Useful information on the Finns in farming is scattered throughout an article by Eugene Van Cleef on "The Finns in America." More specialized studies also are available on Finnish sponsored consumer cooperatives.

The rural life of the Swiss is discussed more in general than is farming by John Luchsinger in "The Planting of the Swiss Colony at New Glarus, Wisconsin," and in Richard Egan's Green County, Wisconsin which is a reprint of a series of articles that appeared originally in the Monroe Evening Times. Egan includes information about other ethnic groups as well. Loyal Durand, Jr. and Gordon R. Leuthe, on the other hand, write about the role of the Swiss in the dairy industry, especially cheese-making.

Among the more recent articles dealing with immigrants in agriculture are two by Theodore Salouts: "The Immigrant in Pacific Coast Agriculture, 1880-1929," and "The Immigrant Contribution to American Agriculture." Theiggardliness of the findings on ethnic groups in agriculture may be attributed to the general disinterest of the earlier scholars in this general area, and the greater preoccupation of those interested in agricultural themes with agricultural unrest, reforms, farm prices, legislation, and related topics.

That there is a need for ethnic studies in agriculture is beyond dispute; but there also is a need for more information by ethnic groups on farming techniques employed by ethnic groups in the old world and the new; how they entered into farming in the United States; rural community life among these various groups; and the ability of the ethnic farmer committed to farming as a way of life to survive in a business-oriented economy. This, in turn, will call for a more thorough command of foreign languages or a foreign language by the United States historian interested in this area, and a combing of the foreign language press in this country, American newspapers, diaries of immigrant farmers, periodical literature, and government reports.

FOOTNOTES


2 Alexander Cance, "Immigrant Rural Communities," Survey 25(January 7, 1911), 587-95.


5 Richard H. Skyrock, "British versus German Traditions in Colonial Agriculture," Mississippi Valley Historical Review, 26(June 1939), especially 46-53.


8 Schafer, Ibid., 6(March 1926), 263-79.


14 Qualey, Ibid., 43, p. 65.

15 Ibid., 43, p. 65.


THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF FRENCH CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES

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The recent upsurge of interest in ethnicity in the United States has produced a corresponding filioepis, not only among members of the ethnic groups but also among the groups' historians. Claims of historical neglect and unrecognized significance abound for each of America's immigrant nationalities, particularly those whose numbers do not match the legions of Irish, Germans or Italians.

It is easy therefore to view with skepticism a statement that French Canadian immigrants and their descendants (collectively called "Francos" or "Franco-Americans") constitute one of the most historically neglected white ethnic groups in the United States, at least among those who total more than a million members. Yet such a statement is corroborated by recent texts in American immigration history: "in view of the large number of people involved, it is surprising that research concerning this group (Canadians) is not more extensive"; "the French-Canadians of New England...urgently need study"; "on the French Canadians new studies are needed."

But numbers alone and lack of attention are not justification enough for historical study. The Franco-American claim for historical attention derives instead from their unusual immigration situation. Elliott Barken has grouped them with Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Amerindians under the category of "commuting immigrants." Their proximity to respective "homelands" has allowed the acculturation and assimilation of these groups into American society.

Franco stand apart from the other three commuting groups, however. As fair-skinned people who immigrated to the United States mainly during the period of mass European immigration (1860s-1920s), their experiences seem to place them more than the other commuters in the mold of the "old" and "new" European immigrant cate-
gories. Yet the intensity of Franco resistance to assimilation, at least until recent decades, differentiates them from many of the European immigrant groups.

This resistance has been due not only to commuting status but also to the almost unique homeland situation of French Canadians. Since 1759 and the English "Conquest" of New France, French Canadians have been without an independent homeland. In spite of this (or because of it) they have maintained their language and customs within Quebec to a remarkable degree. This has been accomplished through the growth of an intensely introspective obsession with national survival, which French Canadians term survivance. It is this experience in the Quebec homeland which explains much of the Franco-ethnic survival after immigration to the United States.

The geographical distribution of Frenchos in the United States has also contributed to this survival. Concentrated primarily in 19th-century textile and shoe manufacturing cities of New England, they were neither as dispersed nor as demoralized as immigrant groups who were spread throughout the country and living in the large metropolises such as New York and Chicago. Such demographic concentration allowed their acculturation.

Commuting, obsession with national survivance, and geographic concentration in New England could not put off the inexorable process of acculturation, however, which by the 1970s is well advanced. Thus the historical student of Franco-American has an opportunity to study both the remarkable resistance and eventual adaptation of a group whose experiences bridge those of European immigrant nationalities and those of peoples from "third-world" or developing areas. This intermediate status is emphasized in references to French Canadians both in Quebec and in New England as the "white negroes" of North America.

The scholarly historiography of French Canadian immigrants to the United States begins with two works produced in the 1890s. Father R. E. Hamon's Les Canadiens-Francais de la Nouveau Angleterre (Quebec, 1891), was the first attempt to present the overall status of Franco, on the state, city and parish level. In the same decade William Macdonald's "The French Canadians in New England" appeared in the Quarterly Journal of Economics, 12 (April 1896), 245-279, providing a succinct and generally accurate summary of the economic, political, and social conditions of Frances. For thirty years these two works remained the only sources which rose above emotions and polemics. French language authors were obsessed with maintenance of survivance while English language writers nativistically decried the Franco Canadian "invasion" of New England.

Other serious studies of Franco-American did not emerge until near the end of the period of mass immigration. The first Ph.D. disserta-


In the 1930s and 1940s there were a number of important books and articles, both in French and in English. Three books by Frances deserve mention, although none are academic in nature. Joseph Bateman, L'AME FRANCO-AMERICAIN (Montreal, 1930), and Adolphe Robert, et al., LES FRANCO-AMERICAINS PEINTS PAR EUX MEMES (Montreal, 1936) presented, respectively, the case for survivance and its degree of maintenance in New England during the mid-1930s. Jacques Ducharme's THE SHADOW OF THE TREES: THE STORY OF FRENCH CANADIANS IN NEW ENGLAND (N.Y., 1942) was the first work by a Franco to appear in English, an indication of acculturation. A popular history which is rambling and often superficial, it remains to this day one of the most cited works on Frances to appear in general immigration bibliographies. This demonstrates not only the paucity of published material, but also the ignorance within the historical profession of what has been published.

The same two decades saw some improvement in Franco historiography from the standpoint of "outsiders," who were better able to view the Franco experience objectively and in its broader perspective. The two widest ranging works dealt with both French Canadian and English Canadian immigrants. Marcus Hansen, THE MINGLING OF THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PEOPLES (New Haven, Conn., 1940, reprint edition N.Y., 1970), provided an historical summary of migration both ways across the Canadian-American border. Consequently only about one-tenth of the 260 pages of text deal with Franco immigration to the United States. Leon Truesdell's THE CANADIAN BORN IN THE UNITED STATES: AN ANALYSIS OF THE STATISTICS OF THE CANADIAN ELEMENT IN THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES (New Haven, 1943), published as a companion volume to Hansen, is useful primarily as a collection of statistical data, often unanalyzed, drawn from federal censuses. An unpublished dissertation written during this period furnishes both more information and more analysis. Allen Richard Foley's "From French Canadian to Franco-American: A Study of the Immigration of the French Canadian into New England, 1650-1933" (Ph.D. dissertation, Harvard University, 1939), although lacking in organizational framework, is still the most far-reaching history of Frances, and probably the best beginning point for any student who can get access to it.

From 1930-1949 the NEW ENGLAND QUARTERLY remained almost the only American journal which

Although the 1950s were not flush times for the study of ethnicity, 1950 saw the publication of two of the best scholarly articles on Francos. Iris Podea's "Quebec's Little Canada: The Coming of the French Canadians to New England in the Nineteenth Century," appeared (as one might guess) in NEW ENGLAND QUARTERLY, 23 (Sept. 1950), 365-380. Its brevity, accessibility, and development of major themes make it an obligatory first source to read. One wishes that Podea had continued her work on Francos, but to my knowledge this is her sole published or unpublished work on them. 9 Mason Wade, author of the standard historical text on the French in Canada (THE FRENCH CANADIANS, 1760-1967 (Toronto and N.Y., 1968), has written little on French Canadians in the United States. However his article "The French Parish and Survival in Nineteenth Century New England," CATHOLIC HISTORICAL REVIEW, 36 (July 1950), 153-159, is a fine summary of the most important Franco survival institution. They created more national parishes in proportion to their numbers than any other Catholic immigrant group.


In 1958 Robert Rumilly wrote the only historical text available on Francos, HISTOIRE DES FRANCO-AMÉRICAINS (Montreal, 1958) is the source one must turn to for chronological details of Franco history from the colonial period until the 1950s. Rumilly offers masses of facts interspersed with an emotional pro-survivance attitude. His documentation, organization, and analysis of data is deficient and jumbled. But since the material he provides is available nowhere else in secondary sources, any researcher of Francos must start with Rumilly. 10

It is obvious from the above survey that the academic study of Francos was not a burgeoning field before the 1960s. One may speculate that scholars like Wade, Theriault and Podea did not produce more simply because it was difficult to get anything published on the subject. Ethnic studies were not an "in" area, particularly when dealing with an underrecognized group which did not have a high self-image of itself vis-à-vis American society.

All of this changed, of course, in the 1960s and 1970s. A new generation of Francos, caught up in the resurgence of ethnicity, is beginning to view its heritage with pride rather than derision. 11 These last two decades have witnessed an outpouring of Franco-American studies, generally in the form of dissertations and articles rather than books (it still seems difficult to gain entry into academic praxedom with a study of Francos). One can only mention briefly some of the more important works.


There have also been numerous linguistic studies. This author does not feel competent to judge the quality of many of these, which deal with questions of semantics and dialects. However Hervé B. Lemarié's "Franco-American efforts on behalf of the French Language in New England," which appears in Joshua Fishman's excellent volume on LANGUAGE LOYALTY IN THE UNITED STATES (The Hague, 1966), 253-279, provides a good summary of the historical struggle of Francos to maintain their language in a new environment. This struggle was largely successful until the 1960s, but since that time Franco youth has had little interest in their ancestral language. Recently a number of Franco linguistic centers have sprung up as part of the group's ethnic revitalization movement. The National Materials Development Center (French and Portuguese) in Bedford, New Hampshire, and the Franco-American Resource Development Group (FAROG) of University of Maine at Orono. They are trying to promote bilingualism among young Francos. Anyone interested in Franco linguistics should contact these centers for materials and bibliographies.

The other field where there has been a considerable amount of effort is the migration process of Francos back and forth across the Canadian border. Many of these studies take a demographic-statistical approach. Some which warrant reading


Novelists often can capture the flavor of history, particularly ethnic history, better than historians. Jack Kerouac grew up in the "Little Canada" of Lowell, Mass., and revealed his Franco heritage in THE TOWN AND THE CITY (N.Y., 1950), among others. Those who know her only for PLETS PLACE may be surprised that Grace Metalious's maiden name was de Repentigny and that her NO ADAM IN EDEN (N.Y., 1957) "ranks high in modern Franco-American literature" and has been "undeservedly neglected,"12 The best of earlier and more traditional Franco novels is Jacques Ducharme's THE DELBANCO FAMILY: A NOVEL (N.Y., 1939). For critical studies of Franco prose and poetry, see Richard Sauterre, "Le Roman Franco-Américain de la Nouvelle-Angleterre" (Ph.D. dissertation, Boston College, 1974), and Paul Chasse, "Les Poètes Franco-Américains de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, 1875-1925" (Ph.D. dissertation, Laval University, 1968), as well as the previously cited Chartier paper.

What remains to be studied? My own feeling is that we do not need more community studies. These tend to be too narrowly conceived and localistic, thus unenlightening to anyone looking for larger themes. The demographics of settlement in New England has been well-covered, although a detailed analysis of why French Canadians left Quebec and how this disrupted their lives would be useful. More comparative and analytical studies of various aspects of Franco survivance and acculturation in New England are needed, particularly focusing on institutions like the family and religion, and on economic and social stratification. Finally, Franco scholarship needs an integrative and interpretive full-length overview to replace the outdated efforts of Foley and Rumilly. Robert Perreault's recent "One Piece in the Great American Mosaic: The Franco-Americans of New England," IN CANADIAN-AMERICAIN, 2 (avril-juin 1976), 5-51, is a popularized chronological summary not intended to fill this gap. Such a work will have to be grounded in the recent scholarship on Franco and must feature an analytical framework. Analysis and synthesis must replace emotional epiphenomenalism and chronicling of "achievements," if the study of Franco-Americans is to be accepted as a legitimate academic endeavor.

FOOTNOTES

1In 1930 there were slightly more than one million first and second generation French Canadian immigrants in the United States. Today, if all generations and all those of mixed nationality are counted, the total may be as high as five million. Trudell, cited in the next note, 60, and Mason Wade, "French Canadians in the United States," WRITINGS ON CANADIAN-AMERICAN STUDIES (East Lansing, Mich., 1966).


6I mention this because, for some reason, Foley failed to get the Ph.D. although his dissertation was accepted. It is on file at Harvard University but is not included in any of the standard listings of dissertations in history. In addition, the author's permission has been necessary to read or borrow it (this was the case in 1970). This will be difficult henceforth, since Foley died recently.

7It has been anthologized in both editions of Leonard Dinnerstein's and Frederic C. Jaber's reader on ethnic groups, THE ALIENS (N.Y., 1970) and UNCERTAIN AMERICANS (N.Y., 1977).

8Her dissertation in progress at Columbia University during the middle 1950s, "Some Aspects of the Americanization of French Canadians in New England," was apparently never completed.

9Although technically out of print, the Union St.-Jean-Baptiste d’Amérique (Woonsocket, Rhode Island) still has copies available at a reasonable price.

10Don Guy describes this "fog is beautiful" movement in "New England's Franco-Americans: Vive la Difference?" YANKEE (July 1976), 68-73ff. There is an obvious irony here—this new generation with heightened interest in its past is far more distant from that heritage because of acculturation to American society. Of course this


NORTH AMERICAN SCHOLARSHIP AND ASIAN IMMIGRANTS, 1974-1979

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In the past five years publications about Asian immigrants and their descendants in North America have appeared at an accelerated pace. This survey can only touch the high spots. I have tracked down more than 150 books, articles, and essays. While no clear bibliographical trend emerges, the field's increasing complexity and sophistication is apparent. Perhaps most important is an increasing amount of work focusing on specific locales and topics. Important examples include Sylvia J. Yanagisako et al, The Japanese American Community Study, (Anthro Dept., U. of Wash., 1977) and work there cited; historian Robert Sims, Japanese American Contributions to Idaho's Economic Development, (Boise State B., 1978) and "The Japanese American Experience in Idaho", Idaho Yesterdays 22: 2-10 (1978); and three collections of essays, Hyung-chun Kim, ed., The Korean Diaspora, (Santa Barbara, 1977), Chinese Hist. Soc., Chinese in the United States, (S.F., 1976), and the Spring, 1978 issue of CHiW, The Chinese in California.


Limited space has permitted little beyond listing and categorizing. Some of the work above is of superior quality while some is mere chronicle or worse. But, on the whole, there is not only more work being done, there is more good work being done, much of it by scholars who are just beginning their careers. In addition, more and more of the work is focusing on the Asian immigrants and their descendents rather than upon the diplomats who negotiated about them and the nativists who opposed them. The focal point of the field is thus moving from the excluders to the once excluded. The 1970 U.S. census identified nearly 1.5 million Asians; in 1980 the number will be closer to 3 million. The Asian Canadian component is growing more slowly. As the Asian component of the North American population grows, it is appropriate that scholars of immigration and ethnicity pay more attention to these groups than they have done in the past.

FOOTNOTE


ORGANIZATIONS

The secretary of the IHS, A. William Hoglund (Univ. Conn.-Storrs) has prepared the following minutes of the annual meeting of the IHS at New Orleans, May 12, 1979, held in conjunction with the meetings of the Organization of American Historians: John Higham, incoming president, presided in the absence of Moses Rischin, president for the past three years. He announced that he would urge the OAH to avoid scheduling its annual convention on religious holidays. (1) Victor Greene moved that the IHS express its appreciation to Moses Rischin for his dedicated service as president. During his three years the IHS has grown and prospered. The motion was seconded and adopted by acclamation. (2) The editor-treasurer reported that as of April 1, 1979 the Society's balance on hand was $4,833.39, reflecting modest overhead expenses and low publishing costs. He announced that the Minnesota Historical Society will continue its sponsorship at least until June 30, 1981. The membership as of April 1, 1979 was 502 individuals and 107 institutional members. In 1997 two issues of the Newsletter were published. A new directory of members is projected, perhaps in January 1980. (3) Louise Wade (Univ. OR), chairman of the nominations committee (Wade, John Bodnar, Jean Scarpaci, Victor Greene) proposed amendments to the IHS By Laws as follows: (a) Service on the Executive Board shall be limited to one three-year term and incumbents should not be reappointed until after an interval of three years. The motion was seconded and adopted. (b) The nominations committee should use the November Newsletter to solicit suggestions for officers; it should nominate at least twice as many candidates as there are openings on the Executive Board and at least three candidates for the Vice-Presidency. Seconded. Rudolph Vecoli moved to amend the motion by reducing the number of candidates from three to two. The amendment was adopted. The amended motion was then adopted. (c) Future elections should be by mail ballot. Seconded and adopted. (4) There was no objection to the suggestion that members of the nominating committee serve two-year terms on staggered appointments. (4) Louise Wade, for the Nominations Committee, placed in nomination for the office of Vice-President Victor Greene, Robert Crouse, and Rudolph Vecoli. For three places on the Executive Board the nominees were Ronald Bayor, Kathleen Conzen, Jay Dolan, Randall Miller, Maxine Seller, and Mark Stolarik. Written ballots were cast. The Secretary announced the following results: Vice-President: Rudolph Vecoli; Executive Board: Kathleen Conzen, Jay Dolan, and Mark Stolarik. (5) John Higham read the report of the Publications Committee consisting of John Bodnar, chairman, Kathleen Conzen, Jay Dolan, Victor Greene, and Frederick Ruebeke. The report stated that sufficient sentiment exists within the IHS to establish a scholarly journal which would explore the historical experience of the varied peoples of North America. Recognizing that the IHS does not have sufficient resources to establish such a publication of its own, a committee of five IHS members should be established to negotiate the specific details of the IHS participation in publishing such a journal. It was suggested that the new committee be composed of the IHS incoming president as chairman and four additional members chosen by him. The four other members will be Rudolph Vecoli, John Bodnar, Theodore Saloutos, and Jay Dolan. It was further proposed that as prerequisites for IHS participation (a) any editor of the proposed journal would need to be acceptable to a majority of the new Publications Committee, should submit a suitable statement of editorial policy to the committee for approval, and demonstrate an institutional commitment to support his editorial work. (b) Necessary funds for support would need to be available for the first two or three years of the proposed journal. (c) Any decision regarding the participation of the IHS
in a journal must ensure that the Newsletter continue to fulfill its important function. (d) The new Publications Committee shall make a report and recommendations to the Executive Board before the IHS annual meeting in 1980. Roger Daniels moved adoption of the resolutions and report. Seconded and adopted. (6) Theodore Saloutos moved that the membership thank Carlton Qualey for his long and faithful service to the IHS. Seconded and adopted. Adjournment followed.


The annual luncheon of the IHS on April 12, 1979, was presided over by John Higham who also read President Moses Rischin's paper on "Creating Croceceur's 'New Man'."

Four sessions in the IHS field at the AHA meetings were: (1) Ethnicity in Late Nineteenth Century America: The German Language Experience, with papers by Hans L. Trefousse (Brooklyn College) on "Carl Schurz and Ethnicity in America", and by Carol Poore (U. Wis.) on "German-American Social Culture". (2) Beyond Melting Pots: Immigrants in the Americas, with papers by Frank Sturino (U. Toronto) on "Chain Migration of Southern Italian Immigrants in the Americas, 1900-1920", by Joseph Stipanovich (N.Y. Iron Range Survey) on "Community Development among Slavic Immigrants in the United States, 1880-1920", and by Samuel Baily (Rutgers) on "Italian in Buenos Aires, 1880-1940". (3) Irish Immigrants and the Politics of the Middle Period, with papers by Alan M. Knauf (American U.) on Irishmen and Abolitionists: The Shaping of Immigrant Attitudes Toward Third Party Abolitionism in Antebellum New York", and by Dale Baun (Texas A & M) on "The Irish Vote and Party Politics in Massachusetts, 1860-1876". (4) Ethnicity and Urban Politics, with papers by Michael L. McCarthy (SUNY, Stony Brook) on "The Municipal Voters' League of Chicago Revisited", and by Michael Fisch (SUNY, Buffalo) on "The Hope of Democracy. Urban Theorists, Urban Crisis, and American Political Culture in the Progressive Era".

At a meeting of the Victorian Society in America, Washington, D.C., March 22, 1979, there was a session on Immigrants' Lives, with papers by Louise Mayo (County College of Morris) on "A Dangerous Class: Views of Jewish Immigrants, 1880-1900", by Terry M. Perlin (Minn. U.) on "The Anarchist Reputation: Immigrant Radicals and the American Working Class in the 1880s", and by Thomas A. Mclmullin (Boston State College) on "Ethnicity and Industrial Discipline in the Late Nineteenth Century American City: New Bedford, 1855-1900."

A session on American labor and immigration history was held at the University of Bremen, November 13-17, 1978. There were papers by Peter R. Shergold (Australia) on "Reefs of Beef: The American Workers' Standard of Living in
Comparative Perspective", Andrew Dawson (England)
on "The Parameters of Craft Consciousness: The
Social Outlook of the Skilled Worker, 1890-1920",
Avo Kostiainen (Finland) on "For or Against
Americanization? The Case of the Finnish Immigrant
Radicals", Marianne Debouzy, (France)
"Working Class Resistance in the 1877 Strikes",
Hubert Perrier (France) "The Socialists and the
Working Class in New York, 1890-1896", David N.
Doyle (Ireland) "Emancipated Irishmen: New
Immigrants and Industrial Exploitation, 1870-
1910", Bruno Cartosio (Italy) "Strikes and Eco-
nomics: Working Class Insurgency and the Birth
of Labor Historiography in the 1880s", Ferdi-
nando Pasce (Italy), Industrial Workers of the
World in the South", Federico Romero (Italy)
"The A.F. of L.’s Propaganda to Win the Workers’
Support to World War I", Ferrucio Gambino (Italy)
"N.E.B. Dubois and the Black Proletariat",
Lars-Goran Tedébrand (Sweden) "Strikes and Political
Radicalism in Sweden and the Emigration to the
United States", Sune Akerman and Hans Norman
(Sweden), "Immigrants and Politics: The Case of
the Worcester Swedes". Dagmar Schulte, (Germany)
"The Role of Women in Workers’ Education",
Harriet Kell (Germany) "The German Immigrant Working
Class of Chicago, 1875-1890", Ivan Cizmic (Yugo-
slavia), "Yugoslav Immigrants in the Labor Move-
ment of the United States, 1880-1920."

The University of Toronto Ethnic and Immigra-
tion Studies Program is sponsoring a conference
on Little Italies in North America, June 1-2,
1979, at St. Michael’s College, University of
Toronto. Those interested should write to the
University of Toronto Ethnic and Immigration
Studies Program, 43 Queen’s Park Crescent East,
Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C3, Canada, for a program
and registration information.

The Center for Brazilian and Portuguese Studies
at Brown University will sponsor a series of
lectures and forums on "The Portuguese Immigrant
Experience". Write the University for information.

The fall 1978 newsletter of the Chicano Studies
Program, University of California-Riverside, con-
tenues extensive information on conferences on
Chicano history, and has a bibliography of re-
cent publications in the field. The zip is
92321.

The Emigrant Institute, Växjö, Sweden publishes
a newsletter in English and will provide infor-
mation on request regarding Swedish immigrant
history. Its director is Ulf Beijhman.

The National Historical Publications and Records
Commission, Washington, DC 20408, has made ex-
tensive grants for historical records projects, and
will continue to do so. For information as to such grants and a list of recent grantees,
write the Commission.

The Center for the Study of American Catholicism and the University of Notre Dame Press are
sponsoring a competition to select a manuscript in
American Catholic studies for publication.
Deadline is September 1, 1979. Address the
Center at 1109, Memorial Library, Univ. of Notre
Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Sister Gabriella Woytko, Dominican Sisters, 775
West Drainer Road, Oxford, Mich. 48051, is or-
ganizing a Slovak Library and Museum, and wel-
comes manuscripts, literature, artifacts, photo-
graphs, and anything related to the Slovak expe-
rience in America.

Northeastern State, Mooshead, ME 04660,
has received a grant in support of a Scandi-
vian Heritage Project, designed to provide cur-
ricular materials and teacher aids for courses in
Scandinavian studies at the secondary, col-
lege, and adult education levels. The director
is Professor Kenneth Smeno.

On April 27-28, 1979, the Arizona Historical
Convention in Tucson, will stress "The Peoples of
Arizona". Address Roger Nichols, Dept. of
History, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson 85721 for in-
formation.

The YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1048
Fifth Ave., NYC 10028 announces positions avail-
able on its Landmanshalt Project, a two-year
project financed by the National Historical
Publication and Records Commission. Address
Rosaline Schwartz at the above address.

It is expected that the Harvard Encyclopedia of
American Ethnic Groups will be published by the
Harvard University Press in 1980. The single
volume of about a thousand pages, double-columned,
will include 150 entries, 90 original maps, cross
references and indices.

Salvatore J. LaGumina, Nassau Community College,
Garden City, NY 11530 has received a grant from
SUNY to conduct a conference at his college on
"The Ethnic Dimension in Suburbia: The Long
Island Experience", tentatively scheduled for
late April 1979. For information write Profes-
or LaGumina.

The American Italian Historical Association/
Western Regional Chapter, publishes a newsletter,
edited by Andrew Canepa, c/o Dept. of Foreign
Languages, San Francisco State University, SF
94132. In the March 1979 issue there is an-
nounced a spring 1979 meeting at UC-Berkeley.
For information write Mr. Canepa.

The Social Science Research Council lists as its
chairman of the Committee on Ethnicity, Cynthia
H. Enloe, Clark University.

The National Historical Publications and Records
Commission has announced that beginning with grants effective October 1, 1979, the Commission will fund no more than half of any publication project, the other half to be supplied by the sponsoring institution.

For a list of papers presented at the German-American Symposium held at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, April 27-28, 1979, write Professor Le Vern J. Ripplke at the college, Zip is 55071.

The Balch Institute, 18 South 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106 has announced the appointment as Executive Director of N. Mark Stolarik, whose doctorate is from the University of Minnesota.

Harvard University has announced the appointment of Oscar Handlin as Director of the University Library, commencing July 1, 1979. The appointment is for three years.

Research Publications, Inc., 12 Lunar Drive, Woodbridge, CT 06525 will produce a major microfilm publication, "The Immigrant in America". The collection, coordinated by A. William Hoglund, will cover the fields of immigration history and ethnic studies to 1929. For information write the publisher.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

William Tolls, University of Oregon, has received a grant from the NEH to complete research on a project entitled "Covenant on the Urban Frontier: Portland Jewry over Four Generations, 1858-1950." In collaboration with Mrs. Shirley Tannor of Portland, the study will assess and describe the social experiences of a Jewish community on the Pacific Slope.

Kristian Hvidt, Librarian of Parliament, Copenhagen, Denmark, is coordinating a project for a study of the Danes in America.

Norma Pain Pratt, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, CA 91789, is making a study of immigrant Jewish women writers in the Yiddish language, 1890-1940.

Paul V. Laflanche, University of Ottawa, is completing a study of "The 1869 Immigration of Saint-Domingue Refugees to New Orleans".

Elke R. Lyles, 522 N. Lakewood Ave., Baltimore, MD 21205, is collecting data on European displaced persons brought to the United States after World War II.

The bibliography of doctoral dissertations on immigration history, prepared by A. William Hoglund, University of Connecticut, remains on the schedule of publications of the Balch Institute.

18 South 7 St., Philadelphia, PA 19106.

At Fort Hays State University, Fort Hays, KS 67601, members of the departments of history, sociology, and foreign languages are engaged in collecting and digesting materials on the Volga Germans of western Kansas.

Robert Rockaway, Tel-Aviv University, Israel, is doing a study of "A View of America from Immigrant Correspondence to the Industrial Removal Office."

John W. Allaway, California State College at Los Angeles, is making a study of the effects of the C.T. Bill on social mobility and the social structure.

Nancy W. Jabbar (Balhousie U) and Joseph G. Jabbar (Saint Mary's U) have been awarded a grant for study of Lebanese and Syrians in the United States.

Nicholas Spilatro, 44 Pouch Terrace, Staten Island, NY 10305, is preparing a study guide on Italian-Americans.

Kristin Ruggiero's doctoral dissertation, completed at Indiana University, is on "Italians in Argentina: The Waldenses at Colonia San Gustavo, 1850-1910." It deals with the migration of Italian Protestants to form a small agricultural colony in Entre Rios Province, and the confrontation of foreigner and native.

PUBLICATIONS

understanding of Emigrational Processes" (Sune Akerman), "International Migration Policies: Some Demographic and Economic Contexts" (George J. Stolnitz), "Freedom of Movement in International Law and United States Policy" (Carl A. Auerbach), "Legal Regulation of the Migration Process: The 'Crisis of Illegal Immigration'" (Gerald M. Rosberg), "Migration: An Economist's View" (Theodore W. Schultz), "Migration: the Moral Framework" (Martin E. Marty), "Roots - the Sense of Place and Past: The Cultural Gains and Losses of Migration" (Edward Shils).


James M. Rock, ed., A Blend of the Two: Ben M. Rue, Salt Lake City, Univ. of Utah, 1979. $6. An autobiography of a Jewish immigrant to Salt Lake City.


Eva Lund Haugen & Einar Haugen, ed. & tr., Land of the Free Bjornstjerne Bjornson's America Letters, 1880-1881. Northfield, MN, Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1978. Informative introductions illuminate these letters from


Lars Ljungmark, Swedish Exodus (Southern Illinois University Press, forthcoming).


Lloyd P. Gattner, ed., History of the Jews of Cleveland. (Cleveland, Western Reserve Historical Society, 1978)

Ronald C. Newton (Simon Fraser U), _German Buenos Aires, 1900-1933: Social Change and Cultural Crisis_. (Austin, TX, Univ. of Texas Press, 1977).


The Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce, has issued in April 1979, No. 10 of its 1980 Census Update.

The January 1979 issue of _The Bridge_, the journal of the Danish American Heritage Society, includes an article by Stephen H. Rye, "Danish American Political Behavior: The Case of Iowa, 1887-1936".


The American Catholic Studies Newsletter, Fall 1978, contains an essay on "Sources for the Study of American Catholic History at Georgetown University."


Neil C. Sandburg, _Ethnic Identity and Assimilation_. Polish American Historical Assn., 984 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, IL 60622.

On Basque-Americans, consult the Newsletter of the Basque Studies Program, University of Nevada, Reno, 89557.

The Summer 1978 issue of _Polyphony_, the publication of the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, contains extensive material on ethnic groups of Ontario.

Kaleidoscope Canada, Box 826, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G9 continues monthly to provide information concerning current immigration policies and ethnic activities in Canada.


_Ethnic and Racial Studies_ (U.S. address: Routledge Journals, 9 Park St., Boston, MA 02108) is now completing its first year of publication, with worldwide focus but including essays related to American immigration history. Subscriptions are US $18.


Tamara H. Hareven and Maria A. Vinovskis, eds., _Family and Population in Nineteenth Century America_. (Princeton, 1979) $25.00, $9.75 to.


George J. Prpic, South Slavic Immigration in America. (Boston, Twayne, 1978) $11.95.


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