Nominations for the three memberships on the Executive Board, to be replaced at the annual meeting in April 1980, should be mailed to the chairman of the Nominations Committee, Professor Louise C. Wade, Dept. of History, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Please do this by January 1980.

Membership dues ($3.00) for 1979 and 1980 should be mailed to the editor-treasurer if they have not already been paid.

Suggestions and inquiries as to the proposed journal of immigration history should be directed to Professor John Higham, Dept. of History, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218. Needed are a sponsoring institution, financial guarantees, and an enduring editor.

In anticipation of a revised membership directory in January 1980, please send in any changes of address or corrections in present address, by December 1979.

Your attention is directed to the questionnaire on the last page of this issue. Your cooperation in sending in the questionnaire or a copy thereof will be helpful for the spring 1980 Newsletter.

Please check the list of articles that have appeared in the Newsletter since the May 1973 issue. Copies of back issues may be obtained for $1.50 each.

Proposals of program sessions for the AHA, OAH, WHA, SHA or other professional meetings should be sent to the chairman of the program committee, Professor Maxine S. Seller, Dept. of Social Foundations, 428 Christopher Baldy Hall, Buffalo, NY 14260.

DUTCH IMMIGRATION HISTORIOGRAPHY

Robert P. Swierenga
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Dutch overseas migration had three phases: the 17th century commercial colonization of New Amsterdam and Indonesia by the Dutch West Indies and Dutch East India companies, respectively; the free migration of the 19th and early 20th centuries, and the planned migration following World War Two. During these 350 years, 500,000 Dutch emigrated to North America (80% to the United States; 20% to Canada), and 500,000 others removed to Dutch colonies in South America and East Asia; to Commonwealth countries of South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand; and to Brazil and other developing nations. Until World War One, 75% of the stream of Dutch emigration was directed to North America, but in the 20th century the flow...
dropped to 25% and that mostly to Canada. Dutch overseas migration never compared in absolute or relative terms to other European nations, such as Ireland and Italy. Annual emigration exceeded 10,000 persons only in the decade 1946-1955 and the highest annual rate before 1946 was 181 per 100,000 population in 1881.

Because the Netherlands did not experience a truly mass emigration, except for the postwar decade, Dutch historians have largely ignored the phenomenon. History textbooks seldom mention overseas emigration. Only two groups of Netherlands scholars have pursued the subject; one is comprised of social scientists and the other of historians. The most important are the policy-oriented sociologists and demographers for whom the postwar migration from western Europe's most densely-populated nation (912 people per square mile in 1960) is a unique laboratory for testing international migration theories. The historians, on the other hand, are primarily interested in the religious roots of the 19th century emigration to North America.

The social scientists in 1954 joined with government emigration authorities to conduct a series of sophisticated survey studies of the postwar emigration. B. W. Haveman, the Government Commissioner for Emigration (1950-1963) headed the committee of scholars, consisting of University of Amsterdam psychologist H. C. J. Duijker, University of Utrecht sociologist S. Groenman, University of Wageningen sociologist E. W. Hofstede, Gunther Beijer, secretary of the Research Group for European Migration Problems (REMP), and B. P. Hofstede, head of the Government Emigration Research Bureau. With the financial support of both the Netherlands government and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) in Geneva, the Dutch research team of Beijer, Hofstede, and two junior scholars, N. H. Frijda and R. Wenthol, made a detailed inquiry into the behavioral characteristics of the postwar emigrants, their motives and expectations, and a comparison of emigrants with non-emigrants. Frijda and Wentholt even followed emigrants to their overseas homes. The data base consisted of survey questionnaires and interviews with thousands of departing migrants.

The research results of the team were first published in The Hague in separate monographs under the rubric Studies over de Nederlands emigratie (Studies about Netherlands Emigration); B. P. Hofstede, De Gaande Man (The Going Man), No. 1, 1958; N. H. Frijda, Emigranten-Niet-emigranten, No. 2, 1960; N. H. Frijda, Emigranten Overzee, No. 4, 1962; R. Wenthol, Kenmerken van de Nederlandse emigrant (Characteristics of the Netherlands emigrant) No. 3, 1961. Gunther Beijer edited an abridged English-language version of these works, Characteristics of Overseas Emigrantes (The Hague, 1961), which conveniently summarized the findings and conclusions. After the postwar emigration dramatically declined in the early sixties, Hofstede offered an analysis of this unexpected turn of events in Thwarted Exodus (The Hague, 1964).

Also noteworthy is Wenthol's masters essay at Wellington, "Dutch Immigrants in New Zealand: Some Adjustment Problems and some Variables in the Adjustment Process" (1955). Another member of the research committee, E. W. Hofstee, presented his interpretation of the significance of the postwar migration separately (in English) in "Emigration Countries: Netherlands" in Brinley Thomas (ed.), Economics of International Migration (London, 1958), and in Some Remarks on Selective Migration (The Hague, 1952).

Several Netherlands scholars who were not members of the emigration research team also contributed to the discussion. J. E. Ellemer, the noted emigration theorist, published two articles in the periodical Sociologische Gids: "Naa 1 een Theorie van Emigratieverschijnselen" (Toward a theory of emigration differentials) (1957), and "Recente Nederlandse literatuur over emigratie" (1962). Ellemer summarized both essays (in English) in "The Determinants of Emigration: An Analyses of Dutch Studies on Migration," Sociologa Neerlandica (1963/1964). J. D. Wildeboer published an analysis of emigration from the Province of Friesland, where the postwar outflow was the heaviest, Friesland verliest zijn kinderen (Friesland loses its children) (Assen, 1934), and W. Steigenga analyzed the relationship between demographic pressures and economic growth in Industrialization-Empigration... The Consequences of the Demographic Development in the Netherlands (The Hague, 1955).

The only detailed account of worldwide Dutch emigration in the centuries before 1945 is J. A. A. Hartman, Geschiedenis van de Nederlandse Emigratie tot de Tweede Wereldoorlog (History of Netherlands Emigration until the Second World War) (The Hague, 1959). Hartland may be supplemented for the Dutch emigration to Surinam by the sociologist Verkade-Cartier Van Dissel, De mogelijkheid van landbouwcolonisatie voor blanken in Suriname (The difficulties of agricultural colonization of whites in Suriname) (Amsterdam, 1937).

The 19th century free migration to the United States of orthodox Calvinist congregations has interested several Netherlands historians, most of whom are affiliated with the orthodox groups. The seminal work is Jacob Van Hinte, Nederlanders in Amerika, 2 vols. (Assen, 1928), a comprehensive (1000 pages) social history written at the end of the free migration. Van Hinte wrote from the Dutch point of view and analyzed the causes of migration, the process of transplanting, and the early growth of the American settlements. He emphasized the
religious factors in migration and strongly lamented the extent of Americanization that he found in the Dutch-American settlements during his brief field research in the mid-twentieth century. Especially valuable is Van Hinte's extensive use of 19th-century serials and pamphlets not readily available in America. An English-language translation of this significant work is in process, under the editorial direction of this writer.

A recent specialized work that revised Van Hinte at key points is Peter R. D. Stokvis, De Nederlandse Trek naar Amerika, 1846-1847 (Leiden, 1977). This is a thorough, analytic study of the origins and social structural patterns of the first wave of the New Migration. Stokvis summarized his major conclusions for readers of the Newsletter in "The Dutch America Trek, 1846-1847: A Reinterpretation" (November, 1976). Jan William Schulte-Nordholt, the leading scholar of American history in the Netherlands today, directed Stokvis' research. He was also aided by Hille de Vries, a specialist in the agrarian crises of the 1880s and its relation to American immigration, Landbouw en bevolking tydens de agrarische depressie in Friesland (1878-1895) (Agriculture and population during the agrarian depression in Friesland, 1878-1895) (Wageningen, 1971). Hendrik J. Prakke's Drenthe in Michigan (Assen, 1948) is a case study of a rural Calvinist emigrant colony of the 1840s in western Michigan. Prakke is affiliated with the Van Gorcum publishing house of Assen, which has published several major emigration books since 1940, most notably the American scholar, Henry S. Lucas's, priceless two-volume collection (translated by Lucas), Dutch Immigrant Memoirs and Related Works (1955).

Other valuable collections of immigrant letters are Jan Stellingwerff, Amsterdamse Emigranten: Onbekende brieven uit de prairie van Iowa (Amsterdam Emigrants: Unknown letters from the prairie of Iowa) (Amsterdam, 1975), which contains 100 letters from several prominent followers of Dominie Hendrik P. Scholte in Pella, Iowa; Herbert J. Brinks, Schrijf Snoepig Terug: Brieven van immigranten in Amerika, 1847-1920 (Write Back Soon: Letters from immigrants in America, 1847-1920) (The Hague, 1978), which includes more than forty letters arranged topically; and Gordon Oosterman, Adrian Guldemond, et al., To Find a Better Life: Aspects of Dutch Immigration to Canada and the United States, 1920-1970 (Grand Rapids, 1975), which documents the recent migration and provides new statistics on the post-1945 era. Lucas, Stellingwerff, Brinks, and Oosterman have provided the only collections of Dutch immigrant writings. Several important works have been translated and published singly, however, including: Jacob Van der Zee, ed., "The Coming of the Hollanders to Iowa," Iowa Journal of History and Politics (1911); Robert P. Swierenga, ed. "A Place of Refuge," Annuals of Iowa (1968); Robert P. Swierenga, ed. "A Dutch Immigrants View of Frontier Iowa," ibid. (1965); Robert P. Swierenga, ed. "The Cause of Dutch Emigration to America: An 1866 Account" Michigan (1979). This last item is a perceptive analysis of the mid-19th century migration by the foremost Netherlands rural economist, W. A. E. Sloet tot Oldhuis.

The best immigrant novel by a Netherlands writer is Pieter Johannes Risseeuw, Landverhuizers: vrijheid en brood, de huidige wildernis, ik worsted en ontkom (Emigrants: Freedom and bread, the roaring wilderness, I struggle and escape) (Baarn, 1959).

Emigration from the southern Catholic provinces of Limburg and Noord Brabant in the 19th century has attracted less attention than the orthodox Calvinist uprooting, even though the Catholic migrants outnumbered orthodox Calvinists. Several studies can be noted, but none is comprehensive or definitive: H. C. W. Roeman, "Vertrek uit de provincie Limburg naar overzeesche geverven in de jaren 1851-1877" (Migration from the province Limburg to overseas places in the years 1851-1877), Tydskrif voor economische geografie (1946); G. C. P. Linssen, "Limburger naar Noord-Amerika," Economische en Sociaal-Historisch Jaarboek (1972). The Katholieke Centrale Emigratie Stichting (Catholic Central Emigration Bureau) also sponsored a sociological study of the Catholic post-1945 emigration, Sociografische Aspecten van de Emigratie (Sociographical Aspects of Emigration) (The Hague, 1954), by G. H. L. Zeegers, A. Oldendorff, and W. J. J. Kusters.

Among the Dutch of the diaspora, those in the United States have written most extensively about their transplanting and resettlement. But the quality and scope of the writings vary greatly. Of the three periods of emigration, the post-1945 era is least studied, the early colonization of New Netherland is somewhat better described, and the New Migration is extensively documented. For the entire literature, one should consult the exhaustive, annotated bibliographic and reference guide by Linda Pegman Doesema, Dutch Americans: A Guide to Information Sources, Volume 3 in the Ethnic Studies Information Guide Series (New York, 1979).

For the history of New Netherland colonization and the Dutch presence in the Hudson Valley area, the best one-volume treatment is Alice P. Kenney, Stubborn for Liberty: The Dutch in New York (Syracuse, 1975). John Pershing Luiden's dissertation "The Americanization of the Dutch Reformed Church" (University of Oklahoma, 1969) offered a lucid sociological analysis of the Dutch religious adaptation (or lack of it) to the American environment. In a similar vein, George L. Smith related the increasing secular-
icism in the Dutch Reformed Church to the dictates of commercial enterprise, in Religion and Trade in New Netherlands: Dutch Origins and American Development (Ithaca, N.Y., 1973). Finally, Bertus Harry Wabeke, Dutch Emigration to North America, 1624-1860: A Short History (New York, 1944) provided a brief survey of New Netherlands settlement and the beginnings of the New Migration. Especially valuable is Wabeke's extensive bibliography of Netherlands newspaper accounts of the 19th century migration.

Studies abound of the New Migration to the United States. Most are narrative social histories. The earliest scholarly work (in Dutch) is Dingman Versteeg, De Pelgrim Vaders van het Westen (The Pilgrim Fathers of the West) (Grand Rapids, 1886). Versteeg was a second generation immigrant whose laudatory account of the midwestern Dutch colonies centered around the leading clerics. The 1928 work of the Netherlands scholar Van Hinte, mentioned earlier, supplanted Versteeg and remained the standard history until 1955. In that year Henry Lucas published an exhaustively detailed social history of the New Migration, Netherlanders in America: Dutch Immigration to the United States and Canada (Ann Arbor, 1955). Lucas, whose grandfather was among the pioneer settlers of Holland, Michigan, wrote from an American perspective, in contrast to Van Hinte. Lucas also made extensive use of American sources on the historical development of Dutch communities and unlike Van Hinte, he viewed assimilation approvingly. The most recent contribution by Gerald F. De Jong, The Dutch in America, 1609-1924 (Boston, 1975) is an interpretive social history that is especially strong for the colonial Dutch and the post-1945 emigration. For a readable popular account that stresses immigrant idiosyncrasies and "contributions," see Arnold Huld's Americans from Holland (New York, 1947).

The only general study of Dutch-Canadian migration is Herman Ganzevoort's dissertation "Dutch Immigration to Canada, 1892-1940" (University of Toronto, 1975), which is solidly researched and documented. This should be supplemented with K. Ishwaran's Family, Kinship, and Community: A Study of Dutch Canadians (Toronto, 1977), which is a sociological analysis of Holland Marsh, an isolated, rural settlement near Toronto, and Jasper and Jane Hoogendam's unpublished account "The Spider Who Lost His Web: A Study of the Post-World II Dutch Immigrants in Canada" (Calvin College Library Archives, 1976).

There is a dearth of Dutch-American and Dutch-Canadian biographies and literary critiques. Albert Hyma, Albertus C. Van Raalte and His Dutch Settlements in the United States (Grand Rapids, 1947), first utilized the long-closed Van Raalte collection, but a new scholarly biography is needed. Lubbertus Oostendorp, H. P. Scholte: Leader of the Secession of 1834 and Founder of Pella (Framenek, 1964) is especially strong on Scholte's life in the Netherlands but the Pella years are sketchy. Ronald Rietveld is preparing a much-needed biography of Scholte. Warren Vander Hill's Gerrit J. Diekema (Grand Rapids, 1970) traces the political career of the United States senator and minister to the Netherlands, who was born of Dutch immigrant parents in Holland, Michigan. James D. Britt, "Dutch Calvinism in Modern America: A History of a Conservative Subculture" (Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 1978) is a brilliant religious-intellectual history of the orthodox Calvinists in the 20th century and of the impact of Americanization on religious life. Walter Lagerway, "The Netherlands Muse in the Forests, on the Plains, in the Cities of America from 1850 to 1975" in AANS (American Association for Netherlandic Studies) Newsletter (1979), is a comparative analysis of Dutch-American and Belgian-American literature, including an annotated bibliography of the principal histories of Flemish (Belgian) immigration.

Useful regional histories of North American Dutch settlements are the pioneer work of Jacob Van der Zee The Hollanders of Iowa (Iowa City, 1912); Adrian Van Kouwen's popular account of the founding of Zeeland, Michigan, in The Story of a Mass Movement of Nineteenth Century Pilgrims (Zeeland, 1960); Henry Ryskamp's sociological study, "The Dutch of Western Michigan" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1930); Richard A. Cook, A History of South Holland, Illinois (South Holland, 1966); Armin Vandén Bosch, The Dutch Communities of Chicago (Chicago, 1927); Charles L. Dyke, The Story of Sioux County (Iowa) (Orange City, 1942), a county history of the major Dutch settlement in the upper midwest; Henry Van der Pol, On the Reservation Border: Hollanders in Douglas and Charles Mix Counties (South Dakota) (Stickney, S.D., 1969), a volume of personal reminiscences augmented by historical sources; John H. Yenbaard "Dutch Settlement of Great Lakes Cities in the Mid-Nineteenth Century," Inland Seas (1971).


As is often the case in a nation with little emigration, the immigrants themselves have preserved their heritage and described their pilgrimage. Through the major collections of primary documents on Dutch overseas migration are in the United States, not the Netherlands; although several Dutch archives contain important material. The Algemeen Rijksarchief in The Hague has the official lists of overseas migrants for the period 1847-1877. The Koninklijk Bibliotheek in The Hague is moderately strong in serials, pamphlets, and early books. The Netherlands Historical and Economic Archives in The Hague houses the records of Dutch emigration societies in the 20th century, and the Netherlands Emigratie Dienst in The Hague contains the best collection of post-1945 materials.

In North America the five major collections for the New Migration are the Netherlands Museum in Holland, Michigan, which is the depository for most official documents relating to this original Dutch-American colony; the Heritage Hall Colonial Origins Collection at Calvin College and Seminary, Grand Rapids, which houses materials relating to the Christian Reformed Church and Dutch immigration in general; Beardslee Library of Western Theological Seminary and the Hope College Archives in Holland, Michigan, which hold documents relating to the Reformed Church in America and 19th century Dutch immigration; Herrick Public Library in Holland, which specializes in genealogy and local records; and the extensive Scholte Col-

lection in the Central College Library, Pella, Iowa. There is no central repository of Dutch Catholic materials. For Dutch-language collections of the history and culture of the Netherlands, the largest holdings are at the Library of Congress, Columbia University and the University of Michigan. The most complete materials for the New Netherlands Dutch are at the New York Public Library and the New York Historical Society Library.

From this review of Dutch migration historiography, it is apparent that Netherlands social scientists in the 1950s mounted a coordinated effort to understand the post-World War Two emigration, but the 19th century movements remain largely ignored. Indeed, Dutch social scientists and historians have long neglected the last century because it appeared "uninteresting" in contrast to the golden age of Dutch commercial expansion in the 17th century and the industrial revolution of the 20th century. Consequently, the economic and social history of the 19th century remains to be written. Essential sources such as the population registers, land records, and tax lists can be used to reconstruct past population structures but the sources remain scattered in more than a thousand municipal courthouses. The Mormons microfilmed most of these records, but Dutch officials and archivists often failed to retain a copy of the film and place them in a central repository. Dutch scholars have also traditionally eschewed writing local studies, although there are signs of a change in the past decade. It is now necessary that interested scholars at the major universities and archives collaborate in preparing bibliographies, guides, and inventories of source materials, and to collect in one place the originals or microform copies.

Until Dutch scholars seriously study the 19th century developments, Dutch-American scholars will continue to take the lead in emigration research, including the collection of "immigrant letters," emigration lists, and church membership lists. They will also continue to open the frontiers in migration research. The ethnic revival of the sixties is as strong among Dutch-Americans as any hyphenated groups. The first Dutch-American Historical Workshop, held at Calvin College in 1977, attracted more than eighty scholars from the United States, Canada, and the Netherlands, and resulted in a decision to form a Dutch-American Historical Society to promote the study of Dutch immigration and life in America. A second workshop is being held at Calvin College in November, 1979, and the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies is sponsoring a similar conference in Toronto in February of 1980. The future for Dutch migration research appears promising in North America. If Dutch scholars join with their American
cousins and apply their considerable expertise to the questions of overseas emigration in the 19th century, as they have done for the post-1945 era, the history of Netherlands emigration may soon be as thoroughly understood as that of Scandinavian emigration.

NORDIC RESEARCH INTO EMIGRATION*
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When the subject of emigration from Europe to transoceanic countries was raised at the international conference of historians in Stockholm in 1960, it was not regarded as particularly interesting by the great majority of the participants at the conference. However, Frank Thistlethwaite's report on this topic had a stimulating effect and great influence, not least in the Nordic countries. Birgitta Oddén took this report as her starting point in the article she wrote in 1963, called "Emigration fra Norden till Nordamerika under 1800-talet. Aktuella forskningsuppgifter" (Emigration from the Nordic countries to North America in the nineteenth century. Present research tasks) (Historisk Tidskrift, 1963). Since the middle of the nineteenth sixties migration research in the Nordic countries has largely been directed at the problems she outlined in this article.

In Sweden, historians also received another impulse to work on emigration, when they were sharply criticized by Vilhelm Moberg for their lack of interest in this great movement of people. Within a few years an Emigration Institute (Emigrantinstitut) had been established at VMXJ, in the heart of Moberg's Småland, a center for the registration of emigration from Värmland in Karlstad, and a group of young scholars had begun to assemble in Uppsala within a project, Sveriges och Amerika (Sweden and America), under the leadership of Professor Sten Carlsson and Docent Sune Akerman. The work of this project has now largely been completed and a summary of its most important findings has been published in English under the title Sweden and America.

A large research project was not set up in Denmark. Instead, one man, Kristian Hvidt, undertook the task of writing the history of Danish emigration on the basis of hitherto unpublished statistical material and with the help of modern computer methods. Kristian Hvidt's book, Flugten til Amerika eller Drivkrafter i den oversigtske masseudvandringen fra Danmark 1868-1914 (The flight to America or the driving forces behind emigration from Denmark 1868-1914) (Aarhus, 1971) consists of two separate parts. In the first, the author gives a primarily statistical analysis of Danish emigration during this period; its division between town and country, by sex and age, between emigration by families and by individuals and between occupational groups. Hvidt places emigration in the context of the generally increased and increasing mobility of the second half of last century, and largely seeks to explain it in economic terms. He also mentions "social ambition" (social opdrift) as a factor, and structural changes in society can be glimpsed too in his account as an explaining factor.

One chapter in this part of the book forms a section of its own. It concerns politically motivated emigration by Danish-speaking people in north Schleswig and religiously motivated emigration by Mormons. Emigration by Mormons was especially great from Denmark and the source material makes it possible to distinguish them from other emigrants.

Lack of funds made it impossible for Kristian Hvidt to take the statistical analysis beyond 1900. The use of the computer is expensive, and Hvidt had to deal with 165000 units for the period 1868-1900. There are many new and interesting observations in Hvidt's discussion of the individual statistical tables, and his presentation is lively and interesting. What the reader misses to some extent in the book is an overall picture of just the "driving forces" behind emigration, but Hvidt does provide a summary in the chapters entitled Hovedsagspunkter (Main viewpoints) and Konkluision (Conclusion). This first part of the book was later translated into English and published as Flight to America (New York, 1975).

The second part of Hvidt's work consists of an account of the transport system, especially of the activities of the transatlantic steamship companies' representatives, a topic that will be treated later in this essay.

This same interest in emigration also manifested itself in Finland. Already in 1963 the Department of History at the Finnish-speaking university in Turku, Torun Yliopisto, set up a research project under the direction of Professor Vilho Niitemaa. The project began by collecting sources, but it soon developed into a broadly-based research project covering many different aspects of emigration history. Its interest has to some degree also been directed at the history of the immigrants in their new country, especially in a number of short studies of such topics as the tension between radicals and "the church people" among Finns in America, the very radical, Finnish-American trade union movement and Finnish-Americans' attempt to establish cooperative colonies in the Soviet Union at the beginning of the nineteen twenties.

In 1974 Torun Yliopisto set up its Institute for Migration, which assumed responsibility for publishing activities in this field and for establishing and maintaining contacts with similar research centers in other countries.

Two doctoral dissertations have been published as a result of the activities of the
Finnish emigration project. The first is Reino Kero, *Migration from Finland to North America in the Years between the United States Civil War and the First World War* (Turku, 1974). This book is in many ways a counterpart to Kristian Hvistad's analysis of Danish emigration, but whereas Hvistad could submit homogeneous statistical material to computer analysis, Kero had to collect such material from different sources: passenger lists not only from Finnish but also from Swedish and Norwegian emigration ports, passport records and church registers. It was a very time-consuming task and Kero had to limit the use of a computer to a selection of years. Nevertheless, he was able to process the names of emigrants, and therefore had a surer basis for assessing such matters as the extent of family emigration than Kristian Hvistad had.

Kero has, through his labours, produced statistical data on early Finnish emigration, which had not been available to earlier researchers. These data, used systematically, enabled Kero to revise the results obtained by earlier Finnish scholars, *inter alia*, on the extent of the early Finnish emigration (up to 1893), which he has shown to have been substantially greater than previously assumed. Kero shows that even after the Finnish central bureau of statistics began in 1893 to collect information on the basis of the number of passports issued, those emigrants who travelled via Gothenburg and, to a much smaller degree, via Trondheim must be added.

The second work is Olavi Koivukangas, *Scandinavian Immigration and Settlement in Australia before World War II* (Turku, 1974). This dissertation is also the result of a great amount of work with regard both to the collection of material and to the calculations and assessments made on the basis of it. Koivukangas' figures confirm that official Nordic statistics underestimated the amount of Nordic settlement in Australia, as was already clear in some ways before, though the extent was not precisely known. This applies not least to Norwegian emigration statistics. The explanation is simple enough in itself. Finns, Norwegians and Swedes who settled in Australia were to a large extent seamen who signed off or jumped ship in Australia and who took new jobs in the better-paid Australian coastal shipping or found employment as unskilled labourers on land. A substantial proportion of the Danes who emigrated to Australia were farmers who settled on the land in their new country and who brought women along with them. According to the census of 1911 there were 32.7 Danish-born women to every 100 Danish-born men in Australia. The corresponding figures for the Norwegian and Swedish population in Australia was 13.6 and 9.9.

Migration research is also being undertaken at the Swedish-speaking university in Turku, Åbo Akademi, especially with regard to Swedish-speaking Finns. Within the Skogsgrådsprojektet, the Archipelago Project, in which historians and historically oriented cultural anthropologists cooperate, one of the subjects covered is the effects of emigration in, and the influence of emigrants on, the areas touched by it.

The history of Norwegian emigration had been dealt with somewhat more fully before 1960 than that of the other Nordic countries. This was due not least to the contribution of Norwegian-Americans through the Norwegian-American Historical Association. Theodore C. Blegen's large two-volume work, *Norwegian Migration* (1931 and 1940), was followed by Kenneth O. Bjork's books, *Saga in Steel and Concrete* (1947), which concerned Norwegian engineers, and *West of the Great Divide* (1958) and by Carlton C. Qualey's work, *Norwegian Settlement in the United States* (1938). In Norway, Ingrid Semmingsen wrote a two-volume survey called *Veien mot vest* (The Road to the West) (1941 and 1950).

During the nineteen sixties and the beginning of the nineteen seventies a number of local studies of migration were undertaken in Norway as Cand. Philol. or Cand. Polit. theses, but only one of them has been published in full, namely Andreas Svaalestuen, *Tilonomía* (1962-1963) (The history of emigration from Tinn Parish 1837-1967) (1972).

The first new study of Norwegian emigration was made by an economic historian. In his doctoral thesis, *Demographic Development and Economic Growth in Norway 1740-1940* (University Microfilms, Stanford University, 1970), Thorvald Moe built up an econometric model that in several respects constitutes an improvement of earlier models.

A new interest in social history, aided by the use of computer techniques, has also appeared in Norway. In a number of articles, Sivert Langholm has given an account of the methods and aims of the projects he leads, for example, in his essays on short-distance migrations and on the scope of micro-history.

However, the largest research project was set up in Uppsala around the middle of the nineteen sixties. More than thirty people have been associated with this project. The work of the Uppsala group is an interesting experiment in project work and cooperation. The studies and investigations of the individual members of the project constitute a part of a whole. They are "case studies" in which clearly expressed problems are formulated and tested against the source material. General theses, which have been formed in economic or cliometric macro-investigations, are tested against the results provided by micro-studies. The members of the group have presented the results of their work for discussion at seminars, and, as well as the large number of dissertations and articles that have been published in the course of the years, the archives of the project group contain a far larger number of stencilled seminar papers. Some are drafts of the works...
that appeared later and others are single investigations that might also have contributed to forming the basis for the results and conclusions their authors arrived at in their final works.

The work of the group is, on the whole, an example of successful teamwork and also a tribute to the organizing ability, capacity for work and intellectual alertness of the group's day-to-day leader, Docent Sune Åkerman. His willingness and ability to face and examine new hypotheses, methods and theories has been a source of inspiration to the other members of the project.

The title of the project is, as mentioned earlier, Sverige och Amerika, and the works that have appeared so far cover widely differing subjects within the broad field given by the title. The book, *Sweden and America*, provides a summary in English of the most important findings of the Uppsala group. The book does not include new topics, with a few exceptions. Sten Carlsson gives a brief but clear survey of the main features of Swedish emigration: its chronology, regional distribution, and the change from emigration by families to that by young people. He also summarizes the results of his earlier studies of Scandinavian political activity in Minnesota. Harald Runblom gives a short account of Swedish emigration to Brazil.

The most important addition is a long essay by Sune Åkerman on migration theory and on emigration models in which he demonstrates his thorough and penetrating research into demography, geography, economics, and the behavioural sciences. It is noteworthy that Åkerman gives, inter alia, in this essay a far more balanced analysis than before of the Brinley Thomas model in its new, 1972, version. Thorvald Moe's model, based on the Norwegian material, receives more critical treatment.

In 1971 Birgitta Odén wrote in *Scandinavia* that the great problem in the study of emigration was to apply the econometric macro-models to small communities and to individuals in order to discover what, ultimately, induced some people and not others to join the stream of emigration.

Sune Åkerman has struggled more intensive-ly and energetically with this problem than any other scholar concerned with migration in the Nordic countries. By searching for ways of attacking the problem taken from different disciplines in order to explain internal population movements and emigration and their relationship with each other, he has been a unique stimulator for those doing research in this field.

The American historian, John Higham, has expressed the desire for a sort of historical spaceship so that all the different streams of population movement which have transformed the world in modern times could be observed and studied (*The American Scholar*, winter, 1976-77, pp. 130-141). The problem becomes no less complicated by the simultaneous necessity of borrowing down into the local communities in order to understand people and their social conditions, their attitudes and views. However, the synthesis that contains both detail and the broad outline is always difficult to achieve.

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During the first half of the twentieth century, the subject of Irish immigration to Canada in the nineteenth century proved to be a fruitful field for those interested in the study of Canada’s past. Almost invariably these early studies centered upon immigration to Upper and Lower Canada. In particular, two areas in Upper Canada -- the Peter Robinson settlement in the Peterborough area, and the Talbot settlement in the area of present day London -- received a great deal of attention from authors. Predictably, the migration during the famine years of 1845-1847 was also a subject that inspired a great amount of research.

After this initial outburst of enthusiasm, interest in Irish immigration seemed to wane. While research into the matter did not cease totally, journal articles became less frequent and the majority of the work done on Irish immigration was in the form of postgraduate theses. For example, in the early fifties, while a graduate student at Dublin, G.R.C. Keep completed a study on Irish immigration to Canada in the second half of the nineteenth century which still bears consideration by those whose interests are in immigration and the immigrant. Recently there has been a renaissance of interest in Irish immigration to Canada in the nineteenth century. This renewal of interest has been evident in every type of historical research -- the journal article, the thesis and the monograph. With this new enthusiasm has come the development of new techniques and subjects. In particular, there has been a recent trend to an examination of the Irish immigrant to Canada in an urban context, the analysis of certain occupational groups which were predominantly Irish, and studies of more esoteric topics such as cultural transference and

1. **Gerald J. Stortz**
   University of Guelph

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**References**


**IRISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY**

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**Gerald J. Stortz**

University of Guelph

During the first half of the twentieth century, the subject of Irish immigration to Canada in the nineteenth century proved to be a fruitful field for those interested in the study of Canada's past. Almost invariably these early studies centered upon immigration to Upper and Lower Canada. In particular, two areas in Upper Canada -- the Peter Robinson settlement in the Peterborough area, and the Talbot settlement in the area of present day London -- received a great deal of attention from authors. Predictably, the migration during the famine years of 1845-1847 was also a subject that inspired a great amount of research.

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the image which the Irish immigrant had of himself and of the image he presented to Canadian society.

One area that has been the subject of recent study has been the effects of pre-famine Irish immigration to Canada upon the politics of Upper Canada. In a 1974 Ontario History article, Berward Senior examined the development of the Orange Lodge as a reaction to Irish immigration between 1830 and 1833. In his study of the political effects, Senior concludes that the immigration led ultimately to a changed power structure and an unpredictable and rather unwieldy alliance between groups which theoretically should have been strongly opposed to one another -- notably the Catholic-Irish and the Orange Lodge headed by Ogle R. Gowan.

In 1961, a University of Ottawa doctoral student, Sister Mary Ligouri, studied the impact of Irish Catholic immigration upon the province of Nova Scotia to 1850. Sister Ligouri has discovered that there were three distinct eras of immigration which can be defined. From the first to the last, the nature and size of the Irish Catholic immigrant population changed drastically. The end result was, in the 1840's, an influx of poorer Irish Catholics whose numbers forced the elite governing the province to grant progressively greater rights to them in political, economic, social and religious spheres.

Predictably, the best known of the recent works deal specifically with the influx of famine migration. One of these, by University of Guelph sociologist, Kenneth Duncan, considers the changes wrought upon the social structure of Canada West by the migration. Using sources such as the Elgin-Grey Papers, which are more frequently associated with the historian than the sociologist, Duncan provides a unique analysis of the migration phenomenon. Duncan attempts to answer a question which has long intrigued students of the migration -- why did the agricultural Irish settle in the urban rather than the rural areas of Canada? The more traditional explanations include the availability of drink, the increased economic opportunity, and particularly the rejection of Irish cultural values. Duncan is adamant in his conclusion that urban settlement was not a rejection of contemporary Irish society, but an attempt to recreate it. The Irish agricultural system, argues Duncan, was a closely-knit, cooperative society which featured proximity to one's neighbor. It was the cities of Canada, not the sparsely settled agricultural frontier, that this formerly happy lifestyle could most easily be approximated by the immigrant and this led him to choose urban life over life in the country. An even more recent examination of the migration is in a more traditional vein but it too provides the student of Irish immigration with new insights into the phenomenon. G.J. Parr has utilized a great many journalistic sources to provide an understanding of the changing attitudes of Upper Canadians toward the famine migrants. At first, the concern for the Irish poor was genuine. It was based on the belief that the Irish were the victims of their environment and that once settled in the upper Canadian province, their fortunes would change. With the massive influx of poor and diseased migrants, the attitude slowly changed. There grew resentment at the plans of the British government to settle the Irish in their own towns with their own institutions. Most importantly, as Parr reminds us, there grew the belief that perhaps poverty was not so much the function of environment as the function of nationality. Upper Canadians began to accept the idea that the Irish were poor because they were Irish. The growth in this belief influenced the attitudes of society toward the Irish throughout the second half of the century.

The Peter Robinson settlement has also been the subject of re-examination. In a 1963 article, Peter and Monica Maltby attempted to disprove many of the traditional beliefs about the settlers in the Peterborough area. In particular, they questioned the theory that the settlement was a haven for Irish agitators and failed for this reason. In a more recent and more scholarly article, Wendy Cameron has come to similar conclusions. Cameron has determined that while there was a religious conflict within some of the early groups of settlers, this problem was soon rectified. The settlers were chosen for Robinson by the Irish gentry as a means of providing relief for certain areas. Like the Maltbys, she has determined the vast majority of the settlers were stable, industrious farmers. They were neither troublemakers nor the dregs of Irish society. This, Cameron argues, is indicated not only by the role played by the gentry, but by the ready acceptance of Robinson's settlers by the members of the Family Compact, the ultra-conservative ruling elite of Upper Canada.

To those studying the London area Irish, Thomas Talbot has been the focal point. The traditional view has been that Talbot ruled his domain in a feudal sense and that his power was all pervasive. In 1969, Peter Baldwin challenged this view. Baldwin claims that by the 1830's, Talbot had lost most of the control he had wielded over the Irish immigrants he had brought to the area. Talbot lost control because he failed to adapt to a changing political climate in Upper Canada. He had also quarreled with his rival Robinson, who had been land commissioner. The result was that reformers -- not the conservative Talbot -- were politically in control of the London Irish.

Another recent study which centers on the London area deals not with the settlements of Thomas Talbot, but those of Richard Talbot. In a Master's thesis completed at the University of Western Ontario, Daniel J. Brock has examined a unique group of Irish Immigrants. The Tipperary Irish, as they were known, were pre-
dominantly Protestant and unlike other Irish immigrants, were economically stable. This stability had two effects - the sea journey to Canada was comparatively comfortable for these Irishmen and their start in the New World was markedly more pleasant than it was for those who followed. The story becomes one of ambition and talent in which Talbot's attempt to act as a traditional Irish leader fails in a new environment. It is a success story, however, in that Brock credits the Tipperary Irish with the growth of London Township into a viable urban center.10

The Brock study of the rural Irish in the London area is complemented by W.F. Dillon's study, also completed at the University of Western Ontario, of the urban Irish in London. London's urban Irish were as unusual as the area's rural Irish. Unlike their compatriots in other Canadian cities, London's Irish were not confined to a separate ghetto. And unlike the Irish in other cities up until 1961, (the year the Dillon study ended), there was no religious animosity between the Protestant and the Catholic Irish. In the problems that they did face, the London Irish were typical. They provided a pool of unskilled and semi-skilled labor for certain specified industries. Because of this, they faced cyclical unemployment. Also when faced with the prospect of a French-Canadian bishop, the Irish Catholics of London found themselves in a situation of reciprocal dislike which eventually led the prelate, Adolphe PInsoneault, to move the episcopal seat to the predominantly French-Canadian center of Sandwich (present day Windsor).11 This same phenomenon also is an integral part of Dorothy Cross's study of the Montreal Irish. In Montreal, the Irish minority had to deal with a church dominated by French Canadians. This and the other problems faced by other Canadian centers were magnified for the Montreal Irish. Like the Dillon thesis, the Cross work contains a valuable occupational analysis of the city's Irish. In the Cross work, there is also a brief but very accurate study of the problems faced by the predominantly Irish Knights of Labor in their attempt to gain approval from the French Canadian hierarchy in the 1880's.12 Recently, other graduate students have undertaken similar studies of the Irish in such diverse centers as Halifax, Ottawa and Toronto.13

The press which served the Irish immigrant in the nineteenth century has received almost as much attention as the immigrant himself. One study by E.J. Doherty considered the social and political thought of the two predominant Upper Canadian Irish newspapers, the Irish Canadian and the Canadian Freeman, between 1838 and 1867. Doherty found that the Irish Canadian was concerned primarily with Ireland, while the Freeman was more concerned with Catholicism than with nationalism.14 Joseph Gibeault's University of Ottawa thesis deals specifically with one of the newspapers considered in the Doherty work. As the title indicates, it is an examination of the relations between Thomas D'Arcy McGee and the editor of the Freeman. Both the Doherty thesis and this work, however, deal with a more fundamental question than their titles indicate - that of the nature of Irish Catholic leadership in Canada. Both examine the attempts by Toronto's Bishop Lynch to wrest control of the leadership away from McGee. As both studies show and specifically that of Gibeault, it was a battle in which the clerical figure emerged victorious.15

Robert McGee, another University of Ottawa graduate student, explored the reaction of the Irish press in Tory-Protestant Toronto to the Fenian threat in the 1860's. By considering the editorial comments made in the Freeman and the Canadian, McGee determined that the former was pro-Fenian while the latter was anti-Fenian. The split in the editorial policy also provides a microcosmic example of the split within Toronto's Irish community while the threat persisted. It also assists the scholar in gaining an adequate understanding of the reaction of the city politicians and officials to the presence of a large and Catholic population in their midst. In doing so, McGee has provided a complement for those more traditional works which have been more concerned with the Fenian movement as such and which have spent too little time considering the larger picture.16

Certain occupational groups in which the Irish were heavily represented have also been examined in recent studies. One outgrowth of a thesis on lumbering in the Ottawa Valley by Michael Cross was an article on the Shiner's Wars of the 1830's. The Shiners, a group of Irishmen who worked as laborers in the Valley industry terrorized the Ottawa area in the 1830's. There was little police control, the respectable Irish chose not to be associated with them and the Roman Catholic church in the Ottawa Valley was itself too fragmented to provide the leadership to this group of skilled and semi-skilled Irishmen that they needed. Cross has determined that though the violence was directed toward French-Canadians, it was economically, rather than racially, motivated. The Irishmen were the second choice for the positions in the lumber camps. They were neither as reliable nor as skilled as their French Canadian counterparts. They reasoned, therefore, that a concerted effort to drive their rivals from their midst would lead to economic security. The incidents that occurred were numerous and they were intensified by the impact of frontier freedom and the importation of Old World rivalries. The end result was to force those elements of society which had initially chosen to ignore the problems of the Valley Irish to call for greater control of this radical group through increased police protection.17

In her examination of the canal laborers on the Welland, Cornwall, and Williamsburg canals, Ruth Bleasdale has come to very similar conclusions. Like the Shiners, the canal laborers were faced with the problem of cyclical un-
employment. They were also the victims of exploitation by local merchants and lived under appalling conditions. To combat their problems, the laborers, like the Shiners, resorted to violence culminating in riots. The result was the same -- the demand on the part of more respectable elements of society for increased police control. Interestingly, however, states Bleda- 
dale, it was only on the canal sites that the laborers were able to act as a cohesive unit. Once the canals were completed and the laborers moved to the urban areas, they were no longer able to exert the same influence or inspire the same fear.\footnote{18}

The phenomena of violence on the part of Irish immigrants which both Bledadale and Cross have explored in connection with the occupational groups has itself also provoked interesting studies. Martin J. Galvin's graduate thesis is a study of Catholic-Protestant relations in Ontario between 1864 and 1875. Galvin concentrates upon the volatile aspects of this relationship as exemplified in such incidents as the Jubilee Riots of 1875.\footnote{19} Greg Kealey, a labor historian from Dalhousie University has completed a short study which builds upon the Galvin thesis in an attempt to analyze the nature of the violent episodes involving the various religious groups among the Irish. Kealey has concluded that the incidents of a violent nature which involved religion were ritualized, that is that they revolved around ethnic and religious festivals such as Saint Patrick's Day, the twelfth of July, and Corpus Christi.\footnote{20}

Three of the more recent works deserve special consideration. One of these is a graduate thesis, the others are monographs. They are John J. Mannion's study of cultural transference in three Irish settlements in eastern Canada, Daniel J. Conner's study of the Irish Canadian image and self-image and University of Leth- 
bridge historian, W.M. Baker's biography of Maritime Irish-Catholic leader, Timothy Anglin. The Baker work deserves special mention for a number of reasons. Even in the absence of Anglin's letters, Baker has managed to provide a complete portrait of T.W. Anglin. The significance of this study far outweighs the importance of the subject. Anglin was, at various times, only a marginally important politician. By the time he decided to move to Toronto at the personal request of Archbishop Lynch, Anglin had, in fact, begun the downhill portion of his leadership. Anglin's story is important, however, for an understanding of the problems faced by one who attempted to be a leader of Canada's Irish-Catholic immigrant population. Anglin's ultimately unsuccessful bid to displace the leadership of McGee, the perennial favorite of biographers, underlines the dichotomy felt within Canada's Irish community in the nineteenth century. McGee believed that the immigrant had to adapt himself to his new land, to prove that he belonged. Anglin, on the other hand, believed that the Irishman should retain the elements of his original nationality. In tracing the story of Anglin's decline, Baker has also traced the slow death of such a philosophy and the ultimate victory of McGee's philosophy some twenty years after his tragic death at an assassin's hand.\footnote{21}

The study undertaken by University of Toronto historical geographer, John J. Mannion, is also a valuable contribution to the researcher's understanding of the experience of the Irish immigrant to Canada. Mannion has studied three areas of Irish settlement -- the Avalon Peninsula of Newfoundland, New Brunswick's Miramichi Valley and the Peterborough area -- to determine the degree of cultural transference. Mannion is not concerned with those matters that would most likely be researched by the social historian or the sociologist, but rather with the transference of physical culture. By comparing such factors as the tools used in each of the three regions with those used in Ireland, Mannion has been able to measure the transference. Utilizing field work and interviews, rather than more traditional sources, Mannion has determined that the closer the settlement to the homeland, the greater the similarity in the culture of the region. While hopefully this study will, in the future, be complemented by the more traditional approach, the innovative techniques utilized and the coverage of previously ignored areas render this work particularly significant.\footnote{22}

While a Master's student in history at the University of British Columbia, Daniel J. Conner examined society's image of the Irish-Canadian immigrant and the image the Irish-Canadian had of himself. Conner's conclusions about society's judgments are based primarily upon the editorial views of the secular press in Montreal and Toronto. The self-image comes from the Irish newspapers in the two cities. Conner concludes quite predictably that the public image was unfavorable. This impression was blamed by many of the spokesmen for the Canadian Irish for many of the disabilities they suffered in political, social and economic affairs. According to Conner, one effect of the image was to render the Irish a people apart. They were forced to remain a distinct entity as a defense mechanism. The other effect was to convince the Irish that in Canada they had to demonstrate they could behave as loyal and stable citizens. By doing so, they felt they would be able to prove to the British government that the Irish were able to handle the same freedoms enjoyed by the other citizens of Canada in a responsible manner. To do so, they rationalized, would ultimately convince the British overseers that to grant the same form of government to Ireland as that enjoyed by Canada would be a favorable policy. The result of these two pressures was a certain dichotomy in the behavior of the Irish immigrant. While on the one hand he sometimes acted as society expected him to act, at other times his behavior differed considerably. In
understanding this duality, the researcher is able to understand more fully the pressures felt by the Irish immigrant and the reasons for behavior that at times seem totally inexplicable in any rational way.23

There are many other topics of research in Canadian history which involve the Irish immigrant. Almost every study of political matters touches upon the influence of the Irish.24 Other authors have dealt with the introduction and the effect upon Canadian politics of Irish issues such as Home Rule.25 Full consideration of these and other studies such as those of the Orange Lodge are, however, best left to another time for fuller consideration.

References


23One particular study of political behavior deals specifically with the existence of political power among Irish Catholics. See D.O. Baldwin, "Political and Social Behaviour in Ontario 1879-1891 A Quantitative Approach", unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, York University 1973. Baldwin contends as part of his study that there was a measureable Irish-Catholic vote which shifted to the Conservative party in this period.

24The best study of Irish issues in Canadian...

IMMIGRANTS SOUND OFF:
MORE ON THE IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCE ON TAPE

By Pauline Adams and John J. Appel
Both of Michigan State University

For people living lives of quiet desperation, the quiet is less quiet these days, thanks to the tape recorder. Jeffrey Norton Publishers, Inc., 143 East 49th Street, New York, New York, 10017 offers six tape cassettes in a vinyl album called The Immigrants, selling for $69.00 (or each cassette separately at $13.95) recorded in 1973 by Mass Communications of Westport, Connecticut.

A four-page discussion guide summarizes each interview, conducted by Alberta Eiseman, a writer on immigration, and provides discussion questions and a short bibliography.

Despite Ms. Eiseman's succinct introductions to each interviewee and his/her immigrant group and occasional questions, these reminiscences are essentially unstructured. The questions stimulate responses which frequently satisfy only a momentary curiosity, and which often emphasize the childhood memories of the land of birth over the American experience.

The tapes are adaptable for classrooms and seminars where these concrete, vital human stories would provide a break from the usual lecture or discussion format. Their technical quality is uniformly excellent. The cassettes run for about 58 minutes, with each interview lasting approximately half-an-hour.

#1-A Robert Fritz, born 1885, in a Swedish farming community. Joined an older brother in the USA in 1903, worked in New England cotton mills, sought jobs in Pennsylvania, settled eventually in Connecticut where he retired after a career in the insurance business.

He never returned to his Swedish birthplace, though he married the daughter of a Swedish immigrant and remained close to the Swedish community in America. His voice is firm and almost accent free, not at all like the voice of most men at 88, his age when this interview was taped.

#1-B Frank Gallucci, born in 1888, on his parents' farm in Italy. He travelled in search of various jobs, first in Italy, then to the USA in 1920. He worked as railroad laborer, coal miner, sand hog, dishwasher; finally owned his own restaurant. Though he speaks volubly, with a strong Italian accent, he reveals little about his American family. Despite the episodic narrative we get a sense of what he felt and experienced on the road from poverty-stricken Italian hill farm to comfortable Bronx retirement, forced by a mugging.

#2-A 2-B Albert Abrahamian, born 1906, recounts, remarkably without rancour, the odyssey of his family as they fled Turkish genocidal policies against the Armenians to New York, where they were reunited with his father.

Despite his painful days in the public schools of New York, Abrahamian has high praise for American democratic institutions, particularly the New York Civil Service system.

#3-A First president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Jacob Potofsky, born in 1894, recalls life in Russian villages, emigration, work at Hart, Schaffner and Marx in Chicago, working conditions and strikes, and the eventual unionization of the clothing industry.

#4-B Daniel Szabados left a Hungarian village in 1913, at age 16, to follow an uncle and other fellow villagers who left for a better future in the USA. When he married, became a toolmaker, achieved comfortable prosperity. He returned to Hungary in the 1960's only to learn that after long absence things usually change for the worse. In his former home, unease, even fear at his, Szabados', outspokenness, pervaded all.

#4-A Born in 1893, Charles T. Rice in 1908 followed his older siblings to New York, where the brothers and sisters lived together. They sent Charles through Fordham Law School. A lawyer and active Democrat, he was a supporter of Irish-American causes, from arms shipments to Ireland to campaigns against negative stereotyping of Irish in the movies. A familiar story, but enlivened by Rice's tribute to his wife, who had died a year before the interview, and the fact that he came as a first class passenger and thus did not face the average immigrant's struggles.

#5-B William D. Lee, born in 1897, attended a missionary school in Canton. In 1914, he immigrated to California, where he worked and preached. Despite setbacks, he is proud of his children's and grandchildren's accomplishments in the USA, and his own work with senior citizens at the time of the interview. Lee's voice quavers with age, occasionally becomes tedious to listen to, but is understandable.

#5-A Alfonso Arechiga, Senior, and his son, Alfonso, Jr., were Mexican-born. The father came to the United States as a farm laborer, achieved a modest prosperity as a shipyard worker in California. Alfonso, Jr. worked his way through college, now heads his own mortgage-banking firm. Not a militant "Chicano," he has evolved his own definition of what it means to be a Mexican-American. He uses analogies deftly and effectively; has adopted the Puritan ethic of hard work and money as keys to success; sees the good and bad sides of life in Mexico and the USA. Occasional background noise, but
not serious enough to interfere with comprehension.

6-5 B  Vicoria Lemanski's sisters left Poland out of economic necessity; she came for a visit in 1921, at age 20, for the fun and adventure, but stayed on because she met and married a fellow Pole. What comes through in these happy recollections of life in an old world village and the proud retelling of her life and work in America, mainly in the garment business, are Lemanski's practicality and flexibility -- those essential immigrant characteristics.

6-6 A, 6-B  Fanny Lorita, born in Berlin, Germany, in 1913, fled the Nazis to a job in Athens and a brief marriage-of-convenience to a Greek. When the Germans invaded Greece, she and other Jews were sent to Auschwitz. She survived and came to the United States. Her memory is painfully detailed, her story familiar in broad outlines and yet, with each concentration camp survivor's recollection, we, the listeners, rediscover the horror.

ORGANIZATIONS

A joint session of the IHS-AHA has been scheduled for the December meetings of the American Historical Association in New York entitled "Quantitative Approaches to Immigration, Naturalization, and Occupation in the United States," to be chaired by Moses Rischin (San Francisco State Univ.). There will be three papers: "Dutch International Labor Migration to the U.S., 1835-1880" by Robert Swierenga (Kent State University), "Immigrant Workers in the City, 1870-1930: Agents of Growth or Threats to Democracy?" by Margo A. Conk (Univ. of Wis.-Milwaukee), and "New Americans: The Occupational Distribution of Newly Naturalized Citizens, 1955-1976" by Elliott Robert Barkan and Robert M. O'Brien (Cal. State College, San Bernardino). Frederick Luebke (Univ. Nebraska) will comment.

Other papers and sessions of interest to IHS members at the 1979 AHA meetings are: a paper by Silvia M. Arron (Yale U.) on "Developing a Course on the History of Hispanic-American Women" in a session on "Developing and Teaching Women's History Courses"; a session on "Blacks in Industry in Nineteenth Century America"; a session on "One Hundred Years of American-Romanian Relations" with a paper on "The Romanian-American Community and World War I" by Gerald Bobango (Pa. State Univ.); a session on "The Mexican-American Mind, 1929-50" with papers on "The Mexican-American Mind: the Product of the 1930s" by Richard A. Garcia (UC-Irvine), "In Pursuit of Their Rights: Middle-Class Chicanos and Educational Reform, 1929-46" by Guadalupe San Miguel (UC-Santa Barbara), and on "Americans All: Manuel Ruiz and the Coordinating Council for Latin-American Youth, 1942-48" by Mario T. Garcia (UC-Santa Barbara); a session on "Minority Editing Projects: Problems and Problems"; a session on "American Yiddish Cinema"; a session on "Student Research in Archives"; a session on "Black Historians and Historiography"; a session on "What It Meant to be Free: The Antebellum Black Communities of Boston and Baltimore"; and a session on "Modernization and Emigration in Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century Europe: the Case of Ireland."

At the April 1980 meetings of the Organization of American Historians in San Francisco, two sessions sponsored by the IHS will be scheduled. One is entitled "Another Look at the Significance of Immigrant 'Cultural Baggage'," with Frederick Luebke as chairman, and with papers by Paula Benkert (St. Joseph College, Phila.) on "The Hungarian Experience", by John W. Briggs (Syracuse Univ.) on "The Italian Experience", and by John J. Bukowczyk (Conn. College) on "The Polish Experience". Comment will be by Ronald Bayor (Georgia Inst. Tech.). The other session is entitled "Recent Trends in Immigration History", chaired by Arthur Mann (University of Chicago), with papers by John E. Bodnar (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission) on "Beyond Mobility: Immigrant Access to Opportunity in Industrial America", and by James H. Berquist (Villanova Univ.) on "The Concept of Nativism: A Historiographical Review of the Past Century". Discussants will be Olivier Zunz (University of Virginia) and one other.

FINN FORUM, '79. An international conference on the history of Finnish immigration to North America will be held November 1-3, 1979, at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The conference is sponsored by the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, and the Institute for Migration, Turku, Finland. Eight sessions and some workshops are scheduled.

A conference on "A Survey of the Presence of Italian Culture in the United States" was held at Harvard University, May 18-20, 1979. For information as to the program and papers write Dr. Marco Miele, Italian Cultural Institute, New York City.

The Fifth Berkshire Conference on Women's History will be held in June 1981 at Vassar College. Panel proposals are invited. Send them to JoAnn McNamara, 500 W. L11 St., NYC 10025.

The Batch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 South 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106 has received an NEH grant to support the microfilming of its ethnic newspapers. The project runs from July 1979 to June 1980. Inquiries as to titles should be sent to Roy H. Tryon at the Institute.

The Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825
East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106, issued in June 1979 a new accessions list of manuscripts, including many in the ethnic archives and Jewish archives.

The Chicano Studies Program, University of California-Riverside, is in its tenth year, and invites inquiries as to its educational program and outreach activities.

The Basque Studies Program, University of Nevada, Reno, has received a grant from the U.S.-Spanish Joint Committee for Educational and Cultural Affairs to study Basque emigration to California and Nevada. The project is conducted in association with the University of Deusto.

The U.S. Army Center of Military History, Dept. of the Army, Washington, DC 20314, is sponsoring "Dissertation Year Fellowships" for the academic year 1980-81; two fellowships at $4,000. For information write the Center.

The Ethnic Studies Association of Greater Philadelphian announces officers for 1979-1980: Maxwell Whiteman, Union League, President; James Bergquist, Villanova University, Sec./Treas.; Lawrence Naftulin, Program Chairman.

The Bund Archives of the Jewish Labor Movement, 25 East 78th St., NYC announces the availability of records of European and American labor movements at its address.

Among the almost innumerable NEH grants in its Museums and Historical Organizations Programs are grants to the Elvehjem Art Center, University of Wisconsin for Norwegian art exhibits; the Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum, Alaska, on immigrant life; the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, for a traveling exhibit on German American community life; and the Bishop Hill Heritage Association, Bishop Hill, Illinois, for studies of Jansenism.

John Bodnar's paper "Beyond Social Mobility: Immigrant Access to Industrial America" will be presented at the International Congress of Historical Sciences, Bucharest, Romania, August 1980.

Francesco Cordasco, 6606 Jackson St., West New York, NJ 07093, is editor of the Twayne Immigration Series, published by G.K. Hall & Co., and will consider for publication manuscripts on all phases of immigrant life in America.

The Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523 welcomes inquiries. It publishes an Information Bulletin describing the activities of the Project, publications, and programs.

The Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 1109 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, sponsors an annual competition for publication of a manuscript on American Catholics. The 1978 winner was Anthony J. Kuzniarek, "Faith and Fatherland: The Polish Church War in Wisconsin 1896-1918."

The spring 1980 meeting of the American Catholic Historical Association will be held at Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53233, on April 11-12. Address inquiries to John Patrick Donnelly at Marquette University.

The Swedish-American Microfilm Project covering 1,600 church organizations and 150 secular organizations has been completed, under the sponsorship of the Wallenberg Foundation and the Emigrant Institute of VMxjB, Sweden. The project took place in 34 states and five Canadian provinces. The microfilms are catalogued and a copy of the catalog may be obtained from the Emigrant Institute, VMxjB, Sweden, for $7 postpaid.

A German-American Studies Symposium was held at Northfield, Minnesota, April 27-28, 1979. For information about the papers presented write Lavern J. Ripley, Dept. of German, St. Olaf College, Northfield, MN 55057.

For information concerning papers delivered at a conference on "Little Italics in North America", University of Toronto, June 1-2, 1979, write either Jean Scarpaci, Dept. of History, Towson State University, Baltimore, MD 21204, or Robert F. Harney, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C3.

For information on the Refugee Act of 1979, write Senator Edward Kennedy, Washington, DC, Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary.


Under the sponsorship of Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota, there was a conference on "German Americans in Minnesota" at the Landmark Center, St. Paul, October 19-20, 1979. Sessions were scheduled on "The Ethnic Experience", "Architectural Styles and Material Culture", "Religious and Language Experiences", and "Politics and Education". For information as to the papers write Odell M. Bjerkness, Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota 56560.

An Association of Professional Genealogists was formed in February 1979, with address at P.O. Box 11601, Salt Lake City, Utah 84147. It issues a Newsletter (Vol. No. 1, July 1979), a magazine entitled Heritage, and a Directory of
Professional Genealogists and Related Services (q.tly.). Membership is $25 per year. The newsletter can be obtained at $15 per year, and a copy of the directory at $7.50.

The Smithsonian Institution is offering fellowships for predoctoral, postdoctoral, and research work in a variety of fields including ethnohistory and American folklore. Address Office of Fellowships and Grants, Smithsonian Institution, Room 3300, L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, DC 20560.

The Smithsonian Institution is sponsoring a colloquium on the cultural impact of migration to the United States of European artists and intellectuals entitled "The Muses Flee Hitler", to be held February 7-9, 1980. For information write the Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars, Smithsonian Institution, 1000 Jefferson Drive S.W., Room 507, Washington, DC 20560.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Leonard Dinnerstein (Univ. of Arizona) is at work on a book on "America and the Survivors of the Holocaust", a study of the evolution of an American policy towards European displaced persons, 1945-1950.

Dino Cinel (Stanford) has completed a dissertation on "Conservative Adventurers: Italian Migrants in Italy and San Francisco".

Sebastian Fichera (UCLA) is doing a thesis on "The Italians of San Francisco 1850-1940".

Samuel Vitone (UC-Berkeley) is doing a dissertation on "The Italian Americans of San Francisco and Public Education".

Micaela di Leonardo (UC-Berkeley) is doing a thesis on "La Vita Nuova: Class, Work and Kinship among Italian-American Women in Northern California".

Professor Francesca Loverci (Univ. of Rome) is searching Italian diplomatic archives for a study of the Italian community in California.

Edwin Boado Almirol (Univ. Illinois-Urbana) is preparing a dissertation on "Ethnic Identity and Social Negotiation: A Study of a Filipino Community in California".

Thomas Baker Lindsey (Texas Tech) is studying "The Silesians in Texas: A History of the Oldest Polish Colonies in America."

Carl Daley (CUNY) is making a study of "The Chinese as Sojourners".

John C. Lehr (Univ. Manitoba) is doing a dissertation on "The Process and Pattern of Ukrainian Rural Settlement in Western Canada."

Wayne K. Patterson (Univ. Pennsylvania) has in progress a study of "The Korean Frontier in America: Immigration to Hawaii 1896-1910."


Arthur Regan (San Jose State Univ., English) is conducting research on Italian folklore in California. He requests stories, anecdotes, songs.

Selma Berrroll (Baruch College-CUNY) is preparing a biography of Julia Richman, the first Jewish woman district superintendent of the Lower East Side schools from 1903 to 1912.

Frank Renkiewicz (College of St. Teresa, Winona, MN) is engaged in a study of the economics of ethnic groups, especially the Poles.

An NEH grant has been awarded to the University of Illinois-Chicago Circle to document Italian-American experience in Chicago. The two-year project is under the direction of Dominic Candeloro (Univ. Chicago).


George E. Pozzetta (Univ. Florida-Gainesville) is working on a study of three ethnic communities in Florida, 1885-1920, with special reference to Spaniards, Cubans, and Italians.

Carmen Robles, 287 Centennial St., Regina, Sask., Canada S4S 5W3, is engaged on a study of Chileans who have settled in the Province of Saskatchewan. She requests any information that may be helpful.

Anne Nevins Loftis (Stanford) and Paul Taylor (UC-Berkeley) are engaged in a study of migratory labor in the wheat belt in the early 20th century.

PUBLICATIONS


The papers of a symposium on "American Labor and Immigration History, 1877-1920s" held at the University of Bremen, November 1978, will be published by the University of Illinois Press in the winter of 1979.


Charles B. Keely, U.S. Immigration: A Policy


Peter Haebler (Merrimack Valley College), "Holyoke's French-Canadian Community in Turmoil: The Role of the Church in Assimilation, 1869-1887" in Historical Journal of Western Massachusetts, 7:5-21 (January 1979).

For a list of publications on Chinese migrations, write to Robert L. Irick, CMC, Inc., 809 Taraval St., San Francisco, CA 94116.

Paul R. Magos, The Language Question Among the Subcarpathian Rusyns. Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, 355 Delano Place, Fairview, NJ 07022. $3.75.


References on immigration history in Journal of American History 66:244-5 (June 1979); 504-5 (September 1979); Western Historical Quarterly 10:400-1 (July 1979); and in America: History and Life 16, #1:144-147 (1979); Part D, 1978, Annual Index, 15:192-195.


Kaleidoscope Canada continues to be published monthly by the Department of Public Affairs, Employment and Immigration of Canada and may be obtained by writing P.O. Box 826, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5P9 Canada. It contains information about immigrants in Canada, especially recent, and about Canadian immigration legislation.

For information concerning the newsletter of the Slovak Studies Association, write M. Mark Stolarik, 700 Penfield Ave., Havertown, PA 19083.


Carpatho-Rusyn American is available from the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, 355 Delano Place, Fairview, NJ 07022. $5 per year.

The Immigrants in America is a microfilm bibliography of studies of immigration to America to 1929, coordinated by A. William Hoglund (Univ. Conn., Storrs). For information concerning this huge project write Susan Silvertson, Research Publications Inc., 12 Lunar Drive, Woodbridge, CT 06525.


L. John Van Til, ed., Inventory of the Private Papers of Ludwig Von Mises. Grove City College, Grove City, PA 16127.


The Utah Center for Historical Population Studies issued its first Newsletter in the spring of 1979. Address 50 East North Temple St., Salt Lake City, UT 84150.


The Bridge, No. 3, 1979, the journal of the Danish American Heritage Society, 29672 Dane Lane, Junction City, OR 97448, contains essays and stories concerning Danish immigration to the United States and Canada.

Swedish Council News, No.7, Summer 1979, contains an annotated list of recent publications concerning Swedish America.


IMMIGRATION HISTORY NEWSLETTER ESSAYS 1973-1979

May 1973, Vol. V, No. 1

Philip Taylor, "Immigration Research in Britain". Jean Scarpaci, "Immigration History and Baltimore's Ethnic Community".

November 1973, Vol. V, No. 2

Joseph B. Howerton, "The Resources of the National Archives for Ethnic Research". Daniel E. Weinberg, "A Sample Course: Ethnic Dynamics in American Society".

May 1974, Vol. VI, No. 1

Howard Palmer, "History and Present State of Ethnic Studies in Canada". Thomas Cripps, "Immigrants and Movies: A Research Note".

Esther Jerabek, "Archives of Czechs and Slovaks in America".

November 1974, Vol. VI, No. 2

Rudolph J. Vecoli, "Emigration Historiography in Italy".

May 1975, Vol. VII, No. 1

Sune Akerman, "The Research Project 'Nordic Emigration'".
Peter Marschalck, "Public Opinion and Scientific Interpretation of German Emigration in the 19th and 20th Centuries".
Carlos Cortes, "Sample Course. Interpreting the Mexican-American Experience".

November 1975, Vol. VII, No. 2

Moses Rischin, "Since 1954: A Bicentennial Look at the Resources of American Jewish History".
Victor Greene, "Recording the Slavic American Past: Polish, Czech, and Slovak American Historiography, 1890-1975".
Louise Mayo, "Family and Kinship, Work and Associational Life among Immigrants and Migrants to New York City, 1900-1930: Studies in Cultural Adaptation".

May 1976, Vol. VIII, No. 1

Paul Bodé, "Hungarian Immigrants in North America: A Report on Current Research".
Susan Anderson, Phil Sidel and Harold Sims, "Mexico's Naturalized Citizens (1828-1931)".

November 1976, Vol. VIII, No. 2

Reino Kero, "History and Present State of Emigration History Studies in Finland".
Pieter R.D. Stokvis, "The Dutch America Trek, 1846-1847".

May 1977, Vol. IX, No. 1

Arístide Zolberg, "Migration Patterns since World War II in Europe and the Americas".
Odd S. Lovoll, "The Norwegian-American Historical Association".
John J. Grabowski, "Ethnic Research in Cleveland".

November 1977, Vol. IX, No. 2

Carlos E. Cortes, "Chicanos: Historiography of a Conquered/Immigrant People".
Charles Price, "Immigration and Ethnic Studies in Australia".

May 1978, Vol. X, No. 1

Paul Kleppner, "Immigrant Groups and Partisan Politics".
Francesco Cordasco, "Bilingual Education: An American Dilemma".
Pauline Adams and John J. Appel, "Immigrants Sound Off: The Immigrant Experience on Tape".

November 1978, Vol. X, No. 2

William Mulder, "Mormon Sources for Immigration History".
Randall M. Miller, "Immigrants in the Old South".

May 1979, Vol. XI, No. 1

Theodore Saloutos, "An Historiographical Essay: Immigrants in Agriculture".
Richard S. Sorrell, "The Historiography of French Canadians".
Roger Daniels, "North American Scholarship and Asian Immigrants, 1974-1979".

November 1979, Vol. XI, No. 2

Robert P. Swierenga, "Dutch Immigration Historiography".
Ingrid Semmingsen, "Nordic Research into Emigration".
Gerald J. Stortz, "Irish Immigration to Canada in the Nineteenth Century".
Pauline Adams and John J. Appel, "Immigrants Sound Off: More on the Immigrant Experience on Tape".

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Please list your publications since May 1978.

2. Research in progress.

3. Organizational activities: courses, meetings, sessions.

4. Special field within immigration history area.

5. Comments on Newsletter if any.

6. Comments on proposed journal.

7. Names and addresses of persons who might be interested to join the Immigration History Society. Please include ZIPs.

8. Correction of your address.

Please mail this questionnaire or a Xerox copy of it, together with your 1979 dues ($3.) if you have not already paid, and/or your 1980 dues, to Carlton C. Qualey, Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101.