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EDITORIAL

A new Journal of American Ethnic History was authorized at the annual business meeting of the Immigration History Society in San Francisco, April 10, 1980. The editor will be Professor Ronald Bayor, Department of Social Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332. The publisher will be the Transaction Press of Rutgers University. The journal will initially be semi-annual, and it is hoped that the first issue can be published sometime in 1981. All inquiries should be directed to Professor Bayor. The Immigration History Newsletter will be continued as usual.

Copies of the 1980 Directory are available at $2.00. Checks should be payable to the Immigration History Society and mailed to the editor-treasurer at the address given above.

Many have sent in their dues for 1980, but some have not. Some have not paid their 1979 dues. Please send in your dues promptly.

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ETHNIC, ENTERPRISE, AND MIDDLE-CLASS FORMATION: USING THE DUN AND BRADSTREET COLLECTION FOR RESEARCH IN ETHNIC HISTORY

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Though historians of immigration and ethnicity have always perceived that American ethnic groups have been characterized by complex, internal social stratification, these scholars have traditionally been more concerned with writing the history of working and lower classes than that of middling (i.e. "lower middle" or "petty bourgeois") and middle classes. Furthermore, though the last two decades have seen a growth in the historical literature on ethnic social mobility, the processes of ethnic middle-class formation and role of specific occupations (such as politics and public employment, but particularly shopkeeping and petty enterprise) in fostering mobility have more often been stated or described than analyzed. Fortunately Baker Library at the Boston Campus of the Harvard Business School contains a unique source for research in the history of both American business and American social structure that may be of use to historians who wish to deal with such problems in immigration and ethnic history. The source is the massive collection of manuscript credit-rating reports of R. C. Dun and Company and the (yet earlier) Mercantile Agency, both of them parent firms of the contemporary Dun and Bradstreet Company. The collection contains 2380 ledgers, organized simultaneously by county and by a chronological sequence of years, and well-indexed by the name of the credit-
rates. The ledgers date from the early 1850s through approximately 1890, but the collection is strongest for 1830-1880. Reports are sketchy for 1840, when the new Mercantile Agency was establishing a national network of informants, while in the 1860s, the number of reports was gradually reduced as methods for processing data from the field were changed. After briefly describing the origins and nature of American credit-rating, this essay will suggest some of the ways the collection may be of use to historians of ethnicity and immigration.

The establishment in 1841 of the Mercantile Agency by the New York City businessman and abolitionist Lewis Tappan was a response to the rapidly changing business world of the emergent mid-nineteenth century "Age of Capital." The Restoration of Prosperity and International peace by the 1820s; innovations in the technology of transportation and the subsequent development of an American national transportation network; and the rapid settlement of the southern and northern hinterlands of the Mississippi; all greatly enlarged the scope and scale of markets and accelerated the accumulation of capital. Under such circumstances, bankers and businessmen in the older eastern commercial cities, who had previously functioned in a domestic economic system characterized by relatively restricted spatial, familial, and class boundaries, now found themselves exchanging money and goods over vast space with strangers, a growing number of whom were foreigners. Especially at the lower rungs of enterprise, in such fields as shopkeeping, the odds were great that the easterners not only had never met these strangers, but also that the social backgrounds and financial conditions of the latter were a mystery. In addition, given the tremendous turn-over of population in mid-nineteenth century American cities and towns, resident businessmen and bankers, too, usually found themselves involved in exchanges with local newcomers, who, letters of reference notwithstanding, might disappear, to a creditor's loss, as suddenly as they had appeared. Problems of trust in rapidly expanding markets were themselves exacerbated by two structural conditions of American capitalism at the time: (1) periodic business depressions, which threw a large number of already marginal competitors out of business; and (2) a chaotic banking system, characterized by a profusion of competing currencies; inflated bank notes; and shifting patterns of governmental regulation and involvement.

The Mercantile Agency's answer to this growth of risk in business was a system of credit-rating done by reliable resident lawyers, businessmen, and bankers, all of whom were chosen for soundness of reputation, extensiveness of local contacts, and knowledge of local markets. By the 1850s, some 2000 local credit investigators were reporting to the Agency's New York City headquarters from cities, towns, and even small villages in the United States and the Canadian provinces. The investigators were asked to file reports twice a year. But quite often, depending on the condition of the economy and of particular enterprises, or on the social backgrounds and personal business histories of individual entrepreneurs, reports were filed far more frequently. Reports were not only done on individuals or enterprises applying for bank loans to finance new businesses or expand existing ones. If reports had been limited in this way, the collection would be much less useful for social historians focusing their attention on the neglected ethnic middling and middle classes. Historically, the large majority of small shops and stores, which are the sort of business we associate with ethnicities during the era of mass immigration (but which have themselves never really received the scholarly attention they deserve), rarely depended on bank loans. Instead their seed-capital and all subsequently borrowed monies were drawn from personal savings; loans or gifts from family, kin, or friends; or informal credit pools established within ethnic associations. For this reason, it is indeed fortunate that anyone attempting to buy goods on consignment (i.e. shipped with cost deferred pending arrival, or, sometimes, sale) was potentially a candidate for a credit-rating investigation, which was initiated at the request of a creditor. In fact, the local rating ledgers are filled with reports on many small, often marginal and quite ephemeral enterprises, such as neighborhood groceries, saloons, and millinery shops, and even an occasional newsstand and pushcart. A limitation of the collection, however, is that it was particularly the entrepreneur who bought goods outside his local community who was likely to be investigated. Such Investigations were obviously less necessary, though by no means unheard of in light of the conditions previously described, for those involved in exchanges within the same communities.

I have been engaged in research for a book on ethnic community formation and the development of social pluralism at Buffalo between the 1830s and 1860, and consulted the ledgers for information on a large (416) sample of Buffalo's ethnic entrepreneurs (almost all shopkeepers) of three backgrounds - Irish Catholics, German Jews, and German Catholics and Protestants - most prominent during those decades in either the city's total population or in its ethnic enterprise. (Included in the sample were a number of representative Yankee-owned local enterprises in various comparable fields; these functioned as a control group.) Because the sort of data collected by various investigators was not always the same, and because many investigators chose, or were forced by lack of information, to present general impressions rather than numerical data on individual financial and business status, it is not possible to
do very elaborate statistical analysis on a full range of types and sizes of businesses from the material in the ledgers. (This is my own view; cliometrics may disagree.) Instead I used intuitions and insights gathered from reading many individual case-histories in the ledgers, and supplemented by published local histories, city directories, and the manuscript 1855 New York State census, to build generalizations on patterns of ethnic business formation, management, and development. In tracing out the histories of individual entrepreneurial careers, I found that significantly different patterns emerged among the three groups in two analytical areas: (1) attitudes, images, and stereotypes of society beyond the individual foreign group (specifically native white, older-stock Americans of the middle and upper classes) brought to understanding a group's economic roles and behavior; and (2) actual group business behavior in regard to capital accumulation, business management, debt, etc. Because these patterns utterly shed light on the nature and functions of ethnicity as a variable in social differentiation, they help us to move beyond the mobility historian's usual preoccupation with description of differences in economic behavior and in access to mobility and opportunity. The patterns offer us instead one basis for analysis of the underlying Old and New World social and cultural realities shaping ethnic economic and social participation.

Looking at the first set of patterns, we must keep in mind the principal task of the credit-rating investigator: estimating the net worth and judging the financial reliability of individuals and businesses. For those whose experience with credit is limited to the relaxed expansion of consumer credit since the late 1940s, the attitudes from which the mid-Victorian investigator approached his task may seem exotic. Most investigators remain anonymous to history. But, by virtue of the qualifications required for the job, it is certain they were higher status, native whites of older-American stock; in Buffalo this meant New England birth and/or Yankee background. It was out of Buffalo's Yankee group that the city's most dynamic, growth-oriented business leadership was recruited; this leadership pioneered in the development of the lake and Erie Canal grain traffic, which tied Buffalo into national and world markets, and which brought decades of economic and social expansion to the city. Proud as they were of this expansion, Buffalo's Yankees were equally proud of the high standard of business and personal ethics they believed governed their group and class. This dual view of economic behavior - capitalist expansion combined with business and personal ethics - directly and indirectly governed the investigator's evaluation of individual and business financial reliability.

Most investigators whose reports I have read did not see financial reliability as merely a function of business prowess or of economic assets such as homeownership, bank accounts, or real estate. In addition, the reports frequently contained commentary on the moral condition of individuals, mentioning marital status, sexual behavior, drinking habits, gambling activities, etc. Moreover, the reports often also use ethnic identity as a basis for inferences about moral character. These inferences are frequently unstated, but through repetition in countless cases and the general context of the reports, the assumptions behind the inferences soon became apparent to the researcher. For example, "a good old Dutchman" is typically a not very venturesome German grocer or butcher, whose investigators rarely feel the need to check up on very frequently; they have no doubt he will stay in town and pay the few debts he accumulates. In sharp contrast are the connotations of "Irishman" and especially "Hebrew" (or "Jew"); these words are used, for all practical purposes, as epithets. Indeed, they emerge as code-words signifying people of dubious business ability and/or business ethics, and usually suggesting at the very least, by the mid-1850s, individuals assumed a priori to be unreliable financial risks. These Irish and Jewish entrepreneurs were subject to elaborate investigations. Their assets were constantly appraised. Their place of residence was visited when no one was around, and the building's state of repair and moral condition of the neighborhood were carefully evaluated. Attempts were made to interview neighbors or owners of neighboring businesses about their business and personal habits. Business careers in cities of prior residence were traced through the agency's internal network or an investigator's personal contacts. In this manner, as much information as possible, much more than was typically sought, was collected in order to judge the potential for bankruptcy, real or (as investigators anticipated) feigned, and defalcation. This presumption of dishonesty, mismanagement, and likely failure, and of a creditor's need for extreme vigilance often followed the Irish or Jewish shopkeeper even after he had obtained some permanence in an economy with a high rate of small business attrition. When Irish and Jewish businesses did fail, however, it is difficult to know the extent to which poor credit-ratings, eventuating in creditors insisting that all payments must be completed prior to sale, helped make impossible the attainment of business stability. This possibility is worth considering, and if true, might ultimately, at the very least, correct the popular perception that, through restrictive loan policies, banks alone among economic institutions have been responsible for the historical retardation of minority enterprise.

To be sure, these ethnic images hardly challenge our traditional notions of the stereotypes Americans of the credit-raters backgrounds brought to their relations with German, Jewish, and Irish ethnics. At most, perhaps, we find ourselves encountering the usual stereotypes in
a social realm - petty enterprise - we may not have previously given much attention. It would be incorrect, however, to dismiss these stereotypes operative in business as nothing more than figments of the investigators' bigoted imaginations. There are several layers of causality at work here, and that of prejudice, however great its possible consequences for individual credit-ratings, is only one of them. Investigators did indeed filter their perceptions through ethnocentric cultural screens. Yet what they saw in their investigations was, in reality, often very different from what they believed they ought to see. Thus, there was ample opportunity for their social prejudices, which are, after all, functional substitutes for social analysis, to be exercised. In short, ethnic business formation and management, for better (i.e. the Germans) or worse (i.e. the Jews and Trihs) in the investigators' eyes, were often actually singular reflections not only of the presence or absence of capital within the ethnic group, but also of differing cultural patterns shaping such vital aspects of economic behavior as partnership formation, work habits, and risk-taking. Thus, reading between the lines of the reports, sorting out the facts of economic behavior from an investigator's biases, and supplementing the reports with other sources, it is possible to analyze specifically ethnic variables and variations in business and, to the extent enterprise was a path to mobility, in the formation of ethnic middle classes during the nineteenth century decades covered by the ledgers. Exploration of these variables and variations brings us to the second set of patterns the credit-report ledgers present the historian.

To take, the more favored Germans first: the ledgers reveal that a distinctive pattern of German enterprise, which appealed to investigators, was behind the usual perceptions of German reliability. Buffalo's largest single ethnic group, Germans dominated the city's grocery and butcher businesses. The typical German entrepreneur visited by an Agency investigator was a grocer or a butcher who practiced his trade in a grocery he owned; both were very likely to have stores on Buffalo's largely German East Side which catered to their own people. (Outside the grocery business, there were many fewer German-owned businesses.) The German grocer's entrance into his occupation did not differ markedly from that of the native-born grocer: typically his savings alone were utilized, or he entered into a two-person partnership with another German of similar age. In a smaller number of cases, but again not unlike the native-born grocer, he had clerked for some years in a grocery, buying out the proprietor when the latter retired. (Few of these groceries were passed on to the owner's sons, a pattern which certainly calls for further exploration.) But here the similarities end. What investigators called "the typical Dutch store" differed in two respects from those owned by native-born Americans. First, grocers invariably kept a very shallow inventory of a wide-range of products: one could buy many different items in them, but seldom many of the same thing. Second, German groceries rarely depended on selling groceries to survive. Very frequently, they doubled as grog shops, utilizing money a native-born grocer would devote to building up a grocery inventory for buying liquor and particularly lager beer, and setting aside a backroom the native would devote to storage for serving drink. Credit-raters were ambivalent about this facet of the German grocery. They knew it to be a reliable source of business stability, for drink made money in German neighborhoods, where it was at the center of popular socializing. But native-born investigators were often influenced by the enthusiasm for temperance which swept antebellum Buffalo's Yankees, and they naturally frowned on German fondness for drink, especially when it was exercised on Sunday, when German groceries kept open in order to accommodate the recently-paid workman and his family. (Buffalo Germans observed a "continental Sunday," devoting their one workless day not only to church, but to family activities such as shopping, picnicking, and convivial beer drinking.) Often, too, investigators worried about the grocers' common habit of sharing a drink with customers during business hours, and also about neighboring German shopkeepers who strolled into grocery backrooms when their own businesses were slow.

But, whatever their drinking habits, German grocers were recognized as conservative, cautious businessmen, whose numbers and financial stability provided a significant basis for the emergence of a large class of petty bourgeois Germans, for whom Buffalo Yankees came to have great respect. Unlike many of the Yankee-owned groceries, the German ones ventured little capital in risky improvements or faddish expansions of inventory. Moreover, German grocers usually stayed in the same location for many years. They paid what debts they contracted, though frequently more slowly than investigators and creditors liked, and they rarely mortgaged their property in order to raise money. Thus, while they were hardly dynamic in Yankee terms, they were predictable and solid, which Yankees also valued. What money they made beyond the usual business and living expenses was patiently saved for retirement. It is premature to generalize about the social and cultural origins of these German business patterns. This is especially true to the extent that many German immigrants of the 1830s and 1840s were, according to Mack Walker, not uprooted peasants, but middling town dwellers, who may well have brought a petty entrepreneurial tradition to America. This possibility of European roots makes the question of the origin and development of German-American
business behavior, as yet unstudied, a considerably greater interpretative challenge.

The same interpretive challenge presents itself, too, in the case of Buffalo's German Jews, whose business behavior, as revealed in the ledgers, was quite distinctive. Whether German or, later, eastern European, Jews came to America with a long history of middling commercial involvement, a reflection of the peculiar dialectic of civil and political discrimination and partial opportunity in the middle rungs of an economy which characterized their social situation in the diaspora. A consequence for Jewish life frequently was that Jews possessed both opportunity enough to compete for a considerable, if restricted, share of money and economic power within the host society, and isolation enough to foster the maintenance of the distinctive cultural and personal requirements demanded by Jewish tradition. While shaped by American exigencies, Jewish economic and social behavior in Buffalo evolved along very similar lines.

With few exceptions, Buffalo's Jews were only present in business among all occupations, and were, as in many areas of Europe, almost exclusively in the clothing business, in which they sold inexpensive, second-class men's and women's garments. For the 1840s-1860s, it is necessary to make a distinction between Jews doing business at Buffalo and Buffalo Jews in business. Many Jewish clothiers were itinerants who came to the city late spring, when the season of navigation began on the Great Lakes, to take advantage of the expansion of tourist, sailor, and immigrant markets. They set up shop in small, low-rent store at the terminus of the Erie Canal and adjacent lake dock area south of the central business district. They had few overhead costs, for their shops were little more than tables, boxes, and racks of garments. In late fall, when navigation closed with the icing-over of the Canal and lake harbors, they would return home or move on to explore other markets. (Over the years, however, a small number chose to remain in Buffalo to form the nucleus of a small resident Jewish population, which was almost wholly composed of shopkeepers and their families.) Many itinerants emigrated out of leading eastern seaboard garment centers, principally New York and Philadelphia, where their families remained during summer and fall. They acquired capital from their own family or their in-laws, and very frequently had a partner, himself usually a relative, often a brother-in-law. Some partners formed a business agreement with Jewish clothing jobbers or wholesalers in the East, the latter providing them with all or part of a basic inventory in exchange for partial payment and promises on the future. Other itinerants acted largely as salesmen for eastern wholesalers, setting up a shop for them and collecting a commission from their Buffalo sales, but doing independent sales on specialty items at the same shop. The remaining itinerants lacked such ties further east, buying goods entirely through the usual, impersonal channels.

These itinerants were American prototypes of the European Jewish "lufemensch" (i.e., those with such obscure livelihoods, they appeared to live on air). Credit-rating investigators reported that they never seemed to have enough money, and sometimes never seemed to do any business. Some lacked a Buffalo residence, and it was never clear where they slept. Nor was it clear where some of them returned at the close of navigation; nor how most made their livings after the annual close of their Buffalo operations; nor quite frequently what their past business experience had been. Occasionally one disappeared, leaving no forwarding address and unpaid rent. The apparent instability of Jewish business prompted investigators to search doubly hard for information. But whether the object of their search was a resident or itinerant Jew, investigators were usually frustrated. Very few Jews had social contact with gentile neighbors, and the Jews themselves, in an expression of ethnic solidarity, often refused to talk to investigators about one another, feigning (or so the investigators at least believed) ignorance of English or lack of knowledge of those being inquired after.

From a Yankee perspective Jewish businessmen in general were of dubious or at best foreign, ethics. But even more importantly, the numerous itinerant Jews seemed economic parasites: very few of them stayed in the city long enough to contribute to the economic and social expansion of Buffalo, which was the pride of the city's Yankee leadership. Because of such perceptions, which were doubtless strongly reinforced by a cultural heritage of religious and social anti-semitism, the gentile investigators invariably showed a deep distrust for, or open hostility toward, the average Jewish clothier, who is frequently described from the very first phase of a credit investigation as "a Jew of the deepest dye," "among the lowest order of Jews," "good (i.e. reliable), but Hebrew good," etc. Thus like German business, Jewish enterprise in Buffalo, as it is revealed in the ledgers, presents a complex interplay of American prejudices and predilections and of realities fashioned not only in the New World, but also in the old.

Irish business in Buffalo, which was considerably weaker than that of the other two groups, does not present any complex picture. An oppressive British colonialism determined that Irish Catholics lacked both a vital entrepreneurial tradition and capital to export from Ireland. Moreover, Buffalo's Irish community was never really large until the 1850s when the city received a considerable influx of famine-era immigrants. Since Irish business in Buffalo catered almost solely to the Irish consumers who came with this influx, it depended on the trade of the very poorest immigrants of the era. Not
unexpectedly, therefore, Irish businesses in Buffalo were not simply relatively few in number, but especially marginal and often short-lived. The Irish were adequately represented in the grocery business, the category of Buffalo enterprise in which they were found in the largest numbers. Yet the ledgers reveal the Irish grocery to be a more rudimentary enterprise than the German. Smaller and more poorly stocked, it was typically located in poor quarters in the squalid proletarian neighborhoods and around the waterfront, where many Irishmen worked as longshoremen, teamsters, general laborers, and grain handlers. Like the German grocery, it doubled as a grog shop. But unlike the former, the Irish grocery eventually often became almost solely involved in liquor sales, leaving Irish housewives no choice but to buy the cheap but poor quality goods available from neighborhood street peddlers. Another distinctive feature was the presence on the premises occasionally of a boarding house with perhaps half-open boarders sharing a room or two. While this strongly suggests that the grocer and family lived in back or above the store, it is a reflection even more importantly of the existence, compared to the Germans of the particularly large number of single, Irish immigrant men and women. More specifically, since so many of Buffalo’s single Irish women were live-in domestics, the boarding house – grog shop – grocery complex was in a sense a male preserve. But these multiple functions, which constitute a unique adjustment of Buffalo’s Irish to their poverty and social demography, did not provide enough income to ensure the longevity of Irish groceries. Many of them disappeared from the ledgers, while others are recorded as closing or going bankrupt after only a few years. It is not surprising that the Irish were regularly subject to almost as much distrust, and hence scrutiny, by investigators as the Jews were.

The pattern of Irish enterprise outside the grocery business gives further testimony to the weak hold the Irish had on shopkeeping. While investigators were asked to investigate a small but constant number of German-owned dry goods, shoos, draperies, hardware, and drug stores, they rarely looked into Irish enterprises in such fields. (To be sure, the creditors of Irish owners in these and other enterprises might simply have never requested credit ratings. But it is doubtful the Irish alone would have had this distinction, and the trust implied is certainly somewhat at odds with the poor Irish image in society; moreover, the fact that this lack of representation in the ledgers is to be found over many years also suggests an absence from these other fields of shopkeeping.) Instead, outside the grocery business, the relatively few Irish entrepreneurs were usually owners of small workingmen’s saloons along the docks.

If representative of the Irish business situation elsewhere, such a pattern of Irish petty enterprise helps to clarify the perception shared by many historians that middle classes were painfully slow to emerge among the mid-nineteenth-century, famine era immigrants. But too little analytical literature as yet exists on the relations between ethnic business patterns and ethnic middle class formation to be able to judge the representativeness of the Buffalo patterns revealed in, or inferred from, the credit-rating reports. Nonetheless, the reports are surely an important and useful source for dealing with these essential issues in immigration and ethnic history.

FOOTNOTES


6 For other uses of the credit reports in recent social history: Michael Katz, People of Hamilton, Canada West: Family and Class in a Mid-Nineteenth Century City (Cambridge, 1975); and Clyde and Sally Griffen, Native and Newcomer: The Ordering of Opportunity in Mid-Nineteenth Century Fowlkeep (Cambridge, 1978).

7 An important recent effort to examine
the interplay of European and American cultures and social structures in determining access to opportunity and mobility is Virginia Yane McLaughlin's Family and Community: Italian Immigrants in Buffalo, 1880-1930 (Ithaca, 1977).

A still valuable conceptual essay is, Oscar and Mary F. Handlin, "Ethnic Factors in Social Mobility," Explorations in Entrepreneurial History, IX (October, 1958), 1-7.

The German born were approximately 39% of Buffalo's residents in 1855 or 44% if the city's Franco-German Alsatians were counted as Germans. Germans were 41% of Buffalo's grocers in that year and 69% of its butchers.


In 1855, those born in Ireland were about 18% of Buffalo's population and also about 18% of the city's grocers.


McCaffrey, The Irish Diaspora in America (Bloomington, 1975), begins in issue, while Dennis Clark, The Irish in Philadelphia (Philadelphia, 1973) disagrees. The principal point of contention is that Irish immigrant socio-economic status improved as one went West, out of the increasingly stagnant economy of New England. More case studies of individual communities are probably needed to begin to determine the facts of the matter.

The Segregated Chinese Files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the National Archives*


A collection of China-related materials known informally as the "Segregated Chinese Files" is located in the National Archives. These files constitute a small sub-group (99 linear feet) of the Records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Record Group 85, which currently totals 956 cubic feet of materials dated between 1787 and 1954. The Guide to the National Archives of the United States (Washington, 1974, p. 346) calls this subgroup "Chinese Immigration Records, 1882-1925." Since this sub-group does not include all records relating to Chinese immigration and because at one time Chinese-related records were maintained separately from other immigration files, the designation "Segregated Chinese Files" (hereinafter SCF) persists.

Various archival guides provide information on the SCF since the time when they were active records of the former Bureau of Immigration.

In 1904, Claude Halsey Van Tuyne and Waldo C. Gifford Leland, in their Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington (Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1904, p. 175), said that records of the Bureau extended from 1891 "to date" and were arranged in two classes: those relative to Chinese exclusion and those relative to other immigration. They added that "(the) files are admirably arranged; all the papers relating to a case are filed together, and each case receives a number which enables it to be readily found." The second edition of Van Tuyne and Leland (1907, p. 236) gave further indications of the comprehensive nature of the records and the ease of their retrieval. At that time a card index system, providing subject, name, and file number data on each case file, was available.

By 1940, when the National Archives published the first description of its holdings, Guide to the Materials in the National Archives (Washington, 1940, p. 168), the whereabouts of the vast majority of the records now available in the SCF "(had) not been determined." Only the bound volumes described in the paragraphs below were in the National Archives in 1940. During the fiscal year 1946, however, 92 linear feet of case files relating to Chinese immigration and residence were located and accessioned by the National Archives (see Twelfth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States, 1945-1946, Washington, 1947, p. 78). The second guide to National Archives materials, Guide to the Records in the National Archives (Washington,
1948, pp. 335-336], explained that the once-segregated Chinese files had been interspersed among the central files of the INS but had been reassembled by the Service "as a separate body of materials that would show the administration of regulations covering the immigration of Chinese and their residence in this country." A similar description of the SCF was provided in the 1974 edition of the Guide to the National Archives. These guides provide an accurate and general description and are satisfactory, perhaps, from the INS perspective. However, a more complete description of their content and value to East Asian specialists is needed.

The following descriptive outline gives the potential user an appreciation of the scope of the SCF and problems which may be encountered in using the records. It is based upon an as yet unpublished and only recently compiled preliminary inventory (available in draft form for inspection at the National Archives) and upon my own use of the files. Fifteen series (rather than the 13 enumerated in the preliminary inventory) are listed here in the order in which they have been inventoried:

1. Register to Chinese Letters Received (1898-1903), seven bound volumes. A register of letters relating to Chinese immigration and exclusion matters received by the Secretary of the Treasury. Each entry gives a file number, place of origin, and from whom the letter was received, date received, number of contents, and action taken. Some volumes include notations of the imprint book and the page number on which responses may be found (See No. 2 below). Additionally, some volumes contain a name index which can be a very useful finding aid; other volumes are in chronological order only. The letters registered are generally contained in materials described in No. 4 below.

2. Chinese Letters Sent (1900-1908), 62 bound volumes. Letternpress (imprint) copies of responses sent by the Bureau of Immigration pertaining to Chinese exclusion laws, deportations, arrests, certificates of residence, letters concerning salaries of Bureau employees, expense items, instructions, and assignments of jurisdiction of Bureau employees handling Chinese cases. All but two of the volumes have name indexes and all contain file numbers keyed to materials described in No. 4 below.

3. Index to General Files (1898-1908), one 3" x 5" card box labeled "x ref to '50000' files." The cards, arranged numerically by Chinese file number (series 1 through 1500s), provide the cross-reference number for files forwarded from the SCF to the General Immigration Records after the Chinese General Correspondence files were closed in 1908. The General Immigration Records, a separate subgroup from the SCF, carry 50000-series numbers, are well-indexed by subject and name, contain a substantial amount of Chinese-related materials, but are beyond the scope of the SCF and this paper. Each of the approximately 1,000 cards in this index provides the name of the Chinese person or organization on whom the file was maintained. The index is incomplete in that it does not list all files forwarded from the SCF to the 50000-series. Its main value seems to be in the names it contains.

4. Chinese General Correspondence (1898-1908, with some pre-1898 materials included), 215 document boxes—the most numerous in terms of materials and the most important part of the SCF. This series contains 13,584 file numbers which actually represent fewer individual files. Some earlier files were incorporated into larger folders with later file numbers. Additionally, as explained in No. 3 above, many files from this series have been transferred to the General Immigration Records. The series is divided into two subseries: 118 green boxes (files 1 through 14025) containing materials from 1898 to 1905 which were stored folded, and 97 red boxes (files 14026 through 15484) containing materials from 1905 to 1908 which were filed flat. Some of the older folded files had been forwarded to the newer filing system and were then unfolded. The nature of this series will be described in greater detail at the end of this outline.

5. Customs Case File No. 3388c Related to Chinese Immigration (1877-1891), 6 document boxes containing 69 disarranged files relating to Chinese entry requirements, illegal entries, smuggling, arrests, deportations, inter-office memoranda, inquiries concerning the interpretation of the Chinese exclusion laws, and Chinese instructions of the contract labor laws. These files predate the Bureau of Immigration and were originally part of the Customs Case Files contained in Bureau of Customs Records, Record Group 36.

6. Chinese Smuggling File (1914-1921), 6 document boxes containing 61 files mostly dating from 1914 and 1915. The files contain both original and carbon copies of reports submitted by field offices relating to the smuggling of Chinese into the U.S. The letters are generally grouped by immigration district although some files are mixed. For instance, a file marked "Buffalo" contains reports from Baltimore, New York, and other parts of entry. Some of the reports have 50000-series reference numbers.

7. Chinese Division File (1924-1925), one document box. The series consists of unnumbered files of no particular arrangement but which appear to be items which should have been included in the General Immigration Records. Files include materials on court opinions, certifi-
icates of residence, references to visas, and questions on immigration procedures and laws.

8. Application for Duplicate Certificate of Residence (1898-1920), 28 document boxes containing applications from Chinese residents for duplicate certificates of residence to replace ones that were lost, stolen or destroyed. Included with the applications, which cover a span of over 20,000 certificate numbers, are affidavits on the circumstances of the loss of the original, sworn depositions of the applicant, related correspondence, reports of Chinese inspectors, and photographs of applicants.

9. Record of Chinese Deportations (1902-1903), one bound volume (probably part of a no longer extant larger series) kept by the Washington headquarters of the Bureau. The volume consists of information handwritten on preprinted pages which called for listings of date, names of the U.S. marshal involved, the immigration officer in charge, and the deportee, the immigration district, the port of departure, name of ship, date of departure, and expenses incurred.

10. Record of Chinese Census for the Districts of Montana and Idaho (1894-1896), one bound volume. An anomaly in the SCF and possibly part of a no longer extant larger series once kept by the Bureau. Records of the Census Bureau (Record Group 29) might contain similar records.

11. Actions in Cases of Chinese Arrested Because in U.S. In Violation of Law (1905-1907), one bound volume containing summary statistics on Chinese illegal residents, arranged by states and judicial districts. The volume consists of mostly blank pages.

12. Chronological Records Relating to Chinese Certificates of Residence (1892-1903), 8 bound volumes. Ledgers, journals, and record books with references to residence certificates issued to Chinese persons, blocks of certificates issued to various officials, and duplicate certificates compared with originals for authenticity.


14. Miscellaneous Records Relating to Chinese Certificates of Residence (no date), 3 bound volumes of blank (unissued) certificates for departure and return to the U.S. of Chinese laborers, and one volume with listing of "Certificates of Residence in Steel Boxes and Cabinets According to Districts," a no longer extant filing system.

15. Chinese Immigration Records (1891-1924), one looseleaf folder. Materials generally relating to exempted classes of Chinese, which, for an undetermined reason, were not included in the general files. Contains a group of records on Chinese theatrical performers, businessmen, and students, mostly dating from the 1910’s and the 1920’s.

As can be seen from this outline, the most important segment of the SCF is the series containing the 215 document boxes (No. 4); other series serve as supplements or cross-referencing aids or are of marginal utility. The materials found in these boxes can be categorized into three general groupings:

1. Materials relating to the general administration of Chinese-related laws, immigration facilities, Bureau personnel, Chinese inspectors, interpreters, expense accounts, fiscal year financial reports, and so forth.

2. Materials relating to individual Chinese laborers and their families, such as court testimonies, requests for certificates or duplicate certificates of residence, arrest reports, and background investigations (which are numerous and provide detailed information on the subject's native village, parentage, circumstances of immigration, occupation and life in the U.S., physical characteristics, age, and so forth.

3. Materials relating to Chinese persons of the exempt classes such as late-Ch'ing and early-Republic of China officials, imperial family travellers, businessmen, gentry-class tourists and students, and exiles of the reformist and revolutionary groups. In this latter regard, copious materials on such notables as Sun Yat-sen, K'ang Yu-wei, Liang Ch'i-chieh, and Huang Hsueh can be found or are cross-referenced in these files.

My own use of these files has been demonstrated in three works. The first is my article "K'ang Yu-wei, Sun Yat-sen, et al. and the Bureau of Immigration" (Ch'ing-shih wen-t'ien, June, 1971, pp. 1-10) which drew upon immigration materials on K'ang and his followers and Sun and his followers to show the problems they had encountered in entering the U.S. The materials on K'ang were part of the SCF while the Sun Yat-sen materials were cross-referenced in the SCF and were obtained by petition to the INS.

The second work is my doctoral dissertation, "A Chinese Reformer in Exile: The North American Phase of the Travels of K'ang Yu-wei, 1899-1909" (Georgetown University, 1972, MAI No. 7234191), which made use of approximately 50 letters, memoranda, notes, telegrams, and affi-
David relating to K'ang which are located in the SCF. They were used in conjunction with about 150 similar documents from three other record groups in the National Archives. One of the SCF items (located in File No. 1226-78, Green Box 86) is a 26-page typewritten letter sent by K'ang to President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906. This letter was the subject of my third work, "Letter from K'ang Yu-wei to Theodore Roosevelt" (Bridge: An Asian American Perspective, Fall, 1977, pp. 18-21).

Delmar L. McKeen, in his book, *Chinese Exclusion Versus the Open Door Policy, 1900-1906*, (Wayne State University Press, 1977) has used a substantial amount of SCF and other National Archive materials. Writers of two unpublished works have also used the SCF: Frederic Chapin, "Homer Lea and the Chinese Revolution" (Senior Thesis, Harvard University Archives, Pruey Library, 1950), and Eve Armentroug-Jaz, "Chinese Politics in the Western Hemisphere, 1893-1911: Rivalry Between Reformers and Revolutionaries in the Americas" (doctoral dissertation, University of California, Davis, 1977, BAL No. 7609210). However, according to a long-time archivist at the National Archives, the SCF have seldom been consulted in the 30 or more years they have been there.

Future users of the SCF should keep in mind that the files do not include all Chinese-related immigration materials. The SCF, however, do contain a vast amount of multiple-use documents which can best be located and used if three factors affecting the files are kept in mind: numerous bureaucratic reorganizations, changes in the immigration laws, and the condition of the materials.

Briefly, prior to 1882, there was no Federal agency charged with the supervision of immigration other than the Department of State for a brief period, 1864-1868. Additionally, prior to 1882 there were no general immigration or Federal Chinese exclusion laws. In that year, however, the Secretary of the Treasury was given the responsibility of enforcing the administration of the first general immigration law, and the Chinese exclusion act, based on an 1881 treaty between the U.S. and China, was enacted. In 1891, an Office of Immigration was provided for, marking the birth of what is now known as the INS. In 1895 the Office was redesignated as the Bureau of Immigration, and in 1900 the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws was added to the Bureau's responsibilities by the Treasury Department. This new responsibility necessitated the creation of a separate Chinese Certificate Section under the new Immigration and Chinese Division. In 1903 the Bureau was transferred to the new Department of Commerce and Labor. Gaining functions relating to naturalization in 1906, the Bureau changed its name to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The Bureau was transferred in 1913 to the new Department of Labor and was divided into two separate organizations—the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization—a situation which persisted until 1933 when the two were reunited into the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). In 1940 the INS was transferred to the Department of Justice, its current parent organization. These various bureaucratic developments at the departmental and bureau levels, in addition to administrative changes within the Bureau and its divisions, resulted, in part, in the uneven organization of SCF materials.

Secondly, major legislative evolutions in the Chinese exclusion acts and general immigration laws between 1882 and 1943 (when the 1882 exclusion law was finally repealed) also contributed to the manner in which Chinese-related materials were accumulated and maintained. Basically, the exclusion acts forbade the immigration to and residence or citizenship in the U.S. of laboring class Chinese. The enforcement of laws centered on illegal entrants and those persons whose entry had been barred by the law. Section 6 of the 1882 law also provided for important non-laboring classes such as diplomatic personnel, government officials, business men, cultural personnel, and others, all of whom had to be scrutinized by the Bureau. These laws necessitated the keeping of copious and segregated files until 1908, when new records began to be merged with the general records of the Bureau. The Immigration Act of 1924, which established a permanent quota system for immigration, largely negated the necessity for maintaining such a comprehensive investigative and filing system.

Thirdly, a few comments on the physical condition of the records will be of interest to the reader. Judging from the condition of certain records and the apparent absence of others, it is obvious that, as INS records were retired and stored in the pre-National Archives days, maintenance was far from ideal. One bound volume actually has what appear to be burn marks or scorching on its pages; other volumes' bindings have disintegrated. Many letterpress copies have faded almost into obscurity. On the positive side, however, the vast majority of records, whether bound or loose, are in legible and useful condition considering their age and former lack of preservation. The majority of documents are unbound and small amounts of them can be easily reproduced in the Central Research Room. More comprehensive reproduction services are also available on the premises. An additional benefit is that the entire collection is still in its original paper form, that is, none of the documents have been microfilmed. Furthermore, all documents were either written in English originally or were trans-
lated from Chinese at the time of their initiation.

One last comment of encouragement to users of the SCF or any other records is that the staff of the National Archives is extremely courteous and helpful to researchers of every kind. Serious researchers working extensively in one group or subgroup of records will usually find an interest taken in their project by the archivist in charge of those records. This professional interest can frequently result in discoveries of new materials, unexpected leads, and many other tangible benefits.

*This article was originally published in Committee on East Asian Libraries Bulletin No. 58, February 1979, pp. 24-30. CEAL is affiliated with the Association for Asian Studies. The paper was presented on the panel "Archival and Library Resources on East Asia in the Washington, D.C. Area" at the 7th Annual Meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Region of the Association for Asian Studies, held at George Washington University, Washington, D.C., October 28-29, 1978.

FOOTNOTES

1. The National Archives opened in 1937.

2. The Sun materials were once housed in the National Archives but circa 1956 the Department of Justice removed Record Group 85 files on persons and organizations then still considered "sensitive"; other files are still in various INS district offices and are also available by petition.

ORGANIZATIONS

Ethnic history was well represented at the annual meetings of the Organization of American Historians and the Immigration History Society in San Francisco, April 10-12, 1980. The annual IHS luncheon, chaired by Rudolph Vecoli (Univ. of Minn.) featured a talk by Lawrence H. Fuchs (Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy) on "Immigration Commissions Yesterday and Today: Applying History to Policy." A session arranged by the IHS on "Recent Trends in Immigration History" was chaired by Arthur Mann (Univ. Chicago) with papers by John Bodnar (Pa. Hist. & Mus. Com.) on "Beyond Mobility: Immigrant Access to Opportunity in Industrial America," and by James M. Bergquist (Villanova Univ.) on "The Concept of Nativism: A Review of the Past Quarter Century." Comments were by Olivier Zunz (Univ. Va.) and Caroline Colab (Univ. Pa.). A second session arranged by the IHS was on "Another Look at the Significance of Immigrant Cultural 'Baggage'," chaired by Frederick Tuchman (Univ. Nebraska), with papers by Paula K. Benkart (St. Joseph's Univ.) 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." Comments were by Ronald H. Bayor (Ga. Inst. Tech.).


The annual meeting of the AHA was held on Thursday April 10 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, San Francisco, rudolph Vecoli presiding in the absence of President John Higham, III with flu. The principal business of the meeting was consideration of the recommendation of the Executive Board to approve the proposal by Professor Ronald Bayor for publication of The Journal of American Ethnic History. The proposal involves appointment of Ronald Bayor, Georgia Institute of Technology, as editor. His institution will provide secretarial help, released time for him, and an annual subsidy of $1,000, until the Journal shall have achieved financial stability. The Transaction Press of Rutgers University was chosen as publisher. Subscription rates were approved at $12. individual and $27, institutional. The Journal will initially be semianual, with possible expansion to a quarterly if justified. The Journal will be operated separately from the Immigration History News.
letter which will continue under present auspices. The motion for approval was made by Roger Daniels and was carried without dissenting vote.

The results of the balloting for three seats on the Executive Board were announced. The new members are Roger Daniels, Leonard Dinnerestein, and Maxine S. Seller. Those whose terms expired were Rowland T. Berthoff, Victor Greene, and Rudolph Vecoli. Three resolutions were passed. One was to thank Maxine S. Seller for her excellent service as chairman of the Program Committee from which she has resigned. The second was to thank the Minnesota Historical Society for its services. The third, sent in by Victor Greene, was as follows: "Since the Immigration History Society is a national, scholarly historical association dedicated to the preservation and encouragement of immigration history; and since some members have notified the IHS that the National Park Service is holding hearings on the disposition of the Ellis Island site, we the IHS members request that a meeting be arranged between representatives of the Society and top management of the Park Service to discuss plans for Ellis Island."

The editor-treasurer reported on the Society's two publications, the Newsletter and Directory, and reported a balance on hand as of March 31, 1980, of $4,940.91. He emphasized the greatly increased publications costs.

The International Congress of Historical Sciences, which meets every five years, will be held this year in Bucharest, Romania, August 10-17. The address of the organizing committee is P.O. Box 1 - 498, Code 70100, Bucharest, Socialist Republic of Romania. Registration fee is $S5 until May 1; $50 for late registration. Hotel reservation deposit is $50. There will be a session on mobility.

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, authorized by Public Law 95-412, has been holding hearings around the United States on immigration reform. The issues have been primarily the efficiency of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the problem of illegal aliens. For information write the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, 20 West 40th St., New York, NY 10018.

The committee on ethnicity of the Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, NY 10016, is engaged in three projects: ethnicity and the international economy; ethnicity and state building; and ethnicity and changing social structures, with current focus on the first.

For information as to the papers presented at the colloquium honoring Albert Einstein entitled "The Nazis Fit Hitler: Cultural Transfer and Adaptation in the United States, 1930-1945" held on February 7-9, 1980, write the host, the Smithsonian Institution, S1 507, Washington, DC 20560.

The Center for the Study of American Catholicism and the University of Notre Dame Press will again sponsor competition for publication of a manuscript dealing with American Catholic experience. There is a $500 award and assurance of publication by the University of Notre Dame Press. The 1979 winner was Charles H. Shansmoney for his "Toward an American Catholic Identity: The Chicago Experience." For information write the Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 1109 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. The deadline for the 1980 award is September 1, 1980.

The Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, has received a three year, 3-1 matching grant from the NEH, for the purpose of document collection, research funds, and promotion of interpretation and dissemination of information on immigration and ethnicity. Its address is 826 Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114. The IHRRC publishes a newsletter, and will resume publication of Spectrum, its house organ.

An NEH financed summer seminar on "Ethnicity in the 20th Century" will be conducted June 16-August 8, 1980 at the Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, by Rudolph Vecoli. Emphasis is on central and southern European immigrants.

A Netherlandic Studies Conference on the History of Dutch Immigration to North America was held at the University of Toronto, February 15-16, 1980. Principal themes were immigration patterns, immigrant reactions to North America, the Canadian experience, and the American experience. For information as to the twelve formal papers write the Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C3, Canada.


The Pennsylvania Ethnic Heritage Studies Center of the University of Pittsburgh received in 1978 an NEH grant to survey ethnic records in eleven southwestern Pennsylvania counties. For information write Robert E. Wilson, 653 Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

The Swedish Pioneer Historical Society invites
scholars to submit proposals to be financed from the newly established Nils William Olsson Research Fund. Address the Fund at 5125 N. Spaulding, Chicago, IL 60625.

A Scandinavian Immigration Conference was held at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, October 26-27, 1979, to discuss possibilities of cooperation among the various Scandinavian organizations interested in research and publication, and it was concluded that an ad hoc Scandinavian American Studies Group be established, that a steering committee be elected, and that meetings be held in conjunction with regular sessions of member societies. For information write H. Arnold Barton, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901, chairman of the Steering Committee.

The 1980 Missouri Valley History Conference on March 6-8, included a paper in the ethnic field by Bruce Garver (U.N.E., Omaha) on "Protestantism among Czech Immigrants in Nebraska." There was also a session on Jewish History with papers by Carol Gendler (Douglas Co. Law Library) on "Omaha, Milwaukee, and Denver: Jewish Communities in Development, 1850-1920," by Mike Richmond (Omaha) on "A History of Jewish Defense Work, 1880-1980," by Murray Frost on "Analysis of Jewish Communities' Out-Migration," and by Mel Linsman on "Jewish Movie Moguls." For information address the Missouri Valley History Conference, Dept. of History, University of Nebraska-Omaha, 68182.

The Department of Social Foundations, State University of New York at Buffalo, offers four graduate assistantships for qualified doctoral candidates. There is a stipend of $3,400 and remission of tuition fees.

The Society for German American Studies held a symposium on its field on April 18-19, 1980 at the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65201. For information write Dr. Adolf Schroeder at the University.

The Slovak Studies Association publishes a newsletter containing information and bibliography. Write M. Mark Stolarik, 700 Penfield Road, Havertown, PA 19083 for information.

The Multi-ethnic Literature Society of the United States has issued a call for papers on ethnic writing in the South. Inquiries should be addressed to Edith Blaisdell, Georgia Institute of Technology, English Dept., Atlanta, GA 30332.

The Southwest Labor Studies Association announces adoption of a journal, Southwest Economy and Society, formerly published in New Mexico. A request for papers has been issued by the publications coordinator of the SLSA, Norma Fain Pratt, Mt. San Antonio College, 1100 No. Grand Ave., Walnut, CA 91789.

The Society for German-American Studies is planning to celebrate in 1983 the 300th anniversary of the founding of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Chairman of the bicentennial committee is Don Heinrich Tolzmann, University of Cincinnati.

Sessions on "Definition of Politics of Ethnicity" and "Using Ethnicity in the Classroom" were part of a symposium on "Ethnicity in Education: Toward a Positive Self-image for Everyone" at Triton College, 2000 Fifth Ave., River Grove, IL 60171, on March 1, 1980. Sponsors included the Hellenic, Italian, and Polish Teachers Associations. For information address D. Candeloro, History Dept., UICG, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

The Superintendent, Statue of Liberty National Monument, Liberty Island, New York, NY 10004, requests cooperation in gathering information as to the experiences of immigrants at Ellis Island, now under his jurisdiction. Anyone with such information should write the Superintendent.

A Research Institute on Immigration and Ethnic Studies, Inaugurated in 1973, with headquarters at the Smithsonian Institution, L'enfant Plaza, Rm. 2300, Washington, DC 20560, has specialized in the post-1965 immigration. Director is Roy S. Laphorte.

An Association for the Advancement of Dutch-American Studies has been formed to promote research and publication in its field. A biannual conference is planned for 1981, and a newsletter will be sent to members at $5 per year. Address: Association for the Advancement of Dutch-American Studies, Conrad Bult, Secretary-Treasurer, Calvin College Library, Grand Rapids, MI 49506.

Dr. Erik Helmer Pedersen, Institute of Economic History, University of Copenhagen, has completed a manuscript on emigration from agricultural areas of Denmark to the prairie states of America. One of his students is working on a study of Danish farmers in Iowa.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

NH grants in the field of immigration history include the following: Conrad Bergendorf, Augustana Historical Society, Rock Island, IL for a study of Swedish immigrants to the United States, 1860-1952; Frank Espada, Puerto Rican Research & Resources Center, Washington, DC for an oral and photographic study of Puerto Rican migration to the United States; J. D. Hokoyama, Japanese American Citizens League, San Francisco, for development of a television program on Japanese-American experience from
1869 to the present; Philip Martin, Dodgeville, WI for a study of the role of folk music in the Norwegian-American community of Westby, Wisconsin; the American Museum of Immigration, Inc., New York, NY for a national educational outreach program on the history of American immigration; the Bishop Hill Heritage Association, Bishop Hill, IL for creation of a film orienting visitors to the utopian Bishop Hill colony, founded in 1846.

A study financed by the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk, Hanover and directed by H. D. Evers, will study return migration of labour and its effects in urban areas of Greece. The study was begun in the autumn of 1979 on some 500 returning migrants to certain Greek cities, with emphasis on the patterns of emigration and return migration, the socio-economic situation of the migrants, the policies of public authorities, and interaction of centre and periphery peoples. The impact of the returnees in technology, social structure, and politics will be included. For information write Klaus Unger, Programme in Development Studies, University of Bielefeld, P.O. Box 840, 4800 Bielefeld 1.

Riccardo L. Gaudino, University of California, Santa Cruz, has an NEH grant to study the Italian fishing community of Santa Cruz.

Leon Rovetta, Stockton, CA is writing a biography of Carlo Andrea Dondi Carlo (1842-1939), editor of La Voce del Popolo di San Francisco.

Frederick C. Luecke is preparing a study of legal restrictions on foreign languages in the Great Plains states, 1917-1923, to be published in Paul Saich, ed., Languages in Conflict: Linguistic Acculturation on the Great Plains, to be published by the University of Nebraska Press, 1980.

Mark Wyman, Illinois State University, Normal, IL is completing a study of the influx of Irish and Germany into the Upper Mississippi Valley, 1830-1860, and their conflicts with Southerners, Yankees, and others.

Michael N. Dobkowski, Robert & William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY is preparing a reference volume to contain brief histories of the leading Jewish organizations and movements of all types.

Lois J. Kalloway, Univ. of Pittsburgh, is making a study of Slavic women in cities.

Helmut J. Schmeller is doing bibliographical research for the Fort Hays State University Ethnic Heritage Studies Project, Fort Hays, KS.

Bruce A. McConachie, College of William and Mary, is gathering essays on theater for working class audiences in the United States.

Norman L. Zucker, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, is doing a book on United States refugee policy.

David A. Gerber, SUNY-Buffalo, will be a Fulbright scholar in 1980 studying the development of social pluralism in Australia.

Ida Cohen, Stavan, Pittsburgh, PA, among her multitude of other activities is doing a study of Jewish cultural activities in Western Pennsylvania.

Dena Shenk, St. Cloud State University, MN is doing further research on a study of Christian Lebanese-Americans through the third generation in America, originally her doctoral dissertation.

Lorin Lee Cary, University of Toledo, is continuing study of slavery in North Carolina, and on 20th century labor leadership.

August C. Bolino, Ellis Island Restoration Commission, Washington, DC, is seeking to locate and microfilm documents and other materials on the history of the Ellis Island immigrant station. Information should be sent to him at this address: C.I.A. - Cardinal Station, Box 1314, Washington, DC 20064.

Michael Albert, Minneapolis, is doing a doctoral dissertation (MN) on "Japanese American Communities in Chicago and the Twin Cities."

Dimitros Monos, West Chester State College, PA, is working on a monograph on the social history of Highlandtown, a Baltimore community. The objectives are a scholarly study, a popular history for school use, and a theater and museum on Baltimore's ethnic life.

Rafa Toma, Culture Board Association Romania, Bucharest, is writing on Romanian settlements in the United States since World War II.

Jean E. Glaudis, U.S. University, is doing a doctoral dissertation on "The History of Portuguese Immigration to Newark, N.J."

Giles White, 113 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08625 is coordinating a project for the N.J. Historical Commission to tape a thousand interviews with immigrants. Richard Sorrell (see JHM, May 1979) is cooperating in this task.


Helen M. Brennan, University of New Mexico, is studying autobiographical writings of immigrant women and their daughters.
Amy Zahl Gottlieb, University of Illinois, is making a study of refugee immigration and the Truman doctrine.

Selma Berrol, Valley Stream, L.I., NY, is preparing a biography of Julia Richman, and a general study of NYC immigration history.

Vera Laska, Regis College, Weston, MA is at work on a study of Czechs and Slovaks in World War I.

Timothy L. Smith, Johns Hopkins University, is preparing a study of the transfer of Wesleyan religious culture from England to America, 1705-1860.

Leo Pap, SUNY-New Paltz is completing a volume on Portuguese immigration to America for Twayne Publishers, Boston. He is also preparing a chapter on Portuguese immigrant literature for a New York Times book.

Kenneth Waltzer, Michigan State U., is revising his dissertation on the American Labor Party, and is beginning a new project on second generation immigrants in 20th century urban America.


Arnold Shankman, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C., is preparing a study of Blacks and immigrants.


William Toll, Univ. of Oregon, is making a study of the "Social History of the Portland, Oregon Jewish Community, 1850-1950s."

John J. Appel, Michigan State U., is working on ethnic cartooning and caricature, especially as to Irish, immigrant women, and Jews.

Eugene Obidinski, SUCNY-Omeca, is analyzing survey data regarding neighborhood change in the Polish American community of Buffalo, NY.

I. R. Wynar, Kent State U., is making a comprehensive inventory of ethnic newspapers and periodicals in the United States that have survived.

Edward W. Laine, 2031 Deerhurst Court, Ottawa, is writing a history of the Finns in Canada for the Ethnic Histories Program, Department of State, Canada. He has also done papers for conferences on "Availability of Archival Sources Documenting the Finnish Canadian Heritage in Estonian, Canadian and American Depositories," "Finnish Canadian Radicalism and Canadian Politics: the Formative Years, 1900-1940," and "Community in Crisis: The Finnish Canadian Quest for Cultural Identity, 1900-1979."

The Italian Canadian Women's Alliance, 756 Queen Ave., Toronto is sponsoring a study of "Italian immigrant women in Toronto, 1950-1978," based on a sampling poll of eleven areas of Toronto.

Hilddegard Martens, 26 Morningside Ave., Toronto is making a study of German immigrant groups in Toronto.

Raymond Joyce, Univ. of Oklahoma, is doing a study of "Catholics and Socialists: An American Debate, 1877-1960." For a summary of his work see the American Catholic Studies Newsletter, Fall 1979.

Robert Harney, Multicultural History Society, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, has received a three million dollar grant from the government of Ontario for a history of the various immigrant groups which have helped create Toronto.

Carlos F. Cortes, UC-Riverside, CA, is doing a history of themes of ethnicity and foreignness in U.S. motion pictures.

Richard Sorrell, 57 E. Bergen Place, Red Bank, NJ 07701 is preparing "Novelists and Ethnicity: Jack Kerouac and Grace Metalious as Franco-Americans."

Owen V. Johnson, Southern Illinois University, is preparing a history of the ethnic press, a comparative study of the treatment of the subject of immigration and emigration in the Slovak press and the Slovak-American press.

Edith Blicksilver, Georgia Institute of Technology, is engaged in a study of "The Immigrant Ethnic Psyche: The Relocation Camp Experience."

Yasushi Ueda, Kyoto, Japan, is studying Swedish immigrants in Minnesota, 1872-1896.

Daniel P. O'Neill, St. Mary's College, Winona, MN has completed a dissertation on the St. Paul diocesan clergy, 1851-1930, a study of the Americanization of the Catholic Church.

S. Dolores Lipstak, St. Joseph College, West Hartford, CT, has completed a dissertation on "European Immigrants and the Catholic Church in
Connecticut, 1870-1920." She presented a paper on "The national parish" in April 1980 at the MCHA meetings at Marquette University.

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang von Hippel, Heidelberg University, West Germany, is preparing a study of emigration from Württemberg.

Playsford V. Thorson, University of North Dakota, is doing a study of Norwegian radical Populists as revealed in "America-letters" from 1894, and a history of the Scandinavians of North Dakota, part of a projected volume on the ethnic history of North Dakota.

Andrew T. Kopen is doing research on the Greeks in Chicago for the forthcoming Ethnic Frontiers II edited by Melvin Holli and Peter d'A. Jones; William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, MI. Kopen's paper on "Definition and Politics of Ethnicity" was delivered at a symposium at Triton College, River Grove, IL on March 1, 1980.

Juliana Marschalck, Univ. of Bochum, West Germany, is preparing a doctoral dissertation on the relationship of literary works, such as German novels of the 19th century dealing with German emigrants to America, to the statistically based knowledge of the emigrants' social and economic origins. She seeks to determine in what way literary works can be used as historical sources.

Rose Scherini, UC-Berkeley, has completed a dissertation on "The Italian American Community in San Francisco", to be published by the Arno Press.

Lasslo L. Kovacs, Purdue University, is preparing a study of the principal research collections about Hungary in libraries and archives of North America.

Albert Tezla, University of Minnesota-Duluth, is making a collection of letters and documents about Hungarian immigrants to the United States, 1895-1914, supported by an NEH grant.

Stephen B. Vardy, Duquesne University, is doing a book on Hungarian immigration to America for Twayne Publishers.

Joseph Roucek is preparing a book on America's ethnic politics to be published by the Greenwood Press sometime in 1980.

David M. Ellis, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY has completed an article on "The Welsh in Utica."

Jean Scarpaci, Towson State University, reports that her dissertation on "Italian Immigrants in Louisiana's Sugar Parishes: Recruitment, Labor Conditions, and Community Relations, 1880-1910" will be published by the Arno Press in 1980.

Her article on "Louis Levin, A Pioneer in Cultural Pluralism" will be published in the Maryland Historical Magazine.

Andrzej Brozek, Professor of History, Cracow University, Poland, reports that his book Polonia Amerykańska-The American Polonia, published in 1977, will be published in English translation in 1980 by Interpress Publications, Warsaw. He is preparing a study of migrations from Polish lands under Polish rule, 1815-1918, for publication in 1980 or 1981. In May 1980 he will deliver a paper at the International Congress of Historical Demography, Paris, on "External Migrations and Natural Increase of Population on Polish Territories at the end of the 19th and 20th centuries." He has been active in meetings concerning Polish American history in Cracow in July 1979 and in Lublin in November 1979.

Hans Joachim Lehner, a student at Graz University, Austria, is preparing a study of Austrian emigration, with emphasis on an area of heavy emigration. He seeks contact with Austrian communities in America.

Gerald E. Poyo, University of Texas at Austin, is making a study of Cubans in the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Clifford Reutter (Univ. of Detroit), is doing a study of "St. Nicholas, Patron of Immigrant Poor."

**PUBLICATIONS**

*International Migration*, Vol. 17, No. 1/2, 1979. ICEM, PO Box 100, CH 1211, Geneva 19, Switzerland. This is a particularly valuable publication because of its emphasis on the special problems of child migrants. It is a previously undeveloped aspect of international migrations.


Lars Ljungmark, Swedish Exodus, Carbondale, IL, Southern Illinois University Press, 1979. $11.95. Translated by Kermit R. Westergren. Illustrations. Brief survey of Swedish emigration, translation of text used for a course on Swedish radio/TV. Author is on the faculty of Gothenburg University.

Histoeriska Institutionens Tidskrift, Nr. 18, December 1979. Uppsala University, Historiska Institutionen, S:t Olofsstaden 2, 752 20 Uppsala, Sweden. Essays derived from a three-week visit to the United States and Canada in the spring of 1979, as part of a seminar on problems of immigrants in the host country, designed to help Sweden absorb its guest workers.


John L. Davis, The Danish Texans, San Antonio, Institute of Texan Cultures, 1979. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. One of the series on Texan ethnic groups issued by the Institute. Address is 807 South Bowie at Durango, P.O. Box 1226, San Antonio, TX 78294. Catalog available on request.


Francois Kraelje, Croatian Migration to and from the United States, 1900-1914, Palo Alto, Ragsman Press, 1978. $8.00.


The Folch Institute for Ethnics Studies, 18 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106, issued in October 1979, Vol. 1, No. 1, of a newsletter entitled New Dimensions. Its library has issued a list of manuscript collections available for research use.


Betty Lee Sung, Transplanted Chinese Children. Write author at Dept. of Asian Studies, GONY, 10031.


Laurence Klippenstein, ed., that There Be Peace: Mennonites in Canada and World War II. Mennonite Heritage Centre, 600 Shaftesbury Blvd., Winnipeg, Canada R3P 0M1, 1979. $8.00pa, $9.00bd.


Marc Loe Raphael, Jews and Judaism in a Midwestern Community: Columbus, Ohio. Columbus, OH, Ohio Historical Society, 1979. $19.50.


Jewish Currents, Monthly, $10. an. Room 601, 22 E. 17 St., NYC 10003. Contains articles and information concerning current issues.

Kaleidoscope Canada, Bimonthly, P.O. Box 1826, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N9, Canada. Current news on ethnic organizations and activities.


Eugene Obidinski, "Methodological Considerations in the Definition of Ethnicity" in Ethnicity 5: 213-228 (Fall 1978).


Carlos F. Cortes, UC-Riverside, CA has issued a lengthy bibliography of his publications. Write him at the Department of History, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.


Martin L. Kovacs (University of Regina), Peace and Strife: The History of a Prairie Community, Dept. of History, University of Regina, Regina, Sask. Canada S4S 0A2. $10 Canadian, prepublication, $14 Canadian after publication. Paperback. The cultural and social history of a Hungarian-Canadian community, Bekevar-Kipling, One chapter deals with the immigration from Hungary and from the United States.


Ida Cohen Selavan, ed., Remarkables Revisited. Harold Dwork or Ida C. Selavan, 5528 Raleigh St., Pittsburgh, PA 15217, $15.00. A collection of poems by Harold Dwork, from his column in the Jewish Forum, and other writings.
Pheodrus, An International Journal of Children's Literature Research, Volume VI, Number 1, Spring 1979. $14. K. G. Saur Publishing Co., 45 N. Broad St., Ridgewood, NJ 07450. This special issue is devoted to essays on children's literature of immigrant groups, including the Ukrainian, German, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Swedish, and Armenian. The essays contain extensive bibliographies. The annual subscription rate for the journal is $35.00.


The Bridge, Number Four 1980. Journal of the Danish American Heritage Society, 29672 Dane Lane, Junction City, OR 97448. Articles on Danish-American life.

Dan P. Danilov, 3108 Rainier Bank Tower, Seattle, WA 98101 offers mail free of charge materials concerning the immigration laws of the United States. Mr. Danilov is a leading attorney in this field. Much of his material is summarized in his Immigrating to the U.S.A. Who is allowed? What is required? How to do it. Seattle, Self-Counsel Press, 1979.


Gert Raethel (Univ. of Munich) "Philobatism and American Culture", in Journal of Psychohistory, Spring 1979, p. 461-506. Considers personality characteristics of European emigrants and returnees, and the influence of various types in forming the "American character."


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