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Mail to the Editor-Treasurer.

EDITORIAL

It is to be hoped that members of the IHS will promote memberships, including subscription to the Journal. Those with any influence on library subscriptions should promote institutional memberships. A form is included at the rear of this issue of the Newsletter.

A considerable number of persons and organizations have contributed $100 per year as Patrons. It is hoped that those who have contributed will continue to do so and that more will feel it worthwhile to become Patrons.

A new directory is planned. If there are any changes of address, please send them in promptly.

If you are subscribing to the Newsletter only, please pay your 1983 dues ($5.00) to the Treasurer at the address above.

The new chairman of the program committee is Elliott Barkan, California State College, 5500 State College Parkway, San Bernardino, CA 92407. Proposals should include brief summaries of papers and suggestions as to commentators.

SWEDISH-AMERICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

H. Arnold Barton
Southern Illinois University

While Sweden sent forth the largest contingent from Scandinavia, mainly between the 1840s and the 1920s, it ranks only seventh among the countries of origin of immigrants to the United States. At its height, the Swedish-American stock of the first and second generations was reckoned in the census of 1930 at about one and a half million persons, or around 1.27% of the population of the United States. Yet the Swedish—like the other Scandinavian-Americans—possess one of the richest historical literatures for any ethnic group on this continent.

Several factors would seem to account for this. Since the saga age the Nordic peoples have held history and genealogy in high esteem. The overwhelming majority of Swedish emigrants were literate upon arrival in America. Their search for new homes, identities, and ways of life in the New World, as well as separation from relatives and friends in the old country, inspired a remarkable number of them to seek to convey and record their experiences. Finally, the exceptionally detailed and complete vital statistics kept by the Swedish government since at least the middle of the eighteenth century have permitted a considerably more thorough and consistent analysis of the demographics of emi-
migration than is possible for any other country.

Long before the beginning of the nineteenth-century emigration, Swedes and Finns (who at that time were also subjects of the Swedish crown) had been among the early colonizers of the Atlantic seaboard. Sweden's colony on the Delaware, founded in 1638 and relinquished to the Dutch in 1655, left a sizable documentation in Swedish archives and inspired the first works on Swedish-American history, by such scholars in Sweden as Jonas Camperius Holm in 1702 and Israël Accadius in 1759.² Thereafter, until well into the twentieth century, the homeland showed a notable lack of interest in its children in the New World, who, unprepared as they generally were by training or background—at least to begin with—was upon themselves the task of preserving their own past. Many of those involved hardly thought of themselves as historians, while some who did would scarcely be accepted as such by later criteria. Among them, clergymen and journalists played a prominent role. Altogether, the records of the Swedish-American past have been so numerous that it is impossible to mention more than a few of them here, while some of these are necessarily more representative of trends than important in their own right.

Not surprisingly, the first works of historical significance to be written were personal memoirs whose authors sought consciously to provide materials for future historians, like those of Gustaf Unomus, Hans Mattson, or Eric Norielius, some published long after they were written.³ The first actual historical works by Swedish-born authors in the United States, meanwhile, were not specifically devoted to the Swedish element, for example J. A. Enander's massive history of the United States in Swedish, published in five parts in 1875–80, which nonetheless dwelt lovingly on the exploits of Norse explorers and Swedish colonists on the Delaware. Robert Grönberger's book on the Swedes in the St. Croix Valley was, in 1879, the earliest book on Swedish-American history as such published in the United States by a Swedish-American author. The following year there came out in Chicago a major work on the Swedes in Illinois by Eric Johnson and C. F. Peterson.⁴

It is meanwhile noteworthy that persons of Swedish origin were not the first to record the exploits of the Swedes and other Scandinavians in North America; non-Swedish scholars were at least as numerous as the Swedish-born down to the end of the nineteenth century. A number of early American historians had touched on the Delaware colony before Jehu C. Clay published his well-known account in 1835, followed by Benjamin Ferris in 1846. A lively debate took place among American scholars over the Norse discovery of America in the 1830s and 1840s. The interest and admiration for Scandinavia and its people evidenced by these writings were heightened by the American nativist reaction in later decades against the so-called "new" immigration from southern and eastern Europe.⁵

The early migration period was significant not only for what was written but for the organizational and logistical groundwork that was laid for more professional historical study in the future. From 1859, Reverend T. N. Hasselquist arranged for copies of all Swedish-American newspapers and other publications to be sent to the Royal Library in Stockholm. After its founding in 1860, Augustana College, now in Rock Island, Illinois, has served as the principal North American repository for such materials. Beginning in the 1850s, Swedish-American newspapers, religious and literary periodicals, the annuaries, and other publications issued by congregations and societies, and the publications of state and community organizations have all provided outlets for a wealth of historical and biographical information, as have Swedish-American book publishers in Chicago, Minneapolis, Rock Island, and elsewhere. The pioneer phase of Swedish-American historiography culminated in 1888 with the celebration in Minneapolis of the 250th anniversary of the Swedish Delaware colony. The principal speaker was J. A. Enander, who appealed to his assembled countrymen to "uphold the prestige and glory of the Swedish-American name until that name becomes a mark of honor from sea to sea, comprising all that is great, noble, just, and true."⁶ This would be the theme followed devotedly by generations of Swedish-American chroniclers in the filiopietistic tradition, who—like their colleagues of other ethnic origins—sought to justify themselves in their own eyes, as well as in those of both their old and their new compatriots. The enthusiasm generated by the 1888 celebration led to an attempt to found a Swedish-American historical society in Chicago the following year, along the lines of existing Scots-Irish and German organizations, but the time was not yet ripe.

By 1890 a new and vigorous period in Swedish-American historiography had nonetheless begun, which may be considered to have lasted down to around 1930. Several important works appeared already before the end of the century, beginning in 1890 with the first volume of Reverend Eric Norielius' massive history of the Swedish Lutheran congregations and the Swedes in America—his order of priority is worth noting—followed by a number of substantial works on Swedes in various states and localities, as well as a significant compendium in English, the two-volume History of the Scandinavians and Successful Scandinavians in the United
States (Minneapolis, 1893-97), edited and largely written by the Swede, O. N. Nelson. 7

Personal memoirs remained an important part of the historical literature as a number of old immigrants reached their memoir-writing years after the turn of the century. Like Victor Witting, the former seaman turned Methodist missionary, or the journalist and pioneer farmer, Ernst Skarstedt, 8 the momentum from the 1890s was meanwhile carried forward mainly by clergymen, like Alfred Bergin, who wrote about the Swedish settlements in Kansas, and Emil Lund, who concentrated upon the Swedish Lutheran congregations in Minnesota and Iowa, or journalists, like Ernest W. Olson, Anders Schön, and Martin J. Engberg, who brought out a solid work on the Swedes in Illinois, Alfred Söderström, who concerned himself with Swedish-American journalism, Wilhelm Berger, who wrote penetrating essays on the culture of his immigrant countrymen, and Skarstedt who wrote not only about the Swedes on the Pacific Coast but in 1917 brought out in Stockholm the first real survey of Swedish-American history as a whole. 9

Already by the turn of the century a new generation, born or raised in America and generally better educated than the older immigrants, began to make its mark upon Swedish-American historiography, encouraged by the continued enthusiasm of authors of non-Scandinavian background, such as Kendrick Charles Babcock of the University of Illinois, whose study, The Scandinavian Element in the United States, came out in Urbana in 1914.

The earliest of the Swedish-American academicians to distinguish themselves in this area were not trained as historians. Amandus Johnson, who published his magnum opus on The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware in New York in 1911, received his doctorate in Germanic languages at the University of Pennsylvania in 1922. Adolph B. Benson, who wrote extensively in the field, was professor of Germanic languages at Yale. Andrew A. Stromberg, professor of Scandinavian at the University of Minnesota, published a history of the Swedes in America in 1928. The first professional historian of Swedish derivation to enter the field was meanwhile George M. Stephenson of the University of Minnesota, author of several articles during the 1920s before the appearance in 1932 of his great work on Religious Aspects of Swedish Immigration in Minneapolis, and a leading figure in American immigration studies. 10

This middle period of Swedish-American historiography largely coincides with the lifetime of the Swedish Historical Society of America, which was established in Chicago in 1905 and survived until 1914. While under the inspiration of J. A. Elander it was strongly filiopietistic during its early period, it performed invaluable tasks, accumulating a sizable archive and library (eventually acquired by the Minnesota Historical Society) and publishing a shelf of Yearbooks and Bulletins containing both historical studies and documentation in the original Swedish and in English translation. Serving as editor from 1928 was Professor Stephenson, a strong proponent of historical objectivity, who, like his Norwegian-American colleague, Theodore C. Blegen, sought to wean his following away from their accustomed, narrow ethnocentrism.

In this task Stephenson met with only limited success, largely because the old filiopietism of Elander and his generation had by now found a stalwart new apostle in Amandus Johnson. While the Swedish Historical Society of America, dominated by Stephenson and the "New History," faltered and then failed, Johnson founded his Swedish-American Historical Foundation in 1926, which, following a masterful fund-raising drive during the depths of the Depression, capitalizing upon the ethnic pride of wealthy and successful Swedish Americans, was able to open its impressive Museum in Philadelphia in connection with the Delaware Tercentennial in 1938. Between 1944 and 1973, the Museum brought out a series of Yearbooks, Bulletins, and Chronicles celebrating Swedish accomplishments in America, not least in the colonial period. In recent years the Museum has become largely social and general-cultural in orientation. The year 1930 meanwhile saw the establishment of the Augusta Historical Society in Rock Island, which likewise remains active and which, despite a limited membership, has published some thirty books, mainly relating to Swedish immigrant history.

Interest in the home country meanwhile remained lukewarm, or sought for the causes of the mass emigration to staunch the flow. Such was the motivation behind the most significant Swedish contribution to the field in the early twentieth century: the government's Inquest on Emigration, which in 1908-13 published its findings in twenty-one stout volumes containing a wealth of documentary and statistical information. 11

By the 1920s, however, the great migration was over, encouraging certain writers in Sweden to take a more positive view toward a historical phenomenon that no longer seemed threatening. Something of a landmark was reached with the publication in 1924-25 of a handsomely bound and illustrated popular survey of Swedish-American history and life by the historian Karl Hildebrand and the former Swedish-American journalist Axel Fredinholm, glorifying Swedish achievements in the New World. 12 From this time forward, a few authors, mostly from outside the academic establishment, wrote on the subject in a popular
vein for Swedish readers. A notable exception was the geographer at Lund University, Helge Nielson, whose work on The Swedes and the Swedish Settlements in North America, with its supplementary volume of distribution maps, published in Lund in 1943, remains an indispensable resource. The first decades of this century meanwhile saw the beginnings of modest collections of Swedish-American research materials in Gothenburg and Stockholm.

The years around 1930 mark the end of the middle period of Swedish-American historiography. Most of the older, Swedish-born historians by avocation were now gone and replaced by Americans by birth or upbringing, not all of them of Swedish descent, the majority with college educations. Among them, amateur historians have continued to play a prominent—and indeed vital—part, as have academics in fields outside of history, such as Edward Johnson, Nils William Olson, or Nils Hasselmo. But there has been most notably a striking increase in the involvement of professionally trained historians, such as Florence E. Jansson and John S. Lindberg, who published important surveys of Swedish-American history in the early 1930s, followed by O. Frösth, Ander, Franklin D. Scott, Emory Lindquist, and others, several of whom remain active today, together with a number of capable younger scholars.

Since its establishment in Chicago in 1948, the Swedish Pioneer Historical Society, inspired from the start by the critical standards of George Stephenson and of Theodore Blegen and the Norwegian-American Historical Association, has played the leading role in the encouragement and publication of scholarship in Swedish-American studies. Since 1950 it has brought out the Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly (renamed the Swedish-American Historical Quarterly in 1981) and has maintained a book publication program, operating primarily through university presses. Its present membership is close to 2,000.

In many ways, the most striking development in recent decades was the awakening of academic interest in Sweden, largely inspired by the attention given to migration questions at the Eleventh International Congress of Historical Studies held in Stockholm in 1960. Between 1962 and 1976, Professor Sten Carlsson at Uppsala University headed a research seminar on "Sweden and America since 1860," initially supported in part by a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies, resulting in numerous research projects and doctoral dissertations. The Uppsala group engaged in much team research and concentrated above all upon quantitative analysis of Swedish vital statistics to reveal the broader demographic outlines of the emigration; only to a limited extent have the Swedish historians concerned themselves with the history of the Swedes in North America. The emigration had meanwhile captured the imagination of the wider public in Sweden, thanks especially to the four immensely popular emigrant novels of Wilhelm Hoberg, published between 1949 and 1959, which largely inspired the opening in 1965 of the Emigrant Institute in Växjö. Under the able direction of Ulf Beljeb, it has achieved a unique international standing. The Emigrant Register in Karlstad, founded in 1962, has collected exhaustive data on emigrants from the province of Västergötland.

The past few years have seen certain new directions. The termination of the Uppsala seminar in 1976 brought to a close a decade and a half dominated mainly by Swedish academic scholars, while the Emigrant Institute for economic reasons has had to curtail its ambitious program of microfilming documentation in North America. American scholars, who have also been increasingly active since the 1960s, in keeping with the so-called "New Ethnicity," have once again being coming to the fore. An important stimulus was the establishment in 1981 of the Sweden/Swedish Immigration Research Center at Augustana College, Rock Island.

Present-day scholarship in the field is now based upon a far greater interaction than ever before: between American, Canadian, and Swedish scholars; among historians of the various Nordic groups in North America, working on both sides of the Atlantic; among Scandinavians-Americanists and experts on the other ethnic elements on this continent; between historians, social scientists, and literary scholars. The establishment of close cooperation on an ongoing basis among individual Scandinavian-Americanist scholars and historical societies in 1979 and the beginning in that year of a series of Scandinavian Immigration Conferences ("SIMCON") Conferences, with participation from both North America and Europe, is indicative of trends today in a field of study that has never enjoyed greater vitality or creativity than at present.

FOOTNOTES

1. This article is largely based upon my lengthier treatments of the subject in "Clio and Swedish America: Historians, Organizations, Publications," in Nils Hasselmo, ed., Perspectives on Swedish Immigration (Chicago: Swedish Pioneer Historical Society, 1978), 3-24, and "Historians of the Scandinavians in North America," forthcoming in the proceedings of the Scandinavian Immigration Conference, II, held at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, in 1981. For fuller references, see these articles, as well as Ulf Beljeb, "The Historiography of Swedish-America," Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly (hereafter abbreviated..."
2. Tomas Campanius Holm, Kort beskrifning om
Provincien Nya Sverige uti America (Stockholm:
J. H. Werner, 1702); Israel Aclevius, Beskrifning
om de Svenska Föreliggarens forna och nuvarande
Tillstånd uti det så Kallade Nya
Sverige (Stockholm: Narberg & Hessleborg, 1759).
3. Gustaf Unomius, Minnen från en sjuttondags
Vigtelese i Nordvreta Amerika, 2 vols. (Uppsala:
W. Schultz, 1861-62; Eng. trans., 1950, 1960);
Hans Mattson, Rémencinc: The Story of an
Emigrant (St. Paul: D. D. Merrill Co., 1891);
Eric Norelius, The Early Life of Eric Norelius,
1833-1862, trans. Emerson Johnson (Rock Island,
Ill.: Augustana Book Concern, 1934).
4. Johan A. Brander, Förenta Staternas His-
toria utarbetad för den Svenska Befolkningen
i Amerika (Chicago: Hemlandet, 1875-80).
Robert Grünberger, Svenskarna i St. Croix-
dalen, Minnesota (Minneapolis: Minnesota Stats
Tidnings Tryckeri, 1879); Eric Johnson and C.
F. Peterson, Svenskarnas i Illinois (Chicago:
W. Willimann, 1880).
5. John C. Clay, Annals of the Swedes on the
Benjamin Ferris, A History of the Original
Settlements on the Delaware (Wilmington, Del.:
Wilson & Heal, 1846); C. R. Lyle II, "Americ-
ica Discovers Vinland: Scholarly Controversy in
the Period, 1830-1850," S_PHQ, 19 (1968), 174-
93. On American Scandanvillia, see Edward N.
Saveth, American Historians and European Immi-
grants, 1875-1925 (New York, 1948), esp. ch.
viii.
6. Johan A. Brander, Valda skrifter (Rock
Island, Ill.: Augustana Book Concern, 1892).
7. Eric Norelius, De svenska luterska
föreliggarens och svenskarnas historia i
Amerika, 2 vols. (Rock Island, Ill.: Augustana
Book Concern, 1890, 1916).
8. Victor Witting, Minnen från mitt liv (Worcester, Mass.: Burbank & Co., 1902); Ernst
Skarstedt, Vagabond och redaktör (Seattle:
9. See, for instance, Alfred Bergin,
Lindborg (Lindborg, Kan.: Bethania-Förel-
ligen, 1909); Emil Lund, Ica-Konferensens af
Augustana-Synoden Historia (Rock Island, Ill.:
Augustana Book Concern, 1916); Ernst W. Olson,
Anders Schön, and Martin J. Engberg, History
of the Swedes of Illinois, 2 vols. (Chicago:
Engberg Publ. Co., 1908); Alfred Söderström,
Bläxtar på tidningshorisonten (Maribo, Mm.,
1910); Ernst Skarstedt, Svensk-amerikanska
folkets i hela och söken (Stockholm: Björck &
Ehrjess, 1917).
10. Andrew A. Stomback, Den svenska folkräk-
ningen i Amerika (Stockholm: Svenska Kyrkans
Diakonistyrkelse Boktryckeri, 1928). On Stephenson, see O. Fritiof Ander, "Four Historians of
Immigration," in O. Fritiof Ander, ed., In the
Trek of the Immigrants: Essays Presented to
Carl Wittke (Rock Island, Ill.: Augustana His-
11. Sweden. Emigrationsutredningen, 21 parts
12. Karl Hildebrand and Axel Redenholm,
Svenskarna i Amerika, 2 vols. (Stockholm: AB
Historiska Förlaget, 1924-25).
13. John S. Lindberg, The Background of
Swedish Emigration to the United States
(Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1930);
Florence E. Janson, The Background of Swedish
Immigration, 1840-1930 (Chicago: University of
Chicago Press, 1931).
14. See the final report of the Uppsa
project, Harald Rumboll and Hans Norman, eds.,
From Sweden to America: A History of the
Migration (Uppsala: Acta Universitatis
Upsaliensis, and Minneapolis: University of
15. Moberg's emigrant novels appeared in
three volumes in English translation, published
by Simon & Schuster in New York: The Emi-
grants (1952), Into a Good Land (1954), and
The Last Letter Home (1956), and formed the
basis of Jan Trell's films, The Emigrants
and The New Land.
16. The principal result of the project was
the filming of the records of 1,502 congrega-
tions and 230 secular societies in the United
States and Canada. Microfilming of private
collections is presently being carried out by
the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research
Center at Augustana College, Rock Island,
Illinois.
17. See J. R. Christianson, "Cooperation in
Scandinavian-American Studies," forthcoming
in Swedish-American Historical Quarterly,
originally presented at the Conference on
Swedish-American Research Resources held at

IMMIGRATION HISTORY NEWSLETTER ESSAYS
1973-1983

Issues available at current rates.

May 1973, Vol. V, No. 1

Philip Taylor, "Immigration Research in Brit-
ain."

Joan Scarpaci, "Immigration History and Balti-
more's Ethnic Community."

November 1973, Vol. V, No. 2

Joseph B. Howerton, "The Resources of the Na-
tional Archives for Ethnic Research."

Daniel B. 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 Jarabek, "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 Åkerman, "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."

May 1975, Vol. VII, No. 2


May 1976, Vol. VIII, No. 1

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

Aristide Zolberg, "Migration Patterns since World War II in Europe and the Americas."
Odd S. Lovoll, "The Norwego-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

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 Sammingsen, "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."

May 1980, Vol. XII, No. 1

David Gelber, "Ethnics, Enterprise, and Middle Class Formation: Using the Don and Bradstreet Collection for Research in Ethnic History."
Robert L. Worden, "The Segregated Chinese Files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at the National Archives."

November 1980, Vol. XII, No. 2

Kathleen Neils Conzen, "The Writing of German-American History."
Mark Scolarik, "The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies."

May 1981, Vol. XIII, No. 1

Maxine S. Seller, "The Education of Immigrants"
in the United States: An Introduction to the Literature."
Wolfgang von Hippel, "Emigration from Württemberg in the 18th and 19th Centuries.
Dirk Hoerder, Bibliography and Archival Presentation of Non-English Language Labor and Radical Newspapers and Periodicals in North America, 1845-1976."

November 1981, Vol. XXIII, No. 2


May 1982, Vol. XIV, No. 1

Francesco Cordasco, "Bilingual Education In American Schools: A Bibliographical Essay."
Gerald J. Stortz, "Nineteenth Century Child Immigration to Canada."

November 1982, Vol. XIV, No. 2

Leo Schelbert, "Swiss Migration to the Territory of the United States: A Bibliographical Introduction."
Joseph M. White, "Historiography of Catholic Immigrants and Religion."

May 1983, Vol. XV, No. 1

H. Arnold Barton, "Swedish-American Historiography."

ORGANIZATIONS

The annual meeting of the Executive Board, open to all members, was held April 7, 1983, in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Organization of American Historians in Cincinnati. The meeting was called to order at 3:30 P.M. by President Rudolph Vecoli. The Secretary, Mark Scolari, announced the result of the election of three members of the Executive Board, to serve for the next three years. They are Robert Cots, University of Virginia, Stephan Thernstrom, Harvard University, and Louis Wade, University of Oregon. Continuing members of the Board, with date of expiration of term, are John Appel, Michigan State University (1984), George Pozziotta, University of Florida (1984), Robert Harney, University of Toronto (1984), John Bodnar, Indiana University (1985), Betty Boyd Caroli, Kingsborough, CUNY (1985), and David Reimers, New York University (1985). Presidents emeritus are Moses Rischin, San Francisco State University, and John Higham, Johns Hopkins University. Members of the nominating committee were Randall-Miller, St. Joseph's University, Leo Schelbert, University of Illinois-Chicago, Louise Ano Nueo Kerr, Loyola University-Chicago, Raymond A. Mohr, Florida Atlantic University, and Robert F. Stewerga, Kent State University.

After a presentation by Ross Holland, with Heather Huyck assisting, of the National Park Service, concerning restoration of the main building of Ellis Island, the Executive Board passed a motion endorsing the project, and a letter will be sent to the appropriate authorities.

The Treasurer, Carlton Qualley, reported on receipts and expenditures, and stated that as of April 7, 1983, the balance on hand in the Minnesota Historical Society account was $3,691.35, and in the St. Anthony Park Bank of St. Paul account $3,425.83. He also reported on membership, which is 457, subscribing to both the Newsletter and the Journal and 288 subscribing to the Newsletter only, making a total of 745. Of this number, 110 are institutional and 79 are foreign. Subscribers to the Journal only are 119.

Steps were authorized to inaugurate the Theodore Saloutos Memorial Award, a result of the generous gift of his widow, Florence Saloutos.

John Bodnar, Indiana University, current chairman of the program committee, reported on several sessions proposed for AHA and OAH meetings. The chairman for 1983-84 will be Elliott Barkan, California State College, San Bernardino, CA 92407, Henry Winkler's (Cincinnati) dinner talk was on Jews in academia. At the meetings of the Organization of American Historians, April 6-9, 1983, in Cincinnati, the following sessions related to ethnic history: a session on "Reaching the Immigrant Community: A MidAmerican Approach," with papers by Dominick Candelario (U. Ill.-Chicago) on "Italians and Work in Chicago: A Family Affair," and by George E. Pozziotta (U. Fla.) and Gary R. Morison (U. So. Fla.) on "Sicily and Tampa: The Continuing Heritage"; a session on "Pluralism as an Organizing Theme in Recent American Historiography," with a paper by John Higham (JHU); "Beyond Pluralism: The Historian as American Prophet;" a session on "American Anti-Semitism in Historical Perspective," with papers by Michael N. Dobkowski (Hobart & William Smith) on "American Anti-Semitism and American Historians: A Revisionist Critique," and by Glen Jeanesque (U. Wis.-Milwaukee) on
"Gerald L. X. Smith and His Adversaries: Militant Opposition versus the Silent Treatment"; a session on "Immigrant Workers and Politics: German-Americans in the Nineteenth Century," with papers by Bruce C. Levine (CUNY) on "In the Crucible of Two Revolutions: German-American Workers, 1840-1865," and by Dorothee Schneider (U. Munich) on "German-Americans and the New York City Labor Movement, 1870-1900."


A Conference on the Study and Teaching of Afro-American History will be held at Purdue University, October 6-8, 1983, funded by the Lilly Endowment. For information write the American Historical Association, 400 A St. SE, Washington, DC, 20003.

"The Oral History of the American Left," at the Tannenbaum Collection, Bobst Library, 70 Washington Square South, New York University, NYC 10012, has been awarded an NEH grant to record veteran immigrant radicals and progressives, including Jews, Slavs, Finns, Hungarians, Italians, and others. Project director is Paul Buhle, who can be reached at the above address.

The 16th annual conference of the American Italian Historical Association will be held in Albany, NY, November 11-13, 1983. Paper proposals should be sent to Francis X. Femmina, Ed. 316, SUNY-Albany, 1400 Washington Ave., Albany, NY 12222.

Angela Dexter, Wiltones, London End, Beaconsfield, Bucks, HP9 2Jb, UK, writes to offer her services to anyone requiring research in the United Kingdom but who are unable to travel there in person. She and a colleague are experienced in many fields, including history. An outline of requirements should be sent to the address given.

For information on the papers delivered at a conference on Immigration and Refugee Policy, April 21-23, 1983, in Washington, DC, write the Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304.

Estonian studies will be part of the Simon Fraser University Canadian studies curriculum in the spring of 1983 as a result of a grant of $10,000 from the Society for the Advancement of Estonian Studies in Canada.

The Cushwa Center, University of Notre Dame, invites applications for six part-time research positions. Competence in American Catholic history is required. The stipend will be $3,000, including research expenses.
Write Professor Jay Dolan, Cushing Center, 614 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. The Cushing Center also offers research grants ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 to scholars engaged in projects related to American Catholicism and for which materials are available at the library and archives of the University of Notre Dame. Deadline for research grants is December 1, 1983. The Cushing Center is again sponsoring a competition to select for publication the best manuscript in American Catholic Studies. There is an award of $500 and assurance of publication. Deadline for the next award submission is September 1, 1983. Inquiries should go to Professor Jay Dolan at the address above.

The 1983 research travel grants have been awarded to Glenn A. Janus, Coe College, Joel S. Klippinger, Marston Academy, Thomas W. Spalding, Spalding College, and James S. Olson, Sam Houston State University.

Carlos E. Cortes (UC-Riverside; dept. chmn.) was named 1982-83 Bildner Fellow of the Association of American Schools in South America, and gave two weeks of lectures at member schools in Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay in March 1983.

The Center for Afro-American and African Studies, University of Michigan, 900 Monroe, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, is sponsoring a conference, May 18-21, 1983, on "Immigration and the Changing Black Population in the United States: Issues of Identity, Ethnicity, Sub-Ethnicity and Socio-Political Change." The Conference inaugurates a five-year project on Black immigration and ethnicity in the United States, and is financed by the NEH and the Ford Foundation. For information about papers and other data, write Masa Sudarkasa, Director, at the address above.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission has made a grant to Spertus College of Judaica, Chicago, to accession the records of the Jewish community of West Rogers Park. It has also made a grant to the University of California, Berkeley, for publication of the papers of Emman Goldman.

A Danish Immigrant Archives has been established at the Grand View College Library, 1351 Grandview Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50316.

The Danish American Heritage Society is sponsoring a conference June 24-26, 1983, at the Namuca Retreat and Conference Center. For information write Pacific Northwest Danish Cultural Conference, 410 Laurel, Junction City, OR 97448.

San Diego State University conducted the tenth national Institute on Minority Aging, February 20-22, 1983, on the theme "Minority Aged: Surviving Today's Economy--Resources, Strategies and Techniques." For information write Shirley A. Lockery, Associate Director, University Center on Aging, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

A Scottish Heritage Festival will be held May 7-15, 1983, at the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1. Included in the varied program will be papers on the Scottish experience in Canada. For information write Edward J. Cowan at the University.

A conference on Dutch Immigration to America, 1782-1982, was held at the Balch Institute, 18 South 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106, on September 22-24, 1982. Sixteen papers dealt with various aspects of Dutch migrations and settlements. Write the Balch Institute for information about the papers.

For information concerning papers presented at the Balch Institute on April 21-23, 1983, on "Making it in America: The Role of Ethnicity in Education, Business Enterprise and Work Choices," write the Institute. The Institute announces acquisition of the ethnic heritage studies clearinghouse collection from the Social Science Education Consortium, Boulder, Colorado, and the processing of the Amandus Johnson collection of materials relating to Swedish-American settlement in the U.S.

The Balch Institute has been awarded a $250,000 challenge grant by the NEH for its capital fund campaign.

Under the direction of Paul Budy, the Hungarian Ethnic Heritage Study for Pittsburgh has issued ten booklets designed to provide information about all accessible primary source materials on Hungarian Immigrants in the Pittsburgh metropolitan area. For information, address Budy at the Urban Development Authority of Pittsburgh, 200 Ross St., Pittsburgh, PA 15219.

The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture has received a $36,000 NEH grant for a two-year project on "The Lithuanian Heritage: The Many Views of Youth." For information, address the Museum at 4012 Archer Ave., Chicago, IL 60632.

The Association for Croatian Studies publishes a newsletter, edited by Professor George J. Prpic, John Carroll University, Cleveland, OH 44118. The newsletter contains information about the organization and bibliographical data. For information address Professor Prpic.
For information about the 1983 NEH Summer Seminars for College Teachers, write the Division of Fellowships and Seminars, MS 101, NEH, 806 15th St. N.W., Washington, DC 20506. One of these will be conducted by Professor Rudolph Vecoli on "Ethnicity in Twentieth-Century America: An Interdisciplinary and Comparative Approach," held at the University of Minnesota, Immigration History Research Center, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114, June 27 to August 12, 1983. You may communicate directly with Professor Vecoli.

LaGuardia Community College, CUNY; 31-10 Thomson Ave., Long Island City, NY 11101, has established an archives in honor of Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia. The Curator is Thomas Kessner. A Community History Calendar, 1983, is also available.

The Association for State and Local History announces research grants financed by the NEH for research on localities, communities, states, or regions, up to $3,000, for 1983 and again for 1984. First application deadline is July 15, 1983. Write James B. Gardner, Staff Historian, AASLH, 708 Berry Road, Nashville, TN 37204.

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies offers undergraduate scholarships ($2,500) and graduate fellowships (M.A., $4,500; Ph.D., $8,000) and research grants for Canadian citizens and landed immigrants studying Ukrainian topics at any Canadian university. Write Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 351 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8.

Helen G. Chapin (Hawaii Pacific College) is project director, "Greeks in Hawaii," for the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts; a board member of the Hawaii Heritage Center studying Hawaii's multiculturalism; and member of the Board of Editors, Hawaiian Journal of History.

PROJECT '87 is jointly sponsored by the American Historical Association and the American Political Science Association to commemorate the bicentennial of the Constitution. A number of activities have already been launched, including a forthcoming magazine devoted to articles, bibliographies, documents, and events connected with the bicentennial. For information write Cynthia Harrison, Deputy Director, Project '87, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, tel. 202-483-2512.

The University of Nevada Reno, Boise State University, and the Basque University are sponsoring university level studies in the Basque Country for the academic year 1983-84, centered at St. Sebastian. For information write the Center for Basque Studies, University of Nevada Library, Rm. 274, Reno, NV 89557.

The 1984 Canadian Historical Association meetings will be held in Guelph, Ontario, at the University of Guelph, 90 km west of Toronto. Areas of emphasis will be the eighteenth century, rural history, and the North American ethnic experience. Anyone wishing to submit a paper should write, before September 15, 1983, to T. A. Crowley, Dept. of History, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ont. M1G 2W1, Canada.

At the Modern Language Association convention in NYC, December 27-30, 1983, NELUS will sponsor two sessions, on "Top Prejudices: Ethnic Americans in Film and TV" and a second on "Top Prejudices: Ethnic Images in Popular Literature." For information write Joseph T. Skerrett, Jr., Dept. of English, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

The Leo Baek Institute, 129 E. 73 St., NYC 10021, and the New York Public Library have obtained, with the support of the NEH, microfilm copies of 8,000 book titles and 600 periodicals of the Wiener Library, now at the University of Tel Aviv. They cover European totalitarian regimes of the twentieth century. For information and prices, write the Baek Institute.

The National Endowment for the Humanities announces three categories of fellowships for 1984-85; for independent study and research, for college teachers, and constitutional fellowships. Funds permitting, 120-130 fellowships will be available. All NEH fellowships are for six to twelve months and stipends range up to $25,000. Application deadline for 1984-85 is June 1, 1983. Write Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20506.

Robert Rockaway (Tel Aviv U.) is president of the Israel Association for American Studies.

NELUS, the Journal of the Society for the Study of Multi-Ethnic Literature in the United States, plans to publish an issue on the literature of the Southwest. By December 1, 1983, essays on writers of the Southwest should be sent to Marco A. Portales, University of Houston at Clear Lake City, 2700 Bay Area Blvd., Bayou Bldg., Houston, TX 77058.

Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, Madison, NJ 07940 offers an award of $2,500 for what it considers a best book on ethnic studies. Write for details.
The Multicultural History Society of Ontario, 43 Queen’s Park Crescent East, Toronto, has closed its archives office, but will continue as a regional resource center for ethnic and immigration studies, including its publications program. The Society is sponsoring a conference on "Jews in North America," April 24-26, 1983. Write the Society for the program.

See also ADDENDA, p.19.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Olivier Zunz (U. VA) is doing a book on "Social Change in the Late 19th Century."

Will Toll (U.OR) is writing an intellectual biography of Horace Kallen.

Pamela Nadell (Am. U.) is preparing a bibliographic dictionary of leaders of Conservative Judaism in America.

Cornelius J. Jaenen (U. Ottawa) is engaged in studies on the French regime in the upper country of Canada, on French-Amerindian relations in the eighteenth century, and on the history of the Belgians in Canada, in collaboration with André Vermaire, Univ. Montreal.

Arnold R. Alanen (U. Wis.) is continuing work on social organization of mining communities in the Lake Superior region, involving many ethnic groups such as the Finns.

Randall M. Miller (St. Joseph's U.) is doing a book on immigrants in the South.

David A. Gerber (SUNY-Buffalo) is preparing a book on ethnicity and the formation of social pluralism in Buffalo, 1830-60.

Roy Rosenzweig (George Mason U.) is studying oral and written traditions within American ethnic communities.


Sr. Mary Louise Sullivan (St. Donato Convent, Philadelphia) is doing research on "Frances Cabrini and Italian Immigrants in the U.S., 1889-1917." She was formerly president of Cabrini College, Radnor, PA.

Abraham Hoffman (Reseda, CA) is preparing an article on the life of Martin Aguirre (1858-1929), sheriff of Los Angeles County and warden of San Quentin prison.

Mark H. Haller (Temple U.) is making a study of the history of markets, including gambling, bootlegging, and narcotics.

Jack R. Fischel (Millersville State College, PA) announces plans for a Holocaust Studies Annual. Inquiries should be sent to him at Millersville State College, Millersville, PA 17551.

Garr Elizabeth Worland has completed a dissertation at St. Louis University on "American Catholic Women and the Church to 1920."

William L. Crozier (St. Mary's College, Winona, MN) has received a Beveridge grant for "A Social History of Winona County, Minnesota, 1850-1880."

Maxine Seler (SUNY-Buffalo) is making a study of the women's page of the Daily Forward in the immediate post-World War I period; she is also doing a history of women's education in the U.S.


David H. Kim (Georgetown U.) is working on "Americans in Korea: A Study of United States-Korean Relations, 1866-1898."

William Walkovich-Valkavicius (Hudson, MA) is making a study of the Knights of Lithuania. He conducted a seminar on the Ku Klux Klan in Massachusetts at the Cushwa Center, Notre Dame University, Feb. 1982, and delivered a paper on "Religious Separatism Among Lithuanian Immigrants and their Polish Affiliation" at the convention of the Polish American Historical Assn., Washington, DC, December 1982.

Sydney Weinberg (Ramapo College, NJ) is making a study of Jewish immigrant women based in large part on an oral history of forty women.

Reinhard R. Doerrjes (Historisches Seminar, U. Hamburg) has completed a manuscript on German-American and Irish-American Acculturation Processes, 1850-1920. He is also working on Irish-American aid organizations in the U.S., on Peter Paul Cahensly, and on diplomatic relations between Germany and the USA in the twentieth century.

Andrzej Brozek (Jagiellonian U., Cracow, Poland) is preparing an English translation of...
his book on Polish-Americans under the title *Polish Americans, 1854-1939* (Interpress, Warsaw). He is also editing the papers of the International Symposium on "Emigration from Northern, Central, and Southern Europe," Cracow, November 1981, for publication in 1983-84.

Helen G. Chapin (Hawaii Pacific College) is making a study of Hawaiian newspapers from 1836 to the present.

Stewart David Gilli (U. Guelph, Guelph, Ont.) is preparing a dissertation on "Church and Community: The Role of the Church in the Development of a Scottish Community in Upper Canada, 1810-1851." His research field is on Scottish migration to North America.


Lucia Chiavola Birnbaum, American Italian Historical Assn., 349 Gravatt Drive, Berkeley, CA 94703, is doing research on Italian feminists, Sicilian-American women, and the European disarrangement movement. She is concerned as to the inadequate studies available on the conditions in Italy that caused emigration, especially in recent times.

Joseph T. Hapak is doing a dissertation (U. Kansas) on "Recruiting a Polish Army in Wilson's America, 1917-1919."

Virginia A. Matesan Quiroga (SUNY-Stony Brook) is doing a dissertation on "Childbirth, Obstetrics, and Helping Institutions for the Poor in 19th Century New York City," including much material on immigrant women. Completion expected August 1983.

Robert Rockaway (Tel Aviv U.) is studying Jews and organized crime in the U.S. between the two world wars, and is doing a translation and analysis of immigrant Jewish correspondence to the industrial removal office, 1901-22.

Rudolf Vecoli (U. Minn.) is preparing a study of Italian immigrants in the American labor movement, and another on U.S. immigration policy since 1965.

Dirk Bercower (U. Bremen) has received funding from the Deutsche Forschung-gemeinschaft for bibliographical work of the Labor Newspaper Preservation Project, and from the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk for a comparative study of acculturation of working class migrants.

**PUBLICATIONS**


Susan M. Papp, Hungarian Americans and Their Communities of Cleveland, Cleveland State University, 1860 East 22nd St., Cleveland, OH 44115. $10.00.


John Tracy Ellis and Robert Trisco, eds., A Guide to American Catholic History, Rev. ed., Marketing Services, ABC-CLIO, Riviera Campus, 2040 A.P.S., Box 4397, Santa Barbara, CA 93103. $29.85 plus $1.75 postage and handling.


John and Birgitta Christianson, tr., Dream of America, Mankato, MN, P.O. Box 227, Creative Education, 1982. A series on Danish emigration. $59.50 for the series.

Newsletter, Group for the Study of Nationalism, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Summer 1982) contains an extensive reference list of recent publications in its field.


Hungarian Studies Review, University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ont. M3H 5T8, Canada, occasionally includes articles on Hungarians in the U.S. and Canada.

International Migration Review, Vol. 16 (Fall 1982) contains articles on statistical resources. Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304.


Uri Herscher, Jewish Agricultural Utopias in America, 1880–1910, Detroit, MI, Wayne State University Press, 1981. $15.95.


Stanley Lieberson, A Piece of the Pie: Blacks and White Immigrants since 1880. Berkeley, UCPr., 1980. $34.50pa, $11.50pa.


William M. De Marco, Ethnicity and Enclaves: Boston’s Italian North End. Ann Arbor, Uni Research, 1981. $29.95.


Herbert A. Strauss, Jewish Immigrants of the Nazi Period, 3rd. NY, Saur, 1982. $90.


David A. Gerber, "Cutting Out Shylock: Elite Anti-Semitism and the Quest for Moral Order in


Refugees and Territorial Asylum, Vol. 5 of In Defense of the Alien, Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Placo, Staten Island, NY 10304. $19.95. A series of papers.


Harold Troper and Irving Abella, Here in Too Many, Toronto, Lester & Orpen Denys, 1982. Why only 5,000 Jewish refugees were admitted to Canada, 1933-45.

Sakari Sariola, Amerikan kultalaan (To Ameri-
Alvar W. Carlson, "Recent European Immigration to the Chicago Metropolitan Area," in International Migration, 20:45-64 (1982). Has distribution maps.


American Jewish Archives, November 1982. Articles on "New Perspectives on Latin American Jerry." Judith Lakin Elkin, Guest Editor. Eight informative articles in an unexplored field. Also reviews. Published at Hebrew Union College, 3101 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45220. The Archives is also the headquarters of the newly formed Latin-American Jewish Studies Association.


Robert Rockaway (Tel Aviv U.), "The Industrial Removal Office in Detroit" in Detroit in Perspective, 6:40-49 (Spring 1982).

T. Lindsay Baker, The Polish Texans. San Antonio, TX, Institute of Texan Cultures, 1983. $8.95cl., $5.95pa.

Sylvia A. Grider, The Wendish Texans. San Antonio, TX, Institute of Texan Cultures, 1983. $8.95cl., $5.95pa.


Rudolph Vecoli, "The Italians" in They Chose Minnesota, 449-471 (1961); "Labor Related Collections in the Immigration History Research Center" in Labor History, 23:563-74 (Fall 1982); "Italian Religious Organizations in Minnesota" in Studi Emigratone (Rome), 19:191-201 (June 1982); "USA gammalt invandringsland med 'nya' invandrarsproblem," in Invandreset och Minoriteter, 2:1-9 (Stockholm, 1982).


Paul R. Magocsi, The Rusyns of Czechoslovakia. Available from Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center,
355 Delano Place, Fairview, NJ 07022. $9.75.

Pennsylvania Ethnic Studies Newsletter is a publication of the Pennsylvania Ethnic Heritage Studies Center, 4G31 Forbes Quadrangle, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. It is published three times annually and is free. It has bibliographies and information about the Center's programs.


Jacob Steigerwald, Donauschwabische Gedanken aus USA - Reflektions von Danube Swabians in America. Translation & Interpretation Service, 355 W. 8th St., Winona, MN 55987. $9.95.


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