



# THE IMMIGRATION HISTORY NEWSLETTER

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## EDITORIAL

A questionnaire is included in this issue of the Newsletter. It is suggested that you Xerox it for mailing.

The new Book Review Editor for the Journal of American Ethnic History is Randall Miller, Dept. of History, St. Joseph's University, 5600 City Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19131, succeeding Maxine Seller who has resigned because of other obligations.

The new Program Chairman for the IHS is Professor Elliott Barkan, California State College, San Bernardino, CA 92407. For 1983-84, Professor Barkan will be in residence at the Department of History, University of Poona, Pune, India 411007 where he is teaching on a Fulbright grant. Proposals as to programs at sessions of the AHA, OAH or other professional associations should be mailed to him at his temporary address. Proposals should include summaries of papers and suggestions as to

commentators.

The Nominations Committee for candidates for election to IHS offices at the annual meeting in April 1984 in Los Angeles has been appointed as follows: Louise Ano Nuevo Kerr, Dept. of History, Loyola University of Chicago, 820 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611 (Chairman); Raymond A. Mohl, Dept. of History, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431; Robert P. Swierenga, Dept. of History, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242; John H. Allswang, Dept. of History, California State University-Los Angeles, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032; and June Alexander, 3410 Bishop Street, Cincinnati, OH 45220. Nominations should be submitted by January 1, 1984 for the following positions: three members of the Executive Board to serve three years, to replace John Appel, George Pozzetta, and Robert Harney; the Secretary (currently Mark Stolarik, The Balch Institute), and the Treasurer-Newsletter editor, (now Carlton C. Qualey, Minnesota Historical Society).

With this issue the Newsletter will start listing books out-of-print in the hope that publishers may venture reprints. The suggestion came at the annual meeting of the IHS in Cincinnati by Daniel P. O'Neill, St. Mary's College, Winona, Minnesota. Suggestions are welcome.

RECENT JAPANESE SCHOLARSHIP ON THE ORIGINS AND  
CAUSES OF JAPANESE IMMIGRATION\*

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In the last decade, the mass media in Japan have paid inordinate attention to overseas Japanese. On this topic numerous feature articles have appeared in newspapers and weeklies, special documentaries and dramas have aired on television, and many novels and books have rolled off the press. In 1978 Japanese-Brazilians celebrated the 70th anniversary of Japanese immigration to Brazil. Highlighted by the appearance of the President of Brazil and the Crown Prince of Japan, the commemorative events held in Sao Paulo received wide coverage by the Japanese news media. The Japan Broadcasting Company even televised some of the events live back to Japan. All of this media attention has aroused a popular interest in Japanese emigrants and their descendants, which in turn has stimulated academic research. Attesting to this fact was the 1982 annual conference of the Japanese Association for American Studies at which a special session was devoted to overseas Japanese in North and South America. Although academic research lags behind the mass media attention, it nevertheless has made some progress in recent years as indicated by the publication of new studies relating to Japanese emigration history and overseas Japanese communities. This bibliographical essay will survey the recent Japanese scholarship on the origins and causes of Japanese emigration and present some of its significant new findings.

Until recently the literature in English on the origins and causes of Japanese immigration to the United States was very sparse. For many years the works of Yosaburo Yoshida and Yamato Ichihashi remained the principal sources of interpretation.<sup>1</sup> Both interpreted the causes with unsubstantiated, broad generalizations-- the former in terms of population and economic pressures and certain "pull" factors; the latter in terms of an emigrant desire to improve economically and escape conscription in Japan. All early explanations of immigration to the United States were derived from these two secondary works. In a 1953 study of immigration to Hawaii from 1868 to 1898, Hilary Conroy attributed the high percentage of emigrants from Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures to Robert W. Irwin, the agent of the Hawaii Bureau of Immigration who recruited in southwestern Japan, and to a regional Inland Sea character.<sup>2</sup> Subsequently, Conroy has stressed the pivotal influence of the Japanese Foreign Minister and the President of Mitsui

Bussan, Inoue Kaoru and Masuda Takashi respectively, in persuading Irwin to recruit emigrants from Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kumamoto, and Fukuoka Prefectures.<sup>3</sup> In 1971 the United Japanese Society of Hawaii compiled a history of immigration to the islands which included the all but neglected role of Japanese emigration companies.<sup>4</sup> In 1979 Yasuo Wakatsuki studied the origins and causes of immigration to the United States from 1866 to 1924.<sup>5</sup> Presenting both "push" and "pull" factors, his study represents a major contribution to the literature. A recent book deals exclusively with Okinawan immigration to Hawaii,<sup>6</sup> and a recent dissertation covers the role of emigration companies in promoting immigration to Hawaii from 1894 to 1908.<sup>7</sup>

Much of recent Japanese scholarship has focused on the beginning of mass labor emigration from Japan in the eighteen-eighties. Close to thirty thousand laborers emigrated to the Hawaiian Islands from 1885 to 1894 under government auspices as contract laborers. Based upon an 1884 preliminary agreement and an 1886 Immigration Convention between the Japanese government and the Hawaiian Monarchy, the laborers signed contracts to toil on sugar plantations for a three-year period. Organized into twenty-six separate contingents, these laborers originated from a limited geographical area. Situated in southwestern Honshū, Hiroshima Prefecture ranked first with 11,122 laborers or 38.2 percent of the total. Lying adjacent to Hiroshima, Yamaguchi Prefecture ranked a close second with 10,424 or 35.8 percent. In Kyūshū, Kumamoto and Fukuoka Prefectures ranked third and fourth respectively. The former contributed 4,247 laborers or 14.6 percent, while the latter added 2,180 or 7.5 percent. The four Prefectures combined to account for an astounding 96.1 percent of all the laborers. Certain districts within these four Prefectures, moreover, contributed laborers disproportionately. Four districts in Hiroshima Prefecture, plus the city of Hiroshima, accounted for 9,183 laborers or 81.6 percent of the Hiroshima total. All coastal districts faced the Inland Sea; the four were Saeki, Takamiya, Numata, and Aki (present-day Asa combines Takamiya and Numata). Three districts in Yamaguchi Prefecture accounted for 9,203 laborers or 88.3 percent of the Yamaguchi total. The three were Kumage and Kuga, two coastal districts lying west of Hiroshima Prefecture, and Ōshima, an island in the Inland Sea situated opposite Kuga and Kumage.

Various aspects of this first mass labor emigration have been examined. Shimaoka Hiroshi has elaborated on the relationship of Robert W. Irwin to Foreign Minister Inoue Kaoru and President Masuda Takashi of Mitsui Bussan. Although the historical evidence is far from conclusive, these two figures appear to have influenced Irwin's initial choice of recruiting

emigrants from Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kumamoto, and Fukuoka Prefectures.<sup>8</sup> Ishikawa Tomonori, a social geographer at Ryūkyū University, has summarized ably the pre-1975 studies relating to the origins and causes of emigration from Hiroshima and Yamaguchi Prefectures.<sup>9</sup> Recent studies focus on the concrete socio-economic background of the emigrant districts within these two Prefectures. A historian of Hiroshima Prefecture, Kodama Masaaki has looked at Hiroshima. According to his findings, the Hiroshima districts all had a relative high population density with many small cultivators engaged in intensive agriculture on small parcels of land.<sup>10</sup> These cultivators were affected severely by the rural depression of the eighties and by the decline in commercial crops, especially in cotton which was cultivated in the coastal region. Four emigrant villages have been studied in detail: Kuka in Ōshima, Yamaguchi and Jigozen, Kuchita, and Hesaka in Hiroshima.<sup>11</sup> The findings demonstrate clearly that the majority of contract laborers who went to Hawaii were young men who were successors of agricultural households which farmed small plots of land as owners, part-owner/tenants, or full tenants. Hesaka was a rice-producing hamlet. In 1889 heavy summer rains and pests destroyed part of its crop so that the village produced 695 koku of rice less than in 1888. This drop in production corresponded with a sudden increase in emigration from Hesaka between 1889 and 1891.

Other unique causes have been uncovered. The island of Nihojima near Hiroshima city contributed 999 contract laborers, the highest number of any single village or area. In 1884 the construction of Ujina Harbor had a devastating impact on the fishing village of Ōkō on this island. The people of Ōkō raised oysters and harvested the seaweed in the surrounding waters. The harbor construction denied them their traditional water rights, thereby undermining the basis of their livelihood. Once the construction started in September, 1884, a month before Robert W. Irwin began to recruit laborers, they were compelled to find work outside of Nihojima.<sup>12</sup> One study covers the District of Ōshima.<sup>13</sup> In addition to the effects of the rural depression of the eighties, natural calamities added to the misery of the people of this district. In 1883 a major drought occurred, and in 1884 a storm caused widespread flooding. Both destroyed crops in Ōshima and in the neighboring districts. In the village of Yashiro in 1886, another rainstorm caused a mountainside to collapse and there was severe flooding. Occurring right before and after 1885, these natural disasters gave the people of Ōshima and its vicinity an added reason to sign up for work in Hawaii.

Operating as private businesses, emigra-

tion companies played a major role in shipping emigrants abroad from 1892. They sent laborers to such far-flung places as New Caledonia, Hawaii, Australia, Guadaloupe, the Fiji Islands, Peru, Mexico, and later Brazil. Until recent times the two principal works on this subject were by Ōkawahira Takamitsu and Irie Toraji.<sup>14</sup> The first emigration company was the Nihon Yoshisa Emigration Company founded in December, 1891. By 1898 there were eleven companies in operation. Totalling around thirty-six in 1903, emigration companies reached their peak after the turn of the century. Between 1898 and 1920 they shipped over 200,000 emigrants abroad, half of this number between the years 1902 and 1907. As the principal destination of the emigrants prior to 1908, the Hawaiian Islands absorbed 125,000 between 1894 and 1908. The five biggest companies were the Morioka Emigration Company, Hiroshima Kaigai Toko Company, Nihon Emigration Company, Tokyo Emigration Company, and Kumamoto Emigration Company. To regulate the activities of all companies, the Japanese government promulgated a set of regulations in April, 1894. Known as the Regulations to Protect Emigrants, these regulations were drawn up, less to protect emigrants, but rather to control emigration companies. With minor revisions, the regulations were enacted into law in April, 1896.

Recent studies of emigration companies suggest that the companies perpetuated the pattern of emigration set by the government contract emigrants to Hawaii by recruiting heavily in established emigrant Prefectures. Most of these studies have concentrated on the activities of companies in Hiroshima Prefecture. Ishikawa Tomonori has produced three studies. In the first he did a general study of the number of companies, their place of business and capitalization, and the number and destination of the emigrants they shipped abroad from 1898 to 1920.<sup>15</sup> In the second he studied the Nihon Yoshisa Emigration Company and its recruitment and shipment of Hiroshima laborers to the Fiji Islands in 1894.<sup>16</sup> And in the third he examined the same emigration company and its recruitment and shipment of Hiroshima laborers in 1894 to Guadaloupe in the West Indies.<sup>17</sup> Kobayashi Tadao studied the shipment of laborers, primarily from Kumamoto, Okinawa, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka Prefectures, to New Caledonia from 1892 by the Nihon Yoshisa Emigration Company.<sup>18</sup> Kodama Masaaki has written three excellent studies. In the first he explored the background and role of the Hiroshima agent of the Nihon Yoshisa Emigration Company and the shipment of Hiroshima laborers to Queensland, Australia from 1892.<sup>19</sup> The agent was Doi Tsumoru, a locally prominent figure. A former member of the Prefectural Assembly and head of Gōta village in Kano District, his high status enhanced his ability to

recruit emigrants and his access to local officials expedited the process of passport application. By using Doi's personal papers, Kodama was able to piece together the exact recruiting methods of the Nihon Yoshisa Emigration Company and its Hiroshima agent's intermediate role between the laborers abroad and their families at home. In his second study he shifted his attention to the emigration companies headquartered in Hiroshima Prefecture.<sup>20</sup> Of the twenty-nine companies in operation in 1905, nine had their main office in Hiroshima. Kodama looked at these companies in terms of their capitalization, their officers' economic and political background, and their agents' role both within and without Japan.

In his third essay Kodama studied the Hiroshima Kaigai Tokō Company, one of the five biggest emigration companies.<sup>21</sup> Established in the city of Hiroshima in 1893, this company received its license in October, 1894 and began actual operation in the following year. It maintained branch offices not only in Hiroshima Prefecture, but in seven other Prefectures as well. Between 1895 and 1908 emigration companies headquartered in Hiroshima Prefecture shipped a total of 41,297 emigrants abroad. Of this aggregate figure, the Hiroshima Kaigai Tokō Company accounted for 21,230 or 51.4 percent, the overwhelming majority of whom were shipped to Hawaii. Kodama's research into this company's mode of operation reveals that the company had close ties to local and national politicians, as well as to wealthy local persons who were prominent in a local bank, all of whom facilitated the recruitment and shipment of laborers. In addition to these foregoing studies of emigration companies, there are two related studies of shipping lines. One reprints contracts signed between emigration companies and shipping lines to transport emigrants abroad, especially to Latin America.<sup>22</sup> Another outlines the development of the Japanese shipping industry in relation to the transportation of emigrants to Hawaii, Australia, and Latin America.<sup>23</sup>

There are many new studies of emigration by Prefectural origins. Of all Prefectures, emigration studies are most advanced in Okinawa Prefecture. Beginning with a handful of emigrants in 1899, Okinawa sent the greatest number of emigrants abroad relative to its population. Today approximately 200,000 people of Okinawan descent live abroad, mainly in Latin America, equal to almost one-fifth of the Prefectural population. Ishikawa Tomonori has almost single-handedly studied emigration from this Prefecture. He has compiled two very useful bibliographies.<sup>24</sup> In 1974 he co-authored a one-volume study of Okinawan emigration as a part of a Prefectural history series.<sup>25</sup> This volume includes a chapter on emigration

companies and Okinawan migration to other parts of Japan. Since its publication, Ishikawa has conducted numerous studies of emigrant villages and summarized his findings in other publications.<sup>26</sup> Of all Prefectural Overseas Associations, the Okinawa Prefectural Overseas Association is the most active and its annual publication often contains articles pertaining to the origins and causes of Okinawan emigration.<sup>27</sup> In North America, Hawaii was the main destination of Okinawan emigrants. A recent publication of the Okinawan Club in Southern California covers the few Okinawans who immigrated to the continental United States.<sup>28</sup>

Other studies by Prefectural origins are of uneven quality. Kodama Masaaki has written two outstanding historical summaries of emigration from Hiroshima Prefecture.<sup>29</sup> He has also incorporated emigration into modern Hiroshima Prefectural history in two recent volumes and in a few local town histories.<sup>30</sup> In addition, he has reprinted primary sources relating to emigration from Hiroshima.<sup>31</sup> Little new research has been carried out on Wakayama Prefecture since the local government published its pioneering 1957 study and the early academic studies of the village of Mio in Hidaka District which contributed many emigrants to Canada.<sup>32</sup> Ichihara Ryōhei has studied Taiji, a fishing village located in Higashi Muro District which sent many emigrants to the United States, in terms of the economics of the fishing industry and its relationship to population growth and emigration.<sup>33</sup> Two scholars have examined the immigration of Wakayama pearl shell divers from southern coastal fishing villages to Thursday Island, Australia from the late nineteenth century.<sup>34</sup> As for other Prefectures, Aomori,<sup>35</sup> Miyagi,<sup>36</sup> Akita,<sup>37</sup> Yamagata,<sup>38</sup> Shizuoka,<sup>39</sup> Mie,<sup>40</sup> and Hyōgo<sup>41</sup> Prefectures have all issued one-volume accounts of emigration, of which the best is that of the Hyōgo Prefectural government. In addition, there are other studies of emigration from Akita,<sup>42</sup> Shizuoka,<sup>43</sup> Mie,<sup>44</sup> Shiga,<sup>45</sup> Tottori,<sup>46</sup> Ehime,<sup>47</sup> Kōchi,<sup>48</sup> Fukuoka,<sup>49</sup> and Kagoshima<sup>50</sup> Prefectures.

There are a few other worthwhile studies. Ishikawa Tomonori has written a valuable statistical analysis of pre-war emigration<sup>51</sup> and a study of the problem of periodization.<sup>52</sup> Kamei Shunsuke has analyzed the image of the United States as "a land of sacred liberty" which attracted many Japanese students, Christians, political exiles, and emigrants to come to this country in the late nineteenth century.<sup>53</sup> In a study of Japanese immigrants in the western United States, Tsurutani Hisashi has treated the "guides to America" published in Japan and the general role of emigration companies in stimulating emigration. He has also discussed the Rikkōkai and Tobei Kyōkai,

two organizations which promoted student emigration.<sup>54</sup> Shimaoka Hiroshi and Imai Teruko have studied the diplomatic background of the 153 laborers who were taken to Hawaii in 1868.<sup>55</sup> Finally, local town histories should be mentioned. Many towns are now compiling and publishing their local histories. In cases where towns absorbed old emigrant villages, histories of such towns may include a chapter on overseas emigration, as is the case in the newly published town histories of Shima in Mie Prefecture,<sup>56</sup> Tōwa in Ōshima District, Yamaguchi Prefecture,<sup>57</sup> and Nachi Katsuura and Taiji in Wakayama Prefecture.<sup>58</sup>

The foregoing survey has been limited to the recent Japanese scholarship bearing directly on the origins and causes of Japanese immigration to the United States. Many aspects of this subject remain to be researched. For example, the emigrant Prefectures of Kumamoto and Fukuoka, which ranked third and fourth respectively in contributions of government contract emigrants to Hawaii between 1885 and 1894, have yet to be studied systematically. Likewise, the activities of emigration companies outside of Hiroshima Prefecture await full study, especially in such emigrant Prefectures as Okinawa, Wakayama, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto. In Okinawa alone emigration companies were responsible for shipping all of the over 9,000 Okinawan laborers who went to Hawaii between 1903 and 1908. Be that as it may, the recent Japanese studies mark an auspicious new beginning in research on the origins and causes of Japanese emigration. If research builds upon this new beginning, the future augurs well.

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#### FOOTNOTES

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Assimilation, Santa Barbara, 1972, 40-55.

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6. Ethnic Studies Oral History Project, Uchinanchu: A History of Okinawans in Hawaii, Honolulu, 1981, especially 3-47, 80-113.

7. Alan T. Moriyama, "Imingaisha: Japanese Emigration Companies and Hawaii, 1894-1908," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1982.

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19. Kodama Masaaki, "Shoki Imingaisha no Imin Boshū to Sono Jittai," Hiroshima Kenshi Kenkyū, 3 (1978), 20-44.

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21. Kodama Masaaki, "Imingaisha ni Tsuite no Ichi Kōsatsu-- Kaigai Tokō Kabushikigaisha wo Chūshin ni," Geibi Chihōshi Kenkyū, 128 (1980), 12-25.

22. Oshimoto Naomasa, "Imingaisha to Funagaisha," Ijū Kenkyū, 18 (1981), 74-91.

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26. Ishikawa Tomonori, "Dai-Niji Sekai Taisenzen no Okinawa-ken Kara no Dekasegi ni Tsuite," Jinbun Chiri, 25:4 (1974), 76-93; Ishikawa Tomonori, "Okinawa-ken Kunigami-gun Kin-son ni Okeru Shutsu Imin no Shakai Chirigakuteki Kōsatsu," Ryūkyū Daigaku Hōbun Gakubu Kiyō, Shakai Chirigaku-hen, 19 (1976), 55-92; Ishikawa Tomonori, "Hawai ni Okeru Shoki Okinawa-ken Imin Iseki no Rekishi Chirigakuteki Kōsatsu," Shigaku Kenkyū, 136 (1977), 59-84; Ishikawa Tomonori, "Okinawa-ken ni Okeru Shutsu Imin no Tokushoku: Dai-Niji Sekai Taisenzen wo Chūshin to Shite," Ryūkyū Daigaku Hōbun Gakubu Kiyō, Shigaku Chirigaku-hen, 21 (1978), 45-103; Ishikawa Tomonori, "Okinawa-ken Imin no Tokushoku," Rekishi Kōron, 1 (1979), 80-88; and Ishikawa Tomonori, "Okinawa to Imin," Shin Okinawa Bungaku, 45 (1980), 153-160.

27. For example, see Wakukawa Seiei, "Jidai no Senkūsha: Tōyama Kyūzō Den," Yūhi, 10 (1955), 1-81, for a biography of Tōyama Kyūzō,

the "father" of Okinawan emigration. For a summary of Okinawan emigration history, see Tamashiro Yoshigorō, "Okinawa-kenjin no Kaigai Ijū Nanajūnen no Ayumi," ibid., 28 (1970), 1-20. For a discussion of the Okinawa Prefectural Overseas Association and its first official organ, see Ishikawa Tomonori, "Dai-Niji Sekai Taisenzen no Ken Kaigai Kyōkai Kikanshi 'Nanpō' ni Tsuite," ibid., 33 (1976), 100-109.

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TOWARD A HISTORIOGRAPHY OF LITHUANIAN  
IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES

William Wolkovich-Valkavicius  
U.S. Lithuanian Studies  
Hudson, Massachusetts

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45. Ritsumeikan Daigaku Jinbun Kagaku Kenkyūjo Kiyō Tokushū: Kotō Imin-son no Kenkyū, 14 (1964); Kawasaki Aisaku, "Shiga-ken Kaigai Iju Shō: Shiga-ken no Amerika Mura," Ijū Kenkyū, 13 (1977), 19-32; and Kawasaki Aisaku, "Shiga-ken Kaigai Ijūshi Shiryō II: Senzen no Kaigai Ijūsha Tōkei," ibid., 19 (1982), 105-118.
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51. Ishikawa Tomonori, "Tōkei Yori Mita Nihon Shutsu Imin," Chiri Kagaku, 11 (1969), 39-49; ibid., 14 (1970), 39-43; and ibid., 16 (1972), 25-32.
52. Ishikawa Tomonori, "Nihon Shutsu Imin no Jiki Kubun ni Tsuite," Ryūkyū Daigaku Hōbun Gakubu Kiyō, 16 (1972), 119-146.
53. Kamei Shunsuke, Jiyū no Seichi: Nihon-jin no Amerika, Tokyo, 1978.
54. Tsurutani Hisashi, Amerika Seibu Kaitaku to Nihonjin, Tokyo, 1977, 57-87.
55. Shimaoka Hiroshi, Hawai Imin no Rekishi: Shin Tenchi wo Motometa Kunan no Michi, Tokyo, 1978, and Imai Teruko, "'Gannenmono' Imin Mumenkyo Hawai Tokō Mondai ni Tsuite no Ichi Kōsatsu," Tsuda-juku Daigaku Kiyō, 11 (1979), 37-66; and Imai Teruko, "Kindai Nihon Saisho no Shūdan Kaigai Ijū to Sono Hamon," Ijū Kenkyū, 17 (1980), 1-11.
56. Shima Machi Yakuba, Shima Chōshi, Shima, 1978, 231-242. Shima includes the old emigrant village of Katada.
57. Miyamoto Tsuneichi and Okamoto Sadashi, Tōwa Chōshi, Towa, 1982, 629-670.
58. Nachi Katsuura Chōshi Hensan Iinkai, Nachi Katsuura Chōshi, Nachi Katsuura, 1980, II, 335-376; and Taiji Machi Yakuba, Taiji Chōshi, Taiji, 1979, 773-823.

Lithuanian immigrants in the New World became discernible from 1868, with the largest numbers arriving in the decades around the turn of the century. A major reason for leaving the Baltic homeland was evasion of compulsory military service under the czar. As with other immigrants, economic advancement weighed heavily as a factor. A drop in flax prices in the 1890s added incentive for departure. No satisfactory figures exist to describe the total influx of Lithuanians. Estimates range from several hundred thousand to a half million. Certainly, frequent failure to determine or volunteer correct ethnic status of newcomers resulted in undercounts within immigration and census records.

Writings in English on the Lithuanian experience are sparse. Lithuanians possessed few leaders of scholarly bent, capable of writing in their own tongue, to say nothing of English. Immigrants' offspring who completed college and undertook graduate studies were drawn mostly to service-oriented careers in education or some branch of medicine, while others ventured into applied sciences, such as engineering. Very few pursued the often financially less rewarding areas of history or sociology. After World War II, the children of displaced persons followed a similar pattern of career choices. Meanwhile, only a few ethnic outsiders have given attention to the relatively little-known group of Lithuanians.

The indispensable reference is Encyclopedia Lituanica (Boston, 1970-78) in six volumes. The series contains many entries relevant to the U.S. Lithuanian immigrant experience. Though the quality of the articles is uneven, still this set will be the standard sourcebook for years to come. Casimir V. Baltramaitis offers a useful index of the New York Times on Lithuanian topics in his compilation, Lithuanian Affairs (New York, 1945).

OVERVIEW. Marija Gimbutas' study, The Balts (New York, 1963, 1968), provides a competent, archeological view of the Lithuanians' ancient forebears. In Lithuanian in Retrospect and Prospect (New York, 1915), John Szlupas, M.D. gives a fervent, partisan presentation of his homeland. The ninety-seven page document is a popular-style essay, lacking footnotes and sources, couched in anti-Catholic and anti-Jesuit sentiments of the leading Lithuanian freethinker. Thomas G. Chase attempts the first full-length (392 pages) offering in The Story of Lithuania (New York, 1946), from its

origins through World War II. Chase, also without footnotes, is based on secondary sources. History of the Lithuanian Nation (New York, 1948) by Constantine Jurgela is a more scholarly narrative, resting on an array of primary as well as secondary fonts. Jurgela emphasizes political events. A condensed doctoral dissertation by Jack J. Stukas - Awakening Lithuania (Madison, N.J., 1966) underlines the rise of nationalism. Owen J. C. Orem, a U.S. diplomat to Lithuania (1937-40), pens a sympathetic volume in his Timeless Lithuania (Chicago, 1943). Lithuania 700 Years, ed. Albertas Gerutis (New York, 1969) went into four editions. The favorably-received book was misnamed, however, giving half its pages to the era after World War I. Four established Lithuanian scholars contribute the six essays in the tome of 466 pages. Two primers round out the meager shelf of general studies: Vytautas Vaitiekunas' Lithuania (New York, 1968), and Joseph B. Koncius' History of Lithuania (Chicago, 1977), sixty-five and one hundred-forty-two pages respectively.

#### GENERAL HISTORIES, DEPOSITORYIES, AND ETHNICITY.

Robertas Selenis traces the immigrants' story in his article, "Lithuanians in America: A Historical Sketch," Lituanus, winter, 1971, though the essay suffers from several errors and gratuitous assumptions. Cogent and accurate is Arunas Alisauskas' entry on Lithuanians in the Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups (Cambridge, 1980). Antanas Kucas' Lithuanians in America (Boston, 1975) is the only book-length exposition thus far. It is an abridged version of 349 pages, based on Kucas' earlier (1971) more substantial work in Lithuanian. In its category, the Kucas study is an essential title. Its one drawback is its fleeting attention to the large minority of socialists, freethinkers, and communists among Lithuanians. The story of this segment of the immigrants remains yet untold in English. A part of the ethnic series of Oceana Publications is devoted to Algirdas Budreckis' Lithuanians in America 1651-1975 (Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., 1976). His endeavor brings to light some hitherto unavailable data, along with some welcome translated excerpts of Lithuanian documents. (A review in Lituanus, summer, 1977, notes some flaws, however, in Budreckis.)

Some of the ten known depositories in the U.S. are treated in articles by Adam Kontautas and John Cadzow in Lituanus, winter, 1974 and spring, 1975 respectively. Francis P. Juras belatedly receives deserved focus on his long years of gathering archival material, in Isabelle T. Laucka, "The Monsignor and His Archives," Lituanus, winter, 1982. The prelate's collections in Putnam, Connecticut, constitute the major depository in the east.

Ethnicity prompts notice in Virga Jelionis'

essay on "Ethnic Identification: A Study of Second-Generation Lithuanians' Retention of Culture," Lituanus, fall, 1982. In the same issue, Aleksandras Gedmintas offers "The Cultural Components of Ethnic Identity Retention Among Binghamton, New York Lithuanians." In the same issue, another article reflects the role of ethnicity in "Civic Participation Among Lithuanian-Americans" by Vita Musonis Aukstolis.

SOCIOLOGICAL GLIMPSES. Predictably, more than a few articles and pamphlets in sociological format have been printed over the years. They all seem to rest chiefly on Antanas Kaupas' succinct four-page essay in Charities and the Commons (later Survey) of December 4, 1904. Therein one finds mention of: causes for emigration; occupations; drunkenness; relations with Poles; the Church; factions; societies; educational, racial and social characteristics. Subsequently, observers have rewritten Kaupas, adding and updating. Among them one finds Coulter, Doherty, Milukas, Bercovici, Roucek, and Koncius.<sup>1</sup> The pieces by Coulter and Doherty reflect the mood of the "Red Scare" in the 1920s, when Americanization programs nervously sought to transform all immigrants into "true" Americans. Milukas' essay is part of a series branded by Ellis and Trisco as "not of scientific value."<sup>2</sup> Though Milukas is undeserving of this stigma, he betrays his own biases against fellow-clergy by omitting mention of such giants as Anthony Stanikynas and Anthony Kaupas, while referring to Joseph Zebris only in his tragic murder. A singular merit of the Milukas article, nevertheless, is his set of references to Lithuanian pioneer priests among Poles, as ferreted out of the multi-volume work of Polish historian, Father W. Kruszka. Bercovici writes in a colorful, engaging style, while Roucek and Koncius add a modest amount of data to the prime Kaupas essay. In general, these sociological writings show little original research.

Sociologist Leo J. Alilunas in Lithuanians in the United States: Selected Studies (San Francisco, 1978) seeks to paint a broad view of Lithuanians in their European home, their first major wave to this land, and the second large influx, as separated by the major world conflicts. He gives extensive excerpts from unpublished master's and doctoral dissertations prepared in the U.S. An assessment of this collection appears in Lituanus, spring, 1981.

SOCIAL ISSUES. In 1914 students of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy investigated immigrant living quarters, under the tutelage of Elizabeth Hughes, producing "Chicago Housing Conditions, IX: The Lithuanians in the Fourth Ward," The American Journal of



Sociology, November, 1914. The statistics, bolstered by six striking photographs, reveal the squalor resulting from housing violations. The first doctorate gained by a Lithuanian immigrant was apparently that of Fabijonas Kemesis in 1924 at Catholic University. A somewhat modest dissertation by today's standards (only 65 pages of pertinent text of 86 pages), the study nevertheless won attention in the Monthly Labor Review, August, 1924, and in Cooperation, October, 1924. The greater part of the investigation hinged on a questionnaire answered by sixteen extant Lithuanians cooperatives, and a similar number of defunct societies. A study of 663 weddings, endogamous and exogamous, appear in William Wolkovich-Valkavicius, "Lithuanians of Worcester, Massachusetts: A Socio-historic Glimpse at Marriage Records, 1910-1915 and 1930-1934," Lituanus, summer, 1980.

RECOLLECTIONS. Memoirist writings of Lithuanian immigrants are very uncommon. Probably the first in English was the pseudonymous witness of Antanas Kaztauskis entitled "From Lithuania to the Chicago Stockyards - An Autobiography" in the Independent of August 4, 1904. The anonymous immigrant dictated his testimony to a staff member of the journal, at the time of labor unrest in the meat-packing industry. Kaztauskis provides a crisp account of conversations in the homeland, his surreptitious departure, his arrival in the U.S. and trek to Chicago, his introduction to the hardships and exploitation awaiting immigrants such as he. The eight-page story is a fascinating version of what must have been a typical journey of a young, male Lithuanian at the turn of the century. A translated notebook appears in William Wolkovich-Valkavicius, ed., "Lithuanian Immigrant's Diary - A Rarity," Lituanus, spring, 1981, telling of a birth, youth, adolescence in the native land, and subsequent emigration to England, to Boston and Brockton, Massachusetts.

CONTROVERSIES. A few controversial issues have caught the eye of researchers. Anicetus Simutis writes of a seventeenth century teacher, Alexander Curtius, in "First Schoolmaster of New York," Lituanus, December, 1959, while Anthony Shallna submits evidence on a Revolutionary War hero in "Adjudication of General Kosciuszko's Wills," The Massachusetts Law Journal, December, 1949. In never-ending debate, Poles claim these two figures as people of Polish ethnicity. Edward J. Kubaitis ventures into the murky waters of "The Great Schism," The Marian, February to May, 1949. Kubaitis seeks to present the rationale of the fissure of 1901 among Lithuanians, resulting in two national alliances: the Roman Catholic branch, and the nationalists' wing. The

series of articles suffers from an excessively Catholic viewpoint, omitting, for instance, the highly significant walkout of Fathers John Zilinskas and Joseph Zebris, joining the dissidents bolting from the clericalist majority at the stormy assembly of 1901. One of the few outsiders to investigate Lithuanians has been Victor Greene.<sup>3</sup> He makes numerous references to these immigrants in his revised doctoral work - The Slavic Community on Strike (Notre Dame, 1968). Greene furnishes valuable insights into the role of Lithuanians vis-a-vis other ethnics in the troubled mining regions of Pennsylvania. His further inquiries touch on Lithuanians (and especially Poles) in his Chicago study, For God and Country: The Rise of Polish and Lithuanian Ethnic Consciousness in America (Madison, Wisconsin, 1975). Greene contends that dissension principally over parish property gave impetus to ethnic and nationalist awareness. Though commentators such as Antanas Kucas and Vytautas Sirvydas reject this thesis, Greene nevertheless illumines an aspect of Lithuanian life hitherto generally overlooked by the ethnics themselves. A curious trial in Brockton, Massachusetts took place in 1926, revolving around blasphemy and sedition allegedly committed by Antanas Bimba, a Lithuanian communist. This Bimba trial is documented in William Wolkovich, Bay State "Blue" Laws and Bimba, (Brockton & Sandwich, Mass., 1973).

THE PRESS. Scant notice is given this vital aspect of immigrant life. J. P. Balys seeks to address this question in "The American Lithuanian Press," Lituanus, spring, 1976. Vaclovas Birziska, prominent bibliographer, contributes a survey, "American-Lithuanian Publications, 1875-1910," Journal of Central European Affairs, January, 1959. Focusing on one example is William Wolkovich, "Impact of a Catholic Newspaper on an Ethnic Community: The Lithuanian Weekly Rytas, 1896-1898, Waterbury, Connecticut," Lituanus, fall, 1978.

STATES AND CITIES. In at least two states, colonies have gained a hearing, in Jack J. Stukas, "Lithuanians of New Jersey," The New Jersey Ethnic Experience (Union City, N.J., 1977) and in William Wolkovich-Valkavicius, "Lithuanian Immigrants and Their Irish Bishops in the Catholic Church of Connecticut," in The Other Catholics (New York, 1978). Three urban centers are featured in the commendable work of David Fainhauz, Lithuanians in Multi-Ethnic Chicago Until World War II (Chicago, 1977), the introductory effort of John Cadzow, Lithuanian Americans and Their Communities of Cleveland (Cleveland, 1978), and the analysis of Aleksandras Gedmintas, "Organizational Relationships in the Development of the Binghamton [New York] Lithuanian Community," Jour-

**BIOGRAPHIES.** To observe their golden jubilee, the Sisters of St. Casimir commissioned Katherine Burton to pen a popular account of their nuns' story. It appeared in undocumented form as the Lily and Sword and Crown (Milwaukee, 1958), evidently based heavily on Koncius' Lithuanian narrative (spanning the Sisters' first quarter century), along with archival data supplied to Burton by the Sisters. Ostensibly a biography of a Sister of St. Casimir, Joseph R. Maciulionis' Sister Helen: The Lithuanian Flower (New York, 1944) is more an autobiography of the author, relating the nun's influence in his life. More significant is the publication of original archival documents, edited by Srs. Marilyn Kuzmickus and M. Agnesine Dering, entitled The Founding of the Sisters of St. Casimir (Chicago, 1981). The Lithuanian Marian Fathers tell their story in P. Paul Gabris' [Petras Cinikas, M.I.C.] The Past Fifty Years (Chicago, 1964). One only wishes this valuable slender volume were more ample and documented. A lone priest has earned a biography thus far, in William Wolkovich-Valkavicius' Lithuanian Pioneer Priest of New England: The Life, Struggles, and Tragic Death of Rev. Joseph Zebris, 1860-1915 (Brooklyn, N.Y., 1980), with preface by Oscar Handlin.

**MISCELLANEOUS.** On a political note, Juozas Kriauciunas' "Lithuania at the Parish World's Fair [1900]," Lituanus, winter, 1982, briefly relates endeavors of U.S. Lithuanians to attract world attention for their homeland. As to folklore, Casimir Sirvaitis won a doctoral degree at Catholic University in 1952 for his lengthy collection of data on "Religious Folkways in Lithuania and Their Conservation Among Lithuanian Immigrants in the United States," a forty-nine page abstract of which is in print. Two novels center on Lithuanian immigrant life. The well-known socialist, Upton Sinclair, in his classic of 1905, The Jungle (New York, 1960), looks at the hardships in Chicago slaughter houses. Sinclair's book is a perennial title on college reading lists. In contrast is an almost unknown novel of modest quality, but of genuine historic worth, namely, Margaret Seebach, That Man Donaletis [sic] (Philadelphia, 1918). Despite its overt anti-Catholic tone, the tale gives a vivid portrayal of life in the Pennsylvanian coal mines. Coal-miner toil is also the topic of prize-winning poems by Anthony Petrosky, Jurgis Petroskas (Louisiana State University Press, 1983). Finally, there is a demographic study, William Wolkovich-Valkavicius, "Immigrant Population Patterns of Finns, Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians in the U.S. Federal Census of 1930," Lituanus,

spring, 1983.

Beyond these titles, a half dozen or so unpublished theses and dissertations round out the repertoire of materials on Lithuanian immigrants.

#### NOTES

1. Charles W. Coulter, The Lithuanians of Cleveland (Cleveland, 1920), 24 pages; Joseph F. Doherty, Lithuanians (New York, 1921), 16 pages - part of America's Making series; Antanas Milukas, "Our Lithuanian Catholics," in Catholic Builders of the Nation, Vol. II, (Boston, 1923), pp. 150-162; Konrad Bercovici, "The Lithuanians," in On New Shores (New York, 1925), pp. 219-235, and reprinted in The Century Magazine, November, 1925; Joseph S. Roucek, "Lithuanian Immigrants in America," in The American Journal of Sociology, January, 1936, pp. 447-453; Roucek, American Lithuanians (New York, 1940), 38 pages; and basically repeated in One America (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1952) edited by Francis Brown and Roucek himself. Joseph B. Koncius, "Lithuanians in the United States," in Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. XVIII, Vol. II Suppl., 1950, 6 columns.
2. John Tracy Ellis and Robert Trisco, A Guide to American Catholic History (ABC-Clio), Santa Barbara, CA, and Oxford, 1982), p. 69.
3. Professor Greene is presently Chairman of the History Department at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

#### ORGANIZATIONS

The annual meeting of the Immigration History Society will be held in conjunction with the Organization of American Historians on Friday, April 6, 1984, at 12 noon until 2:00 P.M. Location will be announced in the mailing in February. No lunch.

The Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award in American Immigration History, established by his widow, Mrs. Florence Saloutos, will be awarded for the first time at the annual meeting of the Immigration History Society in Los Angeles in April, 1984. There will be a cash award of \$500. To be considered, volumes must be copyrighted in 1983, must be based on substantial primary research, and must present a major new scholarly interpretation. A book may be nominated by the author, the publisher, a member of the prize committee, or a member of the IHS. The prize committee is as follows: Moses Rischin (San Francisco State University), chairman, Kathleen Conzen (Univ. of Chicago), and John Higham (Johns Hopkins University). Nominations should be sent to Professor Rischin at the Department of History, San Francisco

State University, San Francisco, CA 94132. Nominations should be sent in by February 1, 1984.

The Saloutos award will be presented at the annual dinner of the IHS on April 6, 1984. Announcement will be forthcoming regarding this event, which will take place at an ethnic restaurant in the Los Angeles area. Speaker at the dinner will be Professor Charles Moskos, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University, author of Greek Americans and a student and friend of the late Professor Saloutos.

An historical advisory committee to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission has been established. Members are Kathleen Neils Conzen, Jay P. Dolan, Victor R. Greene, Moses Rischin, Virginia Yans-McLaughlin, and Rudolph Vecoli, co-chairman with Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke. The first committee meeting was on August 15, 1983, at Ellis Island, with discussion centered on interpretive themes to be utilized in restoration of the Great Hall. A report of the committee has been sent to the Commission.

"The Hmong in Transition," a second Hmong Research Conference, is to be held November 17-19, 1983, at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Address Glenn Hendricks, Hmong Research Conference, 124 Klæber Court, 320 - 16th Ave. S.E., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

At the annual meeting of the IHS at Cincinnati, April 7, 1983, President Henry Winkler of the University of Cincinnati, at the evening dinner meeting at Gammer's Restaurant, spoke on "Jews in Academia."

At the OAH meetings in Cincinnati, a session on "Careers in the [Catholic] Church: Boston's Nuns and St. Paul's Priests" had papers by Daniel P. O'Neill (St. Mary's College, Winona) on "Career Patterns Among the Catholic Clergy: St. Paul's Diocesan Priests, 1851-1930" and by Mary J. Oates (Regis College) on "Circles of Usefulness: Occupational Choices and Work Organization in Catholic Sisterhoods, 1850-1940."

Under grants from the Endowment Assistance Program of Multiculturalism in Canada, chairs in the field have been established as follows: in Hungarian Studies at the University of Toronto, in Mennonite Studies at the University of Winnipeg, in Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto, in Acadian Studies at the University of Moncton, and in Gaelic Studies at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia.

The Pennsylvania Ethnic Heritage Center of the University of Pittsburgh offers "mini-grants" (\$50 to \$500) for one year each for researchers on ethnic groups in Pennsylvania. It is also initiating an Occasional Papers Series in the field.

The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, has received a number of collections relating to ethnic history, with special reference to Jews, Czechs, Poles, Germans, and religious groups. Address the Society for lists.

IHS sessions accepted for the AHA meetings in December, 1983, are: a session on "Sicilians and Sicilian-Americans," with papers by Donna Gabaccia (Mercy College) on "Emigration and Working-Class Militancy in Western Sicily" and by Lucia Chiavola Birnbaum (Berkeley Feminist Institute) on "Religious and Political Beliefs of Sicilian and Sicilian-American Women"; IHS sessions accepted for the May, 1984, OAH meetings are one on "Christians and Jews in the United States," with papers by Jonathan Sarna (Hebrew Union College) on "American Protestant Response to Protestant Missions to the Jews" and by Egal Feldman (University of Wisconsin, Superior) on "Reinhold Niebuhr and the Jews"; and another on "Chicanos and the World War II Years," with papers by Vicki Ruiz (Texas U., El Paso) on "The Impact of World War II on Mexican Women Workers in Texas" and by Juan R. Garcia (Arizona U.) on "Mexico, the United States, and the Zoot-Suit Riots: Reactions, Problems, and Implications."

A Tricentennial Conference on German-American History, Politics, and Culture, held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, October 3-6, 1983, had papers evaluating the three hundred years of German settlement in America. For information on the papers write Frank Trommler, German Department, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106, has launched a campaign to raise a million-dollar endowment and is within \$150,000 of reaching this goal. Your contributions are requested.

The National Association for Armenian Studies and Research will sponsor a conference at Harvard University, May 3-6, 1984, on "Identity and Assimilation: the Armenian Experience in America." Anyone interested in submitting a paper should write Robert Mirak, 175 Auburn St., Cambridge, MA 02138.

The Southern Association of Women Historians announces two prizes for publications, to be awarded biennially with a prize of \$500. Write Judith F. Gentry, Department of History, Uni-

versity of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504.

The Immigration History Research Center, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114, announces a pilot project to prepare an index to Svoboda, 1893-1920, which is the oldest Ukrainian language newspaper in the U.S. The project is financed by a grant from the Ukrainian National Association.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism announces an award of \$2,000 to any post-doctoral scholar engaged in a research project studying the Irish experience in America. It is funded by an endowment from the Ancient Order of Hibernians and its Ladies Auxiliary. Address the Center at the University of Notre Dame, 614 Memorial Library, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

Pace University has reported that the conference originally scheduled for November 19, 1983, on the "Multi-Ethnic City" has been changed to March 24, 1984, at the University, Pace Plaza, New York, NY 10038. Contact Dorothea von Huene, at the University's Department of English.

Mark Stolarik, The Balch Institute, 18 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106, has addressed a protest to the Bureau of the Census for its omission of a category of "ethnic heritage" in the 1980 census. He has requested that this be corrected for the 1990 census.

The American Jewish Committee and The Balch Institute announce a conference on "Culture Shock: Soviet Jews in Philadelphia," at The Balch Institute, 18 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106, on September 16 - November 19, 1983, with an inaugural program September 28 and an exhibit continuing to November 19. Write The Balch Institute for information.

The Cinema Guild, 1697 Broadway, Room 802, NYC, NY 10019, will provide free a catalog describing over 240 films and video cassettes, including some on minority groups.

The Hagley Museum, Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, PO Box 3630, Greenville, Wilmington, DE 19807, is again offering stipends for research in museum and historical agency work. Financial aid is a stipend of \$4,600 per year for the first two years, \$5,000 for the second two years, full tuition, a small travel fund, and for married students with dependent children an additional \$1,200. Deadline for application is February 1, 1984, for the 1984-85 academic year.

A conference on "The D.P. Experience: Ukrai-

nian Refugees After World War II" will be held November 3-6, 1983, at the University of Toronto, St. Michael's College, sponsored by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Multicultural History Society of Ontario. For information as to papers write the Multicultural History Society, 43 Queen's Park Crescent East, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C3, Canada.

Millersville University announces its third annual conference on the Holocaust. The theme of this year's conference, scheduled for April 1-2, 1984, is "Religion, the Churches and the Holocaust, 1939-1945." Proposals for individual papers are invited. Deadline for submissions is February 15, 1984. Selected papers presented at the Conference are eligible for publication in Holocaust Studies Annual. Address all inquiries and proposals to: Holocaust Conference Committee, History Department, Millersville University, Millersville, PA 17551.

Robert Claxton, ed., Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. 22. Theme: "Georgia's East Asia Connection." Has material on Augusta and Savannah Chinese communities. \$4.00. Address the editor at Sanford Hall, West Georgia College, Carrollton, GA 30118.

For the AHA annual meeting in Chicago, December 27-30, 1984, the Program Chairman, C. Warren Hollister, University of California-Santa Barbara, invites proposals for sessions and papers. All participants must be members of the AHA except foreign scholars and scholars from other disciplines.

#### RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Stephen J. Shaw (U. Chicago) has completed a dissertation on "Chicago's Germans and Italians, 1903-1939: The Catholic Parish as a Way Station of Ethnicity and Americanization."

IHS vice-president, Victor Greene, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has been awarded an AHA Beveridge grant-in-aid for a "history of the metropolitan folk fairs in America, 1900-1950."

Andrew T. Kopan (De Paul University, Chicago) has undertaken to write a definitive history of the Greeks of Chicago for the University of Illinois Press. Tentative title is "The Greeks of Chicago: Ethnic Survival."

Moses Rischin (San Francisco State University) has been awarded a grant by the Rockefeller Foundation for work on his biography of Abra-

ham Cahan.

Ronald Wells (Calvin College), "Aspects of Irish Migration to America: Definitions and Directions." Forthcoming in Ethnic Forum. And "Northern Irish Migration to the United States: Letters from Three Emigrant Families." Manuscript completed.

John J. Bukowczyk (Wayne State University) presented a paper on "Mary the Messiah: Polish Immigrant Heresy and the Malleable Ideology of the Roman Catholic Church, 1880-1930" at the History Workshop on Religion and Society in London, Summer, 1983.

William J. Galush (Loyola Univ.-Chicago), editor of Mid-America, has prepared an essay on the role of the Polish-American clergy, 1880-1914, for publication in the Catholic Historical Review.

Stephen T. Wagner is doing a doctoral dissertation (Harvard) on "The Lingering Death of the National Origins Quota System: A Political History of United States Immigration Policy, 1952-1965."

Hartmut Bickelmann (Ringstr.3,3551 Lahntal 1, W. Germany), "Emigration Societies in Germany, 1815-1932"; "History of Emigrant Aid Societies in the U.S." Michael Just (Hasenhohe 42A, 2000 Hamburg 55, W.Germany); "The Migration of East European Emigrants through Germany and Their Arrival in the United States" (dissertation, 1982); "The Development of German Steamship Lines and the Emigration to America."

Günter Moltmann (Univ. Hamburg),

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