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EDITORIAL

By action of the Executive Board, collection of membership dues and subscriptions to both the Immigration History Newsletter and the Journal of American Ethnic History have been combined at $17.00, payable to Transaction, Inc., Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Members will be billed. Institutional memberships will continue at $32.00. Editorial offices will continue as at present. Applications for new memberships will be received as usual at the Minnesota address.

A number of sessions in the field of ethnic history were held at the AHA meetings last December and at the OAH meetings this spring. They are listed under "Organizations." For copies of the papers write the AHA or the OAH.

The 1984 Theodore Saloutos Book Award was won by David S. Wyman, Professor of American History and Holocaust Studies, University of Massachusetts-Amherst, for his book The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-1945. (New York, Pantheon Books, 1984, $19.95). Presentation of the award was made at the annual dinner of the IHS in Minneapolis, April 20, 1985. The award committee included Moses Rischin (Chairman), Kathleen Neils Conzen, and Robert F. Harney.

THE NEW HAITIAN IMMIGRATION: A PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY

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During the past few decades, the character of American immigration has changed dramatically. Third World nations have replaced European countries as the chief sources of immigrants to the United States. During the 1970s, more than seven million newcomers poured into the U.S., mostly from Asia, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. Among these new immigrants are the Haitians, exiles from political repression and economic hopelessness in the western hemisphere's poorest nation.

The Haitian migration first took on sizeable proportions after 1957, when Francois Duvalier came to power. The brutal Duvalier regime made exiles of many from the urban elite and professional classes. During the 1960s, these Haitian immigrants created new communities in New York, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Miami. The Haitian exodus swelled in the 1970s after the installation of Jean-Claude Duvalier as President-for-Life, but
now the exiles included the urban working class and the rural peasantry.

Because American immigration law has made it difficult for Haitians to migrate to the U.S. legally, tens of thousands of Haitians have taken to the seas in tiny, barely seaworthy sailboats. These are the "black boat people" of the Caribbean, who have risked all in a dangerous 800-mile journey to the beaches of South Florida. No one knows how many Haitians have made this perilous trip, but at least 40,000 have been counted on arrival since 1975. Immigration experts believe that at least an equal number perished at sea. There are thousands more who made it safely and escaped the notice of immigration officials.

Michel Laguerre, author of American Odyssey: Haitians in New York City (1984) and one of the leading interpreters of the Haitian immigration, contends that some 800,000 Haitians and American-born Haitian children reside in the U.S. as of 1984. Perhaps 450,000 of these live in New York City and another 90,000 or so in South Florida.

The Haitians have not been received enthusiastically. Indeed, even objective observers suggest a double standard at work in American immigration policy -- one which welcomes mostly white refugees from Cuban communism, for instance, but rejects black immigrants from Haiti. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) has refused to accept Haitian appeals for political asylum on the grounds that these newcomers are seeking economic advancement rather than political freedom. Thus, thousands of Haitians who arrived in 1980 were officially detained in camps in Florida and Puerto Rico, while most of the Cuban "Marileitos" went free immediately. As a further deterrent to Haitian immigration, the Reagan administration implemented an "interdiction" policy to halt the exodus of boat people at sea. A federal judge overruled the INS detention policy in 1982 and released all Haitians pending individual deportation hearings, but the interdiction policy has continued. During the last four months of 1984 alone, more than 2,000 Haitians were picked up at sea by the Coast Guard and returned to Haiti. Occasionally, the interdiction policy has led to disastrous results, as in June 1984 when a Haitian boat stopped by the Coast Guard overturned and a dozen or more boat people drowned.

The Haitian immigration experience has been virtually ignored by ethnic and immigration historians. Two recent full-length histories of American immigration, James Stuart Olsen's The Ethnic Dimension in American History (1979) and Thomas J. Archdeacon's Becoming American: An Ethnic History (1983), do not even mention Haitian immigration. The only full-length treatment of immigration history to give even passing attention to the Haitians is Leonard Dinnerstein and David J. Reimers, Ethnic Americans (2nd ed., 1982).

Yet an extensive literature on the subject has begun to emerge in social science and legal journals, periodicals on contemporary affairs, government documents and agency reports, M.A. theses and Ph.D. dissertations, and scholarly papers and reports circulating in mimeograph form. It is the purpose of the accompanying bibliography to identify the chief sources upon which historians of immigration and ethnicity might rely for interpretation of the Haitian experience in the United States.

Only a few book-length studies on the Haitians have been published. One of these, Jake C. Miller's The Plight of Haitian Refugees (1984), provides a useful, although somewhat pedestrian, account of the Haitian immigration problem. Miller discusses the situation in Haiti prompting the migration of boat people, as well as the migratory pattern to the United States. Most of the book describes, in extremely critical fashion, the response to the Haitian immigrants by U.S. immigration officials and other agencies. Despite its title, Daniel Dougué, Caribbean Pilgrims: The Plight of the Haitian Refugees (1982), deals almost entirely with the Haitian background. Unfortunately, neither Miller nor Dougué tells us much about the adjustment of Haitians to America and the formation of thriving ethnic communities in such cities as New York and Miami.

This deficiency has been remedied by a number of recent studies on Haitian communities in the U.S. In American Odyssey: Haitians in New York City (1984), anthropologist Michel S. Laguerre presents the results of extensive fieldwork in New York's Haitian community. Laguerre contends that Haitian ethnicity has intensified as a result of the migration experience. As Laguerre put it, "the racist structure of American society compels them to use ethnicity in their adaptation process."

More specifically, the Haitians have used ethnicity "in a tactical manner to maintain and protect individual and group interests." Thus, as with earlier white immigrants, family, religion, language, culture, and traditional values and beliefs have not only been transplanted but strengthened by the migration process.

Two important Ph.D. dissertations provide additional examination of the New York Haitians: Nina Barnett Glick, "The Formation of a Haitian Ethnic Group" (Columbia University, 1975), and Susan Hulsebusch Buchanan, "Scattered Seeds: The Meaning of Migration for Haitians in New York City" (New York University, 1980). A number of articles in Migration Today and the International Migration Review, cited in the accompanying bibliography, have also examined aspects of the Haitian community of New York.
City.

The other large and still growing Haitian settlement is that in Miami. The chief interpreter of the recent Haitian experience in Miami is Alex Stepick, an anthropologist at Florida International University. In an ongoing series of published studies and mimeographed reports, mostly based on survey research and fieldwork, Stepick has provided microscopic analysis of the Miami Haitians. The new Haitian immigrants have settled heavily in the Edison-Little River section of Miami, one of the city's oldest neighborhoods where cheap and run-down housing, white flight, and nearby job opportunities in the garment industry, warehousing, and light industry attracted the newcomers. Now known as "Little Haiti," the area is about 40 percent Haitian. Stepick's research has demonstrated that the Miami Haitians are relatively young, overwhelmingly male, and at least one generation removed from rural peasantry. One sample revealed a group of immigrants who were mostly semiskilled rather than unskilled workers in Haiti, and who had achieved a substantial level of education (7.6 years of schooling) in a country where 90 percent of the people get no formal schooling whatsoever. The Haitian boat people, it has been argued, are "positively selected"—that is, they are risk-takers who are ambitious and willing to take chances and work hard in a struggle to get ahead.

In America, the Miami Haitians have demonstrated not only a powerful work ethic, but a strong education ethic as well. One study reported that 45 percent of all Miami Haitians were enrolled in some sort of school or educational program. As a group, they have picked up English, and Spanish too, remarkably well. They have a growing entrepreneurial sector in Little Haiti, although it tends to consist almost entirely of small retail and service businesses or other kinds of informal enterprises, all generally marginally profitable. The Haitians lack the sort of self-sufficient enclave economy the Cubans have created in Miami's Little Havana. Under the circumstances, the Haitians have adjusted remarkably rapidly, although as in New York this adjustment process seems to have strengthened the sense of Haitian ethnic consciousness: Haitian culture remains strong in Miami, and the community is constantly being replenished by new arrivals from Haiti. The emergence of an exile politics dedicated to overthrowing the Duvalier regime in Haiti has also reinforced the sense of ethnic identity.

The Haitian communities in New York and Miami have been examined by scholars, but little has been done on Haitians in Boston, Washington, or other American cities. The situation is a little different in Canada, where about 40,000 Haitians have settled, mostly in Montreal. The most complete study of the Canadian Haitians is Paul Dejean, The Haitians in Quebec (1980). Obviously, much remains to be done, but in the meantime ethnic and immigration historians have a growing body of social science literature available for analysis. It is not too early for historians to begin incorporating the Haitian immigration experience into their writing and teaching.

This bibliography has been generated from my own research files; by manual searches in standard indexes such as Public Affairs Information Service Index, America: History and Life, Social Science Index, and Social Science Citation Index; and by computer searches in such data bases as the Magazine Index, National Newspaper Index, Social Sciences Abstracts, and Historical Abstracts. With a few significant exceptions, newspaper articles have not been included in this bibliography, but scholars should not overlook important newspaper sources. The New York Times, for example, has provided excellent coverage of the Haitian immigration since the early 1970s. The Miami Herald and the Miami News have extensively covered the Haitian exodus to South Florida, as has Miami's black newspaper, the Miami Times. Articles in these papers can be accessed through the Miami Newspapers Index (Miami-Dade Public Library, from 1982) and through Scott Kass's newspaper bibliography, cited below. National newspapers, such as the Wall Street Journal and the Christian Science Monitor, and the weekly news magazines Time, Newsweek, U.S. News and World Report, and The Economist, have also thoroughly covered the recent Haitian exodus and its consequences; these sources can be searched through standard indexes.

Researchers should not overlook several Haitian-American newspapers and magazines. These include Haiti-Observateur, published in New York City; Haiti Florida, a bilingual (French and English) newspaper published in Miami; the short-lived, trilingual (French, Creole, and English) paper Aurore, also published in Miami; and the French-language weekly, Haiti Demain, published in New York.

Additional bibliography may be traced through the following sources: Michel S. Laguerre, The Complete Haitiana: A Bibliographic Guide to the Scholarly Literature, 1900-1980 (2 vols., 1980), two chapters of which cite material on Haitian migration and Haitians abroad; and Rosemary Brana-Shute, ed., A Bibliography of Caribbean Migration and Caribbean Immigrant Communities (1983), which lists an extensive literature on Haitian migration. However, much of the material listed in the accompanying bibliography cannot be found in either the Laguerre or Brana-Shute books.
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EMISSION AND THE DECLINE OF TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIES IN MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY EUROPE

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The ongoing debate among economic historians about the impact of proto-industrialization on population growth, land division, and migration has more recently focused attention on the relationship between the decline of rural industry and emigration. A special session was devoted to this topic at the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Social Science History Association at Toronto, October 25-28, 1984.

The literature on proto-industry and relationship with population growth and land division is well known. Rudolf Braun's Industrie und Volksleben on the Zurich Oberland formed the first such study. Franklin Mendels' Ph.D. dissertation at the University of Wisconsin (1970), "Industrialfication and Population Pressure in Eighteenth-Century Flanders," introduced the term proto-industry, meaning decentralized, rural, labor-intensive production of goods for a distant market, usually supplemented by marginal agriculture. In many areas where proto-industry existed during the early nineteenth century, structural conditions developed which explain the prevalence of emigration from these areas during the mid-decades of the nineteenth century. The three papers presented in the session on emigration and the decline of rural industry in mid-nineteenth century Europe dealt with this question. The papers included discussion of pre-famine Ireland (Ulster) and mid-nineteenth century Netherlands (the southern province of Noord-Brabant). The failure to make the transition
to modern mechanized industry left tradition-
al industries in rural areas subjected to
competition of manufactured goods produced
elsewhere, explaining the social and economic
structural changes underlying the emigration
movement.

Proto-industrialization in linen textiles
had been widespread in Ireland, Ulster in
particular, since the eighteenth century. In
the early nineteenth century, the linen trade
dominated the economy of the Ulster country-
side. The demographic and social effects in-
cluded rapid population growth and land divi-
sion, resulting in increasingly marginal fami-
ly landholdings and an increased dependency
on the linen industry to make a living. Over
time, regional specialization occurred, with
some areas concentrating on flax production
and spinning, and other areas concentrating
on handloom weaving. Timing and differential
rates in emigration from specific areas can be
explained from this regional specialization as
the industry fell victim to competition from
machine production in England and Scotland. 5
Deirdre Mageean, in her paper "Emigration
from Ulster and the Decline of the Linen Trade,"
analyzed the emigration flow to North America,
using manifest ship lists of American ports.
The manifests record port of departure, names,
ages, occupations, and country of origin of
the passengers. In combination with Irish
emigrant records and to a lesser extent, ship-
ning agents' books, which give details on
parish or county of origin, Mageean was able
to analyze the emigration movement. Timing
and regional distribution of emigration clearly
related to the decline in the rural textile
industry and corresponded with the regional
pattern of linen production. Emigration from
the northeastern counties of Donegal, Lomond-
derry, and Tyrone, where flax production pre-
vailed, started in the 1820s, while the areas
specializing in handloom weaving in North-
central Ireland, including the counties
Armagh, Down, and Antrim, were affected some-
what later. 6 By 1840, as the weaving industry
declined and the potato famine struck, wide-
spread emigration from the north-central
counties occurred. 7 Prefamine-emigration from
Ulster involved mostly young unattached adults
rather than family groups as was more often
the case among the famine emigrants.

Brenda Collins' paper, "Family Emigra-
tion and the Linen Trade in Pre-Famine Ireland,"
dealt with Irish emigration to Great Britain,
and emphasized urban migration flows from ru-
rural textile areas in northern Ireland to Liver-
pool, Dundee, Manchester, Paisley, and
Bradford in the early- and mid-nineteenth
century. Dundee, Paisley, Manchester, and
Bradford were developing manufacturing textile
centers and provided direct employment to ru-
rural textile workers. Liverpool was the port
of entry, which explains why some Irish settled
there. Emigration from rural textile weav-
ing areas in northern Ireland to Dundee in the
1840s was characterized by unbalanced sex and
age ratios. The age group of 15-24 years pre-
dominated by far and young women outnumbered
young men two to one, reflecting on the family
life cycle stage at which adolescent and young
adult children could take up employment. The
social and demographic analysis of Collins' re-
search revealed that the impact of economic
structural changes in the textile industry
were greatest on families with children (espe-
cially girls) whose labor was crucial to the
family economy and for whom employment oppor-
tunities existed in the urban textile industry.
By 1851, Irish men comprised about two thirds
of Dundee's textile weaving work force, while
Irish women and girls formed half the spinning
work force. 8

The Dutch case also illustrates a rela-
tionship between de-industrialization and emi-
gation. Unlike emigration from Ireland,
where the first major wave occurred in the
1820s, emigration from the southern province
of Noord-Brabant in the Netherlands does not
start until the late 1840s, coinciding or
following the potato or agricultural crisis. 9
Regional variation in emigration rates along
with demographic, agricultural, and industri-
al variables suggests, however, a relationship
with population density, land division and a
decline in rural textile industry. Emigration
from the province of Noord-Brabant was most
pronounced from eastern sandy soil or diluvial
areas, isolated from outside markets because of
poor transportation and predominated there-
fore by subsistence agriculture. Local tex-
tile and shoe industries had contributed to
the cash income of small farmers' households.
The area of concentration of emigration in the
mid-nineteenth century was the northeast-
ern part of the province, with the highest
density in the municipality of Uden. The
southeastern part of the province became the
main textile-factory production region in the
area during the second half of the nineteenth
century, reducing the emigration flow when
alternative employment opportunities became
available for local residents. As the urban-
based factory industry expanded in the south-
eastern part of the province of Noord-Brabant,
the traditional home industries in the north-
eastern part of the province declined, and it
was here that emigration concentrated during
the second half of the nineteenth century.

Yda Sauserssig-Schreuder's paper, "Emigra-
tion from the Province of Noordo-Brabant, the
Netherlands, and the Decline of Rural Indus-
tries in the Mid-Nineteenth Century," demon-
strated that emigration occurred among the
lower strata of rural society. Tax data along
with residence information derived from popu-
loration registers revealed that emigration took place from the most marginal agricultural settlement areas in eastern Noord-Brabant. For the most part, emigrant families were those who combined home spinning and weaving with small-scale agricultural production. Very few landless residents emigrated, but neither did the larger farmers from more productive and commercially oriented agricultural areas leave. Residents with some landed property of their own but with no prospect for improvement of their condition when the rural industry declined were the ones who formed the bulk of the emigrant population.

In conclusion, both the study of northern Ireland and the study of the southern province of Noord-Brabant in the Netherlands suggest that emigration formed a response to structural changes in society. The growing imbalance between the needs of the family household and resources available as a result of a steady decline of home industry and the lack of expansion in agriculture under conditions of population growth form the main parameters in the emigration movement. Regional variation in emigration rates and timing corresponded with the differential impact competition from factory production had on rural spinning and weaving areas. Areas with a heavy concentration of urban-based textile industry (factory production) had low emigration rates. Evidence from the main emigration areas suggests that small farmers and rural textile workers formed the bulk of the emigrant population.

FOOTNOTES

1. Participants were: Chair: Robert P. Swierenga, Kent State University (Department of History), Kent, Ohio. Papers presented by: Brenda Collins, Queens University (Institute of Irish Studies), Belfast, Northern Ireland; Deirdre Mageean, The Open University (Faculty of Social Science), Milton Keynes, United Kingdom; and Yda Saueressig-Schreuder, University of Delaware (Department of Geography), Newark, Delaware. Commentator: Walter Kamphoefer, University of Miami (Department of History), Coral Gables, Florida.


3. Collins (1982, op. cit.) explains the difference in timing of emigration between the northwestern and north-central counties in terms of differential stages in competition between spinning and weaving areas. Since the first decade of the nineteenth century, the demand for Irish hand-spun yarns had almost completely disappeared. Consequently, the first tensions in the domestic textile produc-


5. See also Brenda Collins, "Aspects of Immigration to Two Scottish Towns (Dundee and Paisley), during the Mid-Nineteenth Century," (M. Phil. Edinburgh, 1979).


7. The delay in decline of the rural textile industry in the Netherlands can be explained (in part) by the impact of the Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij (N. H. M.); the Dutch colonial trading company which favored export of Dutch cotton textile to Indonesia (in competition with the British) and subsidized the traditional textile industry in rural areas of the Netherlands during the early nineteenth century. Trade liberalization between England and the Netherlands in 1847 lowered import duties on manufactured goods undercutting the impact of the N. H. M., and factory-made cotton yarns began to replace local-spun thread in the Dutch textile industry, causing the decline in rural textile areas.

The annual meeting of the Immigration History Society was held in conjunction with the national meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on April 20, 1985. Incoming president Victor Greene presided. The secretary, M. Mark Stolarik, announced the result of the mail ballot election: Vice-President, Kathleen Neils Conzen, University of Chicago; members of the Executive Board: Elliott Barkan, California State College, San Bernardino, CA; Sally Miller, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA; and Robert Świerenga, Kent University, Kent, OH. The IHS treasurer, Carlton C. Qualey, reported a balance in the Minnesota Historical Society account, as of April 1, 1985, of $3,781.42; and in the St. Anthony Park Bank as of April 20, 1985, of $3,175.00. Total expenditures for the fiscal year were $1,163.80. Membership totals at the treasurer's office as of April 20, 1985, were 711 paid, 21 exchanges, 21 complimentary, and 6 patrons. The paid members included 477 subscribing to both the Newsletter and the Journal, and 234 subscribing to the Newsletter only. The latter will continue through 1985 for those who have paid through 1985, and until expiration for those who have paid for additional years. The new combined rates go into effect immediately for members on the Transaction, Inc., list, and for others on January 1, 1986. These changes were by action of the Executive Board.

The editor of the Journal, Ronald Bayor, reported 672 active subscribers (395 individuals, 277 libraries). He also submitted a list of articles received, accepted, or rejected, and the table of contents of the Spring 1985 Journal. Combined subscriptions are being solicited and collected by Transaction, Inc., Rutgers University, and will affect virtually all members from January 1, 1986. Samples of a brochure mailed by Transaction to a thousand addresses were distributed.

There was discussion about reissue of the IHS brochure giving names of officers and information as to membership in and activities of the IHS. It was agreed that a new brochure be prepared by the treasurer-editor, with names of the new officers included.

Elliott Barkan proposed that a new Directory be prepared, to contain data concerning each member's professional activities. After some discussion, the proposal was agreed to, and will be developed by the treasurer in cooperation with Elliott Barkan.

Rudolph Vecoli submitted, for the Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award account, Universi-ty of Minnesota, a balance of $10,173.76 as of March 31, 1985.

The annual dinner, held at the American Swedish Institute, Minneapolis, was attended by 90 people. Preceding the dinner, the Saloutos Award, 1985, was presented to David S. Wyman (U. Mass.-Amherst) for his book entitled The Abandonment of the Jews: America and the Holocaust, 1941-1945. (NY, Pantheon, 1985). At the dinner, an award of appreciation was presented to the Minnesota Historical Society for its support of the IHS. The award, presented to a staff member of the Minnesota Historical Society, Deborah Miller, was a copy of last year's Saloutos award winner by Jon Butler, The Huguenots in America: A Refugee People in New World Society (Harvard University Press, 1984). Your editor-treasurer was surprised to receive from the hands of Professor Louise Wade a bronze plaque mounted on a wooden back with the inscription "The Immigration History Society expresses its gratitude to Carlton C. Qualey, founding member, treasurer, Newsletter editor, for his long and devoted service, Minneapolis, April 1985." Rudolph Vecoli, retiring president, presented an address entitled "Return to the Melting Pot: Ethnicity in the 1980s," which concluded the evening.

At the AHA meetings in Chicago, December 28-30, 1984, the following sessions related to immigration history: "The Decision to Emigrate: In Search of a Broader Context," with papers by Kristin Ruggiero (St. Lawrence University) on "Village Society, Mentality, and the Decision to Emigrate" and by John Zucchi (Dawson College) on "Occupations, Enterprise, and the Migration Chain"; "The New York City Police and the Jews," with papers by Leonard Dinnerstein (Univ. of Arizona) on "The Funeral of Rabbi Jacob Joseph: Ethnic Conflict in Urban America" and by Jenna Weisman Joaellit (NYC) on "Jewish Criminals in New York: The View from Mulberry Street"; "Radicalism, Ethnicity, and Class in Industrializing America," with papers by Stephanie Booth (Illinois State Univ.) on "Radicalism and Ethnicity in the Coal Fields of Southern Illinois, 1870-1940," and by Joel Franks (Inst. for Hist. Study) on "Ethnic Antagonism in Industrializing San Francisco: The Case of the Boot and Shoemakers White Labor League."

The Organization of American Historians, meeting in Minneapolis, April 18-21, 1985, included the following sessions related to immigration history and ethnic studies, listed in the program order: "Pastmasters From Three Disciplines on American Ethnicity," with papers by Carlton C. Qualey (Minnesota Historical Society) on "Minnesota Historians and Migrant Cultures: Theodore Blegen and George Stephenson," by

Virginia Yans-McLaughlin (Rutgers University) has received a grant of $147,000 from the New Jersey Department of Higher Education Humanities Grant Program to develop curricula concerning The Teaching of History: Ellis Island and American Immigration as a Case Study. Eight Ellis Island Fellowships have been awarded to state and community college teachers who will attend a post-graduate seminar which is being offered at Rutgers New Brunswick History Department. Seven Rutgers graduate students have also received fellowships, and three high school teachers will act as curriculum consultants to the project. The project is carried out with the assistance of the National Park Service and the New Jersey Historical Commission research office.

The National Board YWCA Archives of New York City announces the publication of a major new research tool for students of women's history and of women in American religion. Archivist Louise Bowen has compiled an INVENTORY TO THE RECORDS FILES COLLECTION, the Archives' largest collection, which comprises 250 reels of microfilm and covers 1876 to 1962. This collection reflects the YWCA's widespread activities: aid to immigrant women, development of a youth movement, efforts to promote racial integration, student work on college campuses, work in Japanese relocation centers, work with factory women, education in sexual and emotional health, and many others. This book sells for $12.95, and may be purchased from Communications, National Board, YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York, NY 10022.

At the Balcch Institute's (Philadelphia) annual meeting, November 19, 1984, our secretary, M. Mark Stolarik, was elected president. Dr. Stolarik's annual report indicated a substantial increase in the annual budget, four fully operating departments (library, museum, education, and exhibits), and a promising future.

The Hagley Museum and Library, Box 3630, Wilmington, DE 19907, offers internships for a ten-week period in the summer of 1985, with stipends of $1,200. Write Brian Greenberg at the Museum.

On April 1, 1985, the National Archives and Records Service became the National Archives and Records Administration, independent of the General Services Administration. See the Perspectives issue of November 1984 for details. Perspectives is a publication of the American Historical Association.

The 16th International Congress of Historical Sciences meets in Stuttgart, West Germany,
August 25 to September 1, 1985. For information write Historisches Institut, Universität Stuttgart, Keplerstrasse 17, D 7000 Stuttgart 1, West Germany.

The Research Library of The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies has recently completed an N.E.H.-funded project to process its archival collections and make them available for research. Major collections which have been processed include:

Leonard Covello (1887-1892) Papers. The Covello Papers (1897-1974), 54 linear feet, contain correspondence, administrative files, writings, subject and research files, and photographs which document Covello's career as a teacher and school administrator in East Harlem, a leader in the Italian-American social and cultural community, and a consultant to the Migration Division of the Puerto Rican Department of Labor. The Papers, and especially the research files for Covello's thesis, "The Social Background of the Italo-American School Child," include extensive information on the attitudes and social life of the Italian community in East Harlem.

Amandus Johnson (1877-1974) Papers. The Johnson Papers (1897-1974), 37 linear feet, consist of biographical records, correspondence, writing and research files (including transcriptions and translations of Swedish-American colonial letters and documents), records of Swedish-American organizations, and photographs, which document Johnson's work as a historian of Swedish-American colonial settlement and founder and administrator of a number of Swedish-American organizations, including the Swedish-American Museum Foundation of Philadelphia.

Workmen's Circle, Philadelphia District. The records of Workmen's Circle (9.5 linear feet), a Jewish fraternal benefit society, cover the years 1931-1958 and include minutes, correspondence files, financial records, and membership records. No records of the early years (ca. 1904-1930) of the Philadelphia Workmen's Circle are known to exist, but the library's holdings are supplemented by an oral history interview with a member who has been active in the Philadelphia District since 1915. The interview covers the organization's early growth and development, responses to U.S. entry into W.W. I, and ideological splits in the 1920s, as well as anecdotal material on the organization and its leaders.

Atlantis Publishing Co. Atlantis was the first successful Greek-language newspaper in the U.S. The corporate records (45 linear feet) span the newspaper's publishing history, 1894-1973. The pre-W.W.I period and the final years are best documented. The collection includes correspondence files, legal, financial, circulation, and labor relations records, and news agency photographs. The records also provide extensive information on the Vlasto family, owners and publishers of Atlantis.

Finding aids for the collections are available in The Balch Institute Library and through inter-library loan.

Rudolph J. Vecoli, Professor of History and Director of the Immigration History Research Center, has received a Fellowship for independent study and research for 1985-86 from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Professor Vecoli has also been elected to a three-year term as a member of the Research Division of the American Historical Association. He has also been selected to direct a seminar on "Immigrants and the Constitution," one of four offered by Project '87 this year. The seminar, which will be held in Minneapolis, June 24-28, is open to a limited number of college faculty who teach American history or American government and politics.

The 10th Annual European Studies Conference at the University of Nebraska, October 10-12, 1985, will include sessions in fields related to ethnic studies. Address Louise Morgen, College of Continuing Studies, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68182.

Multicultural History Society of Ontario, Toronto, November 14, 1984, illustrated lecture by John and Salma Appel on "Ethnic Images in Advertising."

The Balch Institute and Temple University, both in Philadelphia, have united to form the "Temple University-Bach Institute Center for Immigration Research." The Center will be directed by Ira Glasser of Temple University, assisted by M. Mark Stolarik, executive director of The Balch Institute. The initial project is a computer index of Temple University's 19th century ships' manifests collection, which provide information concerning about a hundred million Americans. Inquiries should go to The Balch Institute, 18 South 7th St., Phila
The Museum of The Balch Institute has presented two exhibitions on German Americans— one on six generations of the Krueger family in rural Wisconsin, and the other on the German-American experience in Philadelphia. Other exhibitions were presented subsequently on ethnic communities in the Miami area. For information write the Institute (address above).

The New Jersey Historical Commission, 113 West State Street, Trenton, NJ 08625, offers two annual prizes for current scholarship in New Jersey history and an expanded grant program in support of projects which advance the public knowledge of the history of New Jersey. The research grant is for up to $2,000. The teaching projects are for up to $1,000, and local history research grants are for up to $2,000. There are other prizes: in the history of Afro-Americans in New Jersey; the Driscoll Prize for publication of dissertations on New Jersey history; the McCormick Prize for scholarly publication on New Jersey history in the previous two years, with alternate year awards for books and articles.

The Center for Great Plains Studies will hold its tenth annual symposium on March 20-22, 1986, at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The topic will be "The Meaning of the Plains Indian Past for Present Plains Culture." Proposals for papers and sessions are invited. Proposals should be submitted to Professor Paul Olson, Center for Great Plains Studies, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1213 Oldfather Hall, Lincoln, NE 68588.

Emigrantinstitutet, Box 201, 351 04 Uppsala, Sweden, on October 12, 1984, dedicated its new expanded Utvandrarhus (Emigrants' House). Its publication, EMIGRANT INFORMATION, vol. 9, no. 2, gives details. The issue also contains news of other centers in Scandinavia and Finland.

The American Hungarian Foundation has acquired property in New Brunswick, NJ, for its Hungarian Heritage Center to house its documentary and other collections. Its library will be affiliated with Rutgers University's libraries.

Cornelius J. Jaenen (Univ. of Ottawa) is president of the French Colonial Historical Society and chairman of the ethnic histories advisory panel of the Multicultural Directorate, Secretary of State, Canada.

Gerald Storts (Guelph University) is president of the Canadian Catholic Historical Association, 1984-1985.

CALL FOR PAPERS. American Italian Historical Association Eighteenth Annual Conference to be held in Providence, Rhode Island, November 7-9, 1985. The theme for the conference will be "The Melting Pot - and Beyond: Italian-Americans Into the Year 2000." Individuals interested in presenting papers or setting up an entire session around some relevant theme are asked to communicate with Dr. Salvatore J. LaSavina, Department of History, Nassau Community College, Stewart Avenue, Garden City, NY 11530.

The Danish American Heritage Society announces the appointment of June Stafford Sampson as the first director of the Danish Immigrant Museum to be built at Elk Horn, Iowa. Mrs. Sampson is a graduate of Earlham College and has an M.A. from the Cooperstown Graduate Program at SUNY-Oswego, NY. She has held museum positions in Montana and South Dakota. Communications should go in care of the Danish American Heritage Society, 29672 Dane Lane, Junction City, OR 97738.


The Basque Educational Organization has been formed, with address at P.O. Box 590950, San Francisco, CA 94159. William Douglass (Univ. Nevada) was awarded an honorary doctoral degree at the University of the Basque Country, Vitoria, on October 2, 1984.

The Immigration History Research Center is pleased to announce a grants-in-aid program beginning in 1985 and continuing for several years. A limited number of $750 grants will be awarded to qualified scholars (graduate students, faculty, and independent scholars) wishing to use the Center's collections. The purpose of the grant is to help defray travel costs and living expenses for research requiring a minimum of one week at the Center. The IHRC collections focus on twenty-four American ethnic groups originating from Eastern, Central, and Southern Europe and consist of all types of manuscript and printed materials. Although the collections are primarily historical, their rich diversity makes them valuable for researchers in many disciplines such as sociology, political science, linguistics, literature, and folklore. For information about specific holdings, please contact the Center. The deadline
for applications for the second round of the Center's grants-in-aid-of-research is September 1, 1985. The purpose of the grant is to help defray travel costs and living expenses for scholars wishing to use the Center's collections for a period of one week or more. For further information please contact the Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114.

The American Jewish Historical Society National Conference will take place June 8-11, 1985, in Baltimore, at the Omni Hotel. For program and full information write Bernard Wax, American Jewish Historical Society, 2 Thornton Road, Waltham, MA 02154. Tel. 617-891-8110. The Society will meet in 1986 in Denver, Colorado.

"Jewish Life in America" is the title of a series of lectures sponsored by the Minnesota Historical Society, March 19 to May 6, 1985. For information write the Society at 690 Cedar St., St. Paul, MN 55101.

The American Association for State and Local History, PO Box 40983, Nashville, TN 37204, offers research grants of up to $3,000 each. Application deadline is June 1, 1985.

The American Studies Association annual meeting will be held October 31-November 3, 1985, in San Diego. For information write the ASA at 307 College Hall/CO, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

George Soros, a New York businessman of Hungarian ancestry, has donated a million dollars to set up The Soros Foundation, 10 Columbus Circle, #1230, New York, NY 10019, to promote Hungarian culture and scholarship in the United States and Hungary. Applications for research grants should be sent to the Foundation.

A Chair of Estonian Studies has been established at the University of Toronto. It will be filled by visiting professors in its first years. The chair will be linked with the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Toronto.

The Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center, Rock Island, Illinois, has completed a two-year project collecting records of 321 Swedish-American organizations. The microfilms will be available to researchers at the Swenson Center.

Position announcement: Curator, Immigration History Research Center, College of Liberal Arts, University of Minnesota. The Curator holds a twelve-month academic appointment within the College of Liberal Arts, beginning July 1, 1985. Deadline for applications is June 3, 1985. Requirements: Masters or Ph.D. degree in history, American studies, or language studies; at least three year's experience in archival/library work; administrative and supervisory experience; competence in one or more languages; interest in ethnic studies. The University of Minnesota is an equal opportunity educator and employer and specifically invites and encourages applications from women and minorities. Send letter of application, resume, and names of four references to Russell Menard, Curator Search Committee, College of Liberal Arts, 225 Johnston Hall, University of Minnesota, 101 Pleasant Street SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Ideas and suggestions for panels and/or papers on immigration and ethnic history are solicited for the 1986 meeting of the Southern Historical Association, which will meet in Charlotte, North Carolina, November 12-15, 1986. Panels and papers should deal with ethnicity in the American South. Please send ideas and suggestions to Professor Raymond A. Mohl of the SHA Program Committee. Address: R. A. Mohl, History Department, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Fla. 33431.

A Scandinavian Immigration Conference, on "Scandinavia and America: The Transfer and Transformation of Objects," will take place at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, October 24-27, 1985. For information write Professor J. R. Christianson, History Dept., Luther College, Decorah, IA 52101, or Marion J. Nelson, Director, Vesterheim, Decorah, IA 52101.

A series of conferences will be held at The Batch Institute, 18 South 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106, under the direction of M. Mark Stolarik, to whom all inquiries should be addressed. The conferences are "A Conference on Greeks and Turks: Similarity of Cultures, April 27-28, 1985"; "Ethnic Images in Advertising, May 4-5, 1985"; "Italian Immigration to America, October 12-13, 1985"; and "Other Ports of Entry, June 1986."

The April 1985 Anglo-American Basque Studies Newsletter (University of Nevada Library, Reno, NE 89557) contains a mass of information concerning activities, meetings, publications, fellowships, journal contents, and library additions. For information write the address as given.

Those interested in reviewing books for the Journal of American Ethnic History should inform Randall M. Miller, Dept. of History,
RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Sally M. Miller (Univ. of the Pacific) is preparing a study of the ethnic press in the U.S. Publisher will be the Greenwood Press.

Mark Wyman (Illinois State U., Normal) is making a study of displaced persons in the U.S. since World War II.

Susan Grigg, Immigration History Research Center, St. Paul, MN 55114, under a one-year Title IIC grant is completing the cataloging of half of the Polish-American and Ukrainian-American books and pamphlets in the IHRC collection. The new catalog records will be available through the OCLC and RLIN library databases. She has also been awarded an NEH grant entitled "Polish-American Press and Polish-American Organizations" to arrange and describe most of the unprocessed Polish-American manuscript collections in the IHRC collection.

Paul Budy, papers on "First Generation Values and the Immigrant Experience" (Conference in Budapest on Hungarian emigration, December 1983) and "Critical Observations on the Research and Writing of Hungarian Immigration History" (Hungarian American Educators Association, Ohio State University, May 1984). Address him at 5860 Douglas St., Pittsburgh, PA 15217.

John and Salma Appel (Michigan State University) are preparing about 300 color slides covering images in American popular graphics, including anti-Semitism, for the research collection of the Beth Hatefusot (Museum of the Diaspora) in Tel Aviv, Israel.

Wayne Patterson (St. Norbert College, De Pere, WI 54115) is preparing a book on Korean immigration to the United States at the turn of the century. Professor Patterson is a visiting scholar at the University of Hawaii, January to August 1985.

Ronald H. Bayor (Georgia Institute of Technol-
Leonard Dinnerstein (Univ. of AZ) is preparing a collection of his essays to be published by the Columbia University Press under the title "Uneasy at Home."

H. Arnold Barton (Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale) has in preparation a book on the attitudes of Swedes in the homeland toward their emigrated countrymen in America, tentatively entitled "Swedes and Swedish Americans." He will be in Stockholm February-August 1985.

For information regarding a conference on Swedish-American archives, held at Rock Island, Illinois, March 21-23, 1985, write the Swedish-American Immigration History Research Center at Augustana College in Rock Island.

Jason H. Silverman (Winthrop College), "Beyond the Melting Pot in Dixie: Immigration and Ethnicity in Southern History," for a volume in the New Perspectives on the South series, edited by Charles F. Roland for the University of Kentucky Press.

Reinhard R. Doerries (Univ. Hamburg), a study of Peter Paul Cahensly, a study of German-American relations in World War I; and German intelligence operations in the U.S. in the twentieth century.

Yda Sauерessig-Schreuder (Univ. Delaware) is preparing a study of immigrant settlement and neighborhood development in Wilmington, Delaware.

Germain Rueta (Universidad De Extremadura, Caceres, Spain) is preparing a study of "Spaniards in the U.S.A., 1820-1945."


Deirdre Mageean is currently visiting research fellow at Temple University-Balech Institute Center for Immigration Research, studying settlement of emigrants from Ulster in Philadelphia and regional variation in emigration from Ireland to the U.S., 1820-1900.

PUBLICATIONS


Essays and Reports (1984) of the Lutheran Historical Conference contains a section comparing Lutheran and Catholic immigrant experiences. Write Concordia Historical Institute, 801 DeMun Ave., St. Louis, MO 63105.


Paul R. Magocsi, Our Carpatho-Rusyns and Their Descendants in North America. Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, 355 Delano Place, Fairview, NJ 07022. $20.


A microfilm edition of the Toronto Mirror (1837-61), the first Irish Catholic paper published in Toronto, has just been issued by McLaren Micropublishing Limited. Established as a Reform paper in the tradition of Mackenzie's Colonial Advocate, the Mirror is an invaluable source for the study of pre- and post-Famine Irish immigration to Canada. The microfilm was prepared from issues in the Metropolitan Toronto Library, the National Library of Canada, the Archives of Ontario, the University of Toronto Library, and the Huntington Library in San Marino. Details on the project are available from McLaren Micropublishing Limited, P.O. Box 972, Station F, Toronto, Canada M4Y 2N9.


Peter L. Petersen, A Place Called Dana: The Centennial History of Dana College and Trinity Seminary. Blair, NE, Dana College, 1984. Address Department of Public Relations, Dana College, Blair, NE 68008. The first Danish-Lutheran seminary in the U.S., Dana College was established by Danish immigrants. $15 plus $1.50 postage.


Henry L. Feingold, A Midrash on American Jewish History. NY, SUNY Press, 1984. $10.95.5pa.


Josephine Mihelich, Andrew Peterson and the
Scandia Story, "A historical account about a Minnesota pioneer whose diaries have been 'reborn as a piece of world literature' through Wilhelm Moberg and his writings." Minneapolis, MN, Ford Johnson Graphics, 1984.


Dossier Migrations is a publication of C.I.E.M. (Centre d'Information et d'Etudes sur les Migrations), 46 rue de Montrouge, 75011 Paris, and is issued bi-monthly. The November-December 1984 issue deals with Algerians in France.


Jasen H. Silverman, "We Shall be Heard!": The Development of the Fugitive Slave Press in Canada" in Canadian Historical Review, 65: 54-69 (March 1984).


Abraham Hoffman, "The Controversial Career of Martin Aguirre: The Rise and Fall of a Chicano


Anthony Heilbut, Exiled in Paradise: German Refugee Artists and Intellectuals in America, from the 1930s to the Present. NY, Viking, 1983. $20.


NEW MEMBERS SINCE NOVEMBER 1984

PATRONS (new/renewed)

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies
18 South 7th St.
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Professor Karel Bayer
Dept. of Geography
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, WI 53201

A. William Högland
Dept. of History
University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06268

Immigration History Research Center
826 Berry St.
St. Paul, MN 55114

Louis L. Kaplan
The Joseph Meyerhoff Fund
25 S. Charles St.
Baltimore, MD 21201

Norwegian-American Historical Assn.
Northfield, MN 55057

NEW MEMBERS

Betty Ann Bergland
4134 - 16th Ave. S.
Minneapolis, MN 55407

Marjorie Bingham
6425 W. 33rd
St. Louis Park, MN 55426

Blackwell's
Periodical Division
PO Box 40
Hyche Bridge St.,
Oxford, England OX1 2EU

Bryn Mawr College Library
Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

Hendrik Edelman
Rutgers University Libraries
Administrative Offices
Alexander Library
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Robin Gates Elliott
2000 No. Adams St., #219
Arlington, VA 22201

Karen Anne Golden-Dibble
135 Red Cloud Trail, #815
Lafayette, IN 47905

Dean William Halloran
College of Letters and Science
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee, WI 53201

Ruth Owen Jones
232 Amity Street
Amherst, MA 01002

Joanne Karchmer
Librarian, St. David Arizona Branch Genealogical Library
Box 2288
Benson, AZ 85602

Michael Lapp
39-31 - 24th St., #3
Long Island City, NY 11101

Jacob E. Marcus
401 McAlpin Ave.
Cincinnati, OH 45220

Brian Mitchell
Dept. of History
Anna Maria College
Paxton, MA 01612

John Mark Nielsen
Dana College
Blair, NE 68008

Radio Free Europe/Radio Library
Irene Dutilow, Reference Librarian
1775 Broadway
New York, NY 10019

San Jose State University
Clark Library - Serials
One Washington Square
San Jose, CA 95192
APPLICATION

Immigration History Society
c/o Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55101

Date

I request membership in the Immigration History Society on the following basis:

________ $17 Full individual membership (Journal and Newsletter)

________ 32 Institutional Subscriber (Journal and Newsletter)

________ 100 Patron (individuals or institutions)

Patrons receive full membership and are listed on the inside of the cover of the Journal of American Ethnic History.

Name

Address

City __________________________ State _____________ ZIP ____________

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Please list your publications since November 1984.

2. Research in progress.

3. Organizational activities.

4. Statement as to a proposed historiographical/bibliographical essay for the Newsletter.

5. Names and addresses of prospective members. Please include ZIP.

6. Correction of your address.

Please mail this questionnaire or a Xerox copy of it to the Immigration History Society, c/o Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101.