Volume XVIII, No. 1 May 1986

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ISSN: 0579-4374

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690 Cedar Street
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EDITORIAL

IHS members are urged to mail in the questionnaire giving information about publications, research in progress, and organizational activities. It is especially important that there be a constant flow of essays on historiography of ethnic groups so that members may be kept informed of the research and writing in the field.

HISTORIOGRAPHY OF POLISH EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA

Andrzej Brożek
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Research on emigration from Polish territories was begun before World War I when the phenomenon of migration abroad was becoming more and more widespread. On the one hand, one deals here with research conducted in America, and on the other, with research projects undertaken on Polish territories in the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian dominated sectors. The amount of printed material which is available on the subject is vast. "Materiały do bibliografii dziejów emigracji oraz skupisk polonijnych w Ameryce Północnej i Południowej w XIX i XX wieku (Materials in the Bibliography on the History of Emigration and Polonia Communities in North and South America in the 19th and 20th Centuries, 1979)" edited by Irena Paczyńska and Andrzej Pilch, includes 6,700 items. Some of the items, of course, deal with the relatively smaller emigration to South America.

Research on Polish emigration in the United States was conducted both within the Polish ethnic group and outside it. (Before 1914 emigration from Polish territories to Canada had no great significance). The nature of the research conducted within the Polish community was determined by the lack of research potential within the Polish group, by the nonprofessional character of research activities at the first stage of gathering information about this migration, and finally by the limited interest in this problem on the
part of the academic circles in Poland. Consequently, if attempts were made to present the problems of the development and the current state of migration, the suitable publications were at the borderline of sources. (Present-day analysis requires a critical apparatus indispensable in every historian's approach to a given source).

The first concise collection of data concerning the distribution of Polish immigrants in America was a 150-page book entitled Księga i parafie polskie w Stanach Zjednoczonych Północnej Ameryki (Polish Priests and Parishes in the United States of North America; 1897), written by a teacher, Szczygły Zawajkiewicz (1861-1917). At the same time, Wacław Kruszka (1868-1937) gathered materials for his Historia Polska w Ameryce (Polish History in America), which was first published in one of the Polish newspapers in the United States (from 1905) and then appeared in thirteen small volumes in the years 1905-1906. A revised and extended edition of the History appeared in two volumes in 1937 and 1978. At the beginning of the eighties, the Polish American Historical Association received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support the translating and editing of the work.

The activists representing the various Polonia organizations also published papers which were supposed to present the entire scope of problems connected with the development and current state of the organizations against the background of the Polish ethnic group in the United States. Thus, Stanisław Osada (1869-1934) published a 750-page book entitled Historia Związku Narodowego Polskiego i rozwój ruchu narodowego w Ameryce Polnocnej (History of the Polish National Alliance and Development of the National Movement in North America, 1905, reprinted in 1957). Karol Wachtli (1879-1946) presented the results of his historical research in books entitled ZPRP, Daleko Zjednoczenia Polskiego Rzymsko-Katolickiego w Ameryce (PRC, History of the Polish Roman Catholic Union in America, 1913) and Polonia w Ameryce (Polonia in America, 1944), which numbered over 450 pages.

After the end of the nineteenth century, people in Poland became more and more interested in the problems of emigration, although these interests were still limited. The first analyses were not undertaken by the academic circles, but by intellectuals representing various professions who were interested in the phenomenon of emigration. Thus, Leopold Caro (1864-1939), a solicitor and later a professor at Lvov University who published a series of articles on emigration in various magazines and journals, edited his book entitled Auswanderung und Auswanderungspolitik in Osterreich (Emigration and Emigration Policy in Austria, 1909) in the respectable Leipzig series "Schriften des Vereins fur Socialpoli-
Studium dzielniczy polskiej w poł. Chicago."
(The Parish and the Parish School among the Polish Emigration in America. A Study on the Polish Section of South Chicago, 1925). Other publications appeared, the most significant of which was a book by Krystyna Duda-Dziemierz entitled Wieś Nafopolaska a emigracja amerykańska, Studium wej Babica podwia rzeszowskiego (A Village in Little Poland and the American Emigration. A Study of Babica Village in Rzeszów County, 1938). The process of gathering and editing source materials was also initiated. The most important undertaking in this area was that of the Institute of Social Economy in Warsaw, which from the mid-thirties led to the publication of a series of volumes that included diaries from Canada (1971) and the United States (1977).

Research on emigration was interrupted by World War II and was resumed only at the end of the fifties. In 1960 a journal entitled Problemy Polonii Zagranicznej (The Problems of the Polonia) began to appear; in 1975 it was taken over by Przegląd Polonijny (Polonia Review). At the same time, the Polonia Research Committee created by the Polish Academy of Sciences began to coordinate research on the problems of emigration. The results of these investigations have been published in various academic journals, as well as in volumes of monographic studies and syntheses. Among the latter, a special place should be reserved for Emigracja z ziemi polskich w czasach nowożytnych i najnowszych (XVIII-XX Wiek) (Emigration from Polish Lands in Modern and Recent Times, 18-20 c. 1984), a book of about 540 pages edited by Andrzej Pilch. The contents as well as the general layout of the problems discussed in the book were presented in the volume entitled Employment-Seeking Emigration of the Poles Worldwide, edited by C. Bobinska and A. Pilch, (1975). In addition, since 1977 the series "Biblioteka Polonijna" has published a number of studies, some of which concern problems which are of interest to us. Among the studies are "Polonia Local Communities in the US" (Grzegorz Babinski, Vol. I, 1977); "Stereotypes in the Life of Polish Americans" (Andrzej Kapiszewski, Vol. 2, 1978); "The Church and the Process of Assimilation of American Polonia" (Barbara Leś, Vol. 9, 1981); and "Polish American Activities During World War I" (Mirosław Franciś, Vol. 11, 1983).

Of course the series mentioned above does not include all the publications relating to the historiography of Polish emigration to North America which have been edited in the last quarter of the century. From among a vast number of publications edited outside this series, one should mention Adam Walaszek's Reemigracja ze Stanów Zjednoczonych do Polski po I wojnie światowej; 1919-1924 (Re-emigration from the United States to Poland after World War I, 1919-1924), published in 1983, as well as two papers concerning Polish emigration in the entire inter-war period: E. Kożodziej's Wychodzenie zarobkowe z Polski 1918-1939 (Employment-Seeking Emigration from Poland, 1918-1939), published in 1982, and H. Jankowska's Emigracja zarobkowa z Polski 1918-1939 (Employment-Seeking Emigration from Poland 1918-1939), published in 1981.

Some idea concerning the depth of the interests in the problems of the Polonia communities in Poland can be formed on the basis of the fact that the current bibliography entitled Polonia Zagraniczna, which has been published since 1976 by Wojciech Chojecki and which has recently appeared for the year 1982, records 568 items for this year alone. Nearly one hundred of the items refer to the United States and almost thirty to Canada. Of course not all of these publications can be considered scholarly papers relating to history.

A number of Polish research papers have appeared in English translation, e.g. Hieronim Kubis's The Polish National Catholic Church in the United States of America from 1897 to 1930 (1982), or an outline history of the Polish ethnic group in the United States by Andrzej Brożek entitled Polish Americans, 1854-1939 (1985). The latter publication contains a wider presentation of the historiography (pp. 19-201, 206-209). In addition, the author takes up some "Selected Methodological Problems Found in the Literature on the Polish Ethnic Group in the United States of America" in Emigration from Northern, Central, and Southern Europe: Theoretical and Methodological Principles of Research, International Symposium, Kraków, November 9-11, 1981 (1984).

The nonacademic model of research on the history of the Polish group was followed up in America, to some extent, exemplified by the valuable writings of Mieczysław Haiman (1888-1949), especially by his book entitled Ziednoczenie Polskie Rzynsko-Katolickie, 1873-1948 (The Polish Roman Catholic Union, 1873-1948, published in 1948). The same model of research is represented by Adam Olszewski's (1870-1968) four-volume sequel to Osada, History, published simultaneously with the reprint of Osada's book mentioned above. At this point, it is worth noting that a truly scholarly monograph on the Polish National Alliance has recently been published, Donald E. Pienkos' book entitled PNA: A Centennial History of the Polish National Alliance of the United States of America (1984).

There are also research projects dealing with individual local communities which, like those above, fulfill the requirements of contemporary scholarly methodology, e.g. E. R. Kantowicz, Polish-American Politics in Chicago, 1888-1940 (1975); J.J. Farot, Polish Catholics in Chicago, 1850-1920 (1981); D. Pienkos,

Research papers devoted to fragments of processes taking place within the Polish group are also being written, e.g. the shaping of the national consciousness, Victor Greene, For God and Country, The Rise of the Polish and Lithuanian National Consciousness in America, 1860-1910 (1975); and the opinions and views relating to the phenomenon of emigration, B. J. Murzak, Emigration in Polish Social-Political Thought, 1870-1914 (1977). Contributions and research papers are also printed twice a year in Polish American Studies, which is a journal of the Polish American Historical Association. Similarly, the Polish Review, which is a journal of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in New York, includes publications which are significant from the point of view of Polish American historiography. The Canadian Polish Research Institute in Toronto publishes a series called "Studies." One should also mention here two publications of collective authorship which present the entirety of problems under investigation: F. Mocha, ed., Poles in America (1978), and Frank Renkiewicz, ed., The Polish Presence in Canada and America (1982). The above-mentioned authors are Americans of Polish extraction.

THE MISSING DIMENSION: THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE URBAN NORWEGIAN IMMIGRANTS

John R. Jensvold
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More than three times as many Norwegians left for America between 1880 and 1940 than had migrated in the previous six decades. Despite their reputation as the "most agricultural" of America's immigrant groups, 56 percent of the Norwegian-Americans were listed as "urban" (as opposed to 26% "rural/farm" and 18% "rural/non-farm") in the 1930 Census. Until very recently, the dramatic transition from Norwegian farmer to American city dweller and suburbanite has been largely neglected.

Norwegian American historiography began in earnest in the 1920s when a class of intellectuals and professionals called for studies and institutions to preserve the immigrant past for future generations. For some of these leaders it was an age of despair. They feared that the elaborate celebrations of a century of Norwegian immigration in 1925 represented a "last rally" and that the language and culture of the immigrants would be lost in future generations, who seemed to be swept up in Americanism and the emergent mass-consumer culture. They also sought to bring a level of professionalism to the study of the Norwegian immigrant past. The twin goals of preservation and professionalism brought the Norwegian-American Historical Association into being in 1925.

For a half century since its founding, the Association has sponsored an ambitious publications program of over five dozen volumes, most of which have as their subject the experiences of Norwegians in the rural Midwest prior to 1940. This emphasis was established in the general studies of immigration and settlement by Theodore C. Blegen and Carlton C. Qualey. Blegen's Norwegian Migration to America, 1825-1930 discussed the origins of the first wave of immigration and the planting of agricultural communities in the Midwest. A second volume, subtitled "The American Transition," traced the acculturation of the rural Norwegians through the early 1900s. Qualey also emphasized rural settlement. In his Norwegian Settlement in the United States, several of the major urban settlements are characterized as "islands" of the Great Migration, outside the mainstream of his study.

More specialized topical studies of the Norwegian American experience have also concentrated on the early rural immigrants. The post-1880 migration lies beyond the chronological limits of Arlow Andersen's study of the immigrant press, while important studies of the Norwegian Lutheran church-institutional and sociological -- are useful mainly for their insights on the transplantation of Lutheranism in rural America. In two general studies of Norwegians on the West Coast, emphasis is placed on the immigrants' encounter with the land rather than on the emerging centers of Seattle and San Francisco. The plentiful family, community, and congregational histories that complete the burgeoning bookshelf of Norwegian American studies concentrate on the frontier experience.

While some historians and writers may have decided to preserve a distant and heroic frontier past, Blegen's and Qualey's overlooking of the post-1880 urban immigration may have reflected a choice made by historians overwhelmed by material. Blegen noted the omission of the later immigrant in the preface to his first volume and proposed a subsequent study to trace the history of the Norwegian migration from 1860 through the 1920s.
Neither historian's works are mere parochial and filiopietistic books. Rather, they place the Norwegian immigrants squarely in the center of a larger picture of social change in nineteenth-century America. Utilizing a variety of materials, including newspapers, ballads, letters, and other cultural sources, Blegen built an enormously detailed picture of the immigrant experience. Despite their encyclopedic appearance, his two volumes nonetheless contain a large theme, namely that the Norwegian experience reflected the white settling of the American West, the socialization of the frontier.

The dynamic is expressed more tightly in Qualey's Norwegian Settlement in the United States. State by state, he traced the spread of Norwegian settlement as a fluid process, a stream of people and institutions fanning out of northern Illinois into Wisconsin, crossing the Mississippi into Minnesota and Iowa, and moving across the Great Plains to the Pacific Coast. In the 1940s, Norwegian scholar Ingrid Semmingsen extended the dynamic of shifting frontiers back across the Atlantic into the hills and farms of Norway.11 Responding to social change in Norway, Semmingsen's emigrants left their farms for the ports and crossed the ocean to become Blegen's and Qualey's immigrants.

These early histories of Norwegian immigrants, then, accounted for the westward movement. But what of the other major dynamic of modern American social history, the movement to the cities and suburbs?

Only a few volumes on the shelf of books produced between 1925 and 1980 touch upon the Norwegians' experience in industrial and urban America. Two topical studies—Jon Wefald's work on Norwegians in American politics12 and Carl Chrislock's study of Norwegian Americans in the era of World War I13—are limited to the Upper Midwest. Tightly focused industrial studies include Kenneth Bjoerk's work on Norwegian American engineers14 and Knut Ojerst's two volumes on Norwegians in the American maritime industries.15 The major question of Norwegian ethnic identity in industrializing America went largely unaddressed, except in a reprinting of an immigrant editor's essays on assimilation16 and in a study on Norwegian Americans in World War I.17 Of the four dozen American doctoral dissertations written on Norwegian immigrants prior to 1980, only twenty are concerned with those who migrated after 1880. These works are mostly biographies of prominent Norwegian Americans, studies of immigrant fiction, or specialized studies of immigrant institutions, most notably the doctrinal and ethnic factions of the Lutheran church.

The reactions of literate immigrants to life in urban America were noted in Dorothy Burton Skandal's impressive survey, The Divided Heart,18 as well as articles by Gerald Thorsen.19 Studies of Norwegians in specific American cities were few. The Brooklyn community was chronicled in a laudatory popular history20 and in the memoirs of two newspaper editors.21 That community also attracted the attention of Christen Jonassen22 and Knight Hoover.23 Two sociologists who employed historical methods to determine the perseverance of Norwegian institutions into the mid-twentieth century.

The Minneapolis Norwegian community was described in the memoirs of editor Carl G. O. Hansen.24 Although somewhat idiosyncratic, Hansen's book remains an important source, as does his History of the Sons of Norway, the authorized chronicle of the national fraternal and insurance society founded in Minneapolis in 1895.25 The memoirs of Swedish newspaper editor Alfred Soderstrom contain general information on Norwegians in Minneapolis, as well as insight into the interaction of the two Scandinavian groups in the growing city.26 Nina Braxton's full-scale biography of Kristofer Jansen traces the careers of a major thinker and writer,27 while the later chapters of Carl Chrislock's history of Augsburg College28 touch upon that ethnic institution's relationship with twentieth-century Minneapolis.

The major Norwegian communities in Chicago and Seattle were largely undocumented by historians, while a thin monograph describes the minor settlement on the east shore of San Francisco Bay.29

The redirection of Norwegian American historiography is only about ten years old. In 1975, in commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Norwegian-American Historical Association, Old Lovoll and Kenneth Bjoerk took note of the lack of scholarship on the urban dimension of the Norwegian immigrant experience. "Where are the students of urban life," they asked, "who could give comprehensive treatment to Norwegians in such vital centers as Minneapolis, Chicago, greater New York, San Francisco, and Seattle?"30

The answer to their challenge came from both sides of the Atlantic. In Scandinavia a new interest in local history and culture met new "scientific" methods of social inquiry. Swedish scholar Ulf Bjelbjorn and the "Uppsala group" attempted to fit the Swedish immigrants into modern industrial America in a series of studies, including on the Swedes in Chicago.31 A sampling of translated Norwegian studies of local emigration was published by the Norwegian-American Historical Association as Volume 29 of Norwegian-American Studies in 1983.32

In a landmark article, Ingrid Semmingsen studied the urban origins of a group of emigrants from Bergen.33 Her conclusion — that the urban experience of Norwegian emigrants represented one link in a chain of rural migration — sparked a lively debate among Norwegian scholars.34 By uncovering the urban past of
the post-1880 immigrants, Semmingsen and her critics shattered the simplistic stereotype of migration from Norwegian farm to American farm.

Two general studies originally published in Norway, Semmingsen's Norway to America35 and Lovoll's Promise of America,36 give attention to the later, urban immigrants. Translations of both books appeared in the United States in 1978 and 1984 respectively, just after the maturation of the "new" social history and the "new" ethnic history.

While no general study yet covers the breadth of the later immigration as Blegen's volumes did for the early period, a few promising specific studies have appeared recently. A chapter on Norwegians by Carlton Qualey and Jon Gjerde in a collection of studies on Minnesota's ethnic groups contains a first attempt to study systematically the Norwegian community in Minneapolis and St. Paul.37 In an article in the Journal of Urban History, Janice Reiff Webster sheds light on Seattle's Scandinavian domestic workers.38 The immigrant community in Seattle also provides material for Patsy Adams Heggstad's article in the most recent volume of Norwegian-American Studies, a volume focusing on the Pacific Northwest.39 Chicago's Norwegian community is currently the subject of an extensive inquiry by Odd Lovoll. Lovoll's field research into statistical, literary, and journalistic sources, as well as oral history interviews, are expected to yield a substantial manuscript entitled The Norwegians in Chicago: Their History.

These few works represent the first steps in the exploration of a missing world, the urban world of the post-1880 Norwegian immigrants. Eight papers at a conference on "Scandinavians and Other Immigrants in Urban America" held at St. Olaf College in October 1984, presented largely new material on immigrant economics, politics, demographics, journalism, literature, and institutions.

The conference's published proceedings40 reveal how far Norwegian American historiography has come since the pioneering days of the 1920s. But they also illustrate how little is known. New studies in women's history, working-class history, and historical geography are needed. The experiences of the rich and the poor have been largely unstudied. More needs to be known of the reaction of individuals and institutions to prosperity and to depressions. And we need to know much more about the interaction of Norwegians with other groups in the multietnic cities. Further study will bring the experience of the majority of Norwegian immigrants to light, revealing a more complete picture of the total immigrant experience while adding a long-neglected urban group to the larger study of American social history.

NOTES

15. Knut Gjerde, Norwegian Sailors on the


24. Carl C. O. Hansen, My Minneapolis: A Chronicle of What Has Been Learned and Observed About the Norwegians in Minneapolis Through One Hundred Years (Minneapolis: n.p., 1956).

25. Carl Hansen, History of the Sons of Norway (Minneapolis: Sons of Norway, 1944).


28. Carl Chrislock, From Fjord to Freeway: 100 Years, Augsburg College (Minneapolis: Augsburg College, 1969).


31. Ulf Beijbom, Sweden in Chicago: A Demo-
The annual meeting of the IHS was held at the New York Penta Hotel on Saturday, April 12, 1986, at noon. Presiding was our president, Victor Greene of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The secretary, H. Mark Stolarik, The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, Philadelphia, reported the results of mail ballot election of three new members of the Executive Board: Junius Alexander (Ohio State University), Donna Gabaccia (Mercy College, Dobbs Ferry), and Raymond A. Mehrl (Florida Atlantic University). Ronald Bayor, editor of the Journal of American Ethnic History, reported 725 active subscribers and a renewal rate of 87 percent. Elliott Barkan has replaced Randall Miller as book review editor for the Journal. A list of articles considered for the Journal was reported. Victor Greene was authorized to solicit more patron members, a result of a question raised by John Higham. An increase of the IHS annual contribution to the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History was recommended by Kathleen Conzen, and an increase from $100 to $150 was approved. The president will appoint a new program chairman. Carlton Qualey reported as treasurer balances on hand as of April 1, 1986, of $3,928.42 at the Minnesota Historical Society and $4,631.58 in the current account at the St. Anthony Park Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota. The latter figure includes four patron payments of $100 each, listed in the Newsletter, and the share of annual dues collected by Transaction, Inc. The list of expenditures totalled $3,852.97, large items being Newsletter costs, brochure printing, and the annual dinner. Qualey also reported that there are almost enough bibliographic essays on hand to fill the forthcoming November issue of the Newsletter. His suggestion of possible publication of a volume of the essays that have appeared in the Newsletter met with general approval, and steps will be taken to publish such a collection. Rudolph Voceli reported on various activities associated with the celebration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty and Staten Island. There was concern about the support of scholarly research and publication on the Statue of Liberty, and the lack of representation by historians on the centennial commission. A communication was authorized to this effect and will be addressed to the proper authorities.

At the annual dinner of the IHS, held at the Nueva Yuan Szechuan Inn in New York's Chinatown, the winners of the Theodore Saloutos Prize for 1985 were announced: Kerby A. Miller, University of Missouri, for his Emigrants and Exiles: Ireland and the Irish Exodus to North America (New York, Oxford, 1985), and Jon Gjerde, University of California, Berkeley, for his From Peasants to Farmers: The Migration from Balestrand, Norway, to the Upper Midwest (New York, Cambridge University Press, 1985). Speaker at the dinner was Jack Tchen, of the New York Chinatown History Project, 70 Mulberry Street, NY 10013, who described the project and commented on the greatly expanded New York Chinatown.

The Balch Institute announces its association with Associated University Presses, Cranbrook, M.J., and its plans to publish general histories of individual ethnic groups, topical and synthetic histories on various aspects of immigration and ethnicity, and proceedings of scholarly conferences on the subject of immigration and ethnicity. Co-directors will be Mark Stolarik of The Balch Institute and Randall M. Miller of Saint Joseph's University, Philadelphia. Anyone interested in submitting manuscripts should write The Balch Institute Press, 18 South 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106.

The urban experience of Swedish immigrants in America will be the subject of a cooperative research project sponsored by the Swenson Swedish Immigration Research Center, Rock Island, Ill., the Emigrant Institute, Växjö, Sweden, and the Centre for Multi-Ethnic Research, Uppsala University, Sweden.

At the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in New York, December 27-30, 1985, there were several sessions relating to immigration: A session on "The Government versus The People: Immigrants, Refugees, and Federal Agencies, 1940-60," with papers by Lorraíne Lees (Old Dominion U.) on "European Funds on American Soil: The Department of Justice and Slavic Americans during World War II," and Gilbert Loescher (Notre Dame) and John Scanlon (Indiana U.) on "The Politics of Escape: The United States and Eastern European Refugees, 1949-56"; "The Second Generation: The Unknown Polonia," presidential address, Polish American Historical Association, by Thaddeus C. Radzialewski (Southwest Minnesota State U.); a session on "The American Ethnic Policy," with papers by Reed Ueda (Tufts U.) on "Citizenship and the Transformation of the American Ethnic Policy: The Twentieth Century," and David O. Levine (UCLA) on "Is Higher Education a Privilege or a Right? Discrimination in College Admissions between the World Wars"; a session on "Mexican Workers in Industrial America," with papers by Camille Guerin-Gonzales (UC-Riverside) on "The International Migration of Mexican Workers: Cycles of Recruitment and Repatriation, 1900-1940," and Zaragosa Vargas (Yale U.) on "Mexican Auto Workers at Ford Motor Company, 1918-33"; a session on "From Paddy to Studs: Irish-Ameri-


The Immigration History Research Center, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114, in 1985 celebrated its twentieth anniversary. Its Newsletter, vol. 8, no. 1, February 1986, reports on the celebration and on the many other activities of the Center. Those interested
in affiliation with the Center should write for a copy of the Newsletter.

The 7th Annual International Human Rights Symposium and Research Conference on the theme "Ethnicity and Rights: The Protection of Minorities" will be held June 9-13, 1986, at Columbia University. For information write Center for the Study of Human Rights, 704 School of International Affairs, Columbia University, NY 10027.

The University of Illinois Press, 54 E. Gregory Drive, Champaign, IL 61820, invites manuscripts for a new series on the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial. Topics can be anything related to immigration and ethnic groups.

Any scholar interested in turn of the century British or Irish towns should be aware of a photo-archive consisting of photos by Francis Frith, now available by reproduction from The Francis Frith Collection, Charlton Road, Andover, Hampshire, SP10 3LE, England. A pamphlet is available from this address listing the photgraphs.

A one-day conference on the contributions of the French to the Upper Midwest was held at Riverplace, Minneapolis, on November 9, 1985. For information about the papers presented write International Language Villages, Concordia College, Moorhead, MN 56560.

The 1985 conference of scholars of the Polish National Catholic Church met at St. John Fisher College, Rochester, N.Y., on November 11-12, 1985, with papers on Polish Immigration and the church. For information write the Institute for Polish Studies, St. John Fisher College, Rochester, NY 14618.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, 614 Memorial Library, Notre Dame, IN 46556, offers a series of travel and research grants for studies on American Catholicism. Address the Center for information.

The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610, offers for 1986-1987 a series of fellowships in support of research and publication in the humanities. Address Committee on Awards at the Library.

"Economic and Social Aspects of Voluntary Return Migration" was the topic of the 7th Seminar on Adaptation and Integration of Migrants, December 9-13, 1985, at the Centre International de Conferences, Geneva. For information write Mr. A. Miccio, Department of Planning, Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, 17, route des Morillons, PO Box 71, Ch-1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland.

Dag A. Blanck, doctoral student at Uppsala University, has been appointed director of the Sweenson Immigration Research Center at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois. He is assistant editor of a volume to be published by the Center for Multi-Ethnic Research, Uppsala University, entitled "Patterns of Cultural Transformations: The Case of the Scandinavians Overseas."

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106, publishes New Dimensions, a newsletter containing a full account of the Institute's burgeoning activities in exhibitions, publications, and collections. Its president and director is M. Mark Stolarik.

The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629, has launched a campaign to raise funds for a new building to house its collections and to provide meeting space. Communications should go directly to the Museum.

The National Endowment for the Humanities invites applications for its Summer Seminars for College Teachers for 1987. Stipends for twelve each in fifty-six seminars are offered, at $3,000 each. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1987. Address: Summer Seminars for College Teachers, Room 316, Division of Fellowships and Summer Seminars, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506.

The University of California-Los Angeles offers graduate fellowships for study of Afro-Americans, Asian Americans, Chicano, and American Indians. Graduate fellowships are for $5,000 a year; postdoctoral fellowships are for $20,000 to $25,000 per year. For information write UCLA Graduate School, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

For information about papers presented at the Concordia Historical Institute's eighteenth conference on archives and history, November 13-15, 1985, write the Institute at 801 DeNun Ave., St. Louis, MO 63105.

Jay P. Dolan, professor of history, University of Notre Dame and director of the Cushwa Center there, has received a Fulbright award to teach and lecture at University College, Cork, Ireland.


For information about papers presented at the National Legal Conference on the topic "Immigration and Refugee Policy," held in Washington, D.C., March 20-21, 1986, write the Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304.

"The Jewish Experience in America: A View from The West" is the theme of the national conference of the American Jewish Historical Society in Denver in May 1986. Write Bernard Wax, American Jewish Historical Society, 2 Thornton Road, Waltham, MA 02154.

At the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, Washington, D.C., October 30-November 4, 1985, among the sessions was one on "Slovak Nationalism in Europe and America, 1885-1918," with papers by Frantisek Bieilik on "Contacts and Cooperation between Slovak Leaders in Europe and America, 1885-1918"; by Monika Glettler on "Hungarian Government Attitudes Towards Slovak Nationalism in Europe and America, 1885-1918"; and by June C. Alexander on "Magyarmen and Nationalists at the Parish Level in America: The Pittsburgh Region." For information write M. Mark Stolarik, 700 Penfield Ave., Havertown, PA 19083. He is also editor of the Slovak Studies Association Newsletter.

Rudolph Vecoli is co-chair of the History Committee, Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Centennial Commission; and general editor, research collections on immigration history, University Publications of America, Inc.

Call for papers: Conference of Polish studies, October 24-25, 1986, Orchard Lake Schools, Orchard Lake, Michigan. Write Frank Renkiewicz, Orchard Lake Schools, Orchard Lake, MI 48033.

29th Annual Missouri Valley History Conference, March 13-15, 1986. For information about papers write Marian Nelson, Department of History, University of Nebraska-Omaha, NE 68182.

For information about papers presented at Baltimore County’s African American Studies Program in March 1986 on "Oral History and Afro-American Experience," write Carol Dreyfus, P.O. Box 266, College Park, MD 20740.

The Pacific Historian plans to publish a thematic issue on the topic of the Japanese experience, as well as that of other Asians, in the United States during World War II. Manuscripts not to exceed 5,000 words should be submitted by December 31, 1986, to be eligible for consideration. Contact Dr. Sally M. Miller, Managing Editor, The Pacific Historian, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211.

The Clarke Historical Library, Central Michigan University, in cooperation with the Historical Society of Michigan will publish a new scholarly journal, the Michigan Historical Review, beginning this spring. Manuscripts are solicited.

The Sons of Italy Archives Project is a major effort to survey, collect, and make available for research the historical records of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America (OSIA). It is a joint project of OSIA and the Immigration History Research Center (IHRC) and is funded by OSIA and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. In addition to preserving records that are now stored in homes and lodge halls, the project also seeks to identify OSIA records in archives and historical depositories throughout the United States and Canada. Archivists and historians having knowledge of such records are asked to contact John Andreozzi, Project Coordinator, IHRC, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, MN 55114, Tel. No. 612-373-5581.

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies announces a conference on "Freedom’s Doors: The Other Ports of Entry to the United States," June 13-14, 1986, at the Institute, 18 South 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106. Please write for program.

For information about the symposium on "Russins, Who Are They?," held at the University of Minnesota, May 3, 1986, write either the Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, 355 Delano Place, Fairview, NJ 07022, or the Immigration History Research Center, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114. Scheduled to speak are Paul Magoci, University of Toronto (author of Our People: Carpatho-Rusyns and Their Descendants in North America), Myron Kuropas, Dekalb, Ill., Mark Stolarik, The Balch Institute, and Michael Zarechnak, Georgetown University.

A Polish American Heritage Workshop will take place June 26-July 16, 1986, at St. Mary’s College, Orchard Lake, MI 48033. Write for program.
RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

The Illinois Humanities Council, 618 South Michigan, Chicago, IL 60605, is sponsoring a project on "The Peopling of Illinois: Immigrants, Migrants, and Refugees in the Land of Lincoln." It requests proposals for projects to be funded by the Council.

Wayne Patterson (St. Norbert College): Korean immigration to the United States (Hawaii) at the turn of the century.

Stanley B. Winters (New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark) is preparing a study of the political career of T. G. Masaryk to 1914.

J. J. Appel (Michigan State U.) is making a study of Jews in American graphic satire and humor, including its European antecedents and treatment in Jewish periodicals and newspapers.

Odd Lovoll (St. Olaf College) is making a two-year study of Norwegians in Chicago.

Marie Potier (University of Quebec) is doing a dissertation on "The Development of the Jewish Community of Montreal, 1880-1930."

Stephan F. Brumberg (Brooklyn College) is making a study of immigrants, the public schools, and the Great War, 1914-1924.

John J. Bukowczyk (Wayne State U.) is doing a study on the Poles in the neighborhood of Detroit, and another on the immigrant middle class in Polish Brooklyn, 1880-1940.

Hannah Kliger (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), "Communication and Ethnic Community: The Case of Landsman-shaftn," University of Pennsylvania dissertation; research: the comparison of Jewish ethnic organizations in the United States and Israel; women's participation in ethnic organizations.

J. T. Hapak (Director, Illinois Labor History Society) has completed a dissertation (Kansas) on "Recruiting a Polish Army in the United States, 1917-1919." He is making a study of Polish Socialists in Chicago, 1890-1920.

Jens Bjerre Danielsen (Aarhus University, Denmark) is making a study of Danish immigrants in urban America, 1870s to 1920s, and of Scandinavian radical immigrant and workers' culture, 1880-1920.

Carlos Cortes (University of California-Riverside) is making a study of the themes of ethnicity and foreignness in American motion pictures.

Clifford Reutter (University of Detroit) is doing an essay on St. Nicholas as patron of the immigrants and the poor.

Kit Konolige, 1520 Spruce St., Apt. # 1106, Philadelphia, PA 19102, requests information concerning the Windish or Prekmurje Slovenes, especially those in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Deborah Miller of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN 55101, is preparing a study of Norwegian American photographs as sources for ethnic history. She spent the summer of 1985 in Norway researching Norwegian American photographs in Norwegian depositories, with the aid of a Norwegian government grant.

Brian Coleman, 44 Caroline Ave., Ottawa K1Y 057, Canada, is seeking poems and songs about refugees for any period in English or French.

Seamus P. Metress (University of Toledo) presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, held in Washington, D.C., December 1985, entitled "Loyalty to Two Flags: Irish-American Participation in Irish Liberation Struggles Since Daniel O'Connell."

PUBLICATIONS


Francis Paul Prucha, The Great Father: The


Bernard A. Weisberger, Statue of Liberty: The First Hundred Years. American Heritage, 10 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y., N.Y. 10020. $29.95.


Rita M. Bienvenue and Jay E. Goldstein, eds., Ethnicity and Ethnic Relations in Canada. Second edition. Butterworths, 2263 Midland Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario MIP 4S1, Canada. $19.95.


International Migrations, XXIII, no. 3, (September 1985). Essays by A. W. Carlson, "One Century of Foreign Immigration to the United

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Howard and Tamara Palmer, eds., Peoples of Alberta: Portraits of Cultural Diversity. Western Prairie Books, PO Box 2500, Saskatoon, Sask. SK 604, Canada.


Edward George Hartmann, Cymry yn y Cwm, the Welsh of Wilkes-Barre and the Wyoming Valley. Wilkes-Barre, Penn., St. David's Society of Wyoming Valley, 1985. Order from Vern Pritchard, 205 Maple St., Trucksville, PA 18707. $7.


Donald L. Horowitz, Ethnic Groups in Conflict.


The Concordia Historical Institute, St. Louis, announces forthcoming publication of a volume of papers presented at a conference on archives and history in November 1983. Address 801 De Mun Ave., St. Louis, MO 63105.


Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304, will furnish lists of its publications in the ethnic field.

Dudley Baines, Migration in a Mature Economy: Emigration and Internal Migration in England and Wales, 1861-1900. Cambridge University Press, 1986. $44.50.


Joaquin Murrieta, Raiz y Razon del Movimiento Chicano. 150pp. $7.50. Fracc. San Marcos, Mexicali, B.C., Mexico.


Ethnocultural Notes and Events is published by the Public and Community Relations Office, Simon Hall, University of Toronto, and is edited by Marvi Ricker. It carries information concerning the many ethnic groups of Canada.


Frank Renkiewicz, For God, Country, and Poland: One Hundred Years of the Orchard Lake Schools. Center for Polish Studies and Culture, Orchard Lake, MI 48033. $9.95.


The Urban Institute, 2100 M. St. NW, Washington, DC 20037, issues a Policy Discussion Paper Series. The December 1985 issues contain the following articles: "The Economic Effects of Immigration: Specification of a Model," by Frank de Leeuw, PDB-35-3, 39pp.,


American Catholic Studies Newsletter, 614 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, includes information as to current publications and research. The Spring 1986 number includes an announcement of an issue of the U.S. Catholic Historian on the Black Catholic experience.

The Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304, announces the following publications: Glenn Hendricks et al., eds., The Hmong in Transition; Antonio J. S. Pido, The Filipinos [sic] in America; Peter I. Rose, ed., Working With Refugees; and Women in Migration (essays).


NEW MEMBERS SINCE NOVEMBER 1985

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Rev. Roman Nír
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Orchard Lake, MI 48033

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TO: Dr. Elliott Robert Barkan
       Book Review Editor
       Journal of American Ethnic History

       Department of History
       California State University
       5500 University Parkway
       San Bernardino, CA   USA

       92407-2397