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WRITING SOUTHERN ETHNIC HISTORY: AN HISTORIOGRAPHICAL INVESTIGATION

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Winthrop College

The eminent historian, George Tindall, in addressing the Southern Historical Association, once described the South as "the biggest single WASP nest this side of the Atlantic." Yet, Tindall himself went on to admit that there are still those exceptions which prove the rule: a few reminders of forgotten Spaniards and Frenchmen, some Mexican-Americans renamed Chicanos, some Cuban cigar-makers and the more recent Cuban refugees, some German counties out in Texas, Cajuns up the bayous, Italians in New Orleans, Hungarians over in Tangipahoa Parish, a scattering of Czechs, Dutch, Ukrainians, and in Mississippi, even Chinese. Jews are visible, if scarce, in most localities; politicians in Charleston used to reckon with the Irish and Germans; and there are those enclaves of mixed-blood Lumbees, Tuscaroras, "Brass Ankles," Malungeons, and Turks, not to mention remnants of Cherokees, Catawbas, Creeks, and Seminoles.

Nevertheless, if one were to peruse the standard histories, encyclopedias, or reference tools on the South, one would see very little evidence that ethnic groups played a significant role in the history of the region. Even historian David Ramsay could write in his History of South Carolina in 1809 that "So many and so various have been the sources from which Carolina has derived her population that a considerable period must elapse, before
the people amalgamate into a mass possessing a uniform national character."

As varied as the geography and topography of the region are, so too is there much historical diversity in the South's white population. Perhaps it is as the sociologist Lewis Killian has written in his White Southerners, "This diversity has been hidden by the assimilation of people of many national stocks in a relatively homogenous caste of white southerners that stands in contrast to the other large bloc of southerners, the blacks." Perhaps, though, this is only the beginning of the explanation.

Nevertheless, this "diversity" has been hidden in more ways as well. At present, there is no monographic study of the significance—indeed, the presence—of immigration and ethnicity in southern history. This is not to say, though, that there is a dearth of literature on this topic. Quite the contrary, there is a plethora of material on specific ethnic groups in specific locales during specific time periods. In hopes of rectifying this situation and in filling glaring lacunae in the historiography of the South, the author was commissioned fifteen months ago to write "Beyond the Melting Pot in Dixie: Immigration and Ethnicity in Southern History" for the University Press of Kentucky series, "New Perspectives on the South."

What follows below, then, is a preliminary and selective investigation into the general literature he has encountered during his work thus far. It is, by no means, an exhaustive listing. The author has decided to concentrate, for the purposes of this essay, on the general literature. That is, only the studies that concern themselves with more than one ethnic group has been included since literature on certain specific ethnic groups in southern history, the Germans or the Jews for instance, could by themselves constitute article-length essays. A complete bibliographical essay on all of the source material and all of the specific ethnic groups will conclude the author's "Beyond the Melting Pot in Dixie."

It should be mentioned here that several noteworthy series exist on specific elements of southern ethnicity. The University of Texas Institute of Texas Cultures at San Antonio publishes a particularly good series on Texas's rich and varied ethnic past. Constituting fifteen pamphlets and six books, this series explores, among others, such ethnic groups in Texas's history as the Wends, Croats, French, Italians, Jews, Chinese, Mexicans, and Danish. Though not extensive, the Oklahoma Image Project published by the University of Oklahoma Press also has excellent short volumes on such important ethnic groups in that state's history as the Poles, British, Irish, Mexicans, Germans from Russia, and Italians. Under the authorship of Jeff Norrell and Karen Bolin, the Birmingham Project published short booklets on various significant ethnic groups in Birmingham, Alabama.

As mentioned above, though, there is no book-length study extant on immigration and ethnicity in southern history. Still, there is literature of a general nature that is important. F.B. Chilton, Proceedings of the Southern Interstate Immigration Convention (Montgomery, 1888), Proceedings of the First Annual Session of the Southern Immigration Association of America (Nashville, 1884), and W.G. Cooper, ed., The Piedmont Region (Atlanta, 1895), published by the Southern Immigration and Improvement Company, all make for some interesting reading.

Also important is Henry M. Booker's 1965 doctoral dissertation, "Efforts of the South to Attract Immigrants, 1860-1900," completed at the University of Virginia.


Though only a preliminary investigation, the above should indicate that a rich corpus of literature does exist on the general topic of immigration/ethnicity in southern history. Beyond this, the body of literature dealing with specific ethnic groups in specific regions is a considerably vast and uneven one. The scholar who ventures into this area is in store for a truly interdisciplinary experience inasmuch as the sources often transcend history into anthropology, sociology, economics, and urban studies. That fact notwithstanding, it is only by pursuing the parallels between ethnicity and regional identity that we can come closer to understanding—if that is at all possible—the nature of southern "distinctiveness" and "identity".

* The author wishes to express his appreciation to the Winthrop Research Council for their generosity in two grants which helped purchase some of the sources mentioned herein, to Ms. Susan R. Silverman, Head of Reference, Ms. Julieh Clark and Ms. Dorothy Berry, both of Interlibrary Loan, Dacus Library, Winthrop College for their invaluable assistance in tracking down and obtaining the sources mentioned here as well as literally hundreds of others.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS ON THE NATIONAL BACKGROUND AND IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCES OF THE SEPHARDIC JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1880-1924.

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During the great migrations between 1880 and 1924 a small number of Jews came to the United States from the Ottoman Empire. By no means was this a homogeneous group, and though common practice is to call all of these Jews Sephardim, this is a term of convenience rather
than accuracy. The Jews from Yemen and Syria spoke Arabic; those from Yannina spoke Greek; and those from Salonica, Rhodes, Castoria, Canakkale, Monastir, Gallipoli, and many other Turkish towns spoke Ladino or Judeo-Spanish. It is only the latter group that is truly Sephardic, tracing their ancestry to Spain. All of these Jews have been variously called Ottoman Jews, Levantine Jews, Oriental Jews, and Sephardic Jews. The three language groups differed from one another in customs, Hebrew pronunciation, synagogue songs, level of education, and skills—although most were quite poor and unskilled. In the early years of their living in the United States they tended to associate primarily with other immigrants who come from the same towns they did, and so there were synagogues for Ismirits, for Monastirits, for Yannits, and so on. By the 1920's Greek- and Spanish-speaking Jews belonged to the same associations, and there was some intermarriage among them and even between Sephardim and Ashkenazim. The Arabic-speaking population has remained the most separate, and it is now also the largest because of the increased immigration of this group since 1956.

Most histories of twentieth century American Jewry mention the Sephardim in at most a few lines, concentrating instead on experiences of Ashkenazi—or German and East European—Jews. There are several reasons for the neglect of the Sephardic population by scholars, the most obvious being the small size of this group. The highest estimate of Jews to emigrate from the Empire between 1880 and 1924 is 50,000. Another reason for the dearth of scholarship is that scholars who have written about American Jews have been, for the most part, Ashkenazi Jews, and we may assume that they would have felt most comfortable with the materials and language (Yiddish) of their own culture. A third reason is that many lay people and scholars associate American Sephardim with the first Jewish immigration to the United States in the colonial period. Spanish Jews who had fled Spain during the inquisition for Western Europe and then made their way to America perhaps have been seen as having had more influence and more importance than the mostly poor, unskilled, and uneducated twentieth century Sephardic immigrants.

A fourth reason for the reluctance to study Sephardim may be related to sentiments expressed by the Sephardim themselves. In Jose Maria Benardete's *Hispanic Culture and the Character of the Sephardic Jews* (1953) and a later article, "La Comunidades Sephardies en Nueva York: Procesas de Futuro" (Actas Del Simposio de Estudios Sefardies 1 (1970): 149-154.), he argues that the Sephardim have not been interested in studying their own culture. A former official of the Federation of Oriental Jewry and a leader of efforts to organize the Sephardic community in the 1930's both expressed to Benardete's comments, although they were quick to acknowledge that the Sephardic immigrants were so poor their first priority had to have been economic survival.

Finally, few written records of the Sephardic immigrant community exist. Much of the Ladino press is available, and some work has been done in this area, notably Marc D. Angel's *La America* (1982), but the Ladino newspaper ventures were always plagued by enormous financial difficulties, and few of them were published on a very regular basis. The records of the Federation of Oriental Jewry, an organization begun in 1912 to aid the immigrants, were destroyed by fire. Sephardic immigrants, mostly ill-educated, did not write autobiographies. Only one exists, Leon Sclaky's *Final Salute* to Salonica (1946). Sclaky discusses his life in the Empire but only briefly mentions his experiences in the United States. And last, the minutes of Shearith Israel's Sisterhood, which ran a settlement house on the Lower East Side for "Oriental" Jews, and other synagogue sources such as the papers of David de Sola Pool, Rabbi of Shearith Israel—the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue—during the immigration period, are still uncatalogued. Marc D. Angel does cite some of these papers in *La America*, and I will list them under primary sources. Unfortunately, there is no archivist at the synagogue and I have not been able to see the papers for myself.

The obstacles to research outlined above have not prevented some scholars from studying Sephardic Jewry in America. Most work has concentrated on the Ladino-speaking group. The writing on the Greek Jews is limited to Rachel Dalven's "The Gold Chains" (1982), although Professor Dalven is currently writing a book on the Jews of Yannina. The two full-length manuscripts that contain a few chapters on the Arabic-speaking immigrants who settled in New York prior to 1924 are Joseph Sutton's *The Magic Carpet: Aleppo in Flatbush* (1970) and Dina Dibbany Miraglia's dissertation, *An Analysis of Ethnic Identity Among Yemenite Jews in the Greater New York Area* (1983). Although the bibliography that follows concerns those Jews who emigrated during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it is worth noting here that Greek and Spanish Jews who survived World War II began to enter the United States after 1945 and established small communities in San Francisco, Baltimore, and Boston and also joined already existing Sephardic communities. As I stated earlier, Arabic-speaking Jews came to New York in substantial numbers after 1956, and there is an unusually cohesive group of Syrian Jews in
in Brooklyn. Very little scholarly work has been done on these later immigrants, and the field is a rich one that should be attended to soon.

One of the most interesting questions about the Sephardic immigrant experience in the early twentieth century is whether in their aspirations, accomplishments, institutions, and opportunities the Sephardim were more like their Ashkenazi co-religionists or more like non-Jewish immigrants from the Levant. To begin a study of this issue requires a knowledge of the lives the Sephardim lived in their country of origin prior to immigration. The English language Jewish and non-Jewish press in the early twentieth century provided ample evidence of the poverty, natural disasters, and political turmoil that spurred emigration from the Empire. A few travel-histories also provided such evidence. More recently scholarly work in English that details the experience of Jewish groups in the Ottoman Empire has begun to appear.

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4. The American Hebrew (July 21, 1905), 199.
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6. The American Hebrew (October 26, 1917), 691.

15. "Distress Among Jewish Victims of the Balkan War," The American Hebrew (November 29, 1912), 129.
29. Kalderon, Albert E., Abraham Galante: A Biography. New York: Sephardic House at Congregation Shearith Israel, 1983. Galante was an important figure in the drive to introduce the Turkish language into Jewish schools.
37. Papacosta, Victor S., "The Sephardic Jews..."
Primary Source Material Related to the Sephardim's Experience in America:

La America, edited by Noe Gadol of Bulgaria, appeared from November 1910 to July 1925, not always on a regular basis. It is written in Ladino and is available at the New York Public Library.

In Marc D. Angel's La America, he cites the following documents in the library of Congregation Shearith Israel, New York, New York:

- Minutes of the trustees of Congregation Shearith Israel, Vols. 8 & 9.
- Address of Cyrus Adler to the Sisterhood, November 27, 1916.
- "Report of the Committee on a Progressive Policy in the Congregation," prepared by David de Sola Pool, April, 1927.

In the files of the Industrial Removal Office and the Baron de Hirsch Fund at the American Jewish Historical Society, Waltham, MA. there are scattered references to the Sephardim. See especially the IRO Annual Reports for 1910 and 1914.

American Press Coverage of the Sephardim During the Years of Immigration:


"Editorial," The American Hebrew (November 29, 1912), 140.


"For the Benefit of Turkish Jews," The American Hebrew (November 15, 1912), 66.


Habeas Corpus Proceedings for Six Turkish Immigrants," The American Hebrew (October 13, 1911), 745.


"Meeting of the Federation of Oriental Jews," The American Hebrew (December 12, 1913), 190.

"A New Communal Need," Jewish Charities 3 (March 1913): 11-12.


"Oriental Jews and the Congress," The American Hebrew (June 22, 1917), 188.


"Turkish Double Wedding," Menorah (November 1914), 6-7.

"Turkish Jewish Journalist to Speak," The American Hebrew (January 26, 1912), 379.

Scholarly Work on the Immigrant Sephardim, 1880-1924:


Schlesinger, Emma A. A Study of the Linguistic Character of the Seattle Sephardi Folklore, Master's Thesis, University of Washington, Seattle, 1935. The substance of the thesis is the folklore, but we do get a picture of some of the women story-tellers.


ORGANIZATIONS

At the American Historical Association's annual meeting in Chicago, December 27-30, 1986, there was a session on "Techniques in Teaching Immigration History", with papers on "Outgroups" by Doris Friedensohn and Barbara Rubin (both of Jersey City State College), and Lawrence Hogan (Union County College); on "World Migration" by Kevin Kelly (SOMerset County College); on "Place" by Henry Bischoff (Rampone College); and on "Decision Making/Family History" by Michael Parrella (County College of Morris) and Mark Hutter (Glassboro State College).

At the Philadelphia meetings of the Organization of American Historians, April 2-5, 1987, at the Wyndham Franklin Plaza Hotel, the following sessions dealt with ethnic history: "Comparing the Ethnic Phenomenon: Koreans, Jews, and Mexicans in the Early Twentieth Century" with papers by Wayne Patterson (Vanderbilt) on "Acculturation Patterns in the Korean Community in the Early Twentieth Century"; Hannah Kliger (U. Mass., Amherst) on "Jewish Women's Participation in Ethnic Organizations"; and Albert Camarillo (Stanford) on "Mexicans in American Cities: The Social and Political Adaptation of Urban Mexican Americans, 1900-1940."

At the annual meeting of the Immigration History Society, held in conjunction with the OAH meetings, it was announced that the winner of the Theodore Saloutos award for 1987 was Professor Bernard Bailyn, Harvard University, for his Voyagers to the West: A Passage in the Peopling of America on the Eve of the Revolution. (NY: Knopf, 1987).

Elected to three year terms on the Executive Board were Ronald Bayer, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta; Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati; and Ewa Morawka, University of Pennsylvania. They replace Alan Kraut, American University; Randall Miller, St. Joseph's University; and Deborah Dash Moore, YIVO Institute, NYC, who served from 1984 to 1987. Executive Board terms are for three years.

Speaker at the annual dinner of the IHS at the Balch Institute for Ethnic Affairs was Jerre Mangione, author of Mount Allegro: A Memoir of Italian American Life, on the topic "Reflections of an Ethnic Author."

At the annual meeting, membership as of April 4, 1987 was announced as 796, including six patrons. The treasurer announced balances on hand: at the Minnesota Historical Society $3,700.32; at the St. Anthony Park Bank, St. Paul $3,501.15. Total expenditures 1985-87 were $2,170.07.

The proposed publication of the Newsletter essays 1973-1986, was abandoned because of excessive costs.

Alan Kraut's proposal to increase the annual subvention to the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, from $150. to $200. was approved.

A sum of $500. was voted to Elliott Robert Baskin to help finance computerization of the Society's mailing lists.

The Saloutos Book Award Committee presented a financial statement indicating the current market value of the Saloutos Investment Fund at $14,543.48. For 1986-87, the debits were $507.98 and the credits $583.59.

For information on the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), and its publica-
tions, especially International Migration, write the ICM at FOB 71, 1200 Geneva 19, Switzerland. In 1985 the ICM published a Review of Achievements.


At the fall 1986 meeting of the Upper Midwest History Conference at Macalester College, St. Paul, MN, papers including ethnic material were delivered by Kurt Leichtle (U. Wis.-River Falls) on "Farming on the Minnesota Urban Frontier - 1860" and by Joan Gunderson (St. Olaf College) on "Rural Gothic: Building Churches on the Minnesota Frontier."

The fall meeting of the Upper Midwest Ethnic Studies Association, November 22, 1986, at Bethel College, St. Paul, was addressed by Professor William Smalley, anthropologist, on "The Hmong in their Old and New Homelands."

The new State Historian of New York is Dr. Paul J. Scudiere, formerly director of history and science research collections at the New York State Museum.

The Swanson Swedish Immigration Research Center, Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois 61201 held an ethnic conference, April 24-26, 1987, on "Ethnic Mosaic of the Quad Cities: Past and Present Perspectives."

Call for papers for the fourteenth annual Historic Communal Societies Conference of the National Historic Communal Societies Association to be conducted at the restored Swedish colony of Bishop Hill, Illinois, October 15-18, 1987. Papers and session proposals on the program theme "Immigrant and Native Communarians: Ethnicity, Ideology and Material Culture" should be sent with abstracts and resumes to Mrs. Dina Nelson, Bishop Hill Heritage Association, Bishop Hill, IL 61419 (309-927-3899).

The 19th national convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies will be held in Boston at the Park Plaza Hotel, November 5-8, 1987. For information write AAAAS, History Dept., Stanford University, 128 Encina Commons, Stanford, CA 94305. The Bulletin of the Association for Croatian Studies, containing AAAAS announcements, is available c/o Dept. of History, John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio 44118.

The Basque Studies Program of the University of Nevada-Reno publishes a Newsletter, and in the November 1986 issue there is a report on the Basque Studies Collection at the University, administered by Maria Otero-Bisvert. Address her at the University of Nevada Library, Reno, Nevada 89557.

The 1987 Lowell Conference on Industrial History, co-sponsored by the IHS and other groups, will be held during the last weekend of October 1987, hosted by the Lowell National Historical Park, Lowell, MA 01852. Proposals for papers and inquiries should be directed to Robert Weible, Lowell National Historical Park, 169 Merrimack St., Lowell, MA 01852. The conference theme will be "Immigration, Ethnicity, and the Industrial Revolution."

The 9th Biennial Canadian Ethnic Studies Association Conference, Halifax, the Nova Scotian Hotel, October 14-17, 1987, will include sessions on ethnic issues. Address inquiries to the conference committee at the Gerstein Research Institute, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 3C3, Canada.

The 30th annual Missouri Valley History Conference, March 12-14, 1987 at the Ramada Central Hotel, Omaha, NE included a few sessions related to ethnic groups. Write Michael L. Tate, Dept. of History, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68182 for information as to papers.

"Ireland and the United States: The Transatlantic Connection, 1800-1980" was the theme of the conference at the Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, April 10-11, 1987. For information as to papers write the Center for Continuing Education, Box 1008, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The keynote speaker for the Symposium for German-American Studies at the University of Kansas, April 23-25, 1987, will be Wolfgang Helbig, University of Bochum, West Germany, on emigrant correspondance. For information write The Max Kade German-American Document and Research Center, 2000 Wesley Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

"The nation's Hispanic population may double within 30 years and triple in 60 years, according to a report issued by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The total would rise from the current figure of 17.3 million to 36.5 million in 2020 and to 51 million by 2050. Within 100 years, the report projects the Hispanic population to reach 60 million.

These projections, advance data from Spanish-origin population projections issued in November, reflect a "middle series" of three assumptions on future Hispanic fertility, immigration and death rates.
According to the report, the Hispanic share of the total population, now 7 percent, would rise to 12 percent in 2020, 16 percent in 2050 and reach 19 percent in 2080.

Other highlights from the report:
- By 1990, the Hispanic population may reach 19.2 million and climb to 25.2 million by the end of this century.
- The Hispanic population is expected to grow older, rising from a median age of 24.1 in 1982 to 28.0 in 2000, 31.2 in 2020, 36.2 in 2050 and 40.9 in 2080.
- Most of the growth of the Spanish-origin population would occur among those aged 35 and older.
- The Spanish-origin population aged 65 years and older may quadruple by 2015 and be 7 times its present size in 2030.
- Even without immigration, the Spanish-origin population may grow more quickly than would the white or Black populations with immigration." Reprint from Minnesota Analysis & Planning System Newsletter, Vol. 17, No. 6, November/December 1986. Minnesota Extension Service, USDA, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN 55108. By permission.

The 10th annual National Legal Conference, Washington, DC, March 26-27, 1987, had as its theme "Immigration and Refugee Policy." For information write the Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304.

Randall M. Miller, Saint Joseph's University, has been appointed editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography, effective January 1987.

J.M. Lacroix is Secretary-Treasurer French Association of Canadian Studies, Co-Editor of Etudes Canadiennes/Canadian Studies since 1986, Director Canadian Studies Center of Bordeaux III.

Pat M. Ryan (Trondheim University, Norway) was visiting scholar at the Annenberg School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania, 1985-86. He is engaged in research on the mass media.

The Institute of Migration, Piispankatu 3 20500, Turku, Finland issues a quarterly publication, Siirtolaisuus-Migration, collects for its archives, and sponsors research. Its director is Olavi Kolvikangas.

The 20th annual conference of the American Italian Historical Association will be held in Chicago, November 12-15, 1987, at the Americana Congress Hotel, on the theme "Italian Ethnicity: Their Languages, Literature, and Life." For information write AIHA, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304.


At the Missouri Valley History Conference, March 12-14, 1987, in Omaha, Nebraska, a session on ethnic history was scheduled: "Scandinavian-Americans: New Perspectives", with papers by Ann Legred on "Hardanger to Haskelien: The Emigration and Resettlement Experience of a Group of Norwegian Lutherans in the Upper Middle West"; by John M. Nielsen on "Noble Savage, Sinner, Good Loser: The American Indian in the Eyes of Danish Immigrants"; and by Neil K. Johnson on "Swedish-American Immigrants: Voices from the Past." For information write Michael Tate, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

The Nordic Association for American Studies meets in Uppsala, Sweden, May 28-31, 1987. Among papers to be delivered is one by John Higham. For information on the conference, write Rolf Lunden, English Dept., Uppsala University, Box 513, S-751-20, Uppsala, Sweden.

The Tamiment Library, New York University, 70 Washington Square South, New York, NY 10012, has assembled materials on immigrant radicalism, based largely on the immigrant press, covering Ukrainian, Russian, Lithuanian, Polish, Hungarian, Greek, and Chinese immigrants.


International AFS Programs, for educators and professionals, write Marilyn Rasmussen, Media Coordinator, AFS International/Cultural Programs, 313 E. 43 St., New York, NY 10017.

For information on the April 24-25, 1987 sessions on "Ethnic Literature in a Comparative Framework," held at UC-Irvine, write Katharine Newman, Program in Comparative Culture, University of California-Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717.

The Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS) announces the completion of a two year project to microfilm the records of the "Commissariato Generale dell' Emigrazione" (Office of the Commissioner of Emigration) 1902-1927, and its successor agency, "Direzione
Generale degli Italiani all’Estero" (Central Office of Italians Abroad) 1928-1937, located in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome, Italy.

The 67 reels of materials, together with the 18 reels of the "Commissionato" records previously microfilmed in 1980-81, trace the developments of Italian emigration history through the Fascist era and are particularly important to the study of Italian immigration to the United States. Both the 1980 and 1983 microfilming projects were undertaken jointly by CMS and CSEK (Centro Studi Emigrazione Roma) with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The microfiche may be consulted at CMS Library/Archives and are also available through interlibrary loan. The inventory to the full collection has been published in Volumes IV and V of the CMS Archival Guide Series. For further information please contact CMS Library/Archives, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304, (718) 351-8800.

The National Museum of American History of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, announces the Parsis and Yamma Naff Arab American Collection, an extensive collection, located at the Museum, Constitution Avenue and 12th Street, Washington, DC.

For announcement and information as to an extensive program on "The Woman Researcher: Issues, Problems and Opportunities, November 14, 1986, at the Bernhard Student Center, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008. Write the Division of Continuing Education at Western Michigan University.

A Mennonite Studies Centre has been established at the University of Winnipeg, Canada, with a substantial endowment.

Professor Reinhard Doerrjes, Historisches Seminar, Universitét Hamburg, reports on the meetings of the German Society for American Studies in Hamburg, January 2-4, 1987 as follows:

The historians in the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Amerika studien celebrated the tenth anniversary of their first annual meeting. More than fifty historians and colleagues from other disciplines gathered at the Evangelische Akademie on the Esplanade, Hamburg. The conference on "American History in the Federal Republic of Germany: Themes and Trends of the Eighties" was organized by Reinhard R. Doerrjes and Hans-Jürgen Grabbe. Prevalent themes were transatlantic migration, constitution and civil liberties, labor and unions, and German-American relations. The conference included a reception hosted by the Deutsche Bank and the Atlantic Bridge. The keynote address that evening by Professor Jack P. Greene of Johns Hopkins University was entitled "The American Revolution and Modern Revolutions." The meeting closed with another major paper by Professor Klaus Schwabe of the Aachen Institute of Technology (RWTH-Aachen) on "The United States and the Integration of West Germany into the Atlantic World, 1950-1955."

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Marian McKenna, University of Calgary, has completed a comprehensive study of Winnipeg's Immigrants. Publication pending.

Jules Chametzky, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, is making a study of "The Writer in American Culture, 1890-1980."

John J. Appel (Michigan State U.) is at work on an expanded version of Jews in American caricature; in process of publication is "The Evolution of St. Patrick's Day in Cartoons and Caricatures."

Shelly Tenenbaum is making a study of "A social history of American Jews during the Depression."

Our president, Victor Greene, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has been awarded a fellowship by the National Endowment for the Humanities for 1987-88, for a study of the influence of ethnicity on American popular culture in the 1920-1950 period.

Carlos E. Cortes (University of California-Riverside) has received a Rockefeller Foundation Research Fellowship for Minority Group Scholars for research for his book on the history of the treatment of the theme of ethnicity in American motion pictures.

Laura A. Bergheim, Tilden Press, Washington, DC, is working on a book on America's "lesser known museums, collections, monuments and historic sites." Address: 1001 Connecticut Ave NW, Washington, DC 20036. She requests information.

J.M. Lacroix (Université de Bordeaux), "La presse ethnique au Canada en 1986."

Pat M. Ryan (University of Trondheim, Norway) is doing a study of "Closing the Golden Door: Mass Media, Public Opinion, and American Immigration Restriction, 1880-1924."

Olavi Koivukangas (University of Turku, Finland) is continuing his studies of Finns in Australia. (See publications section).
Peter Marschalck (Bremen), a three year research project, 1986-1989, financed by the Stiftung Volkswagenwerk, Hannover, on "Socio-demographic change in Bremen, 1820-1974." Fertility analysis by family reconstitution, 1820-1875, migration to and from Bremen, and political response to problems arising from changes in population growth and structure.

The Immigration History Research Center, 826 Barry St., St. Paul, MN 55114 has "launched a project to compile and edit a comprehensive guide to its holdings," thanks to a grant from the Northwest Area Foundation. Also, thanks to the Theodore Saloutos Memorial Fund, the 40 cartons of Saloutos papers are being processed. Likewise, the Sloboda Newspaper Indexing Project, a Ukrainian American newspaper, is proceeding. The project to collect and microfilm Italian American and Finnish American newspapers is continuing. Write the IHRC for details, and for information as to grants-in-aid.

Raymond A. Mohl (Florida Atlantic University), "Race and Ethnicity in Miami"; book in progress.

The American Folklife Center of the Library of Congress in June 1987 will launch a year-long study of traditional arts and culture in Lowell, Mass. Included will be folklore studies of ethnic cultures. Address the Mogen Cultural Center, Lowell.

A study of voluntarism in ethnic communities is being launched by the Voluntary Action Centre of Hamilton & District, 627 Main Street East, Hamilton, Ontario, L8M 1J5, Canada. Address Duncan Martin at the address given.

Gary Brain, PO Box 3133, Turlock, CA 95381, a doctoral candidate at Uppsala University, is making a study of staved migration of Swedish-Americans to California, especially to the Swedish colony in the Turlock Irrigation District. He is also collecting material for the history archive at Turlock, and for exhibitions of these materials. Mr. Brain's home base is the Center for Multitechnic Research, Johannesgatan 21, 752-35 Uppsala, Sweden.

Kristin Ruggiero (University of Connecticut, Storrs): "Women in Rural Argentina."

Janet Worral (U. No. Colorado-Greeley) is making a study of Italian and German POWs during World War II. She requests information on contacts with Germans from Russia.

David E. Cassens (Edwardsville, IL) is working on a study of the Bulgarian colony in southwestern Illinois.

Brian C. Mitchell, National Endowment for the Humanities, reports that his book, The Paddy Camps: The Irish of Lowell, 1821-1861 will be released next year by the University of Illinois Press.

Mary Elizabeth Brown, Columbia University, has completed a dissertation on Italian immigrants and the Catholic Church in the Archdiocese of New York, 1880-1930.

PUBLICATIONS


The Journal of American Ethnic History is planning a special issue on immigrant women. Manuscripts should not exceed 35 pages with tables and notes on separate sheets, and should be submitted by November 1, 1987. All essays should be sent to Ronald M. Bayer, Editor, Journal of American Ethnic History, School of Social Sciences, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA 30332.

The Center for the Study of Ethnic Publications, School of Library Science, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242 announces the publication of Guide to the American Ethnic Press by Lubomyr R. Wynar. It is the first comprehensive directory to almost 600 newspapers and periodicals published by 17 Slavic and East European groups. Following an introductory essay on the scope and nature of ethnic press, the volume includes a description of each title and detailed statistical analysis of the presses of individual ethnic groups. Title and geographical indexes are also included. 280 p. $20.00.


Demetrios C. Papazemelou and Nicholas DiMarzio, eds. Undocumented Aliens in the New
York Metropolitan Area. Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304.


Marcel Giraud, Le M étis in the Canadian West. Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1986. $50.00.


Jonathan D. Sarna, ed., The American Jewish Experience. NY, Holmes & Meier, 1986. $35.00 cl. $19.30pa.

Ira Glazier and Luigi De Rosa, Migration Across the Nations: Population Mobility in Historical Contexts. NY, Holmes & Meier, 1986. $49.50.


New Dimensions, The Balch Institute, 18 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106. A Newsletter, Quarterly.


American Catholic Studies Newsletter, Fall 1986. 614 Memorial Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Information and bibliography.

John J. Bukowczyk, And My Children Did Not Know Me: A History of the Polish-Americans. Bloomington, IN, University of Indiana Press, 1986. $27.50cl., $8.95pa.


The University of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720, has published many volumes on Orientals in the United States. Write for its brochure.

The Bridge. Journal of the Danish American Heritage Society, Junction City, OR. Correspondence should go to Egon Bocker, 1132 Newport Drive, Salem, OR 97306. The issue of Vol. IX, No. 2, 1986 contains autobiographical and biographical sketches and reviews.


Dreiziger, N. F., "Research Note: Hungarians in the Canadian West" in Prairie Forum Fall 1985.
American Folk Music and Folklore Recordings
1985: A Selected List. American Folklife
Center, Library of Congress, Washington, DC
20540. Includes ethnic group recordings.

is published at 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island,
NY 10304. The editor is Lydell P. Tomasi.
Individuals $19; institutions $25 per year.
This issue contains articles by Raymond A.
Mohl (Florida Atlantic University) on "The
Politics of Ethnicity in Contemporary Miami";
By Phil Decker on "The Mexican 'Illegal Alien
Commute'"; and others.

In Defense of the Alien. Vol. IX. Proceed-
ings of the 9th Annual National Legal Confer-
ence on Immigration and Refugee Policy, March
20-21, 1986. Center for Migration Studies,
209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304.
$14.95.

Louise Carroll Wade, Chicago's Pride: The
Stockyards, Pakingtown, and Environ in the
Nineteenth Century. Urbana, University of

Dave Roediger and Franklin Rosemont, eds.,
Haymarket Scrapbook. Chicago, 1986. $29.95cl,
$14.95pa. Includes essay on anti-Semitic
aspects.

International Migrations, Vol. XXIV, No. 3,
September 1986 and Vol. XXIV, No. 4, December
1986, contains articles on recent migrations
worldwide.

Ethnic Studies Newsletter, Vol. I, No. 1 (Fall
1986) is published at Wayne State University,
838 Mackenzie Hall, Detroit, MI 48202. 4pp.

Swenson Center News, No. 1, 1986 is published
by the Swedish Immigration Research
Center, Augustana College, Box 175, Rock
Island, IL 61201.

The Bulletin of the Canadian Ethnic Studies
Association, Vol. XIII, No. 3, Fall 1986,
contains announcements of activities in
Canadian ethnic studies. Address the Associa-
tion at 290 Place d'Youville, Montreal, Que.
H2Y 2B6, Canada.

Gary Mormino and George Pozzetta, The Immigrant
World of Ybor City: Italians and Their
Latin Neighbors in Tampa, 1885-1985. Champaign,

Charlotte Erickson, Sources for American History
in U.K. Libraries. Write Stephen Roberts,
Publications Officer, SCONUL Advisory Committee
on American Studies, Embassy of the U.S.A.,
55/56 Upper Brook Street, London W1A 2CH,
England. $6.00.

Dale R. Steiner, Of Thee We Sing: Immigrants and American History. San Diego, CA

John Bodnar, The Transplanted: A History of
Immigrants in Urban America. Bloomington,
IN, Indiana University Press, 1986. $8.95pa.

Gary Ross Mormino, Immigrants on the Hill:
Italian-Americans in St. Louis, 1832-1982.
Champaign, IL, University of Illinois Press,
1986. $21.95. First volume in a series
sponsored by the History Committee of the
Statute of Liberty- Ellis Island Commission.

Recent articles on immigration and ethnicity, listed in Journal of American History
December 1986, pp. 855, 856.

Jacqueline Peterson and Jennifer S.H. Brown, eds., The New Peoples: Being and Becoming
Melts in North America. Lincoln, University
of Nebraska Press, 1985. $22.50.

Timothy J. Lukes and Gary J. Okohito, Japanese
Legacy: Farming and Community Life in Cali-
ifornia's Santa Clara Valley. Cupertino,
California History Center, 1985. $12.95.

Dan A. Oren, Joining the Club: A History of
Jews and Yale. New Haven, Yale University
Press, 1985. $29.95.

Milda Danys, DP: Lithuanian Immigration to
Canada after the Second World War. Toronto,
$19.95cl., $14.95pa.

John W. Briggs, "Fertility and Cultural Change
among Families in Italy and America" in Ameri-
can Historical Review, Vol. 91, No. 5,

Benjamin B. Ringer, "We the People" and Others:
Duality and America's Treatment of Minorities.

Bohemian Flats (Minneapolis). St. Paul,
Minnesota Historical Society, 1986. $5.95pa.

Felix M. Padilla, Latin Ethnic Consciousness:
The Case of Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans
in Chicago. Notre Dame, IN, University of

Alfredo Miranda, The Chicano Experience. Notre
Dame, IN, University of Notre Dame Press, 1986.
$19.95cl., $9.95pa.

Roger Daniels, "Chinese and Japanese in North
America: The Canadian and American Experiences


Italiana Canadiana, ANNUAL. Dept. of Italian Studies, University of Toronto.

Peter Thomas (Univ. of New Brunswick), Strangers from a Sacred Land, (Wales). University of Toronto Press, 63A St. George St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A6, Canada. $14.95.


Dennis Clark, Hibernia America: The Irish and Regional Cultures. Westport, CT, Greenwood Press, 1986. $29.95.


Helen Papanikolas, Emilia-Emily; Yorgis-George; Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 1986. Greek immigrant experience. $19.95.


International Migration Review, Vol. 20, Fall 1986, contains several articles, including "Family Reunification and Philippine Migration to the United States: The Immigrants' Perspective" by Gordon F. De Jong, Brenda Davis Root, and Ricardo G. Abad; "Changes in Characteristics of Puerto Rican Migrants from 1955 to 1980" by Vilma Ortiz; and Arab Americans: Migration, Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics" by Elias N. Nigen. Also book reviews and lists.


Western Historical Quarterly January 1987, pp. 103-4, articles listed on "Immigration, Ethnicity, and Race."

The Danish American Heritage Society Newsletter, #19, January 1987, reports extensively on Danish American and Danish Canadian activities, conferences, and publications. Write the Society at 29672 Dane Lane, Junction City, OR 97448.


The Minnesota Analysis & Planning System Newsletter, Jan.–Feb. 1987, contains national (U.S.) statistics on earnings and habits of Americans, unmarried couples, minority-owned businesses, and marital status as of 1986. Address Minnesota Extension Service, University of Minnesota,
St. Paul, MN 55108. No charge.


**American Studies International Newsletter,**


Pennsylvania Ethnic Studies Newsletter, Winter 1987. In addition to bibliographical data, this issue contains an essay on "Turkish Americanism".


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