



# THE IMMIGRATION HISTORY NEWSLETTER

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Editor: Carlton C. Qualey  
c/o Minnesota Historical Society  
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## EDITORIAL

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## STATE OF THE ART: THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF DANISH IMMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA

Edith M. Matteson  
Danish Emigration History Society

Secondary sources on Danish immigration to the United States range from amateur efforts by filiopietistic leaders within the Scandinavian ethnic community and by less well-known immigrants, written mainly before the 1920s,

to examinations of the Danish immigrant experience made by professional historians. Before the turn of the century, most of what was written about Danish immigrants was prepared for the benefit of potential emigrants. Baptist, Methodist and Mormon missionaries were among the first to provide information about the new country. In an attempt to win Danish immigrants back to the Lutheran faith, a missionary committee was established by the state supported Danish Lutheran Church. In 1872, missionary pastors sent to the United States by the committee began publishing reports in Hojskolebladet [The Folk School Paper]. The progress of the Danish Lutheran churches, folk schools, and the situation of Danes in the new world were described in these articles.

By the 1840s, non-religious sources of information regarding the condition of Danish immigrants in the United States began to appear. For example, Denmark's radical politician, Rasmus Sorensen wrote a series of articles about Scandinavians in the United States. Sorensen had worked to establish folk schools for the education of Danish peasants and to promote the liberal cause in the government. Discontented with the slow progress of democracy, Sorensen chose to emigrate and join his son in Wisconsin.

Because of the similarities of the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish languages, it was relatively easy to circulate a second type of propaganda that began to appear in Scandinavia during the 1840s. Guidebooks such as Christian B. Nielsen's Praktiske Raadgiver [Practical Advice] (1871), not only carefully (and with some exaggeration) described the advantages of life in America, they also proclaimed that, for example, a state like Nebraska offered distinct advantages over Iowa. The influence of promotional materials from the state of Minnesota on Scandinavian immigrants in the 1866-73 period was the subject of a 1971 study by Lars Ljungmark.<sup>1</sup>

The most comprehensive effort to relate the history of all Danish-born persons in the United States was undertaken at the initiative of the Danish-Lutheran pastor Peter Sorensen Vig shortly after the turn of the century. Published as Danske i Amerika [Danes in America], Vig's book covers the history of the Danish presence in North America from the 1600s to the time of the publication of the two-volume set in 1907-16. Despite Vig's effort to include as many Danish-American communities as possible, there are gaps in the section on settlements and there is no information on Mormon immigrants from Denmark. The major flaw with Danske i Amerika is that the articles vary in quality depending on the knowledge of the author of each article. In spite of the amateur nature of Vig's

effort, Danske i Amerika remains an invaluable source of information about Danish life in the United States.<sup>2</sup>

The historians of American immigration who emerged during the 1920s were the beneficiaries of formal graduate education. Some of them followed the lead of Frederick Jackson Turner by examining the immigrant process as a whole. Others, including Danish-born immigrant Thomas Peter Christensen, concentrated their efforts on particular groups of immigrants. The sophisticated research methods applied by these "new" immigrant historians resulted in a more objective picture of Danish settlement and life in the United States than that created by the filiopietists.

Christensen received his Ph.D. from the State University of Iowa in 1924. During the 1920s Christensen wrote a series of articles on Danes in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin that were published in the respective states' historical journals. Unlike earlier historians, Christensen included Finns and Icelanders in his comparisons of Danes to other Scandinavians. Christensen's articles vary slightly in focus and quality, but collectively they form the first major synthesis of the Danish-American experience.

Christensen's thesis was published as A History of the Danes in Iowa (1952). Like his articles, Christensen's book is filled with information about settlement patterns, occupations, religious, social, and political activity, and demographic data regarding the Danish immigrant population. Although Christensen was thorough in his selection of primary and secondary source materials and keen in his observations about Danish life and settlement in the United States, the work would have profited from a more systematic approach to the subject.<sup>3</sup>

Social unrest in the United States during the 1960s resulted in a shift in emphasis in immigration history away from assimilation. The new emphasis on pluralism coincided with the end of an era for ethnic groups in America. Realization of the latter factor motivated church historians to record the histories of the Danish-American Lutheran churches. In 1953, the "Danish Church" merged with other Lutheran bodies to form the Lutheran Church in America. The Danish-American historian and author, Pastor Enok Mortensen, regarded the occasion as the end of the distinctly Danish period in the synod's history. To preserve what was being left behind he wrote The Danish Lutheran Church in America, which traces the roots of the Grundtvigian branch of the "Danish Church" from its origins in Denmark to 1953 when its Danish background was no longer evident, even from the name. John M. Jensen, the historian for the Danish Lutherans

synod known as the "United Church" or "Blair Synod" was similarly motivated by the merger of that church with other Lutheran organizations to write The United Evangelical Lutheran Church: An Interpretation (1964).<sup>4</sup>

In The Americanization of the Danish Lutheran Church in America (1963), Paul C. Nyholm also approached the matter of the merger of the two Danish Lutheran synods with non-Danish churches from an assimilationist viewpoint. Unlike Mortensen and Jensen, who concentrated on theological issues, Nyholm focused on the sociological changes that eventually resulted in the Americanization of the Danish churches. In order to follow the growth and development of both synods, the work of their schools in training pastors, the change from Danish-born to American-born pastors, and the gradual increase in the use of the English language, Nyholm used statistics based on church records.<sup>5</sup> The schools associated with the Danish-Lutheran synods in the United States have been the subjects of similar but more recent sociological studies.<sup>6</sup> The histories of Baptist, Methodist, and Latter Day Saint churches with Danish members have also been written by members of their respective groups.<sup>7</sup>

Dorothy Burton Skårdal followed the lead of Harvard historian Oscar Handlin in the use of popular fiction as a means of understanding the immigrant situation. The Divided Heart: Scandinavian Immigrant Experience Through Literary Sources (1974), based on Skårdal's thesis, is an exhaustive treatment of the novelist's interpretation of Scandinavian immigrant experiences. The topical organization of the book draws attention to the Scandinavian-American institutions, values, and feelings as portrayed in the literature. In a more recent article, Skårdal added the observation that in spite of their common Scandinavian backgrounds, the best of the Danish authors, all Grundtvigian pastors, presented a more optimistic view of their situation in America than either the Swedes or Norwegians.<sup>8</sup>

"Amerika Breve" (American letters, the letters from immigrants to their relatives and friends in the old country) have long been recognized as an important pull factor in Scandinavian immigration. Kristian Hvidt used statistics to demonstrate the importance of the arrival of such letters in Denmark to the departure of emigrants to the United States. More recently Frederick Hale provided the first English language collection of Danish immigrant letters by translating and editing letters discovered in archives in Denmark.<sup>9</sup>

An early attempt at publishing Danish immigrant letters was made by Karl Larsen. His four volume collection of some 8,200 letters and diaries dealt mainly with immi-

grants to North America. The value of Larsen's collection was reduced, however, by his failure to refrain from adding his commentary to that work instead of merely reprinting the letters in their original form.<sup>10</sup> In Denmark, a group of students at the University of Copenhagen helped meet the need for a systematic study of "Amerika breve," in Brev fra Amerika [Letter from America] (1981). Letter collections from six states were examined to determine the nature of Danish-American home life, the employment situations among Danes in the U.S., the relationship of the immigrants to their homeland, and their adjustment to life in their adopted country. The letters are carefully edited and the Danish is standardized from easy reading. The book would have been strengthened if a conclusion dealing with all of the letter collections had been provided.<sup>11</sup>

Danes were highly mobile in their lives in America. They generally came later than other Scandinavians and consequently settled in smaller communities. The scattered settlements have received attention in anniversary histories of colonies, organizations, and congregations founded in the United States. These histories vary from amateur efforts to collect details on the history of a community to professional historians' examinations of local records of institutions and individual lives. More studies of this type are needed to draw attention to the historical influence of Danish-American communities on each other. An as yet untapped resource that could be used for this type of study is the letters that Danish immigrants sent to each other within the United States.

In writing The Danish Americans (1981), George R. Nielsen provided the first English language survey of Danish-American history. The theme of division is carried throughout Nielsen's topically organized study of Danish-American life.<sup>12</sup> Future studies of Danish-American social life need to consider the mutual influence of Danish-American religious and secular organizations on one another in cooperation as well as in conflict.

The breakthrough in the use of quantitative sources for the study of Danish emigration to the United States began with Flugten til Amerika [Flight to America] (1971). Kristian Hvidt put a computer to work to produce statistics compiled from the information recorded by the Copenhagen police regarding all persons emigrating from Denmark between 1868 and 1900. Hvidt utilized the statistics to describe the demographic, geographic, and occupational structure of Danish emigration to the United States. Hvidt explored the relationships between internal migrations in Denmark and emigration from there, and placed the Danish emigration movement within the context of the general European and

especially the Scandinavian immigration to the United States. In examining the pull factors that brought Danish immigrants to America, Hvidt contributed an original analysis of the role of propaganda and shipping agents. Unfortunately, the English translation of Hvidt's book does not include many of the charts and graphs contained in the Danish original.<sup>13</sup>

Danish scholars produced several studies of the emigration question during the 1970s. In 1978 Niels Peter Stilling published "Udvandring fra Fredericksborg Amt, 1868-1899" [Emigration from the County of Fredericksborg, 1868-1899], in an effort to call attention to the pitfalls of the Copenhagen police protocol as a source of information regarding emigrants to America. Stilling tested the accuracy of the Danish emigration records by comparing the information from them with data from census, church, and other records in this micro-study of Fredericksborg county. Stilling concluded that more work of this type is needed to provide a proper understanding of Danish emigration.<sup>14</sup>

American scholars have only recently begun to utilize statistical sources for examining the situation of Danish immigrants in the United States. Stephen R. Rye investigated Danish-American political behavior as revealed in the Iowa census manuscripts. Donald K. Watkins utilized census materials in a similar manner for a study of linguistic assimilation among Danes in America.<sup>15</sup>

Historians and geographers generally overlooked ethnic groups who settled in rural areas in the United States until the 1960s. This was not the case for Scandinavian settlers. Relatively high percentages of Scandinavians settled in rural areas and the image of Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians as rural immigrants was popularized by the writers of fiction, most notably Wilhelm Moberg, and Ole Edvard Rolvaag. Sophus K. Winther also placed his novels of Danish immigrants in the United States in a rural setting.<sup>16</sup> Social historians writing about Danish religious groups in America were particularly conscious of rural Danish-American communities. Most Danish churches were supported by the farming population, and Danish-American clergymen were often responsible for organizing rural colonization projects.<sup>17</sup>

The geographic origins of Danish immigrants to the United States was described by Kristian Hvidt through the use of the Copenhagen police protocol. In "Danish Settlement in Nebraska, 1880-1900," the geographic distribution of Danish immigrants in the United States is described in numerical terms and on a percentage basis for the 1850-1900 period. The thesis provides maps of Danish settlement

(by percentage) for Nebraska's counties and the states of the U.S. for 1880 and 1900. This work needs to be supplemented by studies of Danish-American communities tracing Danes from their home(s) in the United States back to their home(s) in Denmark to provide a clearer understanding of how Danish-American settlement patterns emerged.<sup>18</sup>

Great progress has been made in the writing of the history of immigrants to the United States since the age of professionalization began in the 1920s. Emphasis on primary sources has shifted from the elite to the grass-root level. Quantitative sources including immigrant ships' passenger lists, church, cemetery, school, club, and census records in the new and old world, and the unique protocol kept by the Copenhagen police, have all been utilized, but not always systematically, for analysis of Danish immigrant history. Most histories of the Danish immigrants in the United States have been social histories. Danes have been treated as a separate group and as part of the larger Scandinavian-American community. But the bulk of the studies regarding Danish immigrants in the United States have either presented a broad sketch of Danish-American life or they concentrate more on rural than urban Danes.

Despite the abundance of primary materials that can be utilized for investigating the situation of Danish immigrants in the United States, the problem of locating resources remains a difficult one. The first bibliography on the subject was published in 1943.<sup>19</sup> Other than those in recently published books and in dissertations, the most current bibliography to appear in America was Philip Friedman's "A Danish-American Bibliography" (1976). Due to the increasing amount of scholarly materials being produced on the subject of Danish immigration to the United States (aided by the publication of the journal *The Bridge* since 1978), Friedman's work is rapidly becoming outdated. The Danes have met the need for updating the list by publishing Bibliografi over dansk-amerikansk udvandrers historie [Bibliography of Danish-American Emigrant History], which covers resources located in archives in Denmark on the subject of immigration to the United States written as recently as 1983. Once completed, the Danish Immigrant Archival Listing (DIAL) project, will provide a similar listing of archivalia located in repositories in North America. It is hoped that DIAL will fill in gaps left by previous bibliographies, including an article by article list of materials in P.S. Vig's Danske i Amerika.<sup>20</sup>

## NOTES

1. Christian B. Nielsen, Praktiske Raadgiver for Udvandrere til Amerika: Udarbejdet med særlig Hensyn til Regeringens Friland og dets Erholdelse i de vestlige Stater [Practical Advice for Emigrants to America: Designed Giving Special Regard for the Government's Free Land and How to Obtain it in the Western States] (1871; rpt., Copenhagen: Strandberg Press, 1975). Lars Ljungmark, For Sale Minnesota: Organized Promotion of Scandinavian Immigration, 1866-1873 (Chicago: Swedish Pioneer Historical society, 1971).
2. Peter Sorensen Vig, Danske i Amerika [Danes in America] (2v., Minneapolis: C. Rasmussen Publishing Co., 1907-16).
3. Thomas P. Christensen, A History of the Danes in Iowa (1952; rpt., New York: Arno Press, 1971).
4. Enok Mortensen, The Danish Lutheran Church in America: The History and Heritage of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Philadelphia: Board of Publications, Lutheran Church in America, 1967), and John M. Jensen, The United Evangelical Lutheran Church: An Interpretation (Minneapolis: Augsburg Publishing House, 1964).
5. Paul C. Nyholm, The Americanization of the Danish Lutheran Churches in America: A Study in Immigrant History, (Copenhagen: Institute for Danish Church History: Minneapolis: Augsburg Publishing House, 1963).
6. William E. Christensen, Saga of the Tower: A History of Dana College and Trinity Seminary (Blair, Nebraska: Lutheran Publishing House, 1959). Thorvald Hansen, School in the Woods: The Story of an Immigrant Seminary (Askov: American Publishing Co., 1977), and We Laid the Foundation Here: The Early History of Grand View College (Des Moines, Iowa: Grand View College, 1972). Enok Mortensen, Schools for Life: Grundtvigian Folk Schools in America (Askov, Minnesota: American Publishing Co., 1977). Peter L. Petersen, A Place Called Dana: The Centennial History of Trinity Seminary and Dana College (Omaha: Acme Printing Co., 1984).
7. Arlow W. Andersen, The Salt of the Earth: A History of Norwegian-Danish Methodism in America (Nashville: Parthenon Press, 1962). The Danish Baptist General Conference of America, Seventy-five Years of Danish Baptist Missionary Work (Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 1931). William Mulder, Homeward to Zion (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1957).
8. Dorothy Burton Skårdal, The Divided Heart: Scandinavian Immigrant Experience Through Literary Sources (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1974), and "Danish-American Literature in Transition," The Bridge 1(1986): 55-69.
9. Kristian Hvidt, Flight to America: The Social Background of 300,000 Danish Emigrants (New York: Academic Press, 1975): 183-94, and the Danish original, Flugten til Amerika eller drivkræfter i masseudvandring fra Danmark, 1868-1914 (Aarhus: Aarhus University Press, 1971): 339-352, and Frederick Hale, ed., Danes in North America (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1984).
10. Karl Larsen, De der tog hjemmefra, et Udvalg [Those Who Left Home, a Selection] (1912-14; rpt., Copenhagen: Gyldendal, 1932).
11. Brev fra Amerika: Danske Udvandrerbreve 1874-1922 [Letter from America: Danish Emigrant Letters, 1874-1922] eds., Marianne Hjordt Hansen, Steffen Elmer Jorgensen, Anne Lisbeth Olsen, Niels Peter Stilling and Birthe Vestergaard, introduction by Erik Helmer Pedersen (Copenhagen: Gyldendal, 1981).
12. George R. Nielsen, The Danish-Americans, (Boston: Twayne, 1981).
13. Kristian Hvidt, Flight to America, and Flugten til Amerika.
14. Niels Peter Stilling, "Udvandring fra Fredericksborg Amt, 1868-1899" [Emigration from Fredericksborg County, 1868-1899] Erhvervshistorisk Årbog [Yearbook of Industrial History] 28(1978): 95-148.
15. Stephen R. Rye, "Danish-American Political Behavior: The Case of Iowa, 1887-1936," The Bridge 2(Jan., 1979): 31-44, and Donald K. Watkins, "Danes and Danish on the Great Plains: Some Sociolinguistic Aspects," in Languages in Conflict: Linguistic Acculturation on the Great Plains, ed., Paul Schach (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1979): 58-76.
16. Vilhelm Moberg's trilogy begins with the novel The Emigrants (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1951); Rolvaag's trilogy begins with Giants in the Earth (1927; rpt., New York: Harper and Row, 1955); and Winther's trilogy begins with Take All to Nebraska (1936; rpt., Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1976).
17. The "United Church" started two colonies in 1896. The Danish Folk Society, which was associated with the "Danish Church" founded four colonies between 1894 and 1931. Two other well-known colonies emerged from the "Danish

Church" in an indirect manner in 1906 and 1911.

18. Edith M. Matteson, "Danish Settlement in Nebraska, 1880-1900" (Masters Thesis, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1985).

19. Philip S. Friedman, "A Danish-American Bibliography," Scandinavian Studies 48(1976): 441-44. Enok Mortensen, Danish-American Life and Letters (1945; rpt., New York: Arno Press, 1979).

20. Elisabeth Riber Christensen and John Pedersen, Bibliografi over Dansk-Amerikansk Udvandrerhistorie: Den danske udvandring til USA fra 1840 til 1920 og den dansk-amerikanske historie til 1983 [Bibliography of Danish-American Emigration History: The Danish Emigration to the USA from 1840 until 1920, and Danish-American History until 1983] (Aalborg, Denmark: Aalborg University Press, 1986). The DIAL project is taking place at the archives of Grand View College in Des Moines, Iowa.

SETTLEMENT AND MIGRATION PATTERNS OF  
IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN: A  
RESEARCH NOTE

Richard C. Rohrs  
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater

Migration has been a significant part of the American past. As early as the seventeenth century, the immigration of Europeans and forced removal of Africans to North America created a pluralistic society. More recently, internal migrations such as the westward movement, urbanization and subsequent urban flight, and the Sunbelt phenomena have attracted the attention of historians and social scientists. Other less sizable migrations, like the settlement of the southern tier counties of the Old Northwest during the antebellum period and the northward migration of blacks in the early twentieth century have also had important effects on American history. Traditionally, the study of migration has focused on four topics: the extent of migration or conversely persistence; models of mobility, the relationship between migration and social mobility, and the impact of migration on the family.<sup>1</sup> Yet, despite this wealth of literature, surprisingly little research has been done to identify specific domestic migration patterns.

The scarcity and unreliability of sources are two causes of this deficiency.<sup>2</sup> Unlike some European countries, the United States never instituted a program of national registration requiring that individuals record all changes in residency with the government. The

decennial censuses of the United States do, however, provide some information. Since 1850, census enumerators have asked individuals to identify their place of birth. In the twentieth century, the Census Bureau introduced other questions in an attempt to ascertain additional information. In 1940, for example, respondents were asked where they had resided in 1935;<sup>3</sup> even more recently, individuals identified where they had lived the previous year.<sup>4</sup> These data are not without certain problems. It is impossible, for example, to determine what moves may have been made between reports. There are other difficulties in studying persistence. The "disappearance" of an individual from a subsequent census may result from a variety of factors including death, outmigration, enumerator error, and marriage.

Occasionally, historians are blessed with unique sources which permit them to study the migration pattern of one particular group. This was the experience of John C. Hudson in his study of early settlers of North Dakota. In the late 1930s, employees of the Works Progress Administration recorded biographical information about early North Dakota settlers for that state's historical society. Utilizing a sample of these individuals, Hudson was able to go beyond the traditional one dimensional study of migration which compares place of birth and current residence.<sup>5</sup> Other unique sources available for some areas are naturalization records. In certain instances, petitions for naturalization recorded all places of residence of immigrants between their entry into the United States and their arrival in the city where they were naturalized.<sup>6</sup> Regrettably, such uniform and complete sources are rare.

One potentially valuable, yet untapped source of information, is the place of birth of children. William L. Bowers, in his study of Crawford Township, Iowa, tried to determine whether or not residents had moved there directly from their place of birth or had lived elsewhere before arriving in Iowa. To ascertain that information, he identified, from the 1850, 1860, and 1870 manuscript censuses, the place of birth of the youngest child of couples arriving in Crawford Township.<sup>7</sup> Gary Kocolowski has also used children's place of birth from naturalization records. He suggests that utilizing these records can help determine persistence rates.<sup>8</sup>

The place of birth of children, however, can provide even greater insight into migration patterns regardless of the availability of other records. This technique is particularly valuable in determining the migration and settlement patterns of immigrants and their children. Previously, our knowledge of their migration patterns was usually based on

comparisons of port of debarkation and subsequent place of residence.

In collecting data for the decennial censuses between 1880 and 1910,<sup>9</sup> enumerators recorded the place of birth of each individual as well as the place of birth of both parents (see Table 1 for an example of a family living in Oklahoma Territory in 1900). By analyzing the sequence of places of birth of the children, historians can identify migration and settlement patterns of immigrants and their children. This assumes only that one or both parents lived, at least briefly, in the state in which each of their children was born.

TABLE 1

PETER ALIG FAMILY

Name	Year of Birth	Place of Birth
Alig, Peter	1837	Germany
Mary	1846	Germany
John	1879	Illinois
George	1880	Illinois
Lizzie	1883	Illinois
Kattie	1886	Missouri

Germany) living in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma Territory during the 1890s.<sup>10</sup> One can, therefore, identify the movement of these German-Americans and their parents across the United States prior to their arrival in Oklahoma Territory. In the decade of the 1830s, most German-Americans who later settled in Kingfisher County were born in the Middle Atlantic states close to and encompassing two major ports of debarkation: New York and Philadelphia. By examining the data for subsequent decades, one can in effect follow their settlement and migration patterns westward through the East North Central and West North Central regions until, by 1890, a majority of them were residing in Oklahoma Territory or the surrounding states of the West South Central region.

This pattern is even more clearly presented if one identifies by decade the individual states where the greatest number of these German-Americans were born (see Table 3). The results reveal a westward and subsequently southwestward movement. In comparing Tables 2 and 3, notice the transitional period of the 1870s. Although the section with the highest number of births was the West North Central, Illinois, in the East North Central region, was the individual state with the highest number of births in 1870.

TABLE 2

SECTION OF BIRTH BY DECADE FOR GERMAN-AMERICANS

Section	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
Middle Atlantic <sup>a</sup>	57.10	12.00	16.40	11.80	3.50	1.30	0.00
East North Central <sup>b</sup>	14.30	60.00	50.80	43.60	42.30	19.50	3.60
West North Central <sup>c</sup>	14.30	20.00	24.60	40.00	52.10	73.60	35.20
West South Central <sup>d</sup>	0.00	0.00	3.30	0.00	2.10	3.50	61.20
Other	14.30	8.00	4.90	4.60	0.00	2.10	0.00
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<sup>a</sup>Middle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.

<sup>b</sup>East North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

<sup>c</sup>West North Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.

<sup>d</sup>West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910, Population, 1910, 11 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1913), 1: 32.

To illustrate this, Table 2 presents section of birth by decade of birth for German-Americans (born in the United States and having one or both of their parents born in

Utilization of this technique has several applications for historians. One can now test certain traditional generalizations concerning the settlement and migration patterns of

TABLE 3

## STATE OF BIRTH BY DECADE

Decade	State
1830	Pennsylvania
1840	Ohio
1850	Ohio
1860	Illinois
1870	Illinois
1880	Kansas
1890	Oklahoma

immigrants previously based on impressionistic evidence. One of these is that European immigrants during the nineteenth century either arrived in northeastern cities and then migrated across the northern tier of states or arrived in New Orleans or Galveston and then moved northward or northwestward to the Great Plains and beyond. One can also determine the comparative speed of migration across the United States and compare the experiences of various immigrant groups and different regions of the country.

## END NOTES

1. Donald Parkerson, in his article "Internal Migration: Research Themes and New Directions," Organization of American Historians' Newsletter, XI (August 1983), pp. 17-20, presents an excellent survey of migration research and a thorough bibliography.

2. For a brief overview of the problems associated with migration research see David Paul Davenport, "Duration of Residence in the 1855 Census of New York State," Historical Methods, XVIII (Winter 1985), p. 5; Dennis P. Hogan and David I. Kertzer, "Longitudinal Approaches to Migration in Social History," Historical Methods, XVIII (Winter 1985), pp. 20-21.

3. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940. Population: Internal Migration 1935 to 1940. Age of Migrants. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1946), p. 1.

4. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, United States Census of Population: 1950 Population Mobility - Characteristics of Migrants. vol. IV, pt. 4, Chapter D. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1957), pp. 4D-3 - 4D-4.

5. John C. Hudson, "Migration to an American Frontier," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, LXVI (June 1976), p. 243. Theodore J. Crackel also uses unique sources in "Longitudinal Migration in America, 1780-1840: A Study of Revolutionary War Pension Records," Historical Methods, XIV (Summer 1981), pp. 133-137.

6. Gary P. Kocolowski, "Alternatives to Record-Linkage in the Study of Urban Migration: The Uses of Naturalization Records," Historical Methods, XIV (Summer 1981), p. 140.

7. William L. Bowers, "Crawford Township, 1850-1870: A Population Study of a Pioneer Community," Iowa Journal of History XLVIII (January 1960), pp.4-7.

8. Kocolowski, "Alternatives to Record-Linkage," p. 141.

9. Unfortunately, fire destroyed most of the 1890 manuscript census.

10. These results are based on a data set of several thousand German-born and German-American residents of Kingfisher County, Oklahoma Territory.

## LABOR MIGRATION PROJECT

Dirk Hoerden  
University of Bremen

The LMP has completed its first phase of research, 1980-1985. A research report is available from its office ("Why did you come?", 1986). During these six years an anthology on Labor Migration in the Atlantic Economies (Greenwood 1985) and on ethnic groups in the working class, "Struggle a Hard Battle" - Essays on Working-Class Immigrants (Northern Illinois 1986), were published. Furthermore a manuscript print of its 1985 symposium, The Press of Labor Migrants in Europe and North America, 1880s-1930s is available from its office. The smaller publications, Holdings of the Immigration History Research Center (available from the IHRC), on the Scandinavian-American labor press (out of print) and on the German radical press (available from the Bremen office) have met with considerable response. The four-volume bibliography of the Labor Newspaper Preservation Project, The Immigrant Labor Press in North America, 1840s-1870s, is in print and will be available by fall 1987 (Greenwood). Christiane Harzig has been research and editorial assistant in this phase.

The Labor Migration Project has now received funding for new projects. Arno Armgort



and Agnes Bretting will study the conditions of migrants in the emigration ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven. They will be cooperating with the recently founded "Fordeyverein Deutsches Auswanderermuseum", a private association that hopes to bring about the founding of an emigration museum in Bremerhaven (for information: Jurgen Rudloff, Schwanenweg 13, 2850 Bremerhaven). Christiane Harzig has begun to prepare an exhibition on the emigration facilities of the two towns. Their work is facilitated by Peter Marschalck's Inventory of Sources Concerning Emigration in Bremen Archives (in German, 1986; available from Staatsarchiv, D-2800 Bremen).

A second project under the direction of Horst RoBler will investigate the image migrants had of America before they left. Research will center on Great Britain and Germany and relate specific views of emigration and the United States to the social and economic conditions of specific groups of migrants. A number of essays will place this research in comparative perspective for Eastern Europe and for receiving culture in Europe.

"Conflict and Cooperation" is the theme of a third project in which several scholars from Eastern Europe as well as Gudrun Birnbaum and Inge Blank will study the acculturation of immigrants in Cleveland and Budapest. A part of this project will be devoted to the pre-migration culture of the peasant workers.

An application for funds to study the role of women in the process of acculturation is pending.

For further information write to Dirk Hoerder, Universitat Bremen, Postfach 33 04 40, D-2800 Bremen 33, West Germany.

#### ORGANIZATIONS

The 1988 annual meeting of the IHS will be held in conjunction with the meetings of the Organization of American Historians in Reno, Nevada, March 30-April 2, at Bally's Grand.

Future annual meetings of the OAH/IHS will be in St. Louis, 1989, Washington, DC 1990, and Louisville, 1991.

The Theodore Saloutos Award Committee for 1987-88 consists of John Bodnar (chair), Indiana University, Charlotte Erickson, Cambridge University, and David Reimers, New York University. A copy of nominated books should be sent to each member of the committee by December 15, 1987 to be considered for the 1987 award.

Contributors are requested for Volume 11 of Explorations in Ethnic Studies. For more

information write Gretchen M. Bataille, ed., NAES Publications, 1861 Rosemont Ave., Claremont, CA 91711. Deadline is March 1, 1988.

For information as to the undergraduate German-American Studies program at the University of Cincinnati, write Don Heinrich Tolzman, Langsam Library ML 33, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221.

The University of Delaware in March 1988 will sponsor a conference on the 350th anniversary of the founding of the colony of New Sweden. Write Carol E. Hoffecker, Department of History, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

Papers sought: conference on "Polish themes in British and American literature," at the University of Silesia in Katowice-Sosnowiec, Poland in 1989. Address Teresa Pyzik, Instytut Filologii Angielskiej, Uniwersytet Slaski, ul. Bando 10, 41-205, Sosnowiec, Poland.

"Immigration, Ethnicity, and the Industrial Revolution" is the theme of papers scheduled for delivery at the 8th Annual Lowell Conference on Industrial History, at the Lowell Hilton, Lowell, MA 01852. For information write Lowell National Historical Park, 169 Merrimack Street, Lowell, MA 01852. The conference took place October 28-31, 1987.

Sally Miller, The IHS Program Chair, welcomes suggestions for individual papers and especially panels which she will be happy to flesh out and submit to the AHA, OAH, SHA, WHA, or other appropriate groups. Please send your ideas to her at the University of the Pacific, Department of History, Stockton, CA 95211.

The National Association for Ethnic Studies, 1861 Rosemount Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711 has issued a call for papers for its 16th annual conference in Hartford, CT, March 2-5, 1988 on the theme "Ethnicity: Race, Class, and Gender. Old Ideas and New Perspectives." Send proposals to Foster Brown, School of Social Work, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

The John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912, offers two kinds of fellowships: short-term at \$800 monthly; longer term at \$27,500 (year) or \$13,750 (six months) for research on American subjects to 1830.

Polish American Studies has issued a call for papers on Polish immigrant experience in the western hemisphere, background of emigration, etc. Write James S. Pula, SUNY-Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901.

For information on the many fellowships available from The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610, address John Long at the Library.

The German Association for American Studies held a number of meetings in 1987, including some dealing with ethnic subjects. Write Peter Funke, Fakultät für Linguistik und Literaturwissenschaft, Universität Bielefeld, Universitätsstr, D-4800 Bielefeld 1, West Germany. At the 1987 annual meeting of the German Association for American Studies, Reinhard R. Doerries, University of Kassel, West Germany, was elected President.

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106, announces the Jan Ilovsky Memorial Scholarship (\$2,000) to encourage studies in Slovak history.

"Creating Cultures: People, Objects, Ideas," International Convention, New York Hilton, November 21-24, 1987, sponsored by American Studies Association and Canadian Association for American Studies. For program write American Studies Association, 309 College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

Call for papers: 1988 meeting of International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations, May 27-30, 1988, Hampton University, Hampton, VA. Write Matthew Melko, Program Chair, ISCSC, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435.

Institute for Hungarian Studies, Budapest: Zoltan Fűjós, "Emigration from Hungary to America; social questions concerning the Hungarian minority in America."

Robert D. Walsh, 24 Field Point Road, Greenwich, CT 06830, a development consultant to the United Neighborhood Centers of America in Washington, DC, is looking for the names of distinguished Americans who owe much to American settlement houses for providing them social services, guidance and incentives.

Position available, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114; coordinator of Svoboda project; fluency in Ukrainian and English required. Write Joel Wurl at the Center.

Call for papers for 1988 PCB/AHA conference, in conjunction with the Western Association of Women Historians, at San Francisco State University. Deadline December 15, 1987. Send to: Jess Flemion, Department of History, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

Western History Association, annual meeting, October 7-10, Los Angeles, CA, sessions on "Movement of Populations," and "Immigration

and Ethnicity in the American West." Write Paul A. Hutton, program chairman, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

Scholars are invited to send additions and changes for the supplement to American Studies International, to be published in 1988. Send to American Studies International, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052.

Call for papers, Missouri Valley History Conference, Omaha, March 10-12, 1988. Write Professor Michael L. Tate, Department of History, University of Nebraska-Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182.

The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629 is searching for names of Lithuanians who arrived in America before World War I.

Professor Roger Deniels, University of Cincinnati, will be at the University of Hamburg, 1988-89.

A German Historical Institute has been established in Washington, DC, 1759 R. Street NW, 20009. The Institute will promote research in German-American history.

For information concerning papers read at the October 14-17, 1987 conference of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association in Halifax, write the Gorsebrook Research Institute, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS B3H 3C3.

#### RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Francesco Cordasco, ed., "The Dictionary of American Immigration History." Garland Publishing, 136 Madison Ave., NYC 10016.

Raffaele Manzi, "The Italian American Experience in Georgia." For information address Silvano Tomasi, Center for Migration Studies, Staten Island, New York, NY 10304.

June Alexander (U. Cincinnati) is making a study of immigrants in the Great Depression.

Directed by Harald Runblom, Uppsala, and Ulf Beijbom, Växjö, a project has been launched on the subject "Ethnic cooperation and conflict in American Cities, 1850-1940." Topics proposed are on the Italians and Swedes in Jamestown, NY; and Irish and Swedes in Rockford, IL. The project will be launched in a seminar in Uppsala January 13, 1988. For information on this and other projects, write Emigrantinstitutet, Box 201, S-351 04, Växjö, Sweden.

Carlos E. Cortes (University of California-Riverside) received a Japan Foundation Fellowship for a month-long visit to Japan as part of his long-range study of the treatment of ethnicity and foreignness in the mass media.

Carmela Katalin Patrias (University of Toronto), "Patriots and Proletarians: The Politicization of Hungarian Immigrants in Canada, 1924-46." 1985. Available on micro-film.

Yda Schreuder (U. Delaware), "Wilmington's Immigrant Settlement, 1880-1910," to be published in Delaware History. Also presented in Delaware Humanities Forum, Speakers Bureau, 1986-87.

Christine Backhaus-Lautenschläger, Kattenescher Weg 61, 2800 Bremen 61, West Germany is doing research for her dissertation on women refugees from Nazi Germany (1933-45) who found permanent home in the United States. She would welcome information on this subject.

The Dictionary of American Immigration History, ed. by Francesco Cordasco (New York: Garland Publishing) is in the press with publication in 1987. The Dictionary includes over 1000 entries contributed by over 90 American, Canadian, and English scholars on all facets of American immigration history.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Journal of American Ethnic History, Spring 1987, Vol. 6, No. 2. Articles: Aldred Erich Senn and Alfonsas Eidintas, "Lithuanian Immigrations in America and the Lithuanian National Movement Before 1914"; Ysabel Kaprielian, "Migratory Caravans: Armenian Sojourners in Canada"; Sydney Stahl Weinberg, "Jewish Mothers and Immigrant Daughters: Positive and Negative Role Models"; Lawrence H. Fuchs, "Two Faces of Capitalism." Book reviews.

America: History and Life, Vol. 23, Part D, 1986. Annual Index. pp. 175-178 on immigration.

Nitza Rosovsky, The Jewish Experience at Harvard and Radcliffe. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1987. \$15.

David W. Southern, Gunnar Myrdal and Black-White Relations: The Use and Abuse of an American Dilemma, 1944-1969. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1987. \$35.

L.H. Gann and Peter J. Duigan, The Hispanics in the United States. Boulder, CO, Westview

Press, 1987. \$28.50.

Dirk Hoerder and Christiane Harzig, eds., The Immigrant Labor Press in North America, 1840s-1970s. Westport, CT., Greenwood Press, 1987. \$9.95, Vol. I.

Harry F. Thompson, Arthur R. Huseboe, and Sandra Olsen Looney, A Common Land, A Diverse People: Ethnic Identity on the Prairie Plains. Sioux Falls, SD. Box 2172, Humanities Center, 1987. \$12. \$6 pa.

Roger Daniels, "Changes in Immigration Law and Nativism since 1924" in American Jewish History 76:159-180 Dec. 1986.

Robert Rockaway, History of the Jews of Detroit From the Beginning, 1762-1914. Detroit, Wayne State University Press, 1986.

Dossier Migrations, Bulletin bimestriel du C.I.E.M.I., Mars-Avril 1987, No. 37, "Les Populations des DOM-TOM en France."

Patricia Erens, The Jew in American Cinema. Bloomington, IN, Indiana University Press, 1984. \$27.50.

Maxine Seller, "Defining Socialist Womanhood: The Women's Page of the Jewish Daily Forward in 1919." American Jewish History, June 1987; "The Uprising of the Twenty Thousand: Sex, Class, and Ethnicity in the Shirtwaist Makers Strike of 1909"; in Dirk Hoerder, ed., Struggle a Hard Battle: Essays on Working Class Immigrants, Dekalb, IL, Northern Illinois University Press, 1986.

Maxine Seller, To Seek America: A History of Ethnic Life in the United States. Revised and expanded edition. Englewood, NJ, Jerome Ozer, 340 Tenafly Road, 07631. 1987.

Benjamin Teplitzky, 1461 Shore Parkway, Brooklyn, NY 11214, has collected ten movie films dealing with immigrants: "It's a Big Country," with Gene Kelly (1952); "Gateway," with Don Ameche (1938); "I Remember Mama," with Irene Dunne (1948); "Four Friends," with Craig Wasson (1981); "Silver City," with Ivar Kants (1984); "The Luck of Ginger Coffey," with Robert Shaw (1964); "All Mine to Give," with Glynis Johns (1956); "The Long Gray Line," with Tyrone Power (1955); "Sacco and Vanzetti," with Riccardo Cucciolla (1971); and "The Happy Hooker," with Lynn Redgrave (1975).

Francesco Cordasco, The New American Immigration: Evolving Patterns of Legal and Illegal Immigration. A Bibliography of Selected References. Garland Publishing, NYC 10016. \$54.

Francie M. Berg, ed., Ethnic Heritage in North Dakota. Hettinger, ND, Flying Diamond Books, 1984. \$19.95.

Russel L. Gerlach, Settlement Patterns in Missouri: A Study of Population Origins. Columbia, University of Missouri Press, 1986. \$44.95.

The Bulletin of the Association for Croatian Studies, March 1987, contains reports on activities in its field. Editor is George J. Prpic, John Carroll University, Cleveland, OH 44118.

Immigration History Research Center News, April 1987. Reports on activities. Address: 826 Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114.

Bernard J. Weiss, ed., American Education and the European Immigrant, 1840-1940. Champaign, IL, University of Illinois Press, 1984. \$8.95 pa.

Dordi Glaerum Skuggevik, Utvandringshistorie Fra Nordmore, Stangvik og Surnadal Prestegjeld. 1986. Published by the author at 6650 Surnadal, Norway. 460p. Illustrated. Emigrants, 1868-1928. \$60.00 to author, \$70.00 airmail. Contains numerous "America letters."

The International Migration Review, Vol. 20, Winter 1986, has a theme: "Temporary Worker Programs: Mechanisms, Conditions, Consequences." Included are essays on groups in the U.S. Book reviews, publication list.

Jenna Weissman Joselit, Our Gang: Jewish Crime and the New York Jewish Community, 1900-1940. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1983. \$19.95.

Shih-shan Henry Tsai, The Chinese Experience in America. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1986. \$29.95.

Nancy L. Green, "Socialist Antisemitism, Defense of a Bourgeois Jew and Discovery of the Jewish Proletariat" in International Review of Social History, Fall 1985; "Immigrant Labor in the Garment Industries of New York and Paris: Variations on a Structure," in Comparative Social Research, 1986.

Ronald H. Bayor, "Klans, Coughlinites, and Aryan Nations: Patterns of American Anti-Semitism in the Twentieth Century" in American Jewish History, Vol. 76, December 1986, p. 181-196. Neighbors in Conflict: The Irish, Germans, Jews, and Italians in New York City, 1929-1941. University of Illinois Press, Fall 1987. Second edition.

The Golden Cradle: Immigrant Women in the

United States. 10 cassettes, \$10.95 each. National Public Radio, Cassette Publishing, 2025 M. St. NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The Bridge. Journal of the Danish American Heritage Society. Vol. X, No. 1, 1987. Danish American Heritage Society, Junction City, OR 97448. Contains a letter from Marcus Lee Hansen, June 13, 1935, to his brother, from Denmark.

Jack Jackson, Los Mestenos: Spanish Ranching in Texas, 1721-1821. College Station, Texas A & M Press, 1986. \$34.50.

Antonio Rios-Bustamente and Pedro Castillo, An Illustrated History of Mexican Los Angeles, 1781-1985. Los Angeles, University of California, 1986. \$15.00 pa.

Floyd S. Fierman, Guts and Ruts: The Jewish Pioneer on the Trail in the American Southwest. NY, Ktav Publishing House, 1985. \$20.00.

Algimantas Kezys, Faces of Two Worlds: A Study in Portraits of the Lithuanian Immigrant Experience, Vol. I, Post World War II. Lithuanian Immigrants in Chicago. Chicago, Galerija, 1986.

Ethnic Studies Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 2, Spring 1987. Wayne State University, 838 Mackenzie Hall, Detroit, MI 48202. Promotional publication.

A Directory of German-American Resources and Organizations. Washington, DC, 20547. U.S. Information Agency, 1987. 127p. pa. n.p.

Moses Rischin, The Jews of North America. Detroit, Wayne State University Press, 1987.

Sidney Klein, ed., The Economics of Mass Migration in the Twentieth Century. NY. Paragon House Publishers, 1987. \$22.95 cl.; \$10.95 pa.

Kathleen P. Munley, "Looking Backward: The Americanization of the 'New' Immigrants of the Pennsylvania Coal Fields, 1900," in Pennsylvania Ethnic Studies Newsletter, Spring 1987. University of Pittsburgh, 15260.

International Migrations, March 1987, Vol. 25, No. 1: H.B. Entzinger, "Race, Class, and the Shaping of a Policy for Immigrants, the Case of the Netherlands"; M. Michalowski, "Adjustment of Immigrants in Canada"; F. Arnold, "Birds of Passage No More: Migration Decision Making among Filipino Immigrants in Hawaii"; J. Zybrzycki, "Public Policy in Multicultural Australia"; M. Dikaiou, D. Sakka, M. Haritos-Fatouros, "Maternal Attitudes of Greek Migrant

Women"; and U. Mehrländer, "Sociological Aspects of Immigration Policy: The Case of the Federal Republic of Germany."

Tamburitzans: The First Fifty Years Remembered. Duquesne University, Institute of Folk Arts, 1801 Blvd. of the Allies, Pittsburgh, PA 15219. Ed. by Walter W. Kolar.

Carpatho-Rusyn American. Vol. X, No. 1, Spring 1987. A newsletter. New editorship. \$12.00. Address: 7456 Middle Ridge Road, Madison, OH 44057.

Carlos E. Cortes, "The Mexican-American Press," in Sally M. Miller, ed., The Ethnic Press in the United States: A Historical Analysis and Handbook. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1987.

Paul Robert Magocsi, "Are Armenians Really Russians? - Or How the U.S. Census Bureau Classifies America's Ethnic Groups" in Government Publications Review, Vol. 14, pp. 133-168. 1987. The author is at the University of Toronto.

Newsletter, Slovak Studies Association, 700 Penfield Ave., Havertown, PA 19083. June 1987.

Harold P. Simonson, Prairies Within: The Tragic Trilogy of Ole Rølvaag. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1987. \$15.00.

Eugene E. Obidinski & Helen S. Zand, Polish Folkways in America. Boston, University Press of America, 1987. \$12.75 pa.

The Immigration Reform Law of 1986. Washington, DC, DNA Books, 1987. \$2.50.

Frank W. Porter, ed., Strategies for Survival: American Indians in the Eastern United States. Westport, Greenwood, 1986. \$35.00.

Dannie Clark, Hibernia America: The Irish and Regional Cultures. Westport, Greenwood, 1986. \$29.95.

Stow Persons, Ethnic Studies at Chicago, 1905-45. Champaign, University of Illinois Press, 1987. \$19.95.

Journal of American History, June 1987, pp. 271-3. References on immigration and ethnicity.

Peter L. Petersen, The Danes in America. Minneapolis, Lerner Publications, 1987. \$7.95.

ICM 1986. Geneva, Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, 1987. Report on its activities.

Chad Gaffield, Language, Schooling and Cultural Conflict: The Origins of the French Language Controversy in Ontario. Toronto, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1987. \$12.50.

Lawrence J. McCaffrey, Ellen Skerrett, Michael F. Funchion, Charles Fanning, The Irish in Chicago. Champaign, IL, University of Illinois Press, 1988. \$19.95.

Canadian Ethnic Studies Association, Bulletin, Summer 1987. Address: 290 Place d'Youville, Montreal, Que. H2Y 2B6. Includes call for papers on "The Asian Diaspora in the Americas," issued by Amerasia Journal, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Dudley Baines, Migration in a Mature Economy: Emigration and Internal Migration in England and Wales, 1861-1900. NY, Cambridge University Press, 1985. \$44.50.

William L. Burton, Melting Pot Soldiers: The Union's Ethnic Regiments. Ames, Iowa, Iowa State University Press, 1987. \$29.95.

Leonard Dinnerstein, Uneasy at Home: Anti-semitism and the American Jewish Experience. NY, Columbia University Press, 1987. \$25.00.

Robert L. Harris Jr., Teaching Afro-American History. Washington, AHA, 1987. \$5.00.

Swiss-American Historical Society, Newsletter. XXIII, No. 2. June 1987. Contains reviews of current publications in its field.

Catherine Hiebert Kerst, Ethnic Folklife Dissertations from the United States and Canada, 1960-1980: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography. Washington, Library of Congress, 1987.

International Migration Review, Spring & Fall 1987; "Undocumented Central Americans in Houston" by Nestor P. Rodriguez; "Patterns of Household Immigration in South Texas" by Elizabeth K. Briody; book reviews. The Fall issues deals with Latin-Americans.

Alix Naff, Becoming American: The Early Arab Immigrant Experience. Carbondale, Southern Illinois University Press, 1985. \$19.95.

William A. Douglass, ed., Basque Shepherders of the American West. Reno, University of Nevada Press, 1987. \$26.95.

Jean Francis Decroos, The Long Journey: Social Integration and Ethnicity Among Basques in the San Francisco Bay Region. Reno, University of Nevada Press, 1987. \$14.50.

Dossier Migrations, May-August 1987. #38-39. "Medias et Migrations en Europe." In French.

Look Japan. 24 Raffles Place #25-01, Clifford Centre, Singapore 0104. Vol. 33. Articles on contemporary Japan.

The China Higher Education Directory. Hon Wing Book Co., 63A Tung Choi Street, G.F. -2F, Kowloon, Hong Kong, China. \$85.00; after August 31, 1987 price is \$95.00.

In Program in Demographic Studies, the Urban Institute, 2100 M. Street NW, Washington, DC, 20037, "U.S. Immigration Policy, Immigrants' Ages, and U.S. Population Size," by Brian Arthur & Thomas J. Espenshade, \$6.00. June 1987; and "Foreign and Undocumented Workers in California Agriculture," by J. Edward Taylor & Thomas J. Espenshade, \$6.00. June 1987.

Reinhard R. Doerries, "Kanada und die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika: Politische und kulturelle Gemeinsamkeit auf dem nord-amerikanischen Kontinent" in F.H. Bastein, ed., Kanada Heute. Frankfurt/Bern, Verlag Peter Lang, 1987.

L'Heritage Tranquille: The Quiet Heritage. Concordia College Bookstore, Moorhead, MN 56560. \$11.00. Papers of conference on the French in the upper midwest and Canada.

Reinhard R. Doerries, "German Catholics in the New World: The Immigrants' Struggle for Faith and Ethnic Identity." In In Their Own Worlds. III, Summer 1986, pp. 81-107; "German Transatlantic Migration from the Early 19th Century to the Outbreak of World War II," in Klaus J. Bade, ed., Population, Labour and Migration in the 19th and 20th Century Germany. Leamington Spa, Berg Publishers Ltd., 1987.

The Ford Foundation Newsletter, August 1987. List of grants in support of ethnic research, p. 9.

Rebecca Burlend & Edward Burlend, A True Picture of Emigration. Edited by Milo Quaife. Lincoln, NE, University of Nebraska Press, 1987. \$16.95.

Western Historical Quarterly, July 1987. List of articles on immigration, ethnicity, and race. Pp. 335 & 379.

Robert Alan Goldberg, Back to the Soil: The Jewish Farmers of Clarion, Utah, and Their World. Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 1987. \$19.95.

Yda Schreuder, "Municipal Records in Nineteenth Century Dutch Emigration," in International Migration Review, Vol. 21, No. 1, 114-122 (Spring 1987).

Ann L. Bittenwieser, Manhattan Water-Bound. Planning and Developing Manhattan's Waterfront from the Seventeenth Century to the Present. NY, New York University Press, 1987. \$35.00. Distributed by Columbia University Press, 562 West 113th St., New York, NY 10025. Illustrated.

June Granatir Alexander, The Immigrant Church and Community: Pittsburgh's Slovak Catholics and Lutherans, 1880-1915. Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1987.

"Ethnicity on Trial? Canada and Its Ethnic Minorities, 1939-1945." In Ethnocultural Notes & Events, Sept./Oct. 1987. Public Relations Office, Simcoe Hall, University of Toronto, Canada.

Charles Fanning, ed., The Exile of Erin: 19th Century Irish-American Fiction. Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, IN 46566. \$16.95.

Dolores Ann Liptak, European Immigrants and the Catholic Church in Connecticut, 1870-1920. Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304. \$12.95.

Betty Lee Sung, Chinese Immigrant Children in New York City. Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304. \$17.50 cl.; \$12.95 pa.

Bulletin, Canadian Ethnic Studies Association, Fall 1987. Reports on current research and publications. Address: Canadian Ethnic Studies, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4.

Chad Saffield, Language, Schooling and Cultural Conflict: The Origins of the French Language Controversy in Ontario. McGill-Queen's University Press, 1987. \$32.50.

Terrence Murphy, Religion and Identity: The Experience of Irish and Scottish Catholics in Atlantic Canada. Jespersen Press, 24A Flavin St., St. John's, NF A1C 3R9. \$10.95.

Bernard Bailyn, Voyagers to the West: A Passage in the Peopling of America on the Eve of the Revolution. NY, Knopf, 1986. \$30.00.

Timothy J. Meagher, ed., From Paddy to Studs: Irish-American Communities in the Turn of the Century Era, 1880-1920. Westport, CT, Greenwood Press, 1986. \$35.00.

The Journal of American History, September 1987, contains lists of ethnic publications from page 607 under the headings: Blacks, Demography, Immigration and Ethnicity, Indians, and Book Notes.

Werner Sollors, Beyond Ethnicity: Consent and Descent in American Culture. NY, Oxford, 1987. \$11.95 pa.

A. Roger Ekirch, Bound for America: The Transportation of British Convicts to the Colonies, 1718-1775. Oxford University Press, 1987. \$39.95.

Sarah Deutsch, No Separate Refuge: Culture, Class, and Gender on an Anglo-Hispanic Frontier in the American Southwest, 1880-1940. Oxford University Press, 1987. \$34.50.

Frederick C. Luebke, Germans in Brazil: A Comparative History of Cultural Conflict During World War I. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1987. \$32.50.

Paul Robert Magocsi, Carpatho-Rusyns and Their Descendants in North America. Fairview, NJ, Carpatho-Rusyn Research Center, 1987. \$20.00.

#### IMMIGRATION HISTORY SOCIETY

Change of address: Sucheng Chan  
old: College House  
Oakes College  
University of California  
Santa Cruz, CA 95064  
new: De Anza Santa Cruz Estates  
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Santa Cruz, CA 95060

New members: Charles M. Carlton  
3 Thornfield Way  
Fairport, NY 14450

C. Backhaus-Lautenschläger  
Journalisten  
Kattenescher Weg 59  
2800 Bremen 61  
West Germany

#### CORRECTIONS

November 1986 Newsletter, p. 16, Nancy Green, The Pletzel of Paris: Jewish Immigrant Workers (not Workshops) in the Belle Epoque. It was published in 1985 by Holmes & Meier, and in French by Fayard.

In the May 1987 Newsletter, page 16, the sentence "First volume in a series sponsored by the History Committee of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Commission" should have been with the volume by Gary Mormino and George Possetta in column one.

In May 1987 Newsletter, p. 14, col. 2, the entry, Gwendolyn Mink, Old Labor and New Immigrants in American Political Development, the publisher should be Cornell University Press, Ithaca, NY, 1986.

#### PATRONS

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee