Volume XIX, No. 2 November 1987
Copyright @ Immigration History Society

ISSN: 0579-4374

Editor: Carlton C. Qualey
c/o Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota U.S.A. 55101


EDITORIAL

The Nominating Committee for 1987 is composed of the following: Philip Gleason, Department of History, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; David Gerber, Department of History, SUNY-Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14261; Nora Faires, Department of History, University of Michigan-Flint, Flint, MI 48503; Kerby Miller, Department of History, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211; Virginia Yans-McLaughlin, 61 Jane Street, New York, NY 10014 or History-Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Nominees requested for three members of Executive Board and for Vice-President. Please send nominations by December 31, 1987.

Officers: President, Victor Greene, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Vice-President, Kathleen Neils Conzen, University of Chicago; Secretary, M. Mark Stolarik, The Balch Institute, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Carlton C. Qualey, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul

Executive Board: (with date of expiration of term): Elliott Barkan, California State College, San Bernardino (1988); Sally Miller, University of the Pacific (1988); Robert Swierenga, Kent State University (1988); June S. Alexander, Cincinnati (1989); Donna Gabaccia, Marcy College, Dobbs Ferry (1989); Raymond A. Mohl, Florida Atlantic University (1989); Ronald Bayer, Georgia Institute of Technology (1990); Roger Daniels, University of Cincinnati (1990); Ewa Morawska, University of Pennsylvania (1990)

Editors: Newsletter, Carlton C. Qualey (address above); Journal, Ronald Bayer, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332.

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, the 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.

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.

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 state's 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 (1932). 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.

Social unrest in the United States during the 1960s resulted in a shift in emphasis on 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 fact 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 lost 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 Luthers
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). 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. The schools associated with the Danish-Lutheran synods in the United States have been the subjects of similar but more recent sociological studies. The histories of Baptist, Methodist, and Latter Day Saint churches with Danish members have also been written by members of their respective groups.

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.

"Americaka 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.

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 immigrants 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. In Denmark, a group of students at the University of Copenhagen helped meet the need for a systematic study of "Americaka Breve" in Brev fra Amerika [Letter From America] (1963). 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.

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. 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.13

Danish scholars produced several studies of the emigration question during the 1970s. In 1978 Niels Peter Stilling published "Udvandring fra Frederiksborg Amt, 1868-1899" [Emigration from the County of Frederiksborg, 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 Frederiksborg county. Stilling concluded that more work of this type is needed to provide a proper understanding of Danish emigration.14

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.15

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 Wilhelma Moberg, and Ole Edvard Rølvaag. Sophus K. Winther also placed his novels of Danish immigrants in the United States in a rural setting.16 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.17

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, 1850-1900," 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.18

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 1943.19 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 udvandrerhistorie [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.20
NOTES


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.


20. Elisabeth Riber Christensen and John Pedersen, Bibliografi over Dansk-Amerikansk Udvandrighistorie: 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 DIAM 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. Bohrs
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. 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. 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; even more recently, individuals identified where they had lived the previous year. 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. 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. 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. Gary Kocowalski has also used children's place of birth from naturalization records. He suggests that utilizing these records can help determine persistence rates.

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, 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year of Birth</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alix, Peter</td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizzie</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kattie</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Missouri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Germany) living in Kingfisher County, Oklahoma Territory during the 1890s. 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>1830</th>
<th>1840</th>
<th>1850</th>
<th>1860</th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle Atlantica</td>
<td>57.10</td>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>16.40</td>
<td>11.80</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East North Centralb</td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>50.80</td>
<td>43.60</td>
<td>42.30</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West North Centralec</td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>24.60</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>52.10</td>
<td>73.60</td>
<td>35.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West South Centrald</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>61.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>14.30</td>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td>4.60</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aMiddle Atlantic: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.
bEast North Central: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.
cWest North Central: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas.
dWest South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory.


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decade</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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.


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). Christine Harzig has been research and editorial assistant in this phase.

The Labor Migration Project has now received funding for new projects. Åno Armgort
and Agne's Brefing will study the conditions of migrants in the emigration ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven. They will be cooperating with the recently founded "Forderverein Deutsches Auswanderermuseum", a private association that hopes to bring about the founding of an emigration museum in Bremerhaven (for information: Jurgen Rudloff, Schwansenweg 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 Marschack's Inventory of Sources Concerning Emigration in Breman Archives (in German, 1986; available from Staatarchiv, D-2800 Bremen).

A second project under the direction of Horst Robler will investigate the image of 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 Birbaum 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 Hoeder, 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.


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.


For information as to the undergraduate German-American Studies program at the University of Cincinnati, write Don Heinrich Tolzmann, 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.


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 Rossmount 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 Funk, Fakultät für Linguistik und Literaturwissenschaft, Universität Bielefeld, Universitätstr. 8, D-4800 Bielefeld 1, West Germany. At the 1987 annual meeting of the German Association for American Studies, Reinhard R. Dorrries, University of Kansas, West Germany, was elected President.

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


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, ISCS, Wright State University, Dayton, OH 45435.

Institute for Hungarian Studies, Budapest: Zoltan Fejoe, "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, 828 Berry St., St. Paul, MN 55114; coordinator of Swoboda 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 Flemton, 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 Daniels, 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


Raffaello 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 Beijhöf, Växjö, a project has been launched on the subject "Ethnic Competition 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.


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


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


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.


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


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


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.


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.


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.


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


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
      2395 Delaware #63
      Santa Cruz, CA 95060

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

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

CORRECTIONS

November 1986 Newsletter, p. 16, Nancy Green,
The Plezze/ of Pari: 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 sen-
tence "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 Possotta
in column one.

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

PATRONS

University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee