German Canadians point to a presence of three and a quarter centuries in the country. From the beginning of Canadian history they have formed the second largest non-British and non-French group of immigrants. Their roles as pioneers in the opening up and development of large parts of Nova Scotia, Ontario, the Prairies, and British Columbia mark them as co-founders of Canada. In the defense of British North America against the threats of the American Revolution, German troops were indispensable. German immigrants have shown remarkable adaptability to Canada's unique variety of challenges, be it as missionaries, fishermen, boatbuilders, farmers, skilled workers, artisans, businessmen, entrepreneurs, professionals, or artists. A record of loyalty to the Crown, economic success, and the British perception of cultural proximity and racial compatibility, caused Germans to be ranked among Canada's preferred settlers next to the British, except for brief periods following the two world wars.

Yet, in spite of their historical significance, scholarly preoccupation with Canada's Germans is barely six decades old. In contrast to the wealth and quality of research on German Americans, the state of the art on German Canadians is rather disappointing. Prior to the 1920s, the historical literature on German Canadians hardly merits the label of historiography. A variety of more or less casual observations by travellers and emigration agents, \(1\) some anniversary publications of German-Canadian churches, \(2\) and historical sketches of a few settlements in Ontario, \(3\) and Nova Scotia, \(4\) constitute the extent of the 19th and early 20th century historical literature. Contemporary
Canadian historiography showed little interest in immigration and even less in non-British culture and ethnicity.\(^5\)

It is therefore no accident that the first systematic inquiry into the history of German immigration and settlement was made, not by Canadian historians, but by a group of scholars in Germany. Some, such as Hermann Wagner\(^6\) and Anne-Lise Staadt,\(^7\) were inspired by the unprecedented mass exodus from Germany to Canada between 1924 and 1930 when quotas restricted immigration to the United States. Most, however, including Louis Hamilton,\(^8\) Walter Tuckerman,\(^9\) C.R. Hennings,\(^10\) and Carl Schott,\(^11\) represent a generation motivated by a widespread concern for the fate of German ethnicity as a result of the experiences of World War I and the peace settlement. The leading figure among this group of German scholars was Heinz Lehmann whose massive doctoral thesis on the history of Canada's Germans was written in 1930 and published in two volumes in 1931 and 1939.\(^12\) These two volumes, based on an exhaustive array of sources from London, provide to date the most comprehensive account and analysis of the history of German immigration and settlement in eastern and western Canada from 1750 to 1937. Lehmann's work, a basic reference tool and a sine qua non for any serious involvement with German-Canadian history, has been newly edited, translated and introduced by Gerhard P. Bassler.\(^13\)

While Lehmann's leitmotif was the preservation of the German language and culture in Canada, Canadian researchers in the 1930s, notably Robert England and C.A. Dawson, wondered about the rate of canadianization of German immigrant communities in the so-called ethnic block settlements of western Canada.\(^14\) Dawson supervised one of the first Canadian university theses on German-Canadian history—the M.A. thesis by Albert Moellmann on the occupational and social adjustment of German immigrants in Canada. A revised version of part one of that thesis was published in Germany.\(^15\) L. Richter and Murray B. Emeneau inquired into the origins and linguistic legacies of the Lunenburg Germans,\(^16\) Mabel Dunham and L.A. Burkholder provided comprehensive accounts of Pennsylvania Dutch settlement in Upper Canada,\(^17\) Gladys Heintz of German immigration to Ontario since 1783,\(^18\) Henry Smith of Russian Mennonite settlement in Manitoba and Elizabeth Gerwin of Germans in Alberta.\(^19\) The monograph of 1939 by James B. Hedges on the colonization policy of the C.P.R. is still a basic source for the collaboration between the Canadian government, the railways and the church boards in bringing large numbers of ethnic Germans, especially Mennonites, to Canada in the 1920s and 1930s.\(^20\)

From 1939 to the mid-1950s, scholarly preoccupation with Canada's Germans was anathema, due to their official stigmatization in Canada as enemy aliens until 1950, as well as due to the ideological perversion of German ethnicity in the Third Reich. There is, therefore, little continuity with the German historiography of the 1920s and 1930s. Post-World War II scholarship has eschewed the notion of one German-Canadian ethnic or cultural identity and has emphasized instead the diversity of origins, religious separation and forms of regional adaptation characterizing German-Canadians. Some of the new research was initiated by amateur historians devoted to the history of a specific denominational group or the contributions of German settlers to the development of a particular locality.

Post-World War II research began with the Mennonites who have yielded the most scholarly studies and who have remained the favorite subject of investigation. Trailblazers were E.K. Francis' highly acclaimed sociological analysis of Russian Mennonite settlement in Manitoba,\(^21\) as well as G. Elmore Reaman's perceptive portrayal of Pennsylvania German, including Swiss Mennonite, migrations and cultural contributions to Ontario.\(^22\) Subsequent studies have focused on virtually every aspect of Mennonite history and life in Canada. Frank H. Epp and John B. Toews have published detailed accounts of Mennonite flight from Soviet Russia and resettlement in Canada after both world wars.\(^23\) J. Warkentin, G. Lohrenz, L. Klippenstein, and R.J. Friesen have discussed settlement patterns in western Canada.\(^24\) L. Driedger, A. Sawatzki, J.W. Friesen, H. Paetkau and F.H. Epp have examined the problems of identity and adaptation.\(^25\) Studies on Mennonite art were published by Nancy Lou Patterson, Michael S. Bird and A. Lynn McMurray,\(^26\) on Mennonite crafts by H.L. Nykors and P.D. Mussor,\(^7\) and on Mennonite folk culture, folklore and folk life by Mary Ann Horst, Wolf Wilhelm Brednich and James B. Nyce.\(^28\) Frank H. Epp's impeccably researched two-volume history, focusing on the endemic dilemmas of fundamentalism and adaptation, is the standard reference work on Canadian Mennonites.\(^29\)

Apart from Orlando Gingerich's perceptive portrait of the Ontario Amish community there is nothing on the Amish of Canada comparable to the superb analysis of Amish society in America by John A. Hostetler.\(^30\) However, the way of the Hutterite closed communities have, next to that of the Mennonites, become one of the best explored aspects of German ethnicity in Canada. This is attested to by such impressive scholarly monographs as those of Victor Peters, John W. Bennett, John Ryan and Karl Peter,\(^31\) as well as insightful first-hand observations, like those of Michael Holzach and Bernd G. Lünger.\(^32\) The earlier literature on Canadian Mennonites, Amish and Hutterites is reviewed in several useful bibliographies.\(^33\)
The bulk of the remaining post-World War II historical literature deals largely with regional settlement. This may be attributable to the wide geographic dispersal of German-speaking immigrants, to the traditional lack of interaction among the various regional and denominational groups of German-Canadians, to the assimilation of most non-Mennonite immigrants by the second generation and to the high percentage of amateur historians involved whose interests are confined to local history. These studies have, by and large, confirmed the continued validity of Heinz Lehmann's research, while adding color and detail to aspects of his findings.

Perhaps the most significant addition to our knowledge was the detection in New France of German settlers a century prior to the hitherto presumed earliest arrival in Canada of Germans in 1750. According to Claude de Bonnault, Herbert Wilhelm Debor and E.H. Bovay, Swiss had arrived in Acadia as early as 1604 and had settled in Quebec in the 1630s, and some settlers from different parts of Germany were found to live in and around Quebec City by the 1660s. From these sources we also learn that in the English-French struggle for the control of North America from the early 18th century to the American War of Independence, the services of significant numbers of German troops and biographies of officers, such as Baron von Kiedesel, document the fact that during the period 1776-1783 German mercenaries and German Loyalists appear to have outnumbered English troops and the defence of Canada thus depended on Germans. R.L. Seguin and Jean Pierre Wilhelm have traced more than 1,300 family names in French Canada to the settlement of German troops in Quebec. The most comprehensive and most up-to-date inventory of German military settlers in Canada and of sources pertaining to them is by Virginia DeMarce.

The two oldest German communities in eastern Canada, the Halifax-Lunenburg settlements and the Moravian mission stations in Labrador, have not received the scholarly attention that they deserve. Apart from Winthrop Pickard Bell's diligent research, and the light that R. Rompkey's edition of the Journal of John Salsbury and Esther Clark Wright's identification of the early settlers shed on mid-18th century conditions, there are only three of four scholarly historical articles on Germans in Nova Scotia. On the establishment of the Moravian mission in Labrador since 1752 and its cultural efforts and impact among the Eskimos the exemplary, partly unpublished, scholarship by William H. Whitley, James K. Miller, Hedwig E. Brueckner and Carol Bruce-Bennett provides valuable insights. Research into Ontario's two centuries old record of German settlement has concentrated on Waterloo County, Toronto and the Ottawa Valley. The standard reference work on Waterloo County is by Gottlieb Leibbrandt. A more popular, yet quite informative, historical survey was written by Bill Moyer. Among a number of illustrated histories of Kitchener, W.V. Uttley's is an invaluable source of information on the 19th century, while the most scholarly account is by John English and Kenneth McLaughlin. John Andre rescued from oblivion William Hall Berczy and his 180 German settlers as the co-founders of Toronto. Peter Hessel documented the mid-19th century mass migration from Germany to the Ottawa Valley, while Brenda Lee-Whiting wove surviving archival, oral and material culture sources of these immigrants into a fascinating and highly acclaimed story. The settlement of German Loyalists in Ontario is described by Dexter Hawn and N. and R. Mika. Histories of the Lutheran churches are a rewarding source for tracing 18th and 19th century settlement and linguistic assimilation in Ontario. R.K. Kalbfleisch's examination of the Ontario German language press documents ethno-cultural aspirations and ways of adjustment of eastern Canada's German community.

The historiography of western Canada's Germans reflects their dispersal and fragmentation, as well as the unique history and identity of each province's German community. No comprehensive study has replaced Heinz Lehmann's monumental work. The best introduction to Manitoba's non-Mennonite Germans is the research by Arthur Goune and Edmund Heier. Goune's methodologically exemplary doctoral thesis traces the social organization and residential pattern of Winnipeg's German community from 1872 to 1919 within the context of Winnipeg's role as a stopover and gateway for western immigration and settlement. The evolution of the Mennonite community, which forms Manitoba's dominant German element, is portrayed (apart from the studies mentioned above) in numerous local and congregational histories.

The historical analysis of Saskatchewan's and Alberta's large German communities has not progressed significantly beyond Lehmann's fifty-year-old findings. The dominant German element in Saskatchewan have been Roman Catholics from the United States and eastern Europe, in a comparison of ethnic retention among block settlements in Saskatchewan, Alan B. Anderson found German Catholics the least eager to preserve their identity. This is confirmed by Clinton O. White and A. Becker, contrary to Kurt Tischler's thesis. The literature on the Germans in Russia concentrates on their European origins. Local and family histories of Germans from eastern Europe, while frequently providing the only historical information about these settlers, manifest a striking tendency to conceal the German ethnic background. For Alberta these findings are confirmed for the
post-World War II period by the informative sociological inquiry of Ottmar Kliem and the oral history project of T. Yedlin. Apart from these, the historiography on Germans in Alberta has been confined since 1939 to commemorative-type local and congregational histories and to research on Mennonites and Hutterites. The publications by Bruce Ramsay, John Norris, Peter G. Liddell and Elizabeth M. Mayer inform about the evolution of British Columbia’s German community.

Four recent publications attempt a concise review of the entire scope of the German-Canadian experience. Hartmut Fröschle’s 122-page survey addresses the lay-reader in the tradition of the gifts-of-immigrants-approach. The focus of K.M. McLaughlin’s 22-page booklet is on the four main waves of immigration from 1750 to the 1950s, Rudolf A. Helling’s 156-page research report on socio-economic aspects, and Michael Bird and Terry Kobayashi’s 233-page splendidly illustrated work on the legacy of Germanic folk and decorative arts in Canada. A number of publications highlight the place that German artists occupy in Canada’s cultural history.

Among issues of national significance, the implications of the two world wars and of anti-German sentiment are receiving increasing scholarly attention, as the scholarship of J.A. Boudreau, Howard Palmer, Tracy Reynolds, Morris Mott, W.E. Calderwood, Barbara Wilson, John Hard Thompson, Robert Keyserlingk and others indicates. The impact of National Socialism is examined by Jonathan F. Wagner, Lita- Rose Betcherman, Frank K. Epp and John Offenbeck. Interment operations and POW camps are described by Desmond Morton, Joseph A. Boudreau, David J. Carter, John Joseph Kelly, John Melady, Eric Koch and Walter Riedel.

The study of German immigration is fragmented by approaches concentrating on particular denominational groups, such as the Mennonites (see above), on specific countries of emigration -- such as Germany, Austria, or Switzerland, -- and on select episodes. Irving Abella, Harold Troper and Gerhard P. Bassler have analyzed the reasons for the exclusion of German Jews from Canada and Newfoundland (which was a separate Dominion until 1949) in the 1930s. For the readmission of Volksdeutsche and Reichsdeutsche immigrants to Canada after World War II see Gerhard P. Bassler’s studies as well as William Sturhahn’s and Willi Wanka’s autobiographical work. The German mass influx of the 1950s has so far only been viewed within the context of a critique of postwar immigration policy. There is a dearth of research on postwar immigration and adjustment. Aspects may be gleaned from commemorative histories of churches, secular associations and Landsmannschaften, such as the Sudeten Germans, as well as from literary and biographical publications.

NOTES


8. Louis Hamilton, Deutschland und Canada (Berlin, 1928), and "Die Deutschen in Kanada," Zeitschrift für Politik, XXX (March 1930), 773-785.


18. Gladys Heintz, "German Immigration into Upper Canada from 1783 to the Present Day," M.A. thesis, Queen's University, 1938.


43. Bill Moyer, This Unique Heritage: The Story of Waterloo County (Kitchener, 1971).


51. For instance, R. Loewen, Blumenort: A Mennonite Community in Transition, 1874-1982 (Blumenort, 1982); Karl Fast, ed., Fiftieth Anniversary of the Mennonite Settlement in North Kildonan (Winnipeg, 1978); Orlando Friessen and Irma Neudorf, des., The History of the


54. See e.g. Adam Giesinger, From Catherine to Kruschchev: The Story of Russia's Germans (Winnipeg, 1974); Fred C. Koch, The Volga Germans in Russia and the Americas, From 1763 to the Present (University Park, Pa., 1976). George F. Aberle, From the Steppes to the Prairies (Bismarck, N.D., 1963).


ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE IMMIGRATION HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

(Mail to: M. Mark Stolarik, Editor, c/o The Balch Institute, 18 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106. Deadline: October 28, 1988)

Name & Affiliation:

Promotions, awards, job changes, etc. (since publication of last newsletter):

Publications since last newsletter (please do not list book reviews or non-professional publications):

Papers presented since last newsletter:

Research in progress:

General news items of interest to IHS members:

Address change:

(Feel free to write on the back if necessary)


69. Gottlieb Leibbrandt, Canadian German Society (Canadian Society for German Relief), 1847-1972 (Kitchener, 1972), and 100 Years Concordia, 1873-1973 (Kitchener, 1973). Fritz Wieden, The Trans-Canada Alliance of German Canadians: A Study in Culture (Windsor, Ont., 1975).


ORGANIZATIONS

The UCLA Institute for Social Science Research has established an Immigration Research Program, and publishes an Immigration Research Report, first issue Spring 1987. Conferences are planned and material is being collected. For information write the UCLA Institute for Social Science Research, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

The Yale University Department of Sociology is collecting essays for volumes 2 and 3 of its annual series on Social Policy: Critical, Historical and Contemporary Perspectives. Papers should be no more than 40 pages in length. Deadline is June 30, 1988. Write Professor John H. Stanford, P.O. Box 1965, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.


Call for papers for special issue of the Journal of American Ethnic History on "ethnic leadership," and "intergroup relations." Manuscripts should not exceed 35 pages with tables and notes on separate sheets and should be submitted by December 31, 1988. Contact:
Ronald H. Bayor, Editor, Journal of American Ethnic History, School of Social Sciences, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, GA 30332.

The German Society of Pennsylvania is sponsoring a lecture series celebrating the tricentennial of the Germantown Protest Against Slavery. The series is entitled 1688-1988: States of Bondage. The Tricentennial of German Protest Against Slavery and will run from January through May 1988. For further information, please contact Barbara Lang, German Society of Pennsylvania, 611 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, PA 19123, or call (215) 627-2332.

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 S. 7th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106 announces in its New Dimensions, events and activities of the Center, Fall 1987.

Frederick C. Luebke has been appointed Charles J. Mack Distinguished University Professor at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, where he has been a faculty member in the Department of History since 1968.


Call for Papers. Ethnic Forum invites submission of papers pertaining to American and Canadian ethnic historiography and ethnic bibliography including articles on individual ethnic groups. Also papers about American ethnic research institutions, archives and libraries, will be considered. For information contact: Lubomyr R. Wynn, Editor, Ethnic forum, Center for Ethnic Studies, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242. Submission deadline: April 29, 1988.

Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award in American Immigration History, sponsored by Indiana University. An annual award of $500 is given for the book judged, best on any aspect of the immigration history of the United States. Copies must be mailed to each member of the award committee. Award committee: Professor John Bodnar, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; Professor Charlotte Erickson, Faculty of History, University of Cambridge, West Road, Cambridge, England, CB3 9EF, 0223 61661; Professor David Reimers, Department of History, New York University, New York, NY.

At the University of Toronto, a professorship will be inaugurated in 1988 on "Ethnic Immigration and Pluralism Studies." The Chair will coordinate present ethnic studies programs.

The Institute for Polish Studies at St. John Fisher College, Rochester, NY, will inaugurate in 1988 courses in language and history in its field.

The Danish American Heritage Society issues a Newsletter containing extensive reports of activities in its field. Address 29372 Dane Lane, Junction City, OR 97444. The December 1987 issue reports on work in progress on the Danish immigrant Museum, Elk Horn, Iowa.

University of Cincinnati Social History Conference, October 22, 1988; call for papers by May 16, 1988. Address Nina Mjøgkij, Department of History, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221.


Wayne State University issues a Wayne State University Ethnic Studies Newsletter. Address it at WSU, 838 Mackenzie Hall, Detroit, MI 48202.

The Slovak Studies Association issues a newsletter, with news of activities, publications, etc. Editor is Louise B. Hammer, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47401.

"A Century of European Migrations, 1830-1930: Comparative Perspectives," a symposium sponsored by the Immigration History Research Center of the University of Minnesota, was held November 6-9, 1986. For information write Professor Rudolph Vecoli, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455. A volume of selected essays presented at the symposium will be published.

At the Missouri Valley History Conference, Omaha, NE, March 10-12, 1988, the following sessions dealt with ethnic history: Immigration
and Cultural Identity" with papers by Dana Miller on "Immigration, Naturalization, Americanization: A View on the Establishment of a Cultural Identity on Minnesota's Mesabi Range"; and Steven D. Reichly on "From Amish Mennoniten to Amish Mennonites: A Clarion Call in Wight County, Iowa, 1892-1910." And a session on "German-American Immigration" with papers by Walter D. Kamphoefner on "German-Americans and Civil War Politics" and by Suzanne Simek on "Send News Soon: Letters from German-American Women."

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS


"20th-Century Radicalism Research Project," two-year, Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, MN 55101. Research directors: Carl Ross and Sal Salerno. MHS supervisor: Deborah Miller. The "goal is to collect information about the activities of leftists and radicals involved in Minnesota's labor, farm, ethnic, and political movements."

Jens Bjerre Danielsen, University of Aarhus, Denmark, is preparing a study of Danish and Scandinavian workers in the USA from the 1870s to the 1920s.

Kristen A. Petersen, "Waltham Rediscovered" a history of Waltham's ethnic groups, will be published in 1988. Address Kristen A. Petersen, 144 Moody St., P.O. Box 310, Waltham, MA 02254.

Pat M. Ryan (University of Trondheim, Norway) reports "Unending Streams of Slum-stunted Throngs": Kenneth L. Roberts' Restrictionist Legacy," scheduled for presentation at the European Association for American Studies Biennial Conference, Berlin, March 1988. This workshop paper is part of his ongoing project "Closing the Golden Door: Mass Media, Public Opinion, and American Immigration Restriction, 1880-1924."

PUBLICATIONS


International Migration, June 1987. Articles on undocumented aliens, Hispanic-Americans, emigration from India to America; book reviews.

Bulletin of the Association for Croatian Studies, September 1987. Editor George J. Prpic, John Carroll University, Cleveland, OH 44118.


from Southern and Western Europe, $65.00.


International Migration Review, Fall 1987. Special issue on "Migration and Health." Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304.


Rick Chaney, Regional Emigration and Remittances in Developing Countries: The Portuguese Experience. New York, Praeger, 1986.


The Basque Studies Program Newsletter, November 1987. Contains an article describing the program.

Pennsylvania Ethnic Studies Newsletter, Fall 1987. Article on "Eastern Domes."

Eric J. Hooglund, ed., Crossing the Waters: Arabic-Speaking Immigrants in the United States before 1940. Washington, DC, Smithsonian
Institution Press, 1987. $22.50 plus $2.00 postage.


Western Historical Quarterly, October 1987. Articles on immigration, ethnicity and race on pp. 483-484.


Dolores Liptak, European Immigrants and the Catholic Church in Connecticut, 1870-1920. Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, NY 10304. $17.50 cl. $12.95 pa.


Ethnohistory, the journal of the American Society for Ethnohistory, will be published by Duke University Press. For information on editorial materials and articles, write the Editor, Ethnohistory, Anthropology Program, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030.


Glenn Weaver, The Italian Presence in Colonial Virginia. Center for Migration Studies, Staten Island, NY, 1987. $3.50; $4.00 foreign.


Seamus F. Metress & Kathleen R. Annable, eds., The Irish in the Great Lakes: Selected Bibliography of Sociohistorical Sources. S. Metress, Dept. of Sociology, University of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606.


PATRONS

Frederick Shaw $100.00
The Balch Institute $100.00
A. William Hoglund $100.00

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