IN MEMORIAM

William V. Shannon
(1927-1988)

William V. Shannon, United States Ambassador to Ireland, historian of the American Irish, national newspaper columnist, and long-time member of the Immigration History Society, died on September 27, 1988 at the age of 61, after a short illness.

Born in Worcester, Massachusetts, the son of Irish immigrants who migrated from County Clare, his father from Doolin on the west coast, his mother from the tiny port of Ballyvaughan farther north, Bill was graduated in 1947 from Clark University with high honors and in 1948 received an M.A. in History from Harvard. Study with Oscar Handlin, Frederick Merk, and Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and a year at MIT as an editor of the complete edition of Theodore Roosevelt letters appeared to place Bill on the high road to a notable academic career. But the publication of his splendid Harvard seminar paper, "Massachusetts: Prisoner of the Past," in Robert S. Allen's Our Sovereign State (1949) and the best selling The Truman Merry-Go-Round (1950), which he co-authored with Allen, immediately helped launch Bill upon a brilliant career as a political journalist, publicist, Irish Catholic intellectual, and regular contributor to Commonweal, no less than to a wide variety of other high quality public affairs journals.

Bill's absolute fascination with and his precocious and masterful understanding of American politics was to make him, in the words of John Oakes of the New York Times, "one of the most knowledgeable and astute political analysts of our generation." From 1961 to 1964, he served as Washington correspondent for the "old" New York Post, first as bureau chief and then as national affairs columnist. For his distinguished coverage of the Army-McCarthy congressional hearings in 1954, Bill received the New York Newspaper Guild's page one award. There followed another thirteen year stretch as an editorial writer and Editorial Board member with the New York Times, spelled in 1969 by an Alicia Patterson fellowship to London that enabled Bill to observe the parliamentary process and to compare it with its congressional counterpart.

In 1977, Bill's appointment as American ambassador to the Emerald Isle, thanks to the insistent pressure of his friends, Tip O'Neill and Ted Kennedy, dramatically climax his career. Thereafter, his whole array of talents would be officially marshalled to public purpose. The writer of editorials would become a writer of cable, the historian, an instrument of history. For the next four years Bill lived with his wife, Elizabeth, and their three sons, in the two hundred year old ambassadorial mansion Dublin. There they came to win the love of the Irish, not so much of the high and mighty, though like Finley Dunne, Bill was not prejudiced against them, but of the tinkers and traders primarily, to a degree unmatched by all of his predecessors combined. Free to express his love for Ireland and America and to bridge the two lands and the two worlds that shaped him, Bill exulted in his good fortune and the sheer joy of his new persona. A good man of good will, he virtually assumed the role of a secular cardinal, finding his model in no less a figure than James Cardinal Gibbons, the first widely-known American cardinal whose quiet diplomatic genius Bill so much admired. In 1968, when President Kennedy had addressed Dail Eireann, the Irish Parliament, and had paid tribute to Irish civilization, he had spoken in the words of Bill Shan-
non. Now voice and words, speaker and writer, had become one.

In the last seven years of his life Bill Shannon's career came full circle. In 1981, after over thirty years away from the university classroom for which he has been so splendidly primed, he was appointed University Professor at Boston University where he taught a course on the American Presidency and conducted a graduate seminar in journalism. To the end he remained a working journalist, writing editorials and a syndicated weekly column for the Boston Globe as well as contributing to the Irish press. As his wife, Elizabeth, so aptly put it, "his column [was] his classroom, his readers his students." Predictably, his last column appeared a few days before his death. Twelve years earlier, at the commencement address which he delivered at Boston University in the year of the bicentennial, the citation that Bill received, along with an honorary degree, had read: "Many of us awake to find you before us in the morning, and for years we have been pleased to begin the day with your clear, equitable, conscientious voice." That "clear, equitable, conscientious voice" is now stilled but certainly not that spirit.

On September 30, 1988, Bill Shannon was laid to rest after a Requiem High Mass at St. Aidan's, a parish church in Brookline, Massachusetts named after a 7th century Irish missionary where 71 years earlier the first Irish Catholic president had been baptized. Martin Nolan of the Boston Globe, John B. Oakes of the New York Times, Padraic MacKernan, Ambassador of Ireland to the United States, Senator Edward Kennedy and other friends paid tribute to Bill. On November 2, on the other side of the Atlantic, a memorial Mass was celebrated for him at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Donnybrook, Dublin. Paying their last respects to Bill were his overseas Irish friends, the former Taoiseach or Prime Minister of Ireland, Garret Fitzgerald, his colleague at the Economist, Keith Kyle, and poet Seamus Heaney.

If Bill's most stellar role was inseparable from his ambassadorship, his most accessible and enduring monument remains the singular book that he virtually completed in 1961-62 at Santa Barbara while a fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Appearing at a critical juncture in the history of American ethnic, religious and racial relations, the publication of The American Irish synchronized perfectly with the election of John F. Kennedy to the presidency and of John XXIII to the papacy. Inevitably The American Irish was imbued throughout with a magnanimous, if cautionary, note that savored of Irish Catholic triumphalism. Slated for a front page review in the Sunday book section of the Washington Post by the President of the United States, it was rumored, a last minute production glitch delayed publication sufficiently to deny the reviewer a book whose portentous last line read: "The most significant chapter in the American Irish story was about to begin." (413) Two years later, the postscript to the 1966 edition registered utter disbelief, as Bill, still stunned, reflexively invoked the mournful furies of Irish history with which the book had begun.

"In the glaring sun of a Dallas afternoon, the nightmare returned. History, which the Irish people on two continents had thought to have mastered for once, asserted its old power with an act of sudden, cruel caprice. John F. Kennedy, their chosen hero, the first Irish Catholic President of the United States... became one of history's tantalizing ifs... Time fore-shortened and opportunity foreclosed—this was the essence of John Kennedy." (414)

In 1968, for a second time, the "sudden, cruel caprice" of history struck down a Kennedy, this time one whom Bill ironically had dubbed in his campaign biography, The Heir Apparent. Never having quite recovered from these events, Bill, at the time of his death, was co-authoring a remembrance volume of John and Robert Kennedy with their younger brother.

The tale of the two Kennedys, of two national tragedies in America's first Irish Catholic family, dramatized the intensity of American public life in the 1960's with which the gestation of The American Irish was associated. Bill's keen sense of his subject and his times, had honed his talents to a fine edge, spurring him to fashion both a timely and a timeless book, one which blended the refined techniques of the veteran Washington political journalist of the 1950's and early 1960's with a rich profoundly historical mind and imagination. By no means pretending to extensive original research, The American Irish lays claim to excellent and enduring value because it is rooted in the author's remarkable powers of empathy, his range, his capacity for synthesis, and his gift for striking the right note and turning the right phrase. For the first time a historian was given the novel opportunity to tell a total ethnic story that was ineluctably American, ethnic and grand. "What was formerly private and of parochial concern has become public and of general interest," (vi) wrote Bill in a statement in the book's Preface that proved emblematic of a mid-century sea change that was transforming American life. "The election of John Fitzgerald Kennedy as the thirty-sixth president of the United States was a liberating and enlarging political act that strengthened our whole society," wrote Shannon in the opening lines of the book's final chapter. "Since the United States is organized around the ideals of radical popular democracy, making no compromises with monarchy, state-supported churches, military castes, racial elites, or hereditary establishment of any kind, the large tacit prohibition against Catholic citizens that had existed in the political order was a significant national weakness. In 1960 the people broke this ancient, unhealthy
taboo against a Catholic in the White House and brought our practices another step closer to our ideals.” (392)

Vividly, compellingly, comprehensively, and simply, Bill enabled his readers to see the Irish as America’s “classic ethnics.” He made it eminently apparent why and how this first major European ethnic group, unlike all others, was both outside historically Protestant America and inside Anglo-American culture. This curious duality, he showed, aided the Irish to carve out a distinctive place in American society, and opened the way to the entry of one of them into America’s pantheon. Brilliantly employing the device of the personal profile, Bill ranged across the whole gamut of American Irish life, endowing each and every aspect with an individuality and a panoramic sweep that gave wings to their history and that at time obliquely, at times directly, cast light on the histories of all other ethnic groups and of all Americans. From the Carrolls of Maryland to Cardinal Gibbons, from “Honest John” Kelly and David Broderick to Charles Murphy, Finley Peter Dunne, Eugene O’Neill, George M. Cohan, F. Scott Fitzgerald, James T. Farrell, Alfred S. Smith, Frank Murphy, and John Kennedy, not excluding villains the likes of Joseph McCarthy and Charles Couglan, Bill Shannon, like his mentor Oscar Handlin, understood that ethnic history was American history. Extraordinarily acute in the metier of American and Irish politics that he uniquely commanded, Bill illuminated the historic role of a distinctive group whose activities, particularly in government, the Catholic Church, labor organization, and the struggle for Irish self-determination, chronicled a process that transformed the Irish willy-nilly into intermediaries between an older and a newer America. The American Irish is also suggestive for the light that it sheds upon that webbed, interjacent, interethnic realm where casually and persistently a dynamic multi-ethnic society, spinning filament upon filament, has nurtured a complex American pluralism that awaits its historian virtuoso. For rendering the story of the American Irish in terms that have extended and deepened our perception of all our histories, The American Irish will remain a landmark book.

In his family, public, and scholarly roles, Bill’s life and work were one. As a fitting tribute to Bill, Boston University has established the William V. Shannon Memorial Fellowship, to which further contributions are invited, to perpetuate and promote Irish-American understanding. The fellowship will provide an opportunity for an Irish graduate student or journalist to spend a year studying American history, government, and international relations at Boston University, and a summer working in a Congressional office on Capitol Hill.

Moses Rischin
San Francisco State University

MINUTES OF THE 1989 EDITORIAL BOARD AND BUSINESS MEETING OF THE IMMIGRATION HISTORY SOCIETY 8 APRIL 1989 ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Officers and Executive Board Members Present:
Kathleen Neils Conzen, President
John Bodnar, Vice-President
Alan Kraut, Treasurer
June G. Alexander, Secretary
Victor Greene, Past President
Moses Rischin, Past President
Hasia Diner, Executive Board
Jay P. Dolan, Executive Board
Raymond Mohl, Executive Board
M. Mark Stolarik, Newsletter Editor

Kathleen Conzen opened the meeting of the Editorial Board of the Journal of American Ethnic History at 4:06 p.m. Twenty-nine IHS members attended.

Ronald H. Bayor, Journal Editor, was attending a scholarly conference in Genoa, Italy. Elliott Barkan, the Journal’s Book Review Editor, presented Ron Bayor’s 1988 report. The Journal is doing well with 799 subscribers (51% individuals and 49% institutions and libraries.) The renewal rate is 87 percent.

Bayor reported, however, that the Patron category remains a problem. He suggested that a stronger effort be made to attract more patrons; otherwise, the category should be eliminated. In the ensuing discussion it was agreed that the renewal procedure for patrons needs clarification. Several persons expressed uneasiness with the policy of asking academic institutions to contribute additional money to the Journal. If the Patron category is kept, the Society needs to approach different sources such as individuals and ethnic organizations.

Elliott Barkan reported that the Journal is falling behind on book reviews. He wants a special longer issue to reduce this backlog. He also suggested that the Journal review immigrant fiction occasionally reprinted by presses. In the ensuing discussion several suggestions were made: the Journal could reduce the length of individual reviews; the editor could be more selective and review fewer works; the
Journal could adopt a “Book Received” section for works not reviewed. Barkan said he would discuss the suggestions with Ron Bayor.

Kathleen Conzen suggested appointing an editor for film and exhibit reviews.

In his report Bayor also raised the issue of increasing dues. The Journal has been paying for itself, but a raise would allow him to increase the size of the Journal. Also the subscription rate has remained the same since the Journal’s inception in 1981. Printing costs are increasing. Transaction has suggested an increase to $26.00. June Alexander stressed that Ron would like to hear from the membership regarding a possible increase.

Kathleen Conzen said that next year a complete proposal concerning dues will be presented to the membership.

The Editorial Board Meeting adjourned at 4:42 p.m.

********

Kathleen Conzen opened the annual business meeting at 4:42.

The minutes of 26 March 1988 annual business meeting were approved.

Kathleen Conzen gave the President’s report. During the past year much of the Society’s business focused on restructuring after Carlton Qualey’s death. The Executive Board took the following actions: (1) elected Alan Kraut as Treasurer and June G. Alexander as Secretary; (2) appointed Mark Stolarik, Newsletter Editor; (3) designated the Immigration History Research Center as the official repository of the Society’s Archives; (4) terminated its official relationship with the Minnesota Historical Society; (5) a committee was appointed to update and revise the by-laws. Members of the By-Laws Revisions Committee are: Victor Greene, Chair, June Alexander, Raymond Mohl.

Annual elections were delayed in anticipation of new offices created as a result of by-laws revisions.

A motion was approved to thank Debby Miller of the Minnesota Historical Society for her willing and valuable assistance to the Society after Carlton Qualey’s death. Ms. Miller was a critical figure in the transition period.

Alan Kraut gave a detailed financial report for the period April 12, 1988 to March 25, 1989. During the period the Society’s disbursements totaled $2,703.43. The treasury has a balance of $9,063.83. A motion was approved to allow Alan Kraut to place in Certificates of Deposit those Society funds not immediately needed.

Kathleen Conzen gave the Saloutos Book Award Financial Report (March 1988-1989). On December 31, 1984 the Endowment Fund had a market value of $10,523.04. As of December 31, 1988, the Fund’s market value had increased to $15,539.93.

June Alexander reported that the results of the delayed elections will be announced in the next Newsletter. She noted that it is time to do another membership directory; the last one was done in 1984. A motion was approved to allot funds for a directory. Elliott Barkan will pay his assistant $100 to prepare a computer disk that Alexander can then use to create the directory. She will mail the directory to all members in the fall 1989.

Mark Stolarik reported that the December 1988 issue of the Newsletter cost $1,431. The cost of the next issue should be lower. His assistant has now learned the computer program and there should be no computer training time included. He asked for suggestions for graphics to improve the Newsletter’s appearance.

Alan Kraut on behalf of the History Committee of the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, The Ellis Island Museum will open in one year. The several publication projects that are underway in conjunction with the opening of Ellis Island are all going well. Victor Greene added that two books in the Statue of Liberty Ellis Island Series (University of Illinois Press) have already been published and another has been accepted.

Walter Kamphoefer, the new Program Committee Chairperson, said he wants to insure sessions on immigration and ethnicity at the OAH and AHA conventions. He also will try to have sessions included on the programs of other annual scholarly conventions. He wants more comparative and interethnic sessions. The deadlines for submitting proposals should be prominently highlighted in the IHS Newsletter.

Alan Kraut reported on the activities of the National Coordinating Committee and its Lobbyist, Page Putnam Miller. With the appointment of the National Archivist and the Librarian of Congress, there was less to report than in past years. The National Archives budget, frozen by the Reagan Administration, and the new Archives building are now chief concerns. The NCC wants the budget increased. Page Putnam Miller also would like to receive comments from historians regarding how materials should be divided between the two Archives buildings.

John Appel announced that the Michigan State Museum is preparing an exhibit on Irish caricatures and comic art; it will be available for limited distribution from April 1990 through 1991. Interested persons should contact the museum (Michigan State University).

Elliott Barkan announced the availability of Social Science Instructional Modules - instructional packages designed to introduce students and faculty to quantitative analysis and computer use. The materials were prepared by faculty members in the California State Universities.
Victor Greene presented the proposed by-laws revisions prepared by the By-Laws Revisions Committee.

A motion, passed at the 1988 annual meeting, had directed the Nominations Committee to review procedures for nominating the Vice-President (President-Elect) and consider the possibility of nominating only one candidate for the office. The Nominations Committee reported that it had decided to follow procedures adopted by the By-laws Revisions Committee.

A motion was then made that all the revisions be approved with the exception of Article VI, Section 2a. After discussion, the motion was withdrawn. A motion to consider separately each proposal revision was approved.

The meeting approved the following major changes in the by-laws.

It designated the Immigration History Research Center (University of Minnesota) as the office of the Society.

Membership in the Society requires subscribing to both the Newsletter and the Journal of American Ethnic History.

The number of officers was increased to six (6). The editors of the Journal and the Newsletter were made officers of the Society. They are to be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Board. Their terms are five years each.

The Treasurer and Secretary are to be appointed by the President with the approval of the Executive Board. (Their terms remain three years each.)

The Newsletter is to be published twice annually with dates agreed upon between the editor and the Executive Board.

The Carlton C. Qualey Memorial Article Award Committee will consist of the Journal of American Ethnic History editor and two additional members appointed by the President.

A Local Arrangements Committee was established, consisting of the IHS Secretary and at least two members appointed by the President for a one-year term. It will plan the Society's annual dinner meeting.

Distinguished Service Recognition was established to be given occasionally to an IHS member for service to the Society or for contributions to the field of immigration and ethnic history.

The meeting adjourned at 6:08 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

June G. Alexander
Secretary

(Copies of the revised by-laws are available to members upon request to the Secretary.)

---

SOCIETY MEMBERS' NEWS


John J. Appel, Research Associate, MSU Museum/Professor Emeritus, Michigan State University, presented "Paddy and Sambo: A Comparison of Irish-American and Afro-American Stereotypes in Caricature" at the University of South Florida, Tampa, in February 1989.

Elliott Robert Barkan, California State University (San Bernardino), had the honor of speaking before a hearing of the U.S. Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration in June 1989, regarding the question of reducing the waiting period for naturalization from five to three years.


Sucheng Chan, University of California (Santa Barbara), will be serving as a series editor of Studies in Asian History and Culture to be published by Temple University Press. Inquiries and prospects are welcome. Chan has moved from the Santa Cruz Campus to the Santa Barbara Campus.
Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona, presented “Christian-Jewish Relations in the United States, 1920’s-1940’s” at the American Historical Association in Cincinnati, December 1988. Dinnerstein also presented the paper, “The Jews of Tucson,” at the St. Louis OAH Convention, April 1989. Dinnerstein and his wife will both be teaching at the University of Arizona’s London program in London, England during the 1989 Fall semester.


Denise Hely, Director of Research, Institut québécois de recherche sur la culture (IQRQ), presented “L'étranger dans la ville” at the CNRS, France in December 1988.

John Higham (John Hopkins University) has been selected by the American Historical Association to edit its comprehensive historical-literature guide. This is the first revision to the guide in nearly 30 years. It will be published by Oxford University Press.

Alexander Kitroeff, Center for Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, Queens College (CUNY), read his paper on early 20th century transatlantic emigration from Greece at the “Theodore Saloutos Conference on the Greek American Experience” at the Immigration History Research Center University of Minnesota, May 1989.


Salvatore J. LaGumina, Nassau Community College, New York, received the Educator of the Year Award presented by the Consortium of Long Island Italian American Organizations.

Odd S. Lovoll, St. Olaf College and Managing Editor of The Norwegian-American Historical Association, presented his paper on the Dano-Norwegian Socialist newspaper Gaa Paa (Forward) at the “Voices of Dissent” Symposium in St. Paul, Minnesota, May 1989. Lovoll was elected a member of the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters. His diploma was presented at a banquet in the Academy’s building in Oslo in May 1989. (The Academy’s by-laws limit the seats for Norwegian historians to 12 and for foreign historians to 9.)

Joy K. Lintelman will begin teaching at Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota (Department of History), in the Fall 1989.

Marie Poirier, History Department, Universite du Quebec a Montreal (UQAM), presented “Jewish Immigrants on the Outskirts of Montreal: The Papineau District” (in French) at the Conference on Yiddish Montreal held in March 1988 at the Jewish Public Library of Montreal.

Pat M. Ryan, University of Trondheim, Norway, presented his paper “Lamps in the Melting Pot: Stereotyping New Immigration During the Jazz Age” for the joint study of “The Role of Information in Realization of the Human Rights of Migrant Workers,” Lausanne, October 1988.

M. Mark Stolarik, The Balch Institute, presented his Commonwealth Speaker’s lecture on “Anglo-Conformity, Melting Pot, or Cultural Pluralism” at St. Joseph’s University in April and Drexel University (both in Philadelphia) in May. He was also selected to appear in the 46th (1989-1990) edition of Who’s Who in America.

Walter Struve, City College (CUNY), read his paper, “Workers in a Small Industrial Area, 1918-1945: A Case Study of Osterode Am Harz,” at the German Studies Association, St. Louis, October 1987.

William Wolkovich-Valkaevicu’s personal archives were utilized by Jeffrey Ryan, Boston College.
Doctoral Candidate. Ryan, who is conducting research on post World War II radicals, used Wolkovich-Valkavicius' archives for information on Anthony Bimba and communist societies.

Members' Announcements:

John J. Appel, Research Associate, MSU Museum/Professor Emeritus, Michigan State University, invites inquiries about the disposition of his personal library on American Immigration. Contact: J. J. Appel, 219 Oakland Drive, East Lansing, MI 48823.

Sally M. Miller, University of the Pacific, announced that the regional organization of the Southwest Labor Studies Association includes sessions on immigrants/ethnics as workers. Send proposals for the April 20-21, 1990 conference (Long Beach) to Jack Stuart, Long Beach State, 90840.

Leonard Dinnerstein (University of Arizona) is continuing with his research on the history of American anti-Semitism.

David M. Emmons (University of Montana) is currently writing about the Irish in the American West from 1890-1960, for Indiana University Press, The West in the 20th Century series.

Nancy J. Gentile (Doctoral Candidate, Temple University/Assistant Editor of the IHS Newsletter) is conducting research on the Americanization of ethnic soldiers during World War I and would welcome any input on the subject.


Victor Greene (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee) is conducting research on the formation and commercialization of ethnic music and entertainment and their influence on American popular music, 1880-1960.

Irene Haderle is doing research for her dissertation on German immigrant women's organizations (1850-1930) and would welcome any kind of information on this subject. Contact: Irene Haderle, Leibnizstr 34, 1000 Berlin 12, Federal Republic of Germany.

Denise Holly (Institut quebecois de recherche sur la culture - IQRC) is investigating the establishment of new immigrants in Montreal, ethnic entrepreneurship in Montreal; labour market segmentation and ethnicity in the province of Quebec; and immigrant contribution to Quebec's literature.

Alexander Kitroeff (Queens College, CUNY) is presently completing a two-year study on the role of the Greek-American community in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy (as an Advanced Research Fellow of the Social Science Research Council).

Alan M. Kraut (The American University) is working on a book about immigration and health in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries under contract to Basic Books, Inc.

Rev. Karl Krueger (Doctoral Candidate, University of Michigan) is working on his Doctoral Thesis: Psalms and Potatoes: The Parishes of the Polish-speaking Lutheran Mazurians.

Salvatore J. LaGumina (Nassau Community College) is conducting research on ethnic politics in New York.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

John J. Appel (Research Associate, MSU Museum; Professor Emeritus Michigan State University) is conducting research on Jewish stereotypes and also on Irish domestic servants in comic art and reality.


David Brundage (University of California, Santa Cruz) is writing a book on the social history of Irish-American nationalism from 1890-1923.

Michael LaSorte (SUNY, Brockport) is completing research on an oral history of Rochester, NY, Italians (funded by the Rochester CASA Italiana).

Odd S. Lovoll (St. Olaf College), an associate of the “20th Century Radicalism in Minnesota” project, is focusing his research on the involvement of specific ethnic groups in Minnesota in radical political movements.

Jette Mackintosh (University of Copenhagen) is conducting an examination of the development and assimilation of the Danish ethnic community of Clay and Sharon townships around Elk Horn and Kimballton, Iowa. Mackintosh will pay special attention to the influence of different religious backgrounds before immigration and the subsequent attitudes toward such diverse topics as language retention and fertility. Also studied will be the use of Danish ethnic farming practices for a period of almost 40 years.

Sally M. Miller’s (University of the Pacific) article, “Voices of Immigrant Labor,” in Labor’s Heritage will be published in 1990. Miller is also researching a monograph entitled: The World’s Promised Land: California and Immigration.

Franklin S. Odo (University of Hawaii, Manoa) is the principal investigator for the “Ethnic Studies Records Survey,” a statewide survey of uncataloged records of Japanese, Okinawan, Filipino, and other groups (Jews, Scots, Puerto Ricans, etc.). Odo is also editing a volume of translations of Japanese immigrant literature and translating 75 taped oral history interviews with Japanese immigrants in Hawaii.

Marie Poitier (Université du Québec à Montréal) is working on her dissertation entitled: The Insertion of a New Community into Urban Space: The Jews of Montreal, 1890-1914.

Robert A. Rockaway’s (Tel-Aviv University) book Immigration, Workers and Criminals: Chapters in American Jewish History will be published this fall. Rockaway is currently researching “The Jewish Gangster as Hero and Protector.”

Jonathan D. Sarna (Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati) is working with Nancy Klein on The Jews of Cincinnati: An Illustrated Documentary History. Sarna is also working with Benny Kraut and Alexandra S. Korros on American Judaism: Sources and Interpretations and American Jews and Church-State Relations: A Documentary History with David Dalin.

M. Mark Stolarik (The Balsch Institute) is doing research on the Slovak search for identity in Slovakia and in the United States.

Walter Struve (City College, University of New York, New York) is completing a book on a small German industrial town (from the Kaiser through Hitler) and is beginning research for a book on emigration from northwestern Germany to the New World.

Rev. William Wolkovich-Valkavicius (independent historian) is working on a multi-volume series on all 140 Roman Catholic Lithuanian parishes in the United States, in collaboration with Thomas A. Michalski, Dominican College, Orangeburg, New York. Wolkovich-Valkavicius is also writing a paper on the origins of the Polish National Catholic Church in

PUBLICATIONS:


Buchanan, Frederick Stewart. A Good Time Coming: Mormon Letters to Scotland. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1988,


Marcus, Jacob R. United States Jewry. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1989. Note: This is volume one, three other volumes will follow.


Stepsis, Ursula, CSA and Liptak, Dolores, RSM.
ORGANIZATIONS

MEETINGS:

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies: The October 25-28, 1989 conference on “Recent Immigration to the Delaware Valley” will explore the changing sources of immigration to the United States and particularly to the Delaware Valley since the passage of the Immigration Act of 1965. Speakers and topics include: “Overview of Recent Immigration to the United States” (David M. Reimers, Professor of History, New York University); “Current Federal Refugee Policy” (Roger Winter, Director, U.S. Committee for Refugees, Washington, DC); “Delivery of Public and Private Services to Immigrants and Refugees” (Michael Blum, Executive Director, Nationalities Service Center, Philadelphia); “Who Has Come to the Philadelphia Area, Where Did They Settle, and How Are They Doing” (Robert J. Young, Professor of History, West Chester University, West Chester, PA); “What is the State of Inter-group Relations Between the ‘Old’ Immigrants and the ‘New’?” (Judith Goode, Professor of Anthropology, Temple University, Philadelphia); “What are Some Strategies for Improving Inter-group Relations?” (Joseph Giordano, Director, Center on Ethnicity, Behavior and Communications, American Jewish Committee, New York); “What are the Prospects for Future Immigration to the United States Based Upon the Current Debate Over Immigration Issues?” (Gary Rubin, Program Director, American Jewish Committee, New York); and “What is the Future of the United States as a Multicultural Society?” (Panel discussion by all the presenters, moderated by M. Mark Stolarik, President, The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies.) For more information contact: M. Mark Stolarik, The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18 S. 7th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106 — (215) 925-8090.


North American Labor History Conference (Eleventh Annual): The conference, to be held at Wayne State University on October 19-21, 1989, will reflect the best of recent scholarship in diverse areas of labor history. Sessions dealing with nineteenth and twentieth century labor history (American, Canadian, European, and South American) will be included along
with sessions on labor songs, and labor theaters. Contact: Philip P. Mason, Director, Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs, The Walter P. Reuther Library, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202 — (313) 577-4003.

University of Paris VII: An international conference, organized by CIRNA (Centre interdisciplinaire de recherches nord-américaines), will be held in Paris on December 14 -16, 1989, entitled "Feasts and Celebrations in American Ethnic Communities." Special attention is to be given to: the calendar of feasts and their occasions (historical, birth, wedding, death, anniversaries, holidays, etc.); institutions involved in the celebrations (family, community, church, schools, grassroots organizations, associations, etc.); the spirit, mood and manner of feasts and celebrations (festeive, reflective, religious, political, subversive, etc.); the expressive forms chosen (music, dance, costumes, masks, puppets, emblems, parades, rituals, etc.); and the meaning and function these feasts have assumed. Exhibits, films, posters, illustrations, and similar items will also be included. Contact: Genevieve Fabre or Rachel Ertel, University of Paris VII, U.F.R. Charles V, Centre interdisciplinaire de recherches nord-américaines: CIRNA, 10 rue Charles V, Paris 75004.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The Association for the Bibliography of History - National Registry: The Association is soliciting listings of bibliographic projects in progress, in any field of history, by historians/bibliographers in the United States and Canada. This project is designed to reduce possible duplications of projects, and to serve as a medium of information concerning work in progress. The listing is published each year in American History: A Bibliographical Review (Meckler & Co.) and is circulated to interested publishers. Contact: Thomas T. Helde, Director, National Registry for the Bibliography of History, Department of History, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057.

The Association for Croatian Studies (ACS): Membership offer includes at least two annual issues of the ASC Bulletin (U.S. $10.00/yr. $5.00/students) Contact: George J. Pricic, Department of History, John Carroll University, Cleveland, OH 44118 — (216) 397-4758.

The Balch Institute Press: The Balch Institute For Ethnic Studies is pleased to announce the establishment of its own press, and also a prize for the best book published each year. The Institute is soliciting book-length manuscripts for publication in three areas: scholarly monographs on any aspect of immigration or ethnicity in America; general histories of each and every ethnic group in the United States; and collections of essays presented at scholarly conferences on the subject of immigration and ethnicity. All suitable manuscripts will be evaluated by an editorial board and outside readers and, if accepted, will be published in conjunction with Associated University Presses of Cranbury, New Jersey. A $1,000 prize will be awarded for the best book published each year. Inquiries should be addressed to: M. Mark Stolarik, Director, The Balch Institute Press, 18 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies: Jan Ilavsky Memorial Scholarship. Thanks to a bequest from the estate of the late Jan and Pavla Ilavsky, the Balch will once again be offering a $2,000 scholarship in September 1990. The purpose of the scholarship is to encourage graduate students to select a topic in Slovak history or culture (broadly defined) for their Ph.D. dissertations. Applicants must be enrolled in a doctoral program of an accredited North American university. An "Ilavsky Scholar" is eligible to re-apply and receive the award for a maximum of four years. Winners will be required to submit progress reports at the end of the academic year in which they received the award. Interested students must send a letter of application, a short personal resume, a detailed dissertation proposal, and three letters of recommendation from faculty (including one from the student's dissertation advisor) to: The Jan Ilavsky Memorial Scholarship Committee, The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 18th South 7th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106. Deadline: November 1, 1989.

Brigham Young University: At the suggestion of Dorothy Burton Skardal, University of Oslo, oral historians interested in Scandinavian emigration are establishing a clearinghouse to gather information about projects involving immigration and returned immigrants. They also plan to develop interview guidelines to facilitate comparative studies. If you would be interested in sharing information and suggestions, please send your name and address to: Edith Matteson, 395 St. Johns Terrace, Cincinnati, OH 45236.

The John Carter Brown Library at Brown University: Announces that Research Fellowships for 1989-1990 have been awarded to 18 scholars from around the world. The Fellows will be doing research in the Library's renowned collection of primary materials relating to the discovery, exploration, settlement, and development of the New World.

a stipend of $300.00 per month. These Fellowships are open to Americans and to foreign nationals who are engaged in pre- or post-doctoral or independent research. Long-Term Fellowships: Six months with $13,750 stipend or twelve months with a $27,500 stipend, are funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Recipients of all Fellowships are expected to be in regular residence at the John Carter Brown Library and participate in the intellectual life of Brown University. For additional requirements contact: Fellowship Coordinator, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912. Deadline: January 15, 1990.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism: Invites applications for its Research Fellowship Program, which provides an office and access to libraries and archives at the University of Notre Dame for scholars studying any aspect of American Catholicism. Contact: Cushwa Center, Hesburgh Library, Room 614, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Deadlines: January 15, April 15.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism: The Center is sponsoring an annual research award in Irish American studies. Funded by an endowment from the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the purpose of the $2,000 award (made annually to a postdoctoral scholar) is to further the scholarly study of Irish America. Contact: Cushwa Center, Hesburgh Library, Room 614, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Deadline: December 15, 1989.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism: The Center is offering travel grants to aid scholars who wish to use the library and archives of the University of Notre Dame for research on American Catholicism. For further information contact: Cushwa Center, Hesburgh Library, Room 614, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.

The Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism and the University of Notre Dame Press: The Center and Press are sponsoring a competition to select the best manuscript on the American Catholic experience for publication. Since the series is not limited to studies in any one discipline, manuscripts from the humanities and the historical and social studies disciplines will be considered. The author of the award-winning manuscript will receive a $500 award and the award winning book will be published by the University of Notre Dame Press in the series, Notre Dame Studies in American Catholicism. Scholars interested in entering the competition should send two copies of their manuscript to: Cushwa Center, Hesburgh Library, Room 614, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Deadline: December 15, 1989.

The Giovanni Agnelli Foundation: The Foundation has initiated a new review of Italian ethnic studies in the Americas and in Australia. The review will be interdisciplinary in character, will report on studies of Italian emigration and will be published twice a year (in Italian). For further information or subscriptions, contact the Fondazione Giovanni Agnelli, Via Giacosa 38, 10125 Torino, Italia.

Hungarian Heritage Center: A dedication and opening of the Hungarian Heritage Center took place on May 21, 1989. The new center includes a museum, library, archives, visitors’ center, gift and craft shop, conference, and research facilities. For more information contact the Hungarian Heritage Center, 300 Somerset Street, New Brunswick, NJ 08903 — (201) 846-5777.

The Irish American Cultural Institute (IACI): Research Grants. IACI is accepting applications from research oriented individuals to investigate facets of the Irish experience in America. Primary research is the focus of this program. Museum exhibitions, oral history collections, and compilation of bibliographies and other research tools are also eligible for support. Original research and possible assistance for travel or publication costs may be funded up to a maximum of $5,000 from each fund. Contact: Irish Research Fund, c/o Irish American Cultural Institute, College of St. Thomas, 2115 Summit Avenue, Mail #5026, St. Paul, MN 55105. Deadline: September 15, 1989.

The Organization of American Historians: Announces the inaugural James A. Rawley Prize to be given for the first time at the 1990 OAH Annual Meeting for a book dealing with race relations in the United States. The prize is given in honor of Professor James A. Rawley, Carl Adolph Hapgood Professor of History-Emeritus at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln. The winner will receive $750.00 and a certificate and the publisher will receive a certificate of merit. Only books published in 1989 will be eligible for the 1990 prize. Contact: Committee Coordinator, OAH, 112 N. Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47408-4199. Deadline: October 1, 1989.

Sage Publications, Inc. Series on Race and Ethnic Relations: Call for manuscript proposals. Prospective monograph and book authors and anthology editors working in creative theoretical areas related to race and ethnic relations are welcomed. Specifically the series will publish manuscripts that critically assess and expand upon race and ethnic issues from American and comparative points of view. Interdisciplinary and historical works with contemporary relevance are solicited as well. Manuscripts should be between 200 and 400 typewritten pages in length. Proposals should be 5 single-spaced pages including information on manuscript themes, comparable studies.
and the manuscript's market. Contact: John H. Stanfield, II, Department of Sociology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23185.

The Urban History Association: The Association was established in 1988 to stimulate interest in the history of the city in all periods and geographical areas. It has more than 200 charter members and welcomes scholars who pursue research or teaching involving urban topics or materials, even in the context of some other field (i.e., social, or cultural history, public history, industrialization, museum studies, East Asian studies, women's studies, historic preservation, material culture, etc.). In addition to the publication of a semi-annual newsletter and to the sponsorship of sessions at scholarly meetings, the Association intends to offer prizes and to undertake other activities that will enhance the visibility and nurture the growth of urban history. For more information contact: Michael H. Ebner, Executive Secretary, The Urban History Association, C/O Department of History, Lake Forest College, Lake Forrest, IL 60045.

CALL FOR PAPERS:

Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism: The Center is soliciting proposals for papers to be presented at a major conference on American Catholicism in the Twentieth Century, at Notre Dame, on November 1-3, 1990. Fully packaged session proposals with chairs and commentators are preferred, but single papers will also be considered. Each proposal should be described in a one to two page resume that summarizes its thesis, methodology, and significance. Each proposal shall also be accompanied by a short recent vita of no more than two pages for each proposed participant. The Center encourages proposals which go beyond the usual boundaries of history to include interdisciplinary approaches, material culture, literature, film, etc. The conference will also provide an opportunity for doctoral candidates to discuss their dissertation research for 10 minutes each. Proposals and resumes for this session should be submitted to: Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism, Room 614, Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.


Ethnic Forum: The Forum is soliciting papers for upcoming issues focusing on ethnic libraries, museums, and archives in the United States and Canada. Studies about ethnic newspapers and periodicals will also be considered. Contact: Lubomyr R. Wynar, Editor, Ethnic Forum, Center for Ethnic Studies, University Library, Room 318, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242.

International Commission on Historical Demography: ICHD is calling for papers to be delivered at the August 1989 Conference of Madrid, "Long Distance Migration Between 1500-1900." The conference will focus on quantitative aspects of long-distance migration; social and economic environment; importance of cultural factors; new crops, farming innovations and agricultural development; protoindustrialization and deindustrialization; demographic characteristics of emitter countries; and migration and population of the continents. Contact: A. Eiras Roel, Avda de las Ciencias 2, 18706 Santiago De Compostela (Spain).


Immigration History Society Announcements:

The following persons have been elected to the Immigration History Society Executive Board: Three-year term ending in 1992: David M. Emmons (University of Montana); Vicki L. Ruiz (University of California at Davis); and Virginia Yans-Mendoza (Rutgers University); and One Year term ending in 1990: Dirk Hoeder (University of Breman).

IHS announces the appointment of Walter D. Kamphofener as Program Committee Chairperson. Anyone who is interested in presenting papers at the AHA or OAH Conventions should contact: Walter D. Kamphofener, Department of History, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843-4236.

The Theodore Saloutos Book Award in American Immigration History for 1988 has been awarded to Robert C. Osterberg, University of Wisconsin, Madison for A Community Transplanted: The Trans-Atlantic Experience of a Swedish Immigrant Settlement in the Upper Middle West (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1988). The $500 award, given in honor of the first president of the Immigration History Society, was presented at the Society's annual dinner meeting.
The Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award is presented annually for the book judged best on any aspect of the immigration history of the United States. Immigration history is defined as the history of the movement of peoples from other countries to the United States, of the repatriation movement of immigrants, and of the consequences of these migrations both for the United States and the countries of origin. To be eligible for next year’s award, a book must be copyrighted “1989,” must be based on substantial primary research, and must present a major new scholarly interpretation. A book may be nominated by its author, the publisher, a member of the prize committee, or a member of the Society. Inquiries should be addressed to the Chairman of the Prize Committee, John Bodnar, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

The winner of the first Carlton C. Qualey Article Award is Barry R. Chiswick, University of Illinois at Chicago for “The Labor Market Status of Hispanic Men,” Journal of American Ethnic History (Fall 1987).

Immigration History Society Membership Directory:

The IHS membership directory is currently being updated. Please carefully examine your mailing label on this issue of the Newsletter. If there are errors or if you prefer that a different address be published in the directory, notify June G. Alexander (3410 Bishop Street, Cincinnati, OH 45220) by 5 September 1989. The updated membership directory will be mailed to members in the fall of 1989.

MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

The Research Library of the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies has recently completed processing the following manuscript collections:


He was editor of Slovensky Hlasnik, the organ of the Slovak Evangelical Union, in Pittsburgh from 1912 to 1944, and before and during World War I he was an active participant in the movement to establish an independent Czechoslovak Republic. In 1944 he moved to Detroit where he continued to work as a journalist and founded and hosted the Slovak Radio Circle. In 1949 he and his second wife, Maria Jergo Belohlavek, began an ambitious effort to create a Slovak American retirement community in Maitland, Florida. Slovak Gardens was incorporated in 1952, and he spent the remainder of his life managing the community and publishing its newsletter, Floridasky Slovak. The bulk of the Belohlavek Papers provide extensive documentation on the development and operations of his retirement community. There is also interesting, albeit limited, material on the Slovak Radio Circle of Detroit.

Gwiazda and Polish Star Publishing Company Records, 1922-1986, 10.5 linear feet. The Polish language newspaper Gwiazda was founded in the Port Richmond section of Philadelphia in 1902 by Stephen Nowaczyk, who served as publisher until his death in 1923. Nowaczyk’s wife served as publisher until 1935, when she was succeeded by their daughter, Gertrude Nowaczyk, who published the paper until its demise in 1985. The newspaper and the family’s printing company, which were jointly incorporated as the Polish Star Publishing Company in 1930, served Philadelphia’s Polish American community, and the newspaper’s circulation was limited to the Delaware Valley. No records survive for the company’s first 20 years, and the correspondence and administrative files from 1923 forward are incomplete and are strongest for the years 1930-1965. The subjects covered in these files include advertising, billing problems, and the newspaper’s involvement with Polish-American issues. The financial records are nearly complete for 1923 forward and provide a clear picture of the company’s financial operation.

Gregory G. Lagakos Papers, 1961-1980, 5 linear feet. Lagakos (1912-1982) was the son of Greek immigrants who operated a store and later a restaurant in Camden, New Jersey. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1938, practiced law and in 1965 was appointed to the County Court of Philadelphia. In 1969 he became Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, where he served until his death. Lagakos was very active in Greek-American organizations locally and nationally, and he was a leader of the United Ahepa Party, a reform group founded within the national Order of Ahepa in 1979. In 1980 Lagakos was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency of the Order of Ahepa. The Lagakos Papers date from 1961 to 1980 and consist of files documenting his involvement in the Order of Ahepa.
A BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR
THE STUDY OF GERMAN
JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES

By Selma Berrol
Baruch College, CUNY

For the purposes of this bibliography German Jewish Americans are defined as a group whose roots were in the German speaking areas of central Europe, who saw themselves as Jews, and who settled in the United States in the 18th and 19th centuries. The listings will not include materials that deal exclusively with the European background of the German Jewish emigration, or with works written in German. In addition, except for the work done on or by the emigre intellectuals of the era, items on the refugee crisis precipitated by the Nazis in the 1930's are also excluded.

The first decision was based on the fact that most of the detailed background studies were written in German, a language which the compiler of this bibliography does not read very well. Furthermore, many of the materials that have been cited, although they focus on the American experience, do contain some information on conditions in the areas from which the German Jews emigrated. The reason to bypass something as significant as the refugee crisis is simply that it would have doubled the size of the bibliography. The tragedy of the Holocaust precipitated a vast outpouring of work which deserves a bibliography of its own.

What will appear is a brief summary of the German Jewish experience in America, a listing of all the books and articles on the experience that could be located in the library of the Leo Baeck Society (a group formed by Central European refugees in the thirties, which has its headquarters on East 79th Street in New York City) and at the New York Public Library. Given the length of the time German Jews have lived in America (well over 200 years), the list is surprisingly brief. Less surprising is the fact that they are also missing from most books on Germans (of any faith) who came to the United States. Perhaps as a result, they are given short shrift in immigration history textbooks. Two of the most recent, John Bodnar's The Transplanted (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1984) and Thomas Archdeacon's Becoming American (New York: Free Press, 1983) say virtually nothing about them and Maxine Seller's To Seek America (New York: Jerome Oster, 1977), has only two items. James Olsen's The Ethnic Dimension of American History (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1979), gives them three pages and only Carl Wittke's We Who
Built America (Cleveland: Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1967) gives them substantial coverage.

The most likely reason for the lack of scholarly attention is the close association of German Jews with the German American community as a whole. In terms of residence, for example, a "Kleindeutschland," in any city, was home to German speaking Jews and non-Jews. Physical contiguity was complemented by the view of native Americans (or other immigrants) who rarely differentiated between the two groups. The geographic dispersal of the German Jews (to the South, Mid-West and Far West, as well as to the urban centers of the East Coast), documented by the many community histories included in this bibliography, also helped them merge with mainstream America.

Furthermore, a strong desire to assimilate, characteristic of at least part of the group, which manifested itself in a Protestantized Reform Judaism, and their emulation of many non-Jewish groups such as Chataqua, also contributed to the relative invisibility of German Jew. Finally, they were outnumbered and pushed aside, in terms of attention, by their more numerous and colorful co-religionists from Eastern Europe who began arriving in the 1870's, only one generation after the high point of German Jewish immigration.

For all these reasons, as late as 1945, an article entitled "An Invitation to American Jewish History" appeared in the Journal of the American Jewish Historical Society urging scholarly (not antiquarian) study of American Jewish history, especially of the "important" German Jewish segment. This appeal was probably the result of the impact of the Holocaust, a trauma which accounted for an enormous increase in American Jewish studies of all kinds. Appropriately, the appeal appeared in a publication which had done the most to create whatever German Jewish historiography existed. In company with the American Jewish Yearbook and the American Jewish Archives, the Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society (later renamed the American Jewish Historical Quarterly and most recently American Jewish History), comprised the most important journals in the field of American Jewish history, including the German Jewish segment.

The earliest attempt to write the history of the German Jews in the United States was a "Sketch of the Jews in the United States" which appeared in the American Jewish Yearbook for 1902. The Yearbook was the offspring of the Jewish Publication Society, a Philadelphia-based group organized in the 1890's by German Jews of the Reform persuasion which survives to this day and is responsible for a great many publications in American Jewish history. According to the "Sketch," by 1682 more German Jews had settled in Pennsylvania than in any other colony. They penetrated the interior, establishing the earliest settlements at Schaeferville and Lancaster and spread from there to the northern counties of Maryland. Their occupation was trading with the Indians and peddling to anyone else they could find in the sparsely settled hinterland. Many of the most successful used their profits to buy land which they resold, at greatly increased value, as settlement of the interior progressed.

The first Jews of record appeared in Philadelphia in 1703, but the town did not attract enough Jews to form a congregation until a century later when Rodeph Shalom, the first German Jewish congregation in the United States was organized. Its birth was probably the result of the large emigration of Jews from various German states after 1730 and a steady flow following the American Revolution, especially from Bavaria and the Rhineland. A much later article in the Yearbook, in 1948, spoke of the many tensions within these early American Jewish communities. Sephardic Jews, in the United States since 1654, tried to separate themselves from their newly arrived co-religionists and there was "little love lost between the Bayrischer (Bavarians) and Berliner." (American Jewish Yearbook, 50, 1948-49, 66). The same article explained the adoption of Reform Judaism by many of the German Jewish congregations as a defensive measure; they hoped to keep their children Jewish by Americanizing the synagogue.

The importance of German Jews in the history of American Jews as a whole is demonstrated by statistics. As late as 1830 there were approximately 6,000 Jews in the United States, but the influx of Germans after that date increased the number to 22,000 in 1850 and by 1880 there were more than 250,000. They came for the economic opportunities denied in their homeland, and as a group, did very well. Some became artisans and farmers but most chose business and finance. Beginning as peddlers, they traveled all over the country and eventually established permanent enterprise which in many cases grew into great department stores. The profits thus earned in many cases went into investment banking.

The great merchants and financiers, however, represent only the most prominent German Jews; others were rag-pickers and junk dealers, but they too achieved upward mobility, moving into the second hand clothing business or becoming pawnbrokers. Their geographic dispersal was truly remarkable; by 1850 there were Jewish communities in Charleston, Cincinnati, Memphis, Nashville, Cleveland, San Francisco and Savannah as well as in the cities along the Atlantic seaboard. Twenty years later, additional cities, especially in the interior of New York and Pennsylvania, as well as in the Middle and Far West, contained Reform Jewish congregations, sure signs of German Jewish settlement. After 1850, of course, their numbers were dwarfed by the millions of East European Jews who entered the United States, but
they became a distinguishable segment of American Jewry once again in the 1930's when the refugees from Nazism, some of whom were truly "illustrious immigrants," swelled their ranks.

**BOOKS:**


Dobkowski, Michael, ed. *Jewish American Voluntary Organizations*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1986. The following excerpts are of special interest:

- "New World Clubs" pp. 379-382
- "American Federation of Jews From Central Europe" pp. 17-21
- "Refugee Landsmanschaften" pp. 603-611
- "Leo Baeck Institute" pp. 309-311


Hertzberg, Stephen. Strangers Within the Gate City. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 1978. (The "Gate City" is Atlanta, GA)


ARTICLES:


Bernstein, S. "The Economic Life of the Jews in San Francisco During the 1860's as Reflected in the City Directories." American Jewish Archives 27 (April, 1975): 70-77.


"Jews in Relation to the Cultural Milieu of German America." YIVO Biulet 25 (1947): 70-95.


Kober, Adolf. "Jewish Emigration From Wurtenburg to the United States of America, 1845-1855." Publica-


"Periodicals." Jewish Encyclopedia 9 (1905): 616-640. (The entry consists of a list of German Jewish periodicals published in the United States.)


Western States Jewish Historical Quarterly. Published by the Southern California Jewish History Society since 1968. More antiquarian and genealogical than scholarly, but does concentrate on German Jews.


REFERENCE WORKS:


Index to Jewish Periodicals: An Author and Subject Index to Selected English Language Journals of General and Scholarly Interest. Cleveland Heights, OH: no publisher, 1963 to present.
Immigration History Society

Purpose:
The Immigration History Society was founded in 1965 to promote the study of the history of immigration to the United States and Canada from all parts of the world, including studies of the background of emigration in the countries of origin; to promote the study of ethnic groups in the United States, including regional groups, Native Americans, and forced immigrants; to promote understanding of the processes of acculturation and of conflict; to furnish through the Immigration History Newsletter information as to research, organization, meetings, and publications in the field of immigrant history; to help organize session on immigration and ethnicity at meetings of learned societies; and generally to serve the field of immigration-ethnic history with special reference to professional scholarship.

Dues:
Membership in the Immigration History Society includes subscriptions to the Journal of American Ethnic History and the Immigration History Newsletter. Dues are: Individuals: 1 year, $17; 2 years, $34; 3 years, $47. Institutions: 1 year, $32; 2 years, $64; 3 years, $91. Patrons: 1 year, $100 (individuals or institutions who wish to provide more substantial financial support to the Society will have their names listed on the inside cover of the Journal). For domestic first-class mail add $12 per year. For all subscriptions outside the U.S.A., add $12 per year for surface mail or $25 per year for airmail. Dues should be sent to: Journal of American Ethnic History, Department 8010, Transaction Periodicals Consortium, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08803.
ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR THE IMMIGRATION HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

MAIL TO: M. MARK SIOCHARK, EDITOR
IHS Newsletter
C/O THE BALCH INSTITUTE
18TH S. 7TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106

(Please type information since publication of last newsletter - use back of page if necessary.)

NAME & AFFILIATION:

PROMOTIONS, AWARDS, JOB CHANGES, ETC:

PUBLICATIONS: (Please do not list book reviews or non-professional publications)

PAPERS PRESENTED:

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS:

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST TO IHS MEMBERS:

ADDRESS CHANGE:

PLEASE RETURN BY: NOVEMBER 30, 1989