



THE IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC HISTORY NEWSLETTER

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Following the Chain: New Insights into Migration

By Jon Gjerde

In a field that regularly utilizes metaphors, "chain migration" is a metaphor that is both one of the most useful, and yet most overused, by scholars of immigration and ethnicity in the United States. As far as I can tell, the term was coined in 1964 with the publication of John and Leatrice McDonald's study of migration and social networks in the formation of ethnic communities. Since then scholars have built upon the metaphor. Two scholars of Italian migration to North America, for example, have entitled their work, "Forging the Chain" and "Inside the Chain," whereas a study of Indochinese refugees has been called "Links in a Chain." And scholars in general, as I shall point out below, have sought ways to preserve use of the metaphor, yet make it a more accurate representation of human migration behavior.

"Chain migration," then, is not a cute turn of phrase, but rather a useful concept in understanding the behavior of migrants. Simply put, a chain migration occurs when a linkage or "chain" develops that connects the migrants' point of origin to their destination. Initial migrants who move to a new location initiate the process. Once they establish a foothold, these pioneers assist subsequent migrants by sending information and capital home. This in turn encourages further migration from the originating area to the new colony and a migration chain is thus forged. Once migrants from specific locations in the sending area are linked to distinct destinations, migrants move into what scholars term "migration fields," or destinations in specific areas. Scholars have contended that chain migrations are especially common in long-distance international migrations because reliable information about possible destinations is less available and migrants tend to rely to an even greater degree on family and friends.

Significantly, chain migration is a process that has been identified in a variety of migration experiences by scholars in a range of disciplines. Although this overview will focus on international migration, it bears emphasizing that the chain migration concept has also been critical in understanding long-distance internal migration. African American migrants in the Great Migration from the South in the twentieth century were often part of a migration chain.

Because there has been so much research using the concept of chain migration, I am able to focus only on a few representative works. Hence this discussion can at best be suggestive of chain migration studies as a whole. I will outline the work of a few historians, geographers, and anthropologists on topics of interna-

tional migration to destinations in North and South America.

Two exemplary studies of the European migration to North America published in the 1980s are historian Walter D. Kamphoefner's *The Westfalians: From Germany to Missouri* (1986) and geographer Robert C. Ostergren's *A Community Transplanted: The Trans-Atlantic Experience of a Swedish Immigrant Settlement in the Upper Midwest, 1835-1915* (1988). Kamphoefner details the high levels of chain migration that linked communities in Westphalia to two counties in Missouri and thereby created a remarkable ethnic cohesion among these people in the United States. As a geographer, Ostergren is even more cognizant than Kamphoefner of spatial arrangements in his study of the migration from the Swedish region of Dalarna to Minnesota. With painstaking precision, he first considers the diffusion of emigration within Dalarna and the complex relationships of kinship and spatial proximity that knit the migrants to one another. Ostergren then illustrates the striking linkages of migration that resulted in tightly knit rural communities in Minnesota. Significantly, the communities that were forged out of these migrations were not static relics of Swedish life, but places that were forced to adapt to a challenging new environment. The chain migration created the basis for commonality, but it did not negate cultural adaptation.

Scholars of the European migration to South America also have been aware of the power of chain migration. Jose C. Moya's *Cousins and Strangers: Spanish Immigrants in Buenos Aires, 1850-1930* (1998) is a richly detailed work that examines patterns of migration to and creation of Spanish communities in Argentina's capital city. Rather than "forging a chain," Moya argues that a more satisfactory metaphor is "weaving the net." Immigrants were not part of a simple two-dimensional chain; rather, the chain migration created multiplier effects that caused the origins of immigrants to branch out, creating a net-like array. Moya also notes provocatively that the chain migration could lie dormant for some time and then be renewed at a later date.

In migrations that contain a substantial remigration, the chain migration can work in both directions, a fact that is illustrated particularly well in studies of recent international migrants. Madeline Y. Hsu, in her recent study of migrants from Taishan to the United States (*Dreaming of Gold, Dreaming of Home: Transnationalism and Migration Between the United States and South China, 1882-1943* [2000]), for example, stresses the dynamism created in local communities due to migration and

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News from Libraries, Museums and Research Institutes...

**Balch Institute, Historical Society of Pennsylvania Contemplate "Alliance";
Immigration History Research Center to Benefit from Major Grant from NEH**

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, Philadelphia, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania have announced that they are pursuing negotiations leading to a possible "strategic alliance." Citing possible efficiencies, enhanced public interface and greater access to collections, the two Philadelphia institutions began discussions at the board level in April. Staff members of both research institutions have since been formulating more detailed plans for integrating the work of the two institutions. These involve locating the libraries and archives of both institutions together at the present headquarters of the HSP at 1300 Locust St. Administrative and program activities would be centered at the present Balch building near Independence Hall. A meeting of the Balch board on May 21 authorized a committee to move forward with the negotiations. The exact nature of the strategic alliance is not yet resolved, and could be anything from a consortium to a complete merger. Legal issues concerning governance structure and endowment trusts must be settled. If an agreement is reached and the approval of both boards is obtained, it is hoped to accomplish the alliance by June 2002.

The University of Minnesota has been awarded a \$500,000 challenge grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities to support its Immigration History Research Center. The challenge grant offers one federal dollar for every four dollars of private contributions received over the next three years. The IHRC is currently involved in an endowment campaign to enhance its activities. The IHRC moved into its new quarters in the Elmer L. Andersen Library in February 2001. Information on the web at www.umn.edu/ihrc.

On April 17, 2001, the Ellis Island Immigration Museum inaugurated its American Family Immigration Center. The new center incorporates a new genealogy database, making available in electronic

form information from ships' manifests on 22 million immigrants who arrived at Ellis Island between the years 1892 (when the immigration station opened) and 1924. The database project was the result of a partnership between the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Foundation, the National Park Service, and the Latter-day Saints Church. The church recruited 12,000 volunteers who labored for several years to transcribe information from microfilmed ships' manifests to the database. The database can be searched by visitors to Ellis Island, but is also available on line at <http://www.ellislandrecords.org>

The database and its search mechanisms allow for searching for individual names of immigrants, but are not useful for collecting or correlating statistical information. A project for a more elaborate database for research purposes is still underway, a collaboration between the Balch Institute and Temple University.

A new journal, the *Global Review of Ethnopolitics*, has been established and plans its first issue in September 2001. Editor is Stefan Wolff of the University of Bath in England. The journal is soliciting manuscripts. For further information, see the website at <http://www.ethnopolitics.org/>

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U. S. Department of State and the Council for International Exchange of Scholars have announced the Fulbright New Scholars Program. The program intends to bring together annually over the next three years 25-30 research scholars and professionals from the U.S. and around the world to engage in collaborative work on a topic of "substantial global significance." The topic for 2001-2002 is "Challenges of Health in a Borderless World." Information and application materials for the program are available on the CIES web-site, www.cies.org. The deadline for 2001-2002 is August 1, 2001. The tentative topic for 2002-2003 is "Address-

ing Sectarian, Ethnic and Cultural Conflict within and across National Borders."

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, Philadelphia has a current exhibit until Aug. 3, 2001: "Immigration and Caricature: Ethnic Images from the Appel Collection." The cartoons and stereotypical caricatures are drawn from the collection of the late John J. Appel, and are on loan from the Michigan State University Museum. The Balch plans an exhibition and programs on the African Diaspora beginning in October 2001, as part of the Balch's "New Immigrants Initiative." Further information on the web at <http://www.balchinstitute.org>

Earthwatch Institute, a private non-profit research organization, calls for proposals for projects in Folklore and Oral History. Grants are administered through the Institute's Center for Field Research. Grants have ranged from \$7000 to \$130,000, depending on length of project and number of volunteer participants involved. Further information on the web at <http://www.earthwatch.org/cfr/CFRfolklore.html> Or contact the Social Sciences Program Director, Moises Leon, at 1-800-776-0188, ext. 102.

The GRÍAN Association, a New York-based foundation devoted to Irish studies, has inaugurated a new journal, *Foilsití*, which published its first issue in Spring 2001. Information on the web at <http://www.grian.org>

The Centre for the Study of Ethnicity and Citizenship at the University of Bristol, England, has undertaken the editing of a new journal, *Ethnicities*, published by Sage Publications. For information about submitting articles, contact Stephen May, e-mail ethnicities-journal@bristol.ac.uk

For information about the journal, see the web at <http://www.sagepub.co.uk/journals/details/j0338.html>

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MINUTES OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD AND
BUSINESS MEETING
THE IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC HISTORY SOCIETY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 28, 2001

Elliott Barkan opened the meeting of the Editorial Board at 5:07 p.m. He reported (on behalf of editor Ron Bayor) the completion and mailing of the winter issue of the *Journal of American Ethnic History*. The *JAEH* has 797 active subscribers. With approximately 25 book reviews per issue, the *JAEH* publishes about 100 book reviews each year. Barkan noted continuing problems associated with members who agree to review a book but later fail to return either the promised review or the book provided for that purpose.

Alan Kraut then opened the annual business meeting and discussed the past year's opportunities for professional and intellectual exchange. The list of opportunities began with a conference on "Race, Ethnicity, and Migration: The United States in a Global Context" co-sponsored by the Immigration and Ethnic History Society and the Seminar on Race, Ethnicity, and Migration of the University of Minnesota. It was held at the University of Minnesota in November 2000. He thanked Rudy Vecoli and the University of Minnesota for their support of the conference, and thanked the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation's funding of travel for younger scholars so they could attend the conference. Kraut also noted the important work of the IEHS members of the conference organizing committee, namely David Gerber, David M. Reimers, and Maureen Nutting.

A new opportunity for exchange was the first annual IEHS luncheon at the American Historical Association (AHA) conference on January 6, 2001, in Boston. The luncheon speaker was Professor Werner Sollors, Harvard University, who spoke on "*The Multilingual Anthology of American Literature (2000)* and The Importance of Language Studies for Immigration and Ethnic History." The luncheon was a success and another is planned for the next AHA conference in San Francisco.

New members also increase opportunities for exchange. Society membership has grown by 41 new members. The *Journal of American Ethnic History* and the IEHS Newsletter are both healthy. These facts, in addition to plans for an IEHS conference every three years, continuation of the annual dinner, annual luncheon, and sponsorship of sessions at the major historical conferences all demonstrate the current vitality of the society. Goals for the future include moving and/or enhancing the IEHS web page and increas-

ing communication between IEHS board members.

Kraut then read Rudy Vecoli's April 6, 2001 letter, which included his report on the state of the George E. Pozzetta Fund, and the Theodore Saloutos Fund. The members present discussed their concerns about the condition of both funds.

Marian Smith reported that Matthew Jacobson, Reed Ueda, and Camille Guerin-Gonzales were elected to the Executive Board for the term 2001-2004.

Alan Kraut delivered the Treasurer's report in the absence of Diane Vecchio. He reported a balance of \$7,412.17 on hand as of April 24, 2001. That balance reflected expenditures made in support of the November 2000 conference and certain contributions to the Immigration History Research Center. Since these expenses will not recur, the balance is expected to grow during 2001-2002 and thereafter. Elliott Barkan reported that the University of California-San Bernardino is now funding a student employee doing JEAH book review work, and this development saves the Society approximately \$1,900 annually.

Jim Bergquist, editor of the IEHS Newsletter, discussed the current IEHS web site as now housed on a server belonging to the Balch Institute.

Elliott Barkan reported for the Program Committee, noting that during the past year the Society submitted five sessions for major professional conferences. To date, one of the sessions had been accepted by the American Studies Association, another had been rejected by the American Historical Association, and others were pending. Program Committee plans for the 2003 IEHS conference include inviting the participation of organizations representing other disciplines. Elliott welcomes all members to submit their ideas for conference sessions to the Program Committee.

In the absence of reports from the Prize Committees, Alan Kraut thanked all members of all prize committees for their service during the past year.

Victor Greene then shared his recent happy experience at the grand opening of the American Immigration Family History Center at Ellis Island. Invited to the event by the Statue of Liberty Ellis Island Foundation, Victor said he and other historians present were given a prominent place in the program and they took that as a compliment to the history profession.

Respectfully submitted,

Marian L. Smith
IEHS Secretary

News from Libraries, Museums...

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The John D. Calandra Italian American Institute at the City University of New York has an exhibition, "The Italian Americans of New York: Five Centuries of Struggle and Achievement." Curator was Philip Cannistraro. For a virtual tour, see <http://www.qc.edu/calandra/museum/index.html>

The Gilder Lehrman Center at Yale University has inaugurated a web-site project called "Tangled Roots: A Project Exploring the Histories of Americans of Irish Heritage and Americans of African Heritage." The project seeks to investigate the historical links between African Americans and immigrants from Ireland. The website includes documents, images and links relat-

ing to the subject: <http://www.yale.edu/glc/tangledroots/tr03.htm>

The Ohio State University has opened a new Institute for the Study of Race and Ethnicity in the Americas. It plans a wide variety of projects and programs. For further information, see the website at <http://www.osu.edu/irea/description.html>

Conferences and Meetings...

The American Conference for Irish Studies will hold its annual conference at Fordham University in New York City June 6-9 2001. The conference announcement and program is available at:
[http:// www.fordham.edu/history/curtin/program.htm](http://www.fordham.edu/history/curtin/program.htm)

Columbia University and its Oral History Research Institute will hold its annual Summer Institute in Oral History June 18-29, 2001. This year's topic: "Documenting Memories of Struggle and Resistance: Social Change and Social Memories." Information on the web at: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/libraries/indiv/oral>

The Centre d'Étude des Politiques d'Immigration, d'Intégration et de Citoyenneté, Paris, will hold a conference June 22-23, 2001: "The Legacy of Colonization and Decolonization in Europe and the Americas." The conference is funded by the German Marshall Fund. Proposals closed Feb. 28. For information contact Erik Bleich, Dept. of Political Science, Munroe Hall, Middlebury College, Middlebury VT 05753.
 E-mail: ebleich@middlebury.edu

Aalborg University in Denmark will host a conference, "Multicultural Citizenship and Integration of Ethnic Minorities," to be held Aug. 29-30, 2001. A program and information is available at: <http://www.sprog.auc.dk/amid/openingconf.html>

The American Italian Historical Association will hold its annual conference in Las Vegas, Nevada, October 25-27, 2001. Theme: "Go West, Paesani, Go West: The Impact of Locale on Ethnicity." Proposals closed May 1, 2001. For information: Rose Ann Rabiola Miele, 701 Capri Drive, Unit 9B, Boulder City NV 89005. E-mail: rarmiele@juno.com

Information also on the web at <http://www.mobilito.com/aiha/>

The Institute for Media Arts at the Lebanese American University in Beirut

will hold a conference Nov. 5-9, 2001. Theme: "Arab Stereotyping." For information, send e-mail to rzmaaluf@lau.edu.lb

The Center for Millennial Studies at Boston University plans a conference November 3-6, 2001: "Unbinding Prometheus to Build the New Jerusalem: Millennialism, Power and Technology." For information: Beth Forrest, Center for Millennial Studies, Boston Univ., 705 Commonwealth Ave., Boston MA 02215; FAX 617-358-0225; e-mail: cms@mille.org

The Social Science History Association will hold its annual conference in Chicago, Nov. 15-18, 2001. Registration information is on the SSHA website: <http://www.ssha.org/>

The Lithuanian Emigration Institute and the Vytautas Kavolisi Center for Interdisciplinary Studies at Kaunas Vytautas Magnus University will hold a conference in Kaunas, Lithuania, November 22-23, 2001. Theme: "Beginnings and Ends of Emigration: Life without Borders in the Contemporary World." Papers are welcome on historical, cultural, political and theoretical aspects of emigration. Abstracts of proposals are due May 15, 2001. Contact: Arturas Tereskinas, Dept. of Social Sciences-311, Vytautas Magnus Univ., Donelaico 52, 3000 Kaunas, Lithuania. E-mail: atereskinas@hotmail.com

Florida State University will hold the second annual Allen Morris Conference on the History of Florida and the Atlantic World in Tallahassee, Feb. 12, 2002. Conference theme: "Immigration, Migration and Diaspora in Florida and the Atlantic World." Information on the web at <http://mailer.fsu.edu/~rherrera/allenmorris.htm>

The International Studies Association will hold its 43rd annual convention in New Orleans March 23-27, 2002. Theme: "Dissolving Boundaries: The Nexus between Comparative Politics and International Relations." The Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration Section of the ISA will

receive proposals until June 1, 2001. See the call for papers for that section at <http://csf.colorado.edu/isa/enm/2002Call.htm> Questions can be directed to the program chair for the section, Kurt Mills; e-mail kmills@hampshire.edu

The Society for the Study of Multi-Ethnic Literatures of the United States (MELUS) will hold its 16th annual conference in Seattle, April 11-14, 2002. Theme: "Pedagogy, Praxis and Politics: Multiethnic Literature in U.S. Education." Proposals due Oct. 1, 2001 to Kim Martin Long, Dept. of English, Shippensburg Univ., Shippensburg PA 17257. Information: <http://www.marshall.edu/melus/2002proposal.htm>

Boston University will sponsor an international conference on "Blacks and Asians Encounters through Time and Space," to be held April 12-14, 2002. The conference directors "seek to convene an interdisciplinary international assembly of scholars interested in exploring how the peoples of Africa and Asia and their Diaspora have interacted with each other and impacted the development of the modern world." Papers solicited; send a 250 word abstract and a current *curriculum vitae* to Ronald Richardson, African-American Studies, Boston Univ., 138 Mountfort St., Brookline MA 02446. Deadline: Oct. 15, 2001.

The Society for German-American Studies will hold its spring 2002 meeting in Amana, Iowa. For further information, see the SGAS web page: <http://www-lib.iupui.edu/kade/sgasin.html>

The American Association for State and Local History seeks proposals for sessions at its 2002 annual meeting, Sept. 25-28, 2002 in Portland, Oregon. Theme of the conference is "The Many Faces of History," and organizers wish to focus on how museums and institutions can adjust to new perspectives from ethnic groups and other "new faces" in societies. Proposals are due Nov. 15, 2001. For further information see the AASLH web-site: <http://www.aaslh.org/session.htm>

IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC HISTORY ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB

In our previous publication under this heading in November 1997, the Newsletter remarked on the rapid growth of resources available to scholars of immigration and ethnicity on the World Wide Web. The exponential increase during the subsequent three and a half years has been no less than amazing. Herewith we offer an updated and revised listing of web resources on ethnicity and migration. If we have missed a favorite one that you know about, tell the editor (addresses on p. 12) and we will publish more listings in future editions.

We mention first and foremost the web-page of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society. It includes organizational news and announcements, and also some links to other associations. There may be a new URL for the IEHS web-page this year, but if it changes you will be forwarded. The present address:

<http://www.balchinstitute.org/iehs/>

The European Research Center on Migration and Ethnic Relations, known as "ERCOMER," at the University of Utrecht in Utrecht, Holland, maintains a page listing its current programs and research activities. Address: <http://www.ercomer.org/>

ERCOMER also maintains the web page of the "Virtual Library on Migration and Ethnic Relations." This contains perhaps the most complete listing of links to databases and research facilities in that field. The listing is world-wide. Address:

<http://www.ercomer.org/wwwvl/index.html>

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, Philadelphia, has a web page listing its programs, guides to its research collections, and papers presented in its public programs. Its online library catalog, "Emily," a useful bibliographical resource, is available through this site. There are "virtual tours" of some Balch museum exhibits. Address: <http://www.balchinstitute.org/>

The Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota has a web page containing guides to its collections and announcements of its programs. Address:

<http://www.umn.edu/ihr/>

The Center for Migration Studies in Staten Island, New York lists announcements, publications, and resources, and has an on-line newsletter. Address: <http://www.cmsny.org/>

For current information on migration subjects and policies, you can consult the monthly newsletter, *Migration News*, edited by Philip Martin and published at the Univ. of California, Davis. Address: <http://migration.ucdavis.edu/mn/>

University College, London, and its Department of Geography, maintain a list of research places in the field of migration research. Address: <http://www.geog.ucl.ac.uk/mru/europe.html>

The Asian American Studies Center at the University of California at Los Angeles has a website listing its programs, publications, and links to other research institutions in its field. Address:

<http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/aasc/>

The American Political Science Association's Section on Race, Ethnicity and Politics maintains a web page listing research links, programs, and lists of resources on Asian Pacific, Native American, African American and Latino subjects. Address:

<http://www.providence.edu/polisci/rep/>

The American Sociological Association's Section on International Migration has a web page with organizational news, conferences, and links, especially links to statistical resources. Address:

<http://www.ssc.msu.edu/~intermig/>

The American Jewish History Society in Waltham, Massachusetts, has a web-page containing guides to its holdings, and extensive links to other Jewish-history organizations. Address:

<http://www.ajhs.org/>

The American Jewish Archives at Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati has information on resources and programs, as well as virtual exhibits and many links to other resources. Address:

<http://www.huc.edu/aja/>

H-ETHNIC, a "listserv" which is part of the H-NET system of on-line discussion groups, has archives of its announcements, information and reviews on a web-page. There is also information on subscribing to the listserv. Address:

<http://h-net2.msu.edu/~ethnic/>

An alternative home page for H-ETHNIC has been set up at the Arizona State University by the editors. Address:

<http://www.asu.edu/clas/history/h-ethnic/>

The United States Census Bureau has various databases on foreign-born and immigration subjects on its website. These include census projections, population characteristics, and a current survey on the foreign-born population. Address:

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/>

The Immigration and Naturalization Service offers various reports and historical information, with links to its resources. Address:

<http://www.ins.usdoj.gov/graphics/aboutins/history/index.htm>

The Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation website lists information and resources from its American Family Immigration History Center. Address: <http://www.ellisland.org/>

The Center for Immigration Studies, an advocate of immigration "reform," offers extensive documents, articles and opinions on current immigration issues. Address: <http://www.cis.org/>

THEODORE SALOUTOS BOOK AWARD, 2000

The annual Theodore Saloutos Book Award for the outstanding book of the year in American immigration and ethnic history was made to Nancy Foner, State University of New York, Purchase, for her book *From Ellis Island to JFK: New York's Two Great Waves of Immigration* (New Haven: Yale Univ., 2000). The award was made at the annual dinner of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society in Pasadena, California, April 28, 2001. The citation follows:

From Ellis Island to JFK is an important and novel contribution to the field of immigration history that will inform future research in this field. By systematically comparing home-country backgrounds, socioeconomic positions and achievements, cultural orientations, and transnational ties of the 1880-1924 immigrants in New York City with similar characteristics of the post-1956 arrivals, and by elucidating both continuities and changes in these past and present situations, Foner's study broadens customary disciplinary perspectives on the past and present for both historians and social scientists. Foner demonstrates the obvious advantages of a *longue durée* comparative perspective in this multidisciplinary field of study. Equally important, and a needed critical reflection on the "science of migration," is the author's discussion of the ways in which the interpretations of past immigration by scholars, politicians, and others have influenced present-day political and scholarly immigration debates. *From Ellis Island to JFK* draws from a broad range of historical and contemporary statistical and demographic reports, ethnographic studies, novels and autobiographies.

Other New Publications Noted...

Almeida, Linda D. *Irish Immigrants in New York City, 1945-1995*. Bloomington: U. Ind., 2001.

Anderson, Philip J. and Dag Blanck, eds. *Swedes in the Twin Cities: Immigrant Life and Minnesota's Urban Frontier*. St. Paul: Minn. Hist. Soc., 2001.

Antin, Mary. *Selected Letters of Mary Antin* ed. Evelyn Salz. Syracuse: Syracuse U., 2000.

Arad, Gulie N. *America, its Jews and the Rise of Nazism*. Bloomington: U. Ind., 2000.

Arthur, John A. *Invisible Sojourners: African Immigrant Diaspora in the United States*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2000

Baigent, Elizabeth. "Swedish Immigrants in McKeesport, Pennsylvania: Did the Great American Dream Come True?" *Journal of Historical Geography* (London), 26 (2000):239-272.

Barkan, Elliott R., ed. *Making It in America: A Sourcebook on Eminent Ethnic Americans*. Denver: ABC-Clio, 2001.

Barone, Michael. *The New Americans: How the Melting Pot Can Work Again*. Washington, DC: Regnery, 2001.

Barreto, Amílcar A. *The Politics of Language in Puerto Rico*. Gainesville: Univ. Press of Fla., 2001.

Barsky, Robert. *Arguing and Justifying: Assessing the Convention Refugees' Choice of Moment, Motive and Host Country*. Aldershot, UK: Ashgate, 2000.

Basso, Matthew, Laura McCall and Dee Garceau, eds. *Across the Great Divide: Cultures of Manhood in the American West*. NY: Routledge, 2001.

Bergen, Joseph. *Displaced Persons: Growing Up American after the Holocaust*. N.Y.: Scribner, 2001.

Bettinger-Lopez, Caroline. *Cuban-Jewish Journeys: Searching for Identity, Home and History in Miami*. Knoxville: U. Tenn., 2000.

Bialystok, Franklin. *Delayed Impact: the Holocaust and the Canadian Jewish Community*. Montreal: McGill-Queen's, 2000.

Bielenberg, Andy, ed. *The Irish Diaspora*. N.Y.: Longman, 2000.

Blakeslee, Spencer. *The Death of American Antisemitism*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2000.

Bryant, Keith L., Jr. *Culture in the American Southwest: The Earth, the Sky, the People*. College Station: Texas A & M, 2001.

Bohon, Stephanie. *Latinos in Ethnic Enclaves: Immigrant Workers and the Competition for Jobs*. N.Y.: Garland, 2001.

Buff, Rachel. *Immigration and the Political Economy of Home: West Indian Brook-*

lyn and American Indian Minneapolis, 1945-1992. Berkeley: Univ. of Calif., 2001.

Byron, Reginald. *Irish America*. N.Y. Oxford, 2000.

Calavita, Kitty. "The Paradoxes of Race, Class, Identity and 'Passing': Enforcing the Chinese Exclusion Acts, 1882-1910," *Law and Social Inquiry* 25 (2000): 1-40.

Calderón, Roberto R. *Mexican Coal Mining Labor in Texas and Coahuila, 1880-1930*. College Station: Texas A & M, 2000.

Chang, Gordon H., ed. *Asian Americans and Politics: Perspectives, Experiences, Prospects*. Stanford, CA: Stanford U., 2001.

Chen, Yong. *Chinese San Francisco, 1850-1943: a Trans-Pacific Community*. Stanford, CA: Stanford U., 2000.

Chin, Tung Pok and Winifred Chin. *Paper Son: One Man's Story*. Philadelphia: Temple U., 2000.

Cohn, Raymond L. "Nativism and the End of the Mass Migration of the 1840s and 1850s." *Journal of Economic History* 60 (2000): 361-383.

Coleman, William, comp. *Voices of Wounded Knee*. Lincoln: U. Nebr., 2000.

Cook, Samuel R. *Monacans and Miners: Native American and Coal Mining Communities in Appalachia*. Lincoln: U. Nebr., 2000.

Daniels, George and Otis Graham, eds. *Debating American Immigration, 1882-Present*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2001.

Danticat, Edwidge, ed. *The Butterfly's Way: Voices from the Haitian Diaspora in the United States*. NY: Soho, 2001.

Day, Richard J.F. *Multiculturalism and the History of Canadian Diversity*. Toronto: U. Toronto, 2000.

De Graaf, Lawrence et al., eds. *Seeking Eldorado: African Americans in California*. Los Angeles: Autry Museum, 2001.

Dirlik, Arif, ed. *Chinese on the American Frontier*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2001.

Dollinger, Marc. *Quest for Inclusion: Jews and Liberalism in Modern America*. Princeton: Princeton U., 2001.

Donner, Wm. W. "'We Are What We Make of Ourselves': Abraham Reeser Horne and the Education of Pennsylvania Germans." *Pennsylvania Magazine of History* 74 (2000): 521-546.

- Duany, Jorge. "Nation on the Move: The Construction of Cultural Identities in Puerto Rico and the Diaspora." *American Ethnologist* 27 (2000): 5-30.
- Ebaugh, Helen Rose and Janet Saltzman Chafetz. *Religion and the New Immigrants: Continuities and Adaptations in Immigrant Congregations*. Walnut Creek, CA: Alta Mira, 2000.
- Fanning, Charles, ed. *New Perspectives on the Irish Diaspora*. Carbondale: U. Southern Ill., 2000.
- Fernandez, Ronald. *America's Banquet of Cultures: Harvesting Ethnicity, Race, and Immigration in the Twenty-First Century*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2000.
- Foner, Nancy, Rubén Rumbaut and Steven J. Gold, eds.. *Immigration Research for a New Century: Multidisciplinary Perspectives*. NY: Sage, 2000.
- Frank, Ross. *From Settlers to Citizen: New Mexican Economic Development and the Creation of Vecino Society, 1750-1820*. Berkeley: U. Cal., 2000.
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Following the Chain...

(Continued from p. 1)

return. Building on earlier work on the Chinese diaspora, Hsu both depicts the strategies of survival utilized by migrants and their kin and the profound effects of return migration and infusion of capital into the local Chinese community. Migration networks in these cases strengthen the chain as they link back and forth across oceans and national borders.

Similar themes of transnational communities linked by chain migrations are observed in Nina Glick Schiller *et al.*, *Towards a Transnational Perspective on Migration* (1992). This collection of essays, many of which are authored by sociologists and anthropologists, typically focus on chain migrations between specific transnational sites. To cite only two examples, Roger Rouse focuses on challenges faced by male immigrants from Michoacán to the San Francisco Bay area, while Eugenia Georges considers the experiences of women who moved from a village in the Dominican Republic to New York City. Methodologies employed include field work in the sending and receiving areas, and interaction with subjects in ways not possible in historical research. These scholars focus on the altered strategies to improve economic well-being and the changing gender relationships expressed by their respondents. Knowledge of behavior both at home and in the migrants' destinations is thus pivotal in making the case for cultural change resulting from migration. Again, people moving in a chain migration fashion undergird the research design.

How does the concept of chain migration enlarge our understanding of migrants and their experience? On the one hand, in the case of international migration, it forces scholars to consider the pre-migration experiences of their subjects. To understand the patterns of migration from a region, scholars must examine the origins of the migration itself; this usually demands a grasp of the home community and the selection of the migrants. Moreover, pondering fields of migration demands that scholars think about networks that are created through space and across national boundaries. It is no accident that a growing interest in the chain migration phenomenon has been accompanied by an increased interest in transnational migrations.

On the other hand, scholars have reflected on the impact of chain migrations on the ethnic communities themselves. Because chain migrations privilege local ties from the places of origin, they are instrumental in fostering the maintenance of cultural forms and social conventions. It has been repeatedly observed that members of chain migrations tend to marry people of local origins, retain regional dialects, and construct immigrant institutions based on sub-national foundations. This fact not only gives us greater understanding of the process of adjustment for immigrants, but also complicates the process of ethnicization when local identities endure. The ways in which immigrants navigate between local ties carried from home and protean ethnic identifications in relation to life in a different nation-state are pivotal issues that colored the study of immigrant groups in the United States.

Despite the significance of chain migration, we must be cautious in its use for a variety of reasons. First, what about those who were not a part of an easily identified chain migration? Or, put differ-

ently, what proportion of immigrants were individuals who did not enjoy the succor of friends and family, and how might their story be different? Does the study of the chain migration privilege and thereby overstate cultural retention? One way to finesse this problem is to stress the cultural change that occurred in tightly knit communities stemming largely from chain migrations. If cultural change occurs there, as Ostergren argues in his study of Swedish Minnesotans and as Rouse illustrates in his work on Michoacán, one might argue that it is even more common in heterogeneous communities. In rare cases, we can determine the degree to which an entire migration is contained within a migration chain. When I was able to examine the destinations of every immigrant to the United States from a region in Norway, I discovered that 79.8% of the earliest immigrants moved first to three rural destinations. However, the intensity of the chain migration waned, so that only a little over two-fifths of the latest immigrants made one of these three locations their first home in the United States.

Yet one might argue that this Norwegian case in itself is atypical; which leads us to another caution in examining chain migration: it might occur more frequently in populations with specific traits. Unfree migrants, for example, are less likely to be chain migrants simply because their migration was not by choice. In contrast, literate migrants seemingly would be more able to dispense information than the illiterate would, and thus would be more likely to be part of a chain migration. The wealthy could more easily pay for dissemination of information than poorer migrants. And one might think that more recent immigrants would be more likely to enjoy the connections with kin because of the decreasing costs and increasing facility of keeping in touch with people in the home country. In sum, we need to be careful both not to assume that the chain migration pattern is the norm and to consider those who might be able or willing to profit from moving in a chain migration fashion.

These caveats notwithstanding, scholars in a variety of disciplines likely will continue to use chain migrations as a basis for future research. Historians and geographers, as they link people through space, will both be able to stress the significance of the chain migration in informing adaptation in the new locale and in examining cultural change in communities fostered by chain migrations. Likewise, anthropologists will continue to work on the migration fields which are created through chain migrations and which will enable them to conduct fieldwork that will localize larger migration patterns. And whether they are examining Dominicans migrating to metropolises in the twenty-first century or Swedes to rural locales in the nineteenth, they will be focusing on common human behavior.

Jon Gjerde is Professor of History at the University of California, Berkeley. In 1985 he published From Peasants to Farmers: The Migration from Balestrand, Norway to the Upper Middle West (Cambridge University Press). His 1997 book The Minds of the West: Ethnocultural Evolution in the Rural Middle West, 1830-1917 (Univ. of North Carolina Press) received both the Theodore Saloutos Award from the IEHS and the (separate) Theodore Saloutos Book Award from the Agricultural History Society.

New Publications Noted...

(continued from page 7)

Minns, Chris. "Income, Cohort Effects and Occupational Mobility: A New Look at Immigration to the United States at the Turn of the 20th Century." *Explorations in Economic History* 37 (2000): 326-350.

Mires, Charlene. "Slavery, Nativism and the Forgotten History of Independence Hall." *Penna. History* 67(2001): 481-502.

Montgomery, David. "Racism, Immigrants, and Political Reform." *Journal of American History* 87 (2001): 1253-1274.

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Murray, Alice Yang, ed. *What Does the Internment of Japanese Americans Mean?* New York: Palgrave, 2000.

Nelson, Bruce. *Divided We Stand: American Workers and the Struggle for Black Equality*. Princeton: Princeton U., 2001.

Nolt, Steven M. "Becoming Ethnic Americans in the Early Republic: Pennsylvania German Reaction to Evangelical Protestant Reformism." *Jour. of the Early Republic* 20(2000): 423-446.

Obermiller, Phhillip J et al., eds. *Appalachian Odyssey: Historical Perspectives on the Great Migration*. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2000.

Okiihiro, Gary. *Common Ground: Reimagining American History*. Princeton: Princeton U., 2001.

Plank, Geoffrey. *An Unsettled Conquest: the British Campaign and the Peoples of Acadia*. Philadelphia: U. Penna., 2000.

Portes, Alejandro and Rubén Rumbaut. *Legacies: The Story of the Immigrant Second Generation*. Berkeley: Univ. of Calif, 2001.

Rajagopal, Arvind. "Hindu Nationalism in the U.S.: Changing Configurations of Political Practice." *Ethnic and Racial Studies* (London) 23 (2000): 467-496.

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Roberts, Shelley. *Remaining and Becoming: Cultural Crosscurrents in an Hispano School*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum, 2001.

Rosales, F. Arturo. *Testimonia: A Documentary History of the Mexican American Struggle for Civil Rights*. Houston: Arte Publico, 2000.

Rosen, Robert. *The Jewish Confederates*. Columbia: U. of S. C., 2000.

Salamone, Frank A. *Italians in Rochester, New York, 1900-1940*. Lewiston, NY: Mellen, 2001.

Sarna, Jonathan D. "American Jewish Political Conservatism in Historical Perspective," *American Jewish History* 87 (2000): 113-122.

Schmahl, Helmut. *Verpflanzt, aber nicht entwurzelt: Die Auswanderung aus Hessen-Darmstadt (provinz Rheinhessen) nach Wisconsin im 19. Jahrhundert*. New York: Peter Lang, 2000.

Stephanides, Marios C. *The History of the Greeks in Kentucky*. Lewiston, NY: Mellen, 2000.

Strum, Harvey. "Thirty Dollars from Little Becky: New York's Irish Famine Relief Efforts, 1846-1847." *Seaport* 35 (fall 2000): 30-34.

Szasz, Ferenc M. *Scots in the North American West, 1790-1917*. Norman: U. Okla, 2000.

Tager, Jack. *Boston Riots: Three Centuries of Social Violence*. Boston: Northeastern U., 2001.

Takaki, Ronald. *Double Victory: A Multicultural History of America in World War II*. Boston: Little, Brown, 2000.

Tamura, Eileen H. "Asian Americans in the History of Education: An Historiographical Essay." *History of Education Quarterly* 41 (2001): 58-71.

Tamura, Eileen H. "Using the Past to Inform the Future: An Historiography of Hawai'i's Asian and Pacific Islander Americans." *Amerasia Journal* 26 (2000): 55-85.

Taylor, Henry L. and Walter Hill, eds. *Historical Roots of the Urban Crisis: African Americans in the Industrial City, 1900-1950*. N.Y.: Garland, 2000.

Townsend, Kenneth W. *World War II and the American Indian*. Albuquerque: U. New Mex., 2000.

Uchill, Ida L. *Pioneers, Peddlers and Tsadikim: The Story of Jews in Colorado*. Boulder: U. Colo., 2000.

Valdés, Dionicio N. *Barríos Norteños: St. Paul and Midwestern Mexican Communities in the Twentieth Century*. Austin: U. Texas, 2000.

Van Vugt, William E. and G. D. Cloete, eds. *Race, Ethnicity and Reconciliation in South Africa: A Multicultural and Comparative Dialogue*. Lanham, MD: Lexington, 2000.

Van Sant, John E. *Pacific Pioneers: Japanese Journeys to America and Hawaii, 1850-80*. Urbana: U. Illinois, 2000.

Waltzer, Kenneth. "East European Jewish Detroit in the Early Twentieth Century." *Judaism* 49 (2000): 404-418.

Walz, Eric. "From Kumamoto to Idaho: The Influence of Japanese Immigrants on the Agricultural Development of the Interior West." *Agricultural History* 74 (2000): 404-418.

Whalen, Carmen T. *From Puerto Rico to Philadelphia: Puerto Rican Workers and Postwar Economies*. Philadelphia: Temple U., 2001.

Webb, Clive. *Fight against Fear: Southern Jews and Black Civil Rights*. Athens: Univ. Ga., 2001.

Westmoreland, Guy T. Jr. *West Indian Americans: A Research Guide*. Westport, CT: Greenwood, 2001.

Wickett, Murray R. *Contested Territory: Whites, Native Americans and African Americans in Oklahoma, 1865-1907*. Baton Rouge: LSU, 2000.

Wilson, Renate. *Pious Traders in Medicine: A German Pharmaceutical Network in Eighteenth-Century North America*. Univ. Park: Penn State U., 2000.

Zimmerman, Jonathan. "'Each 'Race' Could Have its Heroes Sung': Ethnicity and the History Wars in the 1920s." *Journal of American History* 87(2000): 92-111.

FROM THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The IEHS Program Committee will soon begin its next round of preparing session proposals for 2002-2003 meetings and urges members interested in presenting papers at the OAH, AHA, American Studies Assn, Social Science Hist. Assn, to contact the program committee as early as

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From the Program Committee...*(Continued from p. 9)*

possible before December 2001. We would like to see more members involved, and we want especially to encourage a diversity of submissions in terms of ethnicity, gender, time periods, and subject areas. For more information, contact Elliott Barkan, chair, or any of the other members of the Program Committee.

Elliott R. Barkan, *chair*

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PERSONALS

Mario Aste (Univ. of Massachusetts at Lowell) has been elected President of the American Italian Historical Association.

Ron Chew (Wing Luck Asian Museum, Seattle), and **Vicki Ruiz** (Arizona State U.) were among those receiving recess appointments from President William Clinton to the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Melvin Holli (Univ. of Illinois at Chicago) addressed the Nordic Association of American Studies in Helsinki in September 2000, with a paper on ethnic voting behavior in America. He is currently at work on a biographical project on Emil Hurja, a political pollster for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Walter D. Kamphoefner (Texas A. and M. University) has received a grant of nearly \$49,000 from the Texas A&M Research Foundation for a project on "The U.S. Civil War in the Eyes of German Immigrants."

Dale Knobel (president of Denison Univ.) delivered the annual Ernie O'Malley Lecture at the Glucksman Ireland House at New York University in November 2000. The title was "'Celtic Exodus': The Famine Irish, Ethnic Stereotypes, and the Cultivation of American Racial Nationalism."

Karen Ordahl Kupperman (New York University) received the Atlantic History Prize from the American Historical Association for her book *Indians and English: Facing Off in Early America* (Cornell Univ., 2000).

Gunther Peck (Univ. of Texas at Austin) received the Ray Allen Billington Prize of the Organization of American Historians for the best book in American frontier history for *Reinventing Free Labor: Padrones and Immigrant Workers in the North American West, 1880-1930* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2000).

Sherry Smith (Southern Methodist U.) received the James A. Rawley Prize from the Organization of American Historians for her book *Reimagining Indians: Native Americans through Anglo Eyes 1880-1940* (Oxford U., 2001).

In an April 28 ceremony, the American Hungarian Foundation presented its Abraham Lincoln Award to Rudolph Vecoli (Univ. of Minnesota). The award is given to those who have enhanced the appreciation of the Hungarian cultural heritage in America.

In its spring elections, the American Studies Association elected Stephen Sumida (Univ. of Washington), to be president. Among others elected to offices were **Lisa Lowe** (Univ. of California, San Diego) and **David Roediger** (University of Illinois) as members of the ASA Council. **Gary Gerstle** (Univ. of Maryland) was elected to the nominating committee.

Rev. Wm. Wolkovich-Valkavicius, independent scholar of Norwood, Mass., Received the Amicus Poloniae award from the Polish American Historical Association at its annual meeting in Boston on Jan. 6. The award is for a non-Polish historian whose writings have contributed to the understanding of Polish immigrants.

At the April 2001 meeting of the Organization of American Historians, **Mary Ann Yarborough** (Emory Univ.) received the Huggins-Quarles dissertation award for "An Interracial Love Triangle: Sex between Cherokee Indians, African-Americans, and Whites, 1830-1866."

NECROLOGY

Robert Laxalt, writer of works of both history and fiction on Basque culture and migration, died March 23, 2001 in Reno, Nevada at the age of 77. Son of a Basque immigrant, he was the founding director of the University of Nevada Press. Among his works were *Nevada: A Bicentennial History* (1977) and *The Land of My Fathers: A Son's Return to the Basque Country* (2000).

IHS News Notes...**THEODORE SALOUTOS BOOK AWARD**

Closing date for submissions for the annual Theodore Saloutos Book Award is December 31, 2001. To be eligible, a book must be copyrighted 2001. A book may be nominated by the author, the publisher, a member of the prize committee, or a member of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society. Inquiries and nominations should be submitted to the chair of the Saloutos Prize Committee, Prof. David Gerber, Dept. of History, Park Hall, State Univ. at Buffalo, Amherst NY 14260-4130.

E-mail: dagerber@acsu.buffalo.edu

Copies of the book must be received by all three members of the committee by December 31, 2001. Send books to Prof. Gerber at the address above; and also to: Prof. Erika Lee, Dept. of History, 614 Social Sciences, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis MN 55455; and Prof. Camille Guerin-Gonzales, (*before Sept. 1, 2001*), Dept. of History, 204 Hellems, CB 234, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder CO 80309-0234; (*after September 1, 2001*) c/o Readers Services, Huntington Library, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino CA 91108.

NEW IEHS OFFICERS

In the annual IEHS election, the following persons were elected to the Executive Board of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society for the term 2001-2004: Camille Guerin-Gonzales (Univ. of Colorado); Matthew Jacobson (Yale Univ.); and Reed Ueda (Tufts University).

GEORGE POZZETTA DISSERTATION AWARD

At the annual dinner of the IEHS on April 28 in Pasadena, the Immigration and Ethnic History Society named Anna Pegler-Gordon, a graduate student at the University of Michigan, as the recipient of the sixth annual George E. Pozzetta Dissertation Award. Ms. Pegler-Gordon's dissertation project is "In Sight of America: Photography and U.S. Immigration Policy, 1880-1930."

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society announces competition for the 2002 George E. Pozzetta Award. It invites applications from any Ph.D. candidate who will have completed qualifying examinations by Dec. 1, 2001, and whose thesis focuses on American immigration, emigration, or ethnic history. The award provides \$750 for expenses to be incurred in researching the dissertation. Applicants must submit a 3-5 page descriptive proposal in English, discussing the significance of the work, the methodology, sources, and collections to be consulted. Also included must be a proposed budget, a brief *curriculum vitae*, and a supporting letter from the major advisor. All materials must be received by each committee member by Dec. 15, 2001, which is the submission deadline. Send materials in hardcopy (no FAXes accepted) to: Diane Vecchio, History Dept., Furman U., Greenville SC 29613, chair of the committee; Matthew Jacobson, History Dept., Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520; and Scott Wong, Dept. of History, Williams College, Williamstown, MA 01267. Inquiries to Prof. Vecchio at diane.vecchio@furman.edu

Activities Report for the Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter

Mail your information for the next Newsletter to:

James M. Bergquist, Department of History, Villanova University, Villanova PA 19085-1699
or FAX a copy to (610) 519-4450 or send information via E-Mail to: JBERGQUI@email.villanova.edu

Your name and affiliation:

New Publications? Awards? Conferences Planned? Research Projects? Give us full details in the space below. Attach additional sheet for more information. Return by October 1, 2001.

THE IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC HISTORY SOCIETY

...was founded in 1965 as the Immigration History Group. It was chartered in 1972 as the Immigration History Society. In 1998 the Society, which had traditionally dealt with ethnicity as well as immigration, changed its name to the Immigration and Ethnic History Society.

The purpose of the Society is 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 and Ethnic History Newsletter* information as to research, organizations, meetings and publications in the field of immigrant history; to help organize sessions 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.

MEMBERSHIP

...in the Society includes subscriptions to the quarterly *Journal of American Ethnic History* and the semiannual *Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter*. Dues for individuals: one year, \$30; 2 years, \$55; 3 years, \$75. Dues for institutions: one year, \$100; 2 years, \$194; 3 years, \$268. Students: 1 year, \$15. For domestic first-class mail, add \$32 per year. For all subscriptions outside U.S.A. and Canada, add \$30. Membership dues should be sent to *Journal of American Ethnic History*, Transaction Periodicals Consortium, Rutgers University, 35 Berrue Circle, Piscataway NJ 08854-8042.

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Inquiries about the Society should be directed to the appropriate officer. This newsletter was edited with additional assistance and support from the staff of the Library, Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies. Newsletter submissions and questions about editorial matters should be sent to the newsletter editor at the address above. Requests for back issues should be sent to the editor; to purchase back issues, send \$2.00 per copy (by check made out to Villanova University).

Subscriptions to the *Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter* are part of membership in the Society. Members' changes of address should be sent to *Journal of American Ethnic History*, Transaction Periodicals Consortium, Rutgers University, 35 Berrue Circle, Piscataway NJ 08854-8042.

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