Incorporating Immigration and Ethnic History into the U.S. Survey Course

By Diane C. Vecchio

The events of September 11, 2001, prompted Americans to scrutinize the nation's immigrants and immigration policies with new rigor. Since 9/11, as Washington Post columnist Reuben Nave- rette observed, "everyone with dark skin, an accent, a turban, or a foreign birthplace looks to many Americans as a potential enemy of the state." Those who study United States history, however, recognize that this is not the first time that fear and loathing have been voiced against immigrants, nor will it be the last. In the current climate of fear and hostility toward foreigners it seems more prudent than ever that teachers expand their analysis of immigration and ethnicity in the United States history survey course to promote a better understanding of America's past. The inclusion of immigration history in the U.S. survey provides an opportunity to teach about racism, discrimination, and exclusion, but it also provides an opportunity to celebrate a pluralist society where immigrants continue to achieve upward mobility, educational opportunities, and freedom.

However, incorporating immigration and ethnic history is a fundamental challenge for teachers constantly struggling with the many purposes and goals of the survey course. Michael Grossberg, editor of the American Historical Review said in a paper delivered at the 2003 meeting of the Organization of American Historians, "more than any other course, the survey reveals how the fragmentation of our discipline into a myriad of specialized fields and subfields has produced clashing definitions of what should be part of our general understanding of the American past. Since everything cannot be included, we clash over what should be privileged and what should be passed over."

While most instructors of the survey course recognize that immigration and ethnicity, like race and gender, are important for understanding our nation's past and present, finding effective ways of integrating these topics presents major considerations and challenges. Perhaps the greatest challenge, however, is removing the presumption of students and teachers alike, who view immigration, ethnicity, race, and gender as specialized or sub-fields of history.

There are several approaches for considering what should be included if immigration and ethnicity are to be incorporated into the U.S. survey. One is to examine the way in which these topics are currently taught in the survey course. Another approach is to assess current research in immigration history for suggestions for integrating these topics into the survey course.

Traditional Methods of Teaching Immigration and Ethnicity in the U.S. Survey

As Chief Reader of the Advanced Placement exam in United States History, one of my responsibilities is to select faculty consultants for the annual reading. The applications submitted by high school teachers and college professors for taking part in the annual reading have allowed me to review hundreds of syllabi from secondary schools and colleges around the nation. This information, along with responses from college and AP high school teachers, reveals commonly-followed approaches to the teaching of immigration and ethnic history within the U.S. survey course. These responses reveal that:

1. Immigration is often taught as a distinct period or periods in American history. Traditionally, the U.S. survey briefly covers immigrants during the colonial period, the mid-19th century, and the last quarter of the 19th century;

2. The focus of immigration tends to be predominately Northeastern, urban, and European;

3. Immigrants are most often associated with industrialization and urbanization and the resultant problems of poverty and urban slums;

4. Immigration is rarely addressed after World War II;

5. Individual immigrants and their role in American history are seldom mentioned;

6. Women and gender issues are rarely examined when discussing immigration;

7. Latinos, as a group with a longstanding history in this country, tend to be overlooked.

The result of this conventional approach to American immigration history is that students tend to romanticize the immigration of the past but have little, if any, understanding of current trends of immigration, especially regarding persons from the Middle East, Southeast Asia or Africa. The traditional approach to immigration tends to be regionalized, Latino history is misrepresented, and eminent immigrants remain anonymous.

Current Research in Immigration History

In 1999, current research in immigration history was the subject of a forum sponsored by the Journal of American Ethnic History (vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 40-166). Contributions by several scholars of immigration and ethnicity shaped the discussion, pointing to new directions in the field, but also reinforcing traditional approaches in the discipline. These analyses of research goals also suggest new objectives for teachers.

(continued on p. 8)
News from Libraries, Museums and Research Institutes...


The Order of Sons of Italy in America has prepared a “Profile of Today’s Italian Americans,” derived from statistics from the 2000 census. The report is available on the web at http://www.osia.org/public/pdf/IA_Profile.pdf

The Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, together with the Batch Institute for Ethnic Studies, have announced their program of Visiting Research Fellowships for 2004-2005. The two institutions will jointly award approximately thirty one-month fellowships for one-month residencies in either or both collections during the academic year. Researchers who might previously have applied for fellowships from the Batch Institute should now apply through this program. Fellowship stipends of $7,750 support advanced, post-doctoral, or dissertation research, and are tenable for any one-month period between June 2004 and May 2005. Also available are two Barra Foundation International Fellowships for foreign nationals residing outside the United States. Deadline for applications is March 1, 2004; decisions made by April 15. Full information is available on the Library Company web-page: http://www.librarycompany.org

The University of California, San Diego, and its Center for Comparative Immigration Studies will offer a limited number of Visiting Research Fellowships, both pre-doctoral and post-doctoral, for the 2004-2005 academic year. Fellows must be in residence at the University. Research fellowship participate at CCIS seminars and workshops. Duration of the fellowships are usually ten months. Applications are due Jan. 15, 2004; final decisions in early March 2004. Information, guidelines and application forms are available from the CCIS website: http://www.ccis-ucsd.org


Dartmouth College has established the Dartmouth Jewish Sound Archive, allowing web-based access to Jewish recordings that are not commercially available. The archive contains a large inventory of Jewish recordings, including popular and classical music, religious services, and radio broadcasts, among others. Audio materials may be downloaded in QuickTime format. Scholars may gain access by sending an email to djsea@webster.dartmouth.edu

Information and listings available on the web at http://www.dartmouth.edu/~djsea/


The Jewish Historical Society of the Upper Midwest in Minneapolis and St. Paul has an on-line exhibit, “Unpacking on the Prairie: Jewish Women in the Upper Midwest.” The exhibit has many photographs of women’s activities both inside and outside the home. Web address: http://www.jhsum.org/

In late October 2003 Congress passed the annual spending bill for the Department of the Interior, which included $385,000 for development of the Pacific Coast Immigration Museum. The museum, still in the planning stages, will be at the Presidio in the Golden Gate National Recreation area. The National Park Service is in charge of planning and development.

The Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota has received the following additions to its archival collections: papers of Oskana Bryn, Ukrainian-American musician and cultural leader; archives of the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences, Washington DC; papers of Miloslav Rechslig Jr. (1904-73) and Miloslave Rechslig Jr. (1930-), Czech refugees and activists; papers of Frank Maria (1913-2001), Arab-American community leader; records of the National Italian-American Foundation of Washington DC, 1975-present; papers of Olfa Lucyk, Ukrainian-American writer and artist (1905-1990).

Woodbine, New Jersey, the site of an experimental industrial-agricultural colony of Russian Jews established in the 1890s, now has a museum of the community’s history. The Sam Azez Museum of Woodbine Heritage occupies a historic synagogue at 610 Washington Ave. in Woodbine. The building is on the National Register of Historic Places. Exhibits are in the Brotherhood Hall on the lower level. Information about the museum is on the web at http://www.thesam.org/

The Catherwood Library of Cornell University has created an on-line exhibit about the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire of 1911 in New York City. “The Triangle Fire” includes many of the documents and photographic materials held by the Kheel Center for Labor-Management Documentation at Cornell. Web address of the exhibit: http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/trianglefire/

The Keough Institute for Irish Studies at the University of Notre Dame invites applications for a resident faculty fellowship for the year 2004-2005. Applications are due Jan. 2, 2004. Fellows pursue their research in any area of Irish studies and participate in occasional seminars. Web information: http://www.nd.edu/~irishstu/
John Higham, 1920-2003

John Higham, Professor Emeritus of History at Johns Hopkins University, died July 26, 2003 in Baltimore at the age of 82. He was among the founders of the Immigration History Society (now the Immigration and Ethnic History Society), served as its president from 1979 to 1982, and remained active in the organization until his death. He also had been president of the Organization of American Historians. A scholar and critic of American historiography as well as a student of ethnicity, he was one of the most respected voices on the practice of American history.

In his own statement in 2000, John Higham described himself as follows: "...I consider myself an old-fashioned historian of American political culture and social patterns with roots in intellectual history; in other words, a generalist in American history, but with special interests in ethnic history and historiography." His modest statement embraced a wide-ranging array of publications and historical activities.

Born October 26, 1920 in Jamaica, New York, Higham received his bachelor's degree from the Johns Hopkins University in 1941, and his M.A. in history from the University of Wisconsin the following year. During the Second World War he served in the U.S. Army Air Corps. He was an assistant editor of American Mercury magazine after the war, then enrolled for doctoral studies at Wisconsin, where he completed his degree in 1949. His dissertation, "European Immigration in American Patriotic Thought, 1885-1925," directed by the intellectual historian Merle Curti, became the basis for his first book, Strangers in the Land (1955).

Higham was on the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles from 1948 to 1954, then became an associate professor at Rutgers University. In 1960 he moved to the University of Michigan, where he remained until 1971 as Moses Coit Tyler University Professor. In 1971 he accepted appointment at Johns Hopkins as John Martin Vincent Professor of History, remaining there until 1989, when he became emeritus professor.

Over the years he also held visiting professorships at Columbia and at Cornell University, and was Commonwealth Fund Lecturer at the University of London. He also received fellowships from the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, the Guggenheim Foundation, the National Humanities Center, the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, and the Fulbright Program of the State Department. He was president of the Organization of American Historians (1973-74) and became president of the Immigration History Society in 1979, serving until 1982. During his presidency, the Society's Journal of American Ethnic History was inaugurated. He was a trustee of the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies from 1987 to 1997. In April 2002 he received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Immigration and Ethnic History Society.

Higham made his entry into the then little-studied realm of American immigration history with the publication of Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism, 1860-1925 (1955). The work, which won the American Historical Association's Dunning Prize in 1956, was essentially an intellectual history of American attitudes toward immigrants. He saw nativism particularly as emanating from the 19th century spirit of American nationalism. Higham later admitted in numerous reconsiderations of the book that the intellectual approach to the subject had become outdated, and that the "New Social History" of the 1960s was looking at the subject from the viewpoints of social conflict and cultural diversity. Nevertheless, Strangers in the Land proved a very durable and often-cited work, and was published in a second edition (with only minor revisions) in 1981.

Meanwhile, Higham was developing his other research interest, that of American historiography. After editing a volume of historiographical essays, The Reconstruction of American History (1962), he responded to a request to produce a volume in the Princeton Studies on Humanistic Scholarship in America. The result was History (1965), co-authored with Leonard Krieger and Felix Gilbert. The book analyzed the trends in American historians' ideological and methodological approaches toward both American and foreign historical subjects. Higham wrote the sections on American history, and these parts of the volume were reprinted as History: Professional Scholarship in America (1983). A number of Higham's essays on American historical scholarship were collected in Writing American History: Essays on Modern Scholarship (1970). The volume included an essay on "The Reorientation of American Culture in the 1890's," in which Higham stated his own outlook on cultural history: he sought to see cultures not as static entities but as fluid and always in transition; he wished to practice "a kind of cultural history...that correlates diverse phenomena with the object of defining the spirit of an age." This perspective was reflected in his writings on the interplay of ethnic cultures and nationalism in the evolving American culture.

Higham's interests in the interactions between American nationality and ethnic identity emerged as a continuing theme in much of his later writing. His Send These to Me: Jews and Other Immigrants in America (1975; rev. ed., 1984) was a collection of essays both on conflict over immigration and on an emerging spirit of diversity; the consequent transitions in American culture were perhaps best epitomized by his essay on the symbolism of the Statue of Liberty. The very first issue of the Journal of American Ethnic History (1981) had as its lead article Higham's "Integrating America: The Problem of Assimilation in the Nineteenth Century." In it Higham described the basic conflict within American culture between localized ethnicities and a more cosmopolitan nationalism; the country had to confront the problem of assimilation more openly in the transition to nationalization of culture around the turn of the twentieth century. The same theme was reflected in the final collection of his works, published in 2001 as Hmong Together: Unity and Diversity in American Culture (ed. Carl Guarneri et al.).

In the June 2000 issue of Reviews in American History, John Higham reviewed his own intellectual development since 1955 in an essay titled "Instead of a Sequel, or How I Lost My Subject." His conclusion addressed contemporary ethnic relations by referring (continued on p. 9)
Conferences and Meetings...

The Boston Seminar in Immigration and Urban History has begun its 2003-2004 series of seminar meetings, held at the Massachusetts Historical Society. Meetings held so far were: Sept. 25, George Sanchez (University of Southern California, "The Agony of Witness: How Jews Moved Out of the Eastside and What Difference it Makes for Race in Los Angeles"); Oct. 30, James Connolly, Ball State University, "From Ring to Machine: The Evolution of Urban Political Reform Language in Gilded Age America."


Seminars meet at 5:15 P.M. at the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1154 Boylston St., Boston, and are followed by a light buffet supper (make reservations in advance). Information on the web at http://www.masshist.org/bsiuh.cfm Information, registration, reservations: Seth Vose at the Society, email seminars@masshist.org

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held in Washington, January 8-11, 2004. Information is on the web at http://www.theaha.org/annual/ The Polish American Historical Association will hold its annual conference at the same time; sessions are listed in the AHA program, pp. 45-46. Information also on the web at http://www.polishamericanstudies.org/


The annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians will take place in Boston, March 25-28, 2004. Theme of the conference: "American Revolutions." The annual meeting of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society will take place at the same time. Information about the annual dinner of the IEHS will be distributed by mail in February.

The preliminary program of the Sixth European Social Science History Conference, to take place at the Humboldt University, Berlin Germany, 24-27 March 2004 can be found at http://www2.histoire.esshc/programme.asp


An academic conference will be held in connection with Italian American Festival 2004 in Duluth, Minnesota, April 29-May 1, 2004. The conference is hosted by the University of Minnesota-Duluth and the Universita degli Studi di Palermo in collaboration with the College of St. Scholastica and the University of Wisconsin-Superior. Theme of the conference: "Crossing the Waters: the Cross-Cultural Connections of Lifeways, Society, and the Fine and Folk Arts in the Mediterranean and Across the Atlantic." Proposals closed Nov. 1, 2003. Information on the web at http://www.italiafest.us


The Biennial Scholars' Conference on American Jewish History will be held in Washington, D.C. June 6-8, 2004. Sessions will be held at American University and at the Library of Congress. Other sponsors of the conference include the American Jewish Historical Society, the Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives, and the National Archives. Proposals closed Oct. 1, 2003. Information from Pamela Nadell at American University: e-mail pnadell@american.edu

The American Association for Irish Studies will hold its annual conference at the University of Liverpool, England, July 12-16, 2004. ACIS will meet jointly with the British Association for Irish Studies, the Canadian Association for Irish Studies, and the European Federation of Associations and Centres of Irish Studies. Deadline for proposals is Dec. 1, 2003. Information from the web at http://www.acisweb.com/acis04.html

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association will meet Aug. 5-8, 2004 in San Jose, California. Theme of the meeting is "The Challenges to Localism, Nationalism, and Internationalism: Competing Agendas of Groups, States and Nations in Historical Perspective." Deadline for proposals is Jan. 16, 2004. Information from the program chairs: Elliott Barkan (Calif. State Univ., San Bernardino), cbarkan@csusb.edu or Patty Seleski, California State Univ., San Marcos, pseleski@csusm.edu


Finn Forum VII, an interdisciplinary conference on Finnish and Finnish-North American studies, will take place Oct. 28-30, 2004 at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. Theme of the conference is "Cultural Encounters: Migration, Ethnicity and Identities." Paper proposals solicited; deadline March 26, 2004. For information about the conference and submissions see the web page: http://esc.umn.edu/FinnForum.htm


The Lebanese Emigration Research Center at Notre Dame University (Lebanon), and North Carolina State University will sponsor an international conference to be held April 14-15, 2005 at Notre Dame University in Lebanon. Theme of the conference: "Home and Away: Lebanese Migration and Globalization." Paper proposals and suggestions for sessions are welcome. Information: Guita Hourani at the Lebanese Emigration Research Center.

E-mail: ghourani@ndu.edu.lb

A Message from the President...

Dear IEHS members,

I am delighted to have this opportunity to communicate with you. First and foremost, we just held the second major conference organized by IEHS, this time in conjunction with New York University. I am most grateful to Hasia Diner for helping us secure the substantial support we received from NYU, and to Alan Kraut, my predecessor as IEHS president, for his collaboration with Hasia and me in organizing this complex program. Over 100 persons attended the conference, and we hope to collect the papers and discussants’ comments for a book length work on migration and incorporation of newcomers. I encourage you to go to the IEHS web site (www.iehs.org) and click on “Conferences” to see the entire program. The conference was dedicated to the memory of John Higham, who died last July, a man who was literally and figuratively a towering presence in immigration, ethnic, and intellectual history. (see p. 2)

Second, although we will not organize a luncheon for the AHA meeting, primarily because of cost and the lack of adequate time to make the most of such an occasion, we will, as usual, be having our annual meeting coinciding with the OAH in Boston, March 25-28, with our business meeting and dinner on Saturday, March 27. Please note that on your calendars. Marilyn Halter has been helping with arrangements there. Our speaker will be Peter Rose, Professor of Sociology at Smith College and a well-known expert on ethnicity and the adoption of newcomers to America (among other fascinating topics). It would be so nice if many of you would take advantage of the meeting’s location to make a strong showing at both the meeting and dinner.

Third, not enough of our members attend the annual dinner and business meeting, but the vitality and longevity of the IEHS really depends on our members being there—ideally at both but certainly at the business meeting. We need more of you involved because we need your ideas and suggestions on how we can improve the IEHS and your assistance on our important awards committees.

Fourth, help move the IEHS into the 21st (continued on p. 10)
New Publications Noted...


Alterm, Peter T. "Chicago's Global Communities." Chicago History 31 (Fall 2002): 24-35.


Canadian Issues/Themes Canadiens, published by the Association for Canadian Studies, devotes its April 2003 issue to "Immigration: Opportunities and Challenges." Scholarly articles concern ethnic life in Canada and Canadian immigration policy.


Grace, Robert J. "Irish Immigration and Settlement in a Catholic City: Quebec, 1842-61." Canadian Historical Review 84:


Ethnic History and the U.S. Survey...
(continued from p. 1)
In his commentary, Professor George Sanchez urged historians to examine two major transformations that have created a shift in thinking about the role of immigrants in American society. The first is the shift of most immigrants to the United States away from Europe and towards Latin America and Asia, a result of global transformations as well as the 1965 Immigration Act. A second transformation is the emergence of scholarship about Latinos, Asians, and West Indians, which raises the issue of race and equality in American history.

Professor Erika Lee, on the other hand, urged historians to examine immigrant restriction and immigration law, an aspect of immigration history that she claims is often overlooked. Lee contended that the laws restricting immigrants from coming to the United States, as well as encouraging them to immigrate, were created according to the nation's needs and desires as well as its domestic and foreign policy agendas.

While Professors Sanchez and Lee lead us in new directions for writing and teaching about immigrants and immigration, Professors Jon Gjerde and Elliott Barkan reaffirmed a traditional approach to the study of immigrants and immigration. Gjerde prompted us to recognize the importance of the social history of immigration, ethnicity, and citizenship as a central component for understanding the development of an American identity, while Barkan reminded us of the need to examine the process of immigrant assimilation. One aspect of contemporary immigration that is often overlooked, according to Barkan, is that many immigrants have arrived very recently. Thus, many Americans see the large number of concentrated, urban ethnic communities of visibly, linguistically, and culturally distinctive peoples as unprecedented in American history, a consequence of Americans' short historical memory.

This discourse suggests several possibilities for incorporating immigration history into the U.S. survey. These include:

1. The study of recent immigrants to the United States;
2. The construction of racial categories that are rooted in historical circumstances (the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, the internment of Japanese Americans during the Second World War);
3. How domestic policies have affected indigenous ethnic groups (Manifest Destiny, the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo);
4. Analysis of how immigration laws have been defined by the nation's domestic and foreign policies (Vietnamese refugees following the Vietnam War, the Cold War and America's policy toward Cuban refugees);
5. Attention to the development of an "American identity" through the study of immigrants, ethnicity, citizenship, and the impact of immigration on American society;
6. The process of immigrant adaptation and assimilation (the influence of immigrants in American religion, politics, and trade unionism).

Attempting to integrate immigration and ethnic history into the U.S. survey requires rethinking the structure of the survey course itself. Rather than "attaching" or "adding" these topics to the syllabus, immigration, immigrants, and ethnic history must be considered as part of a synthesis of the larger American experience. When immigration and ethnicity are taught within the context of Manifest Destiny or American foreign policy, for example, they appear less marginalized or as sub-fields of American history.

New Directions in Textbooks
Over the last twenty-five years, scholars and teachers have transformed the survey course to make the past more relevant to a broader range of students. Textbooks have reflected these transformations. Teachers of the U.S. survey now have a wide range of texts dealing with issues of immigration and ethnicity, race and gender. While it would be nearly impossible to survey all the fine texts in publication, instructors may want to examine one text in particular as a model of the integrative synthesis of immigrants, immigration, and ethnicity within the larger context of the American experience: Created Equal, A Social and Political History of the United States by Jacqueline Jones, Peter Wood, Thomas Borstelmann, Elaine Tyler May and Vicki Ruiz (Longman, 2003). Using the formation of "social identity" as a central theme in U.S. history, the authors examine how individual Americans have identified themselves by gender, religion, region, race, and ethnicity.

Insightful essays titled "Connecting History" pose current problems with issues in the past, demonstrating the ways we experience history and the ways we remember it. One essay, for example, titled "Homeland Security and Deep Fears of the Enemy Within," examines the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon in September 2001. The authors discuss racial profiling with past experiences in American history, making a connection between the aftermath of September 11 and the forced relocation of Japanese Americans after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Created Equal reflects the state of the field by incorporating immigration law, issues of race, and the "language" of interdisciplinary immigration studies. Terms such as "transnationalism" and "diaspora" are discussed and illustrated, while short vignettes drawn from memoirs of immigrants and using their own words make their experiences come alive. High school teachers and university instructors in search of a text that focuses on social history, but not at the expense of political history, will find Created Equal a challenging and provocative book. Teachers desiring additional materials for preparation of their classes should be reminded of Major Problems in American Immigration and Ethnic History, edited by Jon Gjerde (Houghton Mifflin, 1998), which remains an excellent source book for primary documents and historiographical essays on immigration and ethnicity.

The need to integrate issues of immigration and ethnicity into the U.S. survey is more important than ever. A better knowledge of our nation's immigrant past equips students with the ability to understand immigration in contemporary America. As teachers of American history have moved forward during the last three decades to ensure racial and gender equity in the U.S. survey by including more social history, let us be reminded that part of that process includes a more thorough integration of the groups that have peopled America.

Diane C. Vecchio is Associate Professor of History at Furman University, and Treasurer of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society. She serves as Chief Reader of the Advanced Placement examination in United States History. She is the author of a forthcoming book, Merchants, Midwives and Laboring Women: Italian Migrants in Urban America.
John Higham...
(continued from p. 2)
again to the theme of constant interaction between nationalism and ethnic diversity. As he wrote,
"...If ethnic conflict arises so much from immediate social conditions...what significance attaches to the larger contours of American nationalism? Have scholars been entirely misguided in their attention to beliefs?...No nation can be effective without a vision of what it wants to be. If part of our ethnic problem today is the absence of such a vision, surely part of the solution is its recovery."

—James M. Bergquist, Editor

...and in Memoriam, an Appeal

Elliott Barkan, President of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society, is pleased to announce that the Organization of American Historians has agreed to join with the Immigration and Ethnic History Society in creating a John Higham Award Fund. Money will be contributed by both organizations to launch this fund. Says President Barkan, "We are now appealing to our members—also as to all others who wish to honor his memory—to contribute to this most worthy award. We plan to award $500 in travel funds each year to up to three graduate students to facilitate their attending the annual OAH/IEHS meeting." Those interested in contributing should send their contribution to the check, made out to the IEHS, to Prof. Diane Vecchio, IEHS Treasurer, Dept of History, Furman University, 3300 Poinsett Hwy, Greer, SC 29613-0444. Please indicate at the bottom of the check: "Higham Award Fund."

NECROLOGY

Former U.S. senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan died March 26, 2003 in Washington, D.C. at the age of 76. Formerly a scholar and professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, he served various posts in the administrations of all presidents from Kennedy through Ford. He was ambassador to India (1973-75) and U.S. representative to the United Nations (1975-76). In 1976 he was elected senator from New York, and served until 2000, when he retired. His best-known scholarly book was Beyond the Melting Pot: the Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Italians, and Irish of New York City (1963), co-authored with Nathan Glazer. Many of his other works focused on social policy and politics.

Robert D. Cross, former professor of history at the University of Virginia, died May 30, 2003 in Charlottesville at the age of 79. He was one of the principal organizers of the Immigration History Society. In 1964, as chairman of the Columbia history department, he collected the names of persons interested in immigration and ethnicity and convened meetings at conventions. His "Immigration History Group" later achieved permanent organization as the Immigration History Society. Cross remained a member of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society until his death. He taught at Swarthmore and Columbia, and later became president of Hunter College and of Swarthmore College. He then served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Virginia. His principal works were The Emergence of Liberal Catholicism in America (1958) and The Church and the City, 1863-1910 (1967).

New Publications...
(continued from p. 7)


Stepick, Alex et al., This Land is Our Land: Immigrants and Power in Miami. Berkeley: Univ. Of Calif., 2003


(Continued on p. 10)
President's Message...

(continued from p. 5)

century! The Transaction renewal form for IEHS membership and the journal now includes a line for your email address. We must have that information so that we can more readily contact you with important announcements and updates beyond this semiannual newsletter. The AHA and OAH do it and we should, too.

I hope you all have a great year, and most of all a healthy and happy one.

Elliott Robert Barkan
President, IEHS

PERSONALS

Leonard Dinnerstein retired from the University of Arizona and became Professor Emeritus on July 1, 2003.

Matthew Frye Jacobson (Yale Univ.) has been elected to a three-year term on the Council of the American Studies Association.

Lon Kurashige (Univ. of Southern Calif.), has a Fulbright lectureship at the University of Kyoto, Japan, for 2003-2004.

Marjorie Lamberti (Middlebury College) received a scholar-in-residence grant from the Rockefeller Archive Center in Sleepy Hollow, New York. Her project is "Living in Two Cultures: Refugee Political Scholars from Nazi Germany in America."

Roger Nichols (Univ. of Arizona) has received a Senior Scholar Fulbright Award for 2003-04. He will be at the University of Cologne, Germany.

Steven W. Rowan (Univ. of Missouri-St. Louis) received the Outstanding Achievement Award from the Society of German-American Studies at its annual meeting in Baltimore in April 2003.

At its annual meeting in August 2003, the American Political Science Association awarded its Gladys Kammerer Award for a book on U.S. national policy to Daniel J. Tichenor (Rutgers University). His book was Dividing Lines: The Politics of Immigration Control in America (2002).

William Volkovich-Valkavicius (independent historian) has been voted an honorary doctorate by the Vytautas Magnus University in Lithuania.

Virginia Yans-McLaughlin has been named a Distinguished Service Professor at Rutgers University.

Andrew Vox (Northeast Texas Community College) was a winner of the Webb Smith Essay Competition sponsored by the University of Texas at Arlington. His essay, "The Fate of Love: Nineteenth-Century German and German-American Poetry," will be published in a forthcoming volume by Texas A&M University.


New Publications...

(continued from p. 9)


CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

The following message has been received from the editor of the Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era:

The Journal of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era invites manuscripts from members of the IEHS on any aspect of immigration and ethnic history in the United States between roughly 1870 and 1920. Published by the Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, this is the only journal specifically devoted to this obviously key period in immigration and ethnic history. Please contact the editor: Professor Alan Lessof, Department of History, Illinois State University, Campus Box 4420, Normal, IL 61790-4420, email: ahl不解@ilstu.edu. Or go to: www.jgape.org

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society held its second major conference at New York University, October 31-November 2, 2003. Over 100 people registered for the conference.

The next issue of the Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter, which will appear in May 2004, will contain a summary of the events and paper panels from the conference.
Theodore Saloutos Book Award

Closing date for submissions for the annual Theodore Saloutos Book Award is December 31, 2003. To be eligible, a book must be copyrighted 2003. 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. Matthew Jacobson, Dept. of American Studies, Yale University, HGS 233, 320 York St., New Haven CT 06520. E-mail: matthew.jacobson@yale.edu

Copies of the book must be received by all three members of the committee by Dec. 31, 2003. Send books to Prof. Jacobson at the address above; and also to: Prof. Madeline Hsu, Asian American Studies, San Francisco State Univ., 1600 Holloway Avenue, San Francisco CA 94132; and to Prof. April Schultz, Dept. of History, Illinois Wesleyan Univ., Bloomington IL 61702-2900.

Call for Nominations

In 2004, the Immigration and Ethnic History Society will fill three positions on the Executive Board for terms ending 2007. Members may send suggestions for these positions to the chair of the nominations committee: David Gerber, Dept. of History, State Univ. of New York at Buffalo, Amherst NY 14260-4130. E-mail: dagerber@buffalo.edu Suggestions may also be sent to any member of the committee: Marilyn Halter, Boston University (mhalter@bu.edu); Erika Lee, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis (erikalee@tc.umn.edu); Benson Tong, Wichita State U. (benson.tong@wichita.edu); and Reed Ueda, Tufts Univ. (reed.ueda@tufts.edu). Suggestions should be received by the nominations committee no later than Jan. 15, 2004. Ballots will be mailed in mid-February 2004.

From the Program Committee

The chair of the IEHS Program Committee is Ronald Bayor (Georgia Institute of Technology), vice-president and president-elect of the Society. The committee coordinates proposals for sessions at major academic conferences, such as the American Historical Association, the Organization of American Historians, and the American Studies Association, among others.

Members who have ideas for panels or papers for these conferences during 2004-2005 can contact the program committee chair: Ronald H. Bayor, Georgia Institute of Technology, Dept. of History, Technology and Society, Atlanta GA 30332. E-mail: Ronald.Bayor@hts.gatech.edu
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, $40; 2 years, $75; 3 years, $105. Dues for institutions: one year, $100; 2 years, $194; 3 years, $288. Students: 1 year, $15. 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 Burrue Circle, Piscataway NJ 08854-8042.

Visit the IEHS web page at http://www.iehs.org

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Inquiries about the Society should be directed to the appropriate officer. Newsletter submissions and questions about editorial matters should be sent to the editor at the address above. Requests for back issues of the newsletter 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 Burrue Circle, Piscataway NJ 08854-8042.