Incarceration, Redress, Reconsiderations:
Reviewing the Story of the Japanese-Americans

By Roger Daniels

In the afterglow of the successful campaign for what the Japanese American community learned to call “Redress”—the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 which tendered a long-overdue apology to Japanese Americans for the wartime incarceration of more than 120,000 men, women, and children between 1942 and 1946 and the payment of $20,000 to each of some 80,000 survivors—many community leaders and concerned scholars believed that the resulting heightened public consciousness of the Japanese American wartime ordeal would surely wane. For a variety of reasons this did not occur. Seventeen years later, and sixty-three years after the community’s ordeal began, public consciousness about it seemed to be at an all time high. At a time when memory has become an almost obsessive concern among scholars through the world, it is instructive to examine how public consciousness of that complex of events has evolved.

During the war itself, what happened to Japanese Americans was only dimly perceived and little challenged. This was, at least in part, due to the euphemistic language which the government used to describe its actions; for example, the Army, which rounded up the affected population, habitually described United States citizens of Japanese ancestry as “nonalien.” Even more importantly, the nation’s press, as it almost always does in times of crisis, became cheerleaders for government policy. The New York Times, for example, which never challenged the incarceration editorially, printed on February 21, 1942 the text of the fateful Executive Order 9066 under the headline: “Text of Roosevelt’s Alien Order.”

I shall never forget my personal shock at discovering as a teenager in late 1944 or early 1945 that the young Japanese American whom I met in New York and who had been in a concentration camp was an American citizen. I had read something about what the press often called “Jap Camps,” but had assumed that they were for enemy aliens. There were a few flurrys of post-war attention, most notably about the passage of a Japanese American Claims Act of 1948, which appropriated a palpably inadequate $38 million to compensate for losses of real property.

After that the wartime events all but disappeared from public consciousness. By 1957, the most liberal college-level American history text in general use (The United States: The History of a Republic, by Richard Hofstadter et al.) could only say, in a section headed “Civilian Mobilization” (p. 694): “Since almost no one doubted the necessity for the war, there was much less intolerance than there had been in World War I, although large numbers of Japanese-Americans were put into internment camps under circumstances that many Americans were later to judge unfair or worse.”

It should be noted that the inaccurate term “interment” was used and the standard phrase for the event would soon become, and remain, “the internment of the Japanese Americans.” I have commented on this phenomenon in “Words Do Matter: A Note on Inappropriate Terminology and the Incarceration of the Japanese Americans,” in Louis Fiset and Gail Nomura, eds. Nikkei in the Pacific Northwest: Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians in the Twentieth Century (2005).

Many contemporary texts had nothing at all about Japanese Americans. The U.S. Army’s Chief of Military History, Stetson Conn, soon published two thorough accounts (“The Decision to Relocate the Japanese from the Pacific Coast,” in Kent R. Greenfield, ed., Command Decisions, 1959, and a revised version in Stetson Conn et al., Guarding the United States and Its Outposts, 1964), exploding the myth of “military necessity” which had been the official justification for the mass imprisonment. It took decades for that to appear in most history texts. I can remember lecturing at an eastern liberal arts college in the mid-1970s, and being confronted afterwards by a senior history major, who demanded to know if the incarceration had “really happened,” and, if it had, why he had never heard about it. By that time, however, as Alice Yang Murray has demonstrated, a kind of master narrative had evolved. That she did so in a commercially-published anthology (What Did the Internment of Japanese Americans Mean?, 2000) demonstrates that the subject of the wartime incarceration is now a set piece in many if not most college American history courses.

The tragedy that we have learned to call “9/11” both demonstrated the degree to which awareness of the Japanese American experience had become general knowledge and stimulated further interest among scholars and the general public as the federal government soon reaffirmed its right to incarcerate citizens without trial in the name of national security.

What follows is a select bibliography of books published since the issue of “redress” was resolved. What the sheer volume of work

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News from Libraries, Museums and Research Institutes...

On August 8-9, 2005 the new Emigration House (Auswanderer Haus) in Bremerhaven, Germany was opened. The museum of the Emigration House leads the visitor through the emigration experience, including waiting areas, docks, and a mock-up of a steamship and its interior. The experience ends at a re-creation of Ellis Island, New York. A research facility for genealogists and historians is also maintained at Emigration House. A slogan at the entrance of the museum reminds visitors of its significance: "Over seven million people departed from here to an unknown world." Information and pictures about the museum can be found on the web:

www.dah-bremerhaven.de/

The other major German port of emigration, Hamburg, is also planning an emigration museum, to be called Ballinstadt—Port of Dreams, which is scheduled to open in 2007. This will occupy part of Veddel Island in the Elbe River, where lodgings for emigrants were built a hundred years ago by Albert Ballin, then general manager of the HAPAG steamship line, predecessor of the modern Hapag-Lloyd. Some of the buildings from the original site, including a dormitory, will be re-created as part of the museum. Information about the Hamburg project can be found on the web at:

www.ballinstadt.de/


A lesson plan for secondary teachers, "Rural Roads, City Streets: Italians in Pennsylvania," has been prepared by Joan Savarino of the staff at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is available on-line, along with other lesson plans and materials on immigration and ethnicity in Pennsylvania, at www.hsp.org/default.aspx?id=74

The Massachusetts Historical Society is offering both long-term and short-term research grants for the academic year 2006-2007. The long-term grants are offered with the support of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and provide stipends of $20,000 to $40,000, plus a housing allowance. Deadline for applications: Jan. 15, 2006. Short-term grants are funded by a number of sources, and provide $1500 for four weeks of study at the Society. Deadline for applications for short-term grants: March 1, 2006. The Society also administers fellowships of the New England Regional Fellowship Consortium, which provide $5000 stipends for eight-week research periods, using at least three of the thirteen participating libraries and archival institutions. Applications for the regional fellowships are due Feb. 1, 2006. Full information about qualifications and applications for all research grants is on the Society's web page:

www.masshist.org/fellowships/

The Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania will award approximately thirty-one month fellowships with stipends of $1800 for research during the period June 2006-May 2007. Grants are for work in a variety of American history subjects. Of particular interest are the three Balch Institute Fellowships, which will support research in the Balch/HSP collections on ethnicity and immigration. There will also be awarded two Barra Foundation International Fellowships, with $2000 stipends, reserved for citizens of other countries living outside the U.S. Grants are available for dissertation, post-doctoral and advanced research. Full details are on the web at:

http://www.librarycompany.org/Fellowships.htm

The Library Company of Philadelphia has a current exhibition: "Pennsylvania German Broadsides: Windows into an American Culture." The Library Company is a short walk from the AHA convention, at 1314 Locust St., Philadelphia. Exhibition will be on view through April 14, 2006. An online version is on the web at:

www.librarycompany.org/broadsides/

The Arab-American National Museum, first of its type, opened in Dearborn, Michigan, on May 5, 2005. Three thematic galleries feature exhibits on "Coming to America," "Living in America," and "Making an Impact." The museum's Library and Resource Center is a repository for documents and family histories, as well as a center for those conducting research about Arab Americans. The Museum is planning an "Arab Americans in the Arts Forum" for March 31-April 2, 2006. Information about the museum and its activities on the web:

www.theaanm.org

The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History will continue its summer program for college sophomores and juniors who are interested in pursuing a major in American history. The Institute offers a six-week program in New York City from June 18 to July 29, 2006. Scholars will work on one or several Gilder Lehrman research projects, and participate in weekly meetings with eminent historians. Students must be enrolled as sophomores or juniors in an accredited college in the U.S. or Canada. Scholars receive a $2400 stipend, along with room, board and travel expenses. Applications must be received by March 1, 2006. Further information at www.gilderlehman.org/teachers/student2.html

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A Message from the President...

Dear IEHS members,

Well, this is my final message in the Newsletter as president. Ron Bayor takes over the helm after the April 2006 business meeting.

Several items bear mentioning. First, I did apply, on behalf of the IEHS, to serve (again) on the 2010 Census Advisory Committee that will be meeting in Washington. Unfortunately, I presume many others also wished to serve, and I was not selected. I had served on the 1990 census and was able to make contributions regarding the ancestry question. In view of the complexities of the race, ancestry, and Hispanic questions, as well as the difficulty in extracting data on foreign born and second generation persons from the 2000 Census, we who do contemporary immigration- and ethnic-related research certainly have a vested interest in the outcome of the planning. I do hope the Bureau does not come up with any more ill-conceived schemes to manipulate the results, such as the bizarre decision to redistribute the forty-percent-plus Latinos who checked off Other (under Race) rather than recognize that millions of Latinos were indicating that the existing racial categories are not entirely adequate (leaving aside the whole issue of the merits of the question itself). It would be nice, too, if the Bureau had the political courage to alter the census form so that specific Asian nationalities were not listed under the racial question, thereby inferring that Vietnamese, Chinese, Thais, etc. are racial groups. (The race question provides 100% counts and is thus desired by groups for reapportionment and especially federal funding purposes.)

Second, I, like David Reimers and a few other historians who have concentrated on the more recent immigration, integration, and naturalization trends, do recognize that contemporary research in this realm cannot be limited to historical works and that we are heavily indebted to the work being done by sociologists, urban anthropologists, economists, demographers, and political scientists in these areas. Some may lament that such scholars frequently come up short in their historical perspectives, but it is worth noting that far too many immigration historians shy away from the rich sources being developed by our colleagues in "neighboring" disciplines. Since that has been my passion for thirty-five years, my presidential address in April will focus on "Crossing Borders: Lessons Learned—and to be Learned—form Over Thirty Years of Interdisciplinary and Multietnic Research." Yes, that may be a mouthful but, now that I am 75% emeritus, there is much I have waited to say about this.

Third, in that same vein, I note that there were a significant number of sessions at the November 2005 Social Science History Association meeting, held in Portland, Oregon, dealing with migration, race, and ethnicity. I would encourage members seeking to present their work to consider other meetings in addition to the OAH where scholars and students from various disciplines come together and one’s work can be more widely shared. For example, go to the SSHA web site, www.ssha.org/index.shtml, to see the kind of program that is available through this organization (and others). I know travel can be costly, but it is something to keep in mind. The time is long overdue for such exchanges to take place so that historians will cease dismissing the coverage of relatively recent events as "not historical enough"—which was actually said to me about one of my projects.

Finally, we have gathered, thanks to Eric Arnesen, the email addresses of over 100 IEHS members and that has enabled me to contact those persons rapidly when important information or developments have come to my attention, such as the death of John Higham and the change in the days for the 2006 OAH meeting (and the dates error on their hotel reservation form). I urge all of you to join the 21st century and provide us with your email address (send it to me: ebarkan@csusb.edu). This list is NOT shared with any other group, organization, or business but would enable us to serve you better. With that in mind, also remember to check our web site periodically—www.iehs.org—because various announcements, news, and updates are posted there. I hope you continue to have a healthy and productive year. I have enjoyed the opportunity to work for, and to represent, the IEHS during those past four years.

Elliott R. Barkan
President, IEHS

PERSONALS

Nancy C. Carnevale (Montclair State University) was appointed by the New Jersey governor as a member of the New Jersey Commission on Italian and Americans of Italian Heritage Cultural and Educational Programs.

At the March 2006 meeting of the Western Jewish Studies Association, a plenary session was devoted to the work of Leonard Dinnerstein (Univ. Of Arizona). David Reimers, Fred Jaeger and Seymour Drescher were participants in the session, titled "Retiring but Never Shy: A Tribute to Leonard Dinnerstein."

Madeline Hsu (San Francisco State University) has been appointed book review editor of the Journal of American Ethnic History.

The journal Italian Americana has awarded its annual prize for an outstanding article, the Monsignor Geno Baroni Prize, to Jerry Krase (Brooklyn College, CUNY). His article (vol. 22, no. 1, Winter 2003) was entitled "Italian American Urban Landscapes: Images of Social and Cultural Capital."

Walter Nugent (Univ. of Notre Dame) has been elected president-elect of the Western History Association.

Wayne Patterson (St. Norbert College) will be Fulbright Distinguished Lecturer at Yonsei University in Seoul, Korea in the spring of 2006. He will teach Korean and Korean-American history in the university’s Graduate School of International Studies.

Moses Rischin (San Francisco State University) was honored on his 80th birthday at the Judah L. Magnes Museum in Berkeley, California. The museum has instituted an annual lecture series named in his honor.

A conference at the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota was held May 12-14, 2005, to celebrate the retirement of the IHRC director, Rudolph Vecoli. Keynote speaker was Jon Gjerde (Univ. of California, Berkeley).
Conferences and Meetings...


Seminars meet at 5:15 PM Thursdays 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: http://www.masshist.org/events/bsinh.cfm Information, registration, reservations: e-mail seminars@masshist.org

The Center for Comparative Immigration Studies at the University of California, San Diego scheduled six research seminars during the fall of 2005. The last of these, on Nov. 22, was “Mexican Immigrant Replenishment and the Ethnic Options of Mexican Americans,” presented by Tomás Jiménez (Univ. of California, San Diego). Information about future seminars is on the web at www.ccis-uclsd.org/Programs/seminar.htm. Papers from past seminars are available at http://www.ccis-uclsd.org/publications.htm

At the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota, the last of the fall series of lectures will be held Friday, Dec. 2, 2005, 4:00-5:00 PM, at the Nolte Center for Continuing Education. Marilyn Halter (Boston Univ.) and Violet Johnson (Agnes Scott College) will discuss “The Newest African Americans: Postcolonial West Africans and the Remaking of the Atlantic World in the U.S.” Information: http://www.ihrc.umn.edu/

The 37th annual conference of the Association for Jewish Studies will be held Dec. 18-20, 2005 in Washington, D. C. Information on the web at www.brandeis.edu/ajs

The American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting in Philadelphia, Jan. 5-8, 2006. Headquarters hotel is the Philadelphia Marriott Downtown. For information and the program see the AHA web pages at www.historians.org/annual/

The Polish American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the American Historical Association in Philadelphia, Jan. 5-7, 2006. The PAHA program is included in the AHA program, pp. 44-45, and is also on the web: www.polishamericansudies.org/06program.htm


The Research School for Southeast Asian Studies, Xiamen University, China will sponsor a workshop April 2-5, 2006: "Migrations between East and West: Normalizing the Peripheries.” Proposals closed Nov. 10, 2005. Registration deadline Jan. 2, 2006. Information: Jan Rath, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, University of Amsterdam. Email: j.c.rath@uva.nl

A Joint National Conference of the National Association of African American Studies, the National Association of Native American Studies, the National Association of Hispanic and Latino Studies, and the International Association of Asian Studies will be held Feb. 13-18, 2006 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Information: http://www.anaas.org/


Email: lazarowit@csulb.edu

The Sixth European Social Science History Conference will be held in Amsterdam in the Netherlands Mar. 22-25, 2006. The conference is organized by the International Institute of Social History. Information on the web: www.iiis.nl/esshc

The 2006 annual meeting of the Association for Asian American Studies will be held Mar. 22-26 in Atlanta. Theme of the conference: "Bodies, Communities, Regions." Information on the web at http://aaastudies.org/conferv/tpl


A conference on "History, Gender and Migration: Atlantic World, 19th-20th Centuries" is being organized by the Centre d'histoire sociale, Université Paris I, to be held March 27-29, 2006 in Paris. Proposals closed Oct. 1, 2005. Information: Philippe Ryygiel, email pryygiel@ens.fr

The University of Illinois at Chicago and its Institute for the Humanities will sponsor a conference April 6-8, 2006: "Globalism and Film History.” Among the themes to be explored are “the growing recognition..."
of diverse audience cultures and subcultures," and "the impact of film on national borders that both shift and dissolve." Says the organizing committee, "Transformations in the social and intellectual landscape are reshaping the way we think about film and its history." For further information about the conference, see the web page at www.uic.edu/depts/humins/conferences.html or contact Linda Vavra at lvavra@uic.edu

The Popular Culture Association will hold its annual meeting in Atlanta, April 12-16, 2006. Information on the Web at www.popularculture.org/

The Organization of American Historians will hold its annual meeting at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, DC, April 19-22, 2006. Theme: "Our America/Nuestra America." Note that the OAH meeting in 2006 is Wednesday through Saturday, NOT Thursday through Sunday. Information about the meeting on the web: www.oah.org/meetings/2006/index.html

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society will hold its annual meeting in Washington in conjunction with the Organization of American Historians, April 19-22, 2006. To conform to the OAH schedule, the IEHS will hold its business meeting and dinner on Friday, April 21, not on Saturday as usual. Information about the annual IEHS dinner will be distributed by mail to IEHS members with the annual ballot in February.

The American Conference for Irish Studies will hold its annual conference April 19-22 in Clayton, Missouri. The host institution will be the University of Missouri-St. Louis. Theme of the conference: "Old Age Pipeers to New Age Punters: Ireland Through the Ages." Deadline for proposals was Nov. 15, 2005. Information on the web at www.acisweb.com/


The Institute of Irish Studies at the University of Liverpool is hosting a conference June 16-18, 2006. The conference, on the general theme of cultural expressions of Irish identity, will provide an opportunity for postgraduate and recent post-doctoral fellows to present their work to an interdisciplinary audience of Irish Studies scholars. Paper proposals due by Feb. 28, 2006. Information from Nicola Morris, Email: n.k.morris@liv.ac.uk

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association will hold its annual meeting in Malibu, California, Aug. 3-5 2006. Paper proposals due January 14, 2006. Further information on the web at http://pcb.cgu.edu/papers.htm


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, the Social Science History Association, and the American Studies Association, among others.

Members who have ideas for panels or papers for these conferences during 2006-2007 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@its.gatech.edu

Since many organizations have proposals for deadlines in January and February, Professor Bayor should be contacted by early January.

IEHS BY-LAWS

IEHS secretary Betty Bergland and former secretary June Alexander have gone over the IEHS by-laws to incorporate all amendments made. The complete form of the by-laws can be found on the IEHS webpage at www.iehs.org/Bylaws.htm
New Publications Noted...


American Literary History, vol. 17, no. 3 (Fall 2005) is a "Symposium Issue" on "Race, Ethnicity and Civic Identity in the Americas."


Chow, Mark L. "From Territorial to Ethnographic Colonies and Back Again: the Politics of Italian Expansion, 1890-1912." Modern Italy: Journal of the Association for the Study of Modern Italy 8 (2003): 65-75.


Frend, Alexander. Aufräumung nach dem Zusammenbruch: Die deutsche


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Japanese-American Story...
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clearly indicates that even today the wartime experience is still the central event of Japanese-American history.

Alice Yang Murray’s anthology, What Did the Internment of Japanese Americans Mean? (2000) is the best place to get a notion of what can be called the master narrative. Most of the listed works are, in one way or another, amplifications of that narrative with new data and/or new insights. The rest are “deniers”—authors who either deny that an injustice occurred and/or argue that it was a mistake to pay redress or assert that other ethnic groups, chiefly Germans and Italians who were interned under INS auspices, should have been included.

One such author, Michelle Malkin (In Defense of Internment: The Case for “Racial Profiling” in World War II and the War on Terror, 2004), a Fox news regular, gained a brief notoriety by arguing that the wartime incarceration and the round-ups of Arab Americans in the wake of 9/11 were both proper governmental activities. The doyenne of deniers, Lillian Baker, claimed in a number of publications (e.g., Dishonoring America: The Falsification of World War II History, 1994) that Japanese Americans were free to leave the camps. Those insisting that the selective internment of German and Italian nationals was just as bad if not worse than the treatment meted out to Japanese Americans include Timothy Holian (The German-Americans and World War II: An Ethnic Experience, 1996), Arthur Jacobs (The Prison Called Hohenasperg, 1999), Stephen Fox (America’s Invisible Gulag: A Biography of German American Internment & Exclusion in World War II, 2000), and Lawrence DiStasi (Una Storia Segreta: The Secret History of Italian American Evacuation during World War II, 2001).

Three scholars who dissent from the master narrative include Page Smith (Democracy on Trial: The Japanese-American Evacuation and Relocation in World War II, 1995), who regrets what happened but cannot fault the government. Greg Robinson (By Order of the President: FDR and the Internment of the Japanese Americans, 2001) presents the most intense study of FDR’s views and actions that we have, and argues that there was a kind of pre-planning by him. Tetsuden Kashima (Judgment Without Trial: Japanese American Imprisonment during World War II, 2003) also argues that there was pre-planning.

Valuable accounts that focus on the pre-war community are by Valerie Matsumoto (Farming the Home Place: A Japanese American Community in California, 1919-1982, 1993); Gordon Chang (Morning Glory, Evening Shadow: Yamato Ichihashi and His Internment Writings, 1942-1945, 1997); David Yoo (Growing Up Nisei: Race, Generation, and Culture among Japanese Americans of California, 1924-49, 2000); and Susan Smith (Japanese American Midwives: Culture, Community and Health Politics, 1880-1950, 2005).


Roger Daniels is Charles Phelps Taft Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Cincinnati, and former president of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society. Among his many works on this subject are Prisoners Without Trial: Japanese Americans in World War II (2nd ed., 2004), and Guarding the Golden Door: American Immigration Policy and Immigrants since 1882 (2004).
New Publications...
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NECROLOGY

Philip V. Cannistraro, Distinguished Professor of Italian American Studies at Queens College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, died May 28, 2005 at the age of 62. Among his numerous works on Italian fascism was Blackshirts in Little Italy: Italian Americans and Fascism, 1921-1929 (Bordighera Press, 1999). He edited (with Gerald Meyer) The Lost World of Italian American Radicals: Politics, Labor, and Culture (Praeger, 1999). He received his Ph.D. from New York University. Early in his career he taught at Florida State University.

Peter D’Agostino, Associate Professor of History and Catholic Studies at the University of Illinois at Chicago, died June 22, 2005 in Oak Park, Illinois, the victim of a murder. He was 42. He was attacked and beaten by an unknown assailant while walking from the elevated station to his home. The murder remains unsolved. He had received his Ph.D. in 1993 from the University of Chicago, and taught at Stonehill College in Massachusetts before coming to UIC in 2001. He had published many articles on American Catholic history and Italian-American history. His book, Rome in America: Transnational Catholic Ideology from the Risorgimento to Fascism (Univ. of North Carolina, 2004) was awarded the Frank S. and Elizabeth D. Brewer Prize of the American Society of Church History.

Murray Friedman, historian of Jewish America and a Jewish-American activist, died May 18, 2005 in Philadelphia at the age of 78. Beginning in 1959, he headed the Philadelphia office of the American Jewish Committee and served on many committees dealing with civil rights. With a Ph.D. in history from Georgetown University, he taught at various universities in the Philadelphia area and wrote and edited a number of books on American Jewish history. He recently published The Neoconservative Revolution: Jewish Intellectuals and the Shaping of Public Policy (Cambridge U., 2005), and an edited work, Commentary in American Life (Temple U., 2005).


News from Libraries...

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IEHS members attending the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Philadelphia in January may wish to take advantage of research opportunities at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which houses the collections of the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, with which it merged in 2001. The HSP/Balch is located at 1300 Locust St., a brief walk from the convention site.

Among recent archival acquisitions at the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota are: Papers and collections of Victor Greene, scholar of Polish American and former IEHS president, 1985-88; papers and library of A. William Hohlfried, scholar of Finnish-American history; Additional records of the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences, 1956-2005, documenting Cold War immigration from eastern Europe; and additional papers of Herbert Michelson, Estonian-American boy scout leader.

The IHRC has prepared a finding aid to its extensive holdings of records of the National Italian American Foundation. It is available on-line at http://www.ihrc.mnn.edu/research/vitrage/all/na/ihrc1651.html

New Publications...

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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: James.Bergquist@villanova.edu

Your name and affiliation:


IHS News Notes...

THEODORE SALOUTOS BOOK AWARD
Closing date for submissions for the annual Theodore Saloutos Book Award is December 31, 2005. To be eligible, a book must be copyrighted 2005. 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, Dorothee Schneider, 512 West Washington, Urbana IL 61801. E-mail: dorotheeschneider@gmail.com

Copies of the book must be received by all three members of the committee by Dec. 31, 2005. Send books to Dr. Schneider at the address above, and also to Prof. April Schutz, Dept. of History, Illinois Wesleyan Univ, Bloomington IL 61702-2900; and to Prof. Madeline Hsu, Dept. of Asian American Studies, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco CA 94132.

JOHN HIGHAM TRAVEL GRANT
Applications are now being received for the 2006 John Higham travel grants, which provide three $500 grants for graduate students to attend the 2006 meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Washington. OAH and the Immigration and Ethnic History Society have created a fund to award these grants in memory of John Higham (1920-2003), past president of both organizations, and a towering figure in immigration, ethnic, and intellectual history. The successful candidates will have a preferred area of concentration in American Immigration and/or American Ethnic and/or American Intellectual history. Applications must be filed electronically, and should be received by December 1, 2005. For full information and guidelines for application, consult the OAH web-page at www.oah.org/activities/awards/higham/

GEORGE POZZETTA DISSERTATION AWARD
The Immigration and Ethnic History Society announces competition for the 2006 George E. Pozzetta Award. It invites applications from any Ph.D. candidate who will have completed qualifying examinations by Dec. 1, 2005 and whose thesis focuses on American immigration, emigration, or ethnic history. The award provides a sum 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, 2005, which is the deadline. Send materials in hard copy (no Faxes accepted) to Deirdre Moloney (chair of the committee), Dept. of History, St. Francis Univ., Loretto PA 15940; and to Cindy Hahamovitch, Dept. of History, College of William and Mary, PO Box 8795, Williamsburg VA 23187-8795; and to Yong Chen, Dept. of History, 239 Murray Kreiger Hall, University of California-Irvine, Irvine CA 92697-3275. Inquiries may be sent to Prof. Moloney at dmoloney@csu.fuller.edu

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
Members may now send suggestions for nominations for IEHS officers to be elected in 2006. The Society will fill the position of President-elect and Vice-President, who will succeed to the presidency in 2009; and also three positions for three-year terms on the executive board. Send suggestions to the chair, Dominic Pacyna, Columbia College, Chicago (dpacyna@colu.edu); or to committee members Nora Faires, Western Michigan U. (nora.faires@wmich.edu); Frederick Binder, CUNY (fbinder@am.com); Paul Spickard, Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara (spickard@history.ucsb.edu); and Susanne Sinke, Florida State U. (ssinke@fsu.edu). Suggestions should be received by Jan. 15, 2006.
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 immigration 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, $130; 2 years, $253; 3 years, $356. 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 Berrue Circle, Piscataway NJ 08854-8042.

Visit the IEHS web page at www.iehs.org

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