The Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter

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Other Immigrants in the City: the Native Americans

By Paul C. Rosier

According to the 2000 Census, only 34 percent of the 4.2 million American Indians (and Alaska Natives) lived in American Indian Areas (AIAs), typically called reservations. Instead, most American Indians lived in urban areas, both large and small, a surprising demographic picture given the stereotypical images of Native Americans that prevail in American society. Although Native Americans began to migrate off their reservations for army service and jobs during the First World War, Native America remained essentially rural until World War II, which drew nearly 40,000 Native Americans into the wartime economy and 25,000 men and women into the armed forces, as Alison Bernstein finds in her book *American Indians and World War II: Toward a New Era in Indian Affairs* (Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1991).

The Indian population of Minneapolis, for example, grew nearly sixfold by the end of the war. In Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle, which offered thousands of defense jobs to Native Americans, the Indian population grew dramatically during the 1940s and beyond. Between 1950 and 1980 the urban Indian population rose from 13.4 percent to roughly 50 percent of the total Indian population, with concentrations in Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Phoenix, Seattle, Denver, Salt Lake City, Chicago, and even Cleveland. This increase stemmed from the decision of thousands of Native Americans to remain in American cities after the war, Indian-initiated emigration from communities on reservations suffering from high post-war unemployment rates, and an aggressive campaign by the federal government to detribalize Native Americans during the so-called Termination era of the 1950s. In an effort to "terminate" the reservation system and thus Indian sovereignty, the Bureau of Indian Affairs initiated the Voluntary Relocation Program to encourage Indians' movement to American cities, in some cases relocating them across the country to inhibit their return to the reservation. In the end, nearly 100,000 Native Americans had participated in the program, though as many as one-third did not stay, the result of racial discrimination, loneliness, and broken promises of jobs, decent housing, and financial support.

To adapt to a new cultural and physical environment, Native Americans in the cities, like other ethnic immigrants, congregated in clubs and centers. The first urban Indian center opened in Chicago in 1953. Its leadership comprised emigrants from Navajo, Ojibwe, Papago, Cherokee, Apache, and Hopi communities. The group's goal, according to its constitution, was to "affirm ourselves and our common interests, in a civic and cultural organization to be known as the All-Tribes American Indian Center of Chicago, to promote fellowship among the Indian people of all tribes living in metropolitan Chicago, and to create bonds of understanding and fellowship between Indians and non-Indians in this city." Similar "Indian Centers" of similar tribal diversity opened in other major cities as individual and federal relocation accelerated during the 1950s.

The Chicago experience facilitated a pan-Indian identity in Chicago itself and created a conversation between urban and reservation Indians across the country. The American Indian Chicago Conference (AICC) of 1961, a meeting of representatives from the nation's diverse tribal communities, highlighted the extent to which urban Indians were a part of the changing cultural and political landscape of post-war America. Native Americans gathered in individual sessions in Washington, Chicago, Seattle, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Tempe (Arizona), Lincoln (Nebraska), and other urban areas to debate the direction of Indian policy in Kennedy's new frontier, before meeting in Chicago to draft a pan-tribal Declaration of Indian Purpose. The AICC also spawned new scholarly inquiries of modern Indian life that focused on their urbanization experiences. Joan Ablon, who attended the AICC, initiated a series of studies that served as a foundation for monographs and edited volumes (see in particular "Relocated American Indians in the San Francisco Bay Area: Social Interactions and Indian Identity," *Human Organization* 23 [Winter 1964]: 296-304; and "American Indian Relocation: Problems of Dependency and Management in the City," *Phylon* 26 [Winter 1965]: 362-71).

Scholars provided more extensive coverage of Indian urbanization after the American Indian Movement (AIM) brought attention to the "red ghettos" of Minneapolis and other urban centers. In 1971 Jack O. Waddell and O. Michael Watson edited *The American Indian in Urban Society* (Little, Brown, 1971; 1984 reissue), which examined the experiences of Indians in Albuquerque, Denver, and Chicago. Monographic treatments that followed include Jeanne E. Guillemin's *Urban Renegades: The Cultural Strategy of American Indians* (Columbia University Press, 1975) and Alan L. Sorkin's *The Urban American*

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

The main office of the Center for Migration Studies, formerly on Staten Island, has moved to Manhattan. Its new address is 27 Carmine St., New York, NY 10014. Executive director of the Center is Rev. Joseph Fugolo, C.S. The Center’s Library and Archives will remain at the previous location at 209 Flagg Place in Staten Island, New York, 10304-1199. Dr. Joseph Chamie, formerly director of the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, has been appointed Research Director of the CMS and editor of the International Migration Review. Further information is on the web site: www.cmsny.org


The National Museum of American History, part of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, has announced that it will close for renovations Sept. 5, 2006. Some exhibits will be closed before that time, during the summer. The museum is scheduled to reopen during the summer of 2008. Full information about the renovations: http://americanhistory.si.edu/changes.cfm

The Polish American Historical Association solicits nominations for the Oscar Halecki Prize, which recognizes an important book or monograph on the Polish experience in the United States. The association also awards the Kulczycki Prize, which recognizes an important dissertation by assisting in its publication as a book. Nominations are due by June 15; contact Neal Pease, Dept. of History, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. E-mail: pease@uw.edu


The Journal of Popular Culture, published by the Popular Culture Association, is seeking more book reviewers on ethnic and immigration topics. Interested parties should contact the book review editor, Peter Holloran, History Dept., Worcester State College, Worcester MA 01602. E-mail: pholloran@worcester.edu

The Dept. of German at the University of California, Berkeley, is sponsoring a new online journal “dedicated to critical inquiry of travel, migration, and multiculturalism in the German-speaking world.” The first issue of Transit, now on line, has the special topic “Migration, Culture, and the Nation State.” Information at http://german.berkeley.edu/transit/

The Chinese Historical Society of America, 965 Clay Street, San Francisco, has a current exhibition about the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. “Earthquake: The Chinatown Story” will be on display until Sept. 18, 2006.

IEHS PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Dear Colleagues:

As your new president, let me outline a few of my goals. I am fortunate to take over as president following Elliott Barkan’s good work. He systematized and streamlined the operation of the Society and therefore made my job much easier. Yet, there is more to be done. Our major problems involve membership numbers and institutional subscribers.

We have had a dearth of student memberships for some time. I would like to call on those members who teach graduate students in our field to make these students aware of the benefits of joining the IEHS and urge them to do so. These students will be the next leadership generation for our organization and we need them to get involved.

Also, I have always been surprised at the many scholars who study immigration, ethnicity, and race who have not joined our Society. I plan to solicit personally these individuals and indicate to them the benefits of belonging to our organization (subscriptions to the journal and newsletter, conferences, contacts, and sponsored sessions at major scholarly meetings). Finally, I urge all members to ask their libraries to subscribe to JAHE, or if they already do so, to maintain their subscriptions.

Immigration, ethnicity, and race, with accompanying discussions of assimilation, cultural retention, bilingualism, transnationalism, and undocumented immigration, are once again significant concerns for the United States. This is an opportune time for us to reach out to a larger audience. Joining history together with other disciplines to explore the roots and contemporary aspects of these issues will not only benefit scholarship but serve to inform politics as well. I’ve been thinking about another conference, perhaps with a theme of immigration and race in the southern United States. Such a meeting would explore a part of the country where racial issues have been analyzed in great detail but not in conjunction with immigration and ethnicity. The South is a region that is now receiving significant numbers of Hispanic and Asian immigrants who are entering into a culture historically defined in black and white racial terms. Within the region, as elsewhere, there have been both positive and negative reactions to the immigrants. It is a fertile area for study. An alternative conference idea would focus on these same topics in regard to a comparative look at the United States and Europe. Both societies are experiencing large-scale immigration and an often hostile reaction to it. An interesting aspect of this conference would be an analysis of the assimilation styles and naturalization laws in each country.

I would like to hear from members who have ideas or preferences for either concept. I am open to either. If there is interest, I will appoint a conference committee to begin work on developing this meeting. I look forward to hearing from you.

Ronald H. Bayor
President, IEHS

NECROLOGY

Gall Stern, former curator and museum director of the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia, died March 22, 2006 in Hopewell, New Jersey at the age of 55. She had been director of the Princeton (NJ) Historical Society since 1993. At the Balch, she had created innovative exhibitions about ethnic stereotypes in advertising, cartoons, and other popular culture.
Minutes of the Editorial Board and Annual Business Meeting
Immigration and Ethnic History Society
Washington, D.C., April 21, 2006

The Editorial Board Meeting of the Journal of American Ethnic History opened at 5:50 p.m. with the annual report of Editor John Bukowczyk. Highlights of the past year, reported by the editor, include a large Winter-Spring 2006 double-number (25:2-3) special issue on "Immigration, Incorporation, Integration, and Transnationalism," guest-edited by Elliott Barkan and now in press, and our twenty-fifth anniversary special issue (25:4, Summer 2006), which should be ready to send to the publisher by about May 6. The core of the Winter-Spring issue is a group of papers from the NYU Conference. The contents of the commemorative Summer issue were invited by the editor. The editor added, "just a result of our publishing these two special issues, the journal will have a backlog of manuscripts that will relieve us of our recently chronic situation of "just-in-time" production. Presently we have enough manuscripts either in hand or in the pipeline to fill the next three or four issues, through Summer 2007, a planned special issue on "Women's Voices/Ethnic Lives through Oral History." He noted that future theme issues are also planned.

Reporting on the JAEH subscriptions, Bukowczyk noted that the number of institutional subscriptions continues to fall, but individual subscriptions have remained "roughly stable." Twenty new subscribers have been added in the past year through a recruitment campaign directed at JAEH authors and manuscript evaluators by the Journal editor and the book review editor. The total number of subscribers for 2005-2006 is 765—which includes individual, institutional and student, as well as foreign, subscribers. The number is compared with 767 in the year 2004-2005 and 811 in 2003-2004. It was noted that the number of student subscribers (21) is "troubling" for the future of the IEHS, and Bukowczyk encouraged members to urge graduate students and junior colleagues to join the Society.

Some discussion followed the report on subscriptions. Dorothée Schneider asked about distinctions between electronic and print subscriptions, if there were an incentive for e-subscribers and/or if there might be a discount. John Bukowczyk responded. He noted that the JAEH runs a "bare bones operation." He also noted that more "special topics" issues might be attractive to potential subscribers, observing that 40-50 sessions at this OAH Annual Meeting address issues of immigration and ethnicity. This means, he suggested, that the field is vibrant and on the edge of terrific growth," although the JAEH subscriptions do not reflect this. Victor Greene noted that the Immigration History Research Center is planning a conference in the fall, suggesting that some membership growth might emerge from that. Elliott Barkan stated that he is editing a volume for a woman's group in Canada, evidence of outreach and echoing the idea of the field's vibrancy. He suggested that the IEHS might also reach out to other groups.

Bukowczyk also reported on personnel changes in the last year at JAEH. Suzanne Sinke left the position of Book Review Editor, stated Bukowczyk, "after a number of years of capable service."

Madeline Hsu, San Francisco State University, has now filled that position. (She also accepted a new appointment at the University of Texas-Austin.) Bukowczyk reported on other changes of the editorial board: Judy Yung retired and resigned from the editorial board, and several persons no longer members of IEHS were dropped from the editorial board: Darlene Clark Hine, Harold Troper, Virginia Sanchez Korrol. Subsequently, several new members were added: Nora Faires, K. Scott Wong, and Camille Guerin-Gonzales. John Bukowczyk thanked all those involved with the production of the JAEH.

Bukowczyk then reported on financial issues. He stated that he operates without a student assistant or secretarial help and only minimal load-relief, much less than the support provided for the previous editor. Currently, he is investigating the possibility of an assistant able to help with copyediting and proofreading, and he intends to seek improvement with the load-relief provisions at Wayne State University, when his support package comes up for renewal. These steps, Bukowczyk reported, "may necessitate supplemental support of the editorship from society funds."

President Barkan opened the 2006 IEHS Annual Business Meeting at the conclusion of the Editorial Board Meeting. The Minutes of the 2005 IEHS Annual Meeting were approved. The President's Report followed. Barkan announced that he had enjoyed being president of the Society. He was pleased that the Journal and Newsletter continued and he appreciated working with good committees. He announced that Walter Kamphoefner joined the Executive Board in the past year. [On November 16, 2005 June Alexander resigned from the Executive Board, in her words, "in protest to improper presidential action that also undermined executive board prerogatives."] Barkan thanked those members whose terms on the Executive Board have now ended: Nancy Foner, Ewa Morawska and Dominic Pacyga. Then, Barkan reminded members that the National Coalition for History, and Director Bruce Craig, play an important role in serving historical societies, leading him to recommend last year that IEHS give additional funds to that organization. He then noted that several items were tabled at last year's meeting, but he saw no need to restore them to the floor. He reported that Diane Vecchio will step down after serving two terms as IEHS Treasurer, and Ron Bayor will submit the name of the new candidate to the new Executive Board for a vote. Barkan also reported on two of his efforts on behalf of the IEHS. He applied to federal officials to represent the IEHS for the 2010 National Census (he had worked on the 1990 Census as a representative from the West Coast), but his application was not accepted for the 2010 Census. Also, he had wanted to mobilize a third immigration conference on the West Coast (since one had been held in the Midwest and one on the East Coast), but he could not get the University of California System to support that effort. This task bequeathed to Ron Bayor, and he expressed hope that another conference might be held in the future. IEHS Secretary Betty Bergland reported on the results of the 2006 election. The Vice-President-President Elect for 2006-2009 is Barbara Posadas, Northern Illinois University. Members elected to the Executive Board for a three year term (2006-2009) were Hasia Diner, New York University; Russell Kazal, University of Toronto (continued on p. 5)
Conferences and Meetings...

The University of Amsterdam and its Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies will hold its Summer Institute on International Migration, Ethnic Diversity and Cities, at the University’s School for Humanities and Social Sciences in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, June 11-29, 2006. Information is on the web at http://www.ishss.uva.nl/SIM/index.html

The Society for Historians of the Early American Republic (SHEAR) will hold its twenty-eighth annual meeting at the University of Montréal in Montréal, Quebec, July 20-23, 2006. The theme, “National Histories, International Engagements,” offers various topics on ethnicity, transnationalism, and borderlands. Web information: http://www.shear.org/


The History Department of the University of Texas at Arlington and the Transatlantic History Student Association are sponsoring the seventh annual Graduate Student Workshop on Transatlantic History in Arlington, Texas, Oct. 19, 2006. “We invite papers which deal with the multitude of social, cultural, linguistic, economic, and political aspects of migration while incorporating definitions of citizenship.” Graduate students from any discipline are invited to submit paper abstracts. Deadline: May 31, 2006. Contact: Thomas Adam at adam@uta.edu


The Northeast Popular Culture/American Culture Association holds its 29th annual conference at Rivier College, Nashua, NH, Oct. 27-28, 2006. “Immigration and ethnic studies topics are welcomed.” Paper proposals accepted until July 1, 2006. Contact Martin Menke at mmenze@rivier.edu


The Polish American Historical Association will hold its annual conference Jan. 4-6, 2006 in Atlanta, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association. Information on the web at www.polishamericanstudies.org

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The nominations committee for the 2007 IEHS elections consists of:
Paul Spickard, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara (spickard@history.ucsb.edu), chair;
Frederick Binder, College of Staten Island, CUNY (FMBinder@aol.com);
Susan Sinke, Florida State Univ. (ssinke@fsu.edu);
June Alexander, Univ. of Cincinnati (june.alexander@uc.edu);
Joe Trotter, Carnegie Mellon University (trotter@andrew.cmu.edu);
Hasia Diner, New York University (hasia.diner@nyu.edu).

In 2007, the IEHS will elect three new members to the executive board. Members may send suggestions for nominations to any committee member after November 1, 2006 and before Jan. 15, 2007.

FROM THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Current chair of the IEHS Program Committee is Barbara Posadas (University of Northern Illinois), vice-president and president-elect of the Society. The committee coordinates proposals for sessions that the IEHS will sponsor at major academic conferences. Members who have ideas for panels or papers for forthcoming conferences through 2008 can contact the program committee chair: Barbara Posadas, Northern Illinois University, Dept. of History, DeKalb IL 60115. E-mail: bposadas@niu.edu
Minutes of the Annual Meeting...
(continued from p. 3)

at Scarborough; and Raymond Mohl, University of Alabama at Birmingham. Bergland thanked other candidates running: Cheryl Greenberg for VP-President Elect, and Ellen Eisenberg, Maria Cristina Garcia and Violet Johnson for the Executive Board. Bergland reported that 96 ballots were submitted (32% of individual membership) a higher representation than last year (80 ballots), but less than the 2003 election (125), when the election also included the Vice-President/ President-Elect. Bergland also described the process of tallying votes to assure members of the secrecy of the ballots.

The IEHS Treasurer Diane Vecchio presented her Report for the period March 2005 to 2006. The balance forwarded from March 2005 was $5,441.89. Total revenue for the year was $8,983.29 and total expenditures were $7,068.88, leaving a balance as of March 31, 2006 of $7,356.30. Vecchio asked if the additional $100.00 for the National Coalition for History would continue on an annual basis. Barkan argued that the Society needed their “political voice” and Alan Kraut gave agreement. Kraut then moved and Victor Greene seconded the motion to make the $100 increase to the National Coalition for History a permanent commitment, resulting in a total of $600 for the IEHS annual contribution. The motion passed unanimously. Ron Bayor asked about the two checks for the Pozzetta Award in 2005, and Vecchio responded that two recipients divided the Award. Vecchio also noted that last year roughly $11,000 raised by IEHS was transferred to OAH that jointly administers the Higham Travel Award with the IEHS. Barkan stated that IEHS and OAH alternate responsibilities for managing the Award every three years.

Mary Curtis of Transaction Periodicals Consortium was invited by President Barkan to address the members. She reported that Transaction was pleased to publish the Journal of American Ethnic History, that its promotional literature is displayed at conferences in the fields of sociology, political science, economics and anthropology; she added, “we have migrated into history.” In the context of the special issues that Bukowczyk reported, she noted that some organizations have subsequently published special issues as books and suggested that JAEH consider this. The advantages, she reasoned, are several: broader distribution, more extensive advertisement, and royalties. She then reported that Transaction is planning another promotional for the Journal and proposed that in light of this, IEHS consider increasing pricing. She noted that for comparable journals, the JAEH subscription is relatively low. Currently, the institutional rate for JAEH is $130 ($140 for combined print and electronic formats) and $40 for individuals; whereas the lowest rates for comparable journals, she stated, are significantly higher: $210 for print or electronic format and $233 for the lowest combined option. She recommended, therefore, that IEHS plan a strategy for pricing increases and added that the Journal will see roughly a 5% decline in institutional subscriptions whether or not there is a pricing increase. Discussion of the matter followed. President Barkan suggested that debate on subscription rates be postponed because of limited time for discussion and the absence of a specific proposal. Victor Greene noted that the IEHS seemed to be in good financial health. Bukowczyk responded that the editorship is not tenable for the long term at Wayne State because of the nominal compensation package. Mary Curtis recommended establishing a “cushion” in the bank for the IEHS, and Bukowczyk recommended that IEHS think about increasing dues, especially a significant institutional increase. Ron Bayor asked, what is cut from the revenues JAEH generates? Curtis replied that IEHS receives funds from subscriptions after the costs of publications are deducted. Curtis also pointed out that while service charges have not been raised in four years, a six percent increase will occur this year. Bayor proposed raising the institutional rates and submitting those funds to the position of the editor. Bukowczyk then explained how subscription funds are dispersed: if the IEHS “signs up” an institution, all the funds are directed to the IEHS; however, if the JAEH signs up an institution, funds are split between IEHS and Transaction. Bukowczyk then proposed increasing the institutional rate to $200. Barkan asked that IEHS not act on this issue at this time. Curtis proposed appointing a Committee to study this since pricing changes will occur on June 1st. Bergland reminded members that increases of dues must be voted on at the annual meeting, and read Article V, Section 1 of the By-Laws; “Annual dues shall be established and changed by a majority vote of the membership at the annual business meeting of the Society.” Bukowczyk then moved to increase institutional dues to $200 and individual dues by $5. Barbara Posadas seconded the motion. Bayor asked for “constructive flexibility.” Kathleen Conzen moved that the Executive Board be empowered to study the issue and vote on the matter before June 1st. Bergland noted that a motion was already on the floor. After further discussion, the vote was called. The membership voted on Bukowczyk’s motion to raise IEHS membership to $200 for institutions and add $5 for individuals. The motion carried: 13 favored the motion; 6 opposed and 4 abstained. The following new rates will apply: institutional combined (print AND on-line formats) from $140 to $200; institutional print OR on-line (electronic) memberships from $130 to $190; Individual memberships from $40 to $45; first year memberships from $30 to $35; and student membership from $20 to $25. In response to a question, Mary Curtis from Transaction noted that Transaction is dropping two-year and three-year subscriptions in order to allow organizations maximum flexibility in setting subscription rates.

Jim Bergquist, the Newsletter Editor, then presented his report. He noted that two issues were again sent this year (in May and November) at a cost of roughly $540 per issue. He continues to seek features for the front page of the Newsletter, which are generally focused on historiography or pedagogy. He invited essays on “hot topics.”

President Barkan acknowledged the work of the IEHS committees this year and recognized especially the chair of the Saloutos Committee, Dorothy Schneider, and the chair of the Nominating Committee, Dominic Paczyga. Ron Bayor, Vice-President/President Elect and Program Committee Chair, reported that this was a “famines” year for paper proposals: none were submitted for any history conference.

Under New Business, President Barkan addressed a proposal (suggested earlier by Bergland) that the IEHS recognize its member and colleague, Peter D’Agostino, who was slain last summer near his home in Oak Park, Illinois. After a discussion about the form this might take, it was agreed that IEHS contribute to a memorial created by the family. Delilah Maloney moved, and the motion was seconded, to send $200.00 to the D’Agostino Memorial Fund from the IEHS. The motion passed unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 7:15 p.m. Members moved to Tony Chang’s Seafood Restaurant for the Annual Banquet. Respectfully submitted,

Betsy Bergland,
IEHS Secretary
THEODORE SALOUTOS BOOK AWARD, 2004

The annual Theodore Saloutos Book Award for the outstanding book of the year in American immigration and ethnic history was made to Elichiro Azuma (University of Pennsylvania) for his book Between Two Empires: Race, History, and Transnationalism in Japanese America (Oxford University Press). The committee consisted of David Emmons (Univ. of Montana); April Schultz (Illinois Wesleyan Univ.); and Dorothy Schneider (Univ. of Illinois), chair. The award was made at the annual dinner of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society in Washington, D.C. on April 21, 2006. The citation follows:

The Theodore Saloutos Book Prize Committee received 89 books nominated for the 2005 Theodore Saloutos Prize. Many of the submissions proved to be strong contenders, illustrating once again how the history of immigration and ethnicity continues to be a vibrant and growing field of scholarship. Among the submissions, Elichiro Azuma’s book Between Two Empires (Oxford University Press) stood out in a number of ways. The book builds a detailed portrait of the Japanese American community on the West Coast between the World Wars. Professor Azuma’s book is a study of “Transnationalism in Japanese America” (as the sub-title states) and it is deeply informed by an impressive amount of transnational research. The author did prodigious work in Japanese archives in addition to a thorough evaluation of U.S. sources for his book.

The book is concisely focused on the struggles of Japanese Americans for identity and community between the World Wars. Azuma shows that Issei and Nisei generations needed to carve out their place within two nationalisms, a complex and difficult undertaking. The author is unsentimental yet sympathetic as he chronicles Japanese Americans’ attempts to negotiate their place away from Japan and within American society in a narrow social and political space. Azuma refuses to portray the history of Japanese America as a story of inevitable progress. Instead, he summarizes the open-ended and multi-faceted nature of community building. In his introduction the author states that “Much of human experience resists being framed into the confines of national histories and that is true of immigrants — including Japanese.” Prof. Azuma’s book is a fine example how a truly transnational frame can widen our perspective on immigration history in lasting ways.

Other New Publications Noted...


Canadian Diversity, vol. 4, no. 3 (Fall 2005), published by the Association for Canadian Studies, is a special issue on “Negotiating Religious Pluralism.”


Native Americans in the City...
(continued from p. 1)

Indians (Lexington Books, 1978), which drew upon an emerging body of government data on urban Indians' health, education and welfare.

Building on these works and on the new methodology of oral history, historians such as Kenneth Philip and Donald Ficjoco began to investigate the historical roots of Indian urbanization, situating its origins in the Termination era of the 1950s. Ficjoco, of Shawnee, Sac and Fox, Creek, and Seminole heritage, wrote the foundational book on termination, Termination and Relocation: Federal Indian Policy, 1945-1960 (University of New Mexico Press, 1986). In The Urban Indian Experience in America (University of New Mexico Press, 2000), Ficjoco addresses the stereotypes that deny Native America its urban character and urban Indians their successes. While acknowledging that the larger story of urban Indians is one of "social and cultural alienation, encounters with racism," and associated problems, he contends that it is also one of a multitude of stories of individual, family, and tribal survivals and adaptations and the creation of both a distinct urban Indian culture that derives its vitality and strength from its pan-tribal influences and, like all American ethnic groups, a viable Indian middle class. Bonita Lawrence explores similar processes among Canadian Indians in her book Real Indians and Others: Mixed-blood Urban Native Peoples and Indigenous Nationhood (Univ. of Nebraska Press, 2004).

Another excellent overview is American Indians and the Urban Experience, edited by Susan Lobo and Kurt Peters (Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield, 2000). A good place to start any inquiry of urban Indians is Lobo's essay "Is Urban a Person or a Place? Characteristics of Urban Indian Country," which provides a set of questions for conceptualizing the sociological and cultural nature of reconstituted Indian networks. Another essay of note in this volume is Päivi Hoiikka's "Feminists or Reformers? American Indian Women and Community in Phoenix, 1965-1980," one of numerous studies of American Indian urban women. Topical treatment of gender issues in urban Indian communities can be found in several special issues of the American Indian Quarterly, which, in addition to the American Indian Culture and Research Quarterly, has provided an accessible and methodologically diverse group of papers on the urban experience. As a starting point, see American Indian Quarterly 6 (1982): 71-89 for Ann Metcalf's article "Navajo Women in the City: Lessons from a Quarter Century of Relocation" and Joyce Griffen's article "Life Is Harder Here": The Case of the Urban Navajo Woman" (90-104). Susan Applegate Krouse and Heather Howard-Bobiwash edited a special 2003 issue of the American Indian Quarterly (vol. 27, no. 3-4) entitled: "Keeping the Campfires Going: Urban American Indian Women's Activism." A notable essay in this issue is Susan Lobo's "Urban Clan Mothers: Key Households in Cities" (505-522). Lobo explores the ways in which the households of "Urban Clan Mothers" serve as a critical space for social, ceremonial, and spiritual gatherings that help to sustain reservation kin networks, create communication links between reservation and urban contexts, and provide "essential foundations for community stability and vitality.

An additional strength of urban Native American historiography is its growing set of case studies. Accessible works include Edmund Danziger Jr.'s Survival and Regeneration: Detroit's American Indian Community (Wayne State University Press, 1991); William H. Hodge's The Albuquerque Navajos (University of Arizona Press, 1969); Lynn Rodeman Metzger's "Cleveland American Indian Center: Urban Survival and Adaptation" (Ph.D. diss., Case Western Reserve University, 1989); Joan Weible-Orlando's Indian Country, L.A.: Maintaining Ethnic Community in Complex Society (University of Illinois Press, 1991); and Joyott Paul Chaudhuri's Urban Indians of Arizona-Phoenix, Tucson, and Flagstaff (University of Arizona Press, 1974). Perhaps the most sophisticated case study is James B. LeGrand's Indian Metropolis: Native Americans in Chicago, 1945-75 (University of Illinois Press, 2002). LaGrand examines the important dimensions of Chicago's American Indian community, which includes the birth of the first Indian Center and the aforementioned American Indian Chicago Conference of 1961, while linking its story to the larger social history of immigration to and within America.

The 2000 census noted that the number of Native Americans returning to the reservation was rising, the result of expanded job opportunities in many Native communities earning revenue from, among other businesses, gaming enterprises. With renewed emphasis on culture and language, with an enlarged land base on which to house residents and create businesses, and because of employment opportunities at casinos and related businesses, the casino dynamic, called "the new Buffalo" by some Native Americans, has helped to produce what the late Native American writer Vine Deloria, Jr. called "recolonization," the demographic re-concentration of Native communities and identity. The Pequot revitalization is the best-known story of tribal reunification, and the most controversial. But similar stories based on a similar dynamic have occurred across the country, particularly in Washington State and in Wisconsin, home to a large Native American population. Wisconsin's urban Indians, some facing poor job prospects, discrimination and crime, have found reservation life newly attractive. According to recent census figures, the number of Native Americans living on Wisconsin reservations and trust lands increased 21.7% between 1990 and 2000, from 30,621 to 37,276. As a result, recolonization has also produced a form of retrivalization, in which Native Americans reconnect with their specific cultural context.

The numbers of Native Americans emigrating to reservations from cities will likely not change to a great degree, as state governments have cracked down on some tribal gaming businesses or passed laws to allow non-Indians to create their own gaming facilities. More importantly, "Urban Indians" survive and thrive in America's cities as they have for over a century. They have found common cause and culture in the so-called "Indian centers." Their Indianness is reinforced through syncretic celebrations like pow-wows, Clan Mothers' 'key households,' regular visits to reservation communities, and newspapers like Indian Country Today that provide tribal and pan-tribal perspectives. The pow-wows in particular help to foster an Indian identity derived from different sources. In Chicago, Oklahoma City, Albuquerque, Denver, and Philadelphia, pow-wows typically include dance
competitions and exhibitions of Indian crafts and jewelry, which give reservation and non-reservation Indians opportunities to interact. Thus, while most Native Americans live off-reservation, they are not fully removed from the issues, opportunities, and problems that define Native America today. In that they are no different from Americans of diverse ethnic heritages who cross the boundaries of urban and non-urban environments to maintain kin networks. But the reservation, seen as a homeland by many Native Americans, remains a powerful influence on their imagination, creating a unique set of cultural and social dynamics. As a Tulalip woman put it, “When all is going crazy . . . our people can come back to the center to find the calming effect; to reconnect with their spiritual self.”

Paul C. Rosier is Assistant Professor of History at Villanova University. He is the author of Rebirth of the Blackfeet Nation, 1912-1954 (Univ. of Nebraska, 2001), and Native American Issues (Greenwood, 2003).

New Publications noted...
(continued from p. 8)

Lucassen, Leo. The Immigrant Threat: The Integration of Old and New Migrants in Western Europe since 1850. Urbana: Univ. of Illinois, 2005.


(continued on p. 10)
PERSONALS

Ronald Bayor (Georgia Institute of Technology), president of the IEHS, has been awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award of the Association for Asian American Studies for encouraging scholarship in this field as editor of the Journal of American Ethnic History.

Roger Daniels (Univ. of Cincinnati, emeritus), former president of the IEHS, has moved to Seattle, Washington, where he is enjoying his infant grandson.

Huping Ling (Truman State University) was awarded the Best Article Award at the 2006 meeting of the Missouri Conference on History. The award was for his article “Conceptualizing Chinese American Community in St. Louis,” in the Winter 2005 issue of the Journal of American Ethnic History. Truman State also awarded Huping Ling the Allen Fellowship for Faculty Excellence, a $10,000 prize for outstanding contributions to the University.

Ellen Wu, formerly a graduate student at the University of Chicago, has accepted an appointment in American Studies and History at Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

Madeline Hsu (San Francisco State University), book review editor of the Journal of American Ethnic History, has accepted a new position at the University of Texas at Austin.

New Publications Noted...

(continued from p. 9)


HIGHAM TRAVEL AWARDS, 2006

Three John Higham travel grants to attend the 2006 Organization of American Historians convention were awarded to graduate students Brian Behnken (University of California at Davis), Robert McGreavey (Brandeis Univ.), and Evan Daniel (New School for Social Research).

NEW IEHS OFFICERS

Barbara Posadas (Northern Illinois University) was elected to a three-year term as vice-president/president elect of the IEHS in the 2006 annual elections. Ronald Bayor, formerly vice-president-elect, has become the new president of the Society.

Elected to three-year terms as members of the executive board of IEHS were Hasia Diner, New York University; Russell Kazal, University of Toronto at Scarborough; and Raymond Mohl, University of Alabama at Birmingham.

In November the executive board named Walter Kamphofe (Texas A & M Univ.) to fill the unexpired term on the board vacated by June Alexander, who resigned.

The board named Eric Arnesen (Univ. of Illinois-Chicago) to be treasurer of the IEHS, replacing Diane Vecchio (Furman Univ.), who resigned.
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:


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IHS News Notes...

THEODORE SALOUTOS BOOK AWARD
Closing date for submissions for the annual Theodore Saloutos Book Award is December 31, 2006. To be eligible, a book must be copyrighted 2006. 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, 2006. Send books to Dr. Schneider at the address above, and also to Prof. Thomas Dublin, Dept. of History, SUNY Binghamton, PO Box 6000, Binghamton NY 13902-6000; and to Prof. Robt. Rockaway, Dept. Of Jewish History, PO Box 30940, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv 69978 Israel.

JOHN HIGHAM TRAVEL GRANT
Applications are now being received for the 2007 John Higham travel grants, which provide three $500 grants for graduate students to attend the 2007 meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Minneapolis. 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, 2006. For full information and guidelines for application, consult the OAH web-page at www.oah.org/activities/awards/higham/

GEORGE POZZETTA DISSERTATION AWARD
At the annual dinner of the IEHS on April 21, the 2006 George Pozetta Dissertation Award was given to Arissa H. Oh, a graduate student in the history department at the University of Chicago. Her dissertation project is “Into the Arms of America: Adoption from Korea, 1950-1969.”

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society announces competition for the 2006 George E. Pozetta Award. It invites applications from any Ph.D. candidate who will have completed qualifying examinations by Dec. 1, 2006 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, 2006, which is the deadline. Send materials in hard copy (no Faxes accepted) to Deirdre Moloney (chair of the committee), Coordinator of Postgraduate Fellowships and Scholarships, 340 HB Johnson Center, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, MS 2C4, Fairfax VA 22030; to Russell Kazal, Dept. of History, University of Toronto, Scarborough, 1265 Military Trail, Toronto ON Canada M1C 1A4; 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@gmu.edu

Visit the IEHS web page at www.iehs.org
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


OFFICERS OF THE IEHS

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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; 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 Bernue Circle, Piscataway NJ 08854-8042.