Studying the “Second Generation”: New Concepts, New Findings

By Rubén G. Ramírez

“In America it has become proverbial that a Pole, Lithuanian, or Norwegian cannot be distinguished, in the second generation, from an American born of native parents…”

—Robert E. Park (1914)

What Park saw as proverbial a century ago would become canonical in American sociology: generational differences shape the acculturation of adults and children in immigrant families, especially with regard to language and ethnic identity, educational attainment and social mobility, outlooks and frames of reference, and the maintenance of transnational ties over time. To carry out such analyses—setting aside for the moment the construction of “ethnicity” in given historical contexts—the measurement of “first” and “second” “generations” requires, at a minimum, data sources that contain information on the country of birth of the respondent; and, if foreign-born, the age and date of arrival; and, if native-born, the country of birth of the mother and father. That basic information has often come from the decennial censuses.

Spurred by the dramatic increase in immigration during the 1840s, the 1850 U.S. census was the first to collect data on the nativity of the population (the foreign-born share had grown from an estimated 1.6% of the total U.S. population in 1830, to 4.7% in 1840, and 9.7% in 1850). Twenty years later, the 1870 census added questions on father’s and mother’s nativity, a prerequisite for national-level information about the “second generation” of the immigrants’ U.S.-born children. A census official at that time, armed with a crystal ball and the literary flair of Oscar Handlin, might have anticipated and paraphrased the future opening lines of The Uprooted to muse that the history of the United States was to be the history not so much of its immigrants as of their descendants.

Indeed, since the early 20th century—especially after 1910, when the foreign-born population reached 14.7% of the U.S. total (a zenith that may again be approached by 2010)—much of the scholarship on immigration’s ethnic legacies focused on the “bumpy” progress of subsequent generations (to use Herbert Gans’s apt qualifier of the master, murky concept of “assimilation”). That interest has flourished again in recent decades, accompanying (as a caboose does a train) another dramatic increase in immigration (the foreign-born share of the population has grown anew from a nadir of 4.7% in 1970 to 11.1% in 2000). More immigrants came in the 1990s than in any other decade—a total that will likely be surpassed in the present decade, adding to what is already the largest immigrant population in history. It is a young and multiethnic population, with notably higher birth rates than natives. Their children born and raised in the U.S. are coming of age in an aging society, and becoming key parts of the American economy, society, and politics in the 21st century—and of its “permanently unfinished” future.

Today, stunningly, about 70 million persons are of foreign birth or parentage (that is, first or second generation)—nearly a quarter of all Americans, including 76% of all “Hispanics” and 90% of all “Asians”—composing a “foreign-stock” population with a young age structure (the remnants of the old European second generation are quickly dwindling). Demography may not be destiny, but neither is it epiphenomenon. Consider: Latin American immigrants today (nearly two-thirds of whom come from Mexico alone) comprise over half of the U.S. foreign-born population; and according to the Census Bureau, Hispanics as a whole now account for half of total U.S. population growth. Already there is a huge difference in what demographers call the “vital ratio” of births to deaths: among non-Hispanic whites (with a much older population and lower fertility) there is approximately one birth for every death, while among Hispanics, the ratio is eight births for every death. Given their youthfulness (and much to the consternation of xenophobes), Hispanics will supply much of U.S. population growth in the decades to come.

Although the Hispanic population will continue to grow through immigration, it is expanding primarily through natural increase; and it is the U.S.-born children and grandchildren of immigrants—the rising second generation and their offspring—who will shape its economic and social destinies. Immigrants among the Hispanic population are mostly in their 20s and 30s, while their U.S.-born children dominate between ages 0 and 19 (with a median age of 12). The impact of the youthful age structure and above-average birthrates of Hispanics is already being felt in schools today; it will be felt tomorrow in labor markets, in commerce and popular culture, and at the ballot box. Overall, this infusion of young persons into the U.S. population will allow it to keep a relatively young age profile, in

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News from Libraries, Museums and Research Institutes...

The Philadelphia Jewish Archives Center has moved to a new location at 125 North 8th St. (6th floor), Philadelphia PA 19106. Information on the web at www.jewisharchives.net

The American Association for State and Local History, in partnership with the History Channel, has announced the recipients of 27 grants in its “Save Our History” program. Among them were: $10,000 to Concordia University, St. Paul MN, for the project “Immigration and Identity”; $10,000 to the Indiana State Museum, Indianapolis, for its project “Immigration in Our Own Words: Immigration to the U.S.”; $9,788 to the Wisconsin Historical Society, Milwaukee, for the project “Celebrating the History of Puerto Ricans in Milwaukee.”


The Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota has a new web page: http://www.ihr.umn.edu/

Included in its web pages is “Contemporary Perspectives on Immigration: A Blog,” with scholarly commentary on immigration issues. See: http://blog.ihr.umn.edu/ihr-immigration/

The semi-annual cultural review Voices in Italian Americana seeks critical essays on the texts of Mario Puzo from scholars for a special issue to be published fall 2008. For submissions (limit 25 pages) and information, contact the special section editor, Chris Messenger, at the University of Chicago; e-mail chrism@uic.edu

The American Antiquarian Society has announced a variety of visiting fellowships for research in its collections. Deadlines are generally Jan. 15, 2007. See the web page at http://www.americanantiquarian.org/fellowships.htm

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 five-week program in New York City from June 24 to July 28, 2007. Scholars will work on one of 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 $2200 stipend, along with room, board, and travel expenses. Applications must be received by March 1, 2007. Further information at http://www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/student2.html

The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History also offers fifty fellowships each year to enable scholars to research in the Gilder Lehrman Collection and other New York City archives. Next application deadline is May 1. Information on the web: http://www.gilderlehrman.org/historians/fellowships.html

The German Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia has announced the reopening of its Joseph P. Horner Memorial Library to the public. The library of over 70,000 volumes, many of them rare, is considered the largest private library of German-language materials in the United States. For hours of operation and other information, see: http://www.germansociety.org/library.html

The Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston offers a variety of research fellowships, including long-term fellowships (deadline Jan. 15, 2007), short-term fellowships (deadline March 1, 2007), and fellowships for research in membership institutions of the New England Regional Fellowship Consortium (deadline Feb. 1, 2007).


Among newly acquired archives at the Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota: papers of Frank J. Montemuro, Jr., former president of the Order Sons of Italy in America; papers of George Shekhar, with letters from Belarus and Poland; Papers of Edmund Valtman, Estonian-American political cartoonist.

The National Czech and Slovak Museum and Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has become the repository of the archives of the Czechoslovak National Council of America and of some of its chapters. The records consist of meeting minutes, correspondence, internal memos, periodicals and other publications. Information on the web at http://www.ncsml.org/CNCA/archives.htm

The Library Company of Philadelphia and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania offer a variety of one-month research fellowships in U.S. History and Culture for the academic year 2007-2008. Among them are three Batch Institute Fellowships for research on the ethnic and immigrant experience in the United States, and two Barra Foundation International Fellowships for citizens of countries outside the United States. Also, the Albert M. Greenfield Foundation Dissertation Fellowship is available for dissertation research. Application deadline for these and other fellowships is March 1, 2007. Full information and application instructions are on the web: http://www.librarycompany.org/fellowships.american.htm

The Program in Early American Economy and Society at the Library Company of Philadelphia invites applications for a dissertation-level fellowship, carrying a stipend of $18,000, tenable for nine consecutive months of residency from September 1, 2007 to May 31, 2008. PEAES also offers four one-month fellowships, carrying stipends of $1,800 each, tenable for a month of
research at the Library Company between June 1, 2007 and May 31, 2008. Deadline for receipt of one-month and dissertation fellowship applications is March 1, 2007. These fellowships are designed to promote scholarship in early American economy and society, broadly defined, from its colonial beginnings to roughly the 1850s. Further information on the web at http://www.librarycompany.org/economics/efellowships.htm.

The Chinese Historical Society of America, 965 Clay St., San Francisco, has recently acquired for its special collections the personal collection of Daniel K.E. Ching, consisting of thousands of two- and three-dimensional representations of Chinese Americans in 19th and early 20th century American popular culture. Included in the collection are post-cards, chalkware, advertising trade cards, sheet music, and toys. The collection is currently being catalogued by the Asian American Studies Department at San Francisco State University. Information on the CHSA web page at http://www.chsa.org/

The Keough- Naughton Institute for Irish Studies at the University of Notre Dame invites applications for its faculty fellowship program. The NEH Keough Fellowship will enable an outstanding scholar to continue his or her research while in residence in the Keough Institute during the academic year 2007-2008. Deadline for application is Jan. 2, 2007. Information on the web at http://www.nd.edu/~irishstn/NEH/NEH.htm

NECROLOGY

Alexander Waldrenrath, professor of German at Lehigh University, died Jan. 6, 2006 in Kiel, Germany. He received his doctorate in German at the University of California and taught German at Lehigh from 1968 to 2001. He was the author of numerous articles on Pennsylvania Germans.

Feliks Gross, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the Graduate School and Brooklyn College, City University of New York, died in New York City on November 9, 2006, at the age of 100. He received his doctorate in jurisprudence from the Jagiellonian University in Poland in 1931. He left Poland in 1939 after the invasion by both Germany and Soviet Russia, and settled in the United States. He was a member of the Sociology Department of Brooklyn College from 1946 to 1977. Among his many books was Ethnicity in a Borderland: An Inquiry into the Nature of Ethnicity and Reduction of Ethnic Tensions in a One-Time Genocide Area (1978) and Citizenship and Ethnicity The Growth and Development of a Democratic Multietnic Institution (1999).

PERSONALS

Elliott Barkan (State University of California at San Bernardino) received the 2006 Oral History Association Award for his essay "America in the Hand, Homeland in the Heart: Transnational and Translocal Immigrant Experiences in the American West." The article appeared in the Western Historical Quarterly for Autumn 2004.

Ronald Bayor, current president of the IEHS, has been named Chair of the School of History, Technology and Society (HTS) in the Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

John Bulkowczyk (Wayne State University), Nora Faires (Western Michigan University), David R. Smith (University of Michigan), and Randy William Widdis (University of Regina) have won the 2006 Albert B. Corey Prize for their book Permeable Border: The Great Lakes Basin as Transnational Region, 1650-1990. The book was jointly published in 2005 by the University of Pittsburgh Press and the University of Calgary Press. The biennial award, sponsored by the American Historical Association and the Canadian Historical Association for the best book on Canadian-American relations or on the history of both countries, will be awarded at the annual AHA meeting in January 2007.

Nora Faires (Western Michigan University) and Nancy Hanflik received an award from the Historical Society of Michigan for their 2005 book, Jewish Life in the Industrial Promised Land (Univ. of Michigan Press). The book was also one of four finalists in the annual Independent Publisher Book Awards for 2006, in the category "Multicultural Non-Fiction Adult Books."

Donna Gabaccia (University of Minnesota) and George Sanchez (University of Southern California) have been appointed to the nominating board of the Organization of American Historians.

Eric Goldstein (Emory University) has a current fellowship from the Gilder Lehrmann Institute of American History. His research at the New York Public Library is on the subject "Yiddish-Speaking Immigrants and Print Culture in a Mass Society, 1870-1930."

Arnold Hirsch (University of New Orleans) was awarded the Urban History Association's prize for "Best Article in a Scholarly Journal without Geographic Restriction Published in 2004." The article, "E. Pluribus Duo? Thoughts on 'Whiteness' and Chicago's 'New' Immigration as a Transient Third Tier," originally appeared in the Journal of American Ethnic History.

Dorothee Schneider (University of Illinois) will have an appointment as Fulbright Professor at the Institute for American Studies at the University of Leipzig, during the spring of 2007.

Harvey Strum (Sage College of Albany) and his wife Beth Strum were curators of an exhibit on the history of the Schenectady (NY) Jewish community. The exhibit was seen at various venues in Albany and Schenectady through October 2006. Harvey Strum was also awarded a research grant by his college to work on nativism in New Jersey, 1830-1860, and on Irish famine relief in New Jersey.

Joel Wurl, formerly Assistant Director and Curator of the Archives at the Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, has become Senior Program Officer, Division of Preservation and Access, National Endowment for the Humanities.
Conferences and Meetings...


Seminars meet at 5:15 PM Thursdays, and are followed by a light buffet supper (make supper reservations in advance). Seminar papers may be obtained in advance. Information on the web:
http://www.masshist.org/events/bsiuh.cfm
or e-mail: seminars@masshist.org


The Polish American Historical Association will meet in conjunction with the AHA meeting in Atlanta, Jan. 4-6, 2007. Of particular interest at the PAHA meeting is a joint session with the Immigration and Ethnic History Society on Jan. 5, at 9:30 AM in Hyatt Hotel Spring Room: "Ethnic Historical Associations at the Crossroads?" Participants include Ann D. Jareczynska-Kirchman, Suzanne Sinke, Ronald Bayor, Stellen Cheng, Hasia Rinzler, and Jerome Krase. For the program of other PAHA sessions and events, see the web pages:
http://www.polishamericanstudies.org/07program.htm

The College of Charleston (South Carolina) will hold a conference on "The Irish in the Atlantic World," February 27-March 2, 2007 in Charleston. Information on the web at http://www.cofc.edu/atlanticworld/


The one-hundredth annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians will be held in Minneapolis, March 29-April 1, 2007. In addition to commemorating the centenary of the organization, the meeting is dedicated to the theme of "American Values." Full information about the meeting is on the web at http://www.oah.org/meetings/2007/index.html

The annual meeting of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society will take place at the OAH meeting. Information about the annual dinner of the IEHS will be distributed by mail with the annual ballot in February.

The Association for Asian American Studies will meet at the Grand Hyatt Hotel in New York City, April 4-8, 2007. Information on the web at
http://www.aaasstudies.org/confer.tpl

The Popular Culture Association/American Culture Association will hold their annual meeting April 4-7, 2007 in Boston. Proposals closed Nov. 1, 2006. Information on the web at
http://www.popularculture.org/

The City University of New York Institute for Irish-American Studies will hold the 2007 American Conference for Irish Studies meeting April 18th through April 21st at the CUNY Graduate Center. The conference's theme will be "Ireland and the Americas." Information on the web at http://www.lehman.edu/lehman/irishamericanstudies/acts2007.html

Augustana College will host the 97th annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study in Rock Island, Illinois and Davenport, Iowa, April 26-28, 2007. Submissions may be made by sending the proposal in the body of a standard e-mail letter by January 5, 2007 to sas2007@okstate.edu

Further information on the web at http://www.scandinaviansstudy.org/

The 31st annual symposium of the Society for German-American Studies will meet April 26-29, 2007 at the Max Kade Center for German-American Studies at the University of Kansas in Lawrence. Information on the web at http://www.uml.lib.uiuc.edu/kade/sagasin.html

The Association for the Advancement of Dutch American Studies will hold its sixteenth biennial meeting at Hope College, Holland MI on June 7-9, 2007. Theme: Dutch American Literature and Art (broadly conceived). Deadline for proposals extended to Feb. 1, 2007. Submit proposals to Robert Swierenga, e-mail:Swierenga@hope.edu. Information on the web at http://www.aadas.net/


The Southern Jewish Historical Society will hold its annual conference November 2-4, 2007, in Washington, DC. Theme: "Honoring the Past for the Sake of the Future." Proposals for sessions or papers on any aspect of the southern Jewish experience are welcome. For information contact Steven Whitfield, stevewhitfield@juno.com or Mark K. Bauman, markbauman@aol.com


The Seventh European Social Science History Conference will take place at the University of Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 27-March 1, 2008. Papers and sessions on any historical topic or period are welcome, including those on migration and ethnicity. Deadline for paper and session proposals is April 1, 2007. Information and registration materials are on the web at http://www.isig.nl/esshc/

AUTHOR'S QUERY

For a book on the immigrant experience in the First World War, David Laskin seeks stories of immigrant families who sent sons to fight in France. Contact him at 18757 Ridgefield Rd NW, Seattle WA 98177, or e-mail d.laskin@verizon.net

New Publications Noted...


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New Publications Noted...
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Ettinger, Patrick. "'We sometimes wonder what they will spring on us next': Immigrants and Border Enforcement in the American West, 1882-1930," Western Historical Quarterly 37 (Summer 2006): 159-81.


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sharp contrast to the aging populations of most industrialized countries, particularly in Europe and Japan. That is a potentially positive development, slowing the nation’s overall population aging while partially offsetting the rising burden of dependency of an aging native-stock majority. Immigrant labor can help to support the costs of an aging population, but the potential dividend offered by working-age Hispanic immigrants and their future offspring is diminished by their relatively low education and average earning capacity on arrival. The economic and social repercussions of the generational transformation now under way will hinge on social investments in U.S.-born Hispanics. A sustained presence in low-wage jobs in the absence of significant educational improvement by the second generation is a virtual certainty—and one fraught with political implications.

One would think that reliable national data on this rapidly changing population would be a policy priority. However, the measurement of their progress and the larger study of intergenerational mobility in the U.S. was severely undercut when the key questions on parents’ country of birth—which had been asked in every decennial census from 1870 to 1970—were dropped from the last three censuses, the principal source of national data about the American population. Data on parental nativity had permitted the identification of the foreign-born (the first generation) from the U.S.-born of foreign parentage (second generation) and of native parentage (third and beyond generations), but since 1980—just at the moment when such data would have been invaluable, given the extraordinarily rapid growth in the number of immigrant children and children of immigrants—that possibility was foreclosed.

Instead, scholarship on the new second generation has relied on a handful of main alternative sources: at the national level, on the Current Population Surveys (CPS), which after 1994 incorporated the parental nativity questions in its annual demographic survey of a nationally representative sample, and the new American Community Survey (ACS), run by the Census Bureau with the largest household sample of any survey in the U.S. (Pew Hispanic Center, 2006); and various regional surveys, of which the three leading projects are the “Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study” (CILS), the “New York Immigrant Second Generation Study” (NYISG), and the “Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles” (IMMLA) study. These three have focused on the second generation and collected detailed, in-depth information that is lacking in the two national surveys, although they do not have the sample size or national scope of the former. CILS is the only longitudinal study of the three. It has followed since 1992 a panel of more than 5,000 respondents, drawn in South Florida and San Diego, representing 77 different nationalities, from early adolescence to their mid 20s. The latest results were published in a special issue of *Ethnic and Racial Studies* devoted entirely to the project (Portes and Rumbaut, 2005), and in a new edition of *Immigrant America* (Portes and Rumbaut, 2006). A documented public use data set has been released and is available online at:


The second project is cross-sectional but sited in the U.S.’s two largest cities and metropolitan centers of immigrant incorporation: New York and Los Angeles. Both entailed telephone surveys with large samples of eligible young adults (NYISG with 3,214 respondents ages 18 to 35 years old; IMMLA with 4,780 ages 20 to 40), followed by open-ended qualitative interviews with smaller subsamples. The New York survey, directed by Phil Kasinitz, John Mollenkopf, and Mary Waters, was begun in 1999; a manuscript analyzing their rich findings is now in review and expected to be published by the Russell Sage Foundation within the year, as is a public use data release. The Los Angeles survey, which I’ve co-directed, with a team of investigators from UCLA and UCSC, was carried out in 2004 and is nearing completion. An article analyzing language outcomes across generational cohorts in Southern California, based on a merging of the IMMLA and CILS-San Diego data sets and providing a detailed description of both, appeared in *Population and Development Review* (Rumbaut, Massey and Bean, 2006).

In October 2006, the *Migration Information Source* devoted a special issue to “The Second Generation,” available online at:

http://www.migrationinformation.org/
issue_oct06.cfm.

It includes succinct reports from the CILS and NYISG studies, summarizing their principal findings (Rumbaut and Portes, 2006; Kasinitz et al., 2006). Of particular interest to this readership is the article by Nancy Foner and Richard Alba (2006), which examines comparatively “The Second Generation from the Last Great Wave of Immigration.”

Conceptualizing the First and Second Generations: Cohorts and Contexts

While there is a consensus about the import of intergenerational analysis for the study of the long-term impact of immigration, there is no such consensus on the meaning and measurement of “generations.” Seemingly simple matters become complex and elusive on closer inspection. The term “generation” itself brings with it a variety of meanings. In a kinship context, it refers to a stage in a natural succession comprising those who are of the same genealogical remove from an ancestor (e.g., parents, children and grandchildren). It is also used as a synonym for “cohort,” a term preferred by demographers to refer to a set of people born at about the same time. In his seminal 1928 essay on “The Problem of Generations,” Karl Mannheim distinguished between individuals of the same age group, which he termed a “generational location,” and a “generation as an actuality,” contemporaries (typically compatriots as well) who are exposed to and defined by the effects of a powerful historical stimulus (especially during the years of the transition to adulthood when “personal experimentation with life begins”) and develop a shared consciousness about it. Mannheim noted, moreover, that members of a generation may react differently to the common historical stimulus, forming different “generational units” within the same actual generation.

When referring to the first generation, immigration scholars in the U.S. commonly have in mind persons born and socialized in another country who immigrate as adults. Similarly, the second generation technically refers to the U.S.-born and U.S.-socialized children of foreign-born parents, although under this rubric immigration scholars also often (if imprecisely) lump together foreign
born persons who immigrated as children, as well as U.S.-born persons with one U.S.-born parent and one foreign-born parent, treating them together as the de facto second generation. Indeed, the expression “second-generation immigrants” is a commonplace in the literature—although it is technically an oxymoron, inasmuch as persons born in the U.S. cannot also be “immigrants” to the U.S. Still, none of these conventional usages accurately captures the experience of youths who fall in the interstices between these groupings nor, among those born abroad, takes into account their different ages and life stages at the time of immigration.

In the 1970s I coined the term “one-and-a-half generation” to refer particularly to those who had immigrated after reaching school age but before reaching adolescence. The foreign-born “first generation” consisting of persons who immigrated as adults or as children can be further refined into distinct types, depending on their ages and life stages at migration. Unique historical circumstances notwithstanding, among those who immigrate as adults their general orientation and processes of adjustment and incorporation can be expected to vary significantly depending on whether they immigrated during early middle, or older adulthood. Similarly, those immigrants who arrive as children can be further refined into three distinct groups, depending on whether their migration occurred during early childhood (ages 0-5), middle childhood (6-12), or adolescence (in their teens). The native-born “second generation” should also distinguish between persons born in the United States of two foreign-born parents vs. persons born in the United States of one foreign-born parent and one U.S.-born parent. The latter makes a great deal of difference, e.g., in the language shift to monolingual English.

Life stages and generational cohorts matter in processes of adaptation and social mobility. Intergenerational analyses, however, need to specify and interpret the data within larger social and historical contexts. Not all second generations are “new,” as for example are the Vietnamese or the Cambodians in the U.S.; others are only the latest “second generation” in a much longer history of sustained migration, as is the case of the Mexicans in the U.S. “First waves” and later waves of migrants from the same sending country may differ fundamentally in their class origins, ethnic composition, motives for migration, and reception in the U.S.—i.e., there are different “vintages” in migration flows, not just “waves,” that need to be taken specifically into account in studies of intergenerational mobility, to avoid confounding period and cohort effects.

Clarifying and specifying our own definitions and methodological approaches in the study of the newest first and second and (soon to become third) generations has practical as well as theoretical value. It would help the field of immigration studies and expand our knowledge of a phenomenon of both national and international importance that is transforming both sending and receiving societies.

Nonetheless, no amount of methodological refinement will lift the study of international migration and its transformational consequences beyond an elegant but ahistorical positivism unless it is guided by what Glen Elder long ago characterized, in distilling the chief contribution of Thomas and Znaniecki’s The Polish Peasant, as “a processual view of group and individual experience in changing and historically specific times, but one that does not lose sight of the larger context and its structural trends.” Age-bounded generational cohorts need to be grasped in their larger social-historical contexts. It is such contexts, after all, that determine what meaning the data will have.

References
Nancy Foner and Richard Alba, “The Second Generation from the Last Great Wave of Immigration: Setting the Record Straight.” Migration Information Source, October 2006. Online at:
http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?id=439

Philip Kasinitz, John Mollenkopf, Mary C. Waters, and J. Holdaway, “Becoming American/ Becoming New Yorkers: The Second Generation in a Majority Minority City,” Migration Information Source, October 2006. Online at:
http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?id=440


http://pewhispanic.org/reportsforgottenborn/


Rubén G. Rumbaut and Alejandro Portes, “The Second Generation in Early Adulthood: New Findings from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study.,” Migration Information Source, October 2006. Online at:
http://www.migrationinformation.org/Feature/display.cfm?id=445

Rubén G. Rumbaut is Professor of Sociology at the University of California, Irvine. Since 1991 he has directed (with Alejandro Portes) the landmark Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Study (CILS).

CORRECTION
The May 2006 issue of the Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter incorrectly stated that Diane Vecchio had resigned from the post of Treasurer of the IEHS. In fact, she reached the end of her two terms (six years) as treasurer. The board then named Eric Arnesen (University of Illinois-Chicago) as her successor as treasurer of the IEHS. The editor regrets the error.

Mark your calendar...
IEHS ANNUAL MEETING
Minneapolis, Minnesota
March 29-April 1, 2007
New Publications Noted...

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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, 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 HIGHLAM TRAVEL GRANT
Applications are now being received for the 2007 John Highham 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 Highham (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/highham/

Visit the IEHS web page at www.iehs.org

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, 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 Krieger Hall, University of California-Irvine, Irvine CA 92697-3275. Inquiries may be sent to Prof. Moloney at dmoloney@gmu.edu

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS
In 2007, the IEHS will elect three new members to the executive board for a three-year term. Members may send suggestions for nominations (before Jan. 15, 2007) to any member of the nominating committee: Paul Spickard, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara (spickard@history.ucsb.edu), chair; Frederick Bender, 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); and Hasia Diner, New York University (hasia.diner@nyu.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.

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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.