Documenting Society and Documenting Personal Relationships in Immigrant Personal Correspondence

By David A. Gerber

Those who want to learn about the experience of international migration and of living through the processes of resettlement in the immigrants’ destinations have a source available to them of immense size and richness—the tens of thousands of archived and published personal letters that immigrants exchanged with the families and friends they left behind. Because of the immediacy and intimacy these letters often convey, they are an excellent basis for teaching. I often shape a session of my undergraduate seminar in European immigration history around the students’ reading aloud a letter-series, while referring back to the historian’s monograph they have read for that week. The letters cast a significant light on, and often provide a critical test for, the generalizations at higher levels of abstraction made by historians and social scientists in such assigned foundational texts as William I. Thomas and Florian Znaniecki’s The Polish Peasant in Europe and America (1918-20), in which letters and other immigrant writings were actually the authors’ principal source; and major synthetic statements such as Oscar Handlin’s The Uprooted (1951), and John Bodnar’s The Transplanted (1983).

As with any source, it is by no means transparent how to make sense of immigrant letters. There are the obvious problems that we can all anticipate at the start. Many immigrants were marginally literate people, who wrote poorly, and their letters are a challenge to read. It is difficult to know whether one has access to the full run of the letters exchanged between individuals, because some letters between the same individuals might have been destroyed or lost. Literacy aside, it is equally difficult to know what sort of people actually wrote letters and what sort of people failed to correspond at all.

There is an even greater interpretive challenge, however, that lies in the realm of the most basic questions we take to interrogating letters. It is a question on which historians themselves often disagree. There are, on the one hand, those who seek to cull immigrant letters in order to document larger events and processes, beyond the original purposes of the letters and mostly without reference to those purposes, and, on the other, those for whom personal correspondence is an artifact of personal relations that serve to bind relations between individuals (parents and children; siblings; friends; or spouses) that are rendered vulnerable by separation and distance. The latter is my own view.

For those seeking to use immigrant letters as social documentation, the letter is more or less what is found on the page, and the method of inquiry dictated by their interests is to search letters for statements, such as expressions of patriotism or of socioeconomic aspirations, that can be used to provide fortification for generalizations about traditional avenues of inquiry such as social assimilation and economic integration. For those for whom the letter is an artifact of a personal relationship, the text is the key to investigating how ordinary people use literacy to maintain connections to significant others—connections that are crucial to maintaining their sense of who they are in the midst of the profound challenges that immigration and resettlement have constituted. By that very general usage, “who they are,” I have something definite in mind: personal identity, the knowledge that, as individuals, we remain the same people we have always been, no matter how much our external circumstances may change, as they inevitably do throughout the course of most modern lives. International migration, an aspect of the processes of modernization, guaranteed that immigrants, however conservative and traditional their aspirations, would have modern lives.

As in most such scholarly disagreements, on the surface of things there seems no need to adopt a winner-take-all attitude, in which one point of view is valorized and the other denigrated. Why adopt a hierarchy of interpretive purposes when both perspectives have merit, and may even develop a synergy in which they can actually inform and strengthen each other? Ostensibly, we are never the worse for more knowledge, though we cannot always predict how ideas will combine to illuminate each other.

The problem here is that if one conceives of a text as having a principal purpose, such as inscribing a personal relationship, it is logical to seek to find meaning in what is written in the text in that purpose, not in considerations outside the text. If immigrants write of job markets, commodity prices, war and peace, elections, and slavery, perhaps the purpose of their writing has to do not simply with imparting information, though we certainly cannot always discount that motivation, but instead with their strategies for addressing those with whom they correspond? The purposes of imparting information or opinion may lie ultimately in the relationship that is inscribed in the letter. If that is the case, then the information or opinion may need to be contextualized in ways that reflect less on what is said and more on why it is said.

The correspondence of John and Margaret Griffith (in Charlotte Erickson, Invisible Immigrants: The Adaptation of English and Scottish Immigrants in Nineteenth Century America [1972], 195-202), an English Mormon couple who emigrated from Shropshire in 1840 and settled in western Illinois, provides an example. By (continued on p. 8)
News from Libraries, Museums and Research Institutes...

The National Archives and Records Administration has made available online records for more than 5.2 million passengers who arrived in the ports of Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, New York, and Philadelphia during the last half of the nineteenth century. The records in the electronic database were originally compiled from “ship lists” by a project of the Temple University Center for Immigration Research in conjunction with the Baha’i Institute for Ethnic Studies in Philadelphia.

The records are in three groups: Those pertaining to Germans (1850–97); those pertaining to Italians (1835–1900); and those pertaining to Russians (1834–97). The records are searchable by name, age, country of origin, destination, and ship manifest number. There is a separate file to search for the manifest number of a particular ship. For access to the data base or for further information, go to http://aad.archives.gov/aad/index.jsp.

The Johnstown Area Heritage Association in Johnstown, Pa., operates the Frank & Sylvia Pasquerilla Heritage Discovery Center, which has as its main exhibit “America: Through Immigrant Eyes.” The exhibit focuses on the immigrants who arrived in Johnstown between 1880 through 1914, and the ethnic neighborhoods in which they settled. For further information and a virtual tour, see http://www.jaha.org/.

The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department has reopened the Kam Wah Chung Museum, its historic site at the town of John Day in eastern Oregon. It includes the restoration of a late nineteenth century Chinese mercantile and herb store which served Chinese and white communities in the area from 1887 until 1950. The store contains a complete selection of herbal medicines of the type used by “Doc” Ing Hay, longtime proprietor of the store. The museum also includes many tools, items of furniture, and the personal papers and documents from the store. Information about the historic site is at: http://www.oregonstateparks.org/park_8.php.


The Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles has placed on line extensive selections from its collections of documents, pictures, and photographs, mostly pertaining to Japanese internment during the Second World War. Included are diaries and letters written by internees; drawings, paintings and watercolors; and extensive photograph collections showing life in the internment camps. Of particular interest are over 300 letters written by children in the internment camps to Clara Breed, then the children’s librarian at the San Diego Public Library. The collections are available at http://www.janm.org/collections/online/list.

The Lower East Side Tenement Museum in New York City has established the Immigrant Heritage Trail, a web page which allows visitors to plan walking tours of New York City pursuing different ethnic “trails.” Individuals may download maps or plan walking tours to sites designed for African-American, German, Irish, Italian, East European Jewish, or Chinese interests. Visitors may also “customize” tours and maps to suit other special interests. The address of the website:

http://immigrantheritagetrail.org/

The Museum of Chinese in America in New York City is planning a move from its present location at 70 Mulberry Street, in the heart of Manhattan’s Chinatown, to a new location at 211–215 Centre Street, situated between Chinatown and SoHo. The new site, designed by renowned artist/designer Maya Lin, will increase the Museum’s total size six-fold, allowing for greatly expanded exhibit space. The move to the new place is planned for the fall of 2008. Galleries at Mulberry Street are closed pending the move to the new location; other programs are continuing. For further information:

http://www.mocanyc.org/

NEW IEHHS SECRETARY TO BE APPOINTED

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society is seeking a new secretary, to take up duties after the conclusion of the annual meeting in Seattle in April 2009. The new secretary will succeed Betty Bergland (University of Wisconsin-River Falls).

The duties of the secretary are defined in the Society’s by-laws as follows: “The Secretary shall keep a record of proceedings at members’ meetings and at Executive Board meetings, be responsible for the records of the Society and for sending correspondence, arrange for meetings and notify persons concerned with such meetings and with committee appointments and perform other functions as are assigned by the President or the Executive Board.”

Other more particular duties include these: managing the elections of officers; maintaining membership lists; making arrangements for the annual meeting and banquet; and advising the nominating committee and prize committees on guidelines and procedures.

Interested parties should contact the president, Ronald Bayor, who will provide a full description of responsibilities. Bayor’s address can be found on page 12.
For Rudolph Vecoli:
The Immigration and Ethnic History Society is honored to present its Lifetime Achievement Award to Rudolph J. Vecoli, who has been one of the most important scholars in our field. Rudi has been a leader over many years in every facet of the sub-discipline of immigration and ethnic history. His scholarship is well known and widely read. Through books, articles, reviews, and presentations, he has helped to shape the field, and this work will remain a part of every immigration historians’ bibliography.

Furthermore, Rudi has served as long-time director of the Immigration History Research Center, one of the finest repositories for the immigrant experience, and its development and significance is largely due to Rudi’s commitment to this project. His care in securing and preserving numerous immigrant and ethnic related documents will bring him thanks from historians far into the future. It is a service and achievement that few, if any, others have matched. By itself, the IHRC is reason for this award, but he has accomplished so much more.

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society would not exist today if not for the good work and interest of Rudi and the other founders. He played a key role in the formation of the Society and in the development of its journal.

For all the commitment, work, energy, and intellectual vigor he provided to the field and to the historical profession, it is a great pleasure to present this Lifetime Achievement Award that is long overdue.

For Roger Daniels:
The Immigration and Ethnic History Society is honored to present its Lifetime Achievement Award to Roger Daniels for his many years of contributions to our field. Roger has been a prolific author and has published numerous books, articles, essays and reviews that have developed and shaped the fields of Asian American and Immigration history. One cannot study these fields without reading at least some of Roger’s work. There is also no-one who approaches his stature in Asian American history, especially in regard to Japanese American internment during World War II. A consummate historian, Roger has also been a consultant to the Presidential Commission on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, a founder and later president of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society, a longtime supporter of its journal, president of the Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, and an influential mentor to many students both here and overseas.

The combination of his prodigious scholarship and significant service has made Roger Daniels a leader in the historical profession and one whose contributions will be impossible to match.

For his intellectual commitment and service to the fields of Asian American and Immigration history and for the major place he occupies in the discipline of history, it is my pleasure and honor to present this Lifetime Achievement Award.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting
Immigration and Ethnic History Society
New York City, March 29, 2008

President Ron Bayor opened the annual meeting of the IEHS at 4:30 p.m. with his Report. The minutes of the 2007 meeting were approved. Bayor acknowledged the Executive Board members whose term expires after this meeting—Thomas Dublin, Madeline Hsu and Suzanne Sinko—and thanked them for their work. He also noted that Hattie Diner and June Alexander would step down from the Nominating Committee, and he thanked them for their service. Bayor reported that two Lifetime Achievement Awards would be given at the IEHS Banquet that evening—to Roger Daniels and Rudolph J. Vecoli. [Only one other Lifetime Achievement Award has been given—to John Higham.] A brief update on Interactions with Transaction Publication ensued with discussion. Bayor noted that there were still some unresolved issues with Transaction involving funds owed the Society. Bayor reported that the Saloutos Award fund is growing and may be able to offer more funds in the future than the $1,000 that has been offered in the recent past. However, Bayor noted, the Pozetta Fund is contracting and currently can only provide $500 awards, rather than the $750 in the past. Bayor hoped that new contributions might be added to increase these funds. Finally, Bayor announced that Betty Bergland will step down as IEHS Secretary at the end of his term as president in 2009; consequently, the Society will be looking for a new secretary.

Bergland gave the Secretary’s Report, announcing the election results for the Executive Board. The three new Executive Board members are Nancy Green, Charles Zappia and Rachel Kramson. They will serve for a three-year term from 2008 to 2011. She noted that 92 ballots were received this year, approximately a third of the membership, and consistent with past participation.

John Bukowczyk reported on the developments with the JAEH. He reported the JAEH signed a four-year contract with the University of Illinois Press. The Journal also signed a contract with the History Cooperative to mount current-issue content on the web. The Journal also has been selected for inclusion in JSTOR, and Journal content also will be made available through EBSCO, the commercial online database vendor. Bukowczyk reported that the publication is more or less on time. UIP requires a seven and a half month head-time (longer than Transaction’s five months). He reported that Madeline Hsu has resigned from her position as Book Review Editor of the Journal and thanked her for her terrific work. Allan Austin of Misericordia University in Pennsylvania will succeed her.

Bukowczyk then raised budget matters. In the future, he said, the Journal probably will be netting about $40,000 a year, however, currently there are cash flow problems. Short-term cash flow problems can be explained in part because approximately twenty institutions recently dropped their Journal subscriptions. Also, in (continued on p. 4)
Conferences and Meetings...

The Centre for Migration Studies at the Ulster-American Folkpark, Omagh, Northern Ireland will host the Seventeenth Ulster-American Heritage Symposium, June 25-28, 2008, in partnership with the University of Ulster, Queen’s University, Belfast and the National Museums and Library Service of Northern Ireland. Theme of the Conference will be "Changing Perspectives, 1607-2007." Further information at http://www.folkpark.com/newsroom/?article=550

The McNeil Center for Early American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania and the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, in cooperation with the School of Arts and Sciences of the Catholic University of America, will hold a conference in Philadelphia, September 18-20, 2008: "Anti-Popery: The Transatlantic Experience, c. 1530-1850." Further information is at http://www.mcneas.org/anti-popery/


The Polish American Historical Association will hold its 2009 conference Jan. 2-5 in New York City in conjunction with the AHA. Information on the web at http://www.polishamericansudies.org/


The Immigration and Ethnic History Society will hold its annual meeting in conjunction with the OAH.


The Society for German-American Studies will hold its 2009 symposium in New Ulm, Minnesota, April 16-19, 2009. Proposals on any aspect of German-American studies are welcome; deadline November 20, 2008. Submit proposals to LaVerna Rippley, Dept. of German, St. Olaf College, Northfield MN 55057-1098. E-mail: ripslev@stolaf.edu

The American Conference for Irish Studies will hold its next annual conference June 10-13, 2009 at the National University of Ireland, Galway. Theme of the conference: "New Irish, Old Ireland: The Same People Living in the Same Place." The call for papers is on the web at http://www.miguilalcar.ie/research/centre_irish_studies/documents/cfp_acis.pdf

The tenth seminar of the Norwegian-American Historical Association, Norway Chapter, entitled "Cultural Inventions, Transplantations and Transnationalisms in Norwegian America," will be held June 26-28, 2009, at the Norwegian Emigrant Museum, Ottestad near Hamar, Norway. The seminar organizers welcome a wide range of paper topics within Norwegian-American studies. The seminar emphasizes both the study of the entire migration process and different approaches to the adaptation process among Norwegian immigrants and their descendants in America. Presentations may be in English or in Norwegian. Proposals (one-half page, with one-page curricu-lum vitae) should be submitted by November 1, 2008 to NAHA-Norway Chairperson Knut Djupedal, The Norwegian Emigrant Museum, 2312 Ottestad, Norway. E-mail: knut.djupedal@emigrantmuseum.no

Annual Meeting Minutes. . .
(continued from p. 3)

the short term, costs are expected to rise due to 1) a projected 7% increase in UIP publication costs; 2) the doubling of costs for the History Cooperative in the next three years; and 3) costs of dealing with electronic versions of the Journal will rise, such as mounting all files in pdf form on the UIP website. For these reasons Bukowczyk introduced a motion to raise institutional dues and to offer individual and student members an electronic subscription option. Elliott Barzean moved to accept the proposal; Alan Krant seconded the motion. The motion reads:

Raise Institutional (print or electronic) rate to $200 ($220, non-U.S.)
Raise Institutional (print and electronic) rate to $225 ($245, non-U.S.); and create the following new categories:

- Individual (U.S.) regular membership (print or electronic), $45 ($65, non-U.S.)
- Individual (U.S.) regular membership (print and electronic), $55 ($75, non-U.S.)
- Student (U.S.) (print or electronic), $25; (non-U.S., $45)
- Student (U.S.) (print and electronic), $35; (non-U.S., $55).

The motion passed unanimously.

A general discussion on budgetary issues followed. Victor Greene suggested that immigrant museums in Europe might be targeted to encourage subscriptions, especially at the present time because of the currency advantage outside the U.S. Greene offered to make that outreach effort.

In the context of seeking funding sources, a question was raised about the Society’s pursuit of 501(C) (3) status as a Non-Profit organization. Barkan pointed out that individuals can contribute to the Society without requiring that status—and that the matter had been discussed also with the IHRC. [The IEHS is incorporated in Minnesota and the IHRC is its Registered Agent.] Bukowczyk responded, stating he believed that 501 (C) (3) status may be required to allow individual contributors to deduct charitable contributions on their federal tax forms. Alan Kraut noted that when the IEHS was affiliated with the Minnesota Historical Society, it was his impression that it had the 501 (C) (3) status. Bukowczyk stated that the IEHS does not have 501 (C) (3) status.

Eric Arnesen gave the Treasurer’s Report. The cash balance as of the time of the Annual Meeting in March 2007 was $2,423.63. He reported that the costs and expenses of the Society were standard and operational ones for the past year. (Because of the shift of the JAEH to the University of Illinois Press, revenues and expenses previously calculated and handled internally by our earlier publisher are now handled differently.) The total revenues for the period March 2007 to March 2008 were $90,499.41 and total expenditures were $51,293.15 for a final balance of $41,620.89.

Jim Borgquist reported on the Newsletter. The Society continues to publish its News-letter twice a year, in May and November. He indicated that there was some problem with the mailing list in the transition from Transaction and stated that if anyone did not receive the November issue, he or she should contact him. Again, he called for contributions of personal news and essays for the cover article either on historiography or pedagogy.

Barbara Posadas gave the Program Committee’s Report. She reported that OAH this year had accepted two sessions from IEHS and that AHA had accepted one for 2008. (IEHS sponsored one session at the AHA independent of AHA Program Committee approval.) The Society has submitted two proposals to AHA for 2009 and two to OAH for 2009. A decision regarding these has not yet been received. Posadas noted that IEHS can sponsor sessions at AHA outside the normal review process, and IEHS will do that if they are good proposals.

The Awards Committee Chairs reported. The winners will be recognized at the annual IEHS dinner in the evening. Diane Vecchio reported that there were 25 submissions for the Salutos Award this year. Some were notable, some excellent, especially in borderland studies. Raymond Mohl reported on the Pozzetta Award. He noted there were many strong candidates this year, and the committee (including himself, Hasia Diner, David Reimer, and Yong Chen) wanted to give out three awards. [See announcement in this Newsletter for recipients of the 2007 awards.]

Sam Eskinazi reported on his proposal to establish a National Museum of the American People (NMAP) on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. Since he spoke of this at the annual meeting in Minneapolis in 2007, he noted that there has been a meeting with the National Park Service and a call has been made to establish a Presidential Commission to carry out the project. He indicated that interest exists from several sectors: a New York congressman, Friends of Ireland Caucus and humanities groups. The full proposal is available on the web.

With no new business the meeting adjourned at 5:50 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,
Betty Bergland, IEHS Secretary

PERSONALS

Marie Bastle (University of California-Davis) was named a dissertation fellow at the McNeil Center for Early American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania. In 2008-2009, she will do research for her dissertation on "Churches Revisited: Ethnic Communities and the First Great Awakening."

Barry R. Cheswick (University of Chicago) received the Marshall Sklare Award at the annual meeting of the Association for Jewish Studies in Toronto, December 2007. He also delivered the Marshall Sklare Memorial Lecture, titled "The Rise and Fall of the Jewish Ph.D."

At the McNeil Center for Early American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, Shona Johnston, a Ph.D. student at Georgetown University, was named the E. Rhodes and Leona B. Carpenter Fellow in Early American Religious Studies for the fall semester 2008. Her dissertation project is "The Catholic Anglo-Atlantic in the Seventeenth Century." She will also be a Barra dissertation fellow at the McNeil Center in Spring 2009.

Vicki Ruiz (University of California at Irvine) has been named dean of the School of Humanities at Irvine.

Joe Trotter (Carnegie Mellon University) has been named the Giant Eagle Professor in Humanities and Social Sciences at Carnegie Mellon. He has been head of the History Department since 2001, and was the founding director of the Center for AfricanAmerican Urban Studies and the Economy. He is collaborating on a history of African American life in Pittsburgh since World War II.

Morris Vogel, formerly of Temple University, has been appointed the president of the Lower East Side Tenement Museum in New York City. He will replace Ruth J. Abram, president of the museum since its founding twenty years ago. Vogel will take office June 1, 2008.
THEODORE SALOUTOS BOOK AWARD, 2007

The annual Theodore Saloutos Book Award for the outstanding book of the year in American immigration and ethnic history was made to Elliott Barkan, for his book From All Points; America’s Immigrant West, 1870s-1952 (Princeton University Press, 2007). The committee consisted of Thomas Dublin (SUNY Binghamton), chair; Robert Rockaway (Tel Aviv University); and Diane Vecchio (Furman University). The award was made at the annual dinner of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society in New York City on March 29, 2008. The citation follows:

Volumes have been written about immigrants who settled in the large urban and rural areas of the American East and Midwest. But very little systematic, scholarly effort has focused on immigration to the American West. Elliott Barkan has admirably filled this gap with a sweeping historical study of immigration to the western United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, two states that have often been overlooked in immigration histories.

Employing a narrative approach to immigration history, Barkan examines an array of immigrant groups including Asians, Armenians, Germans, Greeks, Swedes, Mexicans, Italians, and Basques, and places their story within the broader context of America’s history and immigration policies. This study is enriched by the author’s judicious use of oral histories that give immigrant women and men the opportunity to tell of their lives, successes, and failures, in their own voice. In spite of the book’s grand scale and broad perspective, Barkan does not neglect topics traditionally associated with immigration history—issues of assimilation, discrimination, and whiteness. And he does so for varied immigrant groups in a huge section of the country. The committee believes that this book makes a major contribution to understanding the American immigrant experience and is pleased to award it the 2007 Theodore Saloutos Prize.

Other New Publications Noted...


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Immigrant Personal Correspondence...
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their own admission, they were irregular correspondents with their families in Britain. They produced few letters, and of the two that have survived, both begin with apologies for the couple’s long silence.

In each case, the reasons presented in the two letters for their long silences are attributed ultimately to events of general, epic historical significance. In the first letter the reason cited is the Mormon exodus from Illinois to Utah, in which the Griffiths themselves did not actually participate. In the second of these two letters, dated 23 April 1865, the matter of silence is spelled out at much greater length. John writes his or Margaret’s brothers and sisters, and acknowledges the last letter he has received from them, which was sent in 1860. How did John explain why it had taken him five years to reply? “I must inform you,” he wrote, “of the reason why I did not answer Moses [Moses’s?] last letter. In the first place, we, the American people, were contending for our Constitutional liberty against a Slaveholding Aristocracy which has turned out to be one of the bloodiest wars in history as recorded, and I did not want my relations to come here until I saw which would gain the victory, Slavery or Freedom.”

John goes on to write, in strong and reverent terms, about the righteousness of the Union cause and the widespread grief at the assassination of Lincoln, and closes toward the end of his text by saying that while he is “ashamed” of his neglectful behavior as correspondent, the folks at home must remember that “I have been engaged heart and soul against the wicked rebellion and thanks be to the Lord for his providential care over us and that he has slain the monster slavery, I hope never to rise its blighting influences over the land again…”

Strong, idealistic words, apparently deeply felt; but whatever we might want to make of them in understanding the qualities of John’s patriotism and his identification with his adopted country, they are ultimately not convincing as an excuse for five years of silence. There is no evidence that John, “heart and soul” aside, fought in the Union Army, which would indeed have provided an explanation for not writing, though some immigrant soldiers did write home to Europe. And, under any circumstance, why not simply have written a letter after the war began in 1861, acknowledging his relative’s letter (letters?), and explaining that he could not advise people to immigrate when the country was divided by a bloody civil war, the outcome of which was anybody’s guess?

The surface of the letter here is a declaration of patriotism, Americanism, and unionism that is tempting to use to document assimilation, civic integration, and social identity, though my own suspicion is that such matters are far too complex, in and of themselves, to be established on the basis of the evidence of one declaration, no matter how articulate. But there are depths here that suggest something unstated and implied, but no less insistent. Could it be that John has mobilized these sentiments and expressed them very strongly in direct proportion to his need to serve larger purposes: getting himself out of trouble for years of neglect of his English family? Does this neglect mark not simply laziness, but alienation and declining feeling, for which he felt some measure of guilt (not simply embarrassment at not having written), but did not feel that he could explicitly express, either because he did not have the language to do so, or because he did not completely understand his feelings?

If Griffith did indeed have an interpersonal agenda, it sends up warning signals that the reader of his letter needs to take seriously in interpreting his political expression, and that is what I mean when I write of a hierarchy of interpretive purposes. It is not my claim that it is incorrect to “use” this letter to tell us how some British immigrants in the North understood the American Civil War, slavery, or the murder of President Lincoln, though such use remains as complicated an analytical problem as any other reading of a text. Instead, I say that we must consider the extent to which the interpersonal and private contextualizes the public, because the purpose of the letter, in the first place, lies in the interpersonal and the private.

In thinking through our example, we involve ourselves in the speculative matter of what is not written in the letter. This imposing interpretive challenge makes many historians uncomfortable, for they see themselves being forced into the position of evolving from historian into psychoanalyst, grand inquisitor and confessor. Yet, if letters really are indeed human relations inscribed on paper, we have no choice in the matter. Much of the life of human relationships remains unstated and assumed, and a matter of manipulation, strategy and dissembling, whether benign or malevolent.

Unless we are naive or unobservant about others, and completely unprotective of ourselves, we cannot always say what we know to be the truth, let alone say everything we have on our minds, all the time. A degree of strategy is present, must be present, in all human relationships, even (and perhaps most especially) the closest and the most loyal and affectionate. The notion that in the letters of the immigrants we might find the raw, unvarnished truth and the authentic voice of ordinary folk (whatever we might mean by the essentialized authentic), as only the naive and uneducated could deliver it, does those letter-writers an injustice. It fails to acknowledge the possibility of the multidimensionality of their understandings of themselves, or of others, and of themselves in relationship to others. It fails, in short, to see them truly as social beings. That is our ultimate challenge as interpreters of immigrant personal correspondence.

David A. Gerber is Professor of History at the State University of New York, Buffalo. In 2006, he published Authors of Their Lives: The Personal Correspondence of British Immigrants to North America in the Nineteenth Century (New York University Press).


From the Program Committee
The Program Committee’s chair, Barbara Posadas, reports that two proposed sessions have been submitted to the American Historical Association for its January 2009 meeting in New York City. Two other sessions have been proposed for the Organization of American Historians meeting in Seattle in March 2009. These proposals are now under consideration by the organizations. For information about suggestions for future meetings, see the Program Committee’s webpages at http://www.iehs.org/Programs.htm
New Publications Noted...
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New Publications Noted...
(continued from p. 9)


Help! George Pozzetta
Fund Needs New Resources

The fund established by the IEHS as a memorial to the late George Pozzetta currently has insufficient money in its account to supply the needed $750 yearly--the amount previously awarded to a doctoral candidate for purposes of researching a dissertation. This year's award was reduced to $500. The account, which is held within the endowment funds of the University of Minnesota and administered by the Immigration History Research Center, currently has less than $14,000 and produces only $540 yearly in interest. No new contributions have been received within the last three years.

Donna Gabaccia, director of the IHRC, is seeking new contributions for this fund. Members wishing to support the Pozzetta fund may send their contributions to:

IHR
Elmer L. Anderson Library, Suite 311
222 21st Ave. South
Minneapolis MN 55455

Make notation on the check that the contribution is for the Pozzetta fund.

New JAEH Book Review Editor

The Journal of American Ethnic History has announced a new book review editor: Allan W. Austin, History Department, Minnesota State University. He will succeed Madeleine Hsu (University of Texas), effective this summer.

Contact information: Allen W. Austin, History Dept., 305 Mercy Hall, Minnesota State University, Dallas PA 18612. Telephone: 570-674-6793. FAX: 570-675-2441.

E-mail: aaustin@minnesota.edu

John Higham Awards

At the 2008 meetings of the OAH and IEHS in New York City, three graduate students were awarded John Higham travel grants. They were Gustavo Licón, University of Southern California; Stacy L. Bondurant, George Washington University; and Mayumi Hoshtino, Indiana University. The grants are jointly sponsored and administered by the two organizations.

Visit the IEHS web page at http://www.iehs.org
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, 2008. To be eligible, a book must be copyrighted 2008. 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, Diane Vecchio, Dept. of History, Furman University, Greenville, SC 29613-0444, e-mail: diane.vecchio@furman.edu

Copies of the book must be received by all three members of the committee by Dec. 31, 2008. Send books to Professor Vecchio at the address above, and also to Prof. Robert Rockaway, Dept. of Jewish History, PO Box 30940, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv 69978, Israel, and to Prof. Maria Cristina Garcia, Dept. of History, Cornell University, Ithaca NY 14853-4601.

JOHN HIGHAM TRAVEL GRANT

Applications are now being received for the 2009 John Higham travel grants, which provide three $500 grants for graduate students to attend the 2009 meeting of the Organization of American Historians in Seattle. 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, 2008. 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 March 20, 2008, the George Pozzetta Dissertation Award was given to Danielle Battisti, a doctoral candidate at SUNY, Buffalo. Her project title is “Manipulating Immigration Restriction in Postwar America, Italian Americans and Italian Immigration, 1945-1965.”

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society announces competition for the 2009 George E. Pozzetta Award. It invites applications from any Ph.D. candidate who will have completed qualifying examinations by Dec. 1, 2008, and whose thesis focuses on American immigration, emigration, or ethnic history. The award provides $500 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. The application must also include a proposed budget, brief curriculum vitae, and a supporting letter from the major advisor. All materials must be received by each committee member by December 15, 2008, which is the submission deadline.

Send materials in hard copy (no FAXes accepted) to Russell Kazal, The Huntington Library, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91108; to Raymond Mohl, Department of History, University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham, AL 35294-1152; and to Nancy Green, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, 105, Boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris, France. Inquiries may be sent to Prof. Kazal at rkazal@hunlib.org.

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 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. Annual dues for individuals: $45 ($65, non-U.S.), print or electronic; $55 ($75, non-U.S.), print and electronic. For institutions: $200 ($225, non-U.S.), print or electronic; $225 ($245, non-U.S.), print and electronic. Students: $25 ($45, non-U.S.), print or electronic; $35 (non-U.S., $55), print and electronic. For air-mail delivery of the Journal outside the U.S., add $35/year. Membership renewals should be sent to Journals, University of Illinois Press, 1325 S. Oak St., Champaign, IL 61820. They may also be sent via the web-page:

http://www.press.uillinois.edu/journals/jaeh.html

Send new memberships ($35 first-year introductory rate) to Journal of American Ethnic History, c/o Dept. of History, 3094 FAB, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202.

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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 Journals, Univ. of Illinois Press, 1325 S. Oak St., Champaign IL 61820, or via the web at

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