The well-to-do, the rentiers, the professionals, and the managers have been largely absent from immigration history. Their class and their culture have rendered them invisible from a field defined by mass labor migration, and their historical nature has been ignored by the more recent sociological studies of “expats.” Yet the executives and the socialites all play a part in a more encompassing history of mobility. “Elite migration” can fruitfully be studied within the parameters of immigration history while the more well-heeled immigrants can in turn help expand the definition of the field itself. “Elite” is a problematic category in itself, but I will use it to encompass the middle-class as well as the wealthy, largely in contrast to the lower-class immigrants we have most often studied.

Two reasons account for the “invisibility.” The first has to do with the new immigration history that emerged in the 1960s and 1970s out of labor history. Its focus has remained, largely and understandably, on the immigrant workers who have labored in field, factory, and more recently the service industry. The second reason may be due to the more recent surge of interest in “expats” by sociologists and anthropologists who have generally insisted on the newness of the phenomenon. Since Erik Cohen’s seminal 1977 article in *Current Sociology*, but especially since the 1990s, scholars such as Aihwa Ong (*Flexible Citizenship*, 1999) and Anne-Catherine Wagner (*Les Nouvelles élites de la mondialisation*, 1998) have analyzed the golden ghettos of upscale neighborhoods with their international schools, exploring transnationals within the larger discourse about a new globalization itself.

Yet, elite migration has a much longer history than the newness argument suggests. From the ancient Greek merchants to the early modern Jewish or Lebanese trade diasporas (“middlemen minorities”), from merchant capitalists to colonial administrators, there have been older forms of elite migration yet to be studied as such. The long-term histories of capitalism and colonialism are replete with mobile individuals who settled down where they did economic and political “work.” Capital can flow without being carried by individuals, but peripatetic businessmen, taking their skills, models, and capital with them, should be an important part of the new social history of capitalism and an expanded immigration history in which books such as Eileen Scully’s *Bargaining with the State from Afar* (2001) and William Schell, Jr.’s *Integral Outsiders: The American Colony in Mexico City, 1876-1911* (2001) could be early examples. Furthermore, the newness argument is itself old. At the beginning of the 20th century, Elihu Root, former U.S. Secretary of State, underlined the novelty of the increasing number of American businessmen traveling or residing abroad.

It is not that immigration historians have been completely impervious to class differentiations within migrating streams. Gunther Peck (*Reinventing Free Labor*, 2000) and others have studied padrone and ethnic brokers; there was a significant bulge of work on ethnic entrepreneurs in the 1980s by Roger Waldinger, Ivan Light, Jan Rath and others; and more recent research has examined Jewish bankers in New York City (Rebecca Kobrin (ed. *Chosen Capital: The Jewish Encounter with American Capitalism*, 2012) and Chinese translators in San Francisco (Mae M. Ngai, *The Lucky Ones*, 2010) as key actors in immigration history. They fit into a more recent emphasis on the “go-betweens” of migration history: those who literally and figuratively translate the space between the ethnic communities and their places of settlement. Was not transnationalism itself initially conceptualized by Nina Glick Schiller, Linda Basch, and Cristina Blanc-Szanton (*Towards a Transnational Perspective on Migration*, 1992) thanks in large part to Haitian businessmen and Grenadan importers in the U.S.?

While we could call these immigrant go-betweens “organic elites,” emerging from the immigrant communities themselves, the question here has to do with those who migrate as elites per se for the purpose of work or leisure. Businessmen and retirees (see Sheila Croucher, *The Other Side of the Fence: American Migrants in Mexico*, 2009, the idle rich and what I would call the working rich not only point to a more general longer-term history of elite migration, but they can help turn the question around: if elites
New Publications Noted


Fuentecilla, Jose V. *Fighting from a Distance: How Filipino Exiles Helped Topple a Dictator.* Champaign: University of Illinois Press, 2013.


Joshi, Khyati Y., and Jigna Deshai, eds. *Asian American...*
From the IEHS
President

Many of us have recently returned from Atlanta, from the Organization of American Historians. Perhaps more importantly, we as members of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society have just came back from having spent a number of days together. The days at the OAH provide a very special moment for us and for the enterprise of creating a very special community of scholars. We gathered together at a number of points and I want to say something briefly about all of them.

First, we met in sessions. Notably this year for the first time two special IEHS sessions brought us together to think about both the history and the state-of-the-field. These two sessions provided us with a forum from which to contemplate where we have been, where we find ourselves now, and always thinking about where we might be going. These two panels became the basis for ongoing conversations that lasted far beyond the actual time allotted for them. Rather the issues reverberated over the course of the next few days and I am sure will continue to influence us as we go about growing the organization and the field.

Secondly we gathered together at the now traditional Dessert Before Dinner reception. When I say “we,” I include not only members of the IEHS but also graduate students, younger scholars and indeed many others attending the OAH who may not think about themselves as engaged in immigration or ethnic history scholarship, but who joining with us learned about the Society. I realize what an impact we made with this when I think about the number of times I had to ask the hotel staff to bring in more trays of pastries, indicating how many people came, stayed, talked, and socialized. This was obviously exactly what we wanted. Of particular note at this year’s dessert reception we briefly honored three very special people, all former presidents of the IEHS and former (and present) presidents of the OAH, Alan Kraut, Vicky Ruiz, and Albert Camarillo. The fact that so many of our leaders have served as leaders of the larger organization indicates how central we and are field are to the study of American history.

Next, we had a fairly good showing at the annual membership meeting on Friday of the conference. We discussed some important issues, namely the crafting of a mission statement, the decision to eventually offer a second book prize, and fundraising for the organization. The intensity of the discussion and the enthusiasm for our new undertakings again indicates to me, in my presidential perch, that we are in good shape as an organization. Yet we also need to grow. In order to do so and in particular in order to take on some new projects we need to think seriously about raising money. I would like to invite anyone interested to step forward and volunteer to help in crafting some strategies to do so.

Finally, we all got together at No Mas! Cantina on Friday night to do three things, namely to eat a fine Mexican meal, to socialize, and to honor the winners of the various prizes. Their names and the names of their books, dissertations, and conference papers appear in this newsletter so I do not have to repeat them. But I want to collectively thank the members of all the various committees who did the hard work of vetting applications, manuscripts, and books. Without your labors we could not do what we are charged with doing, supporting and sustaining our academic field. I also want to once again congratulate the winners, wish you my—and our—best in your scholarly endeavors and invite you to become part of the IEHS. We need you with your fresh work to reinvigorate what is already a thriving field.

For anyone who could not join us in Atlanta, I hope that this brief article gets you ready to commit to coming next year to our meeting in St. Louis and to joining us in many of these same events.

Hasia R. Diner
President, Immigration and Ethnic History Society

For more information about the Immigration and Ethnic History Society, please visit www.iehs.org
Annual Business Meeting
Immigration and Ethnic History Society
Atlanta, GA
April 11, 2014

President Hasia Diner called to order the 2014 Annual Meeting of the Immigration and Ethnic History Society at 3:04 p.m., Friday, April 11, 2014, at the Atlanta Downtown Hilton Hotel. Twenty-one Society members were present, including all the officers, and a majority of the Executive Board.

Minutes from the 2013 Annual Meeting were approved.

In her Presidential Report, Diner thanked Ron Bayor for his assistance with arranging this year’s annual dinner at No Mas! Cantina. She expressed her appreciation for the service of outgoing Executive Board members Tyler Anbinder, Madeline Hsu, and Deidre Moloney, as well as the efforts of this year’s committee chairpersons Jim Barrett (Nominations), Hsu (Saloutos), Walter Kamphoefner (Pozzetta), John Bodnar (Dissertation), Julio Capo (Higham), and Maria Cristina (Program). In addition, she recognized Torrie Hester for again coordinating the successful Dessert before Dinner Reception for graduate students and early career scholars and Michael Innes-Jiménez for his ad hoc committee’s work on establishing a second Society book award. Finally, Diner acknowledged the efforts of the ad hoc committee working on a mission statement for the Society, whose members included Diane Vecchio, David Gerber, and Michael Innes-Jiménez.

President Diner then reviewed the following Society projects for the past year. Rutgers University’s Nicholas Molnar, who has edited the Rutgers Oral History Archives’ newsletter, was chosen from an applicant pool of three outstanding candidates to assume editorship of the Society’s newsletter. The Society has been in conversation with the Immigration History Research Center to host a program for autumn 2015, celebrating the fiftieth anniversaries of the IHRC, IEHS, and the Hart-Cellar Act. Details of the program are to be finalized over the next few months. IEHS has been asked to participate in two projects of interest: Landscapes in Justice, which examines the liquidation of Japanese-Canadian property during the Second World War and Tribeca Film Institute’s “Our Immigrant Experience.” John Bodnar reviewed the first year activity of the Outstanding Dissertation Award Committee, noting that was encouraging to see the quality of work among young scholars. Michael Innes-Jiménez stated that as second book prize would be for a first book published but clarified that no book would be eligible to win both the Saloutos and First Book Awards. Little success has been reported on the fundraising front, and further investigation by the Society is needed.

Secretary Timothy Draper reported that the Society elected Hidetaka Hirota, Annie Polland, and Ken Kenny to the Executive Board for terms ending in 2017.

During the Treasurer’s Report, Cheryl Greenberg noted that during New Business, Society officers and past presidents reaffirmed preference for three-year terms for President, Vice President/President-Elect, and Past President. John Bukowczyk proposed the following amendment to the by-laws, which was seconded by Ron Bayor, and adopted unanimously by members present:

Article VI, section 12. “Society Membership and Eligibility for Office. Officers and board members are required to maintain a current membership in the Society. Officers and board members who have fallen ninety days or more in arrears on payment of Society dues and have been duly notified will be considered to have resigned their offices and may be replaced by a majority vote of the board. Voting privileges in elections or on any motion before the board or the annual meeting are restricted to persons in the various categories of individual membership in the Society who are not in arrears on their dues payments.”

Bukowczyk then proposed a motion that “[o]n a three-year rotating cycle, the IEHS will present a book prize for the best book on a.) migration/to/ethnicity in Mexico and the Caribbean; b.) migration/to/ethnicity in Canada; and c.) internal migration within the U.S.” After a period of discussion, Barbara Posadas moved to table, the motion was seconded, and after the raising of a point of order by Innes-Jiménez, the motion was tabled.

Hasia Diner adjourned the annual meeting at 4:19 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Timothy Dean Draper
Secretary, Immigration and Ethnic History Society
(New Publications Noted, continued from page 2)


can be immigrants, how do they in turn help us reflect on the categories we use for labor migrants? 

The researcher’s dilemma in naming elite migrants has to do with terminology, length of stay, and class. There are three problems with the language of “immigrants”: Elites rarely use the term themselves (not to mention the term “elite”); the term “immigrant” still implicitly refers to the lower classes; and a question remains: how long does it take to become an “immigrant”? The historiographic assumptions about assimilation but also about ethnicity have been that “immigrants” are poor and that they settle in forever in their new home, whereas business expats are rich – or supposed to be – and they are particularly mobile.

While the vast outpouring of literature on transnationalism has helped shift the focus from immigration to migration and to mobility per se, alternative terms exist for the business elite. The most frequent is “expat,” a term first introduced in the 1960s in the British colonial context, and Anne-Meike Fechter and Katie Walsh (Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies 36, September 2010) have questioned the extent to which newer expats have continued older colonial models of interaction. “Professional migrants,” “fortunate immigrants” (Jacqueline Lindenfeld and Gabrielle Varro, “Language Maintenance among ‘Fortunate Immigrants,’ International Journal of the Sociology of Language 189, 2008) “a golden immigration” (Wagner, op. cit.) have been suggested in the contemporary sociological literature, not to mention a more faceious “caviar immigration” Used in the French newspaper Le Monde. But historians may usefully re-examine older literature on the brain drain or on refugee scholars, who may, like colonial administrators or missionaries or even students, soldiers, or soccer players be included in the category of elite migrants. (See, e.g., Madeline Y. Hsu, “The Disappearance of America’s Cold War Chinese Refugees,” Journal of American Ethnic History 31 [Summer 2012].

But do they stay? Another implicit factor in the very concept of “immigration” has often been the distinction between those who settle down and those who come and go, such as seasonal workers. (Students and soldiers are on the short side of any scale of settlement although they too sometimes end up staying.) If businessmen are often nomadic, immigrant workers of all types also return home. As we know, settlement-forever is part of the figment of the powerful imagination of assimilation studies. But a study of elite migrants can also show that more mobile transnationals too have congregated together, set up their own churches and clubs, and often lived in relative proximity to one another. Having means aids both movement and settlement while mobility does not preclude the construction of “community.”

If immigrants are defined by (lower) class alone, wealthy businessmen hardly fit the category, but if immigrants are defined by their moving abroad to work and especially by the communities they construct, then businessmen fit the bill. The question then becomes, does class matter, and how? If transnationalism has posited that all immigrants, henceforth termed migrants, move across cultural and political borders with ease, the unasked question with regard to transnationalism still has to do with class, not to mention state policies favoring certain classes of immigrants over others. Crossing borders may still be easier for some migrants than for others.

Finally, elite migration can help us re-examine both xenophobia and assimilation. First, is xenophobia class-linked? If the greater means of those who migrate with money, education, or good salaries may ease their settlement, does that necessarily mean that class trumps origins with regard to definitions of the Other? Is fear of the Other greater the poorer the Other? Is this why elite/middle-class migrants are often considered less problematic immigrant Others? More research needs to be undertaken on the perceptions of the foreign rich. To study class variations in stigmatization is important for understanding the nature of xenophobia itself (cultural or economic). The term itself may be a misnomer if it involves not simply a cultural rejection but one linked to class as well. Rich foreigners are not entirely exempt from disapproval, discrimination, or bouts of ire for taking jobs or imposing new norms, but they are, arguably, less frequently targeted than the foreign poor.

Second, we can ask to what extent well-to-do migrants disseminate their own models to the “natives.” To what extent have elites and their families accentuated a certain internationalization of style and culture? Have Americans abroad, for example, taken part in Americanization explicitly or even in spite of themselves? Does class trump culture when the natives adopt the foreigners’ habits, turning the assimilation paradigm on its head?

The point is not just to add a new category to migration history but also to ask how the experiences of elite migrants expand our understanding of migration itself. “Elite migrants” are not “immigrant workers,” yet they work and create communities. The point in calling attention to them is to show the extent to which even very mobile transnationals often create (self-conscious) communities and to ask how they can help question the categories of class, ethnicity, and transnationalism that are key to understanding migration in general.

Nancy L Green is Professor of History at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales and author of The Other Americans in Paris: Businessmen, Countesses, Wayward Youth, 1880-1941 (2014).
Personals

Alan Kraut, former president of the IEHS, completed his one-year term as president of the Organization of American Historians at the annual meeting in Atlanta, April 10-13. He delivered his presidential address on April 12: “Do as Americans Do: The Post Migration Negotiation of Identity in the United States.” A video of his address was recorded by History News Network, and can be found on the web at hnn.us/articles/155493

Also at the OAH meeting, students and colleagues of Roger Daniels (University of Cincinnati), another former president of IEHS, gathered to acknowledge his work in a panel on April 12: “Roger Daniels: Historian, Teacher, Scholar, Mentor, and Advocate for Over Half a Century.” The 87-year-old Daniels took part in the panel and gave his response to the testimonies.

New curator of the Immigration History Research Center Archives at the University of Minnesota is Ellen Engseth. She formerly was an archivist at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. Her new post is now within the structure of the University Archives at the Anderson Library at the University of Minnesota.

Hidetaka Hirota received from the Society for History in the Federal Government the 2014 James Madison Prize for an outstanding essay. The award was presented at the society’s annual meeting in Washington on April 5, 2014. The title of his essay was “The Moment of Transition: State Officials, the Federal Government, and the Formation of American Immigration Policy,” and appeared in the Journal of American History in March 2013. Hirota has recently been elected to the executive board of IEHS.

Mark Overmyer-Velázquez received from the Latin American Studies Association the 2014 LASA Latino Studies Section Outstanding Article Award, the principal national article prize in Latina/o Studies, for his Fall 2013 Journal of American Ethnic History article, “Good Neighbors and White Mexicans: Constructing Race and Nation on the Mexico-US Border.” The award was presented at the LASA conference in Chicago in May 2014.

Upcoming Conferences and Meetings

The University of California, San Diego and its Center for Comparative Immigration Studies offers a variety of research seminars and other events during the year. Information about these is available at ucis.ccd.edu


The American Conference for Irish Studies will hold its annual meeting in Dublin, Ireland, June 11-14, 2014. Information on the web at acisweb.org

The German Society of Pennsylvania, for its 250th Anniversary year, is hosting a special installment of the Horner Memorial Library Lecture Series. The lectures will take place on Saturday, June 14, 2014 in the Horner Memorial Library and Reading Room in Philadelphia, PA.

The Center for the History of the New America and the Center for Health Equity at the University of Maryland will co-host a conference: “Health Across Borders: Migration, Disease, Medicine, and Public Health in a Global Age” on September 18-19, 2014. The organizers “will bring together leading scholars, practitioners, public officials, labor leaders, and immigrants themselves to explore public health in the age of mass migration. Among other matters, they will address the economics of migration, patterns of prejudice in medical practices, and access to health insurance.” For more information, visit: http://newamerica.umd.edu/conferences/fall2014/overview.php

The Humber School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, in participation with the International Festival of Authors, will co-host a conference, “Representing WW1: Perspectives at the Centenary” on October 31-November 2, 2014 at the Harbourfront Centre in Toronto, Canada. The year 2014 marks the centenary of the beginning of World War I.
News from the Field

New Series on Immigration From Europe to North America by Peter Lang Press  This new series by the Peter Lang Press (Bern, Switzerland) presents examples of the latest scholarship on mass-migration from Europe to North America. It welcomes comparative studies of immigrants who went to either Canada or the United States, or both. It also features interdisciplinary studies, biographies, collected essays, and conference papers related to immigration to North America. The language of the series will be English and all submissions will be peer-reviewed. Book proposals should be e-mailed to the series editors:

Dr. M. Mark Stolarik (University of Ottawa, Canada), stolarik@uottawa.ca
Dr. Matjaž Klemenčič (University of Maribor, Slovenia), matjaz.klemencic@siol.net

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services’ Historical Research Branch offers several webinars designed for beginning and advanced researchers. Webinars are an easy and free way to learn about the USCIS History, Library, and Genealogy programs and services from agency historians, librarians, and program representatives. For more information, visit: http://www.uscis.gov/HGWebinars

Americas Society will present Unity of Nature: Alexander von Humboldt and the Americas, the first exhibition in New York to focus on the intrepid Prussian explorer, scientist, diplomat, and author. The exhibition runs through July 26, 2014. For more information, visit: http://www.as-coa.org/unity-nature-alexander-von-humboldt-and-americas

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography is issuing a call for articles to be included in a special issue of the magazine on immigration and ethnicity in Pennsylvania’s history scheduled for an October 2016 publication. The editors seek submissions for scholarly articles featuring new interdisciplinary research on the experiences of immigrants in Pennsylvania; and Articles may focus on issues of language, identity, intergroup relations, politics, labor, religion, cultural expression, settlement and accommodation, transnational ties or other factors as they affect immigrant experience over time. Short articles regarding historical sources will also be accepted. Submissions should be addressed to Tamara Gaskell, Editor, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia, PA 19107 or, by e-mail, to pmhb@hsp.org. The deadline for submissions is September 1, 2014.

The USCIS History Office & Library Catalog has a new URL. Please bookmark this important change to the way you access the agency’s historical resources. The new URL for the catalog is: http://207.67.203.70/U95007

The Rutgers Oral History Archives features over 700 oral histories and 29,000 pages of fully text-searchable transcripts. The collection features interviews with immigrants from Europe, first-generation children, and others that historians of immigration and ethnicity would find of value. For more information, visit: http://oralhistory.rutgers.edu/

The American Hungarian Foundation will present Eva Zeisel: Life, Design, and Beauty, an exhibition in New Brunswick, New Jersey featuring the work of “one of the Twentieth Century's most influential ceramicists and designers of modern housewares” through June 29, 2014. The American Hungarian Foundation also has an ongoing and changing exhibition that features the Foundation's Museum art and artifacts, which tells the story of American Hungarians through the display of fine art, sculptures, artifacts, textiles, folk art and photographs that have been acquired by the Foundation throughout the years.

From the Newsletter Editor

The Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter welcomes proposals for feature articles in upcoming issues. The articles are generally historiographical or pedagogical in nature (the IEHS Newsletter does not publish detailed research articles), although reviews of the literature on a specific subject or ethnic group will be considered. The length of the feature articles are usually 1500-1800 words in length. For more information, contact Nicholas Trajano Molnar at nmolnar@ccp.edu
The committee consisted of Andrew K. Sandoval (University of Maryland); Julio Capó, Jr. (University of Texas at Austin), chair; Marilyn Halter (Boston University); and Carl Bon Tempo (SUNY at Albany). The committee consisted of Madeleine Hsu (University of Texas), chair; Marilyn Halter (Boston University); and Carl Bon Tempo (SUNY at Albany). The citation follows: Vivek Bald’s work reflects the vivid and lucid writing that recovers the otherwise unknown stories of South Asian peddlers and sailors who journeyed from the 1880s to the 1920s through circuits linking points in the British Empire with industrial and tourist centers of the United States such as Detroit, New Orleans, the New Jersey shore, Dallas, and the Panama Canal zone. Bald’s study is an amazing social history, drawing upon bare fragments of archival records gleaned from censuses, ship’s manifests, newspapers and oral histories, among other sources. Although his subjects never numbered more than one hundred in any given city at any given time, Bald has nonetheless tracked down names, wives and other family connections, boarding houses and other residences, the rise and decline of various business interests, voyages, and dates of arrival and departure. Bald has tracked down these transients in the mixed-race neighborhoods in which they lived, worked, and formed families, to produce a vivid transnational history.

These peddlers and sailors made their American lives among largely black and Creole neighborhoods where they married, fathered children, and started businesses catering to prevailing tastes for exotic Oriental objects. In so doing, they managed to evade and work around the tightening noose of American immigration laws, as did growing numbers of sailors who managed to jump ship and find their way to jobs, families, and communities in the industrial Midwest. Their ability to forge lives in America during this era forces scholars of immigration, comparative race and ethnicity, and Asian American studies to rework their chronologies and understanding of the porosity and boundaries of communities of color. Bald reworks as well our conceptions of the intersections between the British Empire, its unexpectedly transnational subjects, and their capacities to penetrate American borders and economic terrains.

IEHS Outstanding Dissertation Award
The winner of the first IEHS Outstanding Dissertation Award is Julian Lim, who completed her Ph.D. at Cornell University in 2013 and is now a Post-Doctoral Fellow in History at Washington University, St. Louis. The title of her dissertation is “The ‘Future Immense’: Race and Immigration in the Multiracial U.S.-Mexico Borderlands, 1880-1936.” The selection committee consisted of John Bodnar (Indiana University), David Gutierrez (University of California, San Diego), and Suzanne Sinke (Florida State University). Comments from the committee:

Julian Lim’s dissertation recaptures a time and place in which racial and immigrant identities were in flux and negotiable. “The ‘Future Immense’: Race and Immigration in the Multiracial U.S.-Mexico Borderlands, 1880-1936” focuses on the region around El Paso and its diverse mix of Mexicans, blacks, Chinese and Anglo residents. Newcomers often flocked to the region in the late nineteenth century because it offered a less restrictive environment for many minorities. Over time, however, racial ideologies in both Mexico and the United States took hold and legal restrictions and segregation came to exert a greater influence over a place that once held a much more liberal promise. Lim’s broad multiracial perspective as well as her deep research makes this dissertation a significant contribution to a number of fields, including immigration, race, and the history of the American West.

George E. Pozzetta Dissertation Research Awards
There were two winners of the George E. Pozzetta dissertation research award, which awards cash grants to support work on dissertation projects, are Barry McCarron, Georgetown University and Cecilia Marquez, University of Virginia. Members of the committee were Walter Kamphoefner (Texas A&M University), Tyler Anbinder (George Washington University) and Torrie Hester (St. Louis University).

OAH/John Higham Travel Grants
Three John Higham awards were made to enable travel to the OAH-IEHS meetings in Atlanta. Graduate students who received them were Brandon K. Gauthier, Fordham University; Cecilia Marquez, University of Virginia; and Israel Passtrana, University of California, San Diego. Members of the selection committee were: Andrew K. Sandoval-Strausz (University of New Mexico); Julio Capó, Jr. (University of Massachusetts-Amherst); and Maddalena Marinari (St. Bonaventure University).
IEHS Committees and Award Announcements, 2014-2015

Nominating Committee
Tyler Anbinder, Chair (term ends 2015)
Diane Vecchio (term ends 2015)
Carl Bon Tempo (term ends 2015)
Kevin Kenny (term ends 2016)
Violet Johnson (term ends 2016)

Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award Committee
Carl Bon Tempo, Chair (term ends 2016)
Annie Polland (term ends 2017)
Jose Moya (term ends 2017)

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society invites submissions for the annual Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award. The 2014 award will be presented for the book judged best on any aspect of the immigration history of the United States. “Immigration history” is defined as the movement of peoples from other countries to the United States, of the repatriation movements of immigrants, and of the consequences of these migrations, both for the United States and the countries of origin. To be eligible for the award, a book must be copyrighted 2014, must be based on substantial primary research, and must present a major new scholarly interpretation. A book may be nominated by its author, the publisher, a member of the prize committee, or a member of the Society. Inquiries and nominations should be submitted to the chair of the committee. The application deadline for the Theodore Saloutos Memorial Book Award is December 31, 2014. For the most up to date award information, visit iehs.org

George E. Pozzetta Dissertation Award Committee
Torrie Hester, Chair (term ends 2016)
Lila Fernandez (term ends 2017)
Hideo Hidetaka (term ends 2017)

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society announces competition for the 2014 George E. Pozzetta Dissertation Award. It invites applications from any Ph.D. candidate who will have completed qualifying exams by late 2014, and whose thesis focuses on American immigration, emigration, or ethnic history. The award provides two grants of $1000 each for expenses to be incurred in researching the dissertation. Applicants must submit a three-page to five-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. The application deadline for the George E. Pozzetta Dissertation Award is late 2014. For the most up to date award information, visit iehs.org

OAH/John Higham Travel Grant Committee
Julio Capó, Jr., Chair
Alison Efford
Maddalena Marinari

Travel grants are awarded to three graduate students each year to be used toward costs of attending the OAH-IEHS Annual Meeting. The successful candidates will have a preferred area of concentration in American immigration and/or American ethnic and/or American intellectual history. The grants are given in memory of John Higham (1920–2003), past president of both organizations and a towering figure in immigration, ethnic, and intellectual history. Recipients will be notified after February 2015. For the most up to date award information, visit http://www.oah.org/programs/awards/oah-iehs-john-higham-travel-grants/

Carlton C. Qualey Memorial Article Award Committee
John Bukowczyk, Chair

Presented biannually, an award of $200 was established by the Immigration and Ethnic History Society in memory of Professor Carleton C. Qualey, distinguished historian, newsletter editor, treasurer, and a founder of the Society. The 2015 award will honor the best article published in the JAEH during the 2013 and 2014 calendar years. Questions regarding this award should be directed to the editor of the journal, Professor John Bukowczyk, Department of History, Wayne State University, at aa2092@wayne.edu.

IEHS Outstanding Dissertation Award Committee
Suzanne Sinke, Chair
John Bodnar
Yong Chen

The Immigration and Ethnic History Society announces its second annual award for an outstanding dissertation in the field of immigration and ethnic history. The IEHS will confer the award at its annual meeting in the spring of 2015. To be considered, a dissertation must focus on some aspect of North American immigration and/or ethnicity, be successfully defended between October 1, 2013 and September 30, 2014, be in English, and be submitted electronically to the award committee by November 15, 2014. All submissions must be accompanied by a letter of support from the dissertation director. The award carries a cash gift of $1,500. For the most up to date award information, visit iehs.org
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IEHS Board Elections

At the 2014 annual meeting in Atlanta of the IEHS, results of the spring elections were announced. Three new board members were elected:

Hidetaka Hirota
Columbia University

Annie Polland
Lower East Side Tenement Museum

Kevin Kenny
Boston College

Newsletter Inquiries, Back Issues, and Activities Report

Newsletter submissions, questions about editorial matters, and requests for back issues of the IEHS Newsletter should be sent to Nicholas Trajano Molnar. Mail your information to:

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Activities Report Form

Your Name and Affiliation:


Please send your information by October 1, 2014 to ensure its inclusion in the next issue.
About the Immigration and Ethnic History Society

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 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

All rates include membership in the Immigration & Ethnic History Society, the quarterly Journal of American Ethnic History, and the biannual Immigration and Ethnic History Newsletter.

**Individuals (1 Year):**
- Print or Online: $45; Both: $55

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- Print or Online: $25; Both: $35

**Institutions (1 Year):**
- Print or Online: $257; Both: $310
- Non-U.S. Postage (Canada/Mexico): + $10
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- Individuals: $20; Institutions: $50

**Single Issues of the IEHS Newsletter:**
- Individuals: $2; Institutions: $2

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