THE IMMIGRATION HISTORY NEWSLETTER

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PLEASE NOTE

This issue of the IHS Newsletter is being mailed to all addresses on our cumulative mailing list. If dues for the calendar year 1973 remain unpaid after October 1, 1973, addresses will need to be dropped. We would prefer not to remove anyone's address, but we cannot afford to carry unpaid subscriptions. If you have not already done so, please mail your check for $3. promptly, made out to the Immigration History Society and addressed to the Editor at the above address.

EDITORIAL

The Immigration History Society is honored and grateful to have its Newsletter sponsored by the Minnesota Historical Society. Special thanks go to its Director, Russell W. Fridley, its Managing Editor, Mrs. June Drenning Holmquist, and to staff members who provide services to the Editor. It is appropriate that the IHS Newsletter should find a home at the Minnesota Historical Society which has for over fifty of its 124 years been collecting source material on the history of immigration and on ethnic groups. To insure the continued good health of the Immigration History Society it is incumbent on the membership to promote new memberships, to contribute suitable material for publication, and to pay dues each calendar year.

It is hoped that the revised format will be agreeable to the members of the IHS. Apart from economy, the double-columning is in accord with reading research as to length of line and size and clarity of reproduction.

With this issue is inaugurated publication of essays on research in specific areas. It is hoped they will prove useful. For the November 1973 issue, the deadline for submitting material is October 1.

You are urged to fill out the tear-off questionaire on the last page and to mail it promptly.

Carlton C. Qualey

IMMIGRATION RESEARCH IN BRITAIN

Philip Taylor, University of Hull

Within the past year and a half, three solid books on American immigration have appeared in Britain; and reflection about their contents will serve to introduce both the opportunities and the problems that face British scholars in that field. Terry Colemen's Passage to America is a work of considerable research, written by an outstandingly able journalist; it deals with the years from 1846 to 1855, and the emphasis is therefore heav-

ily Irish. Charlotte Erickson's Invisible Immigrants has even greater weight. It is based on a collection of nineteenth-century English and Scottish immigrant letters, none of them designed for publication; its principle of arrangement is occupational -- writers in agriculture, in industry, and in white-collar occupations — and the long introductions trace immigrant backgrounds, and fortunes in America, from censuses, county histories, and other records. My own The Distant Magnet is a survey of European migration to the United States between the 1830s and the 1920s. It differs from earlier syntheses in the weight of emphasis on Europe and the Atlantic crossing, from Wittke in its concern for what was common to all immigrants, and from Maldwyn Jones in its emphasis on the first generation rather than problems of assimilation.

What follows is a survey of work in progress. Based on letters sent to all British universities, with a high proportion of replies received, it makes no claim to completeness. In particular, research may be going on in unexpected departments of universities; and writers outside regular academic life may also be studying immigration.

British records confront the researcher with a crucial defect, the absence of even inaccurate figures for the local origins of those going overseas (though Irish figures are much better).

Apart, therefore, from writing general books, based on American research though supplemented by a few discoveries of his own, the British scholar faces the following choices. He can seek sources for British migration which will serve as alternatives to statistics: Erickson's letters which provide a base from which people may be traced in the countries of arrival and departure; J. T. Dixon's work at Leeds on Yorkshire newspapers; or D. L. Jones' attempt at Edinburgh to examine the Scottish background in the nineteenth century. Charlotte Erickson, in her chapter "Who were the English and Scots Emigrants to the United States in the late nineteenth Century" in D. V. Glass and R. Revelle, Population and Social Change (London, 1972), bases her study on a few thousand names in the passenger lists of a few score ships, lists which happen to contain more detail than the law required. In relation to total immigration, the numbers are exceedingly small; but there is no obvious reason to doubt that they were typical enough, in showing what districts and what occupations contributed especially high or low proportions to the whole movement. The researcher can focus -- and here he stands in a long tradition -- on policy-making rather than local human detail; but it has to be admitted that Oliver MacDonagh has left little to be done in the field of government regulation of the North Atlantic traffic, while scholars from the Commonwealth have done a great deal to exhaust Imperial questions: Peter Burroughs' England and Australia 1831-1855 and H. J. M. Johnston's British Emigration Policy 1815-1830 are excellent recent examples, in the tradition of Marais and Madgwick, Cowan and Macdonald. He may take his stand in his own country, and wait for the migrant to return; the American scholar Wilbur S. Shepperson did this in Emigration and Disenchantment; and R. L. Bingham of Glasgow is seeking to discover returning Scots' attitudes to the United States, while Mrs. Wilder-Okladek (temporarily attached to Sheffield) is working on modern British who return from Australia.

The majority of British researchers, however, have opted for a more purely American approach. Among veterans, Maldwyn Jones is studying the Federal government's regulation of steerage conditions, and I am beginning work on Boston's Irish after the Civil War. R. A. Burchell of Manchester is interested in the Irish in California, R. C. Reinders of Nottingham in relations between Irish and Negroes in the ante-bellum years. Among newer researchers, J. P. Lennon of Manchester is using microfilm of the big W.P.A. translation project to study Chicago ethnic newspapers' treatment of social issues between 1880 and 1920; and R. A. Butlin of Queen Mary's London is working on the British on the Great Plains. Three studies, all based on the London School of Economics, focus upon American labour and labour regulations: D. R. Wynn on the United Mineworkers and immigration between 1890 and 1924; Amy Z. Gottlieb on Illinois mining regulation, 1861 to 1911, in which British immigrants played an initiating role; and Gerda M. Horne on the career of Mary Anderson, Swedish-born first head of the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor. Two studies deal with politics: D. A. T. Rollo of Edinburgh is working on the Irish in American politics from 1846 to 1880; and M. A. Hopkinson of Cambridge has just completed a dissertation on the Irish Question in American politics, 1918-22. Apart from these, several studies of voting behaviour, and others of Abolitionism (like D. C. Riach's work at Edinburgh on the relation of the Irish to that movement) will all have some bearing on immigration. This is even more true of work in progress in certain economic history topics: Mrs. Ballard of the London School of Economics on the wage-structure of British and American railroads 1890-1960; P. R. Shergold in the same institution, on working-class living standards in Pittsburg and Birmingham, England, 1900-14; and L. B. Hughes of Edinburgh on port workers in the two countries 1870-1914.

Although research has not been confined to immigration into the United States, it must be said at once that disappointingly little has been done on continental Europe -- nothing solid, indeed, since Michael Drake's study of Norwegian population, though W. R. Bohning of the University of Kent is studying contemporary European labour migration. At least two studies are in progress on internal migration in Britain: D. E. Baines of the London School of Economics on England and Wales 1891-1939, and B. J. D. Harrison of Leeds on iron miners moving into the North-East of England between 1840 and 1880. More is being done on immigration into Britain, an important phenomenon since the early nineteenth century. J. H. Treble of Strathclyde is dealing with the Irish in the North of England in the early nineteenth century, and R. Ohlsson (temporarily at Exeter) with the Irish of our own day. Following the valuable work of John A. Garrard and the American Lloyd P. Gartner on Jewish immigration and the British reaction to it, N. Nardecchia of the London School of Economics is now studying the Aliens Act of 1905. On more recent immigration -- Indians, Pakistanis and West Indians -- several studies have appeared, some of them based on the Institute of Race Relations. The following may serve as examples: Kenneth Little, Negroes in Britain (on Cardiff), Peter L. Wright, The Coloured Worker in British Industry (Midlands and North of England), and Sheila Patterson, Immigration and Race Relations, and Immigrants in Industry (on Croydon). In universities today, H. Rose of Kent is working on the Immigration Act of 1971, and L. Kushnick of Manchester the attitudes towards immigration restriction in Britain and the United States, while C. Holmes of Sheffield is editing a collection of essays on immigrants.

It is not enough to list projects; any survey must take account of problems and conditions of work. On what teaching base can research activity be built up? How far can researchers conduct their work within their own country? How easy is it to work in the United States? Given all these questions, have British immigration researchers made the best choices?

Broadly speaking, our researchers are likely to be trained in History first degrees (every British university has some American history in such one-discipline programmes, whether compulsory or as options), Economic History (sometimes a separate programme, sometimes related to Economics), or American Studies. Undergraduate work in American History -- disregarding details of organization -- probably reaches its largest scale at Manchester, Hull and Keele, and Edinburgh and St. Andrews, Birmingham and London, East Anglia and Sussex, are all strong; though not all of these institutions take Immigration seriously. Several centres exist which try to supplement first degrees with postgraduate work by seminars and short thesis: the Institute of United States Studies, London, is especially prominent, with one Immigration Seminar and another on American Demography, with Keele probably second, though the emphasis there is on Foreign Policy. It follows that there is a certain discrepancy between solidity of teaching and abundance of research materials, except in London; and that since American History almost everywhere is far stronger than Commonwealth, migration within Empire and Commonwealth is likely to remain neglected.

With the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and the London Library of Political and Economic Science, London will always be the greatest centre of research. Provinvial universities, however, are making efforts to collect primary sources for special purposes: Dundee in Scottish-Canadian relations, Keele (the David Bruce Centre) including local migration sources; and the Institute of Irish Studies at Belfast may produce similar results. Edinburgh has many of the advantages of a second capital city. Manchester has undertaken enormous expenditure on books and microfilm, and may well have the biggest immigration collection in the provinces. Hull has done much during the past three years. There is a special library allocation for American Immigration (one of six projects thus subsidised); and in concentrating upon New England, the University may be the only one to attempt a close relationship between library expansion and a narrow, planned area of research. Although Boston's Irish after the Civil War are my own special concern, graduate students are already busy in other directions: E. J. Reader tracing the training of priests in Ireland for American dioceses, and A. A. Brookes the British-Canadians in Boston in the decades after the Civil War.

The problem of choice, hinted at earlier in my argument, is beginning to emerge. Only London has a massive concentration both of research material and human talent, with Maldwyn Jones at University College, Charlotte Erickson at the London School of Economics, and J. Potter, in Demography, at the same centre. Research students very wisely go there in considerable numbers, despite a higher cost of living. Manchester has considerable material, but at the moment, perhaps, too few people to exploit them. Hull has one senior scholar, a generous library, an undergraduate course for final-year students already in its seventh session. Of all other universities, probably Edinburgh alone can be called a satisfactory centre in the field of research now under review.

Even from London, anyone seeking a Ph.D. in our subject is bound to spend time in the

United States; and workers on many of the subjects listed here must spend a very substantial time. In doing so, the British researcher enters an area of notably high costs, in relation to which British grants can only be described as derisory. He cannot expect to find it easy to compete for American grants. Therefore, he will usually be able to spend less time in the archives than his American contemporaries, and will have far less opportunity of acquiring inside knowledge of communities. Since, in addition, he is quite unlikely to know already, from his family background, any of the languages on which local immigration study must so much be based, his choice of topic is very much narrowed.

Useful solutions to this problem may be imagined, which have not yet been tried. There could grow up, for example, specific links between institutions where immigration studies are strong, aimed at exchange of graduate students or collaboration between them across the ocean. It may still be argued, however, that in concentrating so much upon the United States rather than upon the Colonial period or upon the nineteenth- and twentieth-century Empire and Commonwealth (a Canadian, M. H. Lewis, is beginning work at the London School of Economics on his country's immigration boom in the years before World War I, but who is investigating the similar though shorter boom in Australia?), and in undertaking specific and local rather than comparative studies, British researchers have imposed upon themselves a handicap of the gravest kind. Yet to urge restriction of aim might well erode the enterprise, the fanaticism, from which alone good research can emerge; and I for one will not accept that the obstacle is totally beyond my power to surmount.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY AND BALTIMORE'S ETHNIC COMMUNITY

Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College

The Immigration History course offered at Towson State College since 1970 has required preliminary research dealing with Baltimore's ethnic experience. The results vary in quality because of the usual undergraduate problems and the absence of primary source materials in the area's repositories. Yet, the city holds a promise of yielding rich and exciting topics of interest to the trained researcher.

Baltimore served as a major port city and commercial-industrial center throughout the 19th and into the 20th century. Large numbers of immigrants entered through the port, many enroute to the Ohio Valley. This foreign influx was reflected in the census of 1930 which enumerated 235,000 people of foreign birth or foreign parentage out of a total population of 800,000. The largest numbers (1930 census) came from Russia, Germany, Poland, and Italy. A variety of ethnic groups were included in these totals. Since World War II, East European refugees have revitalized the older communities. The area's educational, medical, and technological institutions have attracted people also from Asia and Latin America. The city has also served as a destination point for internal migration. Lumbee Indians from North Carolina and Appalachian whites form distinct communities within the city. The most significant in-migration of peoples is represented by the Black community that grew from 18% in 1935 to 48% of the total population in 1970. Blacks have migrated mainly from the rural areas of Maryland and from the South Atlantic States. Foreign language newspapers in Polish, Czech, Italian, Yiddish, and German were published in the city. The Jewish Times, the Baltimore Correspondent (German American), and the Afro American are still published. Many groups formed credit associations to provide money for home buying and to encourage saving. Churches and synagogues in the city also reflect the ethnic composition of the population, ranging from the Ebenezer African Methodist Church to St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Specific occupations and industries bear the stamp of the ethnic population. Black and white longshoremen's locals, Bethlehem Steel mills organized along ethnic lines, Jewish and Italian involvement in the city's garment industry and unionization, German owned commercial and business enterprises, Polish and Italian contracting companies, are only some of the ways in which the immigrants influenced Baltimore's development. In the 19th century, the city of Baltimore provided German public schools. Henrietta Szold, daughter of a Hungarian rabbi, initiated the first night school for immigrants in the United States. Ethnic politics has flavored the election process in the State dating from the Stamp Act protest of the Hagerstown Germans to the election of Maryland's first Black Congressman, Parren J. Mitchell. Untapped topics abound — for example, Thomas Cripps, Morgan State College, noted that the Baltimore Basketball League of the 1930's and 1940's had ethnic teams. The Pompei Soccer Club and the Dnipro Soccer Club still survive.

Few secondary sources and research projects have related to the ethnic experience of Baltimore. Ira De A. Reid's The Negro Community of Baltimore (1935) still remains the basic work dealing with the Black community. However, efforts are being made to collect resource material for this group. Morgan State College maintains an Urban Studies In-

stitute and provides services as well as undertakes research in the inner city. Morgan's library contains some material in its special collections that would be helpful to the researcher. The State of Maryland has created the Maryland Commission of Negro History and Culture with headquarters in Baltimore. Its purpose is to collect and document materials related to the Black experience. Robert Loevy, Colorado College, has gathered data on the political behavior of Jews and Blacks in Baltimore's elections of the 1960's. Thomas Cripps has some information relating to papers and clippings which are in private collections in the city. He suggests that the researcher also look into the Schomburg collection of the New York Public Library for material, such as the newly discovered Garvey papers, for references to Baltimore. The Booker T. Washington papers (Library of Congress) contain correspondence with Black Baltimoreans. The Frederick Douglass papers in his Anacostia home are also useful. The AME and AME Zion Christian recorders located at Drew University reflect the Black migrant experience. Mrs. Eileen Tarcay, Coppin State College, reports that Coppin is planning to develop a collection of Baltimore's Black American folklore and oral tradition.

The Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland has issued its proceedings and published the 1940 study by Dieter Cunz, A History of The Germania Club. Dieter Cunz has also written The Maryland Germans, A History (1948). The Society offers scholarships to students who study German on the college level in the State.

The Jewish Historical Society of Maryland holds a variety of materials, ranging from printed sources, newspaper files, taped interviews, to commemorative programs of Jewish organizations. Isaac Fein, former curator of the Society, has written a study of Baltimore Jewry, The Making of An American Jewish Community (1971). Alexandra Lee Levin has produced biographies of prominent Baltimore Jews -- Henrietta Szold, Harry Friedenwald, and Louis Levin.

The Maryland Department of the Enoch Pratt Free Library holds some printed records, such as city board of education reports, as well as a file of newspaper articles from the Baltimore press and unpublished papers. The subjects in the file cover ethnic groups, neighborhoods, churches, and organizations.

The Archidocesan papers, especially those of Cardinal Gibbons, should hold material relating to the establishment of national parishes in the city. Another source for Catholic life in the city is the official paper of the archdiocese, the Catholic Review.

Sara Jean Reilly's 1962 masters thesis in history at Johns Hopkins University reviews politics in the Italian American community. Its title is "The Italian Immigrants 1920-1930: A Case Study in Baltimore."

Currently, the University of Baltimore is setting up an Urban Archives which will be supplemented with an oral history project under the direction of William Durr. The University's holdings include the papers of the Maryland Council of Churches. This collection spans fifty years.

Sherry Olson, and Phoebe Stanton, Johns Hopkins University, are currently working on an architectural-environmental study of Baltimore which will cover the entire history of the city. Already they have discovered building cycles occurring about every twenty years. These cycles correspond with demographic changes, such as immigration.

Recently the city's elected officials have awakened to the commercial potential of its ethnic experience and they have designated the theme, "The Ethnic Experience in Baltimore" for the Bicentennial celebration of 1976. Financial commitment to funding research projects has not followed. But the ethnic organizations themselves are broadening their concerns to the area of preservation and research.

In order to capitalize on this new interest, I have developed an "informal research course" (non-credit, independent, and voluntary) designed to enlist members of the ethnic community in the collection and preservation of materials. Each participant chooses the group, the aspect of the ethnic experience, and either the traditional or oral history method of research. Five general two hour evening sessions have been scheduled to enable working people to attend. The sessions cover an overview of the ethnic experience in Baltimore and provide direction in terms of research topics and methodology. Each researcher is asked to serve as an historical agent -- to locate collections of ethnic materials and to serve as a liason for the repositories interested in obtaining such materials. In addition to the traditional methods of research, the participants learn of oral history techniques which they may apply in their research.

It is hoped that this research project will promote the continued involvement of the ethnic communities so that they will share in the task of preserving and recording their own history, as suggested in the Ethnic Studies Program legislation guidelines. Efforts to obtain incentive through scholarships in ethnic studies funded by the ethnic organizations may alert the graduate schools in the region and graduate students across the country to the research potential of Baltimore.

ANNUAL MEETING

At a well-attended annual meeting of the IHS during the OAH convention in Chicago, April 12, 1973, with our secretary, John Appel, presiding, your editor reported on the IHS membership, finances, and the condition of the Newsletter. Victor Greene, chairman of the nominating committee for officers under the new constitution (see November 1972 issue of the Newsletter), placed in nomination the following slate which, with one floor nomination to replace a selection who did not accept, was elected: President - Theodore Saloutos, U.C.L.A.; Vice-President - Moses Rischin, San Francisco State University; Executive Board - (one year) Victor Greene, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; Rudolph Vecoli, University of Minnesota; John Higham, University of Michigan; (two years) Howard Applegate, Balch Institute, Philadelphia; Andrew Greeley, University of Chicago; David Van Tassel, Case Western Reserve University; (three years) Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College; Philip Benjamin, Temple University; Robert Warner, Michigan Historical Collections, University of Michigan. John Appel will continue as secretary, and your editor will continue as Treasurer and Editor of the IHS Newsletter.

The meeting adopted a motion in support of Senate bill #1293 for a National Historical Records Survey, and members were urged to write their representatives in the House and Senate. The Senate committee chairman is Senator Sam Ervin.

Announcement was made by Howard Applegate that the bibliography of doctoral dissertations published in the field of ethnic history is in process of publication by the Balch Institute. It has been compiled and edited by William Hoglund, University of Connecticut-Storrs.

Rudolph Vecoli reported on progress of the Ethnic Records Research Project for microfilming of newspapers which is proceeding satisfactorily on a subscription basis. Information concerning this IHS approved project may be obtained from the Center for Immigration Studies, 1925 Sather Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55113.

Jean Scarpaci has been named chairman of the Program Committee of the IHS. The information in the questionaire on the last page of this issue of the Newsletter will be forwarded to her. Her address is Dept. of History, Towson State College, Baltimore, Maryland 21204.

In addition to being program chairman, Jean Scarpaci is undertaking to supply the Newsletter periodically with reports of research in progress. She will need your cooperation.

For general information concerning administration of the IHS, please write John Appel, Dept. of American Thought and Language, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823. Communications as to membership, dues, and items for the IHS Newsletter should go to your editor.

ORGANIZATIONS; MEETINGS

The program committee for the 1973 American Historical Association convention has announced curtailment of joint sessions with affiliated societies to sessions in alternate years for societies which are well-established and which have presented programs in recent years. This change is labelled experimental, and it does not preclude sessions of the AHA in our field in the fallow year, not formally designated as a joint session. Following the AHA ruling, the next jointly sponsored IHS-AHA session will be in 1974.

At a joint IHS-AHA session in New Orleans, December 30, 1972, chaired by David Chalmers, University of Florida, two papers were presented: "The Rural Case: Italian Immigrants in Louisiana's Sugar Parishes, 1880-1910" by Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College, and "The Urban Case: Industrial Immigrants in Birmingham, 1880-1910" by Paul B. Wortham, U.C.L.A. Comments were by Robert Brandfon, College of Holy Cross, Massachusetts and Durwood Long, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

The IHS helped sponsor a program at the convention of the Organization of American Historians, Chicago, April 13, 1973, on "The Immigrant as Reformer", with papers by Kenneth Smemo, Moorhead State College, on "The Case of the Norwegian-American", and by Frank Renkiewicz, College of Saint Teresa, on "The Case of the Polish-American". Comments were by Frederick C. Luebke, University of Nebraska-Lincoln and Victor R. Greene, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The well-attended session was chaired by your editor.

"The Americanization of Ethnic Minorities" was the theme of a session of the Southern Historical Association meetings in Hollywood, Florida, November 16, 1972, chaired by Rudolph Vecoli, University of Minnesota, with papers by Paul McBride, Ithaca College, on attitudes and policies of social workers, and by Daniel E. Weinberg, Case Western Reserve University, on the Foreign Language Information Service. Comments were by Roger Daniels, SUNY, Fredonia.

"Polish-Americans and Poland since 1920"

was the topic of a session of the Missouri Valley History Conference, Omaha, March 9, 1973, with papers by William Galush, Loyola University, Chicago, on "Polish-American Reaction to the New Poland in the 1920s", by Athan Theoharis, Marquette University, on "Ethnic Politics and National Policy: Polish-Americans and Yalta", and on "Dimensions of Ethnic Consciousness: A Report on the Polish Americans of Milwaukee" by Donald Pienkos, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America, at its sixth biennial congress, Washington, D.C., November 10-12, 1972, added for the first time a section on ethnic studies, with lectures on "Czechoslovak Studies and American Law on Ethnic Culture" by Vadim Medish, "Socio-Economic Studies of Czechs and Slovaks in America" by V. E. Andic, "Canadian Multikulturism" by Ladislav Hudak, "Linguistic Changes Among Australian Czechs and Slovaks" by M. J. Cigler, and "The Freethought Movement Among Chicago's Czechs" by Vera Laskova.

The Upper Midwest Ethnic Studies Association reports two meetings: one at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, October 14, 1972, with a paper on "Ethnic Studies in Higher Education" by your editor and comment by Rudolph Vecoli, University of Minnesota; and another meeting on May 5, 1973 at the College of St. Thomas, Saint Paul, with papers on "Anti-Semitism in Minnesota" by Michael Rapp, University of Minnesota, on "Jewish History in Ethnic Studies Programs in American Higher Education" by Egal Feldman, University of Wisconsin-Superior, and a second session paper on "The Irish American and the Irish American Cultural Institute" by Eoin McKiernan, Irish American Cultural Institute, St. Paul.

A Conference on Asian Community Problems in America was held at Stanford University, April 14, 1973.

Recent acquisitions of the Immigrant Archives of the University of Minnesota Library are: The records of the United Ukrainian Relief committee, a resettlement agency (ca. 1945-1960); the records of the Assembly of Captive European Nations (1954-current); the library, newspaper and periodical collections, and the "proletarian" dramas of the Työmies Society, a Finnish leftist publishing society of Superior, Wisconsin (ca. 1903-current); the papers of Rachel Davis DuBois, a pioneer in inter-cultural education (ca. 1933-1957); and the papers of Germoglino Saggio, Italian-American poet (ca. 1911-1969). In April 1972 the Center for Immigration Studies, University of Minnesota, issued an "Inventory of Holdings".

Under the direction of Irving M. Levine, the National Project on Ethnic America of the American Jewish Committee has been in operation for five years, headquartered at the Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56th St., New York, N. Y. 10022. Its interest has been primarily to explore the nature and extent of retention of identity of ethnic groups in the United States.

Dr. Jaipaul, President of the Ethnic Heritage Affairs Institute, 260 South 15th St., Philadelphia, Penna. 19102, reports that his organization "seeks to develop a social action coalition among and between the many ethnic and racial groups in the Philadelphia area to ameliorate those unjust and inhuman conditions which prevent too many people from living a decent life of respect and dignity. . . . The Institute's program objective is to promote study, understanding and appreciation of the culture, historic heritage and role of ethnic and racial groups in American life."

A Seminar on the Scandinavian Presence in America was held at the University of Minnesota, May 2-3, 1973. Its theme was the determination of the nature of the Scandinavian-American community in America resulting from the virtual cessation of immigration. Participants represented Scandinavian educational, commercial, journalistic, and ethnic organizations.

A conference on "Ethnic Studies: Sources for Research" in the National Archives and its Region 5 Branch was held at De Paul University, Chicago, April 28, 1973. Speakers were Joseph B. Howerton, National Archives, and Bruce C. Harding, Federal Archives Center, Chicago.

Bruce C. Harding, chief of the archives branch of the U.S. General Services Administration, Federal Records Center, 7201 So. Leamington Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60638 calls attention to research opportunities at the Chicago Center and at ten other archives branches in Waltham, Mass., New York City, Philadelphia, Penna., East Point, Georgia, Kansas City, Mo., Fort Worth, Texas, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, California, Bell, California, and Seattle, Washington.

PUBLICATIONS

The Ethnic and Minority Studies Center at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point will be discontinued as of July 1, 1973. In addition to previous publications, notably "The Ethnic & Minority Scene in Wisconsin" (2 issues), the Center has published Ethnic &

Minority Studies Review, Volume 1, No. 1 (Fall-Winter 1972-1973).

Two publications have come from Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: Expatriates and Repatriates. A Neglected Chapter in United States History by Theodore Saloutos (Augustana College Library, Occasional Paper Number 10, 1972) and An Immigrant's Two Worlds. A Biography of Hjalmar Edgren. (Augustana Historical Society, Publication No. 23, 1972).

The Croatia Press, P. O. Box 1767, Grand Central, New York, N. Y. 10017, is celebrating its 25th anniversary. It publishes the Journal of Croatian Studies which has at least twelve volumes to its credit. Readers should also consult George Prpic, The Croatians in America (N. Y., Philosophical Library, 1971).

The Ukrainian Quarterly, 302 West 13th St., New York, N. Y. 10014, is in its 28th year of publication. A cumulative index for 1965-1970 is available, together with pamphlets and a book concerned primarily with the struggle of Ukrainians against Soviet authority.

The Irish American Cultural Institute, 683 Osceola Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota 55105, publishes a Journal of Irish Studies and a newsletter. The journal is in its seventh volume.

The Institute of Texan Cultures at San Antonio, Texas 78294, is issuing a series of pamphlets on immigrant groups in that state. Published so far are pamphlets on the Mexicans (also in a Spanish edition), the Indians, the Germans, the Scandinavians, the Poles, and the Czechs.

The Institute Italiano di Cultura, 686 Park Avenue, New York City, has issued a pamphlet by Silvano M. Tomasi, The Italians in America. Need and Opportunity for Research in the Ethnic Experience of the United States. (July 1971). Tomasi is director of the Center for Migration Studies and editor of the International Migration Review (209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, N. Y. 10304).

Andrew Rolle, Occidental College, has produced The American Italians: Their History and Culture. (Belmont, California, Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1972. $2.95. Paperback).

Francesco Cordesco has written a new foreword to the reprint edition of Joseph Wilfrid Tait's 1942 monograph, Some Aspects of Italian-Born Parents. (Augustus Kelley, Clifton, N. J., 07012). From his base at Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, N. J. 07043, Cordasco has also edited a new issue of Leonard Covello's classic, The Social Background of the Italo-American School Child (Rowman & Littlefield, 81 Adams Drive, Totowa, N. J. 17512) and Italians in the United States, a bibliography (Oriole Editions, 19 W. 44th St., NYC, 19936.)

The Concordia Historical Institute, 801 DeMun Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63105, devoted to the history of Lutheranism in America, publishes a Quarterly which completed its 45th year with the November 1972 issue. Subscriptions are $5. per year.

John Appel, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823 is preparing a chapter for a volume to be entitled "The New Ethnic History: Fact, Fad or Fancy?". He would like comment on the question raised in the proposed title, information as to relevant titles, neglected areas, and anything new in the field. Appel recently edited a volume entitled The New Immigration (N. Y., Jerome S. Ozer, Publisher, 1972).

Ronald H. Bayor, St. John's University, Jamaica, N. Y., has an article entitled "Italians, Jews and Ethnic Conflict" in the International Migration Review 6: 377-391 (Winter 1972).

The Norwegian-American Historical Association, Northfield, Minnesota 55057, in addition to its annual Norwegian American Studies, is publishing jointly with Twayne Publishers, Inc., New York City, A Pioneer Churchman: J. W. C. Dietrichson in Wisconsin, 1844-1850, edited by E. Clifford Nelson and translated by Malcolm Rosholt and Harris E. Kaasa.

The Jednota Printery, Middletown, Penna., Middletown, Penna., 17057 announces publication in 1972 of Slovenski Priekopnici v Amerike (Slovak Pioneers in America), at $4.95.

A new journal, The Journal of Ethnic Studies, edited by Jeffrey D. Wilner, has been announced as forthcoming from the College of Ethnic Studies of Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington 98225. Its emphasis will be on the experiences of Asian Americans, Blacks, Chicanos and Native Americans. The editor invites manuscripts and subscriptions.

Frank Renkiewicz, College of Saint Teresa, Winona, Minnesota 55987, invites contributions for the semi-annual Polish American Studies, a journal he is editing.

A new publication, entitled Canadian Ethnic Studies, edited by Clive Cardinal, University of Calgary, Alberta, invites articles of ca. 2500-3000 words length on ethnic groups in

Canada.

Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona, has edited a collection on Antisemitism in the United States (N. Y., Holt, 1971) and, with Mary Dale Palsson, Jews in the South, to be published by the Louisiana State University Press, 1973.

Moses Rischin, California State University, San Francisco, has an article entitled "Immigration, Migration and Minorities in California: A Reassessment" in the Pacific Historical Review (February 1972), and another "The New American Catholic History" in Church History (June 1972).

Theodore Saloutos and Moses Rischin were the two first lecturers in the O. Fritiof Ander series at Pacific Lutheran College. The Saloutos lecture on "Expatriates and Repatriates" is published by the Augustana College Library, as noted elsewhere in this issue; the Rischin lecture in May 1973 is on Marcus L. Hansen.

Roger Daniels, SUNY, Fredonia, N. Y., has an article "Japanese Immigrants on the Western Frontier: The Issei in California, 1890-1940" in East Across the Pacific: Historical and Sociological Studies of Japanese Immigration and Assimilation (Clio Press, Santa Barbara, California, 1972).

Bruce White, Erindale College, Clarkson, Ontario, has an article on "The American Military and the Melting Pot in World War I" in J. L. Granatstein & R. D. Cuff, eds., War and Society in North America (Camden, New Jersey, Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1971).

For a copy of Ethnic Studies in Higher Education: State of the Art and Bibliography, write Joan Larson, American Assn. of State Colleges & Universities, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

For information concerning various publications and reprints from the pen of Joseph S. Roucek, write him at 395 Lakeside Drive, Bridgeport, Conn. 06606.

Melford S. Weiss's book on "Valley City: A Chinese Community in America" is to be published in 1973 by Schenkman Publishing Co., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Gert Raeithel, Akerika-Institut, Munich, ACSL Fellow at the University of Denver, 1972-'73, has published Lach, Wenn Du Kannst (Kinder Verlag, Munich), perhaps the only scholarly work in print on American ethnic and immigrant humor.

Abraham Hoffman, Curator of Western History Collections, University of Oklahoma, Norman, reports that his dissertation on "Unwanted Mexican-Americans: Repatriation Pressures During the Great Depression" will be published in 1973 by the University of Arizona Press. He has published articles in this field in the Journal of Mexican History (Spring 1972), Western Historical Quarterly (October 1972), and History Teacher (November 1972).

The Immigrant Experience (Penguin Books), edited by Thomas C. Wheeler, is concerned with "the anguish of becoming American". At $1.25 it will be useful for classes in ethnic problems.

Selected U. S. Government Publications, available regularly on request from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, frequently lists publications of interest to students of immigration, such as "Black Studies in Community Colleges" (45 cents, HE 5.89:21 S/N 1780-1017) and "Selected Bibliography on Mexican-American Education", 344 pp., 1972 ($2.50; 2 S/N 1780-1063; HE 5.10:M57).

Victor Greene, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, asks listing of the following publications: his "Slavic American Nationalism" in American Contributions to the Seventh International Congress of Slavists (Mouton, 1973); Krysztof Groniowski, Polska Emigracya Zarobkowa w Brazylii Polish Wage-Earning Emigration to Brazil), 1871-1918. (Warsaw, 1972); Krystyna Murzynowska, Polskie Wychodztwo w Zagebiu Ruhry (Polish Emigration to the Ruhr Mines), 1880-1914 (Warsaw, 1972), and Emigracja Polska w Brazylii - 100 Lat Osadnictwa (Polish Emigration to Brazil - 100 Years of Settlement) (Warsaw, 1972).

The American Jewish Historical Society published in 1972 By Myself I'm A Book by Ida Cohen Selavan (Waltham, Mass., 2 Thornton Road, 02154). The volume is based on oral history research under the direction of Ailon Shiloh, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh.

A brief statistical survey entitled An Ethnic Profile of Pennsylvania's Population, based on the 1940 and 1970 Federal censuses, has been published by Pennsylvania History & Museum Commission, Harrisburg, 1972. prepared by John E. Bodnar.

Thomas M. Pitkin, 115 W. 10th St., New York, N. Y. 10011, has prepared (unpublished) a history of Ellis Island, which is "essentially an attempt to tell the administrative side of the Ellis Island story."

Mrs. Marion Marzolf, Department of Journalism, University of Michigan, has completed a dissertation on "The Danish-Language Press in America" (Michigan, 1972) and has sent in the following titles in the Scandinavian area: Kristian Hvidt, Flugten til Amerika eller Drivkraefter i masseudvandringen fra Danmark 1868-1914. (Aarhus, Denmark, Universitetsforlaget, 1971; to be published in a shorter English version); Ulf Beijbom, Swedes in Chicago. A Demographic and Social Study of the 1846-1880 Immigration (Chicago Historical Society, 1971); Sture Lindmark, Swedish America, 1914-1932. Studies in Ethnicity with Emphasis on Illinois and Minnesota. (Chicago, Swedish Pioneer Historical Society, 1971); Fred Nilsson, Emigrationen fran Stockholm till Nordamerika 1880-1893. En Studie i Urban Utvandring. (Stockholm, Norsted & Soner, 1970); Harald Runblom, Svenska foretag i Latinamerika. Etableringsmönster och forhandlingstaktik 1900-1940. (Uppsala, 1971).

Robert Mirak, Boston University, is preparing for publication his doctoral dissertation (Harvard) on "The Armenians in the United States, 1890-1915".

Oscar Handlin has edited A Pictorial History of Immigration (N. Y., Crown Publishers, 1972. $12.50).

The Swiss American Historical Society issues a newsletter, edited by Heinz K. Meier, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia 23508. Contributions and subscriptions are invited.

Sandak, Inc., 4 East 48th St., New York, N. Y. 10017, has produced a set of slides entitled "The Black Experience", with accompanying text, suitable for use in classes in Black Studies and other programs of ethnic studies.

Albert Saparoff of Dana Productions, 6249 Babcock Ave., North Hollywood, California 91606, announces production by his firm of films on Afro-American Music, Mexican-American Culture, American Indian Influence on the United States. Preview prints will be sent on request. Rentals run from $30. Prints can also be purchased.

Under the editorship of William S. Bernard, Patterson Smith Publishing Corp., 23 Prospect Terrace, Montclair, N. J. 07042, has published ten volumes under the general title "Americanization Studies. The Acculturation of Immigrant Groups into American Society". The series is a reprint of a 1920 publication, now updated.

The editors of Jewish Social Studies, published by the Conference on Jewish Social Studies, 2929 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10025, invite articles for possible publication.

On request, the American Immigration & Citizenship Conference, 509 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022 will send information concerning its publications, available at relatively low cost.

A 25-page bibliography entitled "Ethnicity and American Group Life", compiled by Perry L. Weed, may be obtained for fifty cents from the American Jewish Committee, 165 E. 56th St., NYC, 10022.

A volume by Andrzej Brozek entitled Silesians in Texas has been issued by the Institut Slqski, Opole, ul.Luboszycka 3, Poland.

The Polish Microfilm Project, a unit of the Ethnic Records Microfilm Project, is accepting subscriptions ($200.). Institutions subscribing to the first year will have permanent borrowing and purchasing privileges for the following titles: Zgoda (1881-present), Dziennik Zjednoczenia (1921-1939), Czas (1905-present), and Dziennik Zwiazkowy (1908-present). For further information write Gordon Collier, Center for Research Libraries, 5721 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637, or Edward V. Kolyszko, Center for Immigration Studies, 1925 Sather Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55113.

The Institute of Urban Studies, Cleveland State University (Cleveland O., 44115), under the direction of Thomas F. Campbell, has issued, in typed offset pamphlet form, two publications: "The Appalachians of Cleveland" by Dorothy Kunkin and Michael Byrne (December 1972, $1.00), and "A Report on the Location of Ethnic Groups in Greater Cleveland", revised to October 1972, by Donald Levy ($1.50).

Ethnic Communities of Cleveland, edited by Michael Pap, has been issued (1973) by the Institute for Soviet & East European Studies, John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio 44118. Price $5.

IMMIGRATION HISTORY SOCIETY
Questionaire

PLEASE FILL OUT AND MAIL PROMPTLY to Carlton C. Qualey, Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101. If you have not paid your dues, please include your check ($3.) made out to the Immigration History Society.

1. If your mailing address is different from that on this copy of the Newsletter, please give your correct address, including ZIP.

2. Please list your principal recent publications in the immigration-ethnic history field.

3. What research project do you have currently under way which you expect to result in a book or article within the next months or year?

4. What essay do you contemplate preparing that might be suitable for presentation at one of the major historical association meetings? This information will be referred to the Program Chairman.

5. What kind of material would you especially like to see in the Newsletter? Please bear in mind our space limitations.

6. Should the IHS consider publication of a journal of immigration-ethnic history? How could it be financed?

7. Should the IHS attempt a national meeting, in addition to the annual meeting normally scheduled at the spring OAH convention? At what time of year should such a separate meeting be scheduled? What institution could undertake the expense of being host?

8. Other comments: