PLEASE NOTE
Encouraged by many renewals and new memberships, your editor has postponed curtailment of the mailing list until next spring with the hope that further consideration of the merits of the revised Newsletter will persuade those now delinquent in payment of dues to send in their cheques. It is important that dues for the current year as well as for calendar year 1974 be mailed promptly to the editor. The IRS has not had the resources to finance billing and so must rely on the good faith of its members in the matter of dues. However, it will be necessary to remove from the mailing list those who persist in ignoring our repeated appeals in the Newsletter.

THE RESOURCES OF THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES FOR ETHNIC RESEARCH
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This report is adapted from a paper read at the Chicago Regional Archives — De Paul University Symposium on Ethnic Research held at De Paul University, April 28, 1973. The remarks were limited to the holdings of the National Archives, per se, and to records in Washington, D.C.; and the subject matter was further limited to records containing data relating to groups of distinguishable ethnic or national origin, and orientals (specifically of Japanese origin) living in the North Central States. In the interest of shortening the text, some condensation and deletions have been made. Some additions to the original text have also been made to reflect very recent developments in the status of the restrictions on 20th century census data.

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The National Archives are records created by agencies of the Federal Government; no more — and certainly no less. The National Archives are not manuscripts in the sense of some of the great collections in various libraries. That is to say, the institution does not normally accept, for example, papers of private individuals, or private institutions, or of business firms. This defines both the scope of the materials deposited in the National Archives and their limitations for research purposes. This is not to say that variety and anomalies do not exist in the holdings of the institution, but for materials pertinent to a given research project to be present in the National Archives, it is, by and large, a necessary prerequisite that the Federal Government in some way had some connection with the events, persons, subjects, conditions, or what have you, about which researchers are seeking data. Which limits the research potentials of the National Archives both in scope and time. The Archives include the records of the Continental Congress, but the great bulk of its holdings do not antedate 1789. The records described here are those of the National Archives in the Washington, D.C. area, which further limits the data described to that found in records created by the headquarters establishments of Federal Departments and agencies, although many records of Federal field estab-
lishments have found their way into the National Archives in Washington.

Beginning with this prerequisite of Federal involvement, the ethnic studies researcher should look for functions, programs, and operations of Federal Departments and agencies that related to the recording of data about ethnic groups, or the recording of data about individuals that identifies ethnic status. On the one hand, this means that the National Archives has some of the most important basic data to be found anywhere, since the Federal Government began right away to collect data about the population. On the other hand, it means that because of the reasons the Federal Government had for creating the records, researchers will encounter difficulties in using the information and data available, since, generally speaking, the Federal Government has not been primarily interested in ethnic groups as such. It gathers information about groups and individuals in the process of administering or framing laws, and, for purposes of identification of individuals or to gather economic or social data, it often records things like place of birth, occupation, place of residence, and the like.

There are many records in the National Archives that give information about large numbers of individuals, and from which valuable data for ethnic studies can be derived. Many of these are described in some detail in an invaluable publication of the National Archives entitled, Guide To Genealogical Records in The National Archives. All of the records described in this Guide consist of lists of individuals, or case files or dockets of some type relating to individuals. Some list only names; others show place of birth. Most have some indication of where the data was recorded. Some even show place of residence, indicating mobility, and some give information about family relationships.

The most basic data is found in the census schedules. The Federal Government is charged with taking a census of the population, and has done so every ten years beginning in 1790. The arrangement of the data is by States, thereunder by counties, cities, towns, and other political subdivisions. The amount and value of the data varies. From 1790 through 1840, the census was little more than a head count. The only names recorded were those of heads of families; the rest of the population being lost in the anonymity of units in sex and age categories. However, every succeeding decennial census added a few more categories of data, and beginning in 1850 the name of everyone enumerated (with the exception of slaves) was recorded. The censuses of 1850 and subsequent give the country of birth of individuals who were not native born. They further include information about an individual's occupation, family relationships, literacy, and physical disabilities. The censuses of 1870 and 1880 show whether the parents of the person enumerated were native or foreign born — and the 1880 census goes even further and records country of parent's birth.

The National Archives has microfilmed the population schedules, 1790-1850, and the sale of the microfilmed schedules has resulted in wide distribution of this basic data. Unfortunately, the 1890 census schedules are lost, having been destroyed by fire in the Census Bureau. 20th century census data is, to all intents and purposes, practically closed to research. (The 20th century data will be discussed later in this paper.)

Censuses other than those of the population were, and are still taken, and these, too, afford data to the ethnic researcher. Censuses of manufacturing were taken in 1810 and 1820. Most of the 1810 schedules were lost when Washington was burned in 1815; but the Archives include what is left of the 1810 schedules, and all of the data gathered in 1820. Names of individual proprietors of producing establishments are given and the nature of the production is defined. Beginning in 1850, censuses of industry and agriculture were taken on a regular basis. The proprietors of farms and industrial establishments are identified, and information about production is given. Most of the non-population schedules, 1850-1890 (including schedules of mortality and social statistics, from which, also, data pertinent to ethnic studies can be derived), are now preserved in State or private institutions. The National Archives has identified the depositories that now have custody of these schedules, and has a program in operation to acquire microfilm copies.

The National Archives include documentation relating to military and naval service, from the Revolutionary War through most of the 19th century, which are sources of data for ethnic studies. Enlistment papers show place of birth, occupation, and place of enlistment. Pension files give the place of birth of the pensioner, who could be a veteran or his widow. If the pensioner was a veteran's widow, her maiden name is usually given also. Information regarding mobility can be obtained from data in these records, such as place of residence at time of marriage, when applying for pension, and at time of death — and from names and addresses of children, which often appear in these records.

Records in the National Archives created through the administration by the Federal Government of the disposition of public lands include Bounty-land claims made by veterans. When used in conjunction with service records, such records can give evidence of later developments in the lives of these individuals, and sometimes of a veteran's heirs. Files relating to the acquisition of homesteads and
the purchase of public lands contain information about the citizenship, residence, and family of the persons who acquired the land. In addition, homestead entry files include copies of naturalization papers.

Records generated through Federal involvement with the processes of immigration and naturalization relate more directly to ethnic groups and the individual members of these groups. From the early 19th century, legislation has required the Federal Government to compile statistical data concerning immigration, and to make regulations regarding the health conditions and sanitary facilities on board vessels that transported passengers. The administration of these laws took the form of requirements for masters of vessels arriving in American ports to submit to customs officials lists of the passengers they carried. Such lists in the National Archives show the name of the ship, its port of embarkation, and port and date of arrival; the name, age, sex, occupation, and country of origin of each passenger, and the country of their destination; and data about passengers who had died on the voyage. When, in the 1880's, the Federal Government began to regulate immigration, more detailed information was recorded about individual aliens entering the country. A form adopted in 1893 for immigrant passenger lists shows for each passenger name, age, sex, marital status, occupation, nationality, last residence, port of arrival in the United States, final destination in the United States, whether the alien was going to join a relative, and, if so, the relative's name, address, and relationship to the passenger. Later revisions of the form required data about race, place of birth, personal description, and name and address of alien's nearest relative in his country of origin. These passenger lists and related indexes are described in detail in the Guide to Genealogical Records in The National Archives.

Aside from the passenger lists for the period 1883-1945, the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the National Archives for the most part document the administration of the Service. INS field office records, and Federal Court records, in the Federal Records Centers and Regional Archives will contain the bulk of Federal documentation of individual immigrants and the naturalization proceedings by which they attained citizenship. There is, however, one segment of the records of the INS in Washington that may well be worth exploring by ethnic researchers. These are files relating to alien education and Americanization. In 1914, the Bureau of Naturalization began cooperating with local programs for citizenship training by furnishing the local school authorities that operated such programs, names of aliens who had settled in those areas and had failed papers for naturalization proceedings. In 1919, at the height of patriotic fervor, the agency developed teacher training programs, and curricula and textbooks for the instruction of aliens in the English language and in civics, and corresponded with local groups and organizations to enlist their cooperation.

The records of this program include individual files for States, cities, and towns documenting local programs. The files include local data about the number, age, sex, and national origin of persons enrolled in the courses. Of special interest are such documentation as correspondence with businessmen reporting the number of aliens in their work force; reports from clerks of courts and other local authorities giving narrative accounts of the local experience in promoting citizenship programs; samples of classwork and exercise papers prepared by the participants; descriptions of graduation ceremonies; and files of publications on the subject of alien education and citizenship. The files comprise about 200 feet of records covering the period 1914-36, and little use, apparently, has been made of them.

One can find some documentation regarding ethnic and minority groups in records of Federal agencies functioning in various specialized fields. For example, labor. Beginning with the organization of the United States Conciliation Service in 1913, the Federal Government has been involved in some way with a large percentage of the labor disputes that have occurred in all parts of the country. Federal mediation in railroad labor disputes goes back even further. In World Wars I and II, special agencies were set up to deal with labor disputes, and some agencies involved in production, such as the U.S. Shipping Board of WWI, installed their own industrial relations programs. Members of ethnic and minority groups have, to state the obvious, been involved in a great many labor disputes; not organized as, or by, ethnic or minority groups, certainly, but involved as members of labor organizations or as employees of business firms. Since, in some localities or industries, persons of certain ethnic backgrounds, or minority status, made up a large percentage of the work force, or even predominated, it is fairly safe to say that any labor dispute in those areas or industries would involve members of ethnic or minority groups in some way. In most labor dispute case files no specific mention will be found of ethnic background, but in some cases -- and perhaps it would be found to be true of a significant number if they were examined for this point -- the involvement of members of ethnic or minority groups will be reported.

If, however, a researcher is looking for information about a particular labor dispute after 1913, which he knows involved workers of particular ethnic backgrounds, he will very
likely find a case file, or some documentation in Federal records. A typical case file of the U.S. Conciliation Service, which has operated continuously over a long period of time, down to the present Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, usually comprises correspondence with parties to the dispute; correspondence and reports of the conciliator assigned to the case; news clippings; and transcripts of any hearings held. These materials contain information about the business, cause of the dispute, number of workers and types of jobs involved, actions taken by the conciliator, progress of the strike, and terms of settlement. Case files of other agencies are likely to contain more detailed information about specific phases or features of a dispute.

Another specialized area of Federal documentation in which data about ethnic background and experience can sometimes be found is housing. Studies of slum living conditions have been published by Federal agencies from the 19th century to the present. Unfortunately, the original data gathered for the early studies do not seem to have survived. During the 20th century, a number of Federal agencies functioning in the field of housing have been established, culminating in the present Department of Housing and Urban Development. Federal activity directly affecting the general population in the field of housing did not, however, begin until the 1930s. For the most part, records of the agencies established since the 1930’s that have found their way into the National Archives are somewhat fragmentary and present a rather limited picture of their activities.

Some of the most interesting and informative of these are the records of the Public Housing Administration, which include files relating to housing projects covering the period 1933-42. Some of these project files include data about ethnic and minority groups in analyses of the population characteristics of areas such as "Little Poland" and "Vernon Park," showing the number of families (white, colored, native, and foreign born), the percentages of nationality groups, home ownership, rentals, and employment. Another file (#1400) relating to the "West Side Project," in Chicago also known as the "Jane Addams Houses") contains a "Block Summary of Social Survey," presenting very detailed data about the population and businesses in the area in which the project was to be constructed. It shows the composition of families; race; ethnic descent; employment; wages; housing; utilities; public services; distances between dwellings and places of employment; sources of relief; types of businesses in the area, their patronage, and sanitary conditions.

and length of time in area for both families and businesses.

Another source of data for ethnic studies in Federal archives is the records of Federal agencies that operated in areas of social welfare and relief. Many agencies of the "New Deal" period fall into this category. The National Youth Administration, the Works Projects Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps are examples of such possible sources. The Works Projects Administration, among its many programs, sponsored, and carried out in cooperation with local authorities, universities, and other institutions and groups, research projects that resulted in the collection of data about ethnic and minority group composition of local populations. Many of these studies resulted in publications, others did not, but an apparently immense amount of data were gathered. Some of the studies simply differentiated between foreign born and native born, others showed ethnic origins. A few samples of WPA studies (limited to the North-Central States area for purposes of the Symposium) containing data about ethnic groups are:

Intra-Urban Mobility in Omaha (1941)
The Italians of Omaha (1941)
Nebraska Population (1937)
Physical Characteristics of the Resident Relief Population (Minneapolis, 1941)
Social Saga of Two Cities (An Ecological and Statistical Study of Social Trends in Minneapolis and St. Paul, 1937)
Migrant Minnesota (1937)
Bibliography of Foreign Language Newspapers and Periodicals Published in Chicago (1942)
The Russian Community of Chicago (1937)
Illinois Persons on Relief in 1935
The Population of Hamilton, Ohio in 1935
Delinquency Among Mexican Boys in South Chicago (1938)
A Study of Underprivileged Children in the Chicago Area (1941)
A Study of Minority Groups and Race Relations and Mexican Migration to South Chicago (1936)
Local Community Fact Book (social data for local communities in Chicago - 1938)

The WPA records in the National Archives do not include the original data and working papers used in compiling these studies and reports. These were apparently kept by the local co-sponsors of the projects. The original data collected for many of the WPA-sponsored projects, if still existing, probably contain very significant amounts of data for research in ethnic studies. Such sets of data can almost always be mined profitably for projects other than those for which the data were originally collected. Some of the data collected for the WPA-sponsored research projects were
not even published. The agency was forced to curtail its programs at the beginning of WWIII, and projects in progress at that time had to be abandoned by the agency. One example is:

Compilation of Social Data from 1934 Chicago Census. The final report on this project (1942) stated that 219 boxes of hand-tabulation cards had been stored in the "District 3 WPA Depository" at 1737 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Another example is:

Socio-Economic Study of Voluntary Associations in the Chicago Region. The final report for this project (1941) stated that the work was to be carried on by Dr. Louis Wirth of the University of Chicago, and that he had custody of the original data, which comprised 10,000 schedules, 10,000 Hollerith tabulation cards, over 3,500 coded cards, and 1,500 tables.

What use was made of this data? Where are the data now that were collected for these and other projects of the WPA? Some effort should be made to locate the original data collected for the WPA projects. The local co-sponsors can be identified from the project files in the National Archives. Perhaps a great deal of this data is still in existence.

There is in the National Archives a unique set of records involving practically the entire membership of one of America's minority groups. These are the records of the War Relocation Authority. The evacuation of the west coast area population of persons of Japanese origin or descent during WW III affected around 110,000 individuals. The life histories of these persons up to the end of WW III can be found in the WRA records in the National Archives. Mobility was encouraged by the agency. Under the "relocation program" many Japanese-Americans took up residence in other parts of the country. Many, for example, settled in north-central States, at least temporarily.

The agency's statistics on resettlement are instructive. Its publication, People in Motion, (from the series of WRA final reports), states that the census of 1940 showed 390 persons of Japanese descent in Chicago, and that 12,776 persons of Japanese descent evacuated from the west coast areas resettled in Illinois up to 1946 when the agency was disbanded; 15,130 of whom settled in Chicago. WRA figures for resettlement in some other States in the midwest are: Indiana, 254; Wisconsin, 768 (of whom 422 settled in Milwaukee); Michigan, 3,047 (of whom 1,649 settled in Detroit, and 534 in Ann Arbor); Minnesota, 2,046 (of whom 1,354 settled in Minneapolis, and 282 in St. Paul); and Ohio, 4,422 (of whom 3,089 settled in Cleveland, and 616 in Cincinnati). A good percentage of these resettlers very probably finally went back to the west coast as soon as the area was reopened to them, but it is likely that over 50% stayed in the midwest.

The WRA records in the National Archives include case files for each individual evacuee. The records also include the files of the Cleveland Area Offices, and unpublished narrative final reports of District Offices established, under the Area Offices, in Des Moines, Omaha, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus, and Buffalo. (I have listed here only the offices that operated in the midwest.) The Area Office files document the progress of the resettlement program in local areas; the attitudes of the local population to the Japanese-Americans; cooperation of local groups in winning acceptance of the program by the local communities; and helping the Japanese-Americans to get settled in their new homes. The files also include social data (age, sex, marital status, religious affiliation, and so forth) about the resettlers; surveys of employment of Japanese-Americans and directories of Japanese-American owned businesses in the local areas; information about admissions to local schools and colleges; selective service data; and transfer of property from west coast areas. Files of "job offers" received by the Area Offices contain information about the proposed employment (such as the name and address of the employer, nature of the job, wages and hours, and attitudes of other employees); a record of the names of persons accepting employment; and correspondence with the employers about evaluation of job performance.

The possibilities of the resources of the National Archives for ethnic research were illuminated by a survey that was made years ago by a member of the staff of the National Archives, of Federal records for one ethnic group. This is, "The United States Government and the Irish," by Homer L. Calkin. The article was published in the March 1954 issue of Irish American Studies. Much of the same sort of source materials listed and described in this article can also be found in the National Archives for other ethnic groups.

There are restrictions on access to some of the data in Federal records, particularly 20th century data. These can be illustrated by citing restrictions on the use of data in records described in this report. The main reason for restrictions on the use of these records is the same reason that makes them of such value for ethnic research. That is, that they contain information about individuals, and the Federal Government tries to protect the individual's right to privacy. As a practical matter, the agencies concerned probably also feel that it is easier to get the data they require if the persons giving
the information are reasonably certain that their privacy will be respected and protected. There are practically no restrictions on 19th century data. The only restrictions on 19th century Federal records that I am aware of is a blanket restriction placed by the House of Representatives on its records. For access to unpublished records of the House of Representatives in the National Archives (and they do, of course, include materials important to the study of immigration, naturalization, and other aspects of ethnic studies), applications must be made in writing to the Clerk of the House.

There are a number of restrictions on records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Restrictions have been placed on access to ship and airplane passenger and crew lists that are less than 50 years old, and all other records of the Service less than 25 years old. Application for access to such records must be made to the Department of Justice. The restriction specifies the Attorney General or his alternate in archivial matters. Files and related indexes of the I&NS in the National Archives for the period 1903-52 are restricted until 1977. Application for access to these files and indexes must be made to the I&NS. Restrictions have been placed on alien registration files by act of Congress. Application for access to these files must be made to the Attorney General. There are no restrictions on access to the alien education and Americanization files described heretofore in this paper.

Access to labor dispute case files of the U.S. Conciliation Service is restricted by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. This agency feels that in order to operate effectively, they must have the confidence of both parties to a labor dispute and that they must treat any information given to a conciliator by either party as strictly confidential. Having built up a reputation for integrity since the Service began operating in 1903, they feel they must preserve their image by guarding all of their old records of labor disputes. Here is a case where the needs of scholars conflict directly with the operations of an agency, and the agency feels, understandably, that the needs of scholars are of secondary importance. Here is a case, also, where the "Freedom of Information" act allows the agency to restrict the data in their records. This agency used to be quite strict about its restrictions, requiring prior review of a researcher's notes and manuscript. When more and more labor historians began inundating the agency with requests for access, and submitting the results of their labors for review, the small staff of the agency couldn't absorb this task and began to relax its restriction procedures and allowed the staff of the National Archives some initiative in granting access to the records. However, with the passage of the "Freedom of Informa-

In the case of the data on Japanese-Americans in the records of the War Relocation Authority, since the agency is no longer in existence the National Archives has taken responsibility for protecting the rights of privacy of the individuals represented in the files. The National Archives limits access to the evacuee case files to the individuals concerned, their next of kin, or authorized legal representatives, and to Federal agencies that have legitimate requirements for data in the records. This is particularly applicable to medical information or information about security or loyalty investigations concerning individuals. The National Archives would, however, I think, allow the files to be used for compilation of statistical data if no individuals were to be identified in research projects. The agency's correspondence files and narrative and statistical reports and data are, in general, not restricted.

It can be seen then, that restrictions on the holdings of the National Archives are somewhat complex as to their origins and the reasons for the restrictions. The National Archives inherits, and respects and applies restrictions which the agencies that created the records places on them. The National Archives inherits the restrictions when it receives custody of the records. By and large, the National Archives does not originate restrictions, and tries to have restrictions removed wherever possible. The National Archives has stipulated a few general restrictions on certain types of records, or data in records in its custody, but in doing so, it is conforming to the general practice of Federal agencies with respect to records and data of these types. Theoretically, the Archives can legally remove restrictions on records more than 50 years old, but, for various reasons, among which, the relations of the National Archives with other Federal agencies is probably the paramount consideration, it is somewhat reluctant to exercise this power if the agency that created the records wishes to continue a restriction.

Probably the prime example of the problems involved in restrictions on data in Federal records, and the one that interests the ethnic studies researcher the most, is that on 20th century census data. The original schedules of the 20th century censuses, both population and non-population, have, or are scheduled to be, destroyed. The population schedules are preserved on microfilm. The National Archives has custody of the negative copy of the microfilm. A positive copy is kept by the
Census Bureau in its installation in Pitts-
burg, Kansas, where it provides some service
for users of census data.

In 1952, the Archives and the Census Bu-
reau negotiated an agreement to release the
1900 census schedules in 1972, and the later
schedules when they, too, became 72 years old.
In 1970, the Census Bureau requested delay
in opening the 1900 schedules; in effect, repudi-
ating the 1952 agreement, and these schedules
remain closed at the present time. The Cen-
sus Bureau's position is that the 20th century
data is closed by acts of Congress that estab-
lished the Census Bureau, and subsequent legis-
lation. They maintain that there is also a
statutory basis for closing the 1900 data even
though the Census Bureau had not been estab-
lished at that time. They also feel that it
is wise policy to keep the data confidential
in that the schedules contain information
about individuals that the individuals them-
selves would not want made public, and that
the Census Bureau gets better cooperation
from the public if the private citizen feels that
confidentiality is guaranteed. The Bureau is
taking a hard line that the confidentiality of
20th century data should be guaranteed and
preserved in perpetuity. (As a matter of fact,
they state that they feel that the 19th century
data should never have been opened.) The Cen-
sus Bureau says that it is willing to provide
researchers tabulations of census data based on
sampling techniques. This, however, is quite
costly and they would find it difficult to pro-
vide this service on any but the latest cen-
suses, say from 1950 on.

On the recommendation of the President's
Commission on Federal Statistics, the Depart-
ment of Commerce appointed a 10 member Census
Advisory Committee on Privacy and Confi-
dentiality in September 1972. The membership
of this committee includes representatives of
groups interested in the use of census data in
the academic and business communities—
economists and political scientists on the
academic side, and research analysts and oth-
ers on the business side who use data and ADP
techniques for polling and market research.
The committee is to meet quarterly for about
a year and make recommendations to the Census
Bureau. The National Archives is, of course,
very interested in the deliberations of this
committee, and was invited to present its
views in a meeting held in March 1973.

At this meeting, Meyer Fishbein, Director
of the Records Appraisal Division of the Na-
tional Archives presented the National Ar-
chives' side of the question. The National Ar-
chives' position is that there is no legal
or statutory basis for confidentiality of the
1900 data, and that the Federal Records Act
of 1950, which empowers the Archivist of the
United States to open records more than 50
years old, supersedes the statutes imposing
confidentiality on census data; that the 72
year arrangement repudiated by the Census Bu-
rueau was an extension of the 50 year period
made voluntarily on the part of the Archives.
Meyer Fishbein also spoke for the scholarly
 clientele of the National Archives. He said
that census data affords insight into present
day social crises and that scholars need ac-
cess to the original data as their research
needs cannot be satisfied by the sample tab-
ulations provided by the Bureau. He also
urged the Committee members to think very
seriously about the Bureau's desire for confiden-
tiality in perpetuity. He said that such
an arrangement would leave the data available
only for research directed for and by the Fed-
eral Government, with all the implications
of such a situation. The Advisory Committee
members appeared to be sympathetic to the Na-
tional Archives' position. It should be noted,
however, that the committee's role is advisory
only. The Census Bureau is not bound to ac-
cept the committee's recommendations.

A sub-committee was formed to list the al-
ternatives to the extreme positions -- wide
open or shut tight. Alternatives such as to
open the schedules to legitimate research with
provisions for policing or reviewing such re-
search to see that no data on individuals can
be identified in the final product. Meyer
Fishbein was asked to assist the sub-committee
in preparing this list of alternatives.

A second development in the matter of re-
strictions on census data was the introduction
of a bill in Congress to tighten the statutory
provisions for confidentiality of population
census data. The Bill would allow use of busi-
ness census data. The Bill was introduced
in March 1972 by Congressman Charles Wilson
of California, Chairman of the Census and Statis-
tics Sub-Committee of the House Post Office
and Civil Service Committee. In a press re-
lease of June 28, 1972, Congressman Wilson ac-
cused the National Archives and the Office of
Management and Budget of attempting to under-
mine the confidentiality of census data. The
National Archives through the Federal Reports
Act of 1950, and the OMB through the Federal
Reports Act of 1942, empowers OMB to
grant access to census data to Federal agen-
cies that have need for this data — and many
Federal agencies do have need for census data
for programs they operate, particularly those
that involve revenue sharing and other types
of projects that are administered in coopera-
tion with State and local authorities. The
Bill would, in effect, exempt census data
from mandatory aspects of the Federal Reports
Acts. In the present Congress, Congressman
Wilson has been replaced by Congressman Rich-
ard A. White, of Texas. The Sub-Committee has
reported out a Bill substantially the same as
that introduced by Congressman Wilson, that is,
a bill that follows the position of the Census
A conference for emigrant researchers was held in Växjö in the fall of 1972. With the help of the Nordic Culture Fund, the Emigrant Institute was able to gather about fifty emigrant researchers from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Holland, and the United States. The origin of this symposium in Sweden and in Växjö can be credited to the leading position that emigrant research now occupies and the Emigrant Institute's function as a service institution for this research.

Comparing the Nordic countries, one can observe that emigrant research has many prominent advocates, but depth in time and space of the Swedish research is remarkable. With the exception of Ingrid Semmingsen's epochmaking book (Vael mot Vingt. Utvandringen fra Norge til Amerika, 1825-1865. Oslo, H. Aschehoug & Co., 1941, 1950), only one comprehensive research work has been published, Kristian Hvidt's dissertation on Danish emigration (Flugten til Amerika, eller Drivkrafter i massevolgningen fra Danmark, 1869-1914. (Aarhus, Universitets-forlaget, 1971).

In contrast to the situation in the neighboring countries, at Sweden's Uppsala University, seven published doctoral dissertations and eleven dissertations not yet published have been produced within the Department of American History. Thirteen additional dissertations are being written in Uppsala now. Examples of the published dissertations are: Ulf Belfjö, Sweden in Chicago. A Demographic and Social Study of the 1846-1880 Immigration (Uppsala, Historiska Institutionen, 1971); Sture Lindmark, Swedish America, 1914-1932. Studies in Ethnicity with Emphasis on Illinois and Minnesota (Uppsala, Historiska Institutionen, 1971); Björn Rondahl, Emigration, folkomflytning och säsongarbete i södra Halsingland, 1865-1910. Söderala kommun med särskild hänsyn till Ljumne industrijämhälle (Uppsala, Historiska Institutionen, 1972); Ann-Sofie Kalvenmark, Reaktionen mot utvandringen. Emigrantenfrågan i Svensk debatt och politik, 1901-1904 (Uppsala, Historiska Institutionen, 1972); and Lars-Göran Tedebrant, Västernorrland och Norrland, 1875-1913. Utvandring och återvandring (Uppsala, Historiska Institutionen, 1972). A paperback presentation of the Uppsala research project is being printed.

In addition to those listed, one should add Lars Ljungmark's dissertation, For Sale Minnesota, Organized Promotion of Scandinavian Immigration, 1866-1873 (Gothenburg, Studia Historica Gothoburgensis XIII, Scandinavian University Books, Gothenburg, Sweden, 1971). A handful of other dissertations are being written at the Universities of Lund and Umeå. Over sixteen essays about emigration have been compiled at Umeå and Växjö. Parallel with the academic production, collections of essays and fiction have flooded the book markets.

The Swedish primacy in emigrant research can be explained by Sweden's greater research resources. The Bank of Sweden's Jubilee Fund (Riksbanks jubileumsfond) has given appreciable grants to the Uppsala project. The Wallenberg Foundation has generously supported the Emigrant Institute's research in America. Another explanation is found in the increased concern by Swedish historical researchers for community trends. The study of migrations and folk movements has focussed on the threshold of modern Sweden, exposing the breeding ground of the welfare state. In the neighboring countries, historical study has maintained more of the traditional concentration on political history. For example, from the individualistic Norwegian point of view the folk movement appears less interesting than for the more collective-minded Swede. The circumstances under which Sweden became Scandinavia's leading immigrant land have also brought emigrant research to the fore. Particularly during the 1960s, a reverse migration has taken place. An exact study of emigration's economic and social structure has become meaningful in modern immigrant-Sweden. Due to published research results, a growing interest can be expected from Sweden's Immigrant Bureau (Indvandravverket) and from other authorities involved with immigrants. An explanation for this connection between historical and sociological research was the topic for one of Europe's leading migration researchers, Günther Beyer from The Hague, presented at the conference in Växjö.

One must acknowledge that it was Vilhelm Moberg's literary power which opened the doors to an overlooked area of historical research. There were researchers on the emigrant in Sweden long before Moberg (Gustav Sundberg, Helge Nielson, and others) and prominent writers such as Albin Widén (Mu blommar prärien. Stockholm, Wahlström & Widstrand, 1945) who claimed the emigrant theme. It was Moberg, however, who brought migration to the awareness of the Swedish people. His epic attracted a whole generation of young historians. The neighboring countries had no Vilhelm Moberg, even though perhaps the Norwegian-American Ole Rølvaag (Giants in the Earth) is more widely read than Moberg in Minnesota and Alfred Haug's Peerson trilogy is admired in Norway. (Alfred Haug, Ølend Peerson: I Hundevik; Landkjenning; Ankefeste. Oslo, Gyldendal Norsk Forlag, 1964, 1966). But the filmmakers have made Mo-
berg quotations and images as familiar in New York as in Småland.

Modern emigrant research is also interesting from the methodological point of view. The historian's hesitation in the presence of collective powers such as migration, urbanizing and folk movements involved source material foreign to the science of history. He who is trained to interpret narrative sources is confronted here with statistical material which is difficult to grasp. The historian is forced to leave his world of imagination and consult his adding machine in order to calculate percentages and averages. Instead of analyzing the royal mental condition, he must struggle with sociological hypotheses. The result became a conversion from traditional individualism over to teamwork and data machine. The historian had to learn to utilize nonacademic workers at the central archives or at the grass-roots level out in the emigrant villages. This new role became both humanistic and non-humanistic, individual and anti-individual. The researcher tried to seize every little fact in the emigration machinery, but the enormous factual source material gave only a few criteria which could best be adapted to table form. Individuals were sought, but the result was presented as an analysis of collectivity.

With the help of modern facilities it is possible to establish the social and demographic contours of a national movement as well as its intellectual background. But the utmost driving forces, personal motives, must be sought in the historian's traditional source material such as letters, diaries, memoirs and other discoveries. The personal material is so extensive that the individual contours become easily indistinct. The overwhelming and hard to penetrate source material forces the emigrant researcher to choose group work and case studies. Almost all of the doctoral dissertations published up to now are of this type of study. A large part of the work has been team work, utilizing microfilm readings. Despite rational work methods, the researcher is forced to limit radically his area of investigation so that universal applicability can be risked. Is it possible to draw any general conclusions about urbanization and emigration from Fred Nilsson's book Emigrations från Stockholm till Nordamerika 1880-93? The researchers are well aware that a case study has a weak empirical foundation and thereby a limited scientific application. Motivation for this has been sought through a systematic study and analysis of emigrant research's most important source material as well as an extensive data analysis of emigration's peak and low years. This would have been impossible without assistance from service institutions such as the Emigrant Institute in Växjö. The analysis of a statistical source material demands also access to data centers and cooperation from non-historians.

The Inter-Nordic cooperation has also been significant for the Swedish emigration research. Consequently, a Nordic emigrant research project has been started and became the topic for discussion in Växjö. A series of demographic and social analyses from a number of chosen areas throughout all Scandinavia from Iceland in the west to Österbotten in Finland in the east are listed on "Nordic Emigration's" program. The comparative aspects of land - city; high and low frequency emigrant area; and Iceland - Finland are guiding factors for this research's final phase. The biggest task for "Nordic Emigration" is a nordic emigration atlas, divided into five-year periods.

When one observes the Swedish emigrant research's present situation the concentration on the background of emigration emerges intensely today. The social, economic and to a lesser degree, intellectual driving forces become so well illuminated that one wonders if a stone from Gustav Sandberg's mighty Emigrationsutredning may remain unturned. This concentration on the background is well motivated and expressed in the Uppsala project's program of concentration on common social and demographic conditions which triggered various types of migration. With knowledge of the often low scientific value which characterizes literature about areas of Swedish settlement in America, one must however appeal for a wider concentration on the immigrant land. Besides Lars Ljungmark's work, only two dissertations from Uppsala concern conditions in America. It is hoped that the American source material made possible by the Wallenberg foundation's grants to the Emigrant Institute will entice more researchers to investigate the many stimulating questions which await them in Minnesota, Worcester, Massachusetts, Rockford, Illinois, and other prominently Swedish areas.

A SAMPLE COURSE

"Ethnic Dynamics in American Society"
Daniel B. Weinberg,
Case Western Reserve University

This is a one semester, introductory course designed for the junior and senior level. Its emphasis is on Southern and Eastern European immigrants to the United States, and non-Caucasians are almost entirely excluded from the course's content except as their experiences help to dramatize, distinguish, and add understanding to the European immigrants' experiences. The class is structured around the study of five primary themes: immigration causes, experiences, distribution, consequences; ethnicity considered as process and concept over time; assimilation as process, concept, and alternative modes; nativism, its
causes, nature, focus, impact, and significance; and the "new ethnicity," its origins, emphases, relationship to the "Black Revolution" of the 1960's and to the history of ethnicity in the 20th Century, importance, and surmisal future. Within this framework, individual class sections concentrate on matters such as similarities, differences, conflicts, etc., between and among ethnic groups, ethnic institutions, ethnic group dynamics, political behavior, socio-economic mobility, "passing," influence of religion, and immigration restriction legislation.

In addition to assigned reading and in-class work, each student is required to design and complete a project which deals with some specific aspect of the course's emphases. The intention here is to allow and encourage the students to study the questions, analyses, and themes of the course in an intimate fashion and with a subject about which they are personally interested. Periodically throughout the semester, the students are also asked to apply their work and findings to the current class discussion, that is, supplement the specific data already a part of the course with that revealed by their own projects.

Throughout the semester also, the students are asked about, and continually encouraged to share, their own ethnic experiences, identities, conflicts, etc., as a further means of concretizing the analyses and discussions.

By integrating standard monographic and journal research, fiction, research projects, and personal experiences, the students are confronted and required to deal with many historical problems on a variety of levels and in a number of contexts. In such a manner, abstractions and generalities are continually forced to respond to specific data, and, equally significant, specific data are examined, tested, and grouped in order to reveal possible trends, continuities, incompatibilities, etc.

**ASSIGNED READING**

Taylor, Philip, *The Distant Magnet: European Emigration to the U.S.A.* (N.Y., 1971)


Thistlethwaite, Frank, "Migration From Europe Overseas in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries," in Herbert Moller, ed., *Population Movements in Modern European History* (N.Y., 1964)

Moynihan, Daniel P. and Nathan Glazer, *Beyond the Melting Pot: The Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Italians and Irish of New York City* (Cambridge, 1964)

Francis, E. K., "The Nature of the Ethnic Group," *AJHS*, 52 (1947), 393-400

Smith, Timothy, "Religious Denominations as Ethnic Communities," *Church History*, 35 (1966), 1-20

Magilone, Jerre, *Mount Allege* (frequently alternated with Henry Roth's *Call It Sleep* (N.Y., 1934)


Munch, Peter, "Social Adjustment Among Wisconsin Norwegians," *AJHS*, December, 1949, pp. 780-787


---, "Another Look At Nativism," *Catholic Historical Review*, 44 (1958), 147-158


**ORGANIZATIONS; MEETINGS**

The Secretary of the Immigration History Society, John J. Appel, will serve as visiting professor of history in the graduate program
of the State University of New York -- Cooperstown, from December 1973 to June 1974. He will continue his duties as Secretary of the IHS while on leave from Michigan State University.

Information as to research in progress in the field of immigration history may be sent either to the editor of the Newsletter or to the program chairman of the IHS, Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College, Baltimore, Maryland 21204.

Proposals for programs at the various national historical association meetings or at regional meetings, such as the Southern History Association or the Western History Association, should be submitted to the program chairman. Proposals should contain specific paper titles with description of probable contents, and possible commentators and program chairman.

The annual meeting of the Immigration History Society will be held in conjuction with the convention of the Organization of American Historians in Denver, at the Hilton Hotel, April 17-20, 1974. Arrangements for the meeting are in the care of John Appel, Michigan State University, secretary of the IHS. President will be our president, Theodore Saloutos, U.C.L.A.

Although no session sponsored by the IHS is scheduled for the AHA meetings in San Francisco, a joint meeting is scheduled for the 1974 sessions of the AHA.

There will be a session on international migrations at the San Francisco meetings of the International Congress of Historical Sciences in the summer of 1975.

The German Marshall Fund of the United States, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20035, established by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1972, has announced that for the first period of its activity it will prepare an inventory of work in progress, make a survey of plans of existing research institutions, and commission a series of reports to determine areas of priority for support. It will not consider unsolicited applications. The primary concern of the Foundation is to explore common interests and problems of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States.

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee's Russian and East European Studies Committee, on May 3-4, 1974, will host to the Midwest Slavic Conference. The conference coordinator is Donald Pienkos, Dept. of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, to whom persons should write if they have papers that might be presented.

The Sourisau Academy for State and Local History is sponsoring a one-day conference on "California's Ethnic Minorities" at California State University, San Jose. No dates given. The Academy offers grants up to $500 for research in California history. For information write Robert E. Levinson, California State University, San José, California 95192.

The fall meeting of the Upper Midwest Ethnic Studies Association was at the International Institute, St. Paul, on October 13, 1973. The theme was "New Perspectives on New Immigrants: the Case of the Finnish-Americans". Inquiries as to future meetings should be addressed to Frank Renniek, College of Saint Teresa, Winona, Minn. 55987.


The Italian American Historical Association's annual conference, November 17, 1973, at Seton Hall University is devoted to the religious experience of the Italians in America.

A session on Population Studies affecting International Migration was part of the program of the 1973 General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, held at Liège, Belgium August 27 to September 1, 1973. The papers were "International Migration Policy: Selected Asian Countries" by R. T. Appleby & P. Visarius; "International Migration From and Toward Europe" by G. Beyer; and "International Migration Policy: North America and Australasia" by Charles Price, E. P. Hutchinson, & Louis Farah.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS; COURSES; APPOINTMENTS

The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, is conducting a study of ethnic and immigrant groups and would like to hear from anyone engaged in this area to complete compilation of a list of published or soon to be published works.

Funded by matching grants from the Bush Foundation and the Minnesota State Legislature, the Minnesota Ethnic History Project was launched in September 1973, with completion expected in 1975. The Project is directed by your editor, and its headquarters are in the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Philip A. Korth, Michigan State University, reports his Rockefeller Foundation supported project to collect visual, oral, and written materials on the social upheavals of the year 1934, starting this past summer with
the Toledo strike of Electric Auto-Lite workers, a work force including Serbians, Poles, Germans, Hungarians, and Lebanese.

Robert and Jacqueline Halstead, graduate students, University of Wisconsin, are respectively doing studies of Mexican workers in the United States and on cultural conflict in the rural school system of Wisconsin, 1848-1890.

Carlos E. Cortes, Chairman of the Mexican-American Studies Program at the University of California-Riverside, is also in charge of the Inland Empire Chicano Cooperative History Project. Requests for information should be addressed to him.

James S. Pula, Voorhees College, S. C., is doing a biography of Wladimir Krzyzanowski, an American Civil War general and Federal treasury agent, and has an article, "Krzyzanowski's Civil War Brigade" in Polish American Studies, 1971 (No. 2).

Paul McBride, Ithaca College, is preparing a volume for the Indiana University Press on "The Italian American Experience."

Margaret E. Connors's Harvard dissertation on "The Irish and Germans in Albany, N. Y., 1850-1900" is one of several studies by women historians of ethnic groups in American cities, such as those by Mrs. Margaret Sullivan on the St. Louis Irish, Kathleen Conzen on Milwaukee's Germans, Angela Pleinkos on Milwaukee's ethnic groups, and Kathleen O'Brien on the Minneapolis Irish.

Theodore Saloutos, U.C.L.A., is engaged in a study of "The Greek Orthodox Church and the Question of Assimilation."

Egal Feldman, Wisconsin State College-Superior, is doing a study of "The American Reaction to the Dreyfus Affair."

Supported by grants from the State University of New York and the National Endowment for the Humanities, Betty Boyd Caroli is doing a book on "Italian Repatriation from the United States."

Mrs. Margaret L. Sullivan, University of Missouri-St. Louis, is doing a monograph on "Mythology and Americanism: Ethnicity and World War I in St. Louis." She has published "Fighting for Irish Freedom: St. Louis Irish-Americans, 1918-1922" in Missouri Historical Review (January 1971), and "Constitution, Revolution and Culture: Irish-American Nationalism in St. Louis, 1902-1914" in the Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society (July 1972).


Harry Jelson, Jr., Texas Technological University, Lubbock, Texas 79409 is preparing a history of Blue Island, Illinois which has heavy representation of ethnic groups, especially Germans, Italians, Poles, and Greeks.

Selma C. Berrul is revising for publication her dissertation (CUNY, 1967) on "Immigrants at School, New York City, 1898-1920."

Jack Suskind, Pennsylvania State University, has underway a study of "Swiss Emigration to America During the 18th Century."


John I. Kolshrazen, Heidelberg College (Ohio) is preparing a history of the Finns in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, a bibliography of his writings on Finns in America has been issued by Heidelberg College.

The Society for German-American Cultural Research in Greater Cleveland (5223 Twin Lakes Drive, Cleveland, Ohio 44129) is projecting a study of "The German-speaking Element of Greater Cleveland", with publication expected in 1975-76. German-American Studies is edited by Robert E. Ward, 7204 Landerford Drive, Cleveland, Ohio 44129.

Angela T. Pleinkos, Alverno College, Milwaukee, Wis. 53215 is chairman of the college's Ethnic Studies Committee which has been sponsoring a series of seminars on ethnic problems and history. She is engaged in a study of the first twenty years of Milwaukee's principal ethnic groups.

Asian American Studies have proliferated on American university and college campuses, according to an article in the New York Times, July 28, 1973. Major programs are underway at the University of California-Berkeley, U.C.L.A., the University of Hawaii, San Francisco State University, and the City College of New York. Many other institutions offer courses in the field. A session on Asian-American Studies was included in the March 1973 annual meeting of the Association of Asian Studies.

Lloyd Graybar, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Ky. 40475 is making a study of "The
Immigrant in the Armed Forces, 1865-1915."

Kathleen Nails Conzen, Wellesley College, has completed a dissertation (Wisconsin) on Milwaukee's German community before the Civil War. She has been conducting a colloquium at Wellesley on the history of American immigration.

Students of Jewish youth movements will wish to consult the Bernfeld Archive in the collections of the VIVO, Yiddish Scientific Institute, New York City, covering movements in Austria and Germany, 1910-1930. A knowledge of German is essential.

A New Jersey Historical Commission award has been made to Gerald F. de Jong, University of South Dakota, for a study of "Dutch Immigrants to New Jersey from the Civil War to World War I."

Mrs. Balda Clyde, University of California, Berkeley, is completing a doctoral dissertation on Anzia Yezierska, an emigrant writer of the 1920s.

A doctoral dissertation (Wisconsin) on "A Social and Demographic Study of the Irish in Chicago in the Nineteenth Century" has been completed by Patricia Kelleher.

Gary Mornino, a doctoral candidate, University of North Carolina, is doing a dissertation on the St. Louis Italian Community, 1890-1970.

Robert E. Levinson is presenting courses in Judaism in American society, Blacks in the American West, and the history of ethnic minorities in America at California State University, San José.

Ronald H. Bayor, now of the Dept. of Social Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. 30332, reports a course given at Lehman College, New York, on "History of Ethnic, Racial and Religious Minorities in the United States." Inquiries as to the course should be addressed to him.

Joseph F. Sanchez has accepted appointment in Chicano history and the Hispanic Southwest at the University of Arizona, Tucson.

PUBLICATIONS

The Distorted Image is the title of a 60 color-slide and voice recorded cassette, with text and teacher's notes, prepared by John and Selma Appel, Michigan State University. The slides are reproductions of illustrations from popular magazines of the past such as Puck, Judge, and Harper's Monthly. Although the slides focus primarily on the Chinese, Irish, Jews, and Blacks, they reveal prevailing attitudes toward any group thought to be different. The presentation is also available with narration on a 12 inch LP record or a tape. Purchase price of the cassette is $35, and there is an extra charge for the record or tape. The package is available from the Audio-Visual Department, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016.

Oceana Publications, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. announces a series of volumes on ethnic groups, priced at $5. each, and directed primarily at the high school level. Volumes are available on the Poles, Irish, Puerto Ricans, Germans, American Indians, Blacks, Jews, Italians, Dutch, Scandinavians, and British. Volumes are forthcoming on the Chinese, Japanese, and Latvians.

The Charles Warren Center for Studies in American History, Harvard University, will devote Volume VII of its Perspectives in American History to the general topic "Dislocation and Emigration. The Demographic Background of American Immigration," including articles on Britain, Scotland, Wales, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, Mexico, and Japan.

An International Newsletter on Migration is issued by the Research Committee of the International Sociological Association. The editor is Daniel Kubat, Dept. of Sociology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, Canada.

The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 4012 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill., 60632 has for seven years been collecting material relating to the Ukrainians of Chicago.


The Institute for Soviet and East European Studies, John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio 44118 has published two bibliographies by George R. Prpic: "Croatian Publications Abroad After 1939" (1969), and "Croatia and Croatsians. An Annotated and Selected Bibliography in English" (1972).

The Peopling of America. Perspectives on Immigration by Franklin D. Scott (American Historical Association Pamphlets #241) is a revision of Scott's Emigration and Immigration (1963, 1967) issued by the now discontinued Service Center for Teachers of History. The pamphlet presents a brief interpretative essay and a selected bibliography.

Lituanus. The Lithuanian Quarterly, although primarily concerned with historic history and contemporary issues, occasionally includes items relating to Lithuanians in the United States. Its address is Lituanus, P. O. Box 9318, Chicago, Ill. 60690.

The Jednota Annual, Purdek 1973 (First Catholic Slovak Union, 3289 East 55th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44127) contains, among many other items, Daniel P. Tatomde's "Fraternalism and the Slovak Immigrant," Andrew V. Pier's "Early Slovak Immigrants in Cleveland, Ohio," and Michael J. Krajsa's "The First Catholic Slovak Union in America."

Volume XXIII (1973) of Slovakia, published by the Slovak League of America, 313 Ridge Ave., Middletown, Penna. 17057, contains several articles on Slovaks in the United States and Canada.

Selected papers of the ScanPresence Seminar, held in Minneapolis, Minnesota May 2-3, 1973 will be published. Information may be secured from Marion Nelson, Dept. of Scandinavian Studies, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

An important article by Ingrid Semmingsen, University of Oslo, is published in the Scandinavian Economic History Review, Vol. XX, No. 1 (1972), entitled "Emigration from Scandinavia." It throws new light on the relation of rural and urban sources of emigration.

One of the very few adequate histories of the United States by a foreign scholar has been published by Ingrid Semmingsen, University of Oslo, entitled En verdens makttillit (literally: a world power comes into being). M. Aschehoug & Co., Oslo, Norway, new ed. 1972. Mrs. Semmingsen is the author of Velem osten vest (The way westward), a history of Norwegian emigration to America (Oslo, Aschehoug, 1950).


The Research Group for European Migration Problems (G. Beier, editor, 17, Panwollaan, The Hague) has issued two pamphlets: "Finland's Internal and External Migrations, 1946-1972" by Kirk H. Stone (University of Georgia) and "Migration and the Christian Faith" by Pieter DeJong.

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (Geneva) now issues a news bulletin, starting with No. 1-1973, devoted largely to the stateless Asians from Uganda.


Robert Cazden, author of German Exile Literature in America (Chicago, 1971), has an article on "Provision of German Books in America in the 18th Century" in Libria (Copenhagen), July 1973.

Frederick C. Luebke's Bonds of Loyalty: German-Americans in the Era of World War I will be published by the Dryden Press in 1974; his Ethnic Voters and the Election of Lincoln is now available as a Bison Book paperback, University of Nebraska Press; Luebke has an article on "Politics and Missouri Synod Lutherans: A Historiographical Review" in The Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly, May 1972.

A pamphlet issued by the University of Arizona, 1973, and edited by Leonard Dinerstein & Gene Koppel, entitled Nathan Glazer consists of interviews with Glazer concerning various topics, some dealing with ethnic matters.

Free catalogs of out of print, old and rare books on immigration are available to members of the Immigration History Society from Bernard Titowsky, Austin Book Shop, P. O. Box 36, Kew Gardens, N. Y. 11415.


An important article has been published
by Herbert C. Gutman on "Work, Culture, and Society in Industrializing America" in the American Historical Review, June 1973. Significant revision of traditional concepts of the American work ethic is derived in part from study of immigrant labor.


The Stipes Publishing Co., 10-12 Chester St., Champaign, Illinois has published The Eugenic Immigrants by David M. Zielonka & Robert J. Wechman. $3.80. The book is a study of the life and Americanization of Jewish immigrants in the United States.

The first issue of Hungarian Studies Newsletter was issued in the spring 1973. Communications should be addressed to Subscriptions and contributions should be addressed to Beza C. Mady, Editor, 4528-49th St. N. W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Subscription is $3. per annum.

The Ethnic Archives of the Western Reserve Historical Society are described by the specialist in charge, John J. Grabowski, in The Ohio Archivist (Fall 1971). The Western Reserve Historical Society guide to its manuscripts and archives, is edited by the Director, Kermot J. Pike. 425 pages; price $10. The Society now makes available microfilm copies of certain of its foreign-language newspapers, notably the two Czech-American papers Dennice Novoveku (1877-1913) and Pokrok (1874-1876). Inquiries should be addressed to the Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825 East Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio 44106.

William Bernard, Center for Migration Studies, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11210 has produced an impressive series of publications, chiefly for the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, New York, N. Y., including The Dynamics of Immigrant Integration and Ethnic Relations, Immigrants and Ethnicity, Pro-Emigration Orientation and others; he has underway studies of 'Indications of Integration in the United States,' "The Adjustment of Recent Chinese Migrants to the U. S.," "The Interrelations of American Immigrants and Native-Born Ethnic Groups," and "New Immigration since 1965." Persons interested should write him at the above address.

S. M. Miller, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California 95204 has in press (Twayne) a volume entitled The Radical Immigrant, 1820-1920.


Wayne Moqua, Institute for Philosophical Research, Chicago, has been editing collections of documents on Mexican-Americans, American Indians, and (forthcoming) Italian-Americans (Prager Publishers).


The only complete enumeration of an overseas Japanese population is by Tetsu Suzuki, The Japanese Immigrant in Brazil. Two volumes. Part I (narrative) and Part II (statistical tables). University of Tokyo Press. Available from Yurinsha, Ltd., Hongo, Tokyo 113-91, Japan for $50.00.

Little, Brown & Co. has issued a revised edition of Oscar Handlin's The Uprooted, the chief change being an interpretive-bibliographical essay.

IHS members may be interested in the new Social Indicators Newsletter published by the Social Science Research Council Center for Coordination of Research in Social Indicators. Information may be had from SSRC Center for Social Indicators, 1755 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036.


Clifford L. Nelson's pamphlet, German-American Political Behavior in Nebraska and Wisconsin, 1918-1920, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Publication No. 217 (1972) may be obtained from either the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Library or from Frederick Luebke, Dept. of History, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.