Editor's Note: In addition to my usual request that members pay their dues, I want again to invite contributions to the Newsletter: significant bibliographical essays; reports of research in progress; news of organizational activities; publications - both articles and books; reports of courses that might be of more than local interest; and information as to international conferences and publications. Please make use of the questionnaire form on the last page of this issue of the Newsletter.

EMIGRATION HISTORIOGRAPHY IN ITALY
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Italy has experienced a greater emigration both absolutely and relative to its total population than any other European country. During the past century, over twenty-five million Italians have migrated, temporarily or permanently, to other countries. Surely such a massive population movement must have been symptomatic of fundamental demographic, social and economic forces within Italian society. Still this phenomenon has until recent years been largely ignored by Italian historians.

During the pre-World War I period heated debates over the mass exodus generated a large body of literature, both polemical and scholarly. Historians such as Pasquale Villari and Gaetano Salvemini contributed penetrating analyses of the causes and character of the emigration. However, the only major attempt at a scholarly synthesis was Francesco Coletti, Dell'emigrazione italiana in Cinquant'anni di storia italiana (1860-1910) (Milano, 1912). No Italian work of those years equaled in fullness of treatment Robert F. Poerster, The Italian Emigration of Our Times (Cambridge, Mass., 1919).

Following the First World War, with the decline in the volume of emigration and the rise of Fascism the subject practically disappeared from Italian historical writings. This neglect can be attributed to the influence of Crocean idealism and to the rampant nationalism of those years. In an historiographical essay, Fernando Manzotti describes Gioacchino Volpe, L'Italia in cammino (Milano, 1927) which discusses emigration from a sympathetic viewpoint as a "happy exception" to this neglect. It was not until after the liberation that Italian historians could write freely about the social conditions and movements of workers and peasants.

The chronic problem of the Mezzogiorno (the Italian South), its economic backwardness and concomitant mass flight, provided the stimulus and the context for much of the post-war historical study of the emigration. Emilio Sereni, Il capitalismo nelle campagne (1860-1900) (Torino, 1947) exerted a powerful influence on subsequent writings. Applying a Marxian analysis,
Serena viewed the emigration as a consequence of the impact of the new capitalistic forces of a united Italy upon the depressed, feudal regions of the country. The mass exodus was described as "a flight of agricultural workers" who were "violently and definitively expelled from the national productive process."

Serena's argument was further elaborated by Alvo Fontana in his book, Glì emigrati, l'altra faccia del miracolo economico (Roma, 1962) and La Grande migrazione (Roma, 1966). Francesco Renda, L'emigrazione in Sicilia (Palermo, 1963) applied the same interpretation to the emigration from that island. A contrary view has been presented by the historical sociologist, Giuseppe Calasso, in his Mezzogiorno medievale e moderno (Torino, 1965).

While stressing the autonomy of the demographic factor, he explained the emigration primarily in terms of external forces: the development of transatlantic countries; the entry of southern Italy into the international capitalistic economy; and the resulting outlets for the excessive population growth of the South.

Calasso describes the emigration as "an authentic and pacific mode of emancipation" on the part of the peasantry of the Mezzogiorno.

The need to place the large-scale emigration of the postwar decades in an historical perspective inspired much of the research and writing of those years. For example, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs published Grazia Moravia and L'emigrazione in America (Roma, 1956). Noting that "no history of our emigration has gone beyond a superficial chronicle," Dore offered the bibliography in the hope of stimulating new studies. Dore herad herself published a series of articles, subsequently brought together in a volume, L'emigrazione italiana e L'emigrazione in America (Brescia, 1964).

The various essays probe different dimensions of emigration history: the controversies over the causes, merits, and remedies for the mass flight; the struggles among emigration agents, landholders, and steamship companies over the regulation of the exodus; and the influence of political ideologies from the home country upon the immigrant communities, in particular of Mazzinianism in Argentina and of Fascism in Brazil and the United States. The volume also includes Dore's bibliography. One of Dore's major themes is the transplantion of the cultura popolare (folk culture) of the Italian peasants overseas and how in its encounter with foreign cultures certain aspects perished, while others gained strength.

The 1960s witnessed unprecedented activity in the field of emigration history. Books, articles, research projects, and conferences expressed this new scholarly interest. The extensive research of the postwar years in social history, and particularly the history of the labor movement, led naturally to a concern for the role of mass emigration. Early in the decade two leading historians attempted to place this phenomenon in the broad context of Italian and transnational history.

In an article published in 1962 ("Italiani all'estero ed emigrazione di lavoratori italiani: un tema di storia del movimento operaio," Elvetica, XVIII (1870, 1962), 649-99), Ernesto Raggi, Gubbio proposed a study of the relationship of the emigration to the formation and development of the Italian and international labor movements. Noting the influence of the Italian anarchist and socialist movements stemming from the recurring political emigrations, Raggi, Gubbio called for detailed studies of the interaction of the Italian workers with the indigenous labor movements in the United States as well as in the European countries. Several of his students devoted their theses to various topics suggested in the article. Most of his work, such as Grazia Moravia and L'emigrazione di lavoro in America (1890-1914) (Università di Firenze, 1965-66), remains unpublished.

One monograph, Anna Rosada, Giacinto Menotti, Serrati nell'emigrazione (1899-1911) (Roma, 1972), traces the career of a leading socialist during his sojourns among the Italian immigrants in the United States and Switzerland, while an article by Gino Garito sketches the history of the Italian anarchist movement in the United States ("Sull'emigrazione anarchica italiana negli Stati Uniti d'America," Volontà, 22 (luglio-agosto, 1969), 269-76). Unfortunately, however, Raggi, Gubbio's prospectus for a history of the Italian workers' movements abroad has gone largely unheeded.

Meanwhile in 1964, Beno De Felice presented first as radio broadcasts and then in published form a synthetic view of the emigration which he described as "one of the most important pages of the larger national history." ("L'emigrazione e gli emigranti nell'ultimo secolo," Terzo Programma, ERT edizioni, n. 3, 1964, 152-97). In an admirably concise and informed article, De Felice discussed the causes and character of the emigration, the debate over public policy, the responses of socialists, Catholics, and nationalists to the issue, and the economic and cultural adjustment of the immigrants within the host societies. De Felice's remains the best brief account from the Italian perspective.

Publications on various aspects of the emigration and from various disciplinary points-of-view appeared with regularity during the 'sixties. Massimo Livia Bacci, a demographer, produced a study of the Italian immigration in the United States based on American immigration and census statistics (L'immigrazione e l'assimilazione degli italiani negli Stati Uniti (Milano, 1961). Analyzing the changing characteristics of the first and second generations, Livia Bacci found in the generational shift a
strong indication of an increasing rate of assimilation.

"The state of mind, the orientations, the behavior of the Italian political class in front of the emigration problem," is the subject of Fernando Manzotti, La polemica sull'emigrazione nell'Italia unita (Milano-Roma-Napoli-Città di Castello, 1962; second ed. revised and enlarged, 1969). Based on thorough research in a wide variety of sources, Manzotti provides a richly detailed account of the politics of the emigration issue from 1861-1914. It is worth noting that the book is dedicated to the author's father, "emigrato in Pennsylvania dal 1900 al 1907."

Although not in a strict sense a scholarly work, Giuseppe Prezzolini, I trapiantati (Milano, 1963) has had a profound influence on Italian thinking about the emigration to the United States. Prezzolini, himself a literary figure of some importance, had lived in America for some thirty years, and these are a selection of his newspaper writings. Recognizing the economic success achieved by the Italian Americans, Prezzolini still thought the prize paid too high. Cultural and linguistic discrimination resulted in the "spiritual mutilation" of the emigrants; the emigration was a "great tragedy." A perceptive if jaundiced view of Italian American life, Prezzolini's book sparked controversy in Italy and the United States.

The Catholic Church also responded to the renewed saliency of the emigration question with scholarly as well as practical measures. In 1963, the Scalabrini Fathers, a missionary order dedicated to the care of the Italian emigrants, established the Centro Studi Emigrazione in Rome. Since 1964, the Center has published Studi Emigrazione, a journal which publishes articles, documents, and reviews on historical as well as contemporary aspects of migration. Among the significant historical articles which have appeared in Studi, one may note that of Gian Fausto Rosolì, "La colonizzazione Italiana delle Americhe tra mito e realtà (1880-1914)," IX (octobre 1972), 296-376, on the efforts to establish Italian agricultural colonies in the Americas.

The Center has also published several important volumes based largely on the rich archives of the Scalabrin Order. La società italiana di fronte alle prime migrazioni di massa [Studi Emigrazione, V (febbraio-giugno 1968)] contains a study by Antonio Perotti of the efforts of Bishop Scalabrini and his collaborators to assist the exploited emigrants during the initial period of mass exodus (1880-1901). The volume also reprints a selection of Scalabrini's writings as well as several reports of his missionaries, including a number from the United States. A related work, though not a publication of the Center, is the biography of Scalabrini written by Marco Caliaro and Mario Francesconi: Giovanni Battista Scalabrini, Vescovo di Piacenza. Lo sua opera e la sua spiritualità (Milano, 1968). A section of the work recounts the activities of the Bishop on behalf of the emigrants, including the history of the founding and early years of the Scalabrini Congregation. Another Center publication is a photographic history of the Italian emigration to the Americas [L'altra Italia. Storia fotografica della grande emigrazione Italiana nelle Americhe (1880-1915) (Roma, n.d.)].

Over the past decade, the Center's library has assembled what is probably the best-specialized collection on the emigration in Italy. The published catalogue of the library constitutes in itself a valuable bibliographical guide to the literature [Migrazioni. Catalogo della biblioteca del Centro Studi Emigrazione-Roma, edited by L. Bertelli, G. Corcagnani, and G.F. Rosolì (Roma, 1972)]. Any American student of the Italian emigration would do well to begin his studies at the CSER.

A second locus of scholarly work has been the Istituto di Studi Americani della facoltà di Magisterio of the University of Florence. In the mid-sixties, the Institute initiated a research project on the Italians in the United States. Newspaper files, publications, and manuscripts, were gathered, particularly in America, and deposited in the Institute's library. These source materials have been utilized by faculty and students in their researches. In 1969, the Institute sponsored a conference which brought Italian and American scholars together to discuss "l'emigrazione e l'opera degli italiani negli Stati Uniti d'America." The proceedings of the symposium containing the texts of eighteen papers have been published [R. J. Vecoli, et al., Gli italiani negli Stati Uniti (Firenze, 1972)]. Among the topics are "Elite Culture and Mass Culture in the Italian Emigration," "The Italian Emigrants and American Politics," and "The Italian-American Periodical Press." The conference also endorsed an ambitious program of cooperative work among Italian and American scholars including the preparation of a definitive bibliography and of archival inventories, the microfilming of newspaper files and manuscript collections, and the systematic exchange of materials between institutions in the two countries. Sad to say, lack of funds on both sides of the Atlantic has made it impossible to carry through on this much needed project.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also interested itself in the scholarly study of the emigration. In 1967, the Ministry published "Emigrazione e lavoro italiano all'estero. Elementi per un repertorio bibliografico generale (Roma, 1967), an annotated bibliography prepared by Vittorio Briani. Three years later a volume by Briani published under the auspices of the Ministry attempted to provide a summary view of the past one hundred years of emigration
in less than 300 pages: Il lavoro italiano all'estero negli ultimi cento anni (Roma, 1970). The work is most useful as a compendium of Italian emigration policies and legislation. A briefer version of Briani's study was published in an issue of Firel (XXIII novembre-dicembre 1970) which was devoted entirely to the subject of the Italian emigration.

A number of important studies of various aspects of the emigration have been published in recent years. In Problemi di storia neirapporti tra Italia e Stati Uniti (Torino, 1971) Gian Gaetano Mignone explored the influence of the immigration upon Italian-American relations. In a deeply researched essay, Mignone analyzes the strategy of Elia Jacand, the first ambassador of Fascist Italy, for winning the support of the Italian Americans for the new regime. Another essay describes the role played by Gaetano Salvemini in the antifascist movement during World War II.

The theme of repatriation is the subject of Francesco Paolo Cerise, L'emigrazione di ritorno: innovazione o reazione (Roma, 1971). Cerise, an American-trained sociologist (this work was originally presented as a dissertation at Columbia University), combines historical research and field work in this impressive study. Through an analysis of the causes and character of the Italian emigration the author seeks an explanation of the phenomenon of large scale repatriation from the United States. On the basis of a large number of interviews he constructs a model of immigrant integration into American society and a typology of returned emigrants. In answer to his question whether the return migration exercised an innovative or conservative influence upon the Italian South, Cerise concludes that its effect was overwhelmingly conservative, if not reactionary. Acting upon the aspiration which motivated the initial migration, the typical repatriate invested his savings in small plots of land, thus perpetuating the anachronistic system of fragmented peasant holdings which the author views as a basic cause of the economic backwardness of the Mezzogiorno.

Another recent monograph arrived at a similar conclusion. Francesco Balletta, Il Banco di Napoli e le rimanenze degli emigrati (1914-1925) (Napoli, 1972) is a study of emigrant remittances based upon the archives of the Banco di Napoli. The institution assigned the responsibility in 1901 for the transmission of the emigrants' savings. Recognizing that the emigrants used other means which are not susceptible to measurement for sending money to Italy, the author attempts on the basis of the available data to determine the causes of the fluctuating volume of remittances and the effects upon the Italian economy and that of the South in particular. Recognizing that the "stream of gold" freed the peasantry from the stranglehold of usury and raised their standard of living, Balletta further observes that most of the emigrants' savings were absorbed in purchases of small plots of land at high prices. Given the archaic system of agriculture, the peasant proprietor either maintained a precarious marginal existence or lost his land within a few years. Rarely were remittances directly invested in commerce or industry. Still the humble emigrants' savings were an important factor in Italy's balance of payments during the first quarter of the 20th century as well as an important source of capital, particularly for the development of industries in northern Italy. Ironically the total effect of the southern peasants' remittances was to increase the economic divergence between North and South.

The conclusion that emigration did not provide the means, as some had hoped, for the Mezzogiorno to escape from its backwardness is further supported by Francesco Barbagallo, Lavoro ed esodo nel Sud 1861-1971 (Napoli, 1973). Barbagallo views the backwardness of the South as "a typical case of underdevelopment." Rather than a positive interaction between demographic increase and economic expansion, there has been a negative relationship between population growth and the availability of resources. Thus the "migratory hemorrhage" became a chronic expression of the depressed and exploited status of the Mezzogiorno caught in the toils of the supranational capitalist economy. For the pre-World War I period, the author analyzes population growth, economic conditions, employment levels in agriculture and industry, and migration for each of the regions of the South. The balance of the work contrasts the paradox of chronic unemployment and mass emigration in southern Italy with the post-World War II "economic miracle" in the North. Not surprisingly Barbagallo calls for a radical transformation of the economy and society of the South to put an end to the emigration by providing employment in the Mezzogiorno.

With few exceptions, the research of Italian scholars has focused on the causes of the emigration and its repercussions on Italian society. The recent work by Anna Maria Martellone, Una "Little Italy" nell'ateneo d'America. La comunità italiana di Boston dal 1880 al 1920 (Napoli, 1973), therefore, marks a new departure in Italian historiography. Thoroughly researched in English as well as Italian language sources, Martellone's work provides a richly descriptive, if not highly analytical, account of the development of Boston's "Little Italy." In addition to providing an internal history of the immigrant community, the author delineates the cultural, political, and economic character of the city and the interaction between the immigrants and the Bostonians and their institutions.

Emigration history is a major theme of two journals founded in 1973, Affari Sociali Internazionali, a quarterly published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Franco Angeli
Editoriale Milano), offers a consideration of the social problems of Italy in historical and international perspectives. While most of the articles published to date have dealt with the contemporary emigration, several have been of an historical character. Number 3 (settembre 1973), for example, includes an article by Renzo De Felice, "Alcuni temi per la storia dell'emigrazione italiana," which calls attention to neglected topics in emigration history.

Primo Maggio (Calusca Editrice, Milano), on the other hand, is dedicated to the history of classes and the class struggle from a "New Left" perspective. Among other themes, it advocates the study of the emigration of the Italian proletariat who became "the militants and agitators of the mass industrial strikes in the two Americas." The first number (gugno-settembre 1973) contains several articles on the USW and one on Louis C. Praina and the origins of the communist movement in the United States.

In addition to the above publications, a not insignificant number of unpublished theses have been written in recent years on various aspects of Italian emigration. Among these, one might mention Paola Ferraro, "Studi sulla storia delle chiese protestanti italiane negli Stati Uniti," (Università di Firenze, 1968-69); Adriana Dada, "Il Martello, New York, 1917-66," (Università di Firenze, 1971-72); and Ellen Miglino Ginzburg, "L'emigrazione italiana negli Stati Uniti dal 1905 al 1924 con particolare riferimento alla comunità italiano-americana di Philadelphia," (Università di Torino, 1971-72). These and other theses in American history are listed in Comitato di coordinamento per gli studi di storia americana, Bollettino (5 no., 1972-74, Istituto di Studi Americani, Università di Firenze).

In June, 1974, a conference was held under the direction of Professor Domenico Demarco of the University of Naples on the theme: "L'emigrazione italiana dall'Unità ad oggi: caratteri." This working group is preparing a general report for the session on emigration history at the International Congress of Historical Sciences which will be held in San Francisco in 1975. Some thirty papers were presented during the three day meeting on a broad range of topics. Of particular interest were the reports on the emigration from the various regions, i.e., Apulia, Calabria, Basilicata, Campania, and Sicily. The conference proceedings are to be published.

From this brief review, it is evident that scholarly interest in the history of the emigration has quickened in recent decades. Valuable studies of particular topics have been written. But, it is also clear, as Italian historians are the first to admit, that this historical phenomenon which has had such profound ramifications for all of Italian society has yet to receive the attention it deserves. Unfortunately the essential bibliographical tools for research in emigration history are largely lacking; catalogues of immigrant and Italian newspapers and periodicals, inventories of manuscript collections, and guides to church and governmental archives, tend to be either nonexistent or inadequate. Even the location of basic archival sources is often difficult to determine. No one, for example, appears to know exactly what has happened to the archive of C. Commissario dell'Emigrazione, the agency charged with the oversight of emigration from 1901 to 1926.

Italian historians have hardly begun to tap the records which could be used to trace the emigration from particular localities and to determine its social and occupational characteristics. While they may not be as complete as those of Sweden, passenger lists, church records, passport registers, military conscription lists, and tax rolls, among other records, do exist. Giuseppe Barbieri has addressed himself to the need to bring to light these population records which have survived as an essential prerequisite to the kind of localized studies which are needed if the Italian emigration is ever to be understood in all its complexity.

Clearly what is needed is a large-scale collaborative project such as the one envisioned by the Florence conference of 1969 which would create the bibliographies, guides, and inventories of source materials pertaining to the emigration, microfilm the newspaper files and archival collections, and promote the exchange of such resources among Italian and American institutions. American as well as Italian scholars would be the beneficiaries of such a project. Would not the upcoming bicentennial observation of a fitting occasion for the United States and Italian governments to sponsor a project of this nature in recognition of the contribution of the Italian immigrants to the making of America?

1"Il problema dell'emigrazione italiana nella storia americana," in La polemica sull'emigrazione nell'Italia unita (Milano-Napoli-Città di Castello, second ed. 1969), 186-94. I am indebted to Manzotti's essay for the discussion of the earlier writings on emigration history.

2"Per un programma di ricerche sulla emigrazione italiana in America," in Vecoli, et al., Gli italiani negli Stati Uniti, 25-39. This volume also contains an article by one of Barbieri's students which illustrates the uses to which these records may be put: Teresa Tosi, "L'emigrazione storico di Barga dagli inizi fino ai giorni nostri," 481-92.
IMMIGRANT AND ETHNIC STEREOTYPES
IN AMERICAN POPULAR GRAPHICS:
A REPORT ON WORK IN PROGRESS

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Most readers of the Immigration History Newsletter will recognize Bobber Baton and Rough Rider, Elephant and Donkey, Full Dinner Fall and Tammany Tiger, Gibson Girl and Octopus as symbols and type figures which gave body and contour, vigor and clarity to personalities and issues of American history in the second half of the last century. Less familiar today yet once as widely known and ever-present in popular graphics, were Paddy and Bridget, Hans, Sambo, John and Abe, the effigies of humorous, inscrutable Irish, beer-guzzling German, water-melon munching Negro, pig-tailed Chinese, gestures of Jew and other immigrant, national, ethnic, racial and religious stereotypes in cartoons and on posters, signs, labels and trademarks.

Like today's animated, filmed and televised images, these humorous and satirical cartoons and drawings were for nearly a hundred years important sources of popular visual stereotypes designed for and at the same time reflecting and manipulating the tastes, values and understanding of the widest possible public. These ethnic, racial, national and, because nationality and creed are closely tied up with each other in this country, religious type figures are the subject of this research. We want to show how they functioned in the process of attitude formation and change as it can be traced in American popular graphics; how cartoonists delineated and perhaps influenced changing conceptions of the over thirty million immigrants, "old" as well as "new," who came here between 1815 and 1924, and of Negroes before and after their emancipation and relegation to Jim Crow status following aborted Reconstruction efforts.

We began our survey of cartoonists' conception of immigrant and ethnic stereotypes by examining nineteenth century prints and illustrated weeklies. Then we learned that well known and obscure cartoonists alike were recruited from the same talent pool which provided illustrators for almanacs and joke books, advertisements and merchandise labels, vaudeville and minstrel show posters, dime novels and sheet music covers, greeting cards and newspaper comic strips. Even posed photographs reproduced on thousands of stereopticon slides and the early silent motion pictures perpetuated characters and ethnic situations viewers already knew from the printed media which towards the end of the nineteenth century increasingly relied on pictures to amuse readers and influence customers and voters.

Our study therefore includes examples and descriptions of cartoons, drawings and photos from all those popular graphic media which depicted immigrants and blacks, or touched on aspects of ethnic group relations and the shifting conceptions of American nationality with their attendant beliefs, incidents and prejudices.

The earliest prints depicting Blacks, Irish, Germans and Indians date from colonial and post-revolutionary times. But typical immigrant and ethnic caricatures seldom antedated the third decade of the nineteenth century. The bulk of such materials originated in the period beginning with the 1870s and extending through the first decades of the present century. They flourished chiefly in the post-civil war years variously called the Gilded Age or the Age of Enterprise, when millions of garishly colored products of the lithographer's trade produced what one fastidious, displeased observer of the era described in the 1870s as a "Chroma-civilization."

The age delighted in vividly colored circus and theater posters, merchandise labels and the lithographed double page cartoons of Puck and Judge, influential illustrated humor magazines at a time when color in cheap weeklies was a startling novelty. It also produced Currier and Ives' well known Lithographs (chiefly hand-colored and including many more subjects than the nostalgic farm scenes and midnight steamboat races known to most Americans today), simple drawings for Yankee Notions and Vanity Fair; Thomas Nast's boldly aggressive work in Harper's Weekly; Life's social commentaries on high and low society. Its decline is marked by the appearance of the early newspaper comic strips and the transition from the allegory-laden, detailed, complex weekly cartoon to the stripped down, simplified editorial cartoon of the daily newspaper, to be taken in at a glance by a busy reader rather than savored like the crowded compositions with lengthy captions, speech balloons, labels and much letterpress in the cartoons of a less news-hungry, slower moving age.

The aesthetic and moral qualities of the cartoons are not a paramount issue though they include some vigorous, robust and enjoyable drawings from an age abounding in factually sentimental, prudish and genteel art, and often remembered chiefly for it. Our aim was not to identify forgotten masterpieces of the cartoonist's art, but to clarify for our readers and ourselves the emotional impact and social and psychological significance of ethnic cartoons, their origins and nuances, their relationship to economic, social and cultural settings of the immigrant and ethnic groups and communities they lampooned and the larger American society in which they functioned.

Occasionally we shall probably give in to the urge to single out a favorite drawing or to point to a minor masterpiece among the many merely competently drawn, usually eminently forgettable pictures we analyzed. As a rule, individual cartoonists' work, however meritori-
ous, concerned us only when it contributed significantly to the shaping and perpetuation of immigrant and ethnic type-casting.

Our chief aim will be to describe cartoons as collective symbols, social and political stereotypes and comic or satiric ethnic classification, not as the expression of highly personal convictions or a private vision. This, then, will be a study in popular culture as revealed through printing technology, with popularity rather than excellence, insight or profundity its touchstone.

Like comedians in all media, cartoonists depend more on the pleasure of recognition, often evoked by minutely varied repetition of familiar themes and characters, than on the shock of innovation and novelty. Their work frequently embodied the result of editorial conferences; staff collaboration on large cartoons was so common that such well known cartoonists as Joseph Keppeler and Frederick Opper did not hesitate to sign them jointly.

In sum, these pictures were drawn to amuse, to tout products, to entertain, to reassure and propagate. They represented social and political satire serving as entertainment, and commercial and political appeals catering to already established tastes. Ever ready to exploit a proven comic formula, the cartoons generally avoided extended exploration of the new and unconventional in thought or imagination. Some were meant to stimulate or to confirm religious and racial intolerance and what today seem paranoid hatreds and fears. Many more simply accepted the conventional attitudes and ethnocentric and social prejudices of the age towards immigration and ethnicity. Only a small number, and then for short periods, ran counter to widely shared convictions or tried to arouse fresh thought about immigrants and ethnic issues.

For students of history, especially those interested in ethnic group relations during a century of unprecedented mass movements from Europe to America and from country to city, these drawings and posed photos record what many "natives" liked, disliked, feared and found amusing in the real or alleged behavior of newcomers from abroad, from Southern plantations and from farms. Cartoons in popular media distill the values of the market place and the crowd; or at any rate of the "average" men and women of the middle and upper classes whose opinions are less accessible to students of history than the better documented pleas of professional writers and social reformers for compassion, understanding and tolerance for immigrant, slave and free Negro.

When compared with the theories of their contemporaries with real or pseudo-scientific credentials, these pictures reveal unsuspected parallels between the cartoonists' witty or aggressive images and those supported by the diagrams favored by nineteenth century physiognomists, physiologists and phrenologists. They bring into focus relationships between Victorian graphic satire and the anthropological, biological and social science thinking of the age: call attention to links between cartoonists' techniques and subject matter and the emerging technologies of still photography, film and syndicated newspaper "strip" cartoons which eventually transformed cartooning as it had been practiced for almost a century.

From the perspective of the 1970s, still raw with justified, scarcely healed over or yet festering racial hurts, some of these pictures appear disturbingly demeaning, unfair and insulting to the groups they depict. Readers sensitized to the implications of aggressive racial and ethnic humor may wonder whether reproduction of racial slurs and bile-drenched ethnic stereotypes does not merely perpetuate and reinforce them.

We believe that for the inexperienced, the unenlightened - or the vicious - there are few "safe" historical topics. Like all art, cartoons can serve base and corrupt as well as humane, enlightened and harmless purposes.

Yet as "social myths cut down to size," in the words of the historian John Higham, expert analyst of American activist thought, cartoons remind us how today generally disregarded the theories and attitudes concerning race, color, religion and ethnic or national origin were not so long ago widely accepted, reinforced and perpetuated in popular entertainment as well as through legal codes and unexamined social customs. It is useful to recall that men and women who imposed the strictest, today absurdly delicate, sexual taboos, were largely oblivious to the hurts and insults derivative ethnic caricatures must have inflicted on many of those who differed in race, religion and ancestry from the Anglo-American Protestants who comprised American and Canadian elites and set the cultural tone.

Some readers will wonder whether cartoons have helped to improve or to worsen ethnic and racial relations and what their emotional impact (what social work professionals call their "affective" significance) may be under varying conditions and for selected groups. Aside from the use of photographs of actual persons in the study of prejudice as measured by elicited responses to interviewer-prepared questions, we know of no controlled experiments attempting to measure and interpret a viewer's response to ethnic cartoons. We doubt that any one set of questions, however carefully prepared or administered, can get at all the complex reactions a given cartoon is likely to evoke in the mind of different persons in different settings. But a few tentative answers are available from the historical record.

First, though often offensive and hardly ever subtle in their treatment of ethnic minorities and recently arrived folks, though surely
implicated to some extent in justifying, maintaining and extending stereotyped perceptions and therefore undergirding prejudiced ideas and behavior, humorous and satiric pictures were not invariably identical with such prejudices. They often served as the necessary means of differentiating among the many new arrivals to this country. Second, religious and ethnic stereotypes change and disappear relatively quickly when the perceptions which they are grounded no longer hold or satisfy. Third, ethnic group characteristics once seen as objectionable and ludicrous were within a generation or two transmuted into merely amusing foibles or quaintly enduring traits or, mutatis mutandis, turned into approved symbols of ethnic and national tradition and identity.

At any rate, censure and condemnation of conventional graphic immigrant and ethnic types and stereotypes combined with ignorance of their origins and evolution, their potential for creating mischief or underlining an acceptable sense of ethnic differences in a pluralistic society, are insufficient responses to them. Though sometimes painful to contemplate for those whose ancestors were their targets, ethnic cartoons allow the grandchild and their less involved contemporaries to "see" in clear outlines (and, in the originals, in vivid colors), how immigrants and ethnic minorities were sorted, evaluated and ranked for over one hundred and fifty years. In a picture-minded age, with superb facilities for reproducing the originals as slides, in print and on film, cartoons equal in interest and often surpass in impact on viewers, related evidence from novels, biographies, and tracts of the times. They are underutilized educational tools -- "visual aids" -- for library, classroom and lecture hall; wherever anyone desires to learn or teach how ethnic stereotypes arose, what they signified, and how they were transformed or faded away. Their study, though no substitute for affirmative action, may even do some good in countering and reducing prejudice and bigotry by inspiring some to improve on previous performances while creating new ethnic cartoons or evaluating older versions of them.

Today, the once common view of assimilation as a "melting" away of ethnic and cultural distinctiveness as preconditions for effective citizenship and "undivided" loyalties is being re-examined or challenged in Canadian and United States school, government and newspaper offices. In this pluralistic climate of opinion, television situation comedy and late night talk-and-gossip shows ought not to be the chief purveyors and analysts of ethnic humor and satire. But satisfactory answers are by no means available for all the perplexing questions those opposed to ethnic diversity and those prepared to live with it or promote it, have posed and must continue to ask. For instance, what are the affirmative as well as the slurring capabilities of ethnic cartoons, stereotypes and humor? Do ethno-philist and folklorists' technical parlance for ethnic portrayals, at times perform "positive" functions in the maintenance or creation of ethnic identity? In the previous century, did ethnic cartoons at least assist in the necessary task of sorting out people in the truly pluralistic society which existed in many large American cities from the civil war to the first world war?

Can ethnic caricature again spice and flavor our artistic diets as ethnic cookery increasingly lends variety to American eating habits? When does laughter stop, contempt or hatred begin in ethnic caricature? Can the study of immigrant and ethnic caricature further our understanding of the complex actions and reactions between ethnic groups, the tensions between Irish and Blacks, Irish and Italians, Jews and Catholics, as well as the unstable alliances among different groups which are also recorded as part of the historical record in satiric and humorous cartoons? Do the underlying dynamics of ethnic cartooning point to similar, analogous processes at work among existing and emerging minority and special interest groups? Our study is meant to supply some answers to such questions, together with the graphic evidence from which they were adduced.

ORGANIZATIONS

Some bibliographical information as to curricular materials for the study of immigration history is included in the document abstract service of the Educational Resources Information Center, 855 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado 80302. Inquiries should be directed to the ERIC.

The annual Southwest Labor History Conference will be held April 24-26, 1975 at the Pacific Center for Historical Studies of the University of the Pacific, Stockton, California, 95204. Information as to the conference may be obtained from the coordinator, Sally M. Miller at the University of the Pacific.

The Merrimack Valley Textile Museum, North Andover, Massachusetts 01845, has received funding from the Massachusetts Bicentennial Commission for a project entitled "Immigrant City: Its People and Places" which will focus on Lawrence, Massachusetts. The curator, Susan M. Basham, would welcome information as to persons or papers connected with the history of Lawrence.

The American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017 has announced a program of grants to scholars engaged in post-doctoral research on eastern European countries. Grants are also available
for travel and for conferences in the East European field. Application forms must be submitted before December 31, 1974 for post-doctoral grants and before February 1975 for other grants. The program is supported by Ford Foundation grants.

The Balch Institute, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19109 is gradually expanding its program of collection of materials relating to immigrant groups, especially by microfilming of newspapers, periodicals and manuscripts, and by grants in aid of research in the field of immigration history. A new building is being constructed to house its programs. It will publish a bibliography of doctoral dissertations on immigration history in early 1975.

Our attention has been called to the untimely death at age 39 of Professor Gilbert Ososky, University of Illinois-Chicago Circle, a member of the IHS.

The Canadian Minister of State for Multiculturalism has announced the establishment of the Canadian Ethnic Studies Advisory Committee. The Committee is headed by Jean Barret, Glendon College, York University. The Committee is to be primarily concerned with coordinating research in Canadian ethnic studies, arranging for a visiting professors program, and reviewing literature and instruction relating to Canada's ethnic diversity.

Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota announces a Scandinavian Ethnic Heritage Program, with focus on Scandinavian-American culture.

The Minnesota Historical Society, manuscript division, announces additions in the field of immigration history as follows: (1) the Patrick Daly and family papers, 1859-1885, 1974; 1 folder and 1 volume. Copies of material in private ownership, including family history, reminiscences, a biography of Daly, letters, clippings, and certificates relating to his career in New Zealand and his emigration to the United States. (2) the Peter O. Møllen papers, 3/4 linear feet, ca. 1907-93. Mostly letters from relatives after his emigration to the United States from Norway; includes a pocket diary of his voyage to the U. S. Almost all items are in the Norwegian language. (3) Opened for research: the William J. Bell papers, 2 1/2 linear feet, 1837, 1886-1964, relating mainly to Bell's work as missionary among the immigrants on the Iron Range, working particularly with Indians. The Minnesota Historical Society has voluminous collections on immigration history, for all groups represented in the population of Minnesota.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has announced the establishment of an Ethnic Culture Survey, "devoted to the collection, study, and preservation of America's traditional cultures." Available is Ethnic History in Pennsylvania: A Selected Bibliography, price $1. The address is Harrisburg, Penna. 17120.

The new Director of the Division of Research Grants, National Endowment for the Humanities, is Simon Reagon, formerly deputy director.

Membership in the Immigration History Society now numbers over 500 despite cuts caused by failure of some to send in dues. There has been an increase in institutional memberships, indicating confidence in the IHS, together with several orders for backfiles.

What was formerly the Center for Immigration Studies and Immigrant Archives, University of Minnesota, under the directorship of Rudolph J. Vecoli, announces a change in name and address. As of October 15, 1974, the new name is the Immigration History Research Center, and the new address is 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55114.

The Immigration History Research Center will offer two kinds of financial aid during the 1975-1976 academic year to students of American immigration and ethnic studies: Grants-in-Aid and Research Assistantships. Funding for these programs is provided by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities in support of the Center's project "White Ethnic Groups in Twentieth Century America: a Program of Basic Research into their Historical Origins and Development." The project is aimed at remedying the scholarly neglect of the ethnic factor in American culture, especially as it pertains to American ethnic groups whose origins are in Eastern, Central and Southern Europe and the Middle East. While the research collections of the Center are primarily historical in nature, they lend themselves to a variety of disciplinary uses. Students from the humanistic and social science disciplines are invited to apply.

Grants-in-aid will be awarded to qualified scholars whose research requires the use of the collections of the Immigration History Research Center. Selected applicants may receive up to $3,000 for travel, research expenses and maintenance in lieu of salary, for a period of up to three months. Doctoral candidates, recent Ph.D.s and established scholars are eligible.

Research Assistantships will be awarded to qualified students admitted to graduate degree programs at the University of Minnesota who are engaged in studies related to American immigration and ethnic history. Applicants should have reading proficiency in one or more lan-
languages of Eastern, Central or Southern Europe or the Middle East.

For more information on either program, contact: Rudolph J. Vecoli, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55114, (612) 373-5581.

The Ohio Historical Society, 17th Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43211, has established an Ohio Data Archives to collect quantitative data relating to Ohio. Persons having such material should write to Eugene Watts at the Society.

MEETINGS

The Immigration History Society's annual meeting will be held in conjunction with the meetings of the Organization of American Historians in Boston, April 16-19, 1975.

A joint session of the AHA is scheduled for the meetings of the American Historical Association in December. The session is on Sunday, December 29 at 1:00 p.m. in the French Room of the Blackstone Hotel. The session topic is "The Education of Immigrants in the Progressive Era: A Tale of Three Cities". The session will be held at 1:00 p.m. in the French Room of the Blackstone Hotel. The session topic is "The Education of Immigrants in the Progressive Era: A Tale of Three Cities". The session will be held at 1:00 p.m. in the French Room of the Blackstone Hotel. The session topic is "The Education of Immigrants in the Progressive Era: A Tale of Three Cities". The session will be held at 1:00 p.m. in the French Room of the Blackstone Hotel. The session topic is "The Education of Immigrants in the Progressive Era: A Tale of Three Cities".

The International Congress of Historical Sciences will meet in San Francisco in August 1975. One of its sessions will be on international migrations, based on a general report prepared by Georges Dupeux (University of Bordeaux), a supplementary report by Sune Akerman (University of Upsala), and a paper on migration (listed in the May 1974 issue of the Immigration History Newsletter) submitted by the Wuppertal Colloquium of March 9, 1974. It is hoped that a meeting of this type can be arranged in connection with the Congress session.

The Jewish Historical Society of England announces a Conference on "Provincial Jewry in Victorian England", to be held July 1, 1975 in London, and an additional conference on the same subject at Manchester, September 15 or October 5, 1975. Information can be obtained from the Secretary, Jewish Historical Society of England, 33 Seymour Place, London W1H 5AP. The London conference will be held in Universi-
The Committee on Integration of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference held its annual seminar in New York on October 17, 1974, on the theme: "Americanization-1974 Style". It is assumed that the proceedings will be published as usual.

On November 14-15, 1974, at Towson State College, Baltimore, sponsored by the American-Italian Historical Association and the American Jewish Historical Society, a conference on "The Interaction of Italians and Jews in America" will be held. For information as to the papers and other programs write Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College, Baltimore, Md. 21204.

A conference on Scandinavian immigration was sponsored by Pomona College's Wesergaard Program October 24, 1974, with presentations by Kristian Hvidt, Parliamentary Librarian, Copenhagen, and Ulf Beijbom, Emigrant Institute, Växjö, Sweden, and by Steven Koblik of Pomona College. Comments were by Moses Ritschin, Theodore Saloutos, and Ake Sandler.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has received a grant from HRW for research for an ethnic museum and for development of multimedia kits for fourth grade social studies programs. The focus will be on only three groups: the Finns, the Germans, and the rural Poles. Richard Zeiellin is director of the project. The grant is for one year.

The Harvard University Press has received an HRW planning grant for a proposed Harvard Ethnic Encyclopedia. Ann Orlov is Project Coordinator and Joseph Barton is research director.

Randy Keehn, Luther College, Decorah, Iowa and Bernard J. Fridsma, Frisian Information Bureau, 1229 Sylvan Ave. S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506 are interested in studies of Frisian immigration to America. Information should be sent to either address.

Sister Mary Anne Thatcher, Holy Names College, 3500 Mountain Blvd., Oakland, California 94619 has completed a dissertation at UCLA under sponsorship of Theodore Saloutos on "Immigrants and the 1930s: Ethnicity and Alienage in Depression and On-Coming War". The thesis is based on extensive research in eastern archival centers as well as of Chicago and California. Information inquiries should be directed to the author.

Eugene Miller reports a project to develop a community ethnic studies program for Morton College, 2500 South Austin Blvd., Cicero, Illinois 60650.

Richard Jensen and Charles Stephenson of the Family and Community History Program, The Newberry Library, have received a two-year grant from the National Institute of Mental Health for a large-scale study of the "Social Predictors of American Mobility, 1875-1915". By using the Soundex indexes to the U. S. Censuses of 1880 and 1900 (for a description and explanation of the Soundex, see Charles Stephenson, "Tracking Those Who Left: Mobility Studies and the Soundex Indexes to the U. S. Census," Journal of Urban History 1:1 [November 1974]) and state censuses from New York, Iowa, and elsewhere, the project will be the first in historical analysis to trace large numbers of families and individuals who moved away from a particular region. Previously those who left had been lost to historical research. Jensen and Stephenson will use computer programs (SPSS) and advanced statistical analysis to measure the characteristics which led people to engage in the head-long mobility of the American past, to compare those who moved over great and small distances with those who did not move at all, and to examine the results to the individuals involved of moving in late nineteenth and early twentieth century America.

Lowell Saele, Division of Historic Preservation, State Historical Department of Iowa, is engaged in research (dissertation) on "Norwegian-American Voting in the Upper Midwest, 1880-1924". He is also in charge of a statewide (Iowa) inventory of cultural resources, involving a study of Iowa's ethnic groups.

Nancy Kelley, a graduate student in history at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, is preparing a study of the 1972 Ethnic Heritage Bill, including a review of the grants recently appropriated under its terms.

Nicholas Montalto, a doctoral candidate at the University of Minnesota, is completing a dissertation on the history of the intercultural education movement in the United States, 1919-1941.

Agnes Breitling, 664 West 163rd St., Apt. 48, New York 10032 is seeking source material for a dissertation on "Social Conditions for German Immigrants in New York City, 1815-1860". She would appreciate information as to materials bearing on her subject.

Steven Koblik, Pomona College, has begun an intensive study of two communities of Swedes: the ceramics manufacturing town of Höganäs in Sweden, and Worcester, Massachusetts, to which many Höganäs Swedes emigrated to work for the Norton Company.
The Minnesota Ethnic History Project, headquartered at the Minnesota Historical Society, is well into its second year of research on the elements of the population of Minnesota. Completion is expected in 1976 and publication in 1977. Your editor is director of the Project.

The New Jersey Historical Commission has made grants-in-aid in 1974 to the following projects related to immigration history: John E. Bodnar (Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission), "The Slavic Immigrant Family in Industrial New Jersey, 1900-1920"; Gertrude W. Dubrovsky (Princeton), "Farmingdale, New Jersey: Portrait of a Jewish Farm Community"; Ronald A. Foresta (Rutgers), "Newark's Immigrant Groups"; James O. Osborne (Warwick University), "Italian Immigrants and Working Class Community, Paterson, N. J., 1890-1915".

The following listings were provided by the IHS Program Chairman Jean Scarpaci, who suggests that listings of projects in the Immigration History Newsletter might be used not only for the information of researchers in related areas but also as the basis for organization of program sessions at historical conferences. She offers to give aid to anyone wishing to organize such a session. Her address is Towson State College, Baltimore, Maryland 21204.

Paul Body, 4739 Stuart St., Denver, Colorado, 80212, is writing the chapter on the emigration movement of Hungarians to Canada for a general social-historical study of Hungarians sponsored by the Federal Government of Canada. He is also working on a study of Hungarian Migration Movements 1846-1930 which will focus on the social origins of emigrants from Hungary and Central Europe. He will compare his findings with studies of German and West European emigration to establish a broader research perspective.

Robert I. Burns, S. J., University of San Francisco, is working on the movement of Islamic groups into, within, and out of medieval Spain.

Leonard Dinnerstein, University of Arizona at Tucson, reports that he is at work on a short history of immigration, with David Reimers of New York University, and by himself on a history of the urban immigrant.

Michael Eber, City College of New York, proposes a study of voting behavior in Passaic, New Jersey in the 1911 campaign. One of the dimensions in voting behavior was ethnic-culturalism reflected in that city's population profile of 85 per cent first or second generation immigrants.

Abraham Hoffman, University of California, Berkeley, is assisting Paul Taylor in editing his research field notes on Mexican labor in the United States.

A. L. King, Indiana State University (Terre Haute) is compiling a general social cultural history of major immigrant-ethnic groups as related to the culture which they brought to the United States, and their situation in this country.

Peter R. Knights, York University, Toronto, Canada, is engaged in an internal migration study of native born Bostonians in the 19th century.

Roy Matthews, Jr. (under the supervision of George Woolfolk), Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas, is working on a study entitled "Immigration in Waller County 1820-1890" which describes the impact of an Anglo-Protestant cultural thrust into a Latin-Catholic cultural enclave.

Delbert L. McCue, Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., reports a project concerning "Chinese Exclusion vs. the Open Door Policy: Cross-currents in United States Policy Towards China, 1900-1906." As the exclusion policy reached extreme stages during this period, Chinese Americans feared expulsion from the U.S. They sought allies among business and religious groups, who feared a crippling in China of trade and missionary interests.

Wayne K. Patterson, University of Pennsylvania, is writing a dissertation in Korean immigration to the United States, 1900-1970.

Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College, is analyzing the techniques of oral history as they apply to the study of ethnic groups in the Baltimore area. She will consider the effectiveness of this research tool, and will evaluate the quality of the material collected. In addition, she is beginning a study of the role of Italian American women as labor organizers in the clothing industry.

Maxine Seller, Bucks County Community College, Newton, Pa., is preparing a history of ethnic communities in the United States for Jerome Oser Publishers. The survey is designed for use as a college text book. Ms. Seller would like to include material on ethnic women and welcomes information concerning research in this area.

Ida Cohen Selavan, University of Pittsburgh, is doing her dissertation on "Non-Formal Education in an Immigrant Community: A Case Study of the Columbian Council of Pittsburgh 1894-1890." She will consider the work of an organization of Jewish women who started the first evening school for immigrants in Pittsburgh and who pioneered in many phases of Americanization.
of immigrants, social welfare, and health services.

Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College, Baltimore, Md. 21204 requests that those in the southern Pennsylvania-Virginia area who are interested in organization of a regional seminar for exchange of ideas in the migration history field communicate with her as soon as possible.

Richard S. Street, 15 Hillcrest Ct., San Anselmo, Calif., has completed research on his dissertation concerning the struggle to organize migrant farm workers in California agriculture, 1896-1973. He discusses the ethnic composition of the labor force and its effect upon organization.

Luciano Itrizzo, SUNY-Oswego, is doing research on Italians and ethnicity in organized crime.

Victor Greene, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, has begun a study of major immigrant institutions.

PUBLICATIONS

The Center Magazine, Volume VII, No. 4, July/August 1974 is devoted to "The New Ethnicity," and contains articles as follows: "The New Ethnicity" (Michael Novak); "The Case Against Romantic Ethnicity" (Gunnar Myrdal); "The Italian Americans" (Rudolph Vecoli); "After the Ethnic Experience" (J. Herman Blake); "National Character and Community" (Nathan I. Huggins); and "Another American Dilemma" (John Higham). Copies can be secured from the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Box 4068, Santa Barbara, California 93103.

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the Research Group for European Migration Problems, in addition to its quarterly magazine has issued a report on "The Assimilation of Cuban Exiles. The Role of Community and Class." $10.00. The book is a statistical study based on questionnaires.

From the Indiana University Press (Bloomington) has come a volume by Carla Bianco entitled The Two Rosetos (1974. $10.00), which compares Roseto, Pennsylvania and Roseto Valfortore. The book is a case study of two Italian communities.

The Fairleigh Dickinson University Press announces publication of two studies in Italian-American history: Patrick J. Gallo's Ethnic-Alienation ($10.00) and Rose Basile Green's The Italian-American Novel ($18.00).

The Italian-American Historical Association issues a Newsletter, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, N.Y. 10304. It contains announcement of research opportunities, research projects, publications, meetings, and prize awards.

H. Arnold Barton has taken over the editorship of the Swedish Pioneer Historical Quarterly from Franklin Scott. He is interested in contributions in the field of Scandinavian-American history. His address is Department of History, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901.

La Vera Rippely (St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota 55057) is the author, fall 1974, of a volume entitled The Russian-German Settlements in the United States, issued by the Institute of Regional Studies, North Dakota University, Fargo, N.D.

There is brief reference to emigration historiography in an article by Mark Stolarik "Agrarian Problems in Slovakia, 1848-1918" in Social History (Carleton University, Ottawa), May 1974.


Elizabeth L. Parker and James Abajian, A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco During the Nineteenth Century, has been published by the San Francisco American Historical and Cultural Society, 1974.

A bibliography entitled Multi-Ethnic Literature: An Annotated Bibliography on European Ethnic Group Life in America, compiled by Babette F. Inglishart and Anthony Mangone, has been issued by the American Jewish Committee. Copies may be obtained for $1.50 from Babette Inglishart, Dept. of English, Chicago State University, 95th St. & King Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60628.

The first issue of Italian Americana, a semiannual review, is scheduled to appear in the fall of 1974. It is co-sponsored by Queens College (N.Y.) and SUNY-Buffalo.

The first issue of the Journal of Urban History is scheduled for November 1974. Address: Sage Publications, P.O. Box 776, Beverly Hills, California 90210.

The editorial office of the Newsletter of the Group for the Study of Nationalism is 284 Ernst Bessey Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824. Two issues have appeared.

The Orchard Lake Center for Polish Studies and Culture, St. Mary's College, Orchard Lake, Michigan 48036 has issued a revised book list, available on request.

Emigrantinstitutet (The Emigrant Institute), Box 201, 351 04 Växjö, Sweden has issued a report of its activities for 1973. It is available on request.

Regionalism and Ethnicity is the title of a report of the conference on that theme at Southwest Minnesota State College, Marshall, Minnesota 56258 held on April 27, 1974. Papers and a summary are presented.

Ethnic Live-In. A Guide for Penetrating and Understanding a Cultural Minority by Henry G. Burger (University of Missouri-Kansas City, anthropology) is available from the Bookstore, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo. 64110. Price $1.25.

Common Ground (not to be confused with the N.Y. publication of that title) is a new magazine issued by the New Vocations Project, 2314 Elliot Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn. 55404, and deals specifically with community history in the Twin Cities area with special reference to ethnic communities. It is planned as a quarterly.

Raymond A. Mohl and Neil Betten are co-authors of an article on "Paternalism and Pluralism: Immigrants and Social Welfare in Gary, Indiana, 1906-1940," in American Studies for Spring 1974. The authors found that with the exception of the International Institute, Gary's social welfare organizations served as "an effective way of manipulating the poor, keeping them orderly, and pushing them into low-income, menial jobs."

Frederick C. Luebke (University of Nebraska) has produced Bonds of Loyalty: German-Americans and World War I, to be published in October 1974 by the Northern Illinois University Press.

Immigrants in Urban America will be published by the Atheneum Press in 1975.


The articles of primary interest for U.S. immigration history in the new journal entitled Ethnicity, April 1974, are "Ethnicity in the Perspective of the Sociology of Knowledge" by K. A. Schurmerhorn; and "Basic Group Identity: The Idols of the Tribe" by Harold R. Isaac. The magazine is published quarterly by Academic Press, 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003, at $25. per year.


Twayne Publishers has announced publication of The Radical Immigrant by Sally H. Miller. $7.50.

Flight to America (from Denmark) by Kristian Hvidt will be published in January 1975 by the Academic Press, 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003.

The Society for the Study of Multi-Ethnic Literature of the United States publishes a newsletter. Address Ernest Falbo, Dept. of Foreign Languages, SUNY Buffalo.

The Unmelting Ethnicity: A Brief Sketch of Early Slovak-American Immigration Into the Metropolitan Pittsburgh Area by Greg M. Chaklos, has been published in October 1974. Copies may be obtained from the author at Pennsylvania State University.

John Higman's Send These To Me: Jews and Other...
Mail to: Carlton C. Qualey  
Minnesota Historical Society  
690 Cedar Street  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

1. Research in progress.


3. Regional, state, or local professional activities or events.


5. Course offerings that might be of general interest, including special features, procedures, syllabus, and bibliography.

6. Would publication of a membership list be of any use, considering the fact that it would be out of date as soon as printed?

NOTE: suggestions or proposals for papers to be presented at professional meetings should be sent directly to the IHS program chairmen, Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College, Baltimore, Maryland 21204.

REMINDER: unpaid dues for 1974 and dues for 1975 should be mailed promptly to the editor-treasurer at the address at the top of this sheet. Dues are $3. per calendar year. Checks should be made out to the Immigration History Society.