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Editor's note: Please keep me informed of all research projects, organizational meetings, publications, course presentations, acquisitions of material pertaining to immigration history, and bibliographies. If you have not mailed the questionnaire issue, please do so.

Please note the new Program Committee announcement in the report on the annual meeting of the IHS. Proposals need to be submitted at least a year in advance of meetings for which the papers are prepared for our new Program Chairman, Louise C. 1700 E. 56th St., Chicago, Illinois 60637. Any member of the committee.

THE RESEARCH PROJECT "NORWEGIAN EMIGRATION"
Sune Åkerman, University of Uppsala, Sweden

The research project, "Norwegian Emigration," is financed by funds from the Agricultural Commission. However, substantial assistance has been given by foundations and organizations throughout Scandinavia. The research, using a series of conferences and seminars, where results of careful, intensive research studies are continually presented and discussed, is being conducted by each individual country. Dr. Knud Midttun is in charge of the Danish section, Professor Sune Åkerman of the Swedish section, Professor Ingrid Sessumsen of the Norwegian, Dr. Reino Kero of the Finnish, and Dr. Sune Åkerman of the Swedish section. Fifteen or more younger researchers in the various countries are directly affiliated with this joint research effort. Several of them are preparing their doctoral theses within the project's framework. The project also fills an educational role, in that large numbers of students and younger researchers have participated in the conferences held in recent years which dealt with such important thematic questions as methodological problems in social and demographic history.

The most concentrated research in the Nordic Emigration Project concerns a series of special studies from typical areas of emigration in the Scandinavian countries. Intensive demographic, social and economic analyses are utilized for the purpose of fixing the emigration phenomenon within its social context. The excellent Scandinavian source material provides research with an opportunity of studying emigration not only on the aggregate level, in such small units as church parishes, but also on the individual level.

The following study areas are being processed: 1) for Denmark, Freslev Parish on northern Jutland; 2) for Iceland, Nordmøllevagla in the northeastern sector of the country; 3) for Finland, Toholampi Parish in the southwestern sector of the country; 4) for Norway, Villesaker Parish directly north of Oslo; 5) for Sweden, Berga Parish in the southwestern sector of the country, Julita Parish in the Lake Milar Valley area (on a geographical level with Stockholm), and Alfta Parish in southern Norrland.

This type of micro-study is essential for an understanding of the course and variations of emigration on the national level. Yet it always proves difficult to combine these two
levels: the amount of effort involved in conducting indepth research limits the actual number of studies. At the present time this problem is absorbent the interest of researchers associated with the Nordic Emigraion Project. These relatively limited study areas cannot in any way provide a representative picture of the unusually extensive emigration from Scandinavia. However, our research planning has intended to illustrate certain typical areas of emigration. Consequently, the three Swedish study areas have been selected with the aim of exemplifying the three, so-called main demographic regions. A typical small farming area (Järva Parish) has also been selected where the population lived very close to the subsistence level. The second study area (Alta Parish) represents a region with medium-sized farming and a certain level of affluence but also with a population which was partially proletarianized. The third study area (Julita Parish) is an example of large-scale, commercialized farming in the Lake Mälaren Valley at the end of the 1800s. Class differences were especially prominent here -- the corps of wealthy landowners contrasted by a highly proletarianized class of farm workers and tenant farmers.

The process of evaluating the results of all of these micro-studies is facilitated by the fact that many similar, regional studies have been conducted in Scandinavia during the last decades. The joint research planning means that the source material is processed in the same manner, that the same variables receive attention, and that largely the same problems and issues are discussed. One important goal in all of these studies has been to link external and internal migration and to give emphasis to the social and economic structure. The joint atlas project, described below, has proved highly instrumental in charting the significant regional distribution of emigration and incorporating the different study areas within this pattern.

It ought to be emphasized here that social-historical research in the Scandinavian countries is, generally speaking, rather underdeveloped. This means that each systematic, indepth study claims exceptional inherent interest. Our knowledge of the social structure, migrations, social mobility, etc. of pre-industrial society is, in fact, limited. The same is true with regard to the important social transformation brought about by industrialization and urbanization. The Nordic Emigration Project also provides an opportunity to illustrate the methodological problems associated with the indirect calculations research frequently applies to the extent, direction and structure of migration. Comparisons can be made here with direct calculations, primarily in the Finnish and Swedish source materials.

A number of thematic studies will be included in the final report of Nordic Emigration.

The following themes have been selected:


There are primarily two source series which can provide a quantitative determination of mass emigration from Scandinavia. The first consists of the so-called church archive material, which is a successive registration of population data. Its qualities are well known within international demographic research. In terms of certain local study areas in Sweden and Finland this material can allow research to chart family reconstructions for periods as early as the 1650s. Even the internal population transfer during the first half of the 1700s can be reconstructed in this manner, though with some recognizable degree of difficulty. Migrations over national boundaries were not registered until the mid-1800s, and the initial records are relatively deficient. In order to study earlier periods one is forced to rely on indirect estimates by way of the so-called difference method.

The second type of source material is represented by the so-called ships' registers, which were kept in the various ports of embarkation for emigrants leaving Scandinavia. Emigrant registration was the joint task of the police officials and the emigrant agents who represented the major trans-Atlantic shipping lines. This material has a uniform character in the various Scandinavian countries, thereby offering unusual possibilities for comparative studies of the structure and timing of emigration. It also contains valuable information on the emigrants' places of destination in North America. Danish and Swedish research has already scrutinized the ships' registers with a view to their value as a body of source material. The same holds true for the actual system in which the emigrant agents operated; their functions and methods must be understood and analyzed if one is to evaluate the source-critical value of the ships' registers.

Two Icelandic researchers, Hólmur Kjartánson and Jón Jónsson, are making valuable contributions in this area. They have successfully reconstructed the unusually extensive Icelandic emigration during the last decades of the 1800s and drawn comparisons with the results obtained by other Scandinavian researchers during the framework of the Nordic Emigration Project. In so doing they found it necessary to combine these two types of source material and solve the difficult linkage problem. The Icelandic material is exceptionally well suited for this purpose: the total number of emigrants stands at a level of 15,000 individuals.

It should be pointed out that the source-critical observations which can be made in this final report ought to have relevance for migration from other European countries.
2. The Course and Fluctuations of Emigration

While internal population mobility assumes a surprisingly even level over the course of time, emigration is often characterized by highly prominent fluctuations. Consequently, the amplitudes of a typical curve of emigration constitute an important object of study. Research has long been acquainted with the fact that these fluctuations have relatively strong connections with business cycles in the delivering and receiving countries. On the other hand, it has not been able to delineate the radical changes observed in the volume of emigration. The amplifying effects which appear to be in force and which emerge both in a social and in a geographic dimension can be effectively studied by means of the ship's registers, which have been prepared for electronic data processing. Such structural studies claim wide, general interest for psychological and sociological mechanisms. Dr. Reino Kero will present these studies within the framework of the Nordic Emigration Project, and others are being prepared by members of the Migration Research Group at Uppsala University.

3. The Phase Shift of Emigration

In various contexts emigration researchers have drawn attention and commentary to the fact that the entire course of emigration, from beginning to end, can conceivably be divided into different phases on the basis of its internal structure. However, their discussions have mainly focused on the descriptive level. Yet the interesting element here is whether certain generalizations can be made regarding the structure of an emigrant population in an early phase as compared with that in a mature or late stage of development. There are several interpretative possibilities. First of all, a process of innovation might be in force here. As is well known, research in the social sciences has devoted a great deal of discussion to this type of phenomenon and its contextual behavior. One can also theorize that the population in a given delivering area gradually accepts the alternative of realizing social and economic goals which is represented by emigration. In such a case one ought to obtain totally different patterns in terms of geographic distribution from those which would emerge from a pure process of innovation.

Kristian Hvidt will devote special attention to this innovation process thesis within the framework of Nordic Emigration. It ought to be added that research has good reason to apply this particular perspective in analyzing the important, "self-generating" mechanism of emigration. It is obvious that the phenomenon of migration must be seen in its proper context. In like measure, there are grounds for conceptualizing migration as a closed process, where certain given premises lead to predictable consequences for the subsequent development. On the whole, we have found it essential to adopt a longitudinal perspective for this type of research and, at the same time, imperative to underline the central role assumed by the tradition of emigration.

4. Model Construction in Emigration Research

In recent decades some sectors of research in the social sciences have taken increased interest in model construction and model theory. This new tendency has even penetrated migration research circles. My second research report, entitled Migration Research: An Inter-Disciplinary Research Specialty, contains relatively extensive discussion on different contributions to model construction within migration research. Particular attention was directed to energetic contributions from econometric research. At the same time I sharply criticized the lack of alert source criticism and the premises for cognitive theory in this research. In my opinion it would be unfortunate if we did not experiment with more over-arching models from other theoretical principles as well. The extensive land-winnings from current research in various disciplines emphasize the fact that we must focus more immediate attention on psychological and sociological factors in this context. In other words, it is imperative that researchers recognize and understand migration in terms of human behavior and on a much wider scale than it has done up to this time.

This last statement is rather self-evident. Yet it means that we must reconsider the central premise in a great deal of economic and other research which holds that migrations are the result of rational decisions on the part of the individuals concerned. It should be pointed out that this notion of a dominant, rational behavior in migrational situations has long been the target of doubt and criticism from both American and Swedish labor economists and sociologists who have focused study on the mobility of manpower. Such research has given special attention to the information side of the phenomenon.

Another common trait of econometrical model constructions is the underlying concept of equilibrium. This mechanical approach is highly unsatisfactory in covering the dynamic features of the economic and social development. Yet the criticism and analysis which others have brought to bear on this approach has not been a cause for worry among the school of econometric researchers. In other words, few, if any, well-planned efforts have been made to link micro- and macro-models. Granted, this is generally a rather difficult problem. Yet the possibilities of presenting new solutions and theoretical proposals on the basis of our findings in the area of migration research should not be entirely
5. A Comparison Between American and Swedish Labor Markets and Opportunity Structures

American researchers in the area of social history have recently devoted a great deal of attention to social mobility. Despite major difficulties in terms of documentation, they have also tried to shed light on the connection between migration and social mobility. For this purpose they have used the so-called cohort-analysis technique: this represents a follow-up study of an individual's behavior on the labor market, preferably over a rather long stretch of his professionally employed life. By observing eventual changes of occupation for different individuals one can study their movements in a social dimension. A distinction is drawn here between changes which occur during two generations (intergenerational mobility) and those which occur during the course of an individual's professional career (career mobility). This type of research encompasses major technical and methodological difficulties, but it also affords valuable opportunities for studying the structure and functions of society.

Inspired by American research, some Scandinavian researchers have recently come to terms with these issues and problems. One need hardly emphasize how important it is for our knowledge of the significance of migration that we analyze its consequences in the form of social change for the migrant individuals. Unfortunately, it is impossible in this context to present the new results which have been reached, for example, by the Migration Research Group at Uppsala University in its "Tri-City Study." This particular research has focused on three expanding urban areas during the period 1895-1915. So much can be said for the moment: this study has disclosed the fact that comparable American research contains serious defects of both a methodological and an interpretative nature. This is partially due to the large and problematical losses which American researchers encounter in dealing with cohort analysis.

On the other hand, there is still the interesting possibility that the American and Swedish results can shed light on each other and subsequently facilitate our interpretations. Moreover, comparisons between the opportunity structure of European and American society can provide important and valuable information on the entire transitional process involved in trans-oceanic migration. It should be added here that this research affords a new way of delineating the major stream of in-migration from the countryside to the cities and evaluating its significance for the individuals concerned.

6. Stage Migration and Circulatory Movements

One problem which has received a great deal of attention in international research circles is the degree to which migration occurs in stages, for example from the countryside to the cities. In Scandinavia emigration researchers have also devoted in-depth discussion to the relationship between internal population transfer and emigration in this respect. Sivert Langholm will deal with this problem in a special study from the Oslo area in Norway, and he will also focus on the mechanism involved in short circulatory migrations (in French, brassage). Langholm's calculations are conducted on the basis of aggregated statistics. It can be emphasized here that a great deal of the migrations which occur within a major city's urban influence field can apparently serve as an alternative to emigration to America. Consequently, such movements essentially shed indirect light on the pattern of external migration.

7. The Atlas Project

In connection with the Nordic Emigration Project and with the financial support of the Det Norske Vitenskaps-Akademi we are also directing extensive efforts at mapping mass emigration from Scandinavia during the period 1865-1915. This work has been mentioned in a previous context. We have found that it can be integrated in a valuable way with the rest of the research undertaken by the Nordic Emigration Project.

After an intensive, two-year process of collecting data and statistics from the various Scandinavian countries our work has advanced to such a stage that we can begin a final editing. The atlas will contain a survey of the extent and frequency of emigration for five-year periods, beginning with the years 1865-1869. It will register emigration from such small administrative areas as "hundreds" (barader) in Finland and Sweden and counties (amt) in the rest of Scandinavia. A special textual commentary will also be written which will both reflect and interpret the cartographical evidence and present relevant information and results from the general scope of Scandinavian emigration research.

The editing work is being led by Christen Andersson of the Migration Research Group in Uppsala.
Public Opinion on and Scientific Interpretation of German Emigration in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Peter Marschalek
Institute of Development Research and Development Policy, Ruhr-University Bochum

Emigration research in Germany today is predominantly carried out within two disciplines: theoretically within the social sciences, especially economics and demography, on the one hand, and empirically within regional history with special relation to genealogy on the other. The beginnings of both these interpretations are to be found in the middle of the nineteenth century, when mass emigration from Germany overseas grew to a large movement.

The more the "emigration fever" gained ground the more information about the new world was asked. Man's decision to leave is based on the hypothesis that the new country will be better than the old. The earliest way of getting information on the conditions in the immigration countries was the emigrant's letter. In fact the effects of an unpublished communication are hard to determine, but considering that an emigrant wrote his letters to friends and relatives but also to unknown persons, this private communication should not be neglected as a source of information. That such a letter might also have been published in a "Kalender" (calendar with illustrations, stories and news, edited for a small region) or a newspaper, this private communication should not be neglected as a source of information for those who wanted to emigrate in the first half of the nineteenth century.

With the increase of emigration the private information flow grew as well. But it is unlikely that its effects increased just as much, because the news from emigrant letters lacked general information as to the conditions of emigration as well as special instructions for the emigrant's behavior during the passage and the arrival at the immigration ports.

To compensate for these lacks, particular publications on emigration came out with the intention to provide a broader public with "authentic news" about foreign countries, "to satisfy the craving for knowledge of many a one", and to say "if not all, at least all the most necessary on this subject." These publications, many of which were not only more or less informative but also written in the interest of colonization companies, were brought out all over the century and their number reached a maximum in the 1840s with the rise of emigration figures. This information flow probably reached those classes that were willing to emigrate only to a very small degree. However, there might have been a broader distribution of emigration booklets through subscription libraries.

With the increase of emigration the public opinion on this matter changed. Whereas an encyclopedia of 1824 interpreting migration movements in the style of the 18th century mercantile doctrines still stated that "there is no need to prove that the emigration of subjects is disadvantageous for a country", another encyclopedia of 1833 characterized emigration as "one of the great events in the history of civilization of mankind," which spreads "higher human culture over regions and peoples, over which the sum of humanity otherwise would never rise."

About the middle of the 1840s German writers in consequence of this change began to worry about the whereabouts of German emigrants all over the world. "Every German who leaves his native country is permanently lost for it." The attempt to organize the emigration and to give a direction and an aim to it and the result of it was the Emigration Association that led to the 1848 revolution. Emigration had become a "national" concern.

At the same time the first emigration newsletters came out, which published as well as formed public opinion in close cooperation with numerous emigration associations established in the late 1840s. They provided better possibilities to widen and to intensify the communication flow from the immigration countries to those who were forced to emigrate. These information flows especially related to emigration were linked to each other in manifold ways. Emigration newsletters published private emigrants' letters and reviews of books on emigration; their correspondents were members of emigration associations; emigration agencies advertised in the newsletters, and members of emigration associations were authors of books and booklets on emigration. Furthermore, they all were linked together by the general newsletters which informed the broader public on the one side and by the scholarly literature on the reasons and consequences of emigration on the other.

In these early studies on German emigration there was to be noticed, at first only indistinctly, but from the 1860s becoming definitive for the valuation of migration movements, an intense factor of colonial politics and even power-politics. "The German question beggars description not only in Europe by the size related to its borders, but it is already an essential element of life in the future of North America." Authors who recommended the assimilation of Germans in America were answered in polemic terms. German language, German race, and German custom should be preserved because "all over Europe ... since two millennia, life and political development..."
were caused by Germanic immigration." Emigration and colonization were now inseparable terms. The discussions on colonization reached a peak in the 1880s when emigration figures increased to their greatest height. 

At the turn of the century German writers drew the conclusion from the emigration decline that the dream of Germans colonizing underpopulated areas and establishing colonies with German settlers had ended. In beginning to trace the German element abroad this conclusion became clear.

In January 1917 the "Deutsches Ausland-Institut" was founded at Stuttgart, which made it its business to propagate foreign news and to establish and to preserve bonds between the Germans abroad and their homeland. The "Ausland-Institut" then edited the first regional-historical studies on emigration. In the preface of one of these books the aim of this research was made clear: "This study pursues not only a scientific object but also a practical one. As stem and branch belong together, the bonds between the German character abroad and at home have to be searched and cultivated. The investigation of emigration is particularly qualified ... (for this purpose). It is of great interest for the descendants of emigrants as well as for the homeland. To those abroad it offers information about the country and place of their origin and criteria to cling to in establishing connections to the mother-country. In this respect the study (of emigration) is part ... of local history and genealogy in a wider sense."

This program was taken over by local historical associations, for "the emigrants' hearts beat higher knowing that their cradle did not stand anywhere in the world's corner. But in the heart of Germany ..." In the 1930s this trend was partly influenced and supported by the National Socialists. Up to World War II much local historic and genealogic research on emigration from different German regions was carried out, but only a few of which were of sufficient scholarly quality. This research has been continued after the war. Its results, however, are valuable only for the 19th century's social history of German regions and are not scholarly enough to supply the foundation of a history of German emigration. The statistical analysis of data on age, sex, occupation, religion, etc., of some hundreds of thousand emigrants, as tried repeatedly in these studies, is not exemplary enough to be significant; the lack of theory is evident.

In addition to the emigration historiography in the interpretation of local history and genealogy, another interpretation of emigration can be identified already about the middle of the 19th century. The program of this research was "to submit the over-all view of this matter to a statistical analysis and survey, in order to become clear in figures ... on the sum of emigrants altogether; on its relation to the populations in the homeland and in the foreign countries; on the emigrants' state in their new homes as to demographic situation, the natural conditions, the means of living, and the experiences gathered, as they are in general." Emigration was now studied from its actuality, and it was taken as an object for research according to the relevant method of statistics. Up to 1890 only a few studies met scholarly requirements. The best of them by Emil Lehnmann has a persuasive theoretical analysis of the causes of emigration. With certain reservations the studies of Wilhelm Roscher and Alexis Markow are useful investigations, too. Whereas there were some earlier attempts to include immigration as well as emigration, Eugen von Philippovich was the first who, in the first edition of the Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften (1890), suggested substitution of the more general term of "migration" for the restricted one of "emigration." In the third edition of this Handwörterbuch the term of migration is already somewhat more differentiated. The same author mentioned internal migration, seasonal migration, and labor migration aside from emigration.

The time seemed to have come to write the history of German emigration. Indeed the volume Auswanderung und Auswanderungspolitik in Deutschland of 1892 is an excellent attempt, but because of the different quality of the treatises edited in this volume it cannot be regarded as a full answer to all the questions related to the problem of German emigration in the 19th century. Twenty years later Wilhelm Weckmeyer published the first detailed and satisfactory empirical study on this subject.

In 1924 August Sartorius von Waltershausen presented the theoretical position of emigration research they obtained in Germany: "The economic history ... appraises the significance of emigration within the whole national economy and interprets the social causes and consequences of emigration from the given state of changing national life. It realizes that the problem is not only to be treated economically but that there are also anthropological, biological, military, and power-political relations. It further realizes that international migrations ... are to be valued in the world's economy, too, where migrating masses are transforming means of production and transport facilities as well as altering the relations of political power."

This program could have served to fit the emigration problem into a system of political economy; unfortunately the economists who represented it (the so-called "Jüngere historische Schule der Nationalökonomie") hardly did more than very useful data collection. Thus emigration research in Germany remained primarily empirical and statistical analysis as it was carried out in an almost convincing manner by
Friedrich Burgdorfer in 1930.27

Certainly there was also a disposition of typological interpretation in Burgdorfer's essay as well as in the study of Alexander and Eugen Kuhlisch28 who characterized migratory movements in a mechanistic way and described a theory of universal history as a series of military expeditions and mass migrations.

The modern theoretical research on migration in Germany however began after World War II. In the meantime German demography had developed to a science that offered the possibility to introduce migrations into a sociological population theory. In 1933 Gunther Ippen published an article on population29 constituting the basis of modern demography. In 1953 Gerhard Mackenroth's book on population theory30 appeared that made the interdependence of reproductive behavior and social and economic structures evident by defining modes of reproductive behavior being connected with certain socio-economic structures during certain historical phases.

On the foundation of this historic-sociological population theory Rudolf Neberle developed a typology of migration.31 But as there was only little historical interpretation in Neberle's study, the types of migration were too general to constitute a basis for a history of German emigration.

Inspired by Wolfgang Kollmann's studies on the internal migrations especially from the eastern parts of Prussia to the Rhineland and to Westphalia in the late 19th century32 I undertook another attempt33 both to rewrite the history of German overseas emigration in the 19th century taking in account the results of Münchmeier's and Burgdorfer's studies and to outline a typology of migration on the basis of the historic-sociological population theory. These types of migration proved true in confrontation with the empirical data, and the investigation led to the definition of particular modes of migration bound to certain historical phases, in analogy to the modes of reproductive behavior. By this study of the development of emigration figures, the causes, structures, and consequences of emigration migratory movements have become a substantial element within the historic-sociological population theory.

This research has been continued and extended to the emigrations of the 18th as well as of the 20th century in an essay recently written by Wolfgang Kollmann and myself.34

German research concerning emigration in general has been carried out primarily by economists, statisticians, and demographers and has now come to a point where the local historian's work becomes more and more necessary to fill up the general scheme with more detailed information.

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1 F. Burgdorfer, "Ueber die Auswanderung der Schwaben vorzüglich der Wirtenberger nach Preussich Pahlen,

2 Podolien und die Krim. Zum, 1804, p. 4.

3 For reference on these publications see:


9 Friederich List, Die Ackerverfassung, die Zwiwirtschaft und die Auswanderung. 1842; Wilhelm Roscher, "Nationalökonomische Ansichten über die deutsche Auswanderung" in Deutsche Vierteljahres Schrift 1848, No. 3, p. 96ff.

10 "Auswanderung" in Allgemeine deutsche Real-Encyklopädie, 10th ed., vol. 2, Leipzig, 1851, p. 99: "The governments can only do anything effective and secure, if they possess colonies and furthermore a strong naval power."


12 For the development of German views of emigration from the "emigration fever" to nationalism and colonialism, to the "myth of the 1880s", see also: Mack Walker, Germany and the emigration, 1816-1885. Cambridge, Mass. 1964.


15 Loc. cit., p. 6.


Sample Course

INTERPRETING THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN EXPERIENCE
(Mexican-American Studies)
Carlos E. Córtes
Dept. of History
University of California
Riverside, California 92502

Scope: Mexican-American Studies (Interpreting the Mexican-American Experience) is a two-quarter graduate research seminar. The course seeks to provide a basic understanding of the Chicano experience by examining those working hypotheses which have been selected as the structural framework for the seminar and by applying these hypotheses to the Chicano experience.

Requirements: Throughout the winter quarter, students will read, critically analyze, and write weekly one-page position papers on the selections assigned for seminar discussions. In addition, each student will design and conduct an individual research project which will evolve both from the course structure and from the student’s special interest. In the research projects, students may wish to emphasize the subject areas and apply the methodologies of their graduate discipline. During the spring quarter, each student will present an oral research report to the seminar and will write a 25-page research paper.

Course Schedule

I. Background

Introduction
Establishing the Hypotheses
Peter Bachrach and Morton S. Baratz, "Two Faces of Power"
Herbert Blumer, "Social Problems as Collective Behavior"
Robert Blauner, "Racial Oppression in America"

II. Formation of the Mexican-American People

Conquest and Colonization
Rodolfo Acuña, Occupied America: The Chicano’s Struggle toward Liberation

Immigration
Manual Gamio, Mexican Immigration to the U.S.

Demography
D. W. Meinig, Southwest: Three Peoples in Geographical Change, 1600-1970

Experience
Philip D. Ortega (ed.), We Are Chicanos. An Anthology of Mexican-American Literature

III. Development of a Social Problem

Emergence of the Problem
Roger Daniels and Harry Kitano, American Racism: Exploration of the Nature of Prejudice
Mario Barrera, Carlos Muroz, and Carlos Ornella, "The Barrio as Internal Colony"
Legitimation of the Problem
Joan Moore, Mexican Americans
Mobilization of Action

IV. Formation of Plans of Action

Preliminary Oral Reports on Research Projects
Research Reports

SAMPLE COURSE

Ethnic Studies
The Italian-American Experience
Paul McBride
Ithaca College
Ithaca, New York 14850

Required Reading:

Oscar Handlin. The Uprooted.
Humbert Nelli. The Italians in Chicago.
Sylvano Tomasini. The Italian Experience in the United States (readings).
John Kohler. Capone.
William Foote White. Street Corner Society.
Herbert Gans. The Urban Villagers.
Betty B. Carroll. Italian Repatriation.

Students in this seminar will explore in depth through readings and research the Italian-American experience. We shall be particularly interested in examining Italian culture(s) and its impact upon the dominant American Anglo-Saxon culture and vice versa. We shall consider the forces which motivated Italian-Americans to emigrate, the sojourn to America and the culture shock which transplantation into twentieth century America affected. We shall study the reaction of Americans to Italians (which should provide an interesting insight into Anglo-Saxon values) and the reactions of Italians to their new environment. We shall also examine specific topics such as the Italians and crime, the Italian family structure, Italian theatre, Italians and Labor, and Italians and their religion(s).

A seminar, more than any other form of academic exploration, requires the cooperation and dedicated effort of all involved. This means that I must ask each class member to read each assignment thoroughly in preparation for each session, to attend each seminar session, and to contribute generously his or her insights, questions, and arguments. Each week, we shall read and discuss a given assignment. In addition, one or two students will report on a book of their choice related to the topic for the week. Each student will have one turn to report during the semester. The reports should be approximately twenty to thirty minutes, and should provide the seminar with a thorough and clear understanding of the book, its values and shortcomings. The student will then direct a class discussion on his book and related topics from the assigned book for the week.

The seminar will culminate in the writing and presentation of a formal, primary research paper. Each paper will be twenty to thirty typed, double-spaced pages, and must comply in format to Eugene Halebick and Daniel Murphy, Writing and Researching Term Papers and Reports (New York, 1964) which is available at the bookstore for $9.50. I especially appreciate a well written, carefully composed research paper. I will celebrate such a paper by raising the assigned grade by one half letter. In self-pity for having to read a particularly poorly written paper, I shall deduct one half letter.

A nine page bibliography is appended. Write Paul McBride at above address for copies and for further information.

Other course offerings.

John Appel is planning a course at Michigan State University on "Jewish Life in America."

At Brooklyn College, William Bernard offers a course on "World Migrations" for which he will be glad to supply a bibliography to anyone interested.

Joseph Brandes offers a course on "Immigration in the Growth of America" at William Paterson College, Wayne, N.J. 07470.

Kingsborough Community College, N.Y., offers courses on "The Immigrant in American Society," "The Italian-Americans," and "American Jewish History."

Frank Cordasco, Montclair State College, N.J., gives a course on "Puerto Rican Children in Mainland Schools." A syllabus is available.

George E. Pozzeta gives a two-quarter graduate seminar at the University of Florida, Gainesville, on "Seminar in Urban/Ethnic History."

Peter Romanofsky, Jersey City State College offers a course on "American Immigrant History," featuring oral history and participation in a family history project.

Daniel Weinberg's course at Case Western Reserve was featured in the Immigration History Newsletter, November 1973.

A seminar on the "Immigrant in U.S. History" is taught by John Bauman at California State College, California, Pennsylvania 15419. It is part of the program in Slavic and Eastern European Ethnic Studies, directed by Bruce Weston.
Towson State College, Baltimore, announces a new Comparative Ethnic Studies Program, to commence in the fall of 1975. The program is interdisciplinary and allows students to major in the field. For information write Douglas Martin at Towson State College, Baltimore, Md. 21204.

ORGANIZATIONS

The annual meeting of the IHS, with Theodore Saloutos presiding, took place at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Boston, in conjunction with the annual convention of the Organization of American Historians, on April 17, 1975. Your editor and treasurer gave the opening report: as of April 11 the treasury balance was $1,295.83; the annual cost of the Newsletter is about $450. for printing, all other costs being supplied by the Minnesota Historical Society and the editor; there were 553 members as of April 11, with 66 with foreign addresses scattered over the globe. The meeting approved the chairman's suggestion that a letter of appreciation be sent to the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society. The chairman announced the resignation of John Appel as executive secretary, and voiced the deep appreciation of the IHS to John for his many years of devoted service to our organization. To replace John Appel, the chairman called upon Victor Greene who nominated William Hoglund (University of Connecticut-Storrs) to be the new executive secretary, and the meeting elected him unanimously. For those vacancies on the Executive Board the following were nominated and elected: Robert Warner (Michigan), Jean Scarpace (Towson State), and Frederick Lushke (Nebraska-Lincoln). A new nominating committee was next nominated and promptly elected: Frederick Kershner (Columbus), Marian McNees (Calgary), John Bodnar (Pensylvania Historical and Museum Commission), Egal Feldman (Wisconsin-Superior), and John Appel (Michigan State). Frederick Kershner will serve as chairman. Our new Program Chairman reported on programs submitted to the AHA and OAH for 1975 and 1976. She emphasized that program proposals should come in a year in advance of the program to be considered, and that program proposals should involve essays actually in process of completion. Inasmuch as the 1975 IHS meeting will be the occasion of Theodore Saloutos' third and last year as president, it was announced that a luncheon meeting may be arranged, at which his presidential address would be delivered. To assist Mrs. Wade in her work as Program Chairman, the following were nominated and elected to a Program Committee: Jean Scarpace (Towson State), Philip Gleason (Notre Dame), Robert Cross (Virginia), and Elliott Barkan (California State, San Bernardino). Rudolph Vecoli reported on the activities of the "Restore Ellis Island Committee," and on the IHS endorsed microfilm project on newspapers. The meeting voted to endorse the Ellis Island project, and to continue endorsement of the microfilm project. A new Committee on Microfilming was nominated and elected: Robert Warner (Michigan), Howard Applegate (Baltimore Institute), and Rudolph Vecoli (Minnesota). Robert Warner will serve as chairman. Howard Applegate reported on the current progress of the Baltimore Institute, its new building now being built, the Hoggard bibliography of doctoral dissertations in the field of ethnic history -- soon to be published, and the problems of collecting and microfilming foreign language newspapers. The meeting endorsed in principle efforts to set up a coordinating agency on the work of microfilming being done by many organizations and libraries, involving the possibility of duplications. The next order of business was discussion of the need for a legislative committee to keep watch on legislation at national and state levels in the field of ethnic studies. The President was authorized to appoint a committee of five. They will be announced at a later date. The President announced that the IHS has been accepted as a regularly affiliated society with the AHA. Moses Rischin reported on the ethnicity colloquium at Santa Barbara a year ago, and regretted that a follow-up session could not be arranged. Your editor reported on the fact that the sessions on international migration at the ICHS in San Francisco will all be held on one day - August 27, 1975. (See notice elsewhere in this section). Victor Greene called attention to sessions on "New Ethnic Studies in University Curricula" at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee this spring. (See note elsewhere in this issue). An announcement was made of a job opening in ethnic history at the Historical Society of Delaware, 505 Market Street, Wilmington, Dela. Those interested should write Dale Fields at the Society. The meeting was well-attended, and there was general participation in the proceedings. The IHS is clearly a strong and effective organization.

The sessions on international migrations at the International Congress of Historical Sciences will all be on August 27, 1975 in San Francisco. The headquarters are in the Fairmont Hotel. The report of the sessions consists of a principal paper by Georges Dupont (Bordeaux), a supplementary paper by Sune Akerman (Upsala), and abstracts of the Wuppertal Colloquium papers. Inquiries as to registration should be addressed to Richard Schletter, Executive Director, ICHS, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903. The registration fee is $30.

Mrs. Louise Wade asks for proposals for future sessions of major history associations. She would at this time be particularly interested in papers dealing with immigrant-oriented labor unions or strikes with an ethnic flavor. Her address is 1760 E. 56th St., Chicago, Illinois 60637.
The program chairman for the 1976 Organization of American Historians meetings in St. Louis is Alden T. Vaughan, 516 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027. For the 1976 American Historical Association convention, the program chairman is Jacob Price, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

The National Historic Publications and Records Commission, National Archives Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20408, in addition to offering fellowships for the training of historical editors, is the agency supervising the new law providing for a national records survey.


A National Referral Center has been established in the Science and Technology Division of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, for the purpose of compiling a continuing inventory of information sources for American scientists, broadly defined. For information, write Lloyd W. Shipley, Resources Analysis Section, of the above address.

The Ethnic Heritage Project, Social Science Education Consortium, 855 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado 80302, was established in 1974 to analyze and disseminate ethnic studies curriculum materials, especially for elementary and secondary schools. It was funded by a grant from the U.S. Office of Education. A Curriculum Materials Analysis System is available for $1 from the Project. The purpose appears to be primarily bibliographical, and relationships are with established organizations in the ethnic field.

The National Ethnic Studies Assembly will hold its fourth convention at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, June 5-7, 1975. For information write Andrew T. Roper, School of Education, DePaul University, 2223 N. Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614.

Harvard University sponsors the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1581-83 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. For information as to its summer school, its courses, and publications, write the director at the address given.

The first meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Region Immigration History Seminar is scheduled for April 26, 1975 at the German Society of Philadelphia, 611 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia 19123. For information write the temporary chairman, Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College, Baltimore, Md. 21204.

Columbia University's Department of Linguistics announces a summer session of Yiddish studies, June 9 through August 8. Address the Weinreich Yiddish Program, 102 Low Memorial Library, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027.

The first Conference on Baltimore History will be held at the Maryland Historical Society, November 21-22, 1975. Among the topics is ethnich history. Address the Conference at the Maryland Historical Society, 201 W. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. 21201.

Two sessions relating to ethnic groups were part of the program of the Southwest Labor History Conference at the University of the Pacific, April 24-26. One was on "The California Labor Press and Anti-Japanese Agitation" by Jonathan W. McLeod, UCLA, and the others were "Historical Conditions of Early Mexican Labor in the Southwest" by Manuel Ferrini, Arizona State University at Tempe, and "Paul S. Taylor and the Mexican Labor in the United States" by Abraham Hoffeimann, Los Angeles Valley College.

"The Italian-Americans in Urban America" is the theme of the 1975 conference of the American-Italian Historical Association, November 14-15, 1975 at Queens College, City. Those interested in participating should write Pat Gallo, State University of New York at Purchase, N.Y. 10577. The 1975-76 officers of the AIA are Luciano Iorizzo (SUNY-Oswego), President; Jean Scarpaci (Towson State), Vice President; Charles Ferrini (Ashland), Secretary-Treasurer; Carlo De Rota (Center for Migration Studies), Recording Secretary; and Rose Basile Greene (Cabrini College), Curator.

George Arnakis, director of the Center for Neo-Hellenic Studies, P.O. Box 6, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712 announces a contest with a prize of $500 for a book on the history of the Greek Orthodox Church in the Americas.

At the annual meeting of the Swiss American Historical Society in Chicago, December 28, 1974, it was decided to publish a series of essays on the Swiss in American Life. Heinz K. Meier, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Virginia, will edit the volume.

Sessions on the history of immigration were on the program of the AHA and OAH this academic year. The AHA session on December 29, 1974 was jointly sponsored by the TNS and dealt with "The Education of Immigrants in the Progressive Era: A Tale of Three Cities" (New York, Gary, San Francisco). Papers were by Selma Berrol (CUNY) on "Public Education in New York City, 1900-1920: the Public School"; by Raymond A.
Mohl (Florida State) on "Socialization and Americanization in the Gary Public Schools, 1906-38"; and "Immigrants, Workers, and the Politics of Public Education: School Reform in San Francisco, 1898-1921" by William Issel (San Francisco State).

At the AHA meetings in Boston, there were two sessions: "European Immigrants: Acculturation & Mobility" with papers by John E. Bodnar on "The Immigrant's Perception of Mobility: An Oral History of Pennsylvania Slavic"; by Daniel E. Weinberg on "Greenhorns: The Autobiography of Buckeye, An Hungarian Community"; and by Reinhard R. Doerrers on "Americans of Irish and German Descent: A Comparative Approach to the Study of Acculturation"; and a session on "Native Americans, Chinese and Black Migrants to the City" with papers by Arthur Margon on "The New Immigrants: Myths and Reality" and by Ivan Light on "The Ethnic Vice District in Organization: A Comparison of Harlem and Chinatown".

The manuscript division of the Minnesota Historical Society has announced acquisition of the following material relating to ethnic groups: the St. Paul (Minn.) Urban League papers, Adolf Olson Eberhart papers, Magnus Johnson papers, Charles A. Lindbergh Sr. papers, John A. Blatnik papers, Alec C. Olson papers, John M. Zwach papers.

The Honnold Library of The Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California 91711, announces additions to its Nordic Collections: Worcester Veckoblad, 1887; Utensar Härtil, 1897-1900; Skandinavia, 1888-1916; Svea, 1903-1953. A 2,000 volume collection of a New York collector has also been acquired.

The third annual Conference on Minority Studies, April 23-26, 1975, at the La Crosse campus of the University of Wisconsin included sessions on Chicanos, Blacks, and Indians. For information as to papers write George E. Carter, Conference on Minority Studies, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, La Crosse, Wis. 54601.

The Society for the Study of the Multi-Ethnic Literature of the United States held its first meeting in New York in December 1974. It publishes a newsletter entitled MEFLUS. Inquiries should be directed to Edith Bicksilver, Dept. of History, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga. 30332, the secretary.

Victor Greene reports that there will be an international conference on "Poles Abroad" at the Jagellonian University, Cracow, in August 1975. On April 25 he presented a paper on "Old Ethnic Stereotypes and the New Ethnic Studies" at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. He has received an award for 1975-76 from the National Humanities Institute, New Haven, Conn. for development of a curriculum proposal in ethnic studies.

The 5th national convention of The Popular Culture Association was held in St. Louis March 20-22, 1975. Information concerning this organization as well as the program at St. Louis can be obtained from Ray B. Browne, Executive Secretary, PCA, 100 University Hall, Bowling Green University, Bowling Green, Ohio 43403.

Vol. XXX, nos. 1/2 of the News of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference may be had from its headquarters at 509 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. The ATCC annual conference was held on April 18, 1975 in New York.

The Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association has scheduled two sessions on immigration history for its meetings on August 21 and 22 in San Francisco. One is on "America's Italians in the South and West" with papers by Jean Scarpaci (Dowson State) on "Native Whites and Italian Immigrants in Louisiana, 1880-1910" and by Joseph Giovino (SUNY-Albany) on "California's Italians in the Progressive Era". The other session is on "The Role of the Family in Adaptation" with papers by Tamara Hareven (Clark) on "Ethnicity and Working Class Culture in a 20th Century Industrial Community: Manchester, N.H." and by Bent Ankarloo (Land) on "Succession and Family Cohesion: A Comparison between Scandinavian and other Immigrant Families in the United States".

Anyone wishing to support an appeal for added funds for the Ellis Island 1975 budget should write to Representative Edward J. Patten or Senator Harrison A. Williams. Peter Samartino (Fairleigh Dickinson) is chairman of the Restore Ellis Island Committee.

The American Committee for Irish Studies annual meeting was held at Stonehill College, North Easton, Mass. on April 24-26, and included a session on "Images of the Irish in Ireland and America" with a panel consisting of Thomas Brown (U. Mass.) and John Kelleher (Harvard), and comments by L. J. McCaffrey (Loyola).

A conference at the State University of New York-Oswego, April 25-26, 1975, on the theme: An Inquiry into the Problems of Organized Crime, included a number of representatives of ethnic groups. For information write L. J. Iorizzo, at the university; zip is 13125.

A conference on "The Norwegian Influence on the Upper Midwest" is scheduled for May 22-24, 1975 at the University of Minnesota-Duluth. Seventeen papers are scheduled, including three by visiting scholars from Norway. For information as to the program and papers write Matti Kampa, University of Minnesota-Duluth, Duluth, Minnesota 55812.
Research in Progress

Gilberto Cardenas, UCLA is soliciting manuscripts for the "Aztlán Journal" for a special issue on the "Chicano in the Midwest". He asks that essays be submitted on any Chicano community in the middle west. He also wishes to receive news of research in progress in this field. His address is c/o Aztlán Publications, UCLA, Los Angeles, California 90024.

Peter Romanofsky, 630 Bergen Ave., Jersey City, N.J. 07305 is preparing a volume on social service organizations for the multi-volume Greenwood Encyclopedia of American Institutions, and would like to get in touch with someone who can prepare a sketch (ca. 1000 words) of national immigrant aid organizations.

Paul R. Magosci, Society of Fellows, Harvard University, is engaged on a project for a study of Carpatho-Rusyn immigrants in the United States. The project seeks to "preserve the published and unpublished materials produced by the Carpatho-Rusyn community, create basic bibliographic and documentary tools for further research, and make available initial studies concerning specific aspects of the Carpatho-Rusyn experience."

John and Selma Appel (Michigan State) are continuing their research on the use of popular culture in the study and teaching of immigrant and ethnic history.

William Bernard (Brooklyn College) reports the three projects underway: orientation and adjustment problems of immigrants in American cities; economic effects of immigration on Israel; the development of asylum for refugees in the United States.

Paul Beeddy (Denver) is engaged in a study of "Social Psychology and Social Determinants of Agrarian Emigration from the Habsburg Monarchy to North America, 1880-1914", based in part on researches in East European archives in 1973-74.

Joseph Brandes (William Paterson College, Wayne, N.J.) is preparing "Confrontations with Crisis: American Jewish Labor Unions Between the two World Wars". Publication is expected in 1975 by the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, N.Y.

Betty Boyd Caroli is doing research on immigrant women from southern and eastern Europe, 1880-1921, financed by an NER grant and a fellowship from the Research Foundation of SUNY.

Carlos E. Cortes (University of California-Riverside) is currently working on two books (1) "The Bent Cross: A History of the Mexican-American in the San Bernardino Valley", and (2) "Struggle for Aztlán: A History of Mexican-American Resistance".

Leonard Dinnerstein (University of Arizona) is at work on "A History of the Urban Immigrant".

Reinhard R. Doerr, 538 Studio Road, Ridgefield, N.J. 07657 is making a comparative study of the acculturation process of Irish-Americans and German-Americans, from the Civil War to World War I.

Ernest S. Falbo is editing two works: Adolfo Rossi's "Un Italiano in America (1879-1881)" and the Abbe Louis Ross's "Six Ans en Amerique (1856-1862). The former is a memoir of an Italian immigrant; the latter is an account of a missionary journey in California.

Thomas Pitkin (115 W. 10th St., NYC 10011) is making a study of two New York subjects: the Black Hand; and the White Slave Trade.

George E. Ponzetta (University of Florida, Gainesville) is at work on two projects: the Italian immigrant community of New York City, 1850-1915; and immigration into the state of Florida, 1865-1915.

Leo Schelbert (University of Illinois-Chicago Circle) is editing a set of 18th and 19th century Swiss immigrant "America-letterns".

Mrs. Ralda Sullivan (UC-Berkeley) is completing her doctoral dissertation on a literary biography of Anzia Yezierska, a Polish-Jewish immigrant worker of the 1920s. She held a Ford Foundation Dissertation Fellowship in Women's Studies in 1973-74.

Daniel Weinberg (Case Western Reserve) is doing an oral history project on the Hungarian immigrant community of Buckeye in Cleveland, Ohio. He is also revising his doctoral dissertation on the relationship of the immigrant's problem to the values, ideology, and form of early 20th century American society.

Jay Rubin, a doctoral candidate at Washington University, St. Louis, has completed a study of "Black Nativism: The European Immigrant in Negro Thought, 1830-1860".

Gary L. Bunker, Brigham Young University, in association with Davis Bitton, University of Utah, is studying the graphic images of Mormons, 1830-1914.

Gary A. Kulhanjian, 100 Maple St., Garfield, N.J. 07026, is engaged in a study of "The Historical Aspects of Armenian Immigration to the United States, 1890-1930".
Andrew T. Kopen has completed a dissertation on "Education and Greek Immigrants in Chicago, 1892-1973", in the Department of Education, University of Chicago.

The Librarian of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa reports that the library has completed the microfilming of its collection of Norwegian-American newspapers and that efforts are now being made to publish a catalog of the holdings. It is hoped that the final work of processing can be completed by the summer of 1975.

Joseph F. Zacek (SUNY-Albany) is preparing a volume for Twayne Publishers on "The Czechs and Slovaks in America", a volume on "America and Czechoslovak Independence" for the Northern Illinois University Press, and will be doing research in Czechoslovakia on research in progress and archival holdings relating to Czech and Slovak emigration to America.

Miriam J. Cohen (University of Michigan) is working on her dissertation on Italian immigrant women and their daughters in New York City, 1890-1940.

Rabbi Myron Berman of Temple Beth-El, Richmond, Virginia has been awarded a research grant to write a history of the Jewish community of Richmond from its origin in the 18th century to the present.

The Minnesota Historical Society announces the appointment of Ramado J. Saucedo to be director of a special project to collect historical data relating to Minnesota's Mexican population during the summer of 1975. The work is funded by the Northwest Area Foundation. The survey will focus on St. Paul's west side in 1973, and a second phase in 1976 will focus on outstate regions with migrant Mexicans.

Joan M. Jensen is doing a study of "East Indian Immigration to North America and governmental policies respecting them on the United States and Canada". After June 1, 1975 she will be at the department of history, UCLA. She delivered a paper on "Federal Immigration Policy in the Shaping of Indian Occupations in the United States, 1900-1917" at the Western Conference of the Association for Asian Studies, December 8, 1974, and she will deliver a paper on East Indian revolutionists at the August 1975 PCB meeting at Berkeley.

Sidney Heitman (Colorado State) is engaged in a project for study of the history of the Germans from Russia in Colorado.

**PUBLICATIONS**

Volume VII, 1973, of Perspectives in American History (Harvard University Press, 1974), edited by Donald Fleming and Bernard Bailyn, is devoted to "Dislocation and Emigration. The Social Background of American Immigration". There are eight essays dealing with the conditions in the country of origin: Great Britain (Maldwyn A. Jones, University of London), Scotland (Malcolm Gray, University of Aberdeen), Wales (Alan Conway, University of Canterbury, N.Z.), Austria (Johann Chvatal, University of Vienna), Greece (Theodore Saloutos, UCLA), Leo Schelbert (University of Illinois Chicago Circle), Germany (Wolfgang Kollmann & Peter Marschall, University of the Ruhr, Bochum), and Mexico (Arthur F. Corwin, University of Connecticut). The essays are important contributions to the literature of the field.

Josef J. Barton, Peasants and Strangers: Italians, Hungarians, and Slovaks in an American City, 1890-1950. xii, 217 pp. $12, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1975. This volume's approach is that of family and society among members of each group, and it is a significant monograph, limited only by omission, no doubt deliberate, of the impact of the Black community. There are comparisons of the three groups, but the emphasis is intra-group. The city studied is Cleveland, Ohio.

Dodd, Mead & Co. has issued (1975) a volume entitled Ethnic Americans: A History of Immigration and Assimilation, by Leonard Dinnerstein and David M. Reimers. It is available in paperback, has a limited bibliography, and should be useful for a quick overview in college courses in American history.


Dorothy Burton Skandal, The Divided Heart, Scandinavian Immigrant Experience through Literary Sources (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1974. $20.) is an ambitious attempt to extract history from the literary productions of immigrants from Scandinavia. The book is a revision of a Harvard doctoral dissertation.

The Forum Press, St. Louis, Missouri has published three pamphlets in the ethnic field recently, at ninety-five cents per copy: Racism
A 1975 catalog of Documentary Photo Aids is available from Documentary Photo Aids, Inc., P.O. Box 956, Mt. Dora, Florida 32757. Sets of prints are available on such subjects as Indian Americans, relocation of Japanese Americans, Negro Americans.

The Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, has issued its first newsletter entitled Spectrum (January 1975).

A significant article entitled "Comparative Research on Ethnicity: A Conference Report" by Wendell Bell (Yale) is included in Items of the SSRF, December 1974.

McLaren Micropublishing, P.O. Box 972, Station F, Toronto, Canada M4Y 2N9, has reproduced in microfiche fifty-one manuscripts of Finnish-Canadian plays and operettas. They are available at $150. A catalog is to be had by writing the publisher; also catalogs of ethnic newspaper reproductions.

Catalog 62 of the Austin Book Shop, P.O. Box 36, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903 is devoted to "Immigration and Ethnic Studies".

A bibliographical article by James R. Wason on "American Workers and American Studies" in American Studies (supplement to the December 1974 American Quarterly) is useful to students of American immigrant groups.

The Winter 1975 Hungarian Studies Newsletter (P.O. Box 1084, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903) contains an informative background article on Hungary.

International Migration, Vol. XII, no. 4, 1974, contains articles on the movement of workers in western Europe, on the March 1974 seminar on international migrations at Buenos Aires, on mental health and immigration policy, and on immigrant absorption in Israel. Available from ICRM, P.O. Box 100, CH1211, Geneva 19, Switzerland.


Lituanus, Vol. 20, no. 4, 1974 contains articles on Lithuanian materials in American and Canadian depositories. (6621 So. Troy, Chicago, Ill. 60666) Lituanus, in its issue of Spring 1975, includes an article on "The Lithuanian Collection in the Kent State University Library."

The first issue of Italiana Americana was issued in the Autumn of 1974. The emphasis is literary and cultural but the contents are valuable to any student of Italian immigration. Address Ernest S. Fabo, Editor, State University College of Buffalo, 1300 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14222.


Paul McBride's Reformers, Immigrants and the Cultural Cold War will be published in 1975 by R & E Associates, San Francisco.

Richard J. Meister (University of Michigan-Flint) has edited Race and Ethnicity in Modern America, published in 1974 by D. C. Heath as one of its series on Problems in American Civilization.

George E. Poole has published articles on "The Italian Immigrant Press of New York City" in Journal of Ethnic Studies (Fall 1973), and "Crime and Ethnic Minorities in America" in The History Teacher (August 1974).

A mimeographed "Report on Current Research and Related Subjects, 1974" has been issued by the American Committee for Irish Studies. Copies may be had from Robert B. Davis, Tarkio College, Tarkio, Missouri 64481 at $1. per copy.

The SSRC Center for Social Indicators, 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, has published Survey Data for Trend Analysis: An Index to Repeated Questions in U.S. National Surveys Held by the Roper Public Opinion Research Center. The Index may be ordered from Roper Center, Williams College, P.O. Box 624, Williamstown, Mass. 01267, at $6.50. Persons wishing to retrieve specific data itemized in the Index should write the SSRC at the above address.

John Higham, Send These To Me: Jews and Other Immigrants in Urban America. N.Y., Atheneum, 1975. $10. Paperback, $4.95. This is a series of essays, many revised from previous publications, concluding with an appeal for "pluralistic integration" as a formula for resolving the problems inherent in current interpretations of ethnicity.

Thomas J. Curran, Xenophobia and Immigration, 1820-1930 (Boston, Twayne Press, 1975), is a volume in the Immigrant Heritage series, edited by Cecily Heidtke.

Readers of this Newsletter will be amused by Edwin H. Neuman's Strictly Speaking (Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1974), pp. 76-81 in which he pays his respects to word meanings and usages in current ethnic writing.

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