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EDITORIAL

Dues for 1976 should be mailed promptly and in some cases dues for 1975 and even 1974 have not been paid. It is to be hoped that delinquency notices will not need to be sent. Any member who needs to be billed regularly should so inform the Editor.

Publication of a directory of members is planned for early 1976. Members will receive order forms for copies at $1. each. Please check your address on this issue of the Newsletter and inform the editor promptly of any change.

A number of orders have been filled for back files of the Newsletter, at $3. per volume. Three issues are out of stock and must be supplied by photocopy.

Membership in the IHS is now about 594. It is hoped that members will recruit additional subscribers. As has no doubt been noted by readers of the AHA Newsletter, the IHS is recognized as an affiliated society by the American Historical Association.

Our Program Chairman, Louise C. Wade, has been appointed associate professor of history at the University of Oregon, Eugene 97403, and mail should be addressed to her there. Our Secretary, William Hoglund, is on leave during the fall term from the University of Connecticut-Storrs 06268, but he may be reached there or at Spencer, N.Y. 14883.

It is to be hoped that there will be a good IHS turnout next spring at the OAH meetings in St. Louis, not only for the IHS annual meeting but for a session on "Irish in the Cities" and a luncheon meeting at which Theodore Saloutos will deliver his presidential address.

Your editor again requests that he be sent information concerning organizational activities, research in progress, and publications.

C.C.Q.

SINCE 1954: A BICENTENNIAL LOOK AT THE RESOURCES OF AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY
Moses Rischin, San Francisco State University

Over twenty years ago on the three hundredth anniversary of the first landing of Jews in what became the United States, a young historian undertook to appraise the resources of American Jewish history. The resultant bibliography and analysis published under the title, AN INVENTORY OF AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY (Harvard University Press, 1954), was the first work of its kind. Virtually limited to printed works and to other sources that had to remain largely unauthenticated, it was intended to be suggestive and exploratory rather than comprehensive and exhaustive. Circumstances at that time did not warrant
a more ambitious project. Two decades later this is no longer so. Now there is a critical need for an updated authoritative survey of the materials of American Jewish historical scholarship.

I. A Retrospect 1954-1975

In this brief report, it will be sufficient to account for the present felt need and to detail the developments that make a revised inventory an urgent requirement for American historical scholarship. In 1954, interest in the ethnic component of American life was minimal. The term 'ethnicity,' so familiar today, was virtually unknown. In that year, the Supreme Court decision calling for an end to segregation reflected the dominant consensus that ethnicity was a recessive feature of American life that would become ever more so in the future. A call for the close study of the social and cultural texture of America under those circumstances could only seem irrelevant and indeed reactionary. It was the decade of the fifties when the terms consensus, myth, symbol, metaphor, and homogenization became both conceptual tools and shibboleths of historical scholarship. When such brilliant historians as Daniel Boorstin, Louis Hartz, Richard Hofstadter, Edmund Morgan and David Potter focused on the Americanness of America and on its uniqueness, there was little incentive to examine the past for what it might tell about the pluralistic, the ethnic, the extra-American, and world dimensions of the American experience. For American Jews, the impact of the Holocaust was too recent and too numb, the founding of the state of Israel too immediate to affect as yet a revolution in Jewish consciousness and thought that would generate a new and creative perspective for understanding the past.

On a practical plane, in 1954, the institutional and bibliographical resources for the study of the history of the Jews in America, no less than for the study of other ethnic groups, were still meager, resting as yet on the threadbare heritage of the pre-World War II years. The impulse to ferret out, assemble, organize and classify historical records was just beginning to be taken seriously. There was not then even a respectable history of the Jews of the United States. The indifference and apathy that greeted a projected ten-volume tercentenary documentary history of the Jews in America commemorating the coming of the first Jews to New Amsterdam in 1654, was characteristic of that time.

As a matter of fact until 1954, the research and bibliographical aids for the study of American history in general had not been inventoried for two generations. Only in that year, over four decades after the publication of Channing, Hart, and Turner's GUIDE TO THE STUDY AND TEACHING OF AMERICAN HISTORY, did the HARVARD GUIDE TO AMERICAN HISTORY at last bring into focus a whole epoch in American historical scholarship. "The GUIDE will best have served its purpose if it is quickly outdated by the writings of those who use it," wrote the editors in the final passage of the preface. And indeed, just twenty years later a new revised two-volume edition of the HARVARD GUIDE has appeared, one-third again as long as the original, vindicating the expressed hopes of the original editors. The volume and the quality of American historical scholarship in the interval between the two editions is perhaps a measure of the stimulus of the first edition as well as a reflection of the tremendous changes in this period.

II. The New American Consciousness and the New Ethnicity

Since 1954 revolutionary changes in American consciousness, long in the making, have given birth to an era of unprecedented soul-searching. The end of the gentleman's silence on issues of religion, race, and ethnicity as on so many others registered the revolution of modernity that appears to have affected every segment of the population. The recent comment ("Why History?" HISTORY TEACHER Feb., 1974, VII, 190) by the former Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association, Paul L. Ward, that "one of the most desperate problems before us thirty years ago was... the estrangement between the main body of Western intellectuals and Roman Catholicism," documents the long road travelled in the intervening decades. The melting of "the icejam on both sides" effected chiefly by John XXIII's Vatican II (1962-1965) and aided, according to Ward by a number of major works of historical scholarship, makes evident the recency of the present climate of opinion. The dawning of a whole new age in the history of religions climaxed by Vatican II antedated by just a few years the white ethnic revival, designated by a former seminarian, THE RISE OF THE UNRELATABLE ETHNIC.

Somewhat independently of one another if not quite unrelatedly, a whole series of developments reflected a renewed quest for sanctioned ethnic group identities that would afford enhanced status, social recognition, and psychic ballast to Americans in American terms in a nation that had never legitimized religious or ethnic group distinctions within its formal political framework. This included: 1) the militant cultural self-consciousness of millions of uprooted Blacks in search of an ancestral past and the official sanctioning of black culture; 2) the persistent presence and unprecedented aggressiveness of millions of Spanish-speaking Americans and Native Americans; 3) the erosion or threatened obliteration of ethnic neighborhoods, institutions and landmarks that had persisted for generations, the fading "monuments" to Whitman's "Nation of nations"; 4) the progressive conferment by the United Nations of national and ethnic status upon
virtually all the tribes of the world; 5) the acknowledgement by the great majority of Americans of some distinct ethnic origin, however remote (in 1969, a sample survey by the Bureau of the Census revealed that 75,000,000 Americans elected to identify in origins with seven major groups in the following order, an order that is of some significance: German, English, Irish, Spanish, Italian, Polish, and Russian); 6) the rediscovery of ethnicity by the University; 7) civil rights legislation that for the first time protected all Americans regardless of race, national origin or previous condition of servitude; 8) the Immigration law of 1965 which revoked the quota system and allowed for the admission on an equal basis of representatives of all mankind; 9) affirmative action programs that recognize the need to assist those groups long penalized by American race codes and by their own poverty and isolation; 10) the American bicentennial which inevitably has induced a re-examination of the sources of American nationality; and 11) the funding by Congress early in 1974 of the unprecedented Ethnic Heritage Studies Act.

In the last three years, a series of conferences on the "new ethnicity" hosted in Boston by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (see ETHNICITY April, 1974), at Santa Barbara by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions and the Immigration History Society, (see THE CENTER MAGAZINE July-August, 1974), and by a number of urban universities has crystallized a new atmosphere for creative scholarship. The generous foundation funding of the Center for the Study of American Pluralism in Chicago and the National Project for Ethnic America in New York has been matched on the level of historical scholarship by the liberal support of the Immigrant Archives at the University of Minnesota by the Rockefeller Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, by the establishment and independent endowment of the Balch Institute in Philadelphia, and by a seed grant from the United States Office of Education to Harvard University for the preparation of an ETHNIC ENCYCLOPEDIA.

III. Jewish Research Institutions
a. National and International

In the two decades since the INVENTORY was published, the three major research libraries for the study of American Jewish history have been reconstituted and have acquired a new magnitude.

In 1954, the American Jewish Archives, in Cincinnati, the most ambitious institutional effort ever undertaken to assemble the materials of American Jewish History, was a fledgling institution but six years in existence. Now well past its first quarter century, its massive collections, originals and facsimiles of Judica Americana, are unparalleled and reflect the dedicated and energetic work of its tireless founder director, Jacob R. Marcus, and his staff.

The American Jewish Historical Society, closed for decades in a few rooms in the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City, virtually without staff or resources for much of its 70 years, its collections stored in remote warehouses, has emerged as a major center of research. Its handsome new building on the campus of Brandeis University has come to house an ever expanding collection of records and documents managed by an able professional staff. In the past fifteen years, the AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, until 1961 the PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, has become a historical journal of wide repute.

The Yiddish Scientific Institute in New York City, then a little known institution founded in Vilna Poland in 1925 that was rescued miraculously from the Holocaust, has transformed into the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research. A unique repository for the records of East European Jewry both in the United States and in the countries of origin, it has added a new cultural dimension to the study of the American Jewish past.

After thirty-five years, the Blaustein Library, formerly the Library of Jewish Information of the American Jewish Committee, in New York continues more than ever to be the outstanding library in the United States for the study of contemporary American Jewish history.

A number of new institutions and specialized libraries have added further to the array of research centers:

1) The Bund Archives in New York specializes in the History of the Jewish labor movement;
2) The Leo Baeck Institute in New York and the Wiener Library in London have become repositories of documents for the history of German Jewry;
3) The American Jewish History Center at the Jewish Theological Seminary has amassed an impressive archive of materials relating to the Jewish communities of Milwaukee, Los Angeles, rural New Jersey, and Cleveland in connection with its Regional History Series;
4) Most important, the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University, founded in Jerusalem 15 years ago, has become a unique documentation center for contemporary Jewish life. Such special projects as Holocaust Studies and the America-Holy Land inter-relationship have generated unique and invaluable collections;
5) In addition the appearance four years ago of the monumental 16 volume ENCYCLOPEDIA JUDICA some 70 years after the publication of the classic JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA has not only provided us with a magnificent and indispensable reference work but with major new bench marks for recharting the past. As a minor complement, the posthumous publication in 1974 of Max Weinreich's HISTORY OF THE YIDDISH LANGUAGE in 4 volumes has further emphasized the ethnic dimension of Ameri-
can Jewish history.

b. Local and Regional

In 1954, the Rhode Island Jewish Historical Society, founded three years earlier, was the only local Jewish historical society in the United States. Since then, nearly a dozen local and regional Jewish historical societies have been founded of which the Western Jewish History Research Center of the Magnes Museum in Berkeley is the most notable. Others are: the Southern California Jewish Historical Society (Los Angeles), the Southern Jewish Historical Society (Richmond), the Maryland Jewish Historical Society, the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington, the Jewish Historical Society of Michigan, the Jewish Historical Society of Greater St. Louis, the Jewish Historical Society of New York, the Canadian Jewish Historical Society, the Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada, and the Jewish Historical Societies of Indiana, Delaware, and Greater Hartford.

These societies have come into existence for the usual reasons -- filiopietistic, genealogical, defensive, and commemorative. Most significant in giving them momentum, however, has been the profound social upheaval entailed in the mass suburbanization and relocation of the inhabitants of the pre-World War II cities. The abrupt decline and even dissolution of the older areas of Jewish settlement, urban renewal, displacement by later migrants to the cities, and the obsolescence of historic buildings, institutions, and functions threatened the physical monuments of well over a century of Jewish life with virtual annihilation. In smaller cities and towns, a similar process has been taking place for over a century as a result of their long-term decline in a metropolitanizing America. Local and regional historical societies with skeletal staffs and volunteers aroused by a spirit of conservation have become repositories for the records of communities that have virtually vanished, knowledge of whose significance and even existence is endangered by amnesia.

c. Monographic Articles and Research Aids in Jewish History

In addition to the established scholarly journals listed in the INVENTORY, a significant number of new scholarly journals and yearbooks have appeared since 1954. These include the HERZL YEARBOOK, the LEO BAECK YEARBOOK, the JEWISH JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY and a number of local and regional historical journals, viz. the RHODE ISLAND JEWISH HISTORICAL NOTES, JOURNAL OF THE SOUTHERN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY, the Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington's THE RECORD, and the WESTERN STATES JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY.

For the first time, since 1971 a comprehensive guide to a select number of historical jour-

nals also has become available. AN INDEX TO SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES ON AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY (1971) to 1968 compiled by Jacob R. Marcus includes thirteen titles: AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES, AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, AMERICAN JEWISH YEARBOOK, AMERICAN JEWISH ANNUAL, CONTEMPORARY JEWISH RECORD, HISTORIA JUDAIKA, JEWISH JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (new series), JEWISH SOCIAL STUDIES, MICHIGAN JEWISH HISTORY, RHODE ISLAND JEWISH HISTORICAL NOTES, THE RECORD, and YIVO ANNUAL.

Unfortunately, this valuable index fails to include the following important serials and periodicals: AMERICAN HEBREW YEARBOOK—SEVER HASKAN, BITEZKIRION, CHICAGO JEWISH FORUM, COMMENTARY, CONGRESS WEEKLY, HERZL YEARBOOK, JEWISH BOOK ANNUAL, JEWISH FRONTIERS, JEWISH REVIEW, JOURNAL OF THE SOUTH JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, JUDAISM, LEO BAECK YEARBOOK, MENORAH JOURNAL, MID-STREAM, REFLEX, YIVO BIBLION, and the ZUNKUNFT.

The recent publication of printed library catalogs for the major libraries and special collections, the availability of shelf lists, and the microfilming of newspaper files has made it possible for scholars working throughout the country to locate and examine materials readily without undergoing the expense of costly travel or the drudgery of prolonged personal correspondence. Invaluable for the student of American Jewish History are the printed catalogs of the major research libraries: The Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Collection of the New York Public Library (1960), 14 volumes, the Dictionary Catalog of the Klauber Library (1964), 32 volumes, the Manuscript Catalog of The American Jewish Archives (1971), 4 volumes, the Manuscript Collection in the American Jewish Historical Society (1967-69), 2 vols., and American Jewish Newspapers and Periodicals on Microfilm Available at the American Jewish Periodical Center (1957-60).

Since 1960, Judaica Americana, an annotated bibliography of monographic and periodical literature received in the library of the American Jewish Historical Society has appeared regularly in the AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY and has provided a useful rundown of the current literature.

IV. The New Age of Scholarship, Bibliography and Archival Research

American historical scholarship has undergone a virtual revolution. More than ever American Jewish historical scholarship must turn for stimulus in many directions. In the two decades since the INVENTORY was published, an explosion of scholarship in American history, in American studies and in related disciplines has reflected a historical coming of age without precedent in both quality and quantity. An array of excellent new journals and periodicals -- general, special, and regional -- as well as newsletters have mirrored unparalleled intellectual ferment. Except
for the AMERICAN QUARTERLY, and EXPLORATIONS IN ENTREPRENEURIAL HISTORY, both founded in 1949, virtually all the new journals and series issued after World War II were established after 1954. Without making an effort to be comprehensive or thorough, over thirty titles come readily to mind:

Late 1950s: INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF SOCIAL HISTORY, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL HISTORY, AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, GERMAN YEARBOOK FOR AMERICAN STUDIES, JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, TECHNOLOGY AND CULTURE, ARIZONA AND THE WEST.


1970s: JOURNAL OF INTERDISCIPLINARY HISTORY, HISTORY OF EDUCATION QUARTERLY, JOURNAL OF ETHNIC STUDIES, ETHNICITY, HISTORY OF CHILDHOOD QUARTERLY, JOURNAL OF URBAN HISTORY, WESTERN HISTORICAL QUARTERLY.

Libraries — state, special academic, and general — archives — national, regional, local, and special purpose have acquired, organized, classified and made available resources in such profusion as to boggle the minds and imaginations of scholars and students. The Council of Social Science Data Archives with headquarters at Columbia's Bureau of Applied Research, with over two dozen affiliated data banks, archives consonants, human relations area files, reference libraries and survey research centers has reflected the information revolution created in the 1960s. The COMPREHENSIVE DISSERTATION INDEX 1861-1972 (1973), a many volumed work, lists by subject and author the doctoral dissertations completed in the last century or so at American universities in all fields of scholarship. The forthcoming IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHILDREN in the United States: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS 1892-1973 compiled by William McIver lists nearly 1500 titles in history and thirty or other fields. An array of bibliographies, finding aids, and other guides have been prepared to assist the scholar along his way. Philip Haner's Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States (1961), the NATIONAL UNION CATALOG, 1962-, and the various guides to the resources of the National Archives and its 13 new regional centers are representative of the more essential publications that have provided national surveys of unprinted materials.

In addition to the standard guides to the scholarly periodical literature, AMERICA: HISTORY AND LIFE, published since 1964, by the AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHICAL CENTER at Santa Barbara, has provided an annotated guide to periodical literature in 500 American and Canadian periodicals.

V. Oral History and Family History

Since 1948 when Allan Nevins founded the Oral History Office at Columbia University, a dimension has been added to historic record keeping that is still difficult to appraise but that is likely to become ever more valuable. As the role of Jews in American life has become especially important in the last half century, this historical medium is essential for depicting the many-faceted Jewish experience. Following the example of Columbia's Oral History Office, scores of oral history programs have been undertaken as witness the remarkable growth of the Oral History Association. The best of these such as those at the Bancroft, UCLA, the William Lerner Oral History Library, and a dozen others reflect high standards of professionalism that have provided a rich collection of memoirs indispensable for an understanding of 20th century America. Even some of the less professional efforts, reflecting careful preliminary research and exploration, have been creditable especially in the study of the lives of the anonymous. At its worst unfortunately, oral history has become "immortality technology," the hazardous price exacted by the ubiquitous tape-recorder.

Family history, a virtually unexplored field until just a few years ago, has also generated a whole new sector of record keeping that promises to become an even more important resource for the social historian. At the Newberry Library and at the History of Social Welfare Archives at the University of Minnesota, special collections for family history have been established. Prepared largely by students at colleges and universities throughout the country, these histories are reputed to run into the thousands and to include the stories of many Jewish families. In addition, the new Journal of Family History has been recently established at Clark University to serve as a vehicle for the scholarship in this field.

A New and Revised INVENTORY

Clearly, a new and revised edition of the INVENTORY ought to go far beyond the inevitably tentative, impressionistic, and sketchy original. It ought to be done on an entirely different scale, taking full advantage of the wealth of resources and special personnel that have become available.

"Part I: American Jewish History - Materials" ought of course to be entirely updated. The detailed bibliographical listings ought to be comprehensive, selective, and unlike the original, annotated. Detailed account will have to be taken as well of records omitted from the modest
original INVENTORY:

1) Paintings, silhouettes, statues, sculptures, photographs, films, cartoons, and other pictorial and graphic materials; 2) Sound recordings of speeches and music; 3) Novels, verse, drama, and sheet music; 4) Nondocumentary records such as buildings, cemeteries, and other physical survivals as well as museums; 5) Articles in state and local historical journals; 6) Special collections of public records - federal, state, and local; 7) Manuscript collections wherever they are located; 8) Oral histories; 9) Family histories.

"Part II - American Jewish History: An Outline" will reflect the intellectual ferment of the last two decades. It will also take full account of the formidable substantive accomplishments as well as the conceptual and methodological innovations that will in the future contribute to more insightful understanding of American Jewish history.

The perspective of the Centennial hopefully will provide the occasion for this major stocktaking for one group that will be of interest to all historians and may stimulate comparable undertakings for others.

RECORDING THE SLAVIC AMERICAN PAST
POLISH, CZECH, AND SLOVAK
AMERICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY, 1890-1975
Victor Greene, National Humanities Institute

In addition to offering an annotated bibliography on the major historical writings, that is, books and anthologies, on Polish, Czech, and Slovak Americans, this essay will be historiographical as well. Specifically it will suggest the historical conditioning of and the environmental motivation for the writing of such works. Determining why these histories appeared at a particular time is important, too, for a better understanding of these little known subcultures. Such a placement will suggest, as history-writing so often does, the reasons why group writers became self-conscious enough to undertake the recording of their people's past. In addition we may better comprehend why non-group members took note of them.

A full chronological survey of these ethnic histories suggests a tripartite periodization that extends over the last eighty-five years, from 1890 to the present. The first time span coincides with the massive influx of "new" immigrants (not from their initial settlement, however), from the last decade of the nineteenth century to about the end of World War I, when free immigration virtually terminated. The interest then was confined largely to either group members writing for their constituents or an occasional non-group social worker or more rarely an economist. The second period, from 1920 to 1940 included another group of writers, academicians, particularly sociologists, both here and in Europe. They all dealt with a new theme, Polish, Czech, and Slovak identity, to what extent each subculture had assimilated. The final segment of time, the present era, did not emerge until the mid-1960s when professional historians both here and abroad finally began to incorporate these groups fully within the context of the total American experience. Of course each of these three periods was not exclusive — a few unconventional non-scholars, amateur historians and authors concerned with a variety of subjects published their offerings throughout.

The first appearance of these ethnic histories came rather late because of some notable anniversary, and most early writers recorded their group past by simply chronicling internal events. That it took some time, almost half a century from the initial settlement of East Europeans in America to produce substantive group histories may seem surprising. The pioneer Polish and Czech colonists in Texas and St. Louis had begun about 1850 and the earliest Slovak parish about 1880. Several factors account for this lag. First history-writing is a reflective act, one that requires the passage of time, even if the motivation is biased or highly emotional. Besides this necessary delay, the publication of volumes requires accumulated capital, resources that most Eastern European Americans, modestly endowed at best, could ill afford at the outset. In the early years the more practical need of securing a living took precedence over the building of a historical literature. Finally the larger percentage of pioneer Poles and Czechs settled in isolated, rural communities, in Texas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Michigan, so very few outsiders really knew of or were concerned with their existence in mid-nineteenth century America.

Certainly for any group, "histories" materialize first in informal ways, as in personal memoirs or later to commemorate the establishment of group institutions, so-called jubilees. So it was with Slavic Americans. Brief historical articles did find their way into early periodicals, newspapers, almanacs, calendars and like, up to the 1880s. By 1890 however sufficient time, resources, and reflection had accumulated to support the publication of historical works. Also after forty years the Poles and Czechs finally had broken out of their initial seclusion in rural America and become more conscious in our cities to non-group observers. Finally by 1890 a number of group institutions and organizations could claim silver if not golden anniversaries, events which made for a heightened consciousness of the past.

Of all the motivating factors for group authors then in the 1890s and in fact continuously down to the present, the most compelling was the need to commemorate a historic event. The publication of a historical work about the community was a vital part of any silver or golden
jubilee. More literate, more affluent than the other East Europeans, and the vanguard of Slavic America, the Czechs led the way. Originally, having a decided Roman Catholic emphasis, these early works surveyed each major and many minor group institutions, as churches, fraternal associations, newspapers, and the like. The first Czech American "history" of this sort was Rev. A. Petkus Houst, compiler, Kratke Dějiny a seznam Česko-Kal-lických Osad v Spoj. Státech v Amerických ... (St. Louis, 1890), written on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of a leading Bohemian American cleric, the Rev. Joseph Hessoun of St. Louis. Another publication was the more ambitious effort of Dr. Jan Habenicht, Dějiny Čechů Amerických (St. Louis, 1904, 1910) probably published in conjunction with the St. Louis World's Fair. More specialized works were Hugo Chotek et al., Česka Osada a její Spolky život v Cleveland, 1869 (Cleveland, 1893) to commemorate pioneers; Jaroslav E. S. Vojan, Čechy v New York a České Švédské (New York, 1908), a guide book more than a history; and Tomáš Čapek, Padesát let českého života v Americe (New York, 1911), which appeared to celebrate fifty years of Czech American journalism.

Comparable Polish publications tended to appear somewhat later than Czech books but always with the same rationale, to memorialize the date of a notable event or institution. These works were more enthusiastic although more patriotic than the Bohemian writers although they still followed the traditional historical form, basically settlement and institutional chronicles. The most ambitious effort was the monumental Historia Polski w Ameryce (13 vols., Milwaukee, 1905-08) by the irreplaceable nationalist cleric, Rev. Wacław Kurska. Kurska dedicated his work to the founders of the first Polish American colony begun fifty years before. More secular examples were Stanisław Osada, Historia Związków Narodowego Polskiego w Ameryce (Chicago, 1909) on the silver anniversary of the Polish National Alliance, and Romuald Pliatowski, ed., pamiętnik Wardenia i Odszłachoci Pomoćników Tadeusza Kościuszkowo i Kazimierza Pulsżeusa ... w Waszyngtonie, D.C., Chicago, 1911) for the unveiling of statues of two Polish American Revolutionary war heroes, Kościuszko and Pulaski, and the convening of the first Polish American Congress. Conventional colony profiles like the Chotek work on Cleveland Czechs were common among the Poles, too, before 1910, as Album Pamiątkowe ... Osady Polskiego w mieście Buffalo ... (Buffalo, 1906), Przewodnik Adresowy Firm Polskiego w Detroit ... (Detroit, 1907), and Jan Mierzyński et al., Polacy w New York (New York, 1910).

Despite the enormous size of the Slavic migration prior to World War I and the significant depopulation of Eastern Europe, it is surprising that German, Austrian, and Russian writers paid so little attention to the movement of their peoples overseas. However, two factors did compel some Europeans to focus occasionally on related problems — the impact of emigration on the imperial economies and the concerns of the imperial authorities about the emigrant travelers' influence on ethnic nationalism. The political fears were confined virtually to Germans about the Poles before 1914; no one seemed to care about the Bohemian diaspora. A patriot, Emil Dunikowski, wrote an account of his trip through Polish America in Wandrzenie Polacoii Amerykańskie (Iwown, 1893) while his colleague Stefan Barszczewski, in Obrzuzki Amerykanie (Warszawa, 1905) feared assimilationist denationalization among the immigrants. Excellent descriptive and statistical material on the emigration viewed economically is in Leonold Cario, Auswanderung und Auswanderungs-politik in Österreich (Leipzig, 1909); Stanislaw Ludwikiewicz, Kwestja Rolna w Galicja (Iwown, 1910); Frantisek Bujak, Galicia; and Zygmont Gargas, W sprawie Ruchu Pieniężnego Miedzy Ameryką a Galicya (Kraków, 1907).

Beginning in the 1890s a third group of observers who began to focus on the Polish and Czech colonies for immediate reasons were a few socially conscious Anglo-Americans. Prior to that decade it was only the rare newspaper reporter or popular writer seeking unusual copy on an exotic subject who described the East European communities in an isolated, rural habitat. But by the late 1890s and the early 1900s English language authors began to view these immigrants as more than curiosities, a helpless mass needing assistance to maintain minimal living standards. These foreign people increasingly were urban whose sizable ghetto condition cried out for reform. So Progressive writers through detailed surveys began to publicize the social evils wrought by industrialization in immigrant slums. Their views of how the "other half" lived enriched the literature on East European Americans. The Rev. Peter Roberts, for example, in his exceptionally thorough Anthracite Coal Communities (New York, 1904) and other writings urged both voluntary and statutory action to establish high moral standards for the "Slavs." Others, like Frank Julian Warne in his Slav invasion and the Mine Workers (Philadelphia, 1904) demanded outright immigration restriction. Even a few academicians like sociologist Edward A. Ross and economist Emily Greene Balch reviewed the circumstances of the newcomers with recommendations. Ross' Old World in the New (New York, 1914) accepted the increasingly popular eugenic position that the Eastern and Southern Europeans were incapable of assimilation. Emily Balch with unusually dispassionate scholarship concluded in her classic Our Slavic Fellow Citizens (New York, 1910) that her subjects from Austria were quite resourceful in adjusting to American culture. Unfortunately she limited her superb study to Austro-Hungarian Slavs. Other social work institutions like the Russell Sage
Foundation sponsored remarkable surveys of Slavic and immigrant living conditions, as Margaret Byington's Homestead (New York, 1940), a part of the Pittsburgh Series.

World War I marked a significant watershed in Polish, Czech, and Slovak American historiography. The conspicuous and successful role of these American immigrant communities in mobilizing their considerable resources in money, men, and relief for their homelands gave them the kind of stature that older American ethnic groups enjoyed, the Scandinavians and Irish for example. With this accomplishment the serious American and European writers no longer considered these American Slavs as simply extensions of their Old World nation, or as outsiders, emigrants soon to return, but rather as virtually self-sufficient social communities who as Americans were working out a new relationship with their native countries.

The new stature of Slavic Americans still did not attract many non-group authors. In fact the majority of works on Czech and Slovak America in the 1920s and 1930s were personal accounts by diplomats and nationalists about how these groups had participated in the recently concluded world conflict. In this context appeared the memoirs of an intelligence agent, Emanuel Voska, Československa Amerika v Revoluci (Prague, 1924) and the several works by the leading Czech patriot in America, Vojta Beneš of the Bohemian National Alliance, as České Narodní Sírzení... (Chicago, 1925), Vojaci Zapomenute Fronty (Vrnovice, 1923), and Masarykovo Dilo v Americi (Prague, 1925). Other recent memoirs were Karol Pergler's America in the Struggle for Czechoslovak Independence (Philadelphia, 1926) and the pro-Czech Slovak's account, Milan Getting, Americki Slovaci a Vyvin Cz. Myšlenky (New York, 1933). Oddly no similar account of wartime activities of Polish Americans appeared in any general volume although the closest are the worshipful biographies of maestro Ignace Paderewski, e.g., Charles Phillips, Paderewski: The Story of a Modern Immortal (New York, 1924), and the commissioned work Jozef Urlovič, Ignacy Jan Paderewski: Odbudowa Polski (Zuola, Chicago, 1939).

Even when a Czech American author decided to write a community profile of either the group nationally or locally, the satisfaction and pride that the writer took in the group's wartime performance provided much of the inspiration. The ordinary pre-war chronicle had been transformed into a post-war essay on Czech Americans' contributions to their adopted country's war effort. It is no coincidence that the outstanding volume even today over fifty years later on the group, by Thomas Capek, The Bohemians (Czechs) in America (New York, 1920), has as its concluding chapter, "The Part the American Czechs Took in the War of Liberation." And the major regional description of the group by Rose Rosicky, History of the Czechs (Bohemians) in Nebraska (Omaha, 1929) has a twenty-page section on the same subject.

So Polish, Czech, and Slovak authors now were viewing their American communities as distinctive societies, neither quite fully American nor European, which had achieved much. For some academics the contribution did cause individual, psychological damage. The earliest Polish work in English in this period, a sociological classic that appeared at the very start of the decade emphasized the pathology of that new American sub-culture, William I. Thomas and Florian Znaniecki's massive Polish Peasant in Europe and America (5 vols, Boston, Chicago, 1918-1920). Other more narrative and less analytical guides of what now was generally called the American "Polonia" are Josef Okołowicz, Wschód i Oświetlenie Polskie Przed Wojną Świątową (Warsaw, 1920) and Rev. X. A. Trček, Polacy w Ameryce (Przemyśl, 1921). The most trenchant comments on the new Polish America appeared at this time by the former Austro-Budapestan consul in New York, Mieczysław Szewski, Wschód Polaków w Stanach Zjednoczonych Ameryki (Warsaw and Kraków, 1924). The author presented uncanny insights into the new Polish American psychology and institutions; his comprehension of his subject far exceeds the better known volumes by Thomas and Znaniecki. Additional evidence that Polish writers considered Polish Americans as an autonomous, separate community is Roman Dyboski's inclusion of a section on the group in his views of America, Stanmi Zjednoczona Ameryka Polonijna (Warsaw, 1930). The Polonia now could be envisaged as containing cultural hybrids as Maciej Gasiorowski did in Ach... "Chamy" w Ameryce (Warsaw, 1935). The search for a Polish American identity preoccupied the nationalist Stanisław Odsze in his response to the Polski Dom w Stanach Zjednoczonych (Pittsburgh, 1930).

Since Slovak ethnic consciousness arose more slowly than that for Czechs and Poles, except for occasional articles and the Getting work mentioned above, the recognition of a distinctive Slovak American community by group writers appeared belatedly also. Such a literature did develop largely in the 1930s especially after a mid-decade visit of the delegation from the National State of Slovakia, the group's cultural center in Slovakia. The recognition first took place in Czech language works as Thomas Capek's detailed survey, Naše Amerika (Prague, 1926) and the more superficial Stanislaw Klimek's Czechoslovakia za Hranicemi (Prague, 1926). One of the earliest self-conscious local community studies by a Slovak was Jan Pankuch's fervent Dejiny Clevelandských a Lukovských Slovakov (Cleveland, 1930). But the most distinguished survey, dedicated to the Slovak American contribution to Slovak culture was written by the journalist Konstantin Cune, who drew heavily on the Matice resources at Sv. Turciansky Martin. The result was, among
other works, the massive two-volume Dejiny Slovakov v Amerike (Bratislava, 1942) begun in 1936.

In addition to the Great War's promoting the maturity of these ethnic groups, another factor in this interwar period gave added impetus for written group profiles. That was the question whether and at what rate those three groups were moving along the road to assimilation. Americans had agreed that they would not accept an unlimited number of East European immigrants according to the restrictive legislation first passed in 1921 for they believed they "melted" too slowly. But many of the "immeltables" had arrived earlier and certain American and European writers, especially social workers and academicians, wondered about the assimilation process for Czechs, Poles, and Slovaks already here. Some American settlement house workers who had once been interested in raising the immigrants' living standards now became more committed to helping these groups "Americanize." Paul Fox's The Poles in America (New York, 1922) and Kenneth D. Miller's The Czechs-Slovaks in America [notice the hyphen] (New York, 1922) were part of the New Americans Series of informative group guides for Protestants and social workers. Bessie Olga Pehotsky's The Slavic Immigrant Woman (Cincinnati, 1925) was designed for the same purpose, while professing an earnest desire to get readers to appreciate these foreigners' diverse cultures, they really sought to instruct readers how to anglicize the groups particularly their religious and cultural make-up.

Academicians, too, concentrated on the assimilationist process but they really sought to expose the painful effects of what they termed "marginality." Thomas and Znaniecki had already cited the personal disorientation in their five-volume classic of 1918-20. American sociologists like Robert E. Park and E. V. Stonequist and their followers regarded the socio-psychological process as unfortunate though necessary. Robert I. Knat's The Story of a Bohemian American Village (Louisville, 1933) was in that tradition, although he noted the more comfortable transition that rural Czechs were making in Millikin, Nebraska. A remarkable Polish sociologist who came to the United States in the early 1930s to test the Znaniecki-Park thesis was Professor Joseph Chałasiński. With a team of students he published their research findings in monographs in the journal Przegląd Socjologiczny after 1934. Their conclusions found that the Polish Peaceant was in need of revision. In brief, Chałasiński detected little cultural shock among the south Chicago Polonia. His colleague, Krystyna Duda-Dzielewicz, in her Wieś Małopolska a Emigracja Amerykańska (Warsaw, 1938), discovered that Polish re-emigrants had become more American than Polish, without disorganization.

Despite the fact that another World War began in 1939 and these groups were later American allies, Slavic American historiography entered a decline for the next two decades. To be sure, some group publications appeared, especially on the Poles, as the heavily Roman Catholic Polonia w Ameryce (Philadelphia, 1944) by Karol Wachtel; the important reference works edited by Rev. Francis Bolesk, as Who's Who in Polish America (Chicago, New York, 1939, 1943); the various writings and edited series of Mieczysław Haiman, especially his PGCW jubilee work, Historia Zjednoczenia Polska Rosyjsko-Katolickiego (Chicago, 1948); and even detailed "histories" in the 1950s, as Arthur L. Waldo, Sokolstwo (3 vols., Pittsburgh, 1953, 1956, 1959) in three volumes and Association of Veterans of the Polish Army in America, Czyn Zbrojny Wychodzono Polskiego w Ameryce (Chicago, 1957). But all were traditional in form and content except for the suggestive History of Polish American Culture (Trenton, 1946) by Stefan Włosiakowski which, while having an inflated title, reminded its readers of the group's peasant character.

Several factors explain the long absence, from the end of World War II to the early 1960s, of East European publications on American migration. The intense, widespread wartime suffering in the area certainly upset and disrupted academic life during the conflict and for a decade after. Another was the ensuing Cold War, the very strained relations between East and West, as well as the American hysteria during the 1950s over any kind of dissident, political or ethnic. A final reason for the long neglect in the 1950s was simply the lack of interest of American historians who, like the other academicians, sociologists and anthropologists felt, that assimilation had taken care of these ethnic issue. Actually this presumed disappearance of ethnic communities had some validity for the American Czechs, though certainly not for the Poles and Slovaks. In fact a significant local study of the Chicago Czechs, Dejiny Čechů v Chicago by Rudolph Rubenstich was really one writer's attempt at the start of World War II (1939) to retard the massive assimilationist forces which were breaking up his ethnic community.

The beginning of the third period, that is the current renaissance in Slavic American historiography developed in the early 1960s, first in Europe and later in America. Like the other areas of historiographical activity, the present modest proliferation of studies is largely a response to external conditions. By 1960 the Slavic academic community abroad had been reestablished and with the thawing of the Cold War, it had gained sufficient self-confidence to begin publishing valuable reference and source materials on migration to America. The best of these are the important reprinted documents gathered and edited by František Bielek and Klo Rakos on Slovak emigration in Slovenske
Vysňovalectvo, Volumes I, II (Bratislava, 1969, 1975), and the several series of immigrant letters, sources which Polish sociologists in particular have traditionally valued. The most distinguished of these is Witold Kula, et al., eds., Listy Emigrantów z Bryzgli/1 Stanow Zjednoczonych, 1890-1891 (Warsaw, 1973). While a number of rather stimulating articles on Polish emigration have recently appeared, regrettably no truly outstanding Polish authors have yet produced any longer study. Scholars there continue to encounter severe handicaps of limited archival, library, and research facilities, especially in American history. However, a number of late improvements, a recently concluded Fulbright exchange agreement, a new American Studies center in Warsaw, several Polish institutes just started at Polish universities, and the long delayed sanction by the Polish Government all augur well for future monographs on migration. Regrettably the best volumes thus far have attempted to be American history rather than what they are more suited for — describing the Polish sources of immigrant institutions. Hieronim Kubíák's Polski Narodowy Kościół Katolicki w Stanach Zjednoczonych w Ameryce (Warsaw, 1970); Janek Miaso's Dzieje Gminy Polonijnej w Stanach Zjednoczonych (Warsaw, 1970); and Andrzej Browsz's Słzacy w Leksasie (Warsaw, 1972) all bring together valuable new information on the subject and should contribute to a new synthesis of Polish American adjustment to the New World, but only Brozek succeeds in part in relating the newcomers' European origins to their American environment. In this partly edited and partly monographic study, he indicates how truly sophisticated were our nation's first Polish settlers, who came from Silesia.

The recent revival of Czech and Slovak interest in the subject reflects the alternating political restrictions and freedom since 1950 as well. On the whole the quality of these groups' recent publications on immigration, particularly those of the late 1960s and early 1970s, has been somewhat better than that by the Poles. Along with the easing of East-West tensions which improved the general academic climate, the 1960 appeal of Professor Frank Thistlethwaite at the International Historical Congress of that year to concentrate on migration history directly influenced the Slovak scholar, Miloš Gosiorovský. He responded by activating a Slovak commission on emigration with the encouragement of the distinguished Czech historian, Professor Josef Poliansky. While a few shorter publications on the subject had appeared before then, it was not until the 1960s that Gosiorovský and Poliansky helped create a Czech and Slovak community of interest. The major product of their labors was a joint publication which included the leading students of the subject. Zvčištý České a Slovenskej Emigrácí do USA (Bratislava, 1970) was a seminal and heavily Marxist anthology which stresses the radical and complex composition of the two groups' pioneers going overseas. Unfortunately the more recent unstable political climate has discouraged the expected proliferation of scholarship.

Beginning at the start of the last decade in America, certain political and social developments in the New World have resulted in an exploding indigenous interest in Slavic American life, although the quantity of scholarly studies have been quite modest. Along with improved international relations, important anniversaries still continue to motivate a number of group writers. The most widespread in its effect was the Polish Millenium of 1966, the thousandth anniversary of the nation's conversion to Catholicism. The resulting work was the collection in Sacrum Poloniae Millenium (Rome, 1959) and especially the detailed but descriptive profile, "The Formative Years of the Polish Seminary in the United States," by Rev. Joseph Szostek. At this time, too, appeared the first general English-language survey of Polish American history, Dr. Joseph Wytrwal's America's Polish Heritage (Detroit, 1961) and later his Poland in American History and Tradition (Detroit, 1969). Unfortunately both were largely unsuccessful attempts containing an excessive filiophotism and group self-consciousness. Also, Fr. Jozef Paco completed an encyclopedic chronicle for the diamond anniversary of the largest Slovak American fraternal society, 75 Rokov Prvého Katolíckej Slovenskej Jednoty (Cleveland, 1965).

The lively interest now evident of professional American historians in our nation's pluralistic character and its white ethnic groups and East Europeans in particular is rather belated. Again the reasons are largely connected with external social and political developments. The late concern with urban problems and urban subcultures, the recent civil rights movement for Blacks and other non-whites, the commitment to social and spatial mobility as a historical issue, and a heightened ethnic consciousness among our white minorities all have conditioned historians to focus as never before on our immigrant and thus Slavic American past.

I wrote my own work, The Slavic Community on Strike (Notre Dame, 1968), to spotlight the ethnic composition of America's workforce and the Polish, Slovak, Lithuanian, the Ukrainian group cohesion in the face of industrial stress and disorder. Two of the latest studies, Joseph Barton's Peasants and Strangers (Cambridge, Mass., 1975) and Edward Kantowicz's Polish American Politics in Chicago (Chicago, 1975), utilizing sophisticated quantitative methods indicate the persistence of Slovak and Polish American urban subcultures. Barton's study is primarily an excellent cross-cultural work in part stressing European determinants in social mobility while Kantowicz' deals with the political behavior of
Chicago Poles. Thus the immediate outlook is encouraging as young historians now are producing articles on the religious, economic, and social conditions of Slavic Americans. A modest renewal of interest in American Catholic studies will foster the trend. Finally, the recent patronage of state and federal agencies in ethnic studies and the continued rise of the "new ethnic" consciousness is bound to maintain the attractiveness of research about all our little known groups, including Slavic Americans.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

FAMILY AND KINSHIP, WORK AND ASSOCIATIONAL LIFE AMONG IMMIGRANTS AND MIGRANTS TO NEW YORK CITY, 1900-1930: STUDIES IN CULTURAL ADAPTATION
Louise Mayo
City University, Graduate Center, New York.

This project is funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (1974-1976). The principal investigators are Herbert Gutman and Virginia Yans of the Department of History of the City College of New York. Ronald Grele is the consultant in the oral history aspect of the project.

The purpose of the project is to re-examine the process of cultural adaptation by lower class migrants into the modernizing setting of early twentieth century urban and industrial life in the city of New York. The major focus is upon Jewish and Italian immigrants and Black American migrants.

The project questions two common approaches to the study of the immigrant experience in the United States. The first is the "comparativist" school. The second is the more fashionable "social breakdown" view which sees immigration to modern early twentieth century urban settings in terms of severe family disorganization and social and cultural disorganization. We hope to reveal new ways of examining these immigrant groups, suggesting the positive adaptive capacities so often ignored in studies of lower class immigrant populations. New York City between 1900 and 1930 is an ideal place in which to study the process of cultural adaptation which is one of the central themes of American social history.

The project of course utilizes traditional historical literary sources, but also relies upon new quantitative data and evidence gathered by oral interviews with elderly migrants and immigrants. Doctoral students in American social history have prepared formal papers on work experience, home life, migration patterns and adaptive institutions of early twentieth century immigrants and migrants. Topics covered in various papers included: The Clothing Industry in New York City and the Adjustment of Immigrant Jews; Grievances of Jewish Women Garment Workers; Household Patterns and Management on the Lower East Side; Longshore Work on the Brooklyn Docks; Italian Longshoremen and the Unions; Migration and Association Patterns Among Blacks in Harlem in the 1920s; and Domestic Workers in the Early Twentieth Century. All of these papers dealt with newcomers to New York City in the period from 1900 to 1930.

Oral interviews with elderly immigrants who came to New York during the prescribed time period were, and continue to be, conducted by doctoral students. The interviews are designed to clarify questions raised by the written papers. Thus far Jewish clothing workers and Italian longshoremen and garment workers have been interviewed. In the fall of 1975 we plan to interview Black migrants to Harlem. The British social historian Christopher storm-Clark in Victorian Studies (1971-1972), a brilliant study of English and Welsh coal miners, has demonstrated how oral interviews can be used to supplement and enrich printed and statistical sources in important ways. His work has served as our model.

Preliminary analysis of the interviews we have conducted thus far, combined with the written papers, contradicts the widely held view that lower class immigration to twentieth century cities caused severe family breakdown and social disorganization. The evidence suggests instead a powerful family-centered pattern of first generation migrant adaptation. The tenaciousness of family ties among these immigrants was striking to our interviewers. Powerful kin-networks were uncovered which extended far beyond households. Among both the Jews and the Italians, townspeople helped train each other for life in America. Newcomers were brought to the culture almost immediately upon arrival by kinsmen or townspeople. Jews formalized these arrangements into an extensive network of landsman-schaften societies. Jobs and unions also played a significant role in the adaptive process. Neighborhood ties were of considerable importance in the adjustment of migrants. The elderly immigrants interviewed responded in ways which bore little relationship to the standard social and cultural breakdown model.

When all of our data is completed and examined, we hope to be able to explain the remarkable adaptive capacities of these lowerclass ethnic groups and the continuing close family ties. The interviews will continue to focus upon adaptive family and kinship patterns, work experiences and first-generation associational life. We expect to compare patterns of family and kinship adaptation and work experiences among Jewish Italian and Black migrants and immigrants to New York City from 1900-1930. We hope that this will lead to significant contributions toward the construction of a substitute way of analyzing the experiences of most immigrant and migrant groups to early twentieth century American cities which will reflect reality more closely than the social disorganiza-
The graduate students who have been working on all or parts of this project are: Santa Cigliano, Nina Cobb, J. Fasciola, Frank Parragosa, Elizabeth Fagen, Howard Harris, John Jantz, Karan Kearns, David Lichtner, and Louise Mayo.

It might be added that an undergraduate course at the City College of New York utilized the papers produced, discussed immigration to New York in the early Twentieth Century, and experimented with oral history techniques.

COURSES

PROBLEMS IN INTERPRETING AMERICAN HISTORY:

PATTERNS IN ETHNIC PREJUDICE

This course will approach American history through a series of discussions and reports on the major ethnic groups in the population. The starting premise is that for most of our history the determining criteria for group life have not been class or section, but national origin, religion, and color. After evaluating basic definitions of group life, the major ethnic groups in the population will be studied with special emphasis on factors behind their migration to the United States. The nativist response will be studied and following an in-depth look at two of these groups -- the Jewish population of New York and the Negro population of New York during the era of mass migration -- a general consideration will be given to ethnicity in contemporary America.

Required Paperbacks and Reprint Articles

Dinnerstein, Leonard and Frederic Hober, eds., The Aliens.

Gordon, Milton, Assimilation in American Life.

Higman, John, "Anti-semitism in the Gilded Age."

" Strangers in the Land.


Rischin, Moses, Promised City.

Lloyd J. Graybar

Eastern Kentucky University

At Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, John H. Yenbaev is offering a course on "The Dutch in the United States".

Michigan State University has announced a program of courses in Jewish Studies. For information write John J. Appel, MSU, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

ORGANIZATIONS; MEETINGS

The sessions on Migrations on August 27, 1975, at the International Congress of Historical Sciences, sponsored by the Commission internationale pour l'étude des mouvements sociaux et des structures sociales, though hampered by the inability of some scheduled participants to attend, provided an opportunity for scholars from many nations to contribute to the principal theme, that of interpretation of migrations in terms of scholarship since the topic was last considered by the International Congress in 1960. Basic to the sessions were the papers, ca. 35, presented at the preparatory Colloquium held at Wuppertal, West Germany, March 8-9, 1974, together with a supplementary paper by Sune Åkerman (Uppsala). A digest and interpretation of the Wuppertal papers was prepared by Georges Dupeux (Bordeaux), and it was introduced at the San Francisco sessions by Jacques Droz (Sorboune), substituting for the absent Dupeux. The papers by Dupeux and Åkerman had been distributed prior to the Congress, together with abstracts of the Wuppertal papers, which will be published in full ultimately. Following the presentation by Droz and commentary on his own paper by Åkerman, there were comments by invitation in the morning session by J. Vanhoutte (Belgium), N. Todorov (Bulgaria), M. Drozdowski (Poland), L. Hertzman (Canada), I. Semmensen (Norway), M. Kecsmicz (Yugoslavia), N. Koddi, L. Dimerstein, and G. Qualey (USA). In the afternoon session anyone who wished could comment, and as a result the entire period was taken up by remarks by Zuckhaute (France), Lubin (Haiti), Freadiani (Italy), Duschenleger (Kazakh SSR), Petrovic (Yugoslavia), Mörner (Sweden), Costorovsky (Czechoslovakia), Droulers (Rome), Fassu (Rumania), Shlapakov (USSR), Tobler (US), Dupuy (France), Kulisczuki (US), Bodea (Canada), and De Ceeser (Sweden). The morning session was chaired by S. Fassu (Rumania), and the afternoon session by A. Mazak (Poland), assisted by your editor at the request of the Secretary-General of the sponsoring Commission. If your editor has omitted any participant he offers apologies. Regretfully there was no opportunity for a question and answer period. The sessions were tape recorded, and cassettes may be obtained by writing to the executive director of the Congress, Richard Schlaett, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

At the business meeting of the sponsoring Commission next day, the theme for the next five years, preparatory to sessions at the International Congress in Bucharest in 1980, was adopted to be small business enterprise since late 18th century. Some migration aspects of such enterprises and labor migration will be included. Information concerning this program should be directed to Mme. Denise Fauvel-Rouff, Secretary-General, Commission internationale pour l'étude des mouvements sociaux et des structures sociales, 9 rue de Valence - 75005 Paris.
The Immigration History Society, thanks to ar-
rangements made by our vice-president, Moses
Rischin, was host to the delegates at a recep-
tion following the all-day sessions, in the
Garden Room of the Fairmont Hotel, and it turned
out to be a successful occasion. Present was
our president, Theodore Saloutos, and other
members of the IHS as well as delegates from
various countries.

It is virtually impossible to summarize the
contents of the many papers and comments, es-
pecially as some of the commentators devoted
their time to subjects not directly related to
the basic papers. Much time was devoted in
the papers and comments to problems of quanti-
tative research and the use of statistical ma-
terials. There was some attention paid to mod-
els and typologies. It is your editor’s under-
standing that at least some of the papers and
comments will be included in the Proceedings
of the Congress to be published eventually.
Inquiries should be directed to Richard Schlat-
ter at the address given earlier in this re-
port.

The Immigration History Society wishes to be
helpful in arranging sessions in its field at
meetings of professional societies. Please
write to Louise C. Wade, Department of History,
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403.
Be sure that your proposal is fully described,
that you are certain that you have partipanta
who will prepare adequately and will deliver,
and that you get your proposals in on time.
For example, the deadline for the AHA proposals
for 1976 is February 1, 1976, and that for the
OAH convention in 1977 is March 14, 1977. This
means that your proposal should reach Louise
Wade in the fall of 1975 for the AHA and not
much later for the OAH. Last minute proposals
can be handled but with difficulty.

The AHA convention December 28-30, 1975, will
be at Atlanta; that for 1977 will be in Wash-
ington, D.C. The OAH meetings in April 1976
will be in St. Louis and those in 1977 in At-

Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College, Baltimore,
Maryland 21204 has expressed her concern to the
executive secretary of the AHA concerning (1)
the federal Privacy of Information Act, which
prevents researchers free access to archival
material relating to a living person, and (2)
the problem of preservation and use of micro-
film censuses, especially the 1960 census.
Anyone sharing her concern should write to her
or to the executive secretary of the AHA.

At the AHA meetings in Atlanta, December 28
and 29, a film program will be presented in the
Hermitage Suite, Marriott Hotel, 4:30-5:30 P.M.,
for the IHS by James Curtis, University of Dela-
ware, on Japanese-Americans, entitled "Behind
Barbed Wire", and it will be contrasted with
U.S. government films on relocation policy and
World War II camps. The program runs about
fifty minutes.

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe and the
Joint Committee on Soviet Studies of the Ameri-
can Council of Learned Societies and the Social
Science Research Council wish to draw attention
to its grants programs:

EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES: Grants for Post-Doctoral
Research

These are offered for research in the humani-
ties or social sciences relating to the cul-
tures and populations (regardless of their
geographical locus) of Albania, Bulgaria,
Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugo-
slavia, East Germany since 1945, and modern
Greece. Such research should be problem ori-
ented and of theoretical relevance in the sub-
stantive scholarly disciplines and may be com-
parative in nature. The program particularly
invites such comparative research on social in-
stitutions and processes. The program also
supports research of conceptual and theoreti-
cal focus and manifest disciplinary relevance,
empirically based on immigrant groups or com-
unities from Eastern Europe. Grants will
rarely exceed $10,000. Stipends are in lieu of
salary or grants for foreign travel will be consid-
ered only in exceptional cir-
cumstances. (Those U.S. citizens wishing to
go to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Po-
land, Romania, Yugoslavia, East Germany for
two months or longer should apply to the In-
teernational Research and Exchanges Board, 110
East 59 Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.) Deadline
for receipt of application forms: December 31, 1976.

The Immigration History Research Center will
again offer grants-in-aid and research as-
up to $3,000 for travel and living expenses
are available to doctoral candidates, recent
Ph.D.s and established scholars. Deadline
for 1976 applications is November 15, 1975.
Research assistantships for graduate students
enrolled at the University of Minnesota and
engaged in studies relating to American immi-
gration and ethnic history are available for
the academic year 1976-1977. Candidates
should be proficient in one or more languages
of Eastern, Central or Southern Europe, or the
Middle East. Deadline for 1976-1977 applica-
tions is February 15, 1976. For information,
write the Immigration History Research Center,
826 Barry Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55114.

During the Bicentennial year, 1976, Saint
Joseph's College, Philadelphia, will host a se-
ries of symposia on the theme "Religious Frea-
dom: The New City Dweller." Distinguished scholars will present papers exploring the relationship of eleven selected ethnic groups with their religious institutions in terms of adjustment to urban life in nineteenth and twentieth century America: Czechs, Slovaks, Italians, Greeks, Poles, Germans, Ukrainians, Afro-Americans, Irish, Jews, and Armenians. Further information may be obtained from Thomas D. Marzik or Randall M. Miller, Department of History, Saint Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19131.

The Restore Ellis Island Committee, 140 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N.J. 07070, under the chairmanship of Peter Samartino of Fairleigh Dickinson University, is concerned that proper use be made of the $1,500,000 appropriated for its purpose. Anyone wishing to be involved in this cause should write to Peter Samartino at the above address.

The National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs, 4408 Eight Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017 has received a Title IX grant from the Office of Education for the preparation and dissemination of ethnic studies materials in educational institutions. Anyone wishing to contribute material for such publications should write to the address given.

Colorado State University has announced the establishment of a "Germanic from Russia in Colorado Study Project," under the direction of Sidney Heitman of the Department of History. Anyone wishing information should write Professor Heitman at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo. 80523.

A symposium on "The Greek Experience in America" was held October 30-November 1, 1975, at the University of Chicago Center for Continuing Education. For information write Charles Noskos Jr., Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201.

The fourth annual Conference on Minority Studies at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, will be held April 28-May 1, 1976. Those wishing to participate should write George E. Carter, 101 Main Hall, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Use the same address for information regarding the newly organized National Association of Interdisciplinary Studies for Native-American, Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, and Asian Americans. A Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Summer 1975) has been launched.

The American Italian Historical Association's conference theme, November 14-15, 1975, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y., will be "The Urban Experience of Italian Americans." For program information write Pat Gallo, Division of Social Science, SUNY-Purchase, Purchase, N.Y. 10577.

A session on "Farm and Immigrant Women" formed part of the meetings of the Women Historians of the Midwest at the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minn., October 24-25, 1975. For information as to the papers and their availability, write WHOM, Box 80021, Como Station, St. Paul, Minn. 55108.

A newsletter is available regarding the activities of the Ethnic Heritage Curriculum Materials Project of the Social Science Education Consortium, 855 Broadway, Boulder, Colorado 80203.

Information as to the proceedings of the Baltic Scientific Institute, Box 16 273, 103 25, Stockholm, Sweden, may be had by writing to that address, especially in connection with the papers presented at its conference of June 1975, with papers on aspects of Estonian, Finnish, and Lapp cultures.

An NEH grant has enabled the Michigan Historical Collections to conduct a survey of historical manuscript sources available relating to various ethnic groups in Michigan. The project, starting in May 1976, will be under the direction of Francis X. Blouin, Jr., Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, 1150 Beal Ave., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48105. A ten month collection of records relating to Finnish immigrants has been virtually completed by the Michigan Historical Collections in collaboration with the University of Turku.

The Minnesota Historical Society has received two grants: one an NEH completion grant to the Minnesota Ethnic History Project, directed by your editor; and a second much larger grant from the General Services Administration through the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for the preparation and production of microfilm editions of two major collections - the Frank B. Kellogg papers, and the Land Department Records of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This project is under the direction of Lucille M. Kane, State Archivist, Minnesota Historical Society, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101. The Manuscripts Division of the Minnesota Historical Society has available a lengthy list of new acquisitions, many relating to ethnic groups and immigration history. For copies write the assistant curator, Sue E. Holbert, Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

The Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825 East Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio 44106, has produced a lengthy report on its accessions to the "Cleveland Regional Ethnic Archives, 1971-1975" and a "Preliminary Inventory of United States Ethnic
Newspapers in the Western Reserve Historical Library*. John Grabowski, Ethnic Archives Specialist, reports recent acquisitions on German, Polish, and Hebrew people, and other ethnic newspapers have added to the lists. Anyone working in these fields would do well to communicate with John Grabowski.

The Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, Minn. 55114, has issued a list of Archival Acquisitions which it will supply upon request. The materials are primarily related to eastern and southern Europeans. The Center has also entered into a cooperative arrangement with the Byzantine Rite Ruthenian Bishops of America to microfilm material relating to Carpatho-Ruthenian people in America.

The Group for the Study of Nationalism continues to issue a newsletter. Editorial office is at 284 Ernst Bassey Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

The Balch Institute, 108-114 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penna. 19106, is issuing a series of historical reading lists. The following have been issued to date: "Immigration and Ethnicity in North America" (Richard N. Juliani), "Irish in North America" (Dennis J. Clark), "Swiss in North America" (Leo Schellert), "French in North America" (Betty-Bright Low), "Ukrainians in North America" (Bohdan P. Proceko), "Portuguese in North America" (Francis M. Rogers), English in North America" (Charlotte Erickson), "Welsh in North America" (David M. Ellis), "South Slavs in North America" (John E. Bodnar), "Poles in North America" (A. William Hough), "Greeks in North America" (Evan Vlahos), "Italians in North America" (Luciano J. Toner), "Mexicans in North America" (Joseph P. Navarro). Others are projected.

The International Research and Exchanges Board, 110 East 59th St., NYC 10022 wishes to make known its services and resources to social scientists and humanists wishing to undertake studies in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. A brochure will be sent on inquiry.

Willington Square, an urban restoration project in Wilmington, Delaware, will house the new Ethnic Cultural Studies Center of the Historical Society of Delaware. The Society has received an HEW Ethnic Heritage grant for curriculum development and is initiating an archival acquisitions program. For information write Ross McSoric, Educational Director, Historical Society of Delaware, 205 Marker St., Wilmington, Delaware 19801.

On April 29, 30, and May 1, 1976 El Camino College, 16997 Crenshaw Blvd., Torrance, California 90506, will host the second annual Southwestern Labor Studies Conference. For information as to submission of papers and as to program, write Will Scroggins, Dept. of History at El Camino College.

For information as to the papers and proceedings of the 13th Archivists-Historians Workshop Conference, October 29-31, 1975 at Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, write Concordia Historical Institute, 801 DeMun Ave., St. Louis, Missouri 63105.

The National Park Service announces a series of films to be presented in the Statue of Liberty National Monument Auditorium, September 5 - December 28, 1975, on "Portraits of Immigrant Life, 1902-1975". Admission is free.

Positions and grants in the field of demography have been announced at Australian National University, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, Australia. Those interested should write to that address.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS; PUBLICATIONS

Professor Jozef Polischuk, Director of the Thero-American Center, Charles University, Prague, is preparing a monograph on the American years of Vojta Maprtek-Fingerhut, a leading Czech-American Liberal of the 1850s in New York and Milwaukee. He is also preparing a popular account of the Czechs in America for the Bicentennial.

Philip T. Silvia Jr., Bridgewater State College, Massachusetts, has completed a doctoral dissertation on a social history of Fall River, Mass. involving various ethnic groups.

George R. Nielsen, Concordia Teachers College, 7400 Augusta St., River Forest, Illinois 60305, has completed a manuscript on the migration of the Sorbs(Wende) from Lusatia to the United States and Australia. He is seeking a publisher.

Two volumes of "Documents on the History of Slovak Emigration", Slovenske Vystavaloectvo, the first on the period to 1918, and the second on the years 1919-1939, have been published (Bratislava, Vydavatelstvo Slovenskej Akademe Vied, 1969, 1975), edited by Dr. Jaroslav Kubik and Eto Rako, with Miles Gosiorowski as general editor. The same press issued in 1970 a volume on "The Beginnings of Czech and Slovak Emigration to the USA", Zacitaky ceskej a slovenskej do USA by Zbornik Stali. Copies were graciously supplied by Professor Gosiorowski at the International Congress, San Francisco. Other volumes were also presented.

Littlefield, 1975. $25. The volume consists of fifteen essays, three appendices, a bibliography and an index. Topics cover a wide range of subject matter by scholars in the field of Italian-American history.

Ethnicity. Theory and Experience. Edited by Nathan Glazer and Daniel P. Moynihan. Cambridge, Harvard, 1975. $15. The essays in this volume are almost all sociological and theoretical in approach with emphasis on models rather than on historical context of specific ethnic groups. Topics range from American to African and Asian as well as European areas.

A balanced perspective on ethnicity may be had from John Higham's The Strangers: Jews and Other Immigrants in Urban America, N.Y., Atheneum, 1975. $10. The volume is far broader in scope than its subtitle would indicate, and his suggestions for bridging the seeming gap between so-called assimilationists and pluralists should be read by all scholars in the field.

Thomas Monroe Pitkin, Keepers of the Gate. A History of Ellis Island. N.Y., New York University Press, 1975, is an able book version of a report made to the National Park Service in 1966, revised and expanded, with good illustrations. It can be recommended to anyone or any library.

Employment-Seeking Emigrations of the Poles World-Wide XIX and XX C. Edited by Cellina Bobinska and Andrzej Pilch, in published by the Jagellonian University, Poland. The volume contains valuable statistical and analytical essays on both internal and external migrations.

Hans Chmelar, Höhepunkte der Österreichischen Auswanderung. Die Auswanderung aus dem Reichsorte vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern in den Jahren 1903-1914, Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna, 1974, 187 p. Paperback. DM 50. This monograph is based on Austrian sources and deals with German Austrians and other elements of the population of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. There is extensive statistical information and a full bibliography.


Andrew Rolle (Occidental College) reports that his The Troubled Immigrants, A Psychobiographical Examination of the American Italians will be published soon, and that his Immigrant Uprising has been issued in a paperback edition by the University of Oklahoma Press.

The recordings of Scandinavian immigrant songs by Anne-Marie Harvey as well as the "Snooze Boulevard" Festival records are available from Minnesota Educational Radio, Inc., 400 Sibley St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.


Herold D. Sims (Pittsburgh) has published La expulsión de los españoles de México, 1821-1828 (Mexico City, Madrid, Buenos Aires, Fundode Cultura Económica, 1974).

The Congressional Record, January 10, 1975, includes a talk given by John I. Kolehmainen (Hendelberg College, Ohio) delivered at Northern Michigan University in December 1974 on "From Underground Mines to Backward Farms" dealing with lives of Finnish miners in northern Michigan mines.

The papers presented at the conference on the "Norwegian Influence on the Upper Midwest", University of Minnesota-Duluth, May 22-24, 1975, will be published. For copies address Professor Matti Kamps, University of Minnesota-Duluth, Du- luth, Minn. 55812.

Arlow W. Andersen, The Norwegian Americans, Bos-
ton, Twayne Publisher, 1975. $8.95. This is a synthesis of over fifty years of studies in this field, and is useful for classroom and reference purposes.


Charles Price, ed., Greeks in Australia. Australian National University Press, P.O. Box 4, Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia, 1975. $16.45. This is the first comprehensive set of essays on the second largest immigrant group in Australia, and is to be recommended.

Elsie M. Collins, From Kawena to Abbey. Ishpeming, Michigan, Globe Printing Co., 1975. This is a paperbound volume containing biographical sketches of Finnish settlers in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. There is a map and some illustrations.


Fire-Ireland Vol. 10, No. 2 (1975) has an article on "Irish Nationalists and Chicago Politics in the 1880s" by Michael F. Puchon.

Information concerning Slovaks in America appeared in Slovakia 1975 (Slovak League of America, Middletown, Penna.) and Purdik 1975 (First Catholic Slovak Union, Cleveland).


The Hungarian Research Center, 177 Somerset St., P.O. Box 1084, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903 issues a newsletter containing useful bibliographical material.

An article by David Binder on "Europe: the Small and the Big. Ethnic Expression Grows with European Integration and East-West Detente" appeared in European Community, July-August 1975.

The University of Texas-San Antonio's Institute of Texan Cultures has issued another of its pamphlet series on ethnic groups, "The Belgian Texans".

MELUS, the newsletter of the Society for the Study of Multi-Ethnic Literature in the United States, June issue 1975, contains book notes and a list of sources of information.

NEWS, issued by the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, 309 Madison Ave., N.Y. 10022, is useful on contemporary immigration, and is available at $15. per year.

The same agency has issued The United States and the Migration Process by William S. Bernard, a pamphlet resume of immigration history and legislation. Price $1.25 per copy. Dr. Bernard also has an article "Refugee Asylum in the United States" in International Migrations XIII, No. 1/2. Geneva, 1975.

The YIVO Institute for Jewish Research welcomes review essays in its field for its ANNUAL. Address 1048 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028.

Dean R. Faalinger, Towson State College, Baltimore, Md. 21204 has published immigrants and the City: Ethnicity and Mobility in a Nineteenth Century Midwestern Community. Port Washington, N.Y., Kennikat Press, 1975. $9.95.


La Vern Rippley reports publication of "The German Element of West Central Ohio" in German-American Studies (Fall 1974), and "The Dakota Freie Presse" in The Heritage Review (Bismarck, N.D., 1974).

Walter Schatzberg, Clark University, Worcester, Mass. 01610 invites subscriptions to a festschrift in honor of Karl J. R. Arndt to be entitled "The German Contribution to the Building of the Americas", at $15. until February 1976. A brochure will be sent on inquiry.

Matti Kaupa, Professor of Geography, University of Minnesota-Duluth, has published a series of articles on Finnish place names and Finnish architecture in northern Minnesota and the Lake Superior region generally. Copies may be obtained by writing him at the above address, zip 55812.


A Polish translation of Thomas & Znaniecki's Polish Peasant in Europe and America, will be published by a group of scholars at the University of Warsaw, under the editorial guidance of Professor Stanislaw Helsztynski.


Macmillan Publishing Co., 866 Third Ave., NYC 10022 is the agency for distribution of Jerome S. Czar's four part color filmstrip entitled American Mosaic: Immigrants in American History.

McLaren Micropublishing, P.O. Box 972, Station F, Toronto, Canada M4T 2N9 In its Spring 1975 catalog lists extensive holdings on Canadian ethnic groups.


The American Catholic Studies Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 1, April 1975, is edited by Jay Nolan, Dept. of History, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556. Price is $2. per year.


Moses Rischin reports that his edited volume entitled Immigration and the American Tradition Reader, will be published by Bobbs-Merrill in February 1976.

Don Heinrich Tolzmann, University Libraries, University of Cincinnati, 45221, reports that the Heinrich H. Frick Collection of German-Americana was recently established at his library; that he has published German-Americana: A Bibliography (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1975); that the Association of German Language Authors in America publishes a journal, Zeitschrift für deutsch-amerikanische Literatur (address 3418 Boudinot Ave., Cincinnati, O. 45211); and that the Society for German-American Studies publishes German-American Studies and German-American Genealogist. For information as to the latter two journals write Mr. Tolzmann.
QUESTIONNAIRE

1. If you wish your special field of immigration study indicated in the projected Directory of Members, please state here.

2. What research project do you have currently underway which you expect to result in a book or article?

3. Please list your principal publications in the immigration-ethnic field during the past year, or which you expect to come out in 1976. Please state publisher and price.

4. If you wish to prepare a bibliographical-historiographical essay in your special field, please so indicate, giving field and expected length.

5. Change of address?

Mail to: Carlton C. Qualey
         Minnesota Historical Society
         690 Cedar Street
         St. Paul, Minnesota  55101

If you have not paid your dues, please include your check, made out to the Immigration History Society. $3. per calendar year.