Vol. VIII, No. 1. May 1976
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690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dues: $3. per calendar year, payable to the Immigration History Society. Mail to the editor-treasurer.

EDITORIAL

Because the IHSS cannot bill for dues, it is understandable that members forget to mail them. However, it is hoped that this reminder will be sufficient to bring the checks in envelopes addressed to the editor-treasurer.


Members and contributors are reminded that the deadlines for material for the Newsletter are April 1 and October 1.

Please note at the end of this issue of the Newsletter names and addresses of members received too late for inclusion in the Directory.

A full report of the annual meeting in St. Louis is included under "Organizations" and I hope it will be carefully read.

HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANTS IN NORTH AMERICA:
A REPORT ON CURRENT RESEARCH

Paul Bödy, Ohio State University

Studies of the Hungarian immigrant experience have made steady if uneven contributions to our knowledge of immigration history since 1950, so that a critical assessment of the present state of scholarship appears desirable. These remarks are intended as an admittedly subjective report on current research.

Scholars in the field agree that the most comprehensive scholarly account of Hungarian immigration to the United States remains the study of Professor Emil Lengyel, published in 1948. Though our understanding has been enriched by studies published since 1948, none has replaced the analytical synthesis of Lengyel. Recent studies do suggest, however, that the time has come for a new scholarly and comprehensive study incorporating both the history and scholarship of the past thirty years.

This report will review research studies prepared since 1950 by commenting only on two questions. First, as a historiographical note, it will summarize those fields of research on which studies have concentrated in North America and in Hungary. Second, it will analyze in some detail several studies, which, in the reporter’s opinion, have made the most important contributions to immigration scholarship.

Concerning the first question under discussion, we may note without argument that studies since 1950 have made contributions primarily to the collection and arrangement of specific data pertaining to various aspects of immigrant experience. It seems clear, also, that the data
gathering has concentrated on some fields, while it has neglected others. An analysis of a bibliography published in 1975 suggests the following broad areas of concentration. Immigrant life related to a specific locality or region with substantial Hungarian influx represents one of the most frequent themes. As the citations indicate, much more needs to be done in this field. Another subject of interest has been the 1956 refugee group, but very little substantive research has occurred so far. A third favorite area is institutional history, including immigrant societies, churches and the press. The list of publications consists essentially of useful information that will be helpful to all research scholars in the field. Rather disappointing are studies concerning the social, economic and psychological problems of immigrant life. Our search has resulted in two dissertations devoted to some of these complex issues. We note with encouragement, however, that there has been some interest in the study of outstanding immigrants who have made contributions to American society and culture. If prepared competently, such studies illuminate significant aspects of the interaction of immigrant and American cultures. Examples of such interpretations are treatments of the anthropologist Paul Fejér, of the Linguist Louis Soltyos, and the geographer John Xantus. Another area of interest concerns the development of linguistic patterns and literary traditions in Hungarian immigrant communities. Finally, we note and welcome the publication of two comprehensive bibliographies which will be of great benefit to all scholars in the field.

In contrast to the predominance of institutional and cultural issues in North American studies, Hungarian scholarship has been concerned with economic, social and demographic aspects of emigration. The foremost theme of Hungarian studies is an analysis of social, economic, demographic and psychological conditions which explain emigration from pre-war Hungary. The social historian Tóthvári Móric has presented the most comprehensive analysis of this issue in several specialized monographs. Another equally dominant tendency in Hungarian studies is the sociography of regional areas and the examination of emigration patterns from those regions. Noteworthy are the studies of Gábor Deak and Imre Polányi on northeastern Hungary, of Ferenc Szászi on backward conditions in Szabolcs, and of Alfred Lengyel and István Szemere on western Hungary. Finally we note the sustained research of Julianna Farkas aimed at a comprehensive statistical and social interpretation which she presented in a paper at the Wuppertal Colloquium in 1974.

We turn now to a consideration of three seminal studies, published since 1950, which may claim the attention of all students of immigration history. These studies present either original conceptual viewpoints or suggestive methodologies that will be of interest to those seeking an integrated interpretation of the ethnic and immigrant experience. Consideration of these viewpoints may contribute to badly needed comparative and critical assessments of immigration as a decisive tendency in North American society.

The most comprehensive of the three studies is the brilliant analysis of Joshua Fishman concerning Hungarian language retention in the United States. Fishman proposes a comparative development pattern of successive waves of Hungarian immigrants by focusing on the social psychology of language maintenance. He argues that the social and psychological characteristics displayed by distinct immigrant waves differed substantially from each other and that these defined the attitudes of distinct immigrant groups to the question of language maintenance. Fishman distinguishes three distinct waves of Hungarian immigration to the United States. The first immigrant group, entering the United States in the decades prior to World War I, was made up predominantly of an agrarian working class. These immigrants brought with them an awareness of their peasant heritage and Hungarian national consciousness, which they upheld strenuously in the strange American environment. Because of their strong traditional attachment to their social, communal and family folkways, the first immigrant group supported the establishment of Hungarian schools, libraries, theater, churches and fraternal organizations in the period following World War I. The author believes that this unprecedented expansion of Hungarian cultural institutions was facilitated by numerous and effective community organizations, yet he points out an important social practice as its primary sustaining source: the bilingual oral tradition of the Hungarian immigrant family.

In contrast to the first immigration, the second and third immigrant groups, arriving in the United States after 1945 and 1956, made no substantial contributions to Hungarian language maintenance, in the view of Fishman. The author points out that the two recent groups of immigrants were largely indifferent to Hungarian language retention and he attempts to explain their attitudes on the basis of their social-psychological characteristics. As educated and professional elites, they were imbued with social and cultural values widely different from those of the first immigrants. Their primary goal in American society was the very opposite of that displayed by the earlier immigrants: to adjust as completely as possible to the norms of American society.

This explanation emphasizes the wide differences in the social attitudes within one particular ethnic group and relates these differences to the social-economic roles of immigrants in European society. On the basis of these considerations, Fishman goes on to demonstrate how
these sociological differences related to European social structures have in fact produced differing psychological attitudes to the maintenance of ethnic community ties in American society. His examination of Hungarian immigrants suggests two methodological applications of his approach to the field of American ethnic history as a whole. First, his approach of differentiating between immigrant waves should be utilized with regard to the study of socially identifiable groups within each immigrant group. Distinctions identifying geographic origins, ethnographic characteristics, social-economic status and collective motives of emigration would be especially useful for the more refined study of immigrant sub-groups. Second, the classifications of immigrant waves used by Fishman with regard to the Hungarian immigrants could be applied with some variation to Eastern and Southern European immigration as a whole. The application of his approach could very well serve as a methodological basis for arriving at a comparative examination of Eastern and Southern European immigration, with particular emphasis on the ethnic and linguistic attachments possessed by these immigrant groups in American society.

Fishman also gives due attention to another set of important influences affecting the present status of ethnic languages in America: the institutional and social forces at work in American social development. He notes for example the effective contributions of Protestant church organizations to Hungarian language instruction and points out that the Catholic and Jewish churches have not shown a particular interest in supporting Hungarian language retention. As examples of the Protestant interest in the Hungarian language, Fishman documents the teaching of the Hungarian language at Bloomfield College since 1904, at Franklin and Marshall College since 1922 and at Elmhurst College since 1941. He devotes extensive attention to the impact of recent American social transformations on the increasing tendency of European ethnic groups to assimilate to American social patterns. Fishman considers especially important the dissolution of inner-city immigrant settlements through the suburban movement, geographic dispersion and the resulting decline of immigrant community organizations. All these, he believes, have accelerated the contemporary trend toward assimilationism and the weakening of ethnic cultures.

Fishman's study as a whole can be considered a critical sociological analysis of the process of assimilation in America, specifically pertaining to the "new immigration" of Eastern and Southern European ethnic groups. His conclusions imply that the recent movement toward assimilation originated not so much from ideological and political pressures of American society, but primarily from the indifference of new immigrants and of the Catholic Church toward language retention and also from social-economic upheavals in American society leading to the dissolution of urban immigrant settlements. Fishman contends, furthermore, that the decline of ethnic cultures may not be a desirable social state for the future of American society. He views the present revival of ethnic cultures as a substantial asset to the vitality and diversity of American cultural life. He denies the validity of the melting pot theory of assimilation and presents arguments affirming the vitality of American society as a cultural mosaic of linguistic and ethnic groups. He comments, realistically, however, that the fulfillment of ethnic aspirations depends on the serious commitment of American political and educational leadership to the cause of cultural diversity in America. Fishman's study is significant, therefore, as a scholarly and vigorous advocacy of a pluralistic social policy for European ethnic groups in contemporary American life.

The second major study of Hungarians in North America which deserves special attention is the investigation of Hungarian Immigrants in Canada by the Hungarian-born sociologist, John Kosa. At this time, Kosa's writings represent the most comprehensive scholarly analysis of Hungarian immigrant life in Canada. In addition, they raise important methodological and sociological questions concerning immigrant kinship systems and the role of traditional values in immigrant assimilation.

Kosa investigated the first wave of Hungarian immigrants, consisting predominantly of peasant stock, who came to Canada in the period 1900 to 1930. His findings are based on a representative sample of 112 families, from whom he gained information through personal interviews, questionnaires, conversations and personal observation. Kosa found, as one of his major sociological conclusions of Hungarian immigrants in Canada, that the extended Hungarian family system, known as the sib, played a crucial role both in the decision to emigrate and in the preservation of strong communal ties among Hungarians in Canada. Kosa's detailed analysis of the evolution of sib systems as they affected emigration to Canada remains the single most important discussion of Hungarian immigrant communities in North America. The decision to emigrate, according to Kosa's findings, was a collective decision of the sib. The first step was the dispatch of several able-bodied young men to Canada, whose mission was to establish basic economic livelihood and prepare the way for the emigration of relatives. Soon other members of the sib arrived, who were assisted with jobs and basic economic aid. All members of the sib settled, as a matter of course, in the same area. Gradually strong community ties evolved among members of the transplanted sib. At the same time, close
ties were maintained with relatives still in Hungary. As the economic position of the sib settled in Canada was strengthened, most relatives still in Hungary joined them. Thus, the close ties of kinship that had characterized peasant social life in Hungary were transplanted to Canada and were maintained as an effective mechanism of protection against the strange and increasingly modern traits of Canadian social life.

On the basis of substantial statistical data and the examination of life histories of over 100 samples, the author draws two highly important conclusions concerning the social role of the sib in Hungarian immigrant life. First, it played a crucial role in maintaining communal ties among Hungarian immigrants to Canada by sustaining kinship ties among all members of the sib. Furthermore, it also strengthened the national awareness of Hungarians in Canada. As a result, kinship based on the sib and ethnic awareness of Hungarian traditions combined to create a strong consciousness among the early Hungarian immigrants. Secondly, as an extended kinship system, the sib provided an effective mechanism for mutual social and economic assistance for all members. The author's data suggest that the economic progress of Hungarian immigrants, both as agrarian settlers and as industrial workers, was made possible through the communal and economic assistance provided by the sib system.

Kosa's study contributes to an understanding of the assimilation of Hungarian immigrants by a comparative analysis of Hungarian traditional values and their transformation in the Canadian setting. As a result of the predominant influence exerted by the sib system, the first generation of immigrants successfully preserved their native way of life, particularly in the areas of family life and kinship. Prior to 1930, for example, intermarriage between Hungarian immigrants and Canadians was virtually unknown. Within the Hungarian immigrant family the patriarchal traditions and customs of Hungarian peasants were practiced. Canadian customs, mores and life style were generally condemned. Individual respondents characterized Canadian family patterns as "the cradle of sin." The second generation, however, has begun to assimilate certain aspects of Canadian society. Approximately 30 p.c. of second-generation Hungarians have intermarried with Canadians. Intermarriage has become an accepted social practice. Within such families, furthermore, personal problems are resolved through approaches which reflect the combination of traditional ways with modern Canadian practices. The author concludes, therefore, that the predominant influence of the traditional sib system has been lessened with the entry of the second generation into Canadian social life. Nevertheless, the kinship system brought from Hungary continues to exert significant influence, particularly on the moral, personal and cultural values of Hungarian immigrant families.

John Kosa's study has a particular bearing not only on the study of immigrant assimilation in Canada, but also on investigations seeking to clarify the specific meaning of assimilation as a contemporary social process. Kosa's interpretation analyzes assimilation as a process of psychological and behavioral adaptation of traditional values to the modernity of industrial social life. In examining this process, Kosa gives particular attention to the role of the traditional sib system as an institution which reinforces communal ties even in the modern social environment. By emphasizing the communal role of traditional kinship, Kosa has pointed out one of the most effective institutions which reinforce ethnic community life in contemporary North America.

The third, and possibly the most important, investigation of Hungarian immigrant life to be discussed here is the research conducted by the internationally known ethnologist, Professor Linda Dégh of Indiana University. Her studies focus on an important and crucial methodological and substantive issue, that will undoubtedly emerge as a fundamental concern of contemporary immigration and ethnic research: the need to define the social and cultural identity of immigrants with respect to their native traditions and also in relation to the social structure of the receiving country. Professor Dégh's attempt to suggest a conceptual formula for approaching this crucial issue and her preliminary research utilizing that hypothesis suggest interesting and useful avenues of investigation for students of all ethnic groups in North America.

In her first article devoted to this question, she draws attention to several social and cultural traits of East European immigrants, which must be considered in any attempt to explain their contemporary role in American society. The social psychology of most East European peasant immigrants was determined by their original reasons for migration: to accumulate savings, to return to their homeland and to establish there a comfortable existence as small farmers. While living in America, most of them lived frugally, saved their earnings and accepted any type of employment available. Moreover, very few had a particular awareness of American society. Professor Dégh contends that these attitudes characterized East European immigrants even after it became clear that they would not remigrate to their homeland. Following World War I, two important issues became important to East European Immigrants with respect to their relationship to American society: first, the need to adjust their traditional way of life to American urban culture, and second, to preserve their cultural traditions against the inroads of other immigrant cultures. As their principal solution for these two concerns, East
European immigrants established their ethnic community organizations. In the view of Professor Dégh, however, these organizations actually promoted the process of assimilation that has affected the second generation of East European immigrant families. This has produced the contemporary immigrant subculture, consisting of an intermixture of ethnic and religious influences originating from immigrant and native American sources. Thus, the second-generation immigrant is characterized by an amalgamation of several ethnic, cultural and religious strains while living in the social milieu of the immigrant subculture. For that reason, Professor Dégh recommends the study of American ethnic groups as multicultural subcultures, with a special emphasis on the comparative analysis of the processes of cultural mingling within a regional or urban settlement.

In a second article concerning the same question, Professor Dégh has attempted to specify a research methodology for American ethnic groups. Basic to such a methodology is the social identification of ethnic groups within the context of American society. Ethnic groups, as indicated in the author's first article, should be considered as subcultures with definite social and cultural traits. Furthermore, as integral parts of American society, they are significant not only as immigrant cultures, but also as social groups which exert substantial influence on contemporary American society. An understanding of American social and cultural life requires therefore an examination of these subcultures and of their relationships to American society as large. "American culture itself is the result of various Old World cultures, and, as such, it undergoes continual change because of the uninterrupted flow of new ethnic impulses...the study of ethnic communities is, in my opinion, a key to understanding how American culture is being shaped."

As a specific research methodology, Professor Dégh proposes the examination of ethnic groups as "regional-ethnic communities." Her approach would consider ethnic groups from a two-fold perspective: as communities with a set of cultural traits and as communities within a particular regional environment. Such a definition of ethnic groups would investigate the two essential aspects of ethnic life: their cultural traditions transplanted to America and the impact of the American social environment. The author has applied this methodology to her study of Hungarian settlements of the Calumet region in northeastern Indiana. Her studies have identified two distinct ethnographic groups, exhibiting markedly different cultural and social traits. The Székely group displayed extraordinary traditionalism and group solidarity, while the Palóc were characterized individually and modern. Both nevertheless retained strong attachments to their church organizations as their primary medium of interpersonal relations in American society. They also professed firm adherence to their respective native cultures as the primary source of an ethos in American life.

Professor Dégh's studies suggest an approach to American ethnic groups which combines ethnographic and sociological inquiry. She recommends emphatically the consideration of native cultural traits as well as of American environmental influences. Her research directs paramount attention to a methodology which can do justice to the roles of ethnic cultures as well as to their interaction with American social and cultural forces in twentieth century industrial society.

6. Alexander Boros, "Their New World." A Comparative Study of the Assimilation Patterns

(Emigration of the Slovaks and the Northern Counties) A Szegedi Tanárképző Főiskola Tudományos Közleményei (Szeged, 1964, I. 245-269.
Ferenc Szászi, Ámériában irányuló kivándorlás Szabolcs megyéből (Emigration to America from Szabolcs) Debrecen, 1972.


*Editor's note: An excellent paper on Hungarian emigration to the U.S. before 1914 by Juliana Puškas was presented at the Washergal Colloquium in March 1974. It will be among the papers of that Colloquium which may be published by the International Commission for the History of Social Movements and Social Structures, headquartered in Paris. The paper contains an extensive bibliography. For information, write Fme. Juliana Puškas, Institute des sciences historiques de l'Aademie Hongoise, Budapest, I URI UTCA 51-53, Hungary.
RESEARCH PROJECT

MEXICO'S NATURALIZED CITIZENS (1828–1931).
Susan Sanderson, Phil Sidel and Harold Sims.
University of Pittsburgh.

This is a study of all the persons naturalized in Mexico between 1828–1931, utilizing five variables: sex, date of naturalization, occupation, ethnicity and place of residence. Population data and immigration statistics will also be utilized for comparative purposes.

The primary quantitative data source for this study is a microfilm of approximately 8,000 Mexican citizens naturalized during the period from independence to World Depression. The list is alphabetical and provides information on four of our variables. The fifth variable, sex, is being coded from first names, which is feasible with the particular coding method we have selected. The researcher identifies the gender associated with each different name, but computer procedures minimize the list of names to be coded and simplify the entry of the codes. There are several hundreds of names, each encountered with some kind of names. This coding approach is especially problematic in the case of Chinese names, which do not reveal gender when recorded in Roman script.

The data have been keypunched in a tagged, fixed-field format and are being coded on the DEC-10 computer using a general coding program: CODER. At run time we enter a list of tags used, the possible entries for each tag, and the respective codes for each entry. The output consists of case ID's, coded variables, and selected uncoded items in fixed-field format. Special features of the program enable us to handle unanticipated tags or entries with minimal difficulty.

The analysis will include stratified frequencies plotted over time for comparison with historical events and changes in immigration laws. Simple contingency tables and correlations will be used for comparison of nationality groups and for comparison with the new citizens' contemporary non-naturalized cohorts. We will be studying changes over time in patterns of naturalization, demonstrating the impact of historical and legal alterations on the tendency to naturalize. A variety of essays are planned: some having to do with a specific period, such as the Porfirian (1876–1911), others concerning an ethnic minority, such as Spaniards or Chinese over the large time span. Potentially, the data should also tell us something about settlement patterns and occupational expansion ("structural" mobility as opposed to "exchange" mobility). The impact of economic expansion, war and revolution should also be evident. Naturally, the greatest impact should result from alterations in immigration-naturalization law, and that will be considered with the proper attention.

Efforts are being made to expand the sample, including those naturalized between 1931–1950. It is anticipated, however, that the results of our preliminary work will reflect only the 1828–1931 period. The first results should be ready during summer 1975.

1The original published list may be found in the Latin American Collection, University of Texas, Austin: "Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, Memoria (1930–1931) (Mexico: Imprenta del Gobierno, 1931), pp. 899–1344.
2For further information about this program, contact the Social Science Computer Research Institute, 621 Nervio Hall, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260.

ORGANIZATIONS

The annual meeting of the Immigration History Society was held on Thursday April 8, 1976 in the Palladium Room of the Chase Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis, in conjunction with the meetings of the Organization of American Historians. President Theodore Saloutos presided. The minutes of the previous annual meeting as recorded in the May 1975 Newsletter were approved. Your editor-treasurer reported that the balance on hand as of April 1, 1976 was $1,552.21. To this was added $76. collected during the OAH meetings for new memberships and unpaid dues. Expenditures during the year since the previous annual meeting included the printing costs of the Newsletter and the Directory, postal charges, copyright fees, and the balance of a guarantee, after cash bar receipts, for a reception at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, for delegates to the international migrations session of the International Congress of Historical Sciences, August 1975. Anticipated costs for the coming year include printing costs for the Newsletter, postal and copyright costs, printing of stationery, and issuance of a new information sheet.

The next order of business was the report of the nominating committee by its chairman, Frederick Kerschner (Columbia U.). Nominated for the three-year term as President was Moses Rischin (San Francisco State U.) and as Vice-President John Higman (Johns Hopkins U.). Nominated as secretary was A. William Bolognani (University of Connecticut-Storrs), and for editor-treasurer Carleton C. Quale (Minnesota Historical Society). All were elected without opposition. Nominated to replace Higginson the executive board was Rowland Berthoff (Washington U.-St. Louis), and for the three-year term David Van Tassel (Case Western Reserve U.), Howard Applegate (The Balch Institute), and Louise C. Wade (University of
All were elected without opposition.

The new executive board with dates of expiration of term are therefore as follows:

Rowland T. Barhoff, Washington University (1977)
Victor Greene, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (1977)
Rudolph Vecoli, University of Minnesota (1977)
Frederick Luebke, University of Nebraska-Lincoln (1978)
Jean Scarpaci, Towson State College (1978)
Robert Warner, University of Michigan (1978)
Howard Applegate, Balch Institute (1979)
David Van Tassel, Case Western Reserve University (1979)
Louise C. Wade, University of Oregon (1979)

Officers and ex-presidents serve ex officio on the Board.

Earlier in the day, Theodore Saloutos gave an informative and valuable paper on "Ethnic Politics: The American Hellenic Model" as his presidential address before a well-subscribed luncheon meeting of the IHS. On that same day, a morning and an afternoon session also dealt with immigration and ethnic themes. In a session on "New Directions in the Study of Mobility", Charles Stephenson (Newberry Library) dealt with geographic mobility, while Richard Jensen (U. Ill.-Chicago Circle) read a paper on social mobility. At an IHS-sponsored session that afternoon on "The Irish in the Cities", papers were read on "The Irish in the Nineteenth Century New York" by Carol Gronezaman (CUNY), "News from the Old Country: Irish Newspapers in Philadelphia, 1820-1870" by Dennis Clark (Samuel Fels Fund), and "Where Have All the Irish Gone? St. Louis' Irish-Americans, 1900-1925" by Margaret Sullivan (U. Mo.-St. Louis).

The Program Committee of the IHS is working on sessions devoted to naturalization and the role of trade unions in Americanization. It is considering sessions on teaching ethnic history; on archives, sources, and oral history; ties to the fatherland; colonial immigrants; and the culture of ethnic women. If you are interested in participating in any of these sessions or have ideas about other themes or topics for papers, please contact Louise C. Wade, Dept. of History, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon 97403.

Elliott Barkan (California State College-San Bernadine, 92407) is organizing a session on "Immigrants and Immigration" for the 1977 meeting of the American Sociological Association, September 5-9, 1977 in Chicago. Papers must be by members of the ASA and must be submitted no later than December 1, 1976.

A variety of new publications is being produced under the auspices of the American Historical Association. The Recently Published Articles is now a separate publication listing article-length literature in all fields of history. It is issued in February, June and October. AHA members may subscribe to the RPA for $5.00 per year, non-members for $8.00, and institutions for $7.00.

The Guide to Departments of History gives information on history programs, areas of specialization and faculty at approximately 250 U. S. and Canadian departments of history and research institutions. The Guide may be purchased by AHA members for $3.00, by non-members for $6.00.

Fellowships and Grants of Interest to Historians contains information on approximately one hundred different programs of aid to historians at the graduate and postdoctoral levels.
The guide is available for $1.00 for members and $2.00 for non-members.

DISSERTATION LISTS: The triennial publication of the American Historical Association's List of Doctoral Dissertations in History will cease with the publication this month of a special issue containing titles received during the period May 16, 1973 to June 30, 1975. A new semi-annual publication will take its place. The new List, in addition to recording recently registered and completed dissertations, will include a brief description of each topic.

The special issue may be purchased for $4.00 for AHA members and ISP subscribers; $5.00 for others. Orders may be sent to AHA, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. All orders must be prepaid.


The Immigration History Research Center will again offer grants-in-aid and research assistantships during 1976-1977. Grants-in-aid up to $3,000.00 for travel and living expenses are available to doctoral candidates, recent Ph.D.s and established scholars. Deadline for applications is May 1, 1976. For more information, please contact Grant-in-Aid Committee, Immigration History Research Center, 826 Barry Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55114.

The reading rooms of the Minnesota Historical Society manuscripts sections at 690 Cedar Street and 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, and of the Minnesota State Archives, 117 University Avenue, will be closed to the public for several weeks in the late spring or early summer of 1976. The closing will be necessary during moving and consolidation of the Division of Archives and Manuscripts at the expanded facility at 1500 Mississippi Street. Researchers are urged to write to the division at any of the above addresses when planning visits to use archives and manuscripts in the Society during this period.

The Minnesota Historical Society, Manuscripts Division, has recently acquired large collections of material relating to Black History, Chicano History, religious history, and politics — especially papers of Minnesota leaders of national stature. Inquiries for lists should be directed to the Minnesota Historical Society, Division of Archives and Manuscripts, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Maxine Seller (SUNY-Buffalo) has submitted the following request: As the American Historical Association's Liaison between its Teaching Division and its Committee on the Bicentennial, I am collecting information about non-commercial educational materials prepared for use during the current Bicentennial period. Undoubtedly, many ethnic historical and cultural associations have prepared such materials dealing with their group's role in the American Revolution or in American history in general. I would greatly appreciate readers of the Newsletter notifying me of such material. If possible, please send me copies of the material. If not, please let me know what the material is (pamphlet, bibliography, book, special edition of a journal, etc.), the level at which it is written (elementary, high school, or adult), how the material can be ordered, and the cost, if any. I will be passing this information along to history teachers throughout the country in a bimonthly column in the Newsletter of the American Historical Association. Information should be sent to Maxine Seller, Department of Social Foundations, State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 14214.

Professor Seller gives a seminar on "Ethnicity and Education" at SUNY-Buffalo, dealing with the educational experiences of immigrant communities in the United States. She also gives undergraduate courses in the field.

The Canadian Plains Research Center, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, has issued a call for papers for the 1976 Ethnic Studies and Research Conference, October 1-2, 1976 on the University of Regina campus. The theme of the conference is "Culture, Education, and Ethnic Canadians". Papers should be about 3000 words in length, and should be submitted by June 15, 1976 to Martin L. Kovacs at the above address.

The Italian Immigrant Woman in North America will be the topic of the 1977 meeting of the American Italian Historical Association in cooperation with the Canadian-Italian Historical Association. The Conference will explore backgrounds before immigration, as well as roles after settlement in North America and comparisons with other ethnic groups. Suggestions for papers, including an outline of material to be covered and a short paragraph stating thesis, should be sent by Sept. 1, 1976 to 1977 Conference, Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, New York 10304.

The Modern Greek Studies Association is con-
ducting a symposium on "The Greek Experience in North America," to be held at the University of Chicago's Center for Continuing Education, on October 30, 31, November 1, 1976. Twenty-four specialists in the field will explore the theme. For information write Andrew T. Kopan, 1228 Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605.

The American Hungarian Foundation (177 Somerset St., New Brunswick, N. J. 08903) announces receipt of the Edmund Vaszary Collection of 400 notebook volumes and 15,000 file cards concerning the history of the Hungarians in America since colonial days.

Jersey City State College announces an Ethnic Studies Program including courses in history and languages. For information write Thaddeus V. Gromada, Jersey City State College, Jersey City, N. J. 07305.

Saint Joseph's College, 54th St. & City Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19131, has been conducting a Bicentennial Series of lectures on the theme "Religious Freedom: Churches and Ethnic Communities in the American City" from September 1975 to April 1976. The lectures have dealt with the Czechs, Slovaks, Italians, Greeks, Poles, Germans, Ukrainians, Afro-Americans, Irish, Jews, and Armenians. For information as to the papers which presumably will be published, write Ms. Mary Lou Pilayason at the college.

Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. will be the host to a conference on "The United States and Italy: The First Two Hundred Years", on October 8-10, 1976, with scholars from Italy and the United States participating. The first day's program will be devoted to social and cultural activities, while on the 9th and 10th there will be papers on "The American Revolution and the Risorgimento" and "The United States-Italian Relations in the Twentieth Century", and four panel discussions on various aspects of Italian life in America. For information write Humbert S. Nelli, Dept. of History, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506.

The Reverend Lawrence F. Attard, Malta Emigrants' Commission, Castille Place, Valletta, Malta, reports the establishment of a Migration Research Centre to promote research on the emigration of Maltese to Canada and the United States. The Commission is a twenty-five year old philanthropic organization which has been concerned to help migrants and relatives.

The University Centre for European Studies, P.O. Box 8888, Montreal H3C 2P8, Canada should be addressed by all persons interested in seminars and lectures on intercultural subjects in the Montreal area. Faculty members of the many universities of eastern Canada and northeastern United States have been participants.

Tancient Library, New York University announces the formation of an ORAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEFT project, under the directorship of Paul Buhle and Roger Keenan, to record the experiences of the veterans of radicalism in labor, politics and culture. The intent is to create a central repository for those interviews that already exist and insure that many activists who have not yet been interviewed will have their experiences recorded. Tamiment Library will house and classify tapes, duplicating and returning those loaned by individuals and institutions. A guide to the tapes acquired will be issued by the Library. Please address all inquiries to: ORAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN LEFT, Tamiment Library, Bobst Library, New York University, 70 Washington Sq. South, New York, NY 10012. Phone: (212) 598-3708.

At the Smithsonian Institution a "Research Institute on Immigration and Ethnic Studies" was established in 1973. As its contribution to the Bicentennial, the Research Institute has planned a two-year project consisting of seminars and fieldwork on immigration to the United States since 1965. It is hoped that a publication will result.

At the Upper Midwest Ethnic Studies Association meeting in St. Paul, March 27, 1976 papers on the theme "Blacks and Ethnicity" were delivered by David Hallig (St. Cloud State) on "The Meaning of Immigrants to Black Americans", by Thaddeus Radziszowski (St. Cloud State) on "The Competition for Jobs and Racial Stereotypes: Poles and Blacks", and by Steven Herrtberg (University of Minnesota) on "Jewish-Black Relations in Atlanta, 1865-1913".

The Western Reserve Historical Society is the depository for the collection of photographs entitled "Years of Our Life: A Pictorial Review of the Cleveland Jewish Community, 1839-1976," sponsored by the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland.

The Balch Institute, in its new building at 18 South 7th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19109, will open on May 3, 1976 an exhibit entitled "The American Kaleidoscope" illustrating American immigration and ethnic themes. The exhibit is to be in place for about a year. The director of museum programs is Kevin Moss, the director of Library programs is Philip F. Monney, and the director of the Balch Institute is Howard Applegate.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

The U.S. Census Bureau is examining the tapes of
the 1960 census to determine if reproduction is feasible. The National Archives hopes that tapes with information on the 25% sample of the population responding to questions on income, education, condition of home and other questions can be converted to IBM readable tape. A special appropriation may be needed from Congress to finance this operation.

The Maryland Bicentennial Commission has funded a proposal to study the ethnic communities of Baltimore. Jean Scarpaci of Towson State College will coordinate the project.

June Namias (5 Linnaean St., Cambridge, Mass.) is engaged in producing an "oral history of the American immigrant experience", based on interviews in all parts of the United States.

The Germans from Russia in Colorado Study Project is collecting material, conducting field surveys, doing tape recordings of interviews, and creating a bibliography. Any information or inquiries should be sent to the project at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo. 80523.

Ivo D. Duchacek (City College, CUNY) is conducting a survey of current research on comparative ethnic dissent in Western Europe and America. He would welcome suggestions and contributions at The Graduate Center of CUNY, 33 W. 42 St., NYC 10036.

Olivier Zunz, a visiting French scholar in the Center for Research on Social Organization, University of Michigan, 2168 Perry, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, is engaged in a study of 19th century Detroit neighborhoods, including attention to ethnic concentrations.

Victor Greene (U Wis.-Milwaukee) is engaged in a study of ethnic leadership in America.

Maxine S. Seller, 125 Crestwood Lane, Williamsville, N.Y. 14221 has received a grant from the American Jewish Committee's Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity for a study of ethnic succession in the schools of Buffalo, N.Y.

Selma C. Berrol (CUNY) is engaged in a project on the socio-economic mobility of immigrants who attended public schools in New York City in 1855.

Leonard Dannerstein (U. Arizona) and David M. Reimers (NYU) are preparing an ethnic history of America for publication in 1977 by the Oxford University Press.

John J. Appel (Michigan State) is preparing a book on American immigrants in popular graphics, and articles on the American historian and photography.

Elliott Barkan (California State, San Bernardi-
no) is writing a volume on "The Price of Equal-

Peter Romanofsky (Jersey City State College) is preparing histories of immigrant aid organizations for the Greenwood Press, to be included in the latter's Encyclopedia of American Institutions.

In collaboration with Thomas Harzik, Randall M. Miller (St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia) is doing a book on "Religion, the City, and Ethnic Communities of the late 19th and early 20th century."

Edward P. Hutchinson (U. Penna.) has since 1945 been working on a legislative history of U.S. immigration policy and Congressional action, 1790-1965. It is hoped that it will reach the publication stage soon.

Rudolph J. Vecoli (U. Minn.) has been working on a "History of Italian-American Radical Labor Movements".

Two projects are reported by Jean Scarpaci (Towson State): a biography of Angela Bambace of the ILGWU, and a study of Italian women in the American labor force, 1920-1950.

George E. Pozzetta (U. Fla.) is preparing a book length study of "Immigration and the development of Florida, 1865-1915."

Nicholas Spilotro (44 Pouch Terrace, Staten Island, N.Y.) is preparing for the United Federation of Teachers a book to be entitled "Italian Americans: A Course of Study."

Wayne J. Urban (Georgia State) is doing a comparative study of public and parochial schooling of Polish immigrant children.

Maria J. E. Copson-Neicko (GWU, Washington, D.C.) is preparing a collection of essays on 19th century Polish immigration to America.

Nijole Martinaitis (UI-Chicago Circle) is making a study of "Linguistic behavior of Lithua-
nian political immigrants in Chicago."

Linda Dégh (Ind. U.) is preparing a study of Calumet Hungarians: ethnography, language, acculturation, folklore, and a community study of folklore in Kipling, Saskatchewan. See the opening essay in this issue of the LINN for more about Linda Dégh's work.

Andrzej Brozek (Ligonia 48/3, 40-037 Katowice, Poland) is preparing an "outline history of the

Joseph Zacek (SUNY-Albany) has in preparation a volume in the Twyne Publishers series on "The Czechs and Slovaks in America". He is also preparing guides for the study of Czechs and Slovaks.

Bruce L. Weston & John Bauman (both of California State College, Penna.) are making a study of immigrants in the coal patches of Daisytown and Richyville, Pennsylvania.

Ida Cohen Selavan (U. Pittsburgh) among many projects is preparing a volume on non-formal adult education of immigrants in Pittsburgh, 1894-1909.

Carlos E. Cortes (UC-Riverside) is doing a monograph for the University of Denver Ethnic Heritage series on "Transnational linkages between Mexico and Mexican Americans".

Leo Pap (State Univ. College, New Faltz, N.Y.) is engaged on a book on Portuguese in the United States, together with a comprehensive bibliography in the field.

Günter Moltmann (Univ. of Hamburg) is making a study of re-emigration of German-Americans.

D. R. Tolzman (U. Cincinnati) is preparing a study of the Cincinnati Germans.

W. Bruce White (Univ. Toronto) is writing a book on "The Pennsylvania Germans and the American Revolution".

A. R. Suelflow (Concordia Hist. Inst., St. Louis) is making a study of the church policy of the so-called Old Lutherans": the forms they brought to America and the structures they adopted for their organizations.

Elizabeth Fleck (U. Mich.) is writing a summary of her research on the assimilation of urban Irish, Germans, and Blacks in American cities.

Walter L. Brye (Luther College, Decorah, Iowa) is preparing his study on ethnic voting in Wisconsin for publication.

Margaret C. Hobbies (National Carl Schurz Assn.) hopes to publish an index to sources for the visual interpretation of German immigration.

Margaret Connors (Dickinson College) is revising for publication her study of family and community life among Irish, German and native-born families in Albany, N.Y., 1850-1930.

John T. Kolehmainen (Heidelberg College) is preparing a history of the Finns in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, for the Finnish American Historical Society of Ohio.

Peter L. Petersen (West Texas State) is preparing a study on the efforts of the Anders L. Nordin Land Company to bring Norwegians to the Texas Panhandle.

Marion Narzolf (U. Mich.) has in hand a study of the Danish language press in the Midwest.

Arlow W. Andersen (U. Wis.-Oshkosh) has started a study of the attitudes of the Norwegian-American press to American government and politics, 1875-1925.

Mario S. Delpittis (U. Mass.-Amherst) is preparing a study of Naptit influence on the first Norwegian immigrants, 1815-1826.

Kenneth Smemo (Moorehead State) is doing a biography of Waldeamar Ager, a Norwegian-American editor, writer, and reformer.

John H. Yzenboord (Western Michigan U.) is writing a history of the Dutch press in the Midwest.

David J. Hallwig (St. Cloud State) is revising his dissertation on "The Afro-American and the Immigrant, 1880-1930: a study of Black social thought" for publication.

Peter Haebler (UNH) is completing a dissertation on "The French-Canadian Community of Holyoke, Mass., 1865-1910" (1976).

William S. Bernard (Am. Immigration & Citizenship Conference, NYC) is currently working on the resettlement of Indo-Chinese in the United States.

Andrew T. Kopan (DePaul U.) is writing a book on the history of Greek immigrants in Chicago.

Walter L. Robbins is preparing a history of the German element in the Carolinas. He has published several articles on German folklore in the Carolinas and on colonial Germans in the Carolinas.

Thomas N. Pitkin who recently published a history of Ellis Island (Keepers of the Gate, 1975) is completing a manuscript on "The Black Hand: A Chapter in Ethnic Crime".

Barbara Cunningham (Rutgers U.) is editing an ethnic history of New Jersey for the N.J. Bicentennial Commission.

William J. Galush (Loyola U., Chicago) as preparing a survey history of American Polonia.

Allan Kastrup, *The Swedish Heritage in America* (N.Y., Swedish Council of America, 2600 Park Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 55407, 1975. $25.) is a massive record of Swedish contributions to American life since the 17th century.


Maxine S. Selke's *To Seek America: A Social, Cultural, and Educational History of Ethnic Communities in the United States* is scheduled for publication in the fall 1976, James S. Osser, Publisher.


Almanach Poloniai 1976 (Nakladem Wydawnictwa Interpress, Warsaw, 1976) is a profusely illustrated annual about Poland with some information about Poland abroad.

Marchiora Marchione, ed., *Philip Mazza: Jefferson's Zealous Whig*. (N.Y., American Institute of Italian Studies, 8 E. 10th St., NYC 10021) is a translation with editorial comment and reproduction of facsimiles of manuscripts of Mazza's Historical and Political Enquiries Concerning the United States of America (1788).

Martin Louis Kovacs, Esterhazy and Early Hungarian Immigration to Canada (Regina, Canadian Plains Research Center, University of Regina, 1974) deals with the promotional activities of a controversial protagonist of Hungarian settlement in western Canada at the turn of the century.

Volume 9, No. 4 (Winter 1975) of International Migration Review (209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, N.Y. 10304) contains, among many articles, a list of doctoral dissertations on the Italian-American experience, 1908-1974, compiled by Renigio U. Pane. There is also an unusually large book review section.

Vol. 13, Nos. 3, 4 of International Migrations (ICEH, P.O. Box 100, Geneva, Switzerland, 1975) contains articles on Ugandan Asians in the U.S.A., temporary workers in the U.S., recent developments in Canadian immigration, and other essays.

Ethnic Kaleidoscope Canada Ethnique, edited by George Bonavia, is published by the Department of Manpower and Immigration of Canada through Ethnic Media Relations, 400 Cumberland St., Ottawa, Ont. KIA 0J9. The issues contain information in both English and French concerning Canada's ethnic minorities.

The Basque Studies Program, University of Nevada Library, Reno, Nevada 89507, has been issuing since November 1968 a Newsletter concerning the Basques of the American Southwest. The editor is William A. Douglass. Anyone interested should communicate with him concerning this colorful but little known element of the American population.

Amikamuak: Basques in the New World by William A. Douglass & Jon Bilbao is available from the University of Nevada Press, Reno at $10.

Historical Method Newsletter (UCIS Publications, C-6 Mervis Hall, University of Pittsburgh, 15260) is available to scholars at $5. per year, and contains much of value for researchers in immigration history. This publication is well-known but it may be that some members of the IHS do not know about it.

Another publication that deserves greater publicity with IHS members is MEKLUS the newsletter of the Society for the Study of the Multi-Ethnic Literature of the United States, Katharine D. Newman, editor, West Chester State College, Pa. 19380. The December 1975 issue contains, in addition to organization news, several useful book reviews.

A new newsletter is the Pennsylvania Ethnic Studies Newsletter, published by the Pennsylvania Ethnic Heritage Studies Center, University Center for International Studies, C-6 Mervis Hall, University of Pittsburgh, 15260. $5. per year.

The Bulletin of the American Hungarian Foundation, 1975 contains announcement of matching grants for the promotion of research studies. The Foundation address is 177 Somerset St., New Brunswick, N.J. 08903. The same organization issues a Newsletter, the winter 1976 edition containing several reviews of publications on Hungarian history.

A new journal to be entitled Urbanism: Past and Present is forthcoming from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee departments of history, sociology, and urban affairs. The editors solicit contributions and subscriptions ($5.) to Bruce Fetter, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201.

WHOM is the newsletter of the Women Historians of the Midwest, and the November 1975 issue contains a full report on the fall 1975 conference sessions. Address Rhoda Gilman, editor, Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

The Austin Bookshop, Box 36, Kew Gardens, N.Y. 11415 continues to issue periodically catalogs on Immigration and Ethnic Studies. The prices are impressive.

Under the heading "Recent Articles", the Journal of American History publishes a list of articles on "Immigration and Ethnicity" in each issue.

An information bulletin called EI information, has been inaugurated by the Emigrant Institute, Vaxjo, Sweden. Americans interested in being on the mailing list should write Emigrant Institute, 3452 Fourth St., East Moline, Ill. 61244.

Dubuque's rich architectural heritage is recorded in Lawrence J. Sommer & Cal H. Johnson's The Heritage of Dubuque (Dubuque, Iowa, Five Flags Civic Center Fund, P.O. Box 717, 1975. $12.50). Ethnic group aspects are incidental but useful.

Dmytro Czyzewsky, A History of Ukrainian Literature (from the 11th to the end of the 19th century) is available from Ukrainian Academic Press, Box 263, Littleton, Colo., 80120. $25.

Biographical directories of Croatian-Americans and Croatian-Canadians are available from Biographical Directory, 2508-34th Ave. N.W., Cal-
An Ethnic Directory of Canada is available at $10. from Western Publishers, Box 30193, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

The Italian-American Historical Association, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, N.Y. 10304 has available a series of volumes since 1969 on various aspects of the Italian experience in America.


Putnam's Sons, N.Y., is bringing out Carlos E. Cortes' volume entitled The Ethnic Underclass. Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans: Three Perspectives on Ethnicity.


"Pictures as Aids for the Teaching and Study of Modern Jewish History" by John J. Appel appeared in Festschrift für Prof. J. R. Marcus (Ktav, 1976).


D. E. Tolzman, America's German Heritage, Cleveland, German American National Congress, will be published in 1976.


Peter L. Peterson (West Texas State U.) has published "Language and Loyalty: Governor Harding and Iowa's Danish-Americans During World War I" in the Annals of Iowa (Fall 1974).

Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City, has devoted its September/October 1975 issue of Pálmpea (Vol. 56, No. 5) to "Norwegian-Americans in Northeastern Iowa."


Jean Pennar, Tony Farnig, P. Peter Rebane, eds., The Estonians in America, 1627-1975: A Chronology and Fact Book. Dobbs Ferry, Oceana Publications, 1975. $17. This is a compilation of essays on a group for which there exists little published literature.

Krystof Grzybowski of the Instytut Historii PAN, Warsaw, has an article in Przegląd Polonijny (Warsaw), 1976, on (in translation) "Polonia in the United States toward the end of the 19th century."


Josef J. Barton, comp., Brief Ethnic Bibliography, Cambridge, Langdon Associates, 1976, is useful for undergraduates and general readers but is very limited and incomplete.

Richard S. Sorrell (Brookdale Community College, N.J.) has completed a dissertation on "The Sentinel Affair (1924-1929) and Militant Survivance (1870-1930)" (SUNY-Buffalo), available in Dissertation Abstracts International, April 1976. He has available (57 E. Bergen Place, Red Bank, N.J. 07701) a bibliography and course material on Buffalo Area Ethnic Groups.

The Ralph Institute, 18 South 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19109 (new address) informs your editor that the bibliography of doctoral dissertations in the field of immigration history, prepared by A. William Boglund (U. of Conn.-Storrs) will probably be published in the fall of 1976.

The Institute of Texan Cultures, University of Texas at San Antonio, has issued two more pamphlets in its series on the population groups of Texas. These are on The Afro-American Texans and The Anglo-American Texans.

Volume XIV No. 1/2 of International Migration, 1976, is devoted to the reports of the Second Seminar on Adaptation and Integration of Permanent Immigrants, held in Geneva, November 19-21, 1975. The emphasis is on contemporary migrations. A third seminar is planned.

NOTE

The American Historical Review has appealed to scholars in the immigration history field to send in manuscript essays deemed suitable for publication. The Review plans an increase in the number of articles published in each issue. Essays should be clearly typed, double-spaced, and should be mailed to the Editor, American Historical Review, Ballantine Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. The AHR also requests that those wishing to review books

for the Review send in three 5 x 8 cards indicating name, home and office addresses, plus telephone numbers, your principal publication, three principal special fields, the date on which the Ph.D. was received, and the institution from which the degree was received.
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November 18, 1975
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