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EDITORIAL

The editor-treasurer is grateful for the generous response to a June appeal for payment of
dues by those in arrears since 1974. Some have paid beyond current subscriptions to as late as
1979. We appreciate the indication of confidence.

A supply of the Directory of Individual Members
(January 1976) is available. Price is $1.00.

The editor welcomes news items, information as
to research and publication, bibliographical
essays, project descriptions, etc.

Dues for 1977 should be mailed as soon as convenient.

At the request of some members of the THS, the
By Laws of the organization are included in
this issue.

HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF
EMIGRATION HISTORY STUDIES IN FINLAND

Reino Kero, University of Turku, Finland

In the great stream of emigrants that left
Europe in the nineteenth and early twentieth
centuries for countries overseas the share of
Finns was very small. About 350,000 Finns left
for countries overseas, primarily to the United
States, during the years 1850-1930, and this was
less than 1% of the total European emigration
overseas. Up to the eighteen-eighties emigration
overseas from Finland was weak, but from the end
of the eighteen-nineties up to the World War I
emigration was one of the most profound experi-
ences of Finnish society. Finland was one of
those European countries where emigration had a
very great effect on population trends. The peri-
od of heavy emigration occurred in Finland
during the phase when industrial expansion was
beginning to influence social development. Educa-
tional institutions were rapidly developing at the
same time and the static society was disap-
pearing. Advances and declines from one social
class to another were beginning to increase.

When the Finnish immigration reached its peak
in the late nineteenth and early twentieth cen-
turies the United States was becoming an important
industrial country. The majority of Finnish im-
igrants placed themselves in the service of the
rapidly growing industries of the United States.
The phase of "the winning of the West" was al-
ready closing. Coming late and from an area
which belonged to Russia, the Finns were included
in North America with the group of "new immi-
grants."

Some Finnish newspapers took an interest in
emigration to America already in the eighteenth-sixties. Literature dealing with emigration from Finland to America got its start in the next decade. Those writing at this time about emigration considered it to be at least in part an economic question and a heavy economic loss to Finland. Emigration was also frequently examined from a patriotic standpoint and was seen as treason to one's fatherland. To a large extent writings concerning emigration preserved this economic-patriotic tone at least until the end of the nineteenth century.

Gradually studies directed in part at the history of emigration also began to appear. The first was written in 1899 by Akseli Järnefelt. This work, Suomalaiset Amerikassa (The Finns in America), was followed about 20 years later by O. K. Kilpi's study Suomen Siirtolaisuus ja 19. vuosisadan Konserttius (Finnish Emigration and the 19th Century National Economy). The research work of the prominent Swedish statistician Gustav Sundbärg may have been Kilpi's example. Some parts of Kilpi's study have been used by almost all later Finnish and Finnish-American emigration historians.

Between the world wars, abundant literature dealing with emigration was published in Finland, but none of the monographs published during this period can be included among the better literature on Finnish emigration. In 1944, Rafael Engelberg however published a book, Suomi ja Amerikan Suomalaiset (Finland and the American Finns) which covers especially the relations of Finland and the Finnish immigrants in America. Even though some parts of the book can be severely criticized, it contains much new information on the Finnish immigrants in America.

The first research on Finnish emigration done in overseas countries was Alex Leinonen's series of articles dealing with the birth of Finnish settlements in America. These articles were published in the Oulu Wilkkok-Sanomia already in 1876. After this almost forty years passed before another comparable Finnish-American study appeared. During the years 1912-1931 Salomon Ilmonen published some books on the history of American Finns. John Wargelin's The Americanization of the Finns (1924), F. J. Syrjäniemi's Historia-aiheita Amerikan Suomalaisesta Työväenliikkeestä (Historical Themes of the Finnish-American Workingmen's Movement) (ca. 1925), and Carl J. Silfversten's Finlands svenskar i Amerika (Swedish-speaking Finns in America) (1931) were the other significant works of this period.

The best publications of the first generation of Finnish immigrants have been prepared after the World War II. Ellis Sullivan's American Suomalaisen Työväenliikkeen Historia (A History of the Finnish-American Workingmen's Movement) in 1951, and Armas Holmo's Michigan Suomalaisen Historia (A History of the Finns in Michigan) in 1967 are the most important achievements. The second-generation students of emigration, John I. Koelmainen and A. William Hoglund, have earned credit partly as researchers, and partly for making the results of the research in the history of Finnish emigration known in English.

Before the 1960s the number of research studies written on Finnish emigration overseas was small compared to some other areas of historical study. With some exceptions the studies prepared were of poor quality. Since the beginning of the nineteen-sixties, the history of Finnish overseas emigration has been one of the most intensively studied areas of history in Finland. Anna-Leena Toivonen's dissertation Etelä-Pohjanmaan valtamerentahdut, ja siirtolaisuus, 1867-1930 (Emigration overseas from Southern Ostrobotnia in 1867-1930) in 1963 was a definite sign that a new period in emigration history research was coming in Finland. The Institute of General History at the University of Turku has been especially active in this field of research. The institute has during the last thirteen years collected source material on Finnish emigration both in Finland and in the destination areas of immigrants. The collections now contain about 11,000 letters from emigrants, hundreds of immigrant newspapers and books, records of Finnish-American temperance societies, workingmen's societies and so on. In addition to original material the institute has a collection of microfilms. During the years 1970-76 the students of the institute have been microfilming Finnish-American source material in the USA, Canada and Australia. The microfilming was completed this year.

At the moment there are about 35 students studying emigration history at the University of Turku. Judged by Finnish standards this is a large group. The following fields will be covered by the students in this group: 1) The background and structure of emigration 2) Finnish-American immigrant culture 3) Finnish-American left-wing movements 4) Remigration from America to Finland and to Soviet Karelia.

The group of students and young scholars at the University of Turku has already published numbers of articles and some books on emigration history. The emigration of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to countries overseas has been an essential problem in the social history of Finland. This has been covered by Reino Kero's dissertation Migration from Finland to North America in the Years Between the United States Civil War and the First World War (1974). From the American point of view the most interesting work is perhaps being done by Aavo Kostiainen, who is writing his dissertation on the Finnish-American left-wing movements, especially the communists. Two books published by the group in 1976 should also be mentioned. A book by name Old Friends - Strong Ties contains a collection of articles on Finnish emigrants and the relations of Finland and the USA. This book was published to celebrate the Bicentennial of the
arrivals in Baltimore and Philadelphia, although many Dutch emigrants are known to have entered those harbors, an indication of the discrepancies as to statistics. The upsurge of Dutch emigration in 1846-47 was such that pioneer, group, and mass emigration virtually came together. The gradual typological development of these stages, which J. S. Lindberg constructed for Swedish emigration, are only faintly distinguished in Dutch emigration. Compared to Scandinavian emigration, Dutch emigration was already considerable in the 1840s. When W. Petersen suggests that the comparatively low incidence of emigration in the 1840s needs explanation, he may have been thinking of the later decades of the 19th century when the volume of emigration in comparison with the Scandinavian and other areas was small indeed.

In 1847, 1.7 out of 1,000 inhabitants of the Netherlands emigrated. The emigration surplus of 1.2 percent even accounted for a decrease of population. The drainage of people was strongest in the country districts of Zeeland, Gelderland, Overijssel, and Drente. Those emigrants were mostly families with older children. That established families took this step indicates the severity of the economic crisis of the 1840s.

About the middle of the century the means of existence in the rural districts lagged behind population development. Apart from agriculture and the traditional trades and crafts, there was only some rural industry that afforded additional employment. Urban industrial centers were still almost non-existent. The urban demand on the labor market for domestic and other services was inelastic and amply supplied. The rise in the cost of living since the agricultural crisis of 1845 forced some social economic groups to choose between economic decline or emigration. The inclination toward emigration was proportionate to the degree to which one depended on or was victimized by fluctuations in the results of crop farming.

It is not surprising that the majority of emigrants consisted of small farmers, farmhands, trades- and craftsmen, and journeymen. They felt economically insecure, burdened by an unequal taxation, and fearful of a gloomy future. From what they learned about America, they concluded that emigration opened a fair chance of economic and social advancement. Labor was scarce and highly rewarded in America. The social status of those who lived by the work of their hands was comparatively high. This prospect of instant social improvement appealed to petty bourgeois farmers, craftsmen, working class journeymen and farmhands who had little to lose and much to gain. Whereas in the Netherlands most observers, not the least the emigrants themselves, foresee a growing conflict between capital and labor, together with the gradual disappearance of the independent middle class, prospects in America seemed especially promising for this class and the working class.

In ecclesiastical respects there was also in America a freedom that was unknown in the Nether-
lands. The emigration of the seceders (afgescheidenen) was disproportionately high. Their numbers, however, were greatly overestimated by Henry S. Lucas and those writers who took his figures for granted. Even in the peak year of 1847, the seceders, whose share in the population was about 1.4%, made up no more than 35% of the emigrants. The majority of the seceders stayed in the Netherlands. In 1847 as many as 44% of 1,000 seceders emigrated, but this was an exceptional year. When Henry S. Lucas states that in 1856 more than half of all seceders had emigrated, he apparently counted 4,000 seceders in the Netherlands in 1856. There were, however, already 42,619 seceders in 1847, which number temporarily decreased to 40,308 in 1849, but increased gradually from that year onward in spite of considerable emigration.

The disproportionate share of seceders must be ascribed to economic, social, political, and ecclesiastical discrimination, and to internal dissension in the group. The Secession of 1834 from the Dutch Reformed Church was met by a government policy of containment. This church was supervised by the authorities. Meddling in church matters was traditional since the late 16th century. However, the majority church, albeit privileged, did not become a state church in the strict sense under William I as is often stated, in American and secessionist historiography. Government policy sanctioned and corresponded to popular hostility toward the "schismatic and obscurantist" seceders. Emigration meant immediate emancipation and escape from internal strife. Dissident ministers and lay preachers took the lead in emigrant associations. If there was not an exodus of all seceders, the anti-synodical minority faction led by Henry Scholte left the Dutch scene almost completely, while the similar Brumsmataan faction underwent a considerable drain. Following them went many synodically oriented seceders, so that dissensions and later schisms went on in the New World as well.

In sum, demographic pressure on the means of existence aggravated by the agricultural crisis confronted petty bourgeois and working class people with imminent economic and social decline. America seemed a way out, especially for dissident seceders, whose attainment to their social setting was loosened by repression, discrimination, and internal strife. The propensity to leave was accelerated or retarded by conditional factors, such as information, organization, government control, and transportation.

Many sources provided information on America. Letters, guidebooks, pamphlets, books of travel, articles, and fiction met the demand of a curious Dutch public. Emigrants espoused a positive view of America and confirmed this image in letters home in order to justify their decision or to persuade others to follow their example. Their somewhat selective portrayal of America became almost a stereotype. Comments in the Dutch press suggest that disapproval was strong among the educated classes. Only some ultra-liberal and dissident-secessionist writers and some emigrant letter writers took a stand for America as the land of freedom. The others uniformly condemned the emigrants' "Promised Land" as an "uncivilized, lawless, materialistic" country. Emigration was condemned for various reasons. Some suggested the mercantilist argument that emigration meant a loss of national wealth which would be better channeled toward the colonies.

Patriotic liberals, conservatives, and confessonals alike judged emigration intolerable, because it aggravated the condition of the rest of the population, and because it was an irresponsible and disrespectful rejection of God, the mother country, and the House of Orange. Patronalistic authorities who might have taken emigration as a protest against their policies believed that illiterate emigrants were jeopardizing their future at home for illusory, materialistic or misguided idealistic goals. All those who regretted the Secession of 1834 blamed its leaders for encouraging emigration by forming associations and soliciting applicants. Oppositional writers justified emigration not because they favored American conditions, but because they disapproved Dutch conditions. The overall negative publically expressed opinion may have stimulated the seceders to leave, but may have impeded others to associate with them. For would-be emigrants, however, the information given by relatives and acquaintances was decisive.

The organizational shape of emigration stemmed from kinship, neighborhood, and religious orientation. The religious factor especially dominated and contributed to the founding of emigrant associations for collective travel and settlement. These organizations were guided by dissident seceder ministers, who left such an imprint on Dutch emigration that some historians fostered the image of almost exclusive seceder emigration. Of course this orthodox Calvinist collective pattern of settlement did have a selective effect on subsequent Dutch emigration.

Since 1848 there were, however, also Catholic Dutch colonies in Wisconsin, while scattered settlement, especially in urban areas, remained important. It is a mistake to think that the ministers or their followers ever considered settlement in the Dutch colonies, such as Java, as Gordon Kirk assumes. From the outset their promised land was America. Only to avoid reproaches from their spiritual friends of the Revell did Scholte consent to join in interviewing the minister of colonial affairs about conditions for settlement in the East Indies. The ministerial refusal of religious liberty and any governmental assistance justified again the
decision to go to America.

Although emigrant contacts with Americans had some frictions, assistance from Americans can not be overestimated, regardless of whether it was for ethnic or religious reasons or for business interest. A New York ethnic oriented association, the Netherlands Emigrant Society, succumbed to prejudice between Christians and Jews, and to conflicts between commercially and philanthropically minded members, but the Reformed Church, its ministers, ministers of related churches, politicians, and officials, went to great lengths to foster Dutch settlement.

Dutch authorities did not impede the freedom of would-be emigrants to move, but they tried to manipulate public opinion with statistical and other information. With paternalistic care, officials watched the rising tide of emigration. The American chargé d'affaires Auguste D'avezac and the Amsterdam consul Charles Nicolay did not promote emigration in any way. The consul even lobbied for restriction by selective measures. In the United States citizens and state officials collaborated to attract the more substantial Dutch immigrants to their state. Government control over the emigrant trade was minimal in the Netherlands. Supervising commissions were ineffective, because they were partial to business interests. In the long run this lack of supervision turned disadvantageous for the Dutch emigrant trade and trade with America as a whole, and more enterprising, government-aided competition from abroad came to dominate the business.

The new American acts concerning the transportation of immigrants, passed in February and March 1847, caused needless delay and higher costs due to poor communication between the American and Dutch governments. The American chargé d'affaires erred in his interpretation of the acts. About this time the shipping of passengers was still dependent on the dictates of trade. In 1847 the unimportant Dutch-American trade revived temporarily. The scarcity of food in the Netherlands and the rest of Europe had two facets: emigrants crowded the harbors while stocks of grain lay waiting in America. In these favorable conditions Dutch colonial freighters took a gamble on the free market. The share of Dutch ships in the America-emigrant trade rose in 1847 to unprecedented height. These Dutch ships were mostly harks of around 550 tons with a crew of 22 men. For the passengers, the Atlantic crossing on these freighters with improvised accommodations, lasting an average of 47 days, caused many difficulties.

It is likely that the information in America-letters, the organization of emigrant associations, and the supply of Dutch shipping in 1847, accelerated the process of decision making. The negative comments, the dominance of seeder associations, the failure of the Netherlands Emigrant Society, the reserve of disapproval of authorities and the ruling class, and the lack of supervision may have retarded emigration. Even if one can approach the causes of dislocation statistically, sketch the accelerating or retarding conditions, and estimate the reasons in the process of decision making, the ultimate calculation on the individual level was a highly personal and often an incidental one.

1This essay is a summary of a dissertation to be published in Dutch by Van Gorcum in the spring of 1977.
2The publication of the original shipslists may correct this statement.
4J. S. Lindberg, The Background of Swedish Emigration to the United States, passim Minneapolis, 1930.
5W. Peterson, Planned Migration, 42. Berkeley, 1955.
7Even recent studies contain these views: C. Warren Van der Hill, Gerrit J. Dickerman, 10 (Grand Rapids, 1970); G. F. De Jong, The Dutch in America, 1609-1974, 129. (Boston, 1975).

ORGANIZATIONS

The annual meeting of the Immigration History Society will be held on Thursday April 7, 1977, 4:30 P.M. in conjunction with the meetings in Atlanta of the Organization of American Historians. The IHS luncheon meeting that day will be addressed by Oscar Handlin, Harvard University, on the subject of "Ethnicity." Our president, Moses Rischin, will preside.

The IHS solicits nominations for membership on its executive board. These should be addressed to the Secretary, A. William Hogland, Dept. of History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. 06268, before March 15, 1977.

The chairman of the publications committee of the IHS asks that suggestions as to IHS sponsored sessions at meetings of historical associations, such as the American Historical Association, Organization of American Historians, Southern Historical Association, Pacific Coast Branch of the A.H.A., and other groups be mailed to her, Louise C. Wade, at the Dept. of History, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. 97403. Proposals should in-
dicate fully the nature of the session, the contents of the papers, and guarantees of delivery.

At the American Historical Association meetings in Washington, D.C., December 28-30, 1976, the Immigration History Society will be represented by a session on December 30 on "Ethnicity and Religion in America," chaired by Philip Gleason, the principal paper by Timothy Smith, and comment by William Clemen and Martin Marty.

Although the Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships applications for 1977-78 closed October 1, 1976, information concerning them for future reference can be had by writing Rockefeller Foundation Humanities Fellowships, The Rockefeller Foundation, 113 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10013.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission, The National Archives, Washington, D.C. 20408, will provide on request a pamphlet describing the application and grant procedures for support of projects in the field of records gathering. The grant deadline for the February 1977 meeting of the Commission is November 15, 1976; for the May 1977 meeting it is February 15, 1977.

The Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Barry St., St. Paul, Minn. 55114, invites inquiries as to its program and archives concerning primarily immigrants from eastern and Mediterranean Europe. Grants-in-aid have been available to selected scholars and graduate students.

The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee has announced a new degree (B.A.) program in ethnic studies. Coordinator of the program is Victor Greene, Dept. of History, to whom inquiries should be sent (zip 53201). A launching grant from NSF has been obtained.

For information as to papers presented at the "Symposium on the State of Italian-American Research," held at the Casa Italiana, Columbia University, May 21-22, 1976, write the Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, N.Y. 10304.


A joint conference sponsored by the Middle Atlantic Ethnic Studies Conference, the Afro-American Studies Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Institute for Ethnic Studies, West Chester State College, is announced for December 4, 1976, 10-3, at West Chester State College on the theme: "Ethnic Studies: Current Problems and Methods." For information write the Institute for Ethnic Studies, New Main #151, West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa. 19380.

A "Conference to Assess Newark, 1967-1977" will be held on October 1, 1977 at the New Jersey Institute of Technology, Newark, sponsored by several educational institutions of the area. For details write to the director, Stanley B. Winters, Dept. of Humanities, Institute of Technology, 323 Riga St., Newark, N.J. 07102.

San Diego State University announces the establishment of the San Diego History Research Center, with Daniel E. Weinberg as Director. The Center is located in the Love Library of SDSU, San Diego, Cal. 92182. Included in the subjects to be stressed are demographic and ethnic-cultural aspects of the greater San Diego community.

The Bay Area Chinese through the Save Angel Island Committee have received a grant of $250,000 to preserve the Immigration Station Barracks on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay. It is expected that the barracks will be renovated as a public museum.

The Rockefeller Foundation has awarded a grant to the Center for Migration Studies (Staten Island, N.Y.) to further develop its Archives on the Italian American immigrant experience in the U.S. It is the renewal of a previous grant which resulted in the processing of seven collections of documentation and the publication of A Guide to the Archives, Vol. 1. Under the new grant work will continue on the processing of nine additional collections which will subsequently be described in Vol. 2 of A Guide to the Archives.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

Work is proceeding on The Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups to be published by the Harvard University Press, with Stephan Thernstrom as editor and Ann Orlov as managing editor. There is a small editorial advisory board at Harvard, and a national advisory council. For information write Harvard Ethnic Encyclopedia, Robinson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.
The Immigration Sources Project of the Bentley Historical Library of the University of Michigan is underway. The Project is canvassing all libraries, historical societies, and museums for information concerning holdings of ethnic material. Searches are also being carried on in Finland and the Netherlands, and next spring the search will be carried on in Poland and Ireland. The Project welcomes any information concerning materials anywhere relative to ethnic groups in Michigan. Write Francis X. Blouin, Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109.

Thames Television has done a series of TV-films based on Maldwyn Jones' book on American Immigration. He may be reached at University College, London.

The Chicano History Project of the Minnesota Historical Society was completed at the end of the past summer, and concludes two summers of collecting and interviewing in both urban and rural areas of Minnesota. Previously a two-summer Black History Project achieved much the same result. Both sets of materials are deposited in the new Archives and Manuscripts Center, Minnesota Historical Society, 1500 Mississippi St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

Frank J. Cavaiola, SUNY at Farmingdale, is doing research on President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Immigration Law of 1965. His research is based on a Moody Grant received from the Lyndon B. Johnson Foundation.


Marion Marzolf (U. Wisconsin) is engaged in writing a history of the Danish language press in midwest America, and has an article scheduled for publication in Norwegian-American Studies in 1976 on this subject.

Richard Sorrell (Brookdale Community College, Lincroft, N.J. 07738) is doing taped interviews with immigrants in Monmouth County, N.J. and would like to compare experiences with others doing similar projects.

George J. Svejda (National Capital Parks, Washington, D.C.) is enlarging a previous study of the Castle Garden period of immigration (1855-1890), with a view to publication soon.

Kenneth Smoot (Moorhead State University, Minn.) is director of the Northwest Minnesota Regional Historical Center which is engaged currently in making taped interviews with older Scandinavian-Americans in the valley of the Red River of the North. 150-200 tapes are expected to be collected.

Mary Boros-Kazai (Indiana University) is engaged in dissertation work on the Hungarian-American community in eastern Ohio.

Raida Sullivan (UC, Berkeley) has been organizing a project on women leaders in higher education, and would like to obtain the names of any such women who were refugees. She is starting with women over fifty so as to insure getting to them before retirement, but will interview all available. For more information write her at 2737 Claremont Blvd., Berkeley, Cal. 94705.

G. A. Dobbert (Youngstown State U., Ohio) is resuming work on a collective biography of members of the German Pioneer Society of Cincinnati.

David A. Gerber (SUNY, Buffalo) is at work on the socialization of immigrant children in Buffalo, N.Y., from about 1830 to the 1930s. He is also studying the teaching of German in Buffalo schools and the Americanization drive of World War I there.

Ronald H. Bayor (Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta) has a paper prepared for the Southern Historical Conference in November 1976 on "Ethnic Segregation Patterns in Atlanta, 1880-1940."

Wayne K. Patterson (Ph.D. candidate, U. of Pa.) is doing a dissertation on "Early Korean Immigration to the United States: the Hawaiian Experience, 1893-1910." He is presenting a paper on "Horace Allen and Korean Immigration to Hawaii" at the 7th Annual Conference on Korea at Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, November 4-6, 1975.

Kristin Ruggiero (Indiana University) is doing a study of the relocation of a group of Italians from the region of the Piedmont to the province of Santa Fe, Argentina, between 1880 and 1920.

W. E. Kuhn (U. Nebraska-Lincoln) has completed a manuscript on "Recent Swiss Immigration into Nebraska."

Edith Blicsilver (Georgia Institute of Technology) has completed a paper on "A Composite View of the Jewish American Woman: Her Life-style, Problems, Protest, 1906-1911."

Elizabeth A. Kessel (Rice University) is doing a dissertation on "Germans on the Maryland Frontier: A Social History of Frederick County, Maryland, 1730-1800."

Steven W. Siegel (Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration, NYC) is engaged in collecting material on German-speaking immigration from Nazi Germany and Austria, 1933-1945.

Robert C. Osterberg (South Dakota State Univer-
sity, Brooklyn) has completed a significant dissertation (University of Minnesota) on the migration of about 100 families from the Dalarna region of north central Sweden to Isanti County, Minnesota, in which both families and customs remained largely intact. Ostergren gives detailed analyses of the home district and of the new home area with numerous charts and maps. The title is "Rättvik to Isanti: A Community Transplanted."

John H. Yzenbaard (Western Michigan University) is presenting a course, jointly sponsored by his university, the University of Michigan, and Michigan State University on "The Dutch in the United States."

John Appel, Michigan State University, is devoting a sabbatical in Europe to lectures on the immigrant in caricature.

Robert Mirak, Boston University, is Project Director of the Armenian Ethnic Heritage Project, funded by H.E.W. His article on "Armenian Emigration to the United States to 1915" was published in the Journal of Armenian Studies, Autumn 1975.

Marian McKenna (University of Calgary) is engaged in writing up a mass of materials on a social history of Winnipeg's immigrants, 1890-1930.

June Namias (Newton North H.S., Mass.) is preparing for publication by Beacon Press a volume of interviews with immigrants, since 1900.

PUBLICATIONS

Charlotte Erickson, ed., Emigration from Europe, 1815-1924. Select Documents. London, A. & C. Black, 1976. L6.50. This is one of the best available collections of documents, together with good commentaries.


A new edition of Moses Rischin, The Promised City, with a new foreword, will be issued in paperback by the Harvard University Press.

The Journal of American History, September 1976, contains on pp. 538-9 a list of recent articles on immigration and ethnicity, and on pp. 563-4 a list of recent dissertations on ethnic history.

Cecyle S. Neilie, America's Immigrant Women. Their Contribution to the Development of a Nation from 1609 to the Present. N.Y., Hippocrene Books, 1975. Paperback edition, 1976, $4.95. Based largely on secondary works, autobiographies, memoirs, and biographies, this 284-page volume is essentially a compendium. Some inclusions, such as Jenny Lind, are scarcely immigrants, and most of the selections seem to be from east of the Dakotas. Nevertheless, the book is a useful introduction to the field.


The Immigration History Research Center, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, Minn. 55114, has available a list of its publications which will be mailed on request.


Qualey, Minnesota Historical Society), "Norwegian Immigrants and the Development of Commercial Fisheries along the North Shore of Lake Superior, 1870-1895" (Mattie Kuopas, University of Minnesota-Duluth), "Norwegian Influence on Finnish Church and Temperance Groups in America" (Michael G. Kari, University of Minnesota), "A Case of Grass-Roots Historiography: Opdalag and its Yearbooks" (Einar Haagen, Harvard University), "The Image of the Nineteenth Century Midwest in Kurt Hamsun's Writings" (Harald S. Naes, University of Wisconsin), "The Simon Johnson-Ole Edvard Røyaas Correspondence" (Lloyd Hustvedt, St. Olaf College), "The Norwegian Ethnographic Experience and the Literature of Waldemar Ager" (Kenneth Snemo, Moorhead State University), "How Folk Art is Collected, Preserved and Exhibited in Norsk Folkemuseum - the Oldest and Biggest Folk Museum in Norway" (Carsten Hopstock, Norwegian Folk Museum, Oslo), "Folk Art Among Norwegians in America" (Marion J. Nelson, University of Minnesota), "The Norwegian Influence on the Upper Midwest: the Church's Contribution" (Frederik A. Schiotz, "Norwegian-American Immigrant Women as Role Models for Today" (Jean Kock, Concordia College), "The Norwegian-American Impact on Minnesota Politics: How Far Left of Center?" (Carl Chrislock, Augsburg College), "A Folk Rally: the Stemme of the American Hyggeleg" (Ozz Sverre Levall, St. Olaf College), "A Samic (Lapp) View of Norwegian-American Ethnicity" (Rudolph Johnson, University of Minnesota-Duluth).


The Canadian Ethnic Studies Association now sponsors not only its Bulletin but also Canadian Ethnic Studies, originally sponsored by the Research Center for Canadian Ethnic Studies at the University of Calgary. The Bulletin is edited by G. J. Jaenen, Dept. of History, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 0N3, Canada. The Bulletin publishes bibliographical information, notices of meetings, and information concerning ethnic studies in Canada. Inquiries as to subscriptions for both publications should go to Norbert Hartmann, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Ethnic Studies Association, Dept. of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A1, Canada.

In its third year of publication is Ethnic Kaleidoscope Canada, edited by George Bonavia with editorial address at P.O. Box 826, Station B, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5P9, Canada. The emphasis is on current ethnic activities in Canada.

The Lakehead University Review v. 9. No. 1 Spring 1976. Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada. Entire issue is devoted to the Finnish experience in Canada, including essays by Reino Kuro (University of Turku) on "Migration from Finland to Canada before the First World War"; by Christine Kowih (U. of Chi. School of Theology) on "Labour and Finnish Immigration to Thunder Bay, 1876-1914"; by Jean Morrison (Thunder Bay) on "Ethnicity and Class Consciousness: British, Finnish and South European Workers at the Canadian Lakehead Before World War II"; a review essay on "New Directions in Scandinavian Immigration Historiography" by Jorgen Dahlke (U. of R.C.); and a review section. The editor of this special issue is J. Donald Wilson (UBC).

"Melting the 'Melting Pot': Birth of the European Citizen" in European Community, August-September 1976, discusses the ethnic resistance to regional homogenization in Europe brought on by industrial and commercial consolidation transcending national boundaries in the European Economic Community.


A Directory of Ethnic Resources of Philadelphia and Delaware Valley has been issued by the Ethnic Heritage Affairs Institute, 1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

Growing Up Slavic in America, edited by Michael Novak, consists of prize essays sponsored by EMAC, Box 48, Bayville, N.Y. 11709.

Poverty. Sources for the Study of Economic Inequality and Its Social Consequences, edited by Francesco Cordasco, is issued by Augustus M. Kelley, 305 Allwood Road, Clifton, N.J. 07012.

Howard Applegate of the Balch Institute is one of several contributors to the April 26, 1976 issue of the Bicentennial Journal of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under the general title of "A City of Nations."

The Rose Art Museum, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., has issued a brochure entitled Two Hundred Years of American Synagogue Architecture. The booklet is published by the American Jewish Historical Society, 2 Thornton Road, Waltham, Mass. 02154.
Joseph S. Rousek has an article on "Neglected Aspects of the Slave in American Historiography" in the Ukrainian Quarterly, Spring 1976.

Juliana Puskas, Emigration from Hungary to the United States Before 1914. Budapest, Akademia Kiadó, 1975. 41p. was mentioned in the May 1976 THN as a footnote to the article by Paul Bödy on Hungarian-American historiography. It was there referred to in its manuscript form.


Helena Znamirecka Lopata (Loyola U., Chicago), Polish Americans: Status, Competition in an Ethnic Community. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1976. xvii, 174p. $9.95 cloth, $5.95 paper. This volume is one of a series edited by Milton M. Gordon, and deals with group life of Polish-Americans in their many Polonias. The book is among the better studies that have appeared concerning Poles in America.


Demetrios J. Constantelos, ed., Encyclicals and Documents of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America: the First Fifty Years (1922-1972). Thessalonike, Greece, Patriarchal Institute for Patristic Studies, 1976. 1266p. $25. This huge volume is available from Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, c/o Miss Nikie Callis, 10 East 79th St. N.Y.C 10021.

Ján Komorovský, Tradičné svadba u slovanov. (Traditional Wedding Among the Slavs) Univerzita Komenského, 1976. There is a brief summary in English.

The Newsletter of the Group for the Study of Nationalism, Vol. 3, No. 2, Spring 1976, contains an extensive bibliography with a few items of interest to students of migrations.

The Austin Book Shop's catalog "Immigration and Ethnic Studies," Catalog 70, is free to scholars in the field of immigration studies. The address is Box 36, New Garden, N.Y. 11415.

Ethnic Studies Bibliography, published by the University of Pittsburgh, Publications Section, 606 Morris Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260, is available at $30.00 per copy. It is to be an annual annotated listing of journal articles. The first volume, devoted to 1975 publications, is to be available in the fall of 1976.


Giles E. Bogertz, Dept. of Sociology, Kent State University, is compiling a history of the contributions of Slovakiens to America. For information or to provide him data address him at Slovakiens Research Center of America, 29227 Eddy Road, Wickliffe, Ohio 44092.

The report on the proceedings of the 45th annual American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, may be obtained from the AICG, 20 West 40th St., N.Y.C. 10018. This is a new address.


Leo Schelbert, Einführung in die schweizerische Auswanderungsgeschichte der Neuzeit (Introduction to Swiss Emigration History in Modern Times) Zurich, Verlag Leemann, 1976.


Reino Kero, Suuren Iänmen Syntyiset (The Finns of the Great West), University of Turku, Finland, 1976, is a study of the background of Finnish emigration and of Finns immigrants in America. See Kero's essay in this issue of the Newsletter.

Carlos E. Cortés, with Fay Metcalfe & Sharryl


The Arno Press is to publish a reprint series entitled The Chicago Heritage, in 55 volumes, edited by Carlos E. Cortés.


The spring 1976 issue of MELUS, the newsletter of the Society for the Study of Multi-Ethnic Literature of the United States, contains a good deal of useful bibliographical information. Address MELUS, Institute for Ethnic Studies, West Chester State College, Pa. 19380.

Don Heinrich Tolsman, America's German Heritage. Cleveland, German-American National Congress, 1976. 128p. $3.50. For copies write to Tolsman at 3418 Boudinot Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, 45211.


Additions to Directory of Individual Members, since May 1976.

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BY-LAWS
OF
IMMIGRATION HISTORY SOCIETY

ARTICLE I.
Name, Office

Section 1. Name. The name of this corporation shall be "Immigration History Society."

Section 2. Office. The office of Immigration History Society shall be c/o Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

ARTICLE II.
Purposes

Section 1. Purposes. The purposes for which the Immigration History Society (hereinafter sometimes called "the Society") is organized are as follows:

To engage in, assist and contribute to the support of exclusively charitable, educational or literary activities and projects or purposes, either directly or by contributions to the support of, or to create and maintain exclusively charitable, educational or literary organizations, including specifically, but not in limitation of the foregoing, to encourage, promote, stimulate and support research, publication and the teaching of immigrant and ethnic history; provided, however, that no part of the income or property of the Society shall be contributed to any organization, the earnings of which or any part thereof, inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual or any substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation or which, to any extent, participates in, or intervenes in, any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Section 3. Powers. Without in any way limiting the other powers of the Society, the Society may take, receive, invest, reinvest and hold real and personal property, including the principal proceeds and interest of any money or other fund, that is given, conveyed, bequeathed, devised to or otherwise vested in, the Society in trust or otherwise for a purpose consistent with the purposes set forth herein.

ARTICLE III.
Disposition of Assets

Should the Society cease to do business and be dissolved, all property and funds remaining after the payments of the debts of the Society shall be distributed to the Organization of American Historians, but if said Organization of American Historians is not in existence or for any reason, unable to take, or is no longer qualified as a corporation exempt from federal income taxes, then such property and funds shall be distributed to a corporation of the type herebefore in Article II mentioned and which would then qualify under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as now enacted or as may hereafter be amended.

ARTICLE IV.
Membership

Section 1. Classes of Members. Any person or organization supporting the objects of the Immigration History Society and meeting the annual dues requirement may become a member. The classes of membership shall be as follows:

(a) ANNUAL -- Annual members are those persons who, having paid their dues and having been admitted to membership, justify such membership through active support of the objectives of the Society. An annual member shall enjoy all rights and privileges of membership and shall be entitled to vote and to hold office.
(b) STUDENT -- Student members are those persons, age twenty-one (21) or under, who, having paid their dues and been admitted to membership, justify such membership through active support of the objectives of the Society. A student member shall enjoy all rights and privileges of membership and shall be entitled to vote and to hold office.
(c) INSTITUTIONAL -- Institutional members are those organizations, whether incorporated or unincorporated, which, having paid their dues and been admitted to membership, justify such membership through active support of the objectives of the Society. An institutional member shall enjoy all rights and privileges of membership (except holding office) and shall be entitled to vote.

Section 2. Admission to Membership. Applications for memberships shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary and shall be approved by the
Executive Board; provided that the Executive Board may delegate to the President or any other officer or to a membership committee the authority to approve applications as received.

Section 3. Resignations. A member may resign by filing a written resignation with the Executive Board or the President. In the event of a resignation of a member, no part of the annual dues theretofore paid shall be refunded.

ARTICLE V.
Dues

Section 1. Amount of Dues. Annual dues for each of the various classes of membership shall be Three Dollars ($3.00) annually.

Section 2. Payment. The Executive Secretary or such other officer as he may designate shall send notices to each member on or before June 15 of each year, (Has not been feasible,) and dues shall be paid by each member in full on July 15. Members whose dues are not paid within sixty (60) months from the due date shall be dropped from membership. Any member who remits dues from April 1 shall be considered paid in full throughout the following year.

ARTICLE VI.
Officers

Section 1. Election and Term of Office. The four (4) officers of the Immigration History Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, an Executive Secretary and a Treasurer-Newsletter Editor. They shall be elected by mail ballot (Has not been feasible.) for a term of three (3) years commencing with the adjournment of the annual meeting following their election and shall continue to hold office notwithstanding the expiration of such three-year (3-year) term.

Section 2. Nominations. Nominations shall be made by a Nominating Committee of five (5) persons elected by the Executive Board in the second year of the term. The President shall select a chairman from the Committee members elected. The Nominating Committee shall report to the Executive Secretary not later than January 15 its nominations for each officer. The ballot should also provide a space where members may suggest candidates for the following term.

Section 3. Voting. The official ballot shall be prepared and mailed (Has not been feasible.) no later than February 15. The ballots must be returned by March 15. In the event of a tie in the mail ballot, or in order to meet an emergency vacancy, the election to the office in question shall be determined by a ballot at the annual meeting. The election results shall be announced at the annual meeting and in the next issue of the Immigration History Newsletter.

Section 4. Removal and Vacancies. Any officer may be removed from his office by the vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the entire active membership of the Executive Board, or without cause, and no officer shall be granted any contractual right to office. If there is a vacancy among the officers of the corporation by reason of death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Executive Board by a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

Section 5. President. The President shall have general management of the business of the corporation. He shall preside at all meetings of the members and the Executive Board and appoint all committees. He shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation and shall see that all orders and resolutions of the Executive Board are carried into effect. He shall be a member ex officio of all committees. He shall countersign all checks unless the Executive Board shall have designated some other person to do so and shall sign and execute other documents as may be required for the business of the corporation and shall, in general, perform all duties usually incident to the office of the President and such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Executive Board.

Section 6. Vice-President. The Vice-President shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as may be specified in the By-laws or prescribed by the Executive Board or by the President. In the event of absence or disability of the President, the Vice-President shall succeed to his power and duties.

Section 7. Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall keep a record of proceedings at members' meetings and at Executive Board meetings, be responsible for the records of the Society and for sending correspondence, arrange for meetings and notify persons concerned of such meetings and of committee appointments and perform such other functions as are assigned by the President or the Executive Board.

Section 8. Treasurer-Newsletter Editor. The Treasurer-Newsletter Editor shall be responsible for the collection and disposition of all funds due to, or collected by, the Society. He shall sign checks and pay all financial obligations. He shall keep a record of all receipts and disbursements and render a financial report to the Executive Board upon request. He shall submit the records for a financial audit and also submit to the Executive Board a complete financial statement at the close of the fiscal year. He shall perform all other duties as are incidental to this office.

ARTICLE VII.
Executive Board

Section 1. Election and Term of Office. The Executive Board shall consist of the four (4) current officers and nine (9) additional members, three (3) of whom will be elected in each year.
Such additional members shall be elected for three-year (3-year) terms in the same manner as prescribed for the officers. All past Presidents of the corporation shall be considered "ex officio" members of the Executive Board entitled to attend all meetings of the Executive Board and entitled to vote during the three (3) years immediately succeeding their Presidency.

Section 2. Duties and Powers. The Executive Board shall have full and complete charge of all operations of the Society. The Executive Board shall also have full right to commit the Society in matters of policy or procedure and to determine and approve expenditures from its treasury.

Section 3. Removal and Vacancies. The Executive Board may, by a two-thirds (2/3) vote, remove a member for failure to discharge properly his duties of office. All vacancies in the Executive Board shall be filled by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Executive Board for the unexpired term created by the vacancies.

ARTICLE VIII.
Meetings

Section 1. Annual Meetings of Members.
An annual business meeting of all members of the Society shall be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians. The time and place of the meeting shall be determined by the Executive Board.

Section 2. Special Meetings of Members.
Special meetings of the members may be called at any time by the President and shall be called at any time upon the written request of three (3) Executive Board members or of ten (10) members. Only such subjects as shall have been announced in the call for a special meeting shall be considered at such meeting, but a call may be issued for a special meeting to transact general business and, at such meeting, any matter may be considered and acted upon.

Section 3. Quorum and Voting of Members.
Fifteen (15) members shall constitute a quorum for conducting business at any general or special meeting of members duly called. Except as otherwise provided by law, a majority vote shall be sufficient to carry all motions requiring a vote at a general or special meeting.

Section 4. Meetings of Executive Board.
The Executive Board shall hold regular meetings at such times and places as the Executive Board may, from time to time, determine. Special meetings of the Executive Board may be called any time by the President or any member of the Board. The place of the special meeting shall be determined by the person calling the meeting. Five (5) members of the Executive Board shall constitute a quorum for the con-

duct of business. Except as otherwise provided herein, a simple majority vote shall be sufficient to carry all motions at the Executive Board meetings.

Section 5. Notice of Meetings. Ten (10) days' notice of the annual meeting shall be given to the members. Notice shall be given of all regular meetings of the Executive Board and all special meetings of the Executive Board or of the members by the Executive Secretary to all members of the Executive Board or members, as the case may be, at their respective addresses as recorded on the books of the Society at least five (5) days prior to such meeting, and such notice shall set forth the purposes of such meeting.

ARTICLE IX.
Changes

Section 1. Amendments to By-laws. These By-laws may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the whole Executive Board if authorized by the members in accordance with law, or by a simple majority vote of the regular members present at any regular or special meeting; provided that notice of such proposed action has been given as required for notice of a special meeting of the members or Executive Board, as the case may be.

Section. Suggestions. Voting members of the Society are encouraged to submit recommendations for the improvement of the activities of the Immigration History Society to the Executive Board or the Executive Secretary of the Society or from the floor of the annual meeting of the Society.