The Immigration History Society is incorporated and is therefore eligible to receive gifts and bequests. Address the treasurer-editor at the above address.

MIGRATION PATTERNS SINCE WORLD WAR II IN EUROPE AND THE AMERICAS*

Aristide Zolberg, University of Chicago

Governmental policies are important in determining postwar migration patterns in Europe and North America. Nations have routinely regulated both the exit of nationals — by expulsion and by forcible retention — and the entrance of immigrants. Political and economic considerations have helped to define such policies, sometimes complementing each other and sometimes contradicting. In the United States between about 1920 and 1965, for example, economic interests dictated free entry of labor while political considerations encouraged the restriction of immigration on the grounds of national security. A compromise resulted from this conflict: entry became more difficult for Asians and Southern and Eastern Europeans, while Western hemisphere immigration remained almost unregulated, providing a loophole which permitted the entry of Mexican and French Canadian laborers.

The present [is] part of the last of three major periods of modern migration in Europe and North America. The first, lasting most of the nineteenth century, was dominated by the philosophy of liberalism and characterized by a relatively free migration flow from Europe to North America. This freedom of movement was guaranteed, so to speak, by the relative stability of inter-
national relations during this period. After 1870, however, the situation changed. The dominant countries extended their control over the entire world, and newly emergent nations like Germany and Japan struggled for their share of power and influence. Competition of various sorts led to increased restriction of immigration, emigration, and internal migration, culminating in the Russian and German experiments in massive population engineering. After 1950, a restabilization occurred with the division of the world into zones of influence. There is little movement now between zones, and within each zone migration policy has tended to be determined by more specialized concerns — most notably possession of needed skills — than previously. One problematic result of this situation has been the so-called brain drain, whereby technologically advanced nations with high standards of living attract the best-trained citizens of poorer, less developed nations.

Within this large, general design, there have been many smaller migration patterns in Europe and North America. In the United States, for example, the social and even geographical structure of modern cities, especially in the Midwest, reflects the backgrounds of the peasants who emigrated from the villages of southern and eastern Europe. In their new urban environments they recreated, as much as possible, their old lives; they congregated with others who came from the same region in ethnic neighborhoods which fostered local institutions: labor associations, political associations, newspapers, and theatres.

The United States has been a major destination of emigration throughout the modern period; in addition, there has always been a large movement of citizens back and forth within its borders. Simple population growth figures give no idea of the number of different people who have lived in a given place. During the nineteenth century, for example, in many American cities, the number of different people residing over the course of a decade was five to ten times greater than the number resident at any one time. Mobility is more frequent at certain times in the life cycle (such as early adulthood) than at others, and patterns of mobility reflect economic and other external conditions. And there is a relatively small group of repeated movers who account for much of the moving. But in any case, the knowledge that it is always possible to move somewhere else appears to play an important part in American ideology and experience.

One of the largest migrations in history has been the postwar migration of more than twelve million people into Western Europe. Since most of the immigrants entered as "guest workers" theoretically intending to return to their country of origin, this massive population movement has not received its share of attention, either from scholars or from the politicians and administrators who must deal with it. The migrants came from the less developed nations of Europe, from Turkey and North Africa, wishing to share in the benefits of development. They tended to form a lower social and economic stratum in the societies they entered, introducing problems like widespread illiteracy. Ethnic differences compounded by such social handicaps as widespread illiteracy made it difficult for them to adapt to the alien and technologically advanced cultures which surrounded them. In addition, there has invariably been tension and conflict between guest workers and native lower class population. In the course of time, guest worker populations have become semi-permanent, but because of their legal status as non-citizens, guest workers and their problems have been widely ignored by the governments of their host countries.

*The author of this essay is Professor of Political Science, University of Chicago. The essay is a summary of his paper at a symposium on "Human Migration: Patterns, Implications, Policies," sponsored by The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Midwest Center, and held at New Harmony, Indiana, April 14-16, 1976. A volume of the papers presented at the symposium is being edited by William McNeill for publication by the Indiana University Press in 1977. The excerpt is reprinted by permission of The American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Odd S. Lovoll, St. Olaf College

The Norwegian-American Historical Association, established October 5, 1925, at St. Olaf College, had early antecedents, and the surge of nationalism generated by the Norse-American Centennial in 1925 contributed to the realization of a long-felt desire to create an institution for the preservation and recording of Norwegian-American history. In the founding of the Association, a fortunate merger occurred between the scholarship of professional historians and the filiopietistic sentiments expressed by the early recorders of immigrant history. The latter mode of ancestral respect and worship has up to the present time provided the Association with members and generous donations.

The Association benefited from the considerable maturity attained in American historiography, and, in its first managing editor, Theodore C. Piegen, it found a dedicated scholar who, through a preconceived program of publication and an adherence to high standards of scholarship, laid the groundwork for impressive achievements over a half century. His was a program and dedication that has been continued after
1960 under the direction of Kenneth O. Bjork, his successor as editor.

Fifty-seven volumes have been published under the imprint of the Association. They are arranged in series. The first was launched in 1926 and is now called Norwegian-American Studies. The twenty-seven volumes of Studies, the last distributed in January of 1977, present collections of shorter primary and secondary contributions that explain the Norwegian-American experience. The Wisconsin Magazine of History noted in 1941, when reviewing Studies, that “this volume of ten articles devoted principally to the social and cultural aspects of Norwegian-American history will prove instructive to the reader with a limited background of such history, enlightening to the most advanced student, and unusually entertaining to all.” Typical of a broadly interpretive contribution is Marcus L. Hansen’s “Immigration and Puritanism” in volume 9. A more specific topic is covered in Einar Haugen’s “Language and Immigration” in the next volume. In addition, there are translations of primary source materials such as “America letters,” pioneer diaries, and oth...

A Travel and Description Series consists mainly of translated materials, appropriately introduced and annotated. There are “America books” -- immigrant guides -- collections of “America letters,” travel narratives, and the parish journal and travel record of the authoritative pioneer pastor, J. W. C. Dietrichson, from 1844 to 1850 in Wisconsin. There is also an engravings volume on a group of unsuccesful Midwestern argonauts in the gold fields of Alaska and the Klondike.

Special Publications has eighteen volumes, including some of the Association’s major books. There are the histories of settlement and immigrant adjustment by Blegen, Bjork, and Carlton C. Quale -- all of them basic works on Norwegian-American life. The level of scholarship attained in the early volumes dispelled any doubt that might have existed as to the seriousness and depth of commitment of those who pursued the goals of the organization. This series interprets the role of the immigrant engineers, evaluates the contributions of L. W. Larson, the first president of Luther College, and gives the story of the early Hjusego settlement. It includes narratives on pioneering in the Dakotas, and finally describes the bygdelag, the story of common folk who also knew the pangs of nostalgia for the homeland districts from which they had migrated.

An Authors Series has three volumes. Lloyd Rustvold, the Association’s secretary since 1959, gives a vivid picture of the colorful and controversial pioneer scholar Rasmus B. Anderson, and Clarence A. Glasrud writes about Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, who entered the national American field of letters. The third volume is an account of the Norwegian unitarian minister and author Kristofer Janson in America, by Nina Draxten; it provides added insights into the immigrant experience in an urban setting. Finally, a Topical Studies series was launched in 1971; the single volume in this fifth series presents Jon Wefald’s findings about Norwegian-American participation in progressive politics. A second volume in the series treats the complicated issues of assimilation and cultural pluralism, mainly the views of Waldemar Ager; it will be ready for distribution this spring.

Publication has been the major concern of the Association, but the need for a repository for historical documents and books gradually found its solution. The Association’s founders had supported a number of existing archives, but developments made St. Olaf College the central repository and official sheltering institution. All secretaries, who also serve as archivists, have been St. Olaf professors. The first, O. E. Bølvaag, encouraged the Northfield location and was supported by the college president, Lars W. Bøe. The Association’s archives have become the foremost collection of materials pertaining to Norwegian-American history — with total holdings of at least 250,000 items in 830 individual collections. An item might be a manuscript of several hundred pages or a letter on a single sheet of paper.

The work of the Association has been possible because of the support of a dedicated membership consisting of individuals from all walks of life — presently about 1200 — and the generous gifts of persons of means. The secretary and editor have also functioned without any financial remuneration, and it should be noted that scholars have watched the financial gifts by contributing their manuscripts — representing months and years of work.

In an appraisal of the Association on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, Rudolph J. Vecoli stated: "While the discovery of ethnicity was being announced with great fanfare, the NAHA was quietly approaching its fiftieth anniversary. Five decades of dedicated, intelligent work have created an extensive library of publications and a rich archives of records on the Norwegian experience in America. Thanks to the NAHA, the history of the Norwegians has been more fully documented than that of any other immigrant group in America." Obviously, such statements are gratifying to anyone of Norwegian extraction interested in his roots, but the Association considers itself only well launched on its task. As additional generations of Norwegian Americans appear on the scene, and as the need arises to interpret the past anew and from a longer perspective, the challenge accepted by a few men some fifty years ago becomes ever more complex and urgent. In addition to renewed vigor in research and publication, and in the collection and processing of documentary materials, the Association hopes before long to secure adequate funds for an endowed chair of immigration history and a salaried director. These goals cannot be attained too soon.
ETHNIC RESEARCH IN CLEVELAND

John J. Grabowski, Ethnic Archives Specialist
Western Reserve Historical Society

Long before the so-called ethnic revolution of the 1960s, the city fathers of Cleveland, Ohio, were well aware of the multicultural nature of their region and celebrated the fact with the establishment of a system of cultural gardens and the production of numerous folk festivals. Indeed, Cleveland was and is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the nation. At the end of the period of mass immigration in the 1920s, over thirty percent of the city's population was foreign-born -- with origins traceable to over forty distinct regions throughout the world.

Though the construction of ethnic gardens, and displays of folk art and dance did much to make the general populace aware of the city's unique position, few written studies were produced that detailed the role of the immigrant in the transformation of what had been a small outpost of Connecticut Yankeedom into one of the leading industrial centers of America. Prior to the 1970s, there existed less than a score of English-language histories dealing specifically with the city's ethnic communities. Most of these were comprised of pamphlet publications spawned by the Americanization movement during World War I, and still-born studies produced by the Works Projects Administration during the late 1930s and early 1940s.

Upper level college research into local ethnic topics was limited largely to studies produced as part of in-service social work training at the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University, and several history dissertations. Among the dissertations, John Kolchmainen's "A History of the Finns in the Western Reserve," (Western Reserve University, 1937) and Justin Galford's "The Foreign Born and Urban Growth in the Great Lakes, 1850-1950; A Study of Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee," (New York University, 1956) are particularly noteworthy studies.

This historical oversight, the increasing interest in ethnic studies, and the presence in its library of a large number of local ethnic publications were major factors in the Western Reserve Historical Society's decision to institute a formal ethnic archival collecting program in 1971. Founded in 1867, the Society represented the only agency in the greater Cleveland area interested in, and equipped for the preservation of original source materials. The Cleveland Regional Ethnic Archives (as the collecting project was dubbed) was part of an overall plan designed specifically to preserve materials relating to the city's urban metamorphosis. Other aspects of this plan were: The Cleveland Urban Archives (established in 1965), the Black History Archives Project (1970); and most recently, the Cleveland Jewish Archives (1976). All of these programs have remained viable, and at present comprise the bulk of the Library's overall activities.

After its first five years of operation, the Cleveland Regional Ethnic Archives has collected a large body of material relating to the city's nationality communities, including examples of more than fifty foreign language newspapers, nearly 100 manuscript collections, and numerous books, pamphlets, and photographs. In this same period, there has been a marked increase in research in Cleveland ethnic topics, much of which has relied upon the collections at the Historical Society. An examination of this new research reveals much about the wealth of ethnic topics being explored in Cleveland -- and those yet to be explored.

Ironically, the area of least growth has been in doctoral research -- a condition partially attributable to the general decrease in Ph.D. work in the humanities and to the lack of the difficult linguistic and statistical skills needed to successfully explore ethnic subjects. Among the studies completed in the last six years that relate totally, or in part, to ethnicity in Cleveland are Mark Stolarik's "Immigration and Urbanization: The Slovak Experience, 1870-1918," (University of Minnesota, 1974); William Galush's "Forming Polonia: A Study of Four Polish American Communities, 1890-1940," (University of Minnesota, 1975); Joseph Barton's "Immigration and Social Mobility in An American City: Studies of Three Ethnic Groups in Cleveland, 1890-1950," (University of Michigan, 1971); and this writer's, "A Social Settlement in a Neighborhood in Transition: Hiram House, Cleveland, Ohio, 1896-1926," (Case Western Reserve University, 1977). Of these works, those by Barton and Grabowski were based, in part, on collections held by the Historical Society. Barton's study, now published as Peasants and Strangers (Harvard University Press, 1975) used settlement house records and statistical files held by the Society, and Grabowski's was based largely upon Society-held material, including settlement records and ethnic newspapers. A study of Polish Catholicism in Cleveland currently being prepared by Thomas Mrozewski, an instructor at Alliance College, has also made use of the Society's collections.

Despite the paucity of doctoral-level work in the Society's library, usership statistics still indicated a great increase in the number of people using the facilities to do "ethnic research," during the last three years. Indeed, this has remained one of the four most popular...
research areas at the library during this time period.

The bulk of this increase is attributable to a large number of students from area colleges, John Carroll, Case Western Reserve, Cleveland State, and Kent State Universities, preparing masters level, or advanced undergraduate research papers relating to ethnicity in Cleveland. The teaching staffs at these institutions are aware of the variety of primary sources to be found in the Society's library and, with the increasing emphasis placed upon original research at all levels of college endeavor, are directing their students to the Society. The teaching staffs too, are among those people using the library for ethnic research. Dr. Henry Leonard of Kent University has done much work here relating to ethnic involvement in local labor troubles in the 1880s.

Most of the students doing ethnic research choose their topics at their own volition—usually being allowed a broad choice of urban-oriented research by the directors of their seminars. During the early 1970s all of the universities listed above offered course work in ethnic studies which often demanded directed research in primary sources and hence some use of the Society's collections. However, the courses at Case Western Reserve and Cleveland State Universities have since been dropped, but their disappearance seems not to have affected the degree of use of ethnic research material.  

A third use of the Society's ethnic resources is that made by the media, and area educational institutions. Several Cleveland television stations made use of illustrative materials in the early 1970s when ethnicity was a "hot" topic and hence worthy of video exposure. One series, however, was a fairly high quality product. Entitled, "We Who Built America," and produced by the local NBC affiliate, this series spotlighted the history and customs of a number of nationality groups in half-hour segments. The videotape of the series is presently being considered for use as the basis of a film relating to the city's ethnic heritage.

The major educational use of the Society's collections has been made by the Cleveland Board of Education. The Board was the recipient of a federal grant under the Ethnic Heritage Studies Act of 1972, and used these funds to develop curriculum units for the teaching of ethnic history in secondary and elementary schools. These units—which include a number of instructional pamphlets relating to topics such as ethnic heroes, ethnic foods and ethnic customs; and two film strip-cassette shows about changing ethnic neighborhoods and the nature of ethnicity—were developed with the aid of materials from the Society's collections, and with the aid of Society staff members. The package is currently being used in school systems throughout the Cleveland area, as well as by the Society's own educational department.

The monies received by the Board of Education were part of a joint grant made by the government to the greater Cleveland area—the remainder of the funding was channeled through Cleveland State University and the Greater Cleveland Area Intercollegiate Academic Council on Ethnic Studies for use in developing ethnic research aids. The primary products of this portion of the grant are a bibliography of materials relating to Ohio ethnic history, and a series of monographs detailing the history of various ethnic groups in Cleveland. The bibliography, edited by Lubomyr Wynar and several associates is entitled, Ethnic Groups in Ohio with Special Emphasis on Cleveland: An Annotated Bibliographic Guide. Of the projected eighteen monographs, six are currently available. These are comprised of: histories of the Asian, Polish, and Romanian Communities in Cleveland; a history of Serbian art; a history of the early settlement of Cleveland; and a compilation of readings relating to ethnicity, entitled, Ethnicity, A Conceptual Approach, which was edited by Dr. Daniel Weinberg. All of these publications, as well as data concerning forthcoming works in the series can be obtained from Dr. Karl Bonutti of Cleveland State University. Dr. Bonutti was also responsible for a contemporary study of four nationality neighborhoods in Cleveland entitled, Selected Ethnic Communities of Cleveland: A Socio-Economic Study, which was also produced under federal funding. Though contemporary, this work does contain valuable historical data concerning the neighborhoods in question.

The work that has been, and is being done on ethnic topics relating to Cleveland is, however, a minor incursion into the realm of areas that need to be explored. Though projects such as the one in progress at Cleveland State University will eventually fill the need for popular, readable histories of the city's major nationality communities, scholarly studies concerning the forces that shaped these communities and of the relationship between ethnic groups and the city in general need yet to be produced.

The collections held by the Society could be used to facilitate work in a number of areas. For instance, ethnic participation in the city's political life during the twentieth century needs to be analyzed, particularly that centered about the progressive administration of mayor Tom L. Johnson, and that of the city's Depression-era, Republican mayor, Harold Burton, who, contrary to national trends, seems to have had the solid support of every nationality community in the city despite his party affiliation. Similarly, ethnic activity in the politics of the left too can be explored. The Society holds a large number of sources relating to the Czech socialist movement in the city, and is presently endeavoring to gather more materials relating to the Communist Party's activities in the area.

The newly-established Cleveland Jewish
Archives has already gathered a large body of material relating to the city’s Jewish population which is applicable to a variety of topics. Social service in the Jewish community is exhaustively documented and hence presents many avenues for research. Other materials lend themselves to a study of discriminatory activities directed toward Jews and to research on the relationship of the Jewish community with other nationality groups.

Americanization is another area that needs to be explored anew, and collections presently available would seem to make this possible. As noted in the opening paragraphs of this essay, there seems to have been a broad awareness of ethnic culture on the part of the city’s native-born establishment in the immediate post-World War I era. Americanization files held by the Society, as well as records of settlement houses and organizations such as the Cultural Gardens Federation can help shed some light on the true nature of this relationship.

This listing of potential topics could be continued for several more pages. Hopefully they will eventually be given scholarly attention, for the ethnic revolution of the 1960s and 1970s will ultimately be judged by the seriousness and dedication with which its followers supported their rhetoric.

The Mayors Advisory War Committee produced a series of seven pamphlets detailing the histories of the Slovak, Czech, Yugoslav, Polish, Italian, Magyar and Lithuanian communities of Cleveland during the period 1918-1919. The WPA produced two noteworthy studies which never saw publication — “The Peoples of Cleveland,” which contained historical sketches of every ethnic settlement in the city, and “The Poles of Cleveland” a study most valuable in that it was based in large part upon interviews with some of the first Poles to come to the city.

The School of Applied Social Science studies were masters level papers produced primarily during the 1930s and 1940s. About forty of these papers deal with ethnic topics and were prepared primarily by students working at area settlement houses. A number of the studies are still available at the School of Applied Social Sciences (new part of Case Western Reserve University) while others can be found in the various collections of settlement house records held by the Historical Society.

The Historical Society will provide, upon request, listings of its holdings of ethnic newspapers and manuscript collections. Manuscript collections held by the Society prior to 1971 are described in A Guide to the Manuscripts and Archives of the Western Reserve Historical Society by Kermit J. Pike (Cleveland: Western Reserve Historical Society, 1972).

Accessions post-dating this publication are listed in the semi-annual issues of The Ohio Archivist.

Though presently moribund, the ethnic studies program at Cleveland State University stands an excellent chance of being reconstituted.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Immigration History Society held its annual meeting on April 7, 1977 at Atlanta in conjunction with the sessions of the Organization of American Historians, Moses Rischin, President, presiding. Minutes for the 1977 meeting were published in the May 1976 Newsletter, IHS Secretary, A. William Hoglund, prepared the minutes of the 1977 meeting. John Hodar summarized the report of the Publications Committee, describing the response of commercial and university presses to the possibility of publication of an immigration history journal. The committee’s initial enthusiasm had been tempered by the financial problems involved and by the reexamination of policies of libraries. The committee proposed a poll of the IHS membership as to support of a journal, for which subscriptions would probably be at least $12. The committee also proposed issuance of a supplement to the Newsletter which would be composed of reports on research in progress. After extended discussion, the meeting resolved (1) to continue the present publications committee with such additional members as may be appointed by the President, (2) to authorize the Publications Committee to conduct an information poll, (3) to authorize the Committee to publish a supplement on research in progress, if that appeared feasible, (4) to continue exploration of possibilities of publications. The chairman of the Nominations Committee, Frederick Kersner, presented the committee’s nominations, all of whom were elected: to the Executive Board, for three years, Howard Berthoff, Victor Greene, Rudolph Vecoli; to the Nominations Committee, for one year, John Appel, John Hodar, Egal Feldman, Frederick Kersner, Marian McKenna; to be chairman of the Program Committee, Victor Greene.

The following changes in wording of sections of Article VI of the Bylaws were adopted: regarding election of officers, Article VI, Section 1, after the first sentence, substitute “They shall be elected for a term of three years commencing with adjournment of the annual meeting. Election shall be by majority vote of those present at the annual meeting” for Article VI, Section 2, “The Nominating Committee shall be appointed by the President, and shall consist of five members from a list suggested by the membership. The Nominating Committee shall report to the Executive Board prior to the Annual meeting”; for Article VI, Section 3 “Election of members of the Executive Board shall take place at the annual meeting by a
majority vote of those present." The changes were adopted with the instruction that names of persons to be nominated for office be published in the November Newsletter.

Moses Rischin summarized a report from Rudolph Vecoli regarding a proposed joint conference on literary traditions of ethnic groups. The IHS agreed to co-sponsor such a conference, together with Melius and the Minnesota Ethnic Research Center.

Your editor-treasurer reported a balance on hand of $3,068.37, with some heavy expenditures in prospect for the Newsletter. Membership is 607. There has been a significant rise in institutional subscriptions and purchase of backfiles. The meeting instructed the President to write the Director of the Minnesota Historical Society, Russell W. Friel, expressing the great appreciation of the IHS for the hospitality of that Society.

The Secretary asked for volunteers to assist at an exhibit at the next AHA convention, assuming that the AHA will continue arrangements such as were provided last December in Washington. The annual meeting was adjourned at about 6:15 P.M. Attendance was good.

The second annual IHS luncheon attracted a goodly number of reservations, and was addressed by Oscar Handlin, Harvard University, on "Ethnicity," which meant actually the problems and process of the Harvard Ethnic Encyclopedia. Moses Rischin presided.


A joint session of the Immigration History Society and the American Historical Association in New York, December 30, 1976, chaired by Philip Gleason, featured a paper by Timothy Smith on "Ethnicity and Religion in America." Comments were by Will Gleason and Martin Marty. The session was well-attended. Inquiries as to the paper should be directed to Timothy Smith, John Hopkins University. As an affiliate of the AHA, the IHS sponsors sessions in alternate years.

Other AHA sessions in the immigrant history field were on "Italian Radicals in the Promised Land" with papers by Luigi Galliani by Rudolph Vecoli (U. Minn.) and on Carlo Tresca by Numis Pernicone (U. of Ill.-Urbana); on "Recent Doctoral Research in American Jewish History" (eight papers); and on "Generational Succession within Immigrant Groups" with papers on "The American Family: A German Settlement on the Minnesota Frontier" by Kathleen Neilson Conzen (U. Chicago) and on "City and Family: Italians and Jews in Industrial Rhode Island" by Judith Smith (Brown U.).

The Bicentennial Committee of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem sponsored a symposium on "The American Experience in Historical Perspective" on December 21-23, 1976. Organizer was Professor Yehoshua Arieli. One session was on "Immigration and Ethnicity in American Society," with papers by John Higham on "Disjunction and Diversity in American Ethnic History," by A. A. Goren on "Strategies of Survival: American Jews and the Uses of Pluralism," and by Herbert G. Gutman on "The Slave Family." It is presumed that the papers will be published. Inquiries should be addressed to Professor Arieli at the Hebrew University.

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln (Zip 68588) is sponsoring a symposium on "Ethnicity on the Great Plains," April 6-7, 1978. Its director, Frederick C. Luebke has issued a call for papers. The papers should consist of new material based on original research, and should explore the interrelationships of environment and ethnic background. An abstract of about 200 words is requested to be submitted by September 1, 1977.

The Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, has received a grant from the NEH for a survey of fraternal records. A project director is being appointed. It is expected that a printed guide to such records will result. The Center has made grants to scholars in the field of eastern European and Mediterranean emigration to the United States. For information write the center at 826 Berry St., St. Paul, Minn. 55114. The center has also received a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission for a guide to the records of International Institutes.

The Fick Collection of German-Americana, University of Cincinnati Libraries, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221 will answer questions on German-Americana and will provide microfilming and xerography of German-Americana. At a symposium at the University of Cincinnati in November 1976 a Society
for German-American Studies was formed. A Journal of German-American Studies will be published.

A conference on "Culture, Education, and Ethnic Canadians" was held October 1-2, 1976 at the Canadian Plains Research Center, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4S 0A2, with presentation of thirty-three papers on a wide variety of topics, touching many ethnic groups in Canada. For information write Martin L. Novacek at the Center.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has recently awarded the Michigan Historical Collections a $120,000 grant to conduct a survey of historical manuscript sources available relating to various ethnic groups in Michigan. The project will consist of two phases. The first will involve a thorough survey of sources in Michigan. The state population is one of the most ethnically mixed in the union. The second phase will consist of field trips to four European countries to determine what sources exist there regarding segments of the population who migrated to Michigan, Poland, Ireland, and Poland and the Netherlands have been selected. Initial searches have indicated that a great deal of material relating to American ethnic group activity can now be found only in Europe.

When the surveys are completed, a three-part report will be issued. The first will be the survey of Michigan sources, the second a survey of the sources in the four countries, and the third an evaluation of the project and its implications. The survey will provide a substantial guide for researchers interested in ethnic groups, particularly in Michigan. The program is conceived as a pilot project, and it is hoped that, pending the success of these initial investigations, a more comprehensive survey can be undertaken to locate sources here and abroad.

Four professional researchers with considerable experience have been selected to do the surveys abroad. They are: Professor Herbert Brinks of Calvin College, the Netherlands; Professor Jo Ellen Vinyard of Marygrove College, Ireland; Dr. Candido Keiko Virtanen of the University of Turku, Finland; and Professor Roman Szporluk of the University of Michigan, Poland. Francis Block of the Michigan Historical Collections' staff will do the survey of Michigan, coordinate the project and write the final report. A distinguished group of scholars and archivists from Michigan educational institutions, who are involved with research in the study of ethnicity in America, will serve as an advisory board to the project.

The Network on Workers and Industrialization of the Social Science History Association invites all historians and social scientists working in or concerned with labor and working class history or the social history of industrial societies to participate in and to help define the aims and functions of the group. An initial meeting of some forty persons at the SSHA conference in Philadelphia (October 28-31) designated a steering committee to assist in establishing the network and in formulating its goals. It has been suggested that in the next few months we consider the following: arranging regional or local networks; helping arrange programs at history conventions and conferences; evaluating the feasibility of exchanging unpublished manuscripts for mutual benefit and criticism. Contact David Montgomery (Department of History, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260), or Charles Stephenson (Family and Community History Center, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610), or any other member of the steering committee: Michael Hanagan or Elizabeth Pleck (both Department of History, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109), or John Bodnar (Pennsylvania Historical Commission, Harrisburg, PA 17108).

The 3rd Southwest Labor Studies Conference, March 4-5, 1977 at Arizona State University, Tempe 85281, included migration papers, such as the one by Sheila Lane on "The Okie Migration to California: A Reinterpretation." For information write James C. Foster at the University.

The North Dakota Historical Society for Germans from Russia, Box 1671, Bisbee, N.D. 58501, publishes a "Heritage Review." A course on Germans from Russia was offered at North Dakota State University, Fargo, fall 1976.

The 20th annual Missouri Valley History Conference, March 10-12, 1977, had no sessions on ethnic experience but had a session on "Communitarianism in the American Experience" (Bishop Hill, New Harmony, Icarianism) and on "American Indian History" (Lake Superior Chippewa, Indian history and literature). For information write Tommy R. Thompson, University of Nebraska-Omaha, Omaha, Nebraska 68101.

Information Bulletin No. 3, Germans from Russia in Colorado Project, December 1976, contains a list of recent acquisitions to the collections. Address Dept. of History, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo. 80523.


Jean Scarpaci's course on the "Immigrant in American History" was featured in the Towsen State University news release of July 1976 under the heading "Towsen Classes Contribute to Ethnic
Understanding."

The Rutgers University Graduate School of Edu-
cation's Institute for Intercultural Relations
& Ethnic Studies, now issues a monthly News-
letter called Mosaic. For information write
the Institute in New Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

For information concerning papers presented at
the meeting of the American Committee on Irish
Studies, April 1976 at the University of Mis-
souri-St. Louis, write Blanche M. Tohill, 54
Godwin Lane, St. Louis, Mo. 63121.

The Society of American Archivists is sponsor-
ing a tour of the archives of northwest Europe,
August 1-22, 1977. For information write Ar-
chives Study Tour, Society of American Archi-
vists, P.O. Box 8198, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Com-
mission will sponsor a conference on Black histo-
y in Pennsylvania in the spring of 1978. The Com-
mision is particularly interested in receiving
papers which deal with Black migration to nor-
torn cities, and the comparison of Black experi-
ence with that of other ethnic groups. Hono-
raria will be paid for accepted papers. Papers
should be submitted to John Bodnar, Box 1026,
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,

The UCLA Librarian, February 1977, p. 11-12,
contains a report on UCLA's Asian American Col-
clections. The collections, started in 1970,
are now sufficient to support the Asian American
Studies Center programs toward the B.A. and the
M.A. in Asian American Studies. This collection
is supplemented by material in the Education
and Psychology Library on the teaching of En-
lish as a second language, and by the collec-
tions of the Law Library on immigration and
relocation. The collections are particularly
rich in Japanese materials, including several
newspaper files, but also has files of other
Asian newspapers. The same issue of the UCLA
Librarian, p. 10, describes the prospective ac-
quisation of a large collection on the Mojave
Indians.

The University of Notre Dame has established an
Archive/Center for the Study of American Catho-
licism, including grants-in-aid to assist
scholars who wish to make use of the University's rich collections, grants primarily to
tover travel expenses and not to exceed $400.
Awards will be made three times annually in
June, December, and March. The Archival/Center
is also launching a new publication series, the
"Notre Dame Studies in American Catholicism."
with an annual competition to select the best
book-length manuscripts. The annual deadline
for manuscripts will be October first. Schol-
ars interested in either grants-in-aid or in
submitting a manuscript should write to Archive/Center for the Study of American Catholicism, Mem-
orial Library, Room 1109D, University of Notre
Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556.

The University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha,
Wq. 53140 is looking for a Director of its Center
for Multicultural Studies. Write Professor John
D. Buender, Acting Director, at the Center.

The Ethnic Studies Planning Committee of the
Pittsburgh Council on Higher Education, located
C/O 363 Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh
(Zip 15260) has issued Resources on the Ethnic
and the Immigrant in the Pittsburgh Area: A Pre-
liminary Guide, compiled by Robert E. Wilson,
Project Director, and Frank A. Zabosky. The re-
port, issued in 1976, is a valuable tool for any-
one doing ethnic research in the Pittsburgh region.

The Behrend College of Pennsylvania State Univer-
sity, Erie, PA 16510 has announced a History Col-
loquium, April 29, 1978, on "The Immigrant Ex-
erience in Urban America." Abstracts of papers should be addressed to Lorraine M. Lees, at the above ad-
dress.

The Orchard Lake Center for Polish Studies, P.O.
Box 5051, St. Mary's College, Orchard Lake, Mich.
48033 has announced the second Polish American
Heritage Workshop, June 20 to July 2, 1977.

San Diego State University Library announces the
appointment of Dr. Stephen Colton as Librarian
Archivist of the San Diego History Research Center.
His responsibilities include accessioning, rehabi-
litation, organization and interpretation of
materials documenting the urban growth of twenti-
eighth-century San Diego. In addition to his duties
with the Center, he serves as anthropology and
Latin American bibliographer.

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago,
III. 60610, is sponsoring under an NEH grant an
Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History. The project
director is Helen Hornbeck Tanner. The mapped
area will extend from Montreal to Winnipeg and will
trace the changing pattern of Indian locations from
1615 to the period of white dominance. It is ex-
pected that the atlas will be published in 1978.

Alison J. Britton is making a study of late 15th
century British emigration to North America, and
would like to hear from anyone else working in
that field. Her current address is: Dept. of So-
ciology, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Col-
chester, Essex CO7 5EQ, England.
Marion Marzolf, 2040 E LSA Bldg., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48109, is working on an ethnic press bibliography, with publication expected in 1977 or 1978.

Richard Sorrell, Brookdale Community College, Lincroft, N.J. 07738 is engaged in a study of "French Canadians in New England" comparing the Sentinelle affairs of the 1920s with other outbreaks of Franco-American militant surviavance.

Robert E. Levinson, Coordinator of Jewish Studies, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192, is interested in learning the location of 19th and early 20th century Jewish cemeteries. He has aided in the restoration of Gold Rush Jewish cemeteries, and seeks information for the entire nation.

John and Selma Appel, Michigan State University, are preparing a survey article evaluating audiovisual materials suitable for use in teaching immigrant history.

Playford V. Thorsen, Univ. of N.D., Grand Forks, is engaged in a project on the Scandinavian-American press and the Union crisis of 1905, with research both in America and Scandinavia.

John C. Massmann (St. Cloud State Univ.) is engaged in updating and extending to World War I his study of the Germans of Minnesota.


Charles Leinemweben, Center for Working Class Studies, State University of New York, New Paltz, is undertaking a study of the ethnic and class bases of New York Socialism, 1904-1919, with special emphasis on Italian, Finnish, and German American socialists.

PUBLICATIONS


Kessner shows that the ethnic communities were not static entities but dynamic clusters of humanity seeking to survive and succeeding amazingly in their efforts to lift themselves and their families into the American middle class.

Frank J. Coppa & Thomas J. Curran, eds., The Immigrant Experience in America. 232p. $9.50. Boston, Twayne Publishers, 1976. These are selected essays derived from the CBS-TV summer semester, 1974, produced in conjunction with St. John's University, New York. Eight essays deal with Hispanic, German, Irish, Italian, Jewish, Black, and Asian elements, and a ninth essay deals with recent immigration legislation. The essays are uneven in quality but are really very useful in terms of the wide audience to which each essay was addressed. One or two deserve publication as separate.

Dean R. Esslinger, Immigrants and the City: Ethnicity and Mobility in a Nineteenth Century Midwestern Community. [South Bend, Indiana] Port Washington, N.Y., Kenikat Press, 1975. $8.95. Another of the new studies of urban communities.

Leonard Dinnerstein & Frederic C. Kuhn, eds., Uncertain Americans: Readings in Ethnic History, x, 325. Paperback. N.Y., Oxford, 1977. This is a revision of The Aliens (1970), including both historical and impressionistic essays on a variety of ethnic groups in America since the colonial period. It can be useful as supplementary reading for courses in ethnic and general American history.


Norwegian-American Studies, Vol. 27. Northfield, Minn., Norwegian-American Historical Association, 1977. Edited by Kenneth Bjork. This 57th publication by the N.A.A. since 1925 contains 25 essays, a bibliography of recent publications, and a report of archival accessions. The essays range from documents to learned articles to a play. It is an impressive addition to a distinguished
Odd S. Lovoll, ed., Cultural Pluralism versus Assimilation: The Views of Waldemar Ager. Northfield, Minn., Norwegian American Historical Association, 1977. 126p. $5. Essays (translated) from the Kvartalskrift (Quarterly) of the Norwegian Society of America (1905-1976), now merged with the Norwegian American Historical Association. Ager was the editor of Kvartalskrift (1903-1922) as well as of Reform, a Norwegian-American temperance newspaper published in Eau Claire, Wis. The theme of the present volume, as indicated in the title, is the preservation of Norwegian language and heritage among Norwegian immigrants to America.


The Center for Migration Studies, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island, N.Y. 10304, will furnish on request New Books, Journals, List of Books in Print.


R & E Research Associates, 4843 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94112 will provide on request a brochure listing books on "Ethnic Minorities in America." Most are reprints.

The Ethnic Heritage Center, Cleveland State University, Zip 44115, is publishing a series of monographs on the ethnic groups of Cleveland.


Serbs in the United States and Canada: A Comprehensive Bibliography. 86. Address: Bonnie Allen, Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, 826 Berry St., St. Paul, Minn. 55114.


States, Part II" Andrzej Swiatkowski), "Polish Emigration to the British Commonwealth Countries: A Demographic Survey" (Jerzy Zubrzycki). Listing is not complete of contents of each issue. Published by Polska Akademia Nauk, Warsaw.


John Bodnar, "Socialization and Adaptation: The Immigrant Families of Scranton" in Pennsylvania History (Spring 1976), "Immigration and Modernization: The Case of the Slavic Peasant in Industrial America" in Journal of Social History (Fall 1976), "The Impact of the New Immigration Upon the Black Worker" in Labor History (Spring 1970), and the article in Slovakia cited above.

A special issue of the Historical Methods Newsletter Vol. 9, Nos. 2 & 3 (March-June 1976) is devoted to "The Philadelphia Social History Project," directed by Theodore Hershberg. Some knowledge of quantitative methodology is recommended to readers. The September 1976 issue of the HMN reprints the instructions to enumerators for completing the 1900 census population schedule.


Hitoshi Saito, "The Integration and Participation of the Japanese and their Descendants in Brazilian Society" in International Migration, XIV, No. 3 1976.


Our attention has been called to Minnau, the North American Welsh Newsletter, published by Minnau Publications, 11 Post Terrace, Basking Ridge, N.J. 07920.

Miorita, a publication for Romanians, will be published both in the United States (Charles M. Carlton, University of Rochester, N.Y. 14627) and in New Zealand (Norman Simms, Outrigger Publishers, 1 Von Tempyky St., Hamilton, N.Z.). It is to be semi-annual. Rates vary according to residence. Inquiries should be addressed to editor mentioned.

The Fall 1976 number of the Newsletter of the Group for the Study of Nationalism contains a bibliography of recent publications in the field, many relating to North America. The Society's editor is Erik S. Lunde, Michigan State University.

The Western Historical Quarterly 8:92-96 (January 1977) lists a number of articles on ethnic elements in the Western states.


The Canadian Office of Manpower and Immigration has issued a detailed exposition (in both English and French) of the new Immigration Bill being debated in the Canadian Parliament, together with a pamphlet "Information About the Immigration Bill," November 22, 1976. The November issue of Kaleidoscope Canada (P.O. Box 826, Station B, Ottawa, Canada K1P 5P9) also devotes some space to the changes proposed in the new bill.

Several film and slide presentations are available on the Ukrainians of Canada, such as "Reflections on the Past" (Ukrainian Cultural & Educational Centre, 184 Alexander Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. R3G 0L6), "I Never Walked the Steppes" (National Film Board, 150 Kent St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N9), and "The Stone Cross" (Oriana Film Distributors, P.O. Box 217, Station II, Toronto).


A survey of German immigration from colonial times to the present, with extensive attention to cultural aspects and to the complications resulting from two World Wars. It is the most useful single volume treatment available.


The Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce, has issued a 1980 Census Update, No. 1, January 1977 to provide periodic reports on the planning and preparatory activities for the 1980 Federal census. It is a supplement to the Data User News, for which the subscription is $4 per year. Address the Subscriber Services Section, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.


The Journal of German-American Studies, Vol. XI, Nos. 3-4 (1976) contains articles on "Germans in the Hill Country (of Texas)" by Glen Lich and "The German Language - Mirror of the German-America Struggle for Identity as Reflected in Der Deutsche Pionier (1869-1887) and the Activities of Der Deutsche Pionier-Verein von Cincinnati," by Rainer Soll. Address of the journal is 21010 Mastick Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44126.

The Journal of Urban History Vol. 3, No. 2 (February 1977) contains an enlightening interview with Richard C. Wade and a review essay by John Bodnar on four recent studies of the immigrant in American cities and in Denmark.

Four articles on aspects of Danish life in America and a Danish-American Bibliography are featured in Scandinavian Studies Vol. 48, No. 4 (Autumn 1976).


Mary Molek, Immigrant Woman, 1900-1925 (1976), a fictionalized biography, and a Bibliography of the works of Ivan Molek, editor of Prosveta for thirty years, deal with Slovene-American experiences. They are available from M. Molek, Inc., P.O. Box 453, Dover Delaware 19901.

Pennsylvania Ethnic Studies Newsletter, January 1977, contains reports of projects on the teaching of ethnic studies in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton-Wilkes-Barre; the work of California State College; and ethnic groups in the Mon Valley; and other ethnic activities in Pennsylvania.


The International Migration Review, Winter 1976, contains article on "International Migration in Southern Africa" (Francis Wilson), "Determinants of the Brain Drain (Alejandro Portes), two documentary essays, and the usual reviews. Especially useful is the section on "Review of Reviews."

Canadian Ethnic Studies, edited by Howard Palmer, is available at the University of Calgary, 2920 - 24th Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4, Canada.

The Journal of Ethnic Studies, published at Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington 98225, has broadened its coverage to include other than minority groups, such as essays on the Irish and Italians.


The objective of the organizers of the conference in 1972 from which these essays are derived and of the editors of the volume is stated as follows: "The object of this introduction - and of this volume - is more modest: not a theory, but a bundle of partial theories; not an exhausting source, but an illustrative one; not definitiveness, but merely the assertion that here is a phenomenon that must be studied." (p. 3)

The essay by Harold R. Isaacs opens the volume with a brief study derived from his book, Idols of the Tribe (Harper's, 1975), on "Basic Group Identity: Idols of the Tribe." He identifies body characteristics (shape, color, eyes, nose, bone structure, hair arrangement, adornments, clothing, and the like), and name (retention or change to insure security or preferred identity) as primary badges of identity. Talcott Parsons' essay on "Some Theoretical Considerations on the Nature and Trends of Changes in Ethnicity" stresses the contexts in which identities are accepted and practiced. Parsons emphasizes the enduring "societal community," involving kinship patterns, religious traditions, and cultural loyalties. Milton Gordon's essay on "Toward a General Theory of Racial and Ethnic Group Relations" is an expansion of his Assimilation in American Life (1964), in which he set up seven assimilation variables, from which he derived his concept of structural pluralism. He proceeds in this essay to advance the hypothesis of "Liberal pluralism," a free-flooding and unrestricted set of variables, and "corporate pluralism" in which certain variables become legally recognized entities. Donald L. Horowitz writes about "Ethnic Identity" as illustrated in southeast Asia and Africa. Daniel Bell's essay on "Ethnicity and Social Change" deals with the recent shift toward political action of certain ethnic groups, and the consequent changes in societal arrangements. The shift to action groups compels choices and therefore tighter identities. Bell gives a number of insightful explanations of this drift toward politicization of groups, including ethnic ones, and is one of the better essays in this volume.

In an essay entitled "The Subnations of Western
Europe," William Peterson uses Switzerland and Belgium as case studies of what happens to easy generalizations about national identity when one investigates carefully exactly what has happened in a multiethnic society. What emerges is a complex phenomenon in which the word ethnic would seem to have limited usefulness. Andrew M. Greeley and William C. McCreary in their essay on "The Transmission of Cultural Heritages: The Case of the Irish and Italians" use sampling techniques among Irish and Italians to isolate personality characteristics, beliefs, and behavioral patterns. They conclude that it is important to know the cultural heritages of American ethnic groups to determine their behavior in any given situation. Martin Kilson writes about "Blacks and Neoethnicity in American Political Life," and he uses data of the past decade to demonstrate his conclusion that "The ultimate paradox surrounding neoethnicity in American political life today might well be that as white neoethnicity evolves into a multifaceted neo-conservatism - carefully orchestrated at the national level by the Republican party - the politics of black ethnicity is de-emphasizing militancy and anti-white orientation." (p. 263-4) John Porter's essay on "Ethnic Pluralism in Canadian Perspective" distinguishes between American and Canadian ethnic patterns, with special reference to the problem of the French-speaking and other minority groups. The central problem of inequality of opportunity is stressed. Orlando Patterson's "Context and Choice in Ethnic Allegiances: A Theoretical Framework and Caribbean Case Study" challenges the fallacy that ethnic identity is "involuntary and cannot be changed." A change in social context does change ethnic identity or class identity or other identity. He illustrates from Caribbean experience, with emphasis on economic choices. Francois Bourricaud writes about "Indian, Mestizo and Cholo as Symbols in the Peruvian System of Stratification" and shows how ambiguous are the distinctions as to race and status.

It would probably have been desirable for Presidents Johnson and Nixon to have read Milton J. Esman's "Communal Conflict in Southeast Asia," before becoming involved in such a maze of cultures and age-old loyalties. Ali A. Mazrui's "Ethnic Stratification and the Military-Agrarian Complex: the Uganda Case" is an attempt to explain the subordination of the intelligentsia to the military with the latter's essentially agrarian base. Richard Pipes writes "Reflections on the Nationality Problems in the Soviet Union," and shows that minority groups have increased rather than otherwise, with implications of minority nationalism, presently papered over by Soviet propaganda as to unity. Jyotindra das Gupta's essay on "Ethnicity, Language Demand, and National Development in India" emphasizes the problems of language iden-

ty. Lucien W. Pye writes on "China: Ethnic Minorities and National Security" and points out the relationship of ethnic borders and national security. The Chinese have recognized the strength of these minorities by training teachers in the languages and customs of these areas in a Central Nationalities Institute which has had only modest success despite heavy funding.

In general, the volume is a rewarding body of reading; certainly informative; frequently stimulating; convincing chiefly as to the danger of generalization about ethnicity except in terms of very specific groups in given time periods.

PERSONALS

Willi Paul Adams, formerly with the Amerika-Institut, Frankfur, has been appointed Professor of American History in the Kennedy Institute for American Studies, Free University of Berlin.

Edison Uno, formerly an instructor in Japanese-American studies at San Francisco State University and a leader in repeal of Title 2 of the 1952 Internal Security Act which authorized detention camps in the United States, died December 24, 1976 at the age of 47.

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First, I think we divide up according to nationality...

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Please list your publications since the last questionnaire (November 1975).

2. What research project do you have currently under way? When do you expect that it may be completed? Publication?

3. Would you be interested in preparing a historiographical-bibliographical essay for the Newsletter? Please describe what you have in mind to do.

4. What meetings, symposia, courses, and organizational activities can you report for your area?

5. What suggestions can you make for future issues of the Newsletter?

6. Change of address?

Please mail this questionnaire, together with your 1977 dues if not already paid, to Carlton C. Qualey, Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.