Notes

INTRODUCTION

1. Ewen, *Immigrant Women*, p. 201. Complete citations for works listed in the bibliographical essay are given there and may be located via the index.


5. I use gender here more in its relational, social-historical, or anthropological sense rather than in a post-modernist, linguistic, or deconstructive sense. This is in keeping with its use in most existing writing on immigrant women.


7. I put both terms in quotation marks here to indicate my belief that both racial and sexual differences are socially constructed rather than natural categories. When I use the term race in the text, I refer to contemporary, everyday, American, notions of race as defined by skin color or such standards as “one drop” of “nonwhite blood.” As I note in subsequent chapters, other understandings of race and ethnicity prevailed in the past. See Joan W. Scott, *Gender and the Politics of History* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1988); Werner Sollors, ed., *The Invention of Ethnicity* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989); Kathleen Neils Conzen et al., “The Invention of Ethnicity: A Perspective from the USA,” *Altreitalie* 3 (April 1990): 37–62.

8. I borrow this felicitous phrase from Judith Smith, “Our Own Kind: Family and Community Networks in Providence,” *Radical History Review* 17 (Spring 1978): 99–120. The phrase may have been first used in this sense by Moses Rischin, *Our Own Kind: Voting by Race, Creed or National Origin* (Santa Barbara: Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, 1960).

1. WHERE IS THE OTHER SIDE?


14. I have borrowed this phrase from the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, *The Empire Strikes Back: Race and Racism in 70s Britain* (London: Hutchinson, in association with the Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies, University of Birmingham, 1982).


46. Hutchinson, Legislative History, pp. 297–310; LeMay, From Open Door to Dutch Door, pp. 103–109; Divine, American Immigration Policy, chap. 9.


49. Coming at the same time as the elimination of the bracero program for recruiting temporary workers, the result was a notable increase in illegal migration. See Julian Samora, Los Mojados: The Wetback Story (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1971); Daniel James, Illegal Immigration: An Unfolding Crisis (Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1991).

50. Jasso and Rosenzweig, The New Chosen People, pp. 36-38.


54. Jasso and Rosenzweig, The New Chosen People, Table 1.5.


2. THE WOMEN OF THE OTHER SIDE


4. The slightly fictionalized account of Nathoy is in Ruthanne Lum McCunn, Thousand Pieces of Gold (San Francisco: Design Enterprises, 1981).


19. Margery Wolf, Women and Family in Rural Taiwan (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1972), p. 34; see also Wolf and Huang, Marriage and Adoption, pp. 64–65.


41. See the picture in Howe, *World of Our Fathers*, following p. 140.


55. Moraw ska, For Bread with Butter, p. 53.
60. Tilly and Scott, Women, Work and Family, part 3.
75. This was the original insight of Ester Boserup's studies of Africa, *Woman's Role in Economic Development*, Part 1.
89. See Susan Tiano, "Maquiladoras in Mexicali: Integration or Exploitation?"; Tiano, "Women's Work and Unemployment in Northern Mexico"; Gay Young, "Gender Identification and Working-Class Solidarity among Maquila Workers in Ciudad Juárez: Stereotypes and Realities"; Peña Devon, "Tortuosidad: Shop Floor Struggles of Female Maquiladora Workers"; all in *Women on the U.S.-Mexico Border: Responses to Change*, ed. Vicki L. Ruiz and Susan Tiano (Boston: Unwin Hyman, 1987). See also
3. FROM MINORITY TO MAJORITY


9. On the changing marital, age, and family status among migrants, see Archdeacon, Becoming American, p. 135.


55. On detainees, see, for example, U.S. Commissioner of Immigration, Annual Reports, 1892–1902.


59. Takaki, Strangers from a Different Shore, pp. 40–41, 46–47; Chan, Entry Denied; Glenn, Issei, Nisei, War Bride, p. 17.


64. U.S. Commissioner of Immigration, Annual Reports, 1921, pp. 16–17; 1924, p. 28; 1925, p. 3.

65. Houstoun et al., “Female Predominance of Immigration.”


4. LIVES OF LABOR

Black Female Professional (Washington, D.C.: Mental Health Research and Development Center, Institute for Urban Affairs and Research, Howard University, 1983).


7. Glenn, Daughters of the Shtetl.


9. Glenn, Issei, Nisei, War Bride, Table 1; Gabaccia, Militants and Migrants, p. 104.


11. Carpenter, Immigrants and their Children.


20. Tentler, Wage-Earning Women, chap. 2; Kessler-Harris, Out to Work, chap. 6; Glenn, Daughters of the Shtetl, pp. 98–131.
34. Hill, Women in Gainful Occupations, table 75.


47. Borjas, *Friends or Strangers*, p. 43.


55. See Boris and Daniels, Homework, sec. 4.


63. Chai, “Picture Brides,” p. 129.


70. Gabaccia, From Sicily to Elizabeth Street, pp. 95–96; Cowan, More Work for Mother, pp. 165–67; Ewen, Immigrant Women, chap. 9; Strasser, Never Done, chaps. 5 and 6; Breckenridge, New Homes, pp. 60–61.
71. Cowan, More Work for Mother, pp. 164–66; Strasser, Never Done, chaps. 2 and 3.
79. Gabaccia, From Sicily to Elizabeth Street, p. 93.

5. ALL HER KIN

1. Ewen, Immigrant Women, p. 86.
2. Scholarly refutations of the “disorganization” hypothesis began with Yans-McLaughlin, Family and Community, pp. 18–22.
11. Gabaccia, From Sicily to Elizabeth Street, pp. 77–79.
18. Yanagisako, Transforming the Past.


28. Lillian Brandt, Five Hundred and Seventy-Four Deserters and Their Families (New York: Charity Organization Society, 1905).


42. Watkins et al., After Ellis Island.


63. See Baum et al., *The Jewish Woman in America*, pp. 235–37.


73. Smith, Family Connections, pp. 60–61.


76. Tentler, Wage-Earning Women, pp. 8–9; Lamphere, From Working Daughters to Working Mothers, p. 36.


86. Meyerowitz, Women Adrift, p. 7; Tentler, Wage-Earning Women, chap. 5.


89. Sinke, “The International Marriage Market,” p. 76.


100. Lamphere, *From Working Daughters to Working Mothers*, chap. 6.


120. John Bodnar, Workers’ World, chap. 4.

6. WORKING TOGETHER


49. Mageean, "Catholic Sisterhoods."


53. Peasant Maids, City Women; the best general introduction remains Breckinridge, New Homes for Old.


56. *Peasant Maids, City Women*.


64. Ruiz, *Cannery Women*, chap. 5.


73. Alice Kessler-Harris, "Where are the Organized Women Workers?" *Feminist Studies* 3 (Fall 1975): 5–14.


75. Ardis Cameron, "Bread and Roses Revisited: Women's Culture and Working-Class Activism in the Lawrence Strike of 1912," pp. 42–61 in *Women's Work and Protest:
Notes for Pages 87–88


83. Mirandé, La Chicana, chap. 7.


85. I am grateful to Linda Reeder for calling my attention to this quote, in Seller, Immigrant Women, p. 241.


95. Pleck, *Domestic Tyranny*, chaps. 4,10.
7. MIDDLE-CLASS IMMIGRANTS


7. Unless otherwise indicated, the source for biographical information on women named in the text is either Notable American Women or Notable American Women, The Modern Period.


11. See Quack, "Everyday Life and Emigration."


19. Mike Gold, cited in Baum et al., The Jewish Woman in America, p. 200; see also chap. 7.


31. From a large literature, see J. C. Furnas, *Fanny Kemble, Leading Lady of the Nineteenth-Century Stage: A Biography* (New York: Dial, 1982).


43. I have chosen historical examples to avoid violating the privacy of living women in *Who's Who of American Women*.


47. DeVault, Sons and Daughters of Labor, Table 8–10.


61. See also Simon, “Sociology and Immigrant Women,” tables 7–8.

62. From a considerable literature, see Wil A. Linkugel and Martha Solomon, Anna Howard Shaw: Suffrage Orator and Social Reformer (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1991).


71. From a sizeable, if idiosyncratic literature, see Marion Meade, Madame Blavatsky: The Woman behind the Myth (New York: Putnam, 1980).
75. The most recent scholarly biography is Mary Louise Sullivan, M.S.C., Mother Cabrini: "Italian Immigrant of the Century" (New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1992).
82. From a sizeable literature, see Dale Fetherling, Mother Jones, the Miners' Angel: A Portrait (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1974).
89. Sally M. Miller, "From Sweatshop Worker to Labor Leader: Theresa Malkiel, a Case Study," American Jewish History 68 (1978): 189–205.
92. Kessler-Harris, “Organizing the Unorganizable.”
102. See, for example, “Georgiana Emma Drew Barrymore,” *Notable American Women*.
103. See “Ada Rehan” in *Notable American Women*.
111. From a sizeable literature, see, besides Henriksen’s *Anzia Yezierska*, Carol B. Schoen, *Anzia Yezierska* (Boston: Twayne, 1982).


8. PRESERVATION AND INNOVATION


3. Thus John Bodnar’s revision of Oscar Handlin’s metaphor from “Uprooted” into The Transplanted; see also Michael Novak, The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnics: Politics and Culture in the Seventies (New York: Macmillan, 1973); Werner Sollors, The Invention of Ethnicity.


6. Glenn, Daughters of the Shtetl, p. 3.


12. I thank Deirdre Mageean for this quote from her unpublished paper, “Irish Women and Catholic Charity Work in Chicago, 1840–1910.”


36. Webster, "Domestication and Americanization."


47. Cowan and Cowan, Our Parents’ Lives, p. 94.
51. Besides Jane Addams, Twenty Years at Hull-House, see Mary Lynn McCree Bryan and Allen F. Davis, 100 Years at Hull-House (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1990).
53. Addams, Twenty Years at Hull-House, pp. 172–78.
54. Lissak, Pluralism and Progressives, chap. 10.
58. Pascoe, Relations of Rescue, chap. 4.
63. Breckinridge, New Homes for Old, Appendix.
68. Ewen, 


105. Waters, Ethnic Options, pp. 46–47.
112. Maglione, Voices of the Daughters, preface.
113. Nancy Seifer, Nobody Speaks for Me.
120. Pascoe, Relations of Rescue, p. 117.
122. Waters, Ethnic Identity, chap. 2.