

While maintaining their place in the industries where their parents worked, second-generation Romanian Americans gradually switched from unskilled to skilled occupations. Others became white-collar workers, and many embraced professional careers. Subsequent generations went even further in their educational and professional pursuits. Romanian Americans made such progress that for several decades, few of the adult members of this group had less than a high school education. The professional ranks of Romanians (those educated at American universities) were substantially enlarged by the thousands of professionals who immigrated to the United States after World War II and in the years following the Revolution of 1989. The children of these professionals have typically followed the path of their parents. In addition, many Romanian students sent to the United States to complete their studies have remained after graduation and have found employment. Other Romanian Americans have found work as taxi drivers, clerical workers, and salon attendants, among many other occupations. By 2011, according to the American Community Survey estimates for 2009–2011, 49 percent of employed Romanian Americans worked in management, business, science, and art occupations, 21 percent worked in sales and office jobs, and 15 percent worked in service occupations.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

The formation of the Union and League of Romanian Societies of America (ULRSA) in 1906 marked the beginning of Romanian political activity in the United States on a national scale. Founded in Cleveland, ULRSA brought together dozens of mutual aid and cultural societies, clubs, fraternities, and other groups committed to preserving Romanian ethnicity. It provided insurance benefits, assisted thousands of Romanians in completing their education, and taught newly arrived immigrants how to handle their affairs in a democratic way. As ULRSA gained more power and prestige, its leaders were often courted by local and national politicians to enlist political support from the Romanian American community.

I never really knew how much my ethnic background meant to me until the Romanian Revolution a few years ago. I was never ashamed of my background, I just never boldly stated it. I guess because I live in America I thought that I was just an American, period.

Veronica Buza, "My Ethnic Experience," in *Romanian American Heritage Center Information Bulletin*, September–October 1993.

The leadership of ULRSA (with few exceptions) has held a neutral and unbiased position in American politics. Despite this neutrality, however, many Romanians—especially those who immigrated

to America before World War II—have pro-Democratic sentiments, while the majority of postwar immigrants and refugees with strong anticommunist sentiments tilt more toward the Republican party. A small group of Romanian American socialists—primarily workers from Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, and New York—founded the Federation of the Romanian Socialist Workers of the United States in 1914 and later merged with the pro-communist International Workers Order. Many Romanian Americans also joined local labor unions for the practical reason that they could not obtain work otherwise. Later, as employment opportunities improved, they participated in union activities according to their specific interests, benefits needs, and preferences.

Military Service During World War I, several hundred Romanian volunteers from Ohio and other states enrolled in the American Expeditionary Force in Europe on the French front. Many of these soldiers received commendations for bravery. Over five thousand Romanian Americans served in the American Armed Forces during World War II and over three hundred died in combat. Romanian Americans were also represented in significant numbers during the Korean and Vietnam Wars, and many were promoted to officer ranks. In 1977 Nicholas Daramus became the first Romanian American to be promoted to the rank of full commander in the U.S. Navy.

Relations with Romania Romanian Americans have always been proud of their homeland and have maintained ties beyond typical relations with family or friends. Before and during World War I, Romanian Americans exposed Hungarian persecution of Transylvanians in their newspapers, and many organizations called for the unification of Transylvania and Romania. These organizations also gave generous donations of money, food, and clothing for Romania's orphans, widows, and refugees. In 1919 Romanian Americans submitted to the Paris Peace Conference a four-point motion calling for the reestablishment of Romania's territorial borders (including the restoration of Transylvania and other regions formerly held by foreign powers), equal rights for ethnic minorities, and the establishment of a democracy based on principles adopted in the United States.

In the 1920s and 1930s many Romanian Americans actively supported the National Peasant party founded in Transylvania against antidemocratic political forces. Prominent Romanians such as Queen Marie (1875–1938) visited Romanian American communities, and the Romanian government sent a group of students to complete their studies at various American universities. After World War II, Romanian Americans sent food, medicine, and clothing to refugees and other types of aid to help Romania's devastated economy.

During the years of Communist dictatorship, Romanian American groups sent a formal memorandum to U.S. president Harry Truman protesting the mass deportations of Romanians by Soviet troops in 1952. In 1964 they called upon president Lyndon B. Johnson to exert pressure on the Communists to release Romanian political prisoners and provide exit visas for individuals desiring to join relatives in the United States. Many Romanian Americans who held promonarchist views sought the restoration of Michael I, who was forced by the Communists to abdicate the throne in December 1947. Romanian American Catholics vehemently opposed the suppression of their church in Romania beginning in 1948, when bishops and priests were arrested and murdered, church property was confiscated, and many Romanian Catholics were deported.

Romanian Americans continue to aid their native country during difficult times through the auspices of the ULRSA, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and other philanthropic organizations. Presently, some Romanian Americans are involved in developing business ventures in Romania in spite of the precarious conditions of the country's economy and the country's relative unfamiliarity with the capitalist system. There is also a steady flow of scholarly exchanges between Romania and United States, facilitated by grants and scholarships. Many Romanian Americans take an active role in the American Romanian Academy of Arts and Sciences and other academic organizations.

NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS

Although Romanian Americans represent only one-eighth of one percent of America's total population, they have made significant contributions to American popular culture and to the arts and sciences. The following sections list Romanian Americans and their achievements.

Academia Mircea Eliade (1907–1986) was a renowned authority on religious studies, mythology, and folklore. His many publications include *The History of Religions: Essays in Methodology* (1959) and *Zalmoxis, the Vanishing God: Comparative Studies in the Religions and Folklore of Dacia and Eastern Europe* (1972). Many of his works have been translated into several languages. Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen (1906–1994) pioneered mathematical economics and influenced many American economists through his *Analytical Economics: Issues and Problems* (1966). He was considered by his peers, as Paul Samuelson wrote in his foreword to the book, "a scholar's scholar and an economist's economist." Romanian American mathematician Constantin Corduneanu (1928–) edited the journal *Libertas Mathematica*, and Romance philologist Maria Manoliu-Manea (1934–) served as president of the American Romanian Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Mirela Roznoveanu (born Roznovschi) is a well-known writer, poet, literary critic, and journalist who was born in Romania in 1947 and immigrated to the United States in 1991. She became a faculty member at the New York University School of Law and is one of the country's most influential researchers on foreign, comparative, and international law. She has written both in Romanian and English and has published fifteen books, including *The Civilization of the Novel: A History of Fiction Writing from Marayana to Don Quijote* (two volumes; 1983, 1991); *Towards a Cyberlegal Culture* (2001); *Life on the Run* (1997); and *The Life Manager and Other Stories* (2004).

Journalism Theodore Andrica (1900–1990) edited and published two successful periodicals, the *New Pioneer* during the 1940s and the *American Romanian Review* during the 1970s and 1980s. Both publications featured articles on Romanian American life, traditions, customs, and cooking, and documented the achievements of Romanian Americans. Andrica also served as editor of the *Cleveland Press* for twenty years. Vasile Hategan (1915–2003) a Romanian Orthodox pastor wrote several articles on Romanians residing in New York City. John Florea (1916–2000) of *Life* magazine was a photographer during the 1940s and 1950s and a TV director. For several decades, broadcaster Liviu Floda (1913–1997) of Radio Free Europe hosted programs discussing human rights violations by the Communist regime in Romania. He interviewed hundreds of personalities, helped reunite refugee families with American relatives, and wrote dozens of articles on various subjects for Romanian Americans and foreign-language journals.

Literature Peter Neagoe (1881–1960) was the first major Romanian American author. In such novels as *Easter Sun* (1934) and *There Is My Heart* (1936), he depicted the lives of Transylvanian peasants in realistic detail. Illustrator Mircea Vasiliu (1920–2008) wrote *Which Way to the Melting Pot?* (1955) and *The Pleasure Is Mine* (1963), in which he humorously recounts his experiences as an immigrant. In 1947 Anișoara Stan (1902–1954) published *They Crossed Mountains and Oceans*, which focuses on immigrant life in the United States. Stan also wrote *The Romanian Cook Book* (1951), which remains a fundamental source on Romanian cookery and cuisine.

Elie Wiesel (1928–), a writer, journalist, political activist, and professor, was born into a Hasidic family in Romania and survived internment in a concentration camp during the Holocaust. He immigrated to the United States from France in 1955 and published more than fifty books on various subjects. Perhaps his most widely acclaimed book is *Night* (1960), a memoir based on his experiences as a prisoner in the Auschwitz, Birkenau, and Buchenwald concentration camps. He became a Nobel Laureate

for Humanism in 1996. Andrei Codrescu (1946–), a poet, novelist, and journalist, added new dimensions to contemporary Romanian American literature through such books as *The Life and Times of an Involuntary Genius* (1975), *In America's Shoes* (1983), and several others that delineate anticommunist sentiments in Romania and the immigrant experience in the United States. Silvia Cinca (1934–), author and president of Moonfall Press, published *Comrade Dracula* (1988), *Homo Spiritus: Journey of Our Magic* (1988), and several other books in Romanian and English.

Music George Enescu (1881–1955) was a composer, violinist, and conductor who lived in the United States before and after World War II. He conducted several symphony orchestras, taught at the Manhattan School of Music in New York City, and earned fame for his “Romanian Rhapsodies,” which many American and foreign symphony orchestras have since performed. Ionel Perlea (1900–1970) taught at the Manhattan School of Music and served as musical conductor of the New York Metropolitan Opera for over twenty years despite the fact that his right hand was paralyzed. Stella Roman (1905–1992), an operatic soprano, performed at the Metropolitan Opera in New York during the 1940s and 1950s, specializing in Italian opera spinto roles. Other gifted performers include Christina Carroll (1920–) of the New York Metropolitan Opera; Yolanda Márculescu (died 1992), soprano and music teacher at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee; and Lisette Vereá (1914–2003), operetta singer and comedienne based in New York City.

Science and Medicine George Emil Palade (1912–2008) of the Yale University School of Medicine shared the 1974 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his contributions to research on the structure and function of the internal components of cells. Traian Leucutia (1892–1977), who began his medical career in Detroit in the 1920s, was one of the first scientists to detect the radiation hazards of X-rays. He also served as editor of the *American Journal of Roentgenology, Radium Therapy, and Nuclear Medicine* for several years. Valer Barbu (1892–1986) taught psychiatry and psychoanalysis at Cornell University, the New School of Social Research in New York City, and the American Institute of Psychoanalysis before and after World War II. A disciple of psychoanalyst Karen Horney, Barbu was critical of Freudian analysis.

Constantin Barbulescu (1929–2011), an aeronautical engineer, devised methods of protecting aircraft flying in severe weather. He published his findings in *Electrical Engineering* and other technical journals during the 1940s. Alexandru Papaná (1905–1946) tested gliders and other aircraft for Northrop Aircraft in California. Many of Papaná's experiences as a test pilot were documented in *Flying* magazine.

Sports World-renowned gymnast Nadia Cománeci (1961–) was the winner of three Olympic gold medals at the 1976 Summer Olympic Games in Montreal. The first female gymnast to be awarded a perfect ten in an Olympic gymnastics event, she defected from Communist Romania in 1989 and became an American naturalized citizen in 2001. After her gymnastics career ended, she became active in many charitable and international organizations and received the Olympic Order (the highest decoration given by the International Olympic Committee) in 1984 and 2004. Dominique Moceanu (1981–) is an American-born gymnast of Romanian descent who earned her first U.S. national team place at the age of ten. She represented the United States in various major international tournaments at the junior level, was the all-around silver medalist at the 1992 Junior Pan American Games, became junior U.S. national champion in 1994, and at age thirteen became the youngest gymnast to win the senior all-around title at the U.S. National Championships. In 1996 she was an Olympic gold medalist.

Charley Stanceu (1916–1969) was the first Romanian American to play baseball in the major leagues. A native of Canton, Ohio, he pitched for the New York Yankees and the Philadelphia Phillies during the 1940s. At 7 feet, 7 inches tall, Gheorghe Mureşan (1971–) became a famous basketball star, playing for the Washington Bullets, and appeared in the film *My Giant* (1998) with Billy Crystal.

Stage and Screen Jean Negulesco (1900–1993) directed *Singapore Woman* (1941), *Johnny Belinda* (1948), *Titanic* (1953), and *Three Coins in a Fountain* (1954), and was known as a portrait artist. Television actor Adrian Zmed (1954–) costarred with William Shatner in the police drama *T. J. Hooker* (1982–1986). In theater, Andrei Şerban (1943–) adapted and directed classical plays at LaMama Theater in New York City, while Liviu Ciulei (1923–2011) is best known for directing classical works.

Visual Arts Constantin Brâncuşi (1876–1957) is considered by some art critics to be the father of modern sculpture. He first exhibited his works in the United States in 1913 at the International Exhibition of Modern Art. Many of his pieces (*Miss Pogany, The Kiss, Bird in Space, White Negress*) were acquired by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and the Art Institute of Chicago. Sculptor George Zolnay (1863–1949) created the Sequoia Statue in the U.S. Capitol, the Edgar Allan Poe monument at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and the War Memorial sculpture of the Parthenon in Nashville, Tennessee. Zolnay also served as art commissioner at the 1892 World Columbian Exhibition in Chicago. Elie Cristo-Loveanu (1893–1964) distinguished himself as a portrait artist and professor of painting at New York University during

VOLUME

4

GALE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF

MULTICULTURAL AMERICA

ROMANI AMERICANS–ZUNI

EDITED BY THOMAS RIGGS



Detroit • New York • San Francisco • New Haven, Conn • Waterville, Maine • London

© 2014 Gale, Cengage Learning
WCN: 01-100-101

Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America

Thomas Riggs, Editor

Project Editor: Marie Toft

Editorial: Jeff Hunter, Carol Schwartz

Technical Assistance: Luann Brennan, Grant Eldridge, Jeffrey Muhr, Rebecca Parks

Rights Acquisition and Management: Sheila Spencer

Composition: Evi Abou-El-Seoud

Manufacturing: Wendy Blurton

Imaging: John Watkins

Product Design: Kristine Julien

Index: Shana Milkie

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. No part of this work covered by the copyright herein may be reproduced, transmitted, stored, or used in any form or by any means graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including but not limited to photocopying, recording, scanning, digitizing, taping, Web distribution, information networks, or information storage and retrieval systems, except as permitted under Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

For product information and technology assistance, contact us at
Gale Customer Support, 1-800-877-4253.

For permission to use material from this text or product,
submit all requests online at www.cengage.com/permissions.

Further permissions questions can be emailed to
permissionrequest@cengage.com.

Cover photographs and art reproduced with the following permission:

For Asian business man, © aslysun/Shutterstock.com; for Indian businessman, © Kenneth Man/Shutterstock.com; for young Sephardic Jewish man, © Howard Sandler/Shutterstock.com; for African American female, © Flashon Studio/Shutterstock.com; for Rastafarian male, © Alan Bailey/Shutterstock.com; for Muslim woman (side view), © szefei/Shutterstock.com; for young woman in white t-shirt and jeans, © Vlasov Volodymyr/Shutterstock.com; for Hispanic woman in white blouse, © Warren Goldswaini/Shutterstock.com; for puzzle vector illustration, © VikaSuh/Shutterstock.com.

While every effort has been made to ensure the reliability of the information presented in this publication, Gale, a part of Cengage Learning, does not guarantee the accuracy of the data contained herein. Gale accepts no payment for listing; and inclusion in the publication of any organization, agency, institution, publication, service, or individual does not imply endorsement of the editors or publisher. Errors brought to the attention of the publisher and verified to the satisfaction of the publisher will be corrected in future editions.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America / Thomas Riggs, editor. — 3rd edition.
pages cm

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-7876-7550-9 (set : hardcover) — ISBN 978-0-7876-7551-6 (vol. 1 : hardcover) —
ISBN 978-0-7876-7552-3 (vol. 2 : hardcover) — ISBN 978-0-7876-7553-0 (vol. 3 : hardcover) —
ISBN 978-1-4144-3279-3 (vol. 4 : hardcover)

1. Cultural pluralism—United States—Encyclopedias. 2. Ethnology—United States—
Encyclopedias. 3. Minorities—United States—Encyclopedias. 4. United States—Ethnic
relations—Encyclopedias. 5. United States—Race relations—Encyclopedias. I. Riggs, Thomas.
E184.A1G14 2014
305.800973—dc23

2013049273

Gale
27500 Drake Rd.
Farmington Hills, MI, 48331-3535

ISBN-13: 978-0-7876-7550-9 (set)
ISBN-13: 978-0-7876-7551-6 (vol. 1)
ISBN-13: 978-0-7876-7552-3 (vol. 2)
ISBN-13: 978-0-7876-7553-0 (vol. 3)
ISBN-13: 978-1-4144-3279-3 (vol. 4)

This title is also available as an e-book.
ISBN-13: 978-1-4144-3806-1

Contact your Gale, a part of Cengage Learning sales representative for ordering information.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents of All Volumes vii

Editor's Note xi

Advisory Board xiii

List of Academic Reviewers xv

List of Contributors xix

Introduction xxiii

R

Romani Americans 1

Romanian Americans 14

Russian Americans 31

S

Salvadoran Americans 47

Samoan Americans 59

Saudi Arabian Americans 75

Scotch-Irish Americans 87

Scottish Americans 101

Seminoles 113

Senegalese Americans 121

Serbian Americans 133

Sicilian Americans 151

Sierra Leonean Americans 165

Sikh Americans 179

Sioux 193

Slovak Americans 209

Slovenian Americans 223

Somali Americans 241

South African Americans 255

Spanish Americans 271

Sri Lankan Americans 283

Sudanese Americans 295

Swedish Americans 305

Swiss Americans 319

Syrian Americans 331

T

Taiwanese Americans 343

Thai Americans 357

Tibetan Americans 369

Tlingit 387

Tongan Americans 403

Trinidadian and Tobagonian
Americans 411

Tunisian Americans 427

Turkish Americans 437

U

Ugandan Americans 449

Ukrainian Americans 459

Uruguayan Americans 475

V

Venezuelan Americans 485

Vietnamese Americans 499

Virgin Islander Americans 513

AR

9995851495

TABLE OF CONTENTS

W

Welsh Americans 523

Y

Yemeni Americans 533

Yupik 545

Z

Zuni 555

Annotated Bibliography 565

Subject Index 573



CONTENTS OF ALL VOLUMES

VOLUME 1

A

- Acadians 1
- Afghan Americans 17
- African Americans 31
- Albanian Americans 61
- Aleuts 75
- Algerian Americans 87
- Amish 97
- Apache 113
- Arab Americans 125
- Argentinean Americans 141
- Armenian Americans 151
- Asian Indian Americans 165
- Australian Americans 179
- Austrian Americans 189
- Azerbaijani Americans 203

B

- Bahamian Americans 211
- Bangladeshi Americans 221
- Barbadian Americans 237
- Basque Americans 251
- Belarusan Americans 265
- Belgian Americans 275
- Belizean Americans 289
- Blackfoot 301
- Bolivian Americans 319
- Bosnian Americans 331

- Brazilian Americans 343
- Bulgarian Americans 357
- Burmese Americans 373

C

- Cambodian Americans 381
- Canadian Americans 395
- Cape Verdean Americans 407
- Carpatho-Rusyn Americans 419
- Catawba Indian Nation 433
- Chaldean Americans 441
- Cherokees 453
- Cheyenne 465
- Chilean Americans 479
- Chinese Americans 491
- Choctaws 507
- Colombian Americans 519
- Congolese Americans 531
- Costa Rican Americans 543
- Creeks 553
- Creoles 567
- Croatian Americans 577
- Cuban Americans 591
- Cypriot Americans 607
- Czech Americans 619

VOLUME 2

D

- Danish Americans 1
- Dominican Americans 15

Druze Americans 27

Dutch Americans 35

E

Ecuadorian Americans 47

Egyptian Americans 61

English Americans 73

Eritrean Americans 87

Estonian Americans 97

Ethiopian Americans 107

F

Filipino Americans 119

Finnish Americans 137

French Americans 153

French-Canadian Americans 167

G

Garifuna Americans 185

Georgian Americans 197

German Americans 207

Ghanaian Americans 225

Greek Americans 237

Grenadian Americans 255

Guamanian Americans 263

Guatemalan Americans 275

Guyanese Americans 293

H

Haitian Americans 305

Hawaiians 317

Hmong Americans 331

Honduran Americans 345

Hopis 357

Hungarian Americans 373

I

Icelandic Americans 387

Indonesian Americans 401

Indos 413

Inupiat 421

Iranian Americans 433

Iraqi Americans 445

Irish Americans 459

Iroquois Confederacy 477

Israeli Americans 493

Italian Americans 505

J

Jamaican Americans 523

Japanese Americans 537

Jewish Americans 557

Jordanian Americans 579

VOLUME 3

K

Kenyan Americans 1

Klamaths 11

Korean Americans 23

Kurdish Americans 41

L

Laotian Americans 53

Latvian Americans 65

Lebanese Americans 79

Liberian Americans 91

Libyan Americans 101

Lithuanian Americans 111

Luxembourger Americans 129

M

Macedonian Americans 141

Malaysian Americans 155

Maltese Americans 163

Mennonites 171

Menominee 183

Mexican Americans 195

Mongolian Americans 219

Mormons 231
Moroccan Americans 245

N

Navajos 259
Nepalese Americans 277
New Zealander Americans 289
Nez Percé 301
Nicaraguan Americans 315
Nigerian Americans 329
Norwegian Americans 343

O

Ojibwe 359
Oneidas 375
Osages 389

P

Pacific Islander Americans 401
Paiutes 411
Pakistani Americans 425
Palestinian Americans 437
Panamanian Americans 449
Paraguayan Americans 459
Peruvian Americans 467
Polish Americans 477
Portuguese Americans 493
Pueblos 509
Puerto Rican Americans 525

VOLUME 4

R

Romani Americans 1
Romanian Americans 14
Russian Americans 31

S

Salvadoran Americans 47
Samoan Americans 59

Saudi Arabian Americans 75
Scotch-Irish Americans 87
Scottish Americans 101
Seminoles 113
Senegalese Americans 121
Serbian Americans 133
Sicilian Americans 151
Sierra Leonean Americans 165
Sikh Americans 179
Sioux 193
Slovak Americans 209
Slovenian Americans 223
Somali Americans 241
South African Americans 255
Spanish Americans 271
Sri Lankan Americans 283
Sudanese Americans 295
Swedish Americans 305
Swiss Americans 319
Syrian Americans 331

T

Taiwanese Americans 343
Thai Americans 357
Tibetan Americans 369
Tlingit 387
Tongan Americans 403
Trinidadian and Tobagonian Americans 411
Tunisian Americans 427
Turkish Americans 437

U

Ugandan Americans 449
Ukrainian Americans 459
Uruguayan Americans 475

V

Venezuelan Americans 485
Vietnamese Americans 499
Virgin Islander Americans 513

CONTENTS OF ALL VOLUMES

W

Welsh Americans 523

Y

Yemeni Americans 533

Yupik 545

Z

Zuni 555