

of global modernization. Those who have looked with confidence to the future have defended America, the emigration, and emigrants. Those who mistrust the future have been opposed, fearful of the specter of worldwide "Americanization." The relationship I have described reflects, as I have written in the concluding sentence of my book on the subject, "the emotion-laden, yet often am-

bivalent struggle between unrelenting modernization and nostalgic antimodernism, between past and present."

A note on sources

This article is based upon my book, *A Folk Divided: Homeland Swedes and Swedish Americans, 1840-1940* (Carbondale, Illinois, 1994), and upon various articles

written over a number of years. Most can be located through the LIBRIS on-line catalogue of Kungliga Biblioteket, Stockholm (www.kb.se). For some preliminary studies offering a comparative international perspective, see also Harald Runblom, ed., *Migrants and the Homeland: Images, Symbols, and Realities* (Uppsala, 2000).

624,000 claim Finnish ancestry in the USA

The US Census 2000 numbers for those claiming Finnish ancestry were published in September 2002. The long form distributed to every sixth household included the question What is your ancestry or ethnic origin? Adjusted statistically for the entire US population, the number for "Finnish" is 623,573. This includes all that answered Finnish only, as well as those claiming Finnish first or second in case of multiple ancestries. The total is about 5 percent less than the 659,000 persons declaring Finnish ancestry in 1990 Census.

The following states had the biggest Finn-population (% change since 1990 in brackets): Michigan 101,000 (-7%); Minnesota 99,400 (-4%); California 56,500 (-12%); Washington 40,300 (-9%). Fifth ranking Wis-

consin (36,000) and seventh ranking Florida (25,700) show a small gain of 3%. Examples of popular smaller Finn-states are Arizona, Colorado and Nevada with increases of 10-15%, and North and South Carolina with 30-50% more claiming Finnish ancestry than in 1990.

Census information on number of newcomers, citizenship, languages spoken, and other details, still to be published, will provide material for interesting studies and conclusions for months and years to come. The 1990 Census reported 23,000 persons born in Finland. For year 2000 they will be fewer, as the number of newcomers is small. The question "Where were your parents born?" was last asked in 1970. At that time 150,000 reported at least one parent born in Finland. It is esti-

mated that these second generation Finnish-Americans in year 2000 numbered less than 80,000. Thus, over half a million third, fourth, fifth, and possible even a few sixth generation Americans recognize their Finnish ancestry at the polls.

The combined number of those claiming Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish ancestry in year 2000 dropped 4 percent from the 1990 numbers. The US Census 2000 numbers (with % change since 1990 in brackets) are: Danish 1,430,000 (-12%); Icelandic 43,000 (+5%); Norwegian 4,480,000 (+15%); Swedish 4,000,000 (-15%). Obviously, Norwegian ethnicity is now a top choice among those claiming multiple Scandinavian ancestries.

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