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Ministry of Higher Education  
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University of Samarra  
College of education*



# **SURRA MAN RA'A**

Scientific Refereed Journal

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**University of Samarra**

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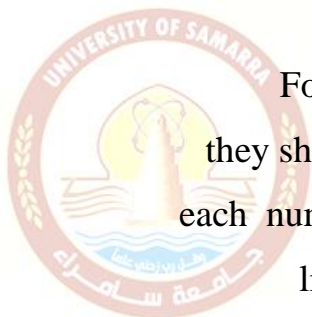
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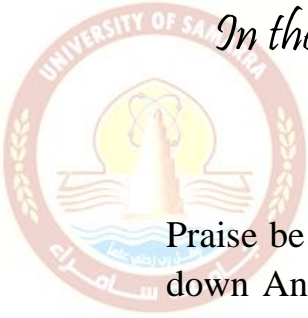
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*In the name of Allah the Most Merciful and Compassionate*

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Praise be to Allah, who has honored us with Quran, a book that He sent down And we are honored by the best of the Prophet sent by him, may prayers and peace be upon our master Muhammad and all his family and companions.

In a time when adherence to constants of all kinds became rare, and clinging to values became scarce

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And the pioneer does not lie to his family

We thank Allah for his grace and from Him in our success and payment for what is good and giving .

Allah grants success.


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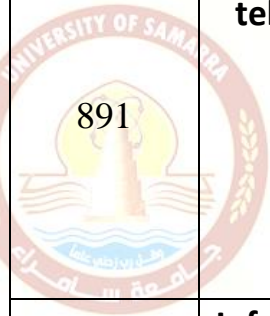
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**Immigration and Literature  
in  
Olé Edvart Rølvaag's *Giants of the  
Earth* (1927)  
and  
Edith Maude Eaton's *Mrs., Spring  
Fragrance* (1912)**

.....

**Asst. Prof. Amel M. Jasim**

English Department / Tikrit University / College of Arts







## Abstract

To explore, to search and to discover the covered lands, seas, oceans and even the space was the ultimate dream of humans ever. Human beings are always observing the world and penetrating for their personal advantages. These benefits are the fantasies that attract humans to depart and go far away for. Although they may face difficulties, self-confident people never stop trying. Individuals migrate to foreign land as they are attracted to their visions and goals. To exit a country is an issue that needs determination and power. Some persons would rather prefer to endure their known hard situation rather than waiting for the unknown, which is a great obstacle that could face the immigrants as well as the homesick feelings. Theorists have studied these social activities from different perspectives. Ravenstien has produced his investigations to become applicable in the social fields. In literature the same topic is utilized by some writers. O. E. Rølvaag (1876-1931) is an immigrant, who wrote his novel *Giant in the Earth* (1924-1925) out of his own experience concerning migration. As well as Edith Maude Eaton, (1865-1914), who also migrated to America. She wrote her collections of short stories to reflect her occurrences and happenings as being born from a Chinese mother and white father from England relocating in America. This paper will show the perception and viewpoint of the authors and reasons behind employing such items in their literary works.

**Keywords:** Immigration, migration literature, movement, migration, voyage.

## الهجرة والأدب في عمالة الأرض للروائي أولي إدفارت رولفاج (١٩٢٧)

### والسيدة إديث مود إيتون ، عطر الربيع (١٩١٢)

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#### ملخص البحث:

كان الاستكشاف والبحث واكتشاف الأراضي الغير مكتشفة والبحار والمحيطات وحتى الفضاء هو الحلم النهائي للإنسان على الإطلاق. يراقب البشر دائماً العالم ويخترقون من أجل مزاياهم الشخصية. هذه الفوائد هي التخييلات التي تجذب البشر للرحيل والذهاب بعيداً من أجلها. على الرغم من أنهم قد يواجهون صعوبات ، إلا أن الأشخاص الواثقين من أنفسهم لا يتوقفون عن المحاولة. يهاجر الأفراد إلى أرض أجنبية لأنهم ينجذبون إلى رؤاهم وأهدافهم. الخروج من بلد ما هو موضوع يحتاج إلى العزيمة والقوة. يفضل البعض تحمل وضعهم الصعب المعروف على انتظار المجهول ، وهو عقبة كبيرة قد تواجه المهاجرين وكذلك مشاعر الحنين إلى الوطن. درس المنظرون هذه الأنشطة الاجتماعية من وجهات نظر مختلفة. أنتج Ravenstien تحقيقاته لتصبح قابلة للتطبيق في المجالات الاجتماعية. في الأدب يستعمل الموضوع ذاته من بعض الكتاب. O. E. Rølvaag (١٨٧٦-١٩٣١) مهاجر كتب روايته Giant in the Earth (١٩٢٤-١٩٢٥) من تجربته الخاصة فيما يتعلق بالهجرة. وكذلك إديث مود إيتون (١٨٦٥-١٩١٤) التي هاجرت أيضاً إلى أمريكا. كتبت مجموعاتها من القصص القصيرة لتعكس أحداثها وأحداثها على أنها ولدت من أم من صينية وأب أبيض من إنجلترا ينتقل إلى أمريكا. ستعرض هذه البحث تصور وجهة نظر المؤلفين والأسباب الكامنة وراء استخدام مثل هذه العناصر في أعمالهم الأدبية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الهجرة ، الهجرة ، الأدب ، الحركة ، الهجرة ، السفر.



## I. Migration:

Migration is a global issue. Then again why do people move? Each person's reason is always different. Mostly, individuals transfer to get rid of hard situations they have already in situated in. These individuals have undergone severe circumstances that obliged them to carry on the burden of changing their own lives through altering their nations, jobs, cultures, and communities. Immigration is not a modern issue, though the world has witness some huge demographical changings because of migrations and their reasons as well as their consequences, i.e. expatriates, immigrants, emigrants and refugees. Each person's purpose is always different, however, they are usually based on a balance of either: Momentum reasons impulse people to leave an area and attraction influences that drag them to come into a zone. When an individual lives in a country where there lack of education, poor medical care and poor services. Moreover, the person could also suffer from unemployment, poor pay and hazardous work conditions besides wars and persecutions. That individual would search, explore and hunt for the availability of what he or she needs and want, for instance obtainable services, health insurances, plenty of nourishment, job opportunities, good pay and better quality of life. In straightforward terms, human being immigration is defined as people's movement. In additional precise terms, it is a demographic incident that has both chronological and longitudinal scopes. The International Organization of Migration defines migration as "The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification" (IOM, 2011). Nevertheless, in a progressively more mobile planet,

describing immigration as any type of movement of people, whatsoever its distance, is problematical issue.

## **II. Immigration Theory:**

During the nineteenth century the idea that people could move was new. Peasants were less likely to be legally required to work the land their ancestors had worked. Also Europe's prosperity was not universal or even widely shared and while nations became richer than ever before many of the people in those nations were left out of that prosperity the more thing change role the interest. One of the greatest migration in human history that happened during that century. Millions of people migrate from Europe to America. However, it seemed to be odd as Europe was developing and prospers region in the whole world and leave to wild lands. It was because many of the families were left out of this prosperity. Most of the Irish people migrated to a void starvation in the Hungry Forties, which is a good example to show the inequality during these decades. These facts were illustrated in the work of James Joyce's Ulysses- saying that a nation was the same people living in the same place or different places-reflecting the common destination of these migrants. After the Global Economic Downturns of 1873, many people in shorter grown seasons, where land was supporting fewer farmers as food prices decline. Leopold Caro, the Polish economist, asserted that whole villages were turn out to be ghost towns. Because they thought that America was a true paradise, the Promised Land. However, humans had forgotten the excruciating disputes migrants had whether to dwell or depart. Nonetheless, the numerous people who move toward an inhabited land in America, regret it "Zahra (2015):1-3". After a century movement itself was sold as pure freedom despite its paradoxes and complexities to move from rural areas to urban spaces or form one nation to another or one continent to another. There was a propaganda campaign that encouraged movement that targeted certain classes of people, contradict how migration became coercive dangerous and even lethal, however, it is always considered to be the escape from poverty and deprivation. Similar to the old migrants, the 20th century settlers approached to improve their lives in addition to pursuing of religious freedom and economic prosperity. This century is referred to as the American Century, which means the rise of the United State to world



leadership through two major factors. First, its economic hegemony, secondly through its political and military domination “Charles. (2005):595”

Migration or relocation has an extended history with some rotating facts. The disintegration of some societies on one hand and the prosperity of other civilizations, industrial revolutions, colonization, agricultural revolutions, and emergence of free market communities, modern education, and technology advancements were the major factors behind the international migrations. “Moving people from place to place for living or working purposes is referred to as migration “Huzdik,( 2014), UN 2016b”. Migration theory is needed to have clear perspective on migration. Many scientists have studied migration, for instance economists, sociologists, legal scholars and geography. Migration was existed in the field of demography. One of the original attempts to theorise migration is the push-pull theory offered by Ravenstein in 1889, which is primarily an economic theory. People are pushed out of a particular because of the economic opportunities are not there or they move to another place for they are attracted to the economic options that are there. Moreover, chain migration is the usual pattern of movement for a population, as migration is either bilateral or multilateral it is not a one directional move. It is hard to quantify the costs of the benefits of moving. As human beings need extra matters rather than material things. Substances can lead to different decisions about relocating, such as the environment and culture, socio-cultural categorizations, ethnicity, socio-economic and employment status. Large areas have bigger pull factors, therefore people in rural areas are more likely to move than urban residents even if this migration creates counter stream. Males are more migratory over long distances than females “Ravenstien(1885):167-235”.

The objective conditions are combined the subjective values, in that since the goals are economic and non-economic. When a person is looking for a place to improve their quality of life without necessarily having an economic reason for that. It could be to be closer to some people, which is an important driver. Hence relocating is done for what people value. However, the stronger presence of economic thinking but his evolution of thought has tended more towards the place of culture and individual decision within culture. Unlike the Odysseus's return and homecoming, the rapid transformation in our contemporary world has not made it possible. On the contrast the protagonists of the modern literary works are the migrants. Migration is the result of the concept of identity, home and

belonging, therefore it has become a norm. The twentieth century became the age of migration due to the innumerable regional wars, two world wars, decolonization and the totalitarian regimes. These immense causes as well as their consequences have their impact on literature. Migration literature is not written by migrates only it denotes all fictional works that are printed in the age of migration. Although the nomadic, traveler and exiled literary works were founded in literature before this age. Migration in that sense refers to the characters and the authors. The comprehensible form and the circumscribed can illuminate the body of the migration literature “Gunter .et.al (2008):2-9”. Nothing is stable in this world in the recent time even the borders have converted mixed, because of the outstanding developments in all the fields of communications. The world turns on a small village. The manifestation of this impact is migration literature. It can be an actual diverse, either thematically or structurally. Thus, it suggests that subject matter will be about migration as well as a tradition and the culture of the host nation. Despite the fact that the description of the migration involvement and the complications of adaptation play a key role in this work. it discusses the tendency of movement and displacement made by people with the hope to catch more social conditions or personal convenience or better their material “Fatemeh & Abdolali (2014): 680-86”.

### **III. Immigration in Literature:**

People wander, travel and migrate for reasons, each person has his or her own purpose. Hence, migrating is not an easy task to do. It is in itself a mission that needs immense of substances to be accomplished as well as transferring from a country to another, strangers have had to discover and find a method to make a living, moreover, to adjusting to an unexperienced culture and frequently a new tongue. Through literature the expressive memoirs of the immigrants' biographies have been published to describe their experience. to arrive to a new nation and struggle to shape a life for themselves and their children. Writings are markers of civilization the great stories could have great lives in old traditions. The privilege of reading these adventures allow the new generation to communicate directly and transparently with people lived very far and distance either in time or place. Metaphorically reading novels and literary works make



the reader hears the voices of dead and feels the way they sensed. The profound appraisal can easily erect the exact images the old authors have already created. Migration stories could let the reader be empathy and imagining of what is like to be an emigrant. It is a direct conversation between the readers and the writers. The ways the characters have endure their hard situations was like a boat beating against the current.

Since literature is a mirror of life, it represents and portraits the reality of life using various devices and techniques. Literature has depicted migrations in numerous works of arts. For human being is always curious and enquiring about what is a round him or her, what could be hidden in the far away land? What gaining and achievements he or she can get when wandering to another land? It is not an immoral thing to search and pursuit for one's benefit. Vice versa human beings should always look forward toward the progress in all the aspects of life. Immigration is a challenging task human could even choose to make improvement and evolution in life. Getting to be acquainted with new persons and different cultures is one major aspect of settlement. Trying to adjust and being a beneficial individual is a great constrictive fact of migration. Writers always signify and embody vital facts in their writings. It is a belief that medieval people lived within a narrow environmental and psychological world, the rural community and the adjoining meadows for the most part. until the Renaissance and the expeditions of Columbus and persons who shadowed him that Europeans developed conscious of the widespread realm around them. One of the greatest famous and widely read works of medieval literature, Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, compacts with the journeys of a gathering people of medieval Christians whose selection represents the fourteenth century English social order. Voyage and cross imagery took an important part in Christian lifetime. The Bible starts with the formation of the all God's creatures, suggestions the sequence of God's immersion with his individuals over stage, and accomplishes with the end of the creation, the ultimate

goal of human being as defined by the Creator. The life of the Christian is a trip of pilgrimage within this background, the progress of the soul to the amalgamation with God, a microcosm of this grander description. It is no twist of fate that the greatest work of art of medieval literature, was troupe as a pass through tale by Dante's *Divine Comedy*. [John Bunyan](#)'s work *Pilgrim's Progress* (1678) the [Christian allegory](#) is considered as one of the most substantial work of arts of religious, [theological English fiction](#). To migrate the physical world and make union with the spiritual realm. That was the ultimate theme of such great authors. Man should make great effort to transcend his or her substantial visible world to elevate the soul to the sublime realm and get the mortal beauty and happiness. However, it is not a sin to make balance between the two goals. Hence a man can get some worldly advantages out of his or her journey shorn of making any harm thing to one creature. Consequently, literature started directing people to discover the new world for gaining glory and honors as well as prosperity and wealth. The sophisticated writings can never skip the authentic purpose of the reason behind being existed in this world. Thus there must be a conflict between good and evil in all their forms and shapes. Literature that discusses migrations and immigrants' excursion shows the ordeals of the characters and the agony of their quests to get their final settlements, whether it was physical or psychological ones. All these difficulties are immensely transcribed according to the era in which the work is written then the author of the work itself.

#### **IV. Olé Edvart Rolvaag's *Giants of the Earth* (1927):**

The Norwegian professor at St. Olaf College Olé Edvart Rolvaag's novel *Giants in the Earth* expresses and illustrates the experiences with the incidents of immigrants from Europe to America. His educational experience was limited entirely by Norwegian Lutherans in America. Though he consumed his life in educational field, his points of contact with major American universities were



very limited. After he had got his B.A. degree at St. Olaf College. Rølvaag believed studying literature could have opened up the wonderland of the human heart. His idealism contained both cultural and religious elements, and the role he played in lessening the cultural and spiritual barrenness in the settlements of the immigrant. In *Giants in the Earth*, the old pioneer priest is able to convey strength and consolation to immigrants in their adversities, as has immense sympathy for them. Rølvaag suggests that the immigrant society was under a harsher adherence of the moral code than had been in the Old World. Therefore, he mourned respect breakdown for issues formerly counted holy and the extensive undermining of the home. In a speech delivered in Iowa in 1921, he attributed this gap in morals to the wartime hysteria, when people denied traditions and law. He was embittered as a result of the super patriots' attacks upon the immigrant collections in America. Mother is at the center of the home according to Rølvaag, as he devoted to his own mother. Beret, the mother character in his novel, has embodied aspects of motherhood both the narrower and the broader. She disposes with paternally and motherly concern and equity to each child. Especially after the death of her husband Per Hansa, her role had expanded to be known in the settlement as the finest farmer. According to Rølvaag, it was the mother who stood for the old ways values in the midst of a world of fast changes; as she stayed a strength to be reckoned with in community in her family, by retained her integrity. She represented every race emigrant woman "Neil T. (2016):1-19) Rølvaag was an immigrant. In 1896 he migrated to America in the settlement of Dakota. That was invaluable source of personally knowledge for his pioneer novels. School social importance according to the new settlers' history on the prairie was the organization during the first winter. It was a schoolhouse at that time. The reflection of realism in his work was accurate that in the storm of 1888 a lot of people were frozen to death. Rolvaag strikingly similar description in his novel.

His concluding chapter, in which the deaths of both Per Hansa and Hans Olsa are caused by the winter snowstorms of 1881. Rølvaag made the dramatic and realism action. For instance, he took women's instinctive reaction in the settlements. Beret's primary thoughts about her new home on the isolated prairie. Rolvaag interpreted the fear, the conflict, and the depression in her that come back to reverberate throughout the succeeding action of *Giants in the Earth*. the cost of immigration theme - in lives and in souls - The fundamental of the work's psychological truth, are established just at the start and make up its cultural and social themes using its dramatic action. Rølvaag converted this experience in the histories of the Middle West with locust to the harvest of the first harvest of wheat in the new community, his description is alike in action and imagery to the locust plagues during 1874-1878. "Kristoffer F.(2016):1-9".

The importance of Land in the Norwegian decision to immigrate to America, is to interpret each main character as she or he attempts to arrive to the prairie- as if she and he were a new Adam and a new Eve in a New Biosphere. This work also reveals psychological insights as well as spiritual one. Rølvaag did not only present social conflict for the immigrants and how did they suffer to adjust to the new settlement, he outlines characters and affords a crucible for the pioneers of Spring Creek. Ironically, to survive does not mean to be the strongest against the forces of the prairie to inherit the land. it is the humble and meekly being. Rolvaag asserts the intimate affiliation between the soil and the soul when affirming that each immigrant should come to the land as it competes for the soul and body. In its telling, the novel would have to portrait the growth of a whole new settlers' community from the very beginning. It had to be the birth of a new world. Rølvaag's theory of the land that the earth takes the creatures, logically, it does, for human from whence sprang, he returns to dust. The realistic depiction of the new settlers is shown when Beret exposes strength and affiliation in her relation with native inhibitors of the land. It is the way of making a new country "CURTIS D: 217-230". It seems that the title of the novel is conveying the huge land the Norwegians has seen. It is a prairie where no rocks nor mountains and no trees even hide behind. It's only the prairie and the circle of the horizon



encompassing it. Although it is a wide and huge land still there is a kind of disputes concerning possessing over it. The affair of the land stakes of the previous immigrants in “What the Waving Grass Revealed” Chapter IV, demonstrations man’s competitions to conquer the land. Per Hansa’s dreams of owning a mansion and more livestock and land. Yet Per discovers that the trolls placed the stakes on the land, deciding not to tell anyone about what he has found and removes them “O. E. Rølvaag (1999):115”. The other giants’ connection to the title of the novel is the extra images in the novel. Besides Hans Olsa has his giant strength and wealth. In the second chapter Home Founding the sod house of Hans Olsa, Beret compares its center pole with the "giants she had read about as a child." as She perceives the prairie as a monster” *ibid.*:29”. Moreover, the snowstorms are blizzard, that is also compared to a giant’s action. In “the Power of Evil in High Places” the locust plague is compared to the stroke of giants.

Resembling an epic poem *Giants in the Earth*, presents his unwavering vision of realizing communal, economies and stability throughout the grand migration westward. Exhibits the hero Per Hansa, who was a fisherman dreamt to build in America his own kingdom rather than to live in Norway under one. Notwithstanding objections from his wife. Illustrating Per Hansa's manly individualism, Rølvaag sprinkles his storyline with anecdotes. One of the crucial conflicts in the narrative is the unbalanced marriage of Beret and Per Hansa. the tension between them is one of descent contrasted with consent or rather Old World versus New World. The wife personifies the religious, conservative, and cultural beliefs of the Old World and views the hardships she and her husband confront on the prairie as God's punishment for inhabiting a property requiring a substantial quantity of Social Darwinism to survive. Hence they deserted traditional Norwegian standards and values. To Per Hansa, on the other hand, maintains an unconquerable, successful mood, and a stern strength of character of purpose a fitting manner for an opposing environment. Per Hansa destroys Irish landmarks on the land of his friend Hans Olsa. When the Irish come back, they definitely have not evidence that they truly own the property. When Beret finds out her spouse's deception, she is disgusted, especially since Norwegian rule deems that. Accordingly, Per Hansa's deeds match with the survival of the fittest attitude of the archetypal pioneer, and also underwrites of his cultural deprivation. At this point. the novel has turn out to be more of a testimony to the population’s

courage, and less of a morale booster and strong will. To anew arriving pioneers, nevertheless, the novel demonstrates that ethnic pride and stability can be upheld in a foreign area, even if it means transferring Norwegian and American morals and values. The work is devoted to the next generation frequently contain a chronicle plagued with struggle and division, hence distracting the one homogenous communal “Kevin Jett. (2012) :39-45”

It is a humanitarian and lifelike delineation of the state of being in this world. It is a journey within life circle -To move to strive to adjust – since man’s existing in this cosmos is in itself a quest. This novel is a tragedy of man’s dreams in contrast to his fate and real purpose. The process of Americanization and the whole dreams and goals of owning fortune is ruled by God’s will. This is how the ending of this novel reveals Per’s eyes keep looking towards the east, reflecting his hope in life and how he was optimistic, while Beret longing to the east to be among her parents and countryman, replicates her pessimistic situation and how she transfers from material world into more spiritual and transcendent condition. These events also embody the Push Pull theory. This is how most immigrants face the reality of life. It is either they are going to be optimistic with their new place to achieve their dreams and go on, or they are going to be shocked when the dreams of their lives are shattered at the rocks of life. Rolvaag’s work also demonstrates the loss of dear ones. This is one of the taxes that all immigrants must pay. Firstly, they are going to be apart physically from their kinship. In addition to that Rolvaag also presents a serious loss to cherished ones. It is death, that started by the tragedy of the strange Norwegian couple. When Kari, the wife, is unreasonable with sorrow because of the death of her son plus ought to be buried in the grassland. The novel ended with death scenes of both Per Hansa and Hans Olsa. To migrate means to start from scratch. It does not mean to go to an ease life, nor to an eternal one. It is mortal and impermanent. The restlessness of ambiguous and complex realisms is what make this work more reasonable representation of man’s understandings and feelings. Identities shifting and transnationalism all with uncertainty of hybridization are conceivably superior to any other features of life. Hence Rolvaag magnificently produces his work in the class of migration literature, as he was able to reflect the pioneer migration phenomenon. Because the displacement of any individual from his own home to a foreign one is a serious humanitarian problematic and challenging subject.



Human being travel beyond the frontiers of development and civilization was the very act transform them. During the nineteenth century, thousands of Americans moved west to the boundaries, the outer limits between wilderness and civilization. Most left willingly, self-confident or very much hopeful to have the freedom by creating their own places, within the procedure, they recreate themselves. Earlier they set out for the borderline, they made believe based on the legends of sufficiently and right that were described in promoters' letters, newsprint accounts, and the exaggeration of hope. Not all people traveled enthusiastically, nevertheless. Some followed unwillingly, be frightened that in such un comfortable space they would themselves be distorted into degrading figures, separate from their old world and left lacking principles or culture to substitute acquainted rituals and habits. Rølvaag's novel is grounded in the connection between the undistinguishable environment and the constructed one. It is a classic account of the battles that take place when men and women challenge space without recognizable limitations. Seemingly empty of mythical or historical past in the vast unlimited plains. Rolvaag juxtaposes images of the charges and rewards of transformation and immigration. Per Hansa practices an explosive release of vigor, a free sense to build a place of his own visualization. Beret, his wife, cannot share his image. As a substitute, she conceives legendary Norwegian giants in the unfamiliar land. Characters in the prairie works, characterize the polar extremes in their attitude to place on the great plains. Per Hansa pictures a fairy castle, an image for his confidence: he can vision everything into reality. when they reach on their claim, he starts the progression of dislodgment, of generating a place on the unmarked property.

Beret, in the meantime, is connected with the familiar habitations in Norway that she abandoned once she agreed to her husband's resolve to migrate. She suspects that human being who travel away from the limits of civilization jeopardy changing themselves into brutal products of the neighboring wilderness. The wilds that seem to be indistinguishable space. Rølvaag's hero and heroine are opposite poles in the procedure of defining and deciphering the land. Despite the fact Per Hansa impulsively evaluates the land Beret cannot perceive anything to decipher, therefore, she repels knowing anything about American custom or law, observes her husband's acts in Old World terms. Per Hansa's obsessive determination to impose the American notion of advancement, it could be claimed, the cause of his tragic death. Beret feels homesick and because the

physical emission is not possible she retreats into unfathomable hopelessness. She depresses the struggles of the other ladies to embrace her in community activities. Where the others adopt American tongue and culture, her drastic resistance places her apart from the small community. Rølvaag emphasizes on the population's survival. The procedure of becoming emigrant involves upcoming to positions with a strange type of weather and culture. The main challenge is not the Old World matters only, but very real storms and locusts that intimidate the whole community's survival. Nonetheless the fisherman does not submit over his own fate to sin, destiny or ordinary forces. Per Hansa fairy castle declines, so he should consent to real crises and storms, to financial realism and Beret's susceptibility "Quantic, (2003):245-257".

#### **V. Edith Maude Eaton's (1865-1914) *Mrs., Spring Fragrance* (1912):**

Sui Sin Far or Edith Maude Eaton, (1865-1914), was born in England to a Chinese mother and white father, but then relocated to North America as a kid, there she kept on writing up to her decease. *Mrs. Spring Fragrance* (1912) is one story of a series short stories by Sui Sin Far who published under the name Edith Maude Eaton. The author has only this book but it has been very notable by being the fiction by a writer of mix Chinese and white descent. Though not very popular, the book is a collection of short stories tackling the issues of the Chinese, who migrated to America in the early twentieth Century. Those immigrants tried to fit in while at the same time they were holding to their old traditions. "Lorraine. (2003):1" The collection consists of two groups: the first part has fifteen stories for adults entitled *Mrs. Spring Fragrance*, and the second nine stories for children. Notwithstanding their anticipated audience, the fictions tell the story of the settlers struggles in North America. Approximately subjects the stories coat are the discriminatory prejudiced laws that were charged in opposition to the Chinese and social conflicts between the recent immigrants and Eurasians. The struggles in the plot arise from the confusions between cultures and people. Mr. Spring Fragrance doubts that as his wife is book learning of Western poetry, she is developing in to American rather than Chinese. Actually, Mr. Spring Fragrance contemplates she is Americanized as he remarks: "There are no more American words for her learning" "Eaton (2009): 97". This observation emphasizes how fast Mrs. Spring Fragrance has blend in the culture



of American. However, he might have a high regard for his wife for her rapid learning, her quotes of Western verse puzzle him, is there not a beautiful American poem written by a noble American named Tennyson, which says: 'Tis better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all? "Ibid.:98". particularly in respect to American philosophies about love. The American academia scholar confuses Mr. Spring Fragrance, as he knows how to explain the poems from a modern American bachelor point of view, who can choose his girlfriends freely. As his matrimony was pre-arranged, he starts to concern that his wife might be attractive this "American" guidance to try to find out her true love. This clues Mr. Spring Fragrance to resolve that American morals are not desired after all. On the other hand, Laura Chin Yuen's natural life is complex by the dissimilarities between what her parents would be keen to stick to, and the way she has been raised as American culture. Although her parents to a certain extent Americanized, they would enjoy to recall the Chinese marriage customs, so Laura would have marry a Youngman she has not up till now encountered. Consequence, Laura lives in unhappiness, imagining that she must abandon her true love out of compliance to her parents. This short story reflects the conflicts of the culture clash between the customs of the adopted country and the Chinese's. Eaton was accredited with establishing the of Asian-North American literature's canon. her initial scholarship concentrated on her confrontation to yellow-peril homily by her sympathetic depictions of diasporic Eurasians and Chinese., this studentship was restricted by both an élite focus on the policies of race as it interconnected with gender. Therefore, her stories explored only few themes, most remarkably Eurasian marriage, cheats, and American Anti-Asian discrimination. She expanded her known work and objected to the Asian American dualism. She was a radical sympathetic storyteller of the US Chinatowns. She sent new narrative to "little" magazines dedicated to "New Ideas" at the same time that she dismissed modernist experimentation in other periodicals. She sold sensation story to the Daily Story Company while she provided didactic and religious fiction to conservative adolescents', ladies', and proselytizers' magazines "*Mary*. (20`3):155".

Throughout her writing line of business, Eaton concentrated and paid a considerable attention on underserved Chinese residents, therefore she put out

many works of fiction, journalism, memoir, and ethnography describing their dilemmas. Subsequently in 1974 she was revived, scholars have explored the countless methods Eaton performed as a powerful supporter for Chinese in North America. Her stories of *Mrs. Spring Fragrance* highpoint the argumentative situation of the Chinese in America, the fiction correspondingly imitates her obvious concern in racial hybridity. This consideration to hybridity has gathered a grade of serious attention. All the way through the story, she brings to bear a great degree of power over the means individuals comprehend race., Since the Chinese emerged from racism and xenophobia, that makes it an ideal setting Eaton's theorization of residence and its starring role in ethnic construction, because it is loaded with different ideologies. According to her conception of a raciest being a largely covert neither totally conscious nor entirely unconscious process of interpreting ideologies and embodying them to become racialized. She writes about a nation state riddled with xenophobia and racism. She receipts prevailing conceptions of race and increases them, attracting attention to the boundaries between biospheres and the limits between races. Equally she admits that these borders are drawn randomly, even so, she explains out the techniques they work to control understandings and perceptions of identity and race "Caroline, Porter. (2015): 16-24". Eaton's an extended oeuvre, that recurrently crosses borders of geography, and genre, is a collection of stories, that would be a noteworthy source to researchers working on American women writers, border studies, and the interaction of literary journalistic writing of the twentieth century. She is considered as hemispheric and transnational author, whose work comprises, gender and travel writing of Chinese American and Canadian literatures.

## **VI. Conclusion:**

The global issue and a universal theme, immigration is caused by diverse motivations, however, they are usually grounded on a steadiness of either: Push factors instinct people to depart an area and pull factors that drag them to come into a zone. Which is the Push-Pull theory by Ravenstein (1889), is considered to be one of the original attempts to theorise migration. It fitted all migration categories. When an individual lives in a country where there lack of the necessity needs of a decent life. Moreover, that individual faces a risky



surroundings. He or she would search and try to make changes by moving to another place. Migration is not a new movement. It had begun since the dawn of history.

Literature has depicted migrations in numerous works of arts. For human being is always curious and enquiring about what is around him or her. Hence, human beings should always look forward toward the progress in all the aspects of life. Immigration is a challenging task human could even choose to make improvement and evolution in the whole world. Getting to be acquainted with new persons and different cultures is one major aspect of settlement. Trying to adjust and being a beneficial individual is a great constrictive fact of migration. This adjustment is the linkage of both works as well as the heroes and the heroines, all are immigrants. Rølvaag's novel *Giants in the Earth* expresses and illustrates the experiences with the incidents of immigrants from Europe to America. His writing has discredited the fairytale descriptions of immigration. He could easily depict the ways the characters have endured their hard situations. It delivers a classic version of the process of crafting residence in the frontline landscape. Besides, it is attributed to those who populated landscape where people can deliberately choose to stay between one culture and another. Rølvaag's characters migrated to the American boundary by conscious choice, visualizing a fairy castle, a legend that appropriates pleasantly with certainty in America's westering myths. His hero and heroine are opposite poles in the procedure of defining and deciphering the land. Edith Maude Eaton's *Mrs., Spring Fragrance* (1912) highpoint the confrontational condition of the Chinese in America, the fiction correspondingly imitates her obvious concern in racial hybridity. She writes about a nation state riddled with xenophobia and racism. She receipts prevailing conceptions of race and increases them, attracting attention to the boundaries between biospheres and the limits between races. Eventually the subjects the stories coat are the discriminatory prejudiced laws that were charged in opposition to the Chinese and social conflicts between the recent immigrants and Eurasians.

In that since *Mrs. Spring Fragrance* and *Giant in the Earth* are direct conversations between the readers and the writers reflecting the agonies and ordeals of the immigrants during their journey and in their new settlements. Let

a side that all characters have passed under the pull push theory. They were motivated by things and at the same time they were trying to get rid of their problems. This step Each according to their time, circumstances and conditions. Both authors have debunked the fairytale imageries of immigration. Their works could easily depict the circumstances the characters have endure and bear their problematical and demanding state of affairs, as ordeals provide opportunities to examine passionately the real world. It is the hardness of life itself. As life could be considered to be a journey to the eternal world. The writers' imageries and portrayals are candid therefore they are impartial and sincere. The author's portrayals of the crucial torments are not timid; they are presented in an actual bold styles. Rølvaag and Eaton picked a lane of being the spokesman for those who experience losses. The novelists depict the state of the characters moving through grief of denial, bargaining, depression, and acceptance with anger. The biographers are able to represent these psychological stages as well as the geographical moving. That demonstrations how both writers' determinations efforts are productively bearing fruits. These works illustrate the idea that, there should be no envy, hatred, or jealousy between the rainbow colours. Plus, no fear either. For the reason that each one could make the others' look more beautiful. This universe is made up of countless diversities of elements and items. To move from one place and settle in another, this is going to enhance the new zone with extra knowledge and benefits.



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

كلمة العدد

الحمد لله الذي أكرمنا بخير كتاب أنزله، وشرفنا بخير نبي أرسله، والصلاة، والسلام على سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين.  
وبعد

ففي زمان صار التمسك بالثواب بأنواعها نادرا والتشبث بالقيم بات نذرا تمضي مجلة سر من رأى في مسيرتها متمسكة بما يميزها ويرسخ اقدامها في أرض أساسها الضوابط والمعايير المحترمة في كل جوانبها سواء أكان ذلك في نوعية البحوث العلمية او مكانة المحكمين ونزاهتهم أو في إدارة ينماز افرادها بالالتزام والمهنية والاحترافية في عملهم والرائد لا يكذب اهله نحمد الله على فضله ومنه في توفيقنا وتسديدنا لما فيه الخير والعطاء .

والله ولي التوفيق

الأستاذ المساعد الدكتور

قيس علاوي خلف السامرائي

مدير التحرير

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## الاشتراك في المجلة



تدفع المؤسسات الحكومية والجامعات ومراكز البحث بدل اشتراك قدره (٢٥٠٠٠) دينار داخل القطر للعدد الواحد وتخاطب سكرتارية المجلة على العنوان المدرج في أدناه لغرض الاشتراك أو التبادل.

المراسلات

د. قيس علاوي خلف

مدير تحرير مجلة سر من رأى

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ص.ب/١٦٥

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## الأسس الطباعية للبحث



- ❖ يطبع البحث على الآلة الحاسبة، وعلى ورق حجم (A4) وبوجه واحد.
- ❖ لا يتجاوز عدد صفحاته (٢٠) صفحة بما فيها: البيانات، والخرائط، والمصورات، وإذا زاد البحث على ذلك يتحمل الباحث دفع مبلغ (٢٠٠٠) دينار عن كل صفحة إضافية، على أن تقدم النسخ الأصلية الخاصة بالأشكال والخرائط على ورق (تريست)، وبواسطة برنامج (Microsoft Word).
- ❖ بعد الأخذ بملحوظات المقيّمين يرفق قرص (CD) مع البحث المصحح.
- ❖ تكون الطباعة بحرف (Simplified Arabic)، وبحجم (١٤).
- ❖ تكتب الهوامش في آخر البحث بنفس خط المتن، وبحجم (١٢)، على أن تذكر معلومات المصدر كاملة عند وروده أول مرة، لتغني عن كتابة قائمة للمصادر.
- ❖ يقسم البحث على مقدمة وعناوين مناسبة تدل عليه، لتغني عن قائمة المحتويات.
- ❖ لا تلزم المجلة بإعادة البحث إلى صاحبه، إذا اعترض على نشره الخبراء، ويكتفى بالاعتذار.
- ❖ منهج البحث العلمي والتوثيق من سمات المجلة المحكمة.
- ❖ تعنون المراسلات باسم (رئيس التحرير) أو مدير التحرير.
- ❖ إذا كان البحث يحتوي على آيات قرآنية، يكون نمط الآيات وفق برنامج مصحف المدينة ولا يتم نشر البحث خلاف ذلك.

مجلة سر من رأى

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## تعليمات النشر في مجلة ( سر من رأى )



ترحب مجلة (سر من رأى) العلمية المحكمة بإسهام الباحثين في القطر وسواه من الأقطار، فتخطو بهم ومعهم خطوات واثقة نحو مستقبل مشرق في نواحي الحياة، وفيما يأتي بعض ضوابط النشر فيها:

### الأسس الفنية والتنظيمية

- ❖ تستقبل المجلة البحوث العلمية في مجالات العلوم الانسانية كافة.
- ❖ تقوم هيئة التحرير بالبحوث علميًا مع خبراء مشهود لهم بالكفاية العلمية في اختصاصهم الدقيق.
- ❖ ترفض المجلة نشر البحوث التي لا تطابق منهج البحث العلمي المعروف.
- ❖ يلزم الباحث بالأخذ بما يرد من ملحوظات حول بحثه، من خلال ما يحدده الخبراء المقومون.
- ❖ ألا يكون البحث مقدمًا إلى مجلة أخرى، ولم ينشر سابقًا، وعلى الباحث أن يتعهد خطيًا بذلك.
- ❖ يشترط أن يقوم الباحث ببحثه المقدم.
- ❖ يثبت على الصفحة الأولى ما يأتي: (عنوان البحث، والاختصاص الدقيق للبحث، واسم الباحث، ولقبه العلمي، ومكان عمله، وبريده الإلكتروني، ورقم هاتفه، وكلمات مفتاحيه باللغتين العربية والانكليزية)، وفي حالة وجود أكثر من باحث تذكر أسمائهم وعناوينهم، لتسهيل عملية الاتصال بهم.
- ❖ يطبع موجزا للبحث في صفحة مستقلة، وباللغتين العربية والإنكليزية، على أن لا يزيد عن صفحة واحدة.
- ❖ يعتمد أسلوب البحث العلمي في كتابة هوامش البحث ومصادره، ويعتمد الباحث المنهج البحثي الخاص باختصاصه، وتذكر الكتب المستعملة في البحث على النحو الآتي: اسم الكتاب، واسم المؤلف، ورقم الطبعة، ومكان النشر، وجهة النشر، وسنة النشر، والجزء (إن وجد)، والصفحة. أما الدوريات فتكتب على النحو الآتي: اسم الدورية، وعددها، وتاريخ صدورها، وجهة الإصدار، والصفحة.

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- ❖ لا يعد قبول النشر ملزما للمجلة بنشر البحث العلمي ضمن الاعداد إلا ما يليق بسمعتها الدولية.

مجلة للدراسات الانسانية محكمة متخصصة

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# أعضاء هيئة التحرير



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للدراستات الإنسانية

مجلة علمية فصلية محكمة  
تصدر عن كلية التربية في جامعة سامراء

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تصدر عن كلية التربية / جامعة سامراء





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لِلدِّرَاسَاتِ الْإِنْسَانِيَّةِ

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تصدر عن كلية التربية في جامعة سامراء

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