

INFORMATION SOURCES FOR THE STUDY OF  
JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA

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"The Immigrants  
WERE American history"  
(Oscar Handlin)

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED  
TO  
PROFESSOR HANNAH JOSEPHINE KUNKLE  
WITH APPRECIATION

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## C H A P T E R     I

### INTRODUCTION

#### On Jewish History and Immigration

While it is debatable, whether or not Christopher Columbus himself was a Jew ("Marrano"), accounts of his voyage indicate that there were several Jews in his crew.<sup>1</sup> On the other hand, whereas Jews were among the first settlers, even in the 1500's, in the new colonies in the West Indies and South America, their history in North America may appropriately start in the 1650's.

In 1654, a group of Jews landed in New Amsterdam (which is now New York City), and settled there as a separate community. In 1658, another Jewish community was established in Newport, R.I.<sup>2</sup> In the following century and a half, the immigration of Jews to America was rather slow. However, in the succeeding century and

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<sup>1</sup>Marcus (1951) also points out that Luis de Santangel, who helped finance the first voyage of Columbus, is known to have been a born Jew. See further details in his "Major Trends in American Jewish Historical Research," in Marcus (1969), pp. 31-32. Cf. Feingold (1974)--in the Preface and Chapter 1 (bibliography in the footnotes), p. 324; Lebeson (1950), (1960).

<sup>2</sup>See Marcus (1951), p. 24 ff.

a half, about 3,000,000 Jews immigrated to America.<sup>3</sup>

The early Jewish settlers were predominantly of Sephardi (Spanish and Portuguese) origin. Between 1815-1880 the German Jewish immigrants dominated the scene. However, the largest mass-immigration of Jews which took place between 1881-1914 was mainly from Eastern Europe, following the savage pogroms against them in Czarist Russia (which included at the time most of Eastern Europe).<sup>4</sup>

Jewish immigration, which reached its peak in the years 1904-1914, was drastically reduced following the 1921-1924 quota legislation. It rose a little after WW2, when survivors of the Nazi Holocaust tried to find refuge in the U.S. Of the aforementioned estimate of three

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<sup>3</sup>See Weinryb (1957), pp. 375-76; Feingold (1976), p. 3 f.

<sup>4</sup>Re periodization, see J. R. Marcus' "The Periodization of American Jewish History," in Marcus (1969), pp. 3-14. See, however, critical review on it by Leo Hershkowitz, in American Jewish Historical Quarterly 59 (1969):532-33. See also Feingold (1976). For other views on this problem, see, for instance, Weinryb (1957), and Rischin's comments on it (in Davis and Meyer, eds., 1957, p. 413); cf. Weinryb's reply (ibid., p. 418).

million Jews who immigrated to America between 1654-1954, some 90% arrived here during the seventy-year period of 1880-1950.<sup>5</sup>

Needless to say, migration of such major dimensions (especially if one considers also the emigration factors) involves study of trends and problems from a variety of angles--historical, socio-political and socio-economical, cultural, ethnographic and demographic, psychological, and others.

This topic is interdisciplinary in nature. It is very closely related to the study of history and sociology (also ethnography and demography) of the Jews in America. As we will see later, it is also connected with the study of Jewish culture and the broader area of Jewish studies, as well as to the study of the background and reasons for Jewish emigration from the Old World. It also goes without saying, that the study of Jewish immigration to America can not be divorced from that of the general immigration to America. Therefore, one must carefully follow trends and developments in research in all those fields. They serve as the natural breeding

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<sup>5</sup>As mentioned in Weinryb (1957), p. 376; cf. Feingold (1976), and others.

ground also for specialized studies on Jewish immigration to America, and consequently--for bibliographies and reference works, etc., in this area.<sup>6</sup>

Many of those who are familiar with Jewish scholarship and their historical awareness might expect a continuous flow of research into the history of the Jews in America and related problems, generation after generation. Strangely enough, this evidently has not been the case at all. In fact, almost all recent historiographers and students of Jewish immigration to America open their studies with complaints and lamentation about the inadequacy of documentation and research in this area by their predecessors.<sup>7</sup> Weinryb, for example, put it in

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<sup>6</sup>Feingold (1976) emphasizes the special attraction of thinkers, largely Jewish, to examining the American Jewish community. And he notes: "But American Jewry was also fertile ground for sociologists. The core problem of sociology, after all, is the passage of communities from traditionalism to modernity" (p. 5). As one may expect, the topic of migration will come up in such studies in a variety of ways. Cf. Feingold (1974). Re library resources, cf. Berlin (1974-75), and his references on p. 4, n.1; cf. also R. J. Vecoli's "Preface" in Buenker and Burckel (1977), p. ix.

<sup>7</sup>See Feingold (1976), Weinryb (1957), Baron (1957), Marcus (1951), Marcus (1969), and Rischin (1975, p. 25)--to mention only a few. Marcus (1951, p. viii) emphasizes the amateurish nature of predecessors' research. So did Handlin (1954, p. vii), and many others.

"paradoxical" terms: "It may appear paradoxical that, as long as America's doors were open to mass immigration, American research took little interest in the immigrants. With the closing of the doors to mass immigration, however, the interest was aroused." And he was not referring only to Jewish immigration and to Jewish scholars--but to historians, and to political and social scientists in general, and to America's immigration problem as a whole.<sup>8</sup> A similar statement was made almost twenty years later by Moses Rischin, a leading contemporary historian with a keen interest in the study of immigration, particularly that of Jews to America.<sup>9</sup>

Various explanations for this phenomenon have been offered--sociological, psychological, political, and others--which are beyond the scope of this introduction. Apparently, it is not uncommon for immigrant societies to shy away for a while from past history,

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<sup>8</sup>Weinryb (1957), p. 366. He even quotes there a strong statement to that effect by Edward N. Saveth (see Saveth, 1948, p. 9). Cf. Vecoli's "Preface" to Buenker and Burckel (1977).

<sup>9</sup>See Rischin (1975), p. 2. As we will see, Rischin himself has also made significant contributions to the bibliography on this topic. It may, however, be worthwhile noting that in a subsequent work (Rischin, ed., 1976) he pointed out the current surge of interest in immigration (details below).

whether consciously, or unconsciously. And in this respect, the recent situation with regard to writing Jewish history may very much resemble the general situation in pre-civil-war U.S. Yet, Jewish immigration does have certain idiosyncratic features, especially in terms of cause and effect.<sup>10</sup>

A striking feature is the almost apathetic attitude of non-Jewish scholars to the study of aspects of Jewish immigration to America. As it was pointed out by Henry L. Feingold, out of 450 articles which appeared in the Journal of American History (formerly the Mississippi Valley Historical Review) in the last two decades, only two were on American Jewish history subjects.<sup>11</sup> As one

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<sup>10</sup>For instance, Samuel Joseph (1914, p. 437) makes the following comment: ". . . the Jewish immigration, although in part the result of the same forces as have affected the general immigration . . . differs, nevertheless, in certain marked respects, from the typical immigration." And he adds: "Some of these differences are indeed fundamental and far-reaching in their effects and practically stamp the Jewish immigration as a movement sui generis." Then he goes on to speak about the distinct forces that were behind the emigration of Jews from the countries of the Old World and the character of their immigration. Cf. Davie (1936). For a comparison with the pre-civil-war situation see Weinryb (1957), esp. pp. 366-74; idem (1952), p. 459-61. See also bibliography in footnote 11 below.

<sup>11</sup>See Feingold (1976), p. 22. He adds: "One historian calculated that of the 4,200 books reviewed in this leading journal between 1952 and 1972, only 25 dealt with American Jewish History."

might expect, related reference works could not fare much better.

The Jews were apparently caught between ethnic groups and minorities, on the one hand, and religious groups, on the other hand, and fell between the two stools. Hence their need for their own associations and societies, their archives and research centers, bibliographies, etc.

Be it as it may, serious work on the history of the Jews in America, in general, and on Jewish immigration, in particular, seems to have started relatively late. The beginning was rather slow and meager. For instance, at the time of the founding of the American Jewish Historical Society in 1892 there were not more than a handful of scholars in this field.<sup>12</sup> The American Jewish Historical Society is among the oldest in the nation, but it was not very active in this area during its first fifty years.<sup>13</sup> Yet, its annual Publications

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<sup>12</sup>See Friedman (1957). On p. 194 he quotes Cyrus Adler's statement that, at the time of the founding of the American Jewish Historical Society, in 1892, there were hardly six scholars engaged in the study of the Jewish history in the U.S.; cf. Baron (1957), p. 137.

<sup>13</sup>Feingold (1976), p. 11. On American historical societies of the period see Griffin (1907) below in "Bibliographies on American History."

of the American Jewish Historical Society (succeeded by its American Jewish Historical Quarterly, 1962-), seems to have been the main forum for scholarly activity in the field.<sup>14</sup>

Contemporary, more sophisticated, better trained historians are rather critical, as mentioned above, of the quality of the work of earlier writers (often condemned as mere amateurs). Nonetheless, even a critical reviewer like Henry Feingold admits: "Some, like Leon Huehner, Max J. Kohler, Cyrus Adler, and David de Sola Pool, were gifted amateurs whose work stands up well." (Feingold, 1976, p. 11).

Around WW2, and especially following the Nazi Holocaust, American Jewry assumed the Jewish leadership. Concurrently, greater interest in the Jewish historical field was aroused, reaching high points with the works of such scholars as Salo W. Baron, Henry L. Feingold, Lee M. Friedman, Oscar Handlin, Jacob R. Marcus, Moses Rischin, and others to be mentioned in this Guide.

The recent surge of interest among (primarily) Jewish scholars in the U.S., including the full story of

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<sup>14</sup>Baron (1957), p. 137.

its emigration from the Old World and the resettling in the U.S., coincides with a general rise in ethnic awareness in U.S. and development of American ethnic studies. The dimensions of this process may be well reflected, for example, in Moses Rischin's following statement: "The immigration myth and its relationship to the American tradition has in this generation skyrocketed into an unprecedented full-scale historical reassessment of the ethnic dimensions of American life."<sup>15</sup>

The same applies to a large extent to the laity. The growing interest of the lay Jewish public in this topic may be well demonstrated by the fact that both Howe (1976) and (1979) [Land of Our Fathers, and How we Lived] became instant "best sellers," in spite of their size and price, and Howe (1976) scholarly style (see "Books of Interest" below).

Among other significant developments in this field in recent years is the publication of several new

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<sup>15</sup>These were the opening words to his introductory chapter on "Selected Bibliography" to Immigration and the American Tradition which he edited (Rischin, 1976, p. ix). Cf. R. J. Vecoli's "Preface" to Buenker & Burckel (1977), p. ix. For interesting views on the reasons for the founding of ethnic immigrant historical societies, see Appel (1960).

series of guides, reference books and monographs, as well as the republication (reprint) of relevant earlier reports, monographs in series, and the like. For example: (1). American Government and History Information Guide Series. Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research Co. See especially Buenker & Burckel (1977); (2). Ethnic Studies Information Guide Series. Detroit: Gale Res. Co. Includes bibliographies (with very brief annotations) on various ethnic American groups (Chicanos, Dutch, Italians, etc.), and one on Jewish Americans is forthcoming; (3). Burt Franklin Ethnic Bibliographic Guides. New York, N.Y.: Burt Franklin & Co. See especially Brickman (1977); (4). The Immigrant Heritage of America Series. New York: Twayne, 1974-. See esp. Feingold (1974); Curran (1975). For listings consult: U.S. Library of Congress Catalogs. Monographic Series. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1974-.

As for reprints, suffice to mention the following: (1). The American Immigration Collection [Series I]. 41 vols.; New York: Arno Press/New York Times Co., 1969; Series II: 33 vols. 1970. See complete list in: Books in Series in the U.S., 2nd ed. (1978):50-51; also in The Publishers' Trade List Annual, 1977 (under Arno

Press, esp. pp. 11-12); (2). Americanization Studies: The Acculturation of Immigrant Groups into American Society. Bernard, W.S., ed. 10 vols. Montclair, N.J.; Patterson Smith, 1971 (originally published by Harper & Row, 1920-24). This reprint series (which projects an outsider's view of the Jewish immigrant) was highly praised in Choice (Feb. 1972, p. 1614-15) as "a model reprint series, judiciously updated"--for its new introductions, indexes, etc.; (3). The American Immigration Library. 30 vols., New York: Jerome S. Ozer, 1971. See full list in Books in Series (1978):51.

Special anniversaries and commemorative historical events seem to have had positive effects on the progress in this field. It was especially true for the 1954 Tercentenary of the settlement of the Jews in North America, and to some extent--the recent U.S. Bicentennial in 1976. On such occasions, people make a special effort at reflecting on the past, taking stock and summing up. They may also initiate in that context special projects of collection, preservation, indexing and research.

In this vein, in his article on "The Condition of American Jewry in Historical Perspective: A Bicentennial Assessment" (see Feingold, 1976), Henry Feingold makes

the following observation: "The 1954 Tercentenary set off a wave of productivity. Numerous contracts for local Jewish histories were awarded, and the American Jewish Committee commissioned a bibliographical inventory produced by Moses Rischin . . ." (p. 11). Feingold, who describes Rischin as a "leading professional in the developing field," is referring here to Rischin's 1954 monograph, An Inventory of American Jewish History. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press (see below).

We may also mention here the "Conference of Historians Convened by the American Jewish Historical Society on the Occasion of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Jews in the United States" (Peekskill, New York, Sept. 13-14, 1954), and the resulting proceedings, edited by M. Davis and I. J. Meyer, under the title: The Writing of American Jewish History. New York: AJHS, 1957. (Publications of the AJHS 57, No. 3).<sup>16</sup>

The growing interest, and the multifaceted research, in the history of the Jews in America, and the

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<sup>16</sup>Among other publications on this occasion, we may mention here also Handlin (1954a), and Bloch (1954). Similarly, "Tercentenary Issue" (1955). See also, The Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary... (1906).

story of their immigration to it as a central theme, may have made this guide a rather timely tool. On the other hand, the above-mentioned uneven developments in the field, which are unavoidably reflected in the related reference works, make the production of such a guide a rather difficult task.

This guide is designed to aid both the searcher and the researcher (students, scholars, librarians), specialists and non-specialists, in locating materials dealing with the immigration of the Jews to America, mainly between 1654-1954, and primarily from the historical point of view. The broad appeal necessitated the inclusion of materials from elementary to highly specialized. As a basic topic within the broad field of the social sciences, it is connected with various disciplines--history, sociology, demography, psychology, political science, economy, etc. It seems, however, that most of the work so far has been done by historians, some with a sociological bent (although, according to certain critics, even they were rather slow in entering the field).<sup>17</sup> It will, therefore, be most appropriate to

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<sup>17</sup>For a general view of how historians have looked at immigration to U.S., see Cross (1973). For the role of the new social historians in the study of the ethnic factor in American life, since 1920, see Handlin

concentrate on this area.

In addition, the scope of such a guide (especially within the confines of an M.A. thesis) dictates certain limitations, in order to reduce it to manageable proportions. For this reason too, it concentrates on the most prominent aspects, i.e., the historical, and the related sociological aspects. Other aspects (each of which deserving an individual guide) are treated here more implicitly than explicitly. Nonetheless, since the various disciplines are very much interrelated, the user of this guide will still find a variety of materials from other sources and for other aspects as well.

For considerations of space, also aspects of local and regional history could not be treated in any detail. The following directory will prove very useful for the researcher (see review in ARBA 1979, p. 207-08):

McDonald, Donna, comp. & ed. Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada. 11th ed. Nashville, TN: American Assoc. for State and Local History, 1978. 474 p., illus., index.

The same applies to the following bibliography:

U.S. Library of Congress. United States Local Histories in the Library of Congress: A Bibliography.

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(1970). Cf. Saveth (1948). Re bibliography on immigration as a field of study, see Buenker & Burckel (1977), pp. 20-22.

Edited by Marion J. Kaminkow. 4 vols. Baltimore: Magna Carta Book Co., 1975. "A Bicentennial Book."

In addition to a listing under places, there is a listing under "Elements in the Population." Also, an additional index to places.

Brickman (1977) devotes a brief chapter to "Regional and Local Histories" (p. 15-29) which includes 57 annotated entries of Jewish interest. Relevant material may be found also in Harvard University Library Shelflist, 39, Judaica (1971), under Local History of the Jews--U.S.--General/Local Histories.

As for regional bibliographies, see, for instance, Stern (1967)--devoted to California. For local Jewish Press see Jacobs (1970). For an evaluation of American Jewish local historical writings see Duker (1960), along with the counter arguments against it there.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup>The Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York has an American History Center which embarked on a Regional History Series. See Books in Series in the United States. 2nd ed. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1978, p. 564. The researcher may also wish to examine the records of local oral history at the JTS Center for the Study of Jewish Communities. Material on local histories is included also in Davis & Meyer, eds. (1957), pp. 1-62 (=143-93).

On Sources of Information

A variety of tools and sources of information on the subject are at the disposal of the researcher. Among the different types are: guides to the literature (or sources of information); bibliographies of different kinds (general, comprehensive, specialized); indexes, abstracts and reviews; periodicals, journals, newspapers newsletters; encyclopedias; publications of academic institutions, research centers, foundations, scholarly associations and societies; government agencies and their publications; libraries and special collections and their publications; archives and museums; monographs (as part of a series, or separately published); theses and dissertations; oral history projects and audio-visual media, and the like. More recently, computer/machine readable bibliographic "data bases" have become available. Obviously, all these sources are not equally informative, or equipped and developed--which will, naturally, be reflected in the appropriate sections of this guide, as the state of the art may be reflected to some extent, too.

It is hoped that this guide "will best have served its purpose if it is quickly outdated by the writings of those who use it"--as it was eloquently

phrased by the editors of the Harvard Guide to American History (1954), and so appropriately pointed out by Moses Rischin (1975, p. 2).

Needless to say, one should expect a certain amount of overlap between some of the sources, especially the more general ones. But it will be worth the user's while to thoroughly examine all of the sources, as each of them carries some exclusive information and insights, particularly the specialized ones. Similarly, while the specific Jewish sources may be more complete and accurate in certain areas, the more general ones may be more readily available, and thus very useful for the initial phase of study.

#### Periodicals and Newspapers

Periodicals are recognized as useful tools for research, since they provide an up-to-date reflection of research in the field, through articles, reports, etc. But for the present topic, also newspapers are an important source of information. They carry the continuous flow of daily news, and thus provide an objective view of the events and the mood of the period.

Poulton (1972) provides a discussion of serials and newspapers, their relevance to historical research, and the various directories, including Ulrich's

International Periodicals Directory, and its companion Irregular Serials and Annuals; Standard Periodical Directory; Union List of Serials, and New Serial Titles; Newspapers on Microfilm; N. W. Ayer and Son's Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals (1880-, annual); Gregory's American Newspapers, 1821-1936 (1937), etc. Updated by Newspapers in Microform 1948-1972 (Library of Congress, 1973). All of these include Jewish titles.

As for Jewish periodicals, the fullest listing of mostly retrospective lists (bibliographies) is included in Shunami (1965/69)--Chapter VIII "Lists of Periodicals" (pp. 94-105 and supplements pp. 791-93). These include lists of newspapers. For subsequent lists see his 1975 Supplement. The American Jewish Yearbook (1899-) lists on a regular basis current newspapers and journals published in each state. Chapter XV of Brickman's Bibliographic Guide (1976) is devoted to periodicals, yearbooks, and encyclopedias, pp. 229-248.

[American] Jewish Newspapers and Periodicals on Microfilm. Available at the American Jewish Periodical Center. Cincinnati, Ohio: American Jewish Periodical Center, 1957. 56 p. Suppl. 1, Herbert C. Zafren Comp. Cincinnati, 1960. 32 p.

On how to access periodicals and newspapers see below in "indexes." For a directory of the Jewish Press in America, see Jacobs (1970).

For an introduction to ethnic press, see: Wynar (1976), Introduction/"Present Status of Ethnic Press."; Park (1922); Chyz (1959).

For discussion of the Jewish Press, see: Howe (1976), pp. 685-86; Lebeson (1960), p. 463 f. See also Rischin (1954), pp. 9-12, among others.

#### Government Documents

U.S. government publications are numerous and varied and they include many documents touching upon all aspects of immigration in general, as well as the particular aspects of Jewish immigration. They can be accessed through guides, catalogs, bibliographies and indexes. There are several reference guides, that describe the above, their use and limitations. Among the most commonly used are: Schmeckebier (1969), Palic (1975). An older, but still useful tool is Boyd and Rips (1949).

The principal bibliography of federal publications is the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (1895-). The staggering volume of entries in it makes the 15 volume Cumulative Subject Index to the Monthly Catalog 1900-1971 (1975) a very welcome tool. The same applies to the 7-Volume Cumulative Subject

Guide to United States Government Bibliographies 1924-1973 (1976) which is also based on the Monthly Catalog.

For a brief guide to the use of government sources in the study of U.S. immigration policy 1924-52, see "Bibliographical Essay" in Divine (1957), pp. 195-209. For a selected bibliography of government documents relating to immigration and ethnicity see Buenker and Burckel (1977), pp. 239-54.

Many relevant government documents are indexed in the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service, see below in "Indexes."

The following two complementary publications:

United States Congressional Hearings 25-83rd Congress (1839-1954). Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1974, and Witness Index to the United States Congressional Hearings, 25th-89th Congress (1839-1966). Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1974,

are available on microfiche and contain verbatim transcripts of all of the hearings held before Congressional Committees from 1839-1954. They contain much pertinent material for the study of immigration in general and Jewish emigration and immigration in particular.

They are not available in paper copy.

Archives, Special Collections, Research  
Centers, Societies

Mason's Directory of Jewish Archival Institutions (1975) will provide the searcher with information on the holdings of the major Jewish archival institutions and repositories in the U.S. For information on Jewish materials included in other, general collections, in addition to listing Jewish institutions proper, and for other relevant materials--it is advisable to use Ash (1978), U.S. National Archives and Records Service (1974), and U.S. Historical Publications and Records Commission (1978). Also: Carman & Thompson (1960); National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections 1959-; Research Centers Directory (1979); U.S. Library of Congress (1973); Young & Young eds. (1979a) and (1979b). For picture sources see Novotny (1975).

As for information sources on societies, associations, and organizations and their publications, see Encyclopedia of Associations (1980); American Jewish Year Book (1899-). Also Wasserman (1976), and Wynar (1975).

Note on Inclusion of International  
Material

For reasons of practicality and scope, this guide concentrates primarily on U.S. publications, and in English, while largely abstaining from international materials. This gap may be made up, in part, by Marcus (1939); Glanz (1951), and Tcherikower (1951; see below). Necessary exception to this rule--Israeli materials, especially of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and its publications (particularly, its Series in American Jewish History, and its Contemporary Jewish Civilization Series, and their bibliographies), or bibliographical tools, such as the Hebrew bibliographical quarterly Kirjath Sepher, and Shlomo Shunami's indispensable Bibliography of Jewish Bibliographies (details below in "Bibliographies"). As for a general World Bibliography of Bibliographies, see Besterman (1965-66).

Background and Reasons for  
Jewish Emigration

For an interesting concise treatment of the background for Jewish emigration from the Old World to the New World between 1800-1880 (i.e., during the so-called German-Jewish period, although it was not exclusively German), see Glanz (1951). Since "the monographic

studies of emigration in general are limited to a few contributions based on the sources prior to 1880" (p. 75), Glanz provides a collection of source materials from the vast periodical literature and the fugitive publications of the period. It consists of 133 sources which he translated into English, mainly from German-Jewish periodicals.

In his introduction, Glanz includes a description of the character of the period's sources bearing on the Jewish emigration, and draws special attention to the reasons underlying the exodus. Among the motives for emigrating, he mentions anti-Semitism, pogroms, discrimination by officials, political persecutions, consciousness of fixed legal disabilities and economic disadvantages, etc. He notes that "the hopelessness of such a status was felt particularly by the younger generation." He then concludes that the literature exposing the reasons for the migration of Jews to America is a "storehouse of criticism of European society" (p. 77; see sources No. 3-9, etc.).

The significance of such source material may be highlighted by the fact that the Jews (especially) had to be very cautious about publicizing their emigration. The

emigrants knew that the Jews left at home would be injured by wide publicity to the exodus. Consequently, the new communities established by Jews in America "preferred to maintain a discreet silence in regard to the process of migration" (75). See also the following paper in Glanz (1970) on "The Immigration of German Jews up to 1880" (p. 85-104). On their experience in U.S. (1820-1880) see Glanz (1969). For the Nazi period see Davie (1974). This report deals mainly with the Jewish refugees.

For a documented history of Jewish migration from Europe since 1800 (primarily from Eastern Europe, and especially to U.S.), see Wischnitzer (1948). For a well documented study on the Jewish workers in U.S. against their Eastern European background, in the late 19th century, see Tcherikower (1943); (1951); (1961).

Bernheimer, ed. (1905) provides an interesting collection of insiders' views on the social conditions of the Russian Jews in U.S., especially New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. A much quoted work on Jewish immigration to U.S. between 1880-1910 is Joseph (1914; cf. 1935). For a most interesting treatment of the Jewish immigration from Eastern Europe against "the land

of our fathers"--see Howe (1976) and (1979). Much important material on Russian and Polish Jewry is included in Dubnow (1920), along with bibliography in vol. 3. As for the Sephardi Jews, one will find interesting material in Pool (1952) and (1955), and in a more popular manner in Birmingham (1971)--to mention only a few examples.

Another important source of information on Jewish emigration from Europe, immigration statistics and many other aspects of immigration to United States, is:

United States Immigration Commission (Dillingham Commission). Reports of the Immigration Commission. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1911. 42 vols. (Senate Document 20/21, 61st Congress, 3rd Session, 1910-1911).

Of special interest are: vol. 4 (Emigration Conditions in Europe) and vol. 3 (Statistical Review of Immigration, 1819-1910; Distribution of Immigrants 1850-1900). On the reasons for Jewish emigration from the Russian Empire, it would be interesting to compare the findings of: Document 13. Part of Report of Major W. Evans Gordon, Royal Commission on Alien Immigration, British Parliamentary Papers. 1903, IX, pp. 451-60. See analysis in Chapter VII, on "Jewish Emigration from the Russian Empire (Document 13)," in Erickson, ed. (1976).

Rich material on Jewish emigration from Western and Central Europe may be found in the archives and publications of the Leo Baeck Institute; on Eastern European Jewish emigration--in those of YIVO; on the Sephardi background in those of the American Sephardi Foundation, and varied materials in the American Jewish Archives and the archives of the American Jewish Historical Society, and their publications, and in others (for a directory of Jewish archival institutions see Mason (1975)).

Other important background information may be found on the pages of the Hebrew periodicals of the period, including Ha-Maggid, Ha-Melitz, Ha-shaḥar, etc., as it may be found in the general periodicals and newspapers of the period.

On the other hand, in studying any aspect of Jewish history, one can not ignore the "dynamic relationship between Jewish and general history (what the other did and how [the Jews] reacted)"--as pointed out by Robinson and Friedman (1960/73) in their introduction.

#### Immigration Statistics and Extrapolating the Jewish Share

Except for 1899-1943, government statistics about Jewish immigration are sketchy at best. Among the reasons for that: (a) absence, or periodic elimination of

the rubric on religion, or ethnic origin, from the immigration forms; (b) tendency among Jews to abstain from answering such questions out of fear of bias against them, as their previous experience had taught them. For details see Engelman (1960); Lestschinsky (1944), (1960); Weinryb (1955), and others.<sup>19</sup>

What one can do, then, is to extrapolate from the general figures about the immigration from each country. But this should be done with extreme caution. For instance, if we find in the government statistics figures about immigration from Sweden--it will be rather difficult to calculate the share of the Jewish immigration in it, since the total number of Jews in Sweden was small, and the number of Jewish immigrants from it was rather

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<sup>19</sup>See, for instance, Weinryb, footnote 1 (*ibid.*, p. 179): "The years 1899-1943 are the only ones for which the figures on Jewish immigration are valid, because in these years the American immigration authorities classified them as 'Hebrews.'" But he adds: "We believe, however, that even during these years there were some German Jews who put down the country of their origin instead of 'Hebrew' . . ." See also Bogue's critical notes on this topic, in Bogue (1959), Chapter 7, and with special emphasis--in Note 1 on p. 349 which starts as follows: "Official statistics concerning immigration are notoriously incomplete and inexact with respect to the era of mass immigration . . ." Cf. Curran (1975), p. 154. n. 7, etc.

limited. The situation is entirely different when we look at the general figures about the immigration from Russia, or Poland, where there was a large Jewish community which often produced mass immigration waves to U.S. Here it would be a fair assumption that Jews occupied a significant percentage in any figures. In addition, Jewish immigration from Czarist Russia (which included most of Eastern Europe) came in large waves, following the various pogroms against them. Thus, if we see a substantial increase in the immigration figures from Russia and Poland in bad pogrom years (1882-1884, 1903-1904, etc.), or immediately after them--it stands to reason that Jewish immigrants were the main factor in the increase, and should therefore get the lion's share in the calculations. The continuous record of immigration to the U.S. began in 1819, under the Act of 1819, which required the captain, or master, of a vessel arriving from abroad to deliver to the local collector of customs a list or manifest of all passengers taken on board.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup>Cf. the "General Note" to the very useful Chapter C, "International Migration and Naturalization" [Series C89-331], p. 97 of Historical Statistics: Colonial Time to 1970. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1975.

For the years 1899-1943 see: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States. Washington, D.C. Government Printing Office, V. 1-, 1879-. Annual. Adds references to the sources of all statistical tables. The rubric "Race" allows for the classification "Hebrew" (for Jewish).

Another important source of information is the Jewish annual American Jewish Year Book (1899/1900-). From its inception it has devoted a section to demographic/statistic aspects of the Jewish population in the U.S. (and other places), which, naturally, includes various immigration data.

For the years 1899-1949 see AJYB: Index to Volumes 1-50 (1899-1949). A much quoted study, by Sidney Goldstein, "American Jewry, 1970: A Demographic Profile," is included in vol. 72 (1971):3-88.

For a summary of data and statistics, a "demographic recreation . . . of the American Jewish Year Book (AJYB) from volume 1 (1899-1900) to 76 (1976)"-- see: Diamond, Jack J. "A Reader in the Demography of American Jews," AJYB 77 (1977):251-319. On p. 319. there is a summary chart of "Jewish Immigration to the United States from 1980-81 to 1975-76."

See also Vol. 3 of the Reports of the Immigration Commission (above).

As it turns out, the best sources for reliable statistics about Jewish immigration are Jewish studies (upon which even government sources used to rely later). The Jewish statisticians were much more at home in accounting for such factors. They also paid special attention to proper reliance on the names of the immigrants as clues. They examined not only surnames (and it should be remembered that certain Slavic surnames, such as Kaminsky, were common to both Jews and Gentiles), but also first names. For instance, certain first names, like the common Biblical names (e.g., David, Moses) were hardly used by Slavic Gentiles.<sup>21</sup>

An illustrative example of the possible inadequacy of the earlier general statistics reflecting the Jewish population, at least in Rhode Island, is presented in a 1954/5 R.I. publication. It points out that statistics of the Jews in the U.S. which started with the National Census of 1850 dealt with the number of

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<sup>21</sup>For a dictionary of Jewish names and their history, see B. C. Kaganoff (1977). Cf. review in Library Journal, Sept. 1, 1977, p. 1746-47; ARBA 1978. entry 423.

churches, but "many Jewish groups were not tabulated because there were many congregations in existence which had no place of worship."<sup>22</sup>

In conclusion, there are quite a few bibliographies on general statistical studies on immigration to America. However, extrapolation of statistics on Jewish immigration should, indeed, be made, with proper caution, and figures coming from Jewish sources, such as HIAS, might be more accurate.<sup>23</sup>

For an interesting thorough analysis of the problem of Jewish immigration classification and related statistics, see The Classification of Jewish Immigrants (1945).<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>22</sup>Rhode Island Jewish Historical Notes 1 (1954-55), No. 4 (Dec. 1955), p. 236, "Dates and Statistics."

<sup>23</sup>Wasserman (1962), for instance, lists HIAS as one of the sources of U.S. immigration statistics. See p. 132 (pp. 178-79 in the 1965 edition).

<sup>24</sup>The Classification of Jewish Immigrants and its Implications: A Survey of Opinion. New York, N.Y.: YIVO, 1945. It includes 140 replies to a questionnaire, along with papers by Nathan Goldberg, Jacob Lestchinsky and Max Weinreich.

On U.S. Immigration Restriction Policy and  
Its Effect on Jewish Immigration

U.S. immigration policies determined the nature and flow of Jewish immigrations to U.S., with various ups and downs, as shown by the statistics. However, the restrictive immigration policy issued in 1924, as the National Origins Quota Act, which actually continued through the Nazi Period and WW2, had the worst effect on Jewish immigration to the U.S. It was of especially severe, fatal consequences during the Nazi period 1933-1945. During this Holocaust period, many Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany and the lands they conquered in Europe who sought to emigrate to U.S., were denied entry on the basis of the quota system. Needless to mention that, as a result of it, most of them did perish in the Nazi death camps.

Much has been written about this period. Interesting general material on it may be found in Divine (1957). Divine tried to uncover the basic factors involved in the formulation of the policy by focusing on the hot controversy between the proponents and opponents of the restriction. The first chapter traces its origins back into the nineteenth century. A useful analysis of the source material is included in the special "Bibliographical Essay" (pp. 195-209).

On the Jewish response to the various restriction policies see Neuringer (1969) and Panitz (1965). Feingold (1970) is a well documented study on the inadequate rescue program of the Roosevelt administration which "responded only half-heartedly to the challenge of Jewish lives" (p. 307).

For a bibliography on immigration restrictions to 1937 see Baden (1937). Cf. Appel (1971) regarding the New Immigration, the restriction debates, etc. For a more recent, fairly comprehensive bibliography relating to the debate on the restriction act and its effects, see Chapter 6 (especially pp. 195-211) in Buenker & Burckel (1977).

#### The Immigrants in Literature

Literature, like art, has its own way of depicting the experiences of the immigrants, and much can be learned from this source. In fact, Library of Congress has a subject heading "Immigrants in Literature." This interesting subject deserves a detailed chapter (or even a separate bibliography) which is beyond the scope of this guide. However, as if only to whet the appetite of the reader, several bibliographies and a few specific studies will be mentioned here.

For an earlier (1943) bibliography, but updated to 1970 (by E. Rosenberg), see Coleman (1970). For a more recent reflection of the Jewish experience in American literature, see the chapter on "Literature Dealing with the American Jewish Experience" in Inglehart (1974), p. 32-45. It includes close to one hundred annotated entries.

Among the specific studies pertaining to this subject, see Cohen (1972), which covers the period 1880-1970; Glanz (1961), which is a well documented study of the image of the Jew in American folklore writings, mainly of the nineteenth century; Glanz (1973), which includes samples of humor, satire and caricature of the Jew in the nineteenth century; Liptzin (1966), which includes a review of the image of the Jew in American literature. See also Mersand (1939).

## C H A P T E R      I I

### BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### On Guides and Bibliographies

A guide to the literature is designed to provide a systematic introduction to a field of study and the publications relating to particular aspects thereof--through annotated bibliographies of sources of information to be consulted for proper coverage, and the like. It is especially useful to start one's search for information with a relevant guide when researching an unfamiliar subject.

Some guides are universal, covering all subject areas. Others are limited to a branch of learning, or to a particular area within it. So far, there are no separate, specialized guides for the particular subject of Jewish immigration to U.S., per se. But there are several guides of a more or less general nature which include certain relevant information for this subject, on a limited basis.

In general, there is a close relationship between guides and bibliographies. Some of the guides contain a wealth of bibliographical material; and some

of the bibliographies include very useful guidance to research in the field. Several items listed below in the bibliographies can, therefore, serve also as guides to research in the field, and vice versa.

We are primarily interested here in lists of sources on the specific subject of Jewish immigration to U.S. But first, there are hardly any bibliographies on this subject alone; secondly, even if there were some, this area of scholarship is by nature interdisciplinary, and as such it is intrinsically connected with various cognate fields. Hence, any serious research requires references on a much broader basis--with Jewish immigration to U.S. as its focus.

Bibliographies may be general, or specialized; retrospective, or current; they may appear as books, or parts of books or articles, or as catalogs of collections, etc. For full information check the various bibliographies of bibliographies, the Bibliographic Index, etc. A selection of bibliographies follows.

As for the arrangement of material, sections will usually start with selected general works, and proceed to the more specialized ones. Within each subdivision, the order is alphabetical, by author. Clues through which access to this subject may be gained in a

bibliography, index, etc., will be pointed out whenever necessary. In most cases, however, it is actually redundant, as the clues are self-evident (e.g., searching in the index under Jews, immigration, Jewish, etc.).

### A. Bibliographical Guides

#### A.1. Bibliographical Guides to Reference Materials--General; Social Sciences; History

The following is a brief selected list of the more general guides to the literature. Although they may be generally known, it will be useful to mention them here, especially for the benefit of the beginning researcher. On the other hand, considerations of space dictate listing them with minimal annotations.

One of the most widely used guides is:

Sheehy, Eugene P. A Guide to Reference Books. 9th ed. Chicago, Ill.: American Library Association, 1976. Index.

A comprehensive annotated bibliographical guide to reference books in general and in the various sciences. Classified arrangement.

For an annotated international bibliography with emphasis on British material, see Walford, ed. (1975).

White, Carl M., et al. Sources of Information in the Social Sciences: A Guide to the Literature. 2nd ed. Chicago, Ill.: American Library Association, 1973.

A major comprehensive guide to the literature in the social sciences. Access through: Migration/Bibliography; Statistics/Bibliography; Minorities/Bibliogr.; Jewish; Jews.

As for guides to the study of history in general, an earlier work is Poulton (1972). A more recent, fairly popular, methodological introduction to research, with an emphasis on history is Barzun and Graff (1977). Another useful methodological handbook, with emphasis on sociological studies is Bart and Frankel (1971).

For methodological purposes, the searcher may also want to examine the following earlier works: Hockett (1955), and American Historical Assoc. (1961). For guidance in the use of unpublished material, see Brooks (1969).

A.2. Bibliographical Guides to American History; Immigration; Ethnicity; The Jewish Community in America; Judaica

Cassara, Ernest. History of the United States of America: A Guide to Information Sources. Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research Co., 1977. 459p., index. (American Studies Information Guide Series. Vol.3; Gale Information Guide Library).

Lists 1995 books (no articles), with brief annotations. Chapter 2.B includes material on immigration/Jewish.

Harvard Guide to American History. Rev. ed.,  
edited by Frank Freidel. 2 vols. Cambridge,  
Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University  
Press, 1974. Index.

In 1954, the Harvard Guide to American History filled a crucial gap in that area, and became an indispensable tool for the study of American history. The revised edition of 1974 is believed to adequately represent subsequent progress in research (both methodology and materials) on American history. Includes author and subject indexes. See Jews (p. 458-59); Immigration and Ethnicity (736-37, 900), etc.

For the study of Jewish immigration, examine also the 1954 edition which was edited by Oscar Handlin, et al. Handlin himself had a keen interest not only in American history and immigration in general, but in Jewish history and Jewish immigration as well. Suffice to mention Handlin (1951); (1954a); (1957); (1959); (1963); (1964); and (1949-50), with Mary Handlin (he also edited the American Immigration Collection, of the Arno Press, mentioned above). Of special value is the introductory section in Vol. 1 which is devoted to research methods and materials. A similar method was adopted in Swigger's Guide (1977).

U.S. Library of Congress / General Reference  
and Bibliography Division. A Guide to the Study

of the United States: Representative Books Reflecting the Development of American Life and Thought. Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1960; rev. ed., 1976; Supplement 1977-. Index.

Includes over six thousand outstanding books on American history, organized by topic and annotated. Embraces various aspects of history. See Chapter XIV "Population Immigration and Minorities", p. 549 f. See especially "Jews" (Nos. 4452-62). See also under "Immigration: General" (Nos. 4404-17); "Immigration: Policy" (Nos. 4418-25); "Minorities" (4426-35).

As for guides on immigration and ethnic groups, see:

Buenker, John D., and Nicholas C. Burckel. Immigration and Ethnicity: A Guide to Information Sources. Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research Co., 1977. xx, 305 p., indexes.

This is Vol. 1 in the American Government and History Information Guide Series. Includes a Preface by Rudolph J. Vecoli (Director of the Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul). It contains 1468 entries, brief descriptive annotations on books, articles, dissertations, and government documents. Includes materials on the recent debates on the 1920's restriction laws. See especially Chapter 3, the section on Jews (p. 92-107); Chapter 6, on prejudice and restriction (p. 195-210); Chapter 7,

on centers, government documents, guides, etc. (227-54).

For guides to ethnic information sources, see Wasserman (1976), and Wynar (1975), (1976), (1978).

For material on the Jewish community in America, see:

Brickman, William W. The Jewish community in America: An Annotated and Classified Bibliographical Guide. New York: Burt Franklin, xxvii, 396 p., index.

As stated by the author, the objective of this volume is to present to scholars, teachers, etc., "a descriptively and, in part, critically annotated collection of over 800 basic and specialized writings in English, Hebrew, Yiddish, Ladino, German, French, Hungarian, Polish and Russian" (p. v). While the chapter on immigration proper is not very comprehensive, much relevant material may be found in the other chapters. The lack of a subject index is somewhat made up by suggestive chapter titles.

For a recent guide to Judaic bibliography and its history, see:

Brisman, Shimeon. A History and Guide to Judaic Bibliography. Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College Press; New York: 1977. 352 p., index. (Jewish Reserach Literature, Vol. 1; Bibliographica Judaica, No. 7).

This first volume of a projected three-volume

guide constitutes volume seven in the series *Bibliographica Judaica*--a bibliographic series edited by H.C. Zafren of the Hebrew Union College Library. It starts with an impressive list of sources (selection) which in itself should be very useful to the researcher.

The first four chapters are devoted to describing *Hebraica* (i.e., books written in Hebrew) bibliographical works. The latter four deal with *Judaica* (i.e., books on Jewish themes) Bibliographies (Chapter 5), Bibliographical Periodicals (Chapter 6), Indexes to Jewish Periodicals and Monographs (Ch. 7), and Miscellaneous Jewish Bibliographical Works (Ch. 8)--all published through 1975. Elaborate footnotes.

See reviews in Choice, Nov. 1978, p.1191; Library Journal, 15 Jan. 1978, p. 152; ARBA 1979, entry 458.

#### B. Bibliographies of Bibliographies

Bibliographies of bibliographies are lists of bibliographies which were (mostly) previously published, including bibliographical catalogs, indexes, abstracts. Whether retrospective or current, they may be either universal in scope, covering a wide range of subjects, or concentrate on a specific topic. The following is

only a sampling of some major bibliographies of bibliographies, representing: Universal; American; Theses and Dissertations; Judaic Studies.

An international classified bibliography of previously published separate bibliographies of books, manuscripts, etc. (and including bibliographical catalogs, indexes, etc.), is:

Besterman, Theodore. A World Bibliography of Bibliographies and of Bibliographical Catalogs, Calendars Abstracts, Digests, Indexes, and the Like. 4th ed. 5 vols. Lausanne: Societas Bibliographica, 1965.

This work is useful primarily as a general reference source and as a starting point for locating more specific bibliographies on the relevant subject. See: Jews; Judaism; U.S./Immigration; Emigration and Immigration. See the 1977 Supplement:

Toomey, Alice F. A World Bibliography of Bibliographies, 1964-1974. Supplement to Theodore Besterman, A World Bibliography of Bibliographies. 2 vols. Totowa, N.J.: Rowan & Littlefield, 1977.

Important for current follow up, and in various languages, is:

Bibliographic Index: A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies. Vol. 1-, 1937-. New York: Wilson, 1938-.

Alphabetical subject arrangement of separately published bibliographies in books, pamphlets, or

periodical articles (with fifty items or more). The more comprehensive or complete bibliographies for a particular subject are starred and listed first under that subject. It is published in: a) permanent cumulated volumes, with varying coverage; b) annual volumes to supplement the permanent volumes; c) current issues which were published quarterly in 1938-51, semi-annually in 1951-69, and from 1970--in April and August, with a bound cumulation in December. See: Jews/Immigration; Immigration and Emigration/U.S.

A useful tool for locating materials in U.S. is:

Downs, Robert B. American Library Resources: A Bibliographical Guide. Chicago: American Library Association, 1951. 425 p.; Supplement for 1950-61, 1962. 226 p.; Supplement for 1961-70, 1972. 244p., index.

It is essentially a bibliography of bibliographies, based on various bibliographical listings of library holdings. It includes bibliographies, union lists of books and serials, surveys, checklists, and printed catalogs of special collections and libraries throughout the country. Also some unpublished bibliographies. Divided by discipline, this work opens with a lengthy general reference section, as a guide to what is available at library collections, published by historical societies, etc.

It includes an index by author, subject, and library which helps in locating not only titles and authors on particular subjects, but also special collections and libraries. See the following sections: Social Sciences--demography--population (re statistics records in various states); Biography; Genealogy; History. Access in index: Immigration; Jews. For recent additions to libraries, collections, etc., consult the periodicals and reports published by the libraries listed in that work.

Listings of bibliographies of theses and dissertations may be conveniently located in:

Reynolds, Michael M. Guide to Theses and Dissertations: An International Annotated Bibliography of Bibliographies. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1975. Indexes.

A retrospective, annotated bibliography of bibliographies of theses and dissertations, through 1973, arranged in broad subject areas and sub-areas. Each listing provides information on the level of the work, number of items listed, years covered, subject coverage and bibliographic arrangement of listings, and indexes included. Includes indexes of institutions, subjects and names/titles.

The most comprehensive and useful Jewish

bibliography of bibliographies is:

Shunami, Shlomo. Bibliography of Jewish Bibliographies. Jerusalem, 1936. 319 p.; B.J.B.: Second Edition Enlarged. Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1965. 992 p.; B.J.B.: "Second Edition Enlarged 1965" with Corrections. Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1969. 997 p.; B.J.B.: Supplement to "Second Edition Enlarged 1965". Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1976. 464 p.

It attempts to list all known bibliographies in Hebrew, English, Yiddish and other languages from all over the world. The original 1936 edition included 2,078 entries arranged in 26 sections. The 1965 edition consisted of 4,727 entries in 27 sections (the Holocaust was added to History). The 1969 totalled 4,750 entries. the 1975 Supplement added 2,000 entries.

The following sections may be of special interest to research on this subject: Encyclopedias; Bibliography of Bibliography; General Bibliographies; Catalogs of Public Collections; Booksellers' Catalogs (A Selection); Bibliographical Periodicals; Lists of Periodicals; Sociology; History--America, and Bio-Bibliography. Note also the index of names and subjects, the index of Hebrew titles, and the additions and corrections at the end of all editions.

Cf. detailed description in Brisman (1977).

C. Bibliographical Essays

The best bibliographical essay (condensed guide) on American Jewish history is:

Rischin, Moses. An Inventory of American Jewish History (With a Foreword by Oscar Handlin). Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1954. 66 p., index.

This excellent work by Rischin (a past president of the Immigration History Society) was compiled in conjunction with the tercentenary of the settlement of the Jews on American soil (1654-1954). It is both bibliographical and critical. The Introduction includes a concise survey of General Jewish History: Bibliography; Multi-volume Works; Popular and National Histories; Treaties. Part I (American Jewish History: Materials) discusses the available materials, from bibliographical aids through research institutions, organizations, periodicals and biographies, to general histories, monographic articles and unpublished studies. Part II (American Jewish History: An Outline) is an outline of the achievements and prospects of the work on American Jewish history in the past, with an eye to the future.

Rischin himself describes it as follows: "The present book---is by no means a complete bibliography

but rather a suggestive evaluation of past scholarship in the field directed toward an estimate of the problems likely to be important in the future" (p. 1).

This work was supplemented twenty years later by his paper:

"Since 1954: A Bicentennial look at the Resources of American Jewish History." The Immigration History Newsletter [ed. Carlton C. Qualey, The Immigration History Society] 7(2) (Nov. 1975):1-5.

In a way, also his chapter "Selected Bibliography" (pp. xi-xv) in Rischin, ed. (1976) can serve as a helpful bibliographic introduction (or bibliographic essay) to the relevant literature.

Among other relevant bibliographical essays: Appel (1971) includes a bibliographical essay concerning the "New Immigration"; Divine (1957) includes a "Bibliographical Essay" concerning the American Immigration Policy, 1924-1952. See pp. 195-209. Divine felt that it would be best to first "analyze briefly the nature of the source material and then proceed with a more detailed description under several major subject headings."; perhaps also Henry Feingold's "Selected Bibliography" (in Feingold, 1974, pp. 343-48) may be mentioned here for the summary on p. 343.

Limited in scope, although probably readily available, is Herman (1975). See Chapter I on

"Bibliographic Essays" (pp. 3-5).

A collection of bibliographical essays on the study of Judaism is included in Neusner, ed. (1972), where all articles separate the critical material from the bibliographic entries. See Lloyd Gartner's essay "The Contemporary Jewish Community" (pp. 185-206; esp. 189-94). Relevant material is found also in Berlin (1974-75):23-27.

#### D. Bibliographical Periodicals

This section concentrates on periodicals, primarily Jewish, which specialize in bibliographies (subject and individual; essays and reviews) relevant to this topic, whether retrospective or current. The greatest significance of the latter is that they are pretty much up-to-date.

A fine, lengthy chapter (pp. 138-86) is devoted to this subject in Brisman (1977). Note especially his tables on "Retrospective Jewish Bibliographical Periodicals" (pp. 183-85), and "Current Jewish Bibliographical Periodicals" (p. 186). A number of relevant items are included in the listings there. Some of the discontinued periodicals may prove useful, too.

First and foremost among the Hebraica and Judaica bibliographical periodicals is the quarterly:

Kirjath Sepher: Quarterly Bibliographical Review.  
Jerusalem: Jewish National and University Library.  
Vol. 1-. 1924-.

Each issue contains a classified listing of new publications. It is divided into three sections: Israeli Publications; Hebraica and Judaica; Periodicals. Also, extensive book reviews, bibliographical articles and review articles. Knowledge of Hebrew essential.

Cumulated indexes to studies and reviews: to vols. 1-15, 1939; to vols. 16-25, 1950; vols. 26-35, 1960. An expanded index to vols. 1-40 was issued in 1967, under the Hebrew title: Maftehot Le-Ma'amarim, Le-He'arot U-Le-Divrei Bikoret ("Index to Articles, Comments and Reviews").

A special section on periodical articles was added as of Vol. 21, 1944/45. Entitled "Betokh Kitvei 'Et" ("Within Periodicals"), it lists "the contents of periodicals in Jewish Studies, in Hebrew and in other languages, and also individual essays of Jewish interest from general periodicals." The list of periodicals covered may be useful in itself. However, in view of the success of the Index of Articles on Jewish Studies, initiated by I. Joel (see below), this section was discontinued as of Vol. 50 (1975). See review in Brisman (1977), pp. 157-60; 307-08 (notes); 197f.

A U. S. scholarly bibliographical periodical deserving attention and follow-up is:

Studies in Bibliography and Booklore. Cincinnati, Ohio: The Library of Hebrew Union College--Jewish Institute of Religion. Vol. 1-, 1953-.

Concentrates on publishing studies in bibliography and special bibliographies, not so much reviews. The studies (in English, German and Hebrew) deal with various aspects of the Jewish book. The special bibliographies are mostly devoted to historical and literary subjects. Cf. Brisman (1977). pp. 179-80.

Note: SSB is indexed in Index to Jewish Periodicals (below).

For more specific Jewish American material see:

Jewish Book Annual. Sponsored by the [National] Jewish Book Council. Vol. 1-. 1942-.

It provides bibliographical coverage (lists and articles) on books published in America, in the three languages: English, Hebrew, Yiddish.

In the first ten volumes (1942-52) each language constituted a separate entity--with separate title pages and independent material. It was unified in volume 11, with one table of contents, etc.; and since volume 13 (1955/56), each volume is divided into 3 major sections:

a. Bibliographical essays and studies (in all 3 languages);

- b. Literary anniversaries of authors (in all 3 languages);
- c. Bibliographies of current publications (in all 3 languages). Cumulative indexes: in volume 11 (1952/53): 203-12; volume 20 (1962/63):228-38; also for 25 volumes, in volume 25 (1967/68), etc.

As most readers are probably aware, many periodicals contain on a regular basis special bibliographical, as well as review sections such as the American Jewish Archives (1947-) published semiannually by the American Jewish Archives. Other relevant instances are mentioned below, e.g., "Judaica Americana" in the American Jewish Historical Quarterly.

E. Bibliographies on American History and Immigration (Selection)

Bibliographies on American history are plentiful and readily available. Therefore, only the bibliography which is considered the most complete on writings on American history, and a standard guide to each year's publications, will be mentioned herewith. The rest of the space will be devoted to bibliographies on immigration to America.

Writings on American History. Washington D.C.:  
American Historical Association. 1902-.

An annual comprehensive bibliography published by the American Historical Association (more recently, through

KTO Press, of Kraus-Thomson Organization, Millwood, N.Y.), with some gaps which are being gradually filled. It started as an annotated bibliography of books and articles, constituting, between 1902-1960, volume 2 of the Annual Report of the American Historical Association. In 1974, the AHA initiated a new series which listed only articles, and without annotations, under the title Writings on American History: A Subject Bibliography of Articles. The same applies to the cumulative index for 1962-73, a gap which was filled only in 1976 (Writings on American History 1962-1973: A Subject Bibliography of Articles, J. J. Dougherty, ed. 4 volumes. Washington: AHA, and Millwood, N.Y.: KTO Press, 1976. Index). Dissertations were added in 1874-75. Access through subject categories and the author index. [For a review of the 1962-73 bibliography, see ARBA 1977, entry 342.]

See: Cumulation index for 1902-1940, under Immigration, Jews; 1948-, under Emigration and Immigration; 1962-73 cumulation, 1974-75, 1975-76, etc.--under Jewish History. See also under Demography, etc.

The time lag in this publication is "made up" by the prompt publication of the valuable abstract-index America: History and Life (1964-. See next). Materials on U.S. and Canadian history through 1963 are included in

Historical Abstracts 1775 to the Present (1955-).

For a related review of the problem of bibliographical sources for American history, see McDonald, in Downs (1967).

For an early bibliography, see:

Griffin, Appleton P. C. Bibliography of American Historical Societies (The United States and the Dominion of Canada). 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1907. 1374 p.; Reprint ed., Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1966.

An index to publications of American Historical Societies to 1905. Includes the American Jewish Historical Society.

Americia: History and Life. Santa Barbara, Cal.: Clio Press. V. 1- 1964-. Quarterly.

This valuable index is issued in 4 parts:

1. Article abstracts and citations. 2. Book reviews.
3. A bibliography on American history and current American life--of books, journals, annuals and Festschriften cited in parts 1 and 2, and doctoral dissertations reported in Dissertation Abstracts International. Part 4 is the annual index. Also five-year cumulated indexes.

It appears promptly, making up for the time lag in Writings on American History (above). America: History and Life indexes a number of Jewish periodicals relevant to this subject.

For abstracts covering American History, through 1963, see:

Historical Abstracts 1775 to the Present. Santa Barbara, Cal.: Clio Press with the International Social Science Institute. V. 1-, 1955-.

See: Immigrants; Immigration; Acculturation; Assimilation; Population; Refugees, etc. Available as data base for computer searching.

U.S. Library of Congress, Division of Bibliography. Immigration in the United States: A Selected List of Recent References. Compiled by Anne L. Baden. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1943. 94 p.

Contains materials under history of immigration, restriction, statistics, etc.

Buenker, John D., and N. C. Burckel, Comps. Immigration and Ethnicity: A Guide to Information Sources. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1977, xii, 305 p., indexes.

See above in Bibliographical Guides.

Cordasco, Francesco, ed. A Bibliography of American Immigration History: The George Washington University Project Studies. Fairfield, N.J.: Augustus M. Kelley, 1977. 412 p., index.

Consists of "An Introductory Bibliography for the History of American Immigration, 1607-1955," and "An Annotated Bibliography on the Demographic, Economic and Sociological Aspects of Immigration."

Cordasco, Francesco, comp. Immigrant Children in American Schools: A Classified and Annotated Bibliography with Selected Source Documents. Fairfield, N.J.: Augustus M. Kelley, 1976. 214, 63, 52, 26, 26 p., index (pp. 195-214).

Contains mostly annotated listings on basic references, general history, and immigration (Part I), and the immigrant child and his world (Part II). Part III consists of selected source documents on the topic.

Haskett, Richard C. "An Introductory Bibliography for the History of American Immigration, 1607-1955." In *George Washington University* (1956):85-295.

A classified bibliography, as the first step in a research project on American immigration. Over 3,000 entries dealing with all aspects of immigration to the U.S. No index, but a detailed table of contents. Some brief annotations. Jewish immigration treated quite thoroughly. (See also Lavell below.)

For a related comprehensive bibliographical guide for the study of the individual ethnic groups which appeared twenty years later see Miller (1976), next section (cf. review in ARBA 1977, entry 425).

Janeway, W. Ralph. Bibliography of Immigration in the United States 1900-1930. Columbus, Ohio: H. L. Hedrick, 1934, 132 p.; reprint ed., San Francisco: R&E Research Assoc., 1972.

A fairly extensive bibliography whose aim was to topically list the more important books, documents and various (including popular) periodical material published between 1900-1933--"which were the years in which the subject of immigration to the U.S. was most widely discussed" (from the preface). All reference materials are

listed as "sources" (pp. 7-20). Among the topics: alien stream and its control; immigrant backgrounds and cultural heritages/ethnic groups (see pp. 91-94 regarding Semitic/Jews).

Lancour, A. Harold. A Bibliography of Ship Passenger Lists, 1538-1825: Being a Guide to Published Lists of Early Immigrants to North America. 3rd ed., rev. and enl. by Richard J. Wolfe, with a list of passenger arrival records in the National Archives by Frank E. Bridgers. New York: New York Public Library, 1963. 137 p., index.

Organized by topic. Annotated.

As mentioned above, this kind of information is more important than it may seem at first sight. The names may be a clue for ethnic origin, especially whenever questions on religion and ethnic origin were lacking, or were removed from the immigration forms. Various studies, genealogical and others, have utilized these rich materials.

One of the comprehensive works which incorporates consolidated passengers' lists published earlier in various magazines, is included in the following series by Michael Tepper, published by Genealogical Publishing, Baltimore:

1. Passengers to America (1977)
2. Emigrants to Pennsylvania (1977)
3. Immigrants to the Middle Colonies (1978)
4. Another volume is forthcoming.

Some of the articles relate to Jewish immigrants.

See review and references in ARBA 1979, entry 497.

Lavell, Carr B., and W. E. Schmidt. "An Annotated Bibliography on the Demographic, Economic and Sociological Aspects of Immigration." In George Washington University (1956):296-449.

750 monographs and articles under 7 major divisions: General Works; International migration; Immigration to U.S.; the Immigrant in U.S.: Immigration and the nation; Immigration control; Immigration policy. Full annotations. No index. Fine treatment of Jewish immigration. (See Haskett above.)

Mangalam, J. J., and C. Morgan. Human Migration: A Guide to Migration Literature in English, 1955-1962. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1968. 184 p.

A bibliography of 2,051 items (385 annotated), organized alphabetically by author, with a subject index.

Includes an alphabetical listing of sources in migration literature, e.g., Population Index, International Labor Review.

Although most of the material deals with the 20th century, many references relate to the 19th century as well, mainly from a sociological point of view. Useful for migration background research.

U.S. Library of Congress. Division of Bibliography. A List of Books (with References to Periodicals) on Immigration. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1907. 157 p.

This work includes lists of: books on immigration;

periodical articles on immigration (in chronological order, since 1818); congressional documents on immigration (chronologically from 1788); annual reports on immigration by the Secretary of State and the Commission of Immigration, from 1820; a list of articles in United States Consular Reports; author and subject indexes. See under Jewish immigration and related topics. Note: there is also an earlier bibliography 1904 (74 p.), but it lacks a subject index.

F. Bibliographies on Ethnic Groups, Minorities (Selection)

This area is closely related to the topic of immigration. Of the selection which follows special attention should be given to Miller's Comprehensive Bibliography.

Cashman, Marc, ed. Bibliography of American Ethnology. Barry Klein Research ed. Rye, N.Y.: Todd, 1976, 304 p., index.

Quite thorough. Selection criteria not specified. Annotated in part. [Review in ARBA 1977, entry 422.] On Jewish Americans see pp. 244-54; 283.

Kolm, Richard, comp. ed. Bibliography of Ethnicity and Ethnic Groups. Washington, D.C.: DHEW, NIMH, 1973. 250 p., index. Partly annotated.

Two major areas in ethnicity and ethnic groups: materials dealing with the situation of immigrant groups,

psychological adjustment, acculturation; materials on patterns of ethnic behavior, identity, etc. About 450 annotated entries and 1250 unannotated entries.

Miller, Wayne Charles, et al., eds. A Comprehensive Bibliography for the Study of American Minorities. 2 vols. New York: New York University Press, 1976. Indexes.

This two-volume work is undoubtedly the most comprehensive bibliography to date (indeed, a bibliographical guide) for the study of the individual American ethnic groups. It should prove useful to research on any level. It includes 29,300 entries, on books, articles and theses--all in English--annotated in part, with very brief annotations.

Each section includes lists of general sources and of reference works. The introductory historical overview (bibliographical essay) preceding each minority/ethnic bibliography can serve as a good starting point, and guide for the most important works in the field.

A separate section is devoted to "The American Jewish Experience" (Vol. 1, pp. 459-530). The introduction provides a description of the waves of immigration and their character. See under Sociology/Immigration and Ghetto Life (pp. 480-81), also Biography and Autobiography, etc.

See also Vol. 2, p. 955, under Multi-Group Studies/

Bibliographies (lists of bibliographies pertaining to ethnic minorities).

See review in ARBA 1977, entry 425.

See also above (in "Bibliographical Guides")

Buenker and Burckel (1977). See also Wasserman (1976).

G. Bibliographies on Jewish History, Demography, Sociology, and Immigration

While there are not many bibliographies dealing specifically with Jewish immigration to the U.S. (as mentioned in the Introduction), the following are of obvious relevance:

American Jewish Historical Quarterly. "Judaica Americana"--an annotated bibliography of monographic and periodical literature published since 1960 and received in the library of the American Jewish Historical Society.

Published regularly, since 1962, as a special section in the American Jewish Historical Quarterly which is the continuation of Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society (Vols. 1-50).

It continues the work of J. R. Marcus "A Selected Bibliography of American Jewish Writing" (AJHQ, Dec. 1961. See below).

Baron, Salo W. Bibliography of Jewish Social Studies, 1938-39. New York: Conference on Jewish Relations, 1941. iv, 291 p.

4231 entries. "Reprinted with additions and index

from Jewish Social Studies Vol. 2 No. [3-4], 1940."

Baron took here the term "social" in its "widest sense."

Actually, it included varied Jewish topics in Publications of 1938-39 (mainly).

Arranged by subject, with two divisions:

(1) materials dealing with almost every aspect of Jewish life and thought; (2) materials dealing with Jewish history--in general, and by country.

See sections on "Migration and Refugee Problem" in (1), and on U.S. in (2).

The 1941 reissue includes 800 additional entries, plus index.

Reviewed in: Yivo Bleter 19 (1942):264-270; Historia Judaica 3 (1941): 110-111; Brisman (1977), pp. 194-96.

Glanz, Rudolf. The German Jew in America: An Annotated Bibliography Including Books, Pamphlets and Articles of Special Interest. Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College; New York: Ktav, 1969, xiv, 192 p., index. (Bibliographia Judaica 1.)

2527 entries. Organized by subject. Partly annotated. "Covers the main period of German Jewish immigration to the United States, [1820-1880] ..."

Review: Historische Zeitschrift 210 (1970):49-50.

Kafanoff, N.M. "Supplement III: Judaica Americana printed before 1851 (1795-1850)." In Berlin, ed. (1971), pp. 177-209.

Kaganoff, N.M. "Selected books on American Jewish History." In Jewish Book Annual 33 (1975-76):51-63.

Cf. above in [AJHQ] "Judaica Americana."

Levine, Allan E. An American Jewish Bibliography: A List of Books and Pamphlets...printed in the U.S. from 1851-1875, which are in the possession of Hebrew Union College Library in Cincinnati. Cincinnati, Ohio: American Jewish Archives, 1959. vii, 2 l., 99, 1 p.

(Monographs of the American Jewish Archives, No. 11.)

706 entries. Valuable for reseach on 19th century history.

[Marcus, Jacob R., ed.] Jewish Americana: A Catalogue of Books and Articles by Jews or Relating to Jews...to 1850 Found in the Library of the Hebrew Union College... A Supplement to Rosenbach [1926. See below]. Cincinnati, Ohio: American Jewish Archives, 1954. 1, x, 115 p., facsims. (Monographs of the American Jewish Archives, No. 1.)

227 entries.

Marcus, Jacob R. A Selected Bibliography of American Jewish History. New York: American Jewish Historical Society, 1962.

List of 287 studies in the life and history of the Jews in America, briefly annotated. [Reprint from the American Jewish Historical Quarterly, Dec. 1961.]

Rosenbach, A.S.W. An American Jewish Bibliography Being a List of Books and Pamphlets by Jews or Relating to Them Printed in the U.S. from the Establishment of the Press in the Colonies 1640 until 1850. Baltimore, Md.: American Jewish Historical Society, 1926. xvii, 500 p., facsims. (PAJHS 30.)

689 + 2 entries. It is supplemented by Marcus (1954), and by Wolf (1958):

Wolf, Edwin. "Some Unrecorded Americana Judaica Printed before 1851 (1719-1850)," In Marcus, ed. (1958), pp. 187-245.

About 240 entries supplementing Rosenbach (1926) and Marcus (1954).

In this section, we may mention also the following publication:

World Jewish Congress (American Section). A Survey of Current Jewish Research, Vol. 1-, 1975-. Annual publ. (Supplements contemplated).

It includes work in progress, also on dissertations. Divided into broad subject areas. See especially section on American History.

#### H. Bibliographies on Proceedings and Conference Publications

Proceedings and summaries of conferences, symposia and congresses (national or international) often include not only relevant papers on a subject but also illuminating discussions by experts in the field. However, since they are covered only marginally in general bibliographies, the following tools will be of special use to the researcher.

Bibliographic Guide to Conference Publications.  
Boston, Mass.: G.K. Hall & Co., 1974-. Annual.

Includes (current) publications catalogued by The Research Libraries of the New York Public Library, with additional entries from Library of Congress MARC tapes. The Guide contains proceedings, reports and summaries of conferences, meetings and symposia, as well as collections or partial collections of papers presented at conferences. Access is by main entry (personal author, corporate body names of conference, etc.), added entries (co-authors, editors, compilers, etc.), titles, series titles, and subject headings (integrated alphabetically). See: Jews, Immigration; cf. Emigration and Immigration, also Migration, Population, etc.; Congresses.

Another important tool is:

Proceedings in Print. Mattapan, Mass.: Proceedings in Print, 1964-.

Monthly issues with annual cumulations. Not limited to subject or language. Useful for verifying the existence of published conference proceedings on a topic of interest to the researcher.

For earlier conferences (1840-1937) consult Gregory, ed. (1938).

Among the important Hebraica and Judaica proceedings:

[First, Second, Third, etc.] World Congress of Jewish Studies. Papers, 1952-. Jerusalem: World

Union of Jewish Studies.

The Congresses have been held every four years in Jerusalem, since 1947.

### I. Catalogs

Major libraries and important collections prepare printed catalogs of their holdings, both printed and manuscript materials, for the benefit of users, from far and near. Among the best known and most available tools is:

U.S. Library of Congress. Library of Congress Subject Catalogs. Washington, D.C.: 1950-. Quarterly, with annual and quinquennial cumulations.

A subject guide to all books (including government documents and serials) catalogued by the Library of Congress since 1950. The detailed subject headings follow the LC's Subject Headings used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress.

Prior to 1975, this publication was entitled Library of Congress Catalog. Books: Subject. A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards.

There is no need to elaborate on the universally known L.C. catalogs, such as the National Union Catalog which, in addition to providing the bibliographical

descriptions, also indicates the locations of the books; or the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, or the Union List of Serials and the New Serial Titles which do the same for serials, and similar catalogs. The same may apply to the computerized OCLC data base which may also be searched for the location of a particular book. Instead, this section will focus on catalogs with more specifically relevant bibliographical material for Jewish studies and Jewish immigration to America.

For an in-depth discussion of major Judaica libraries and collections in the U.S., their holdings and their catalogs, see Berlin (1974/75), and Brisman (1977). N. Kaganoff (1969/70) includes relevant critical comparisons between the Harvard Catalogue of Hebrew Books and the Dictionary Catalog of the Klau Library and the Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Collections of New York Public Library.

The following relevant major catalogs will be most useful for the searcher:

New York Public Library. List of Works Relating to the History and Conditions of the Jews in Various Countries. 1914. 278 p., index.

New York Public Library Reference Department. Dictionary Catalog of the History of the Americas. 28 vols. Boston: C.K. Hall, 1961. Supplement,

1973. 9 vols.

This catalog of the American History Collections in the NYPL is, essentially, a series of bibliographies, some of them quite remarkable in scope, brought together under various subject headings. For example: Emigration and Immigration/U.S., in volume 7; Immigration, volume 10; Jews in U.S., volume 12.

New York Public Library. Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Collection. 14 vols. Boston: C.K. Hall, 1960. Supplement, 1973. 8 vols.

The 1960 catalog consists of reproduced 270,000 cards relating to 100,000 books of the NYPL holdings in the Jewish collection, primarily in English, Hebrew, Yiddish and Ladino. This was the first time that scholars everywhere could get full information through printed cards on such a large Judaica and Hebraica collection. Books may not be borrowed, but some xeroxing may be ordered.

The 1973 supplement added 114,000 cards, and updates of additions are listed since 1972 in the computer produced catalog of NYPL, The Dictionary Catalog of the Research Libraries.

Hebrew Union College--Jewish Institute of Religion/  
Cincinnati. Dictionary Catalog of the Klau Library.  
32 vols. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1964.

Includes reproduced cards of vast holdings of

the library. Volumes 1-27 list both Judaica and Hebraica (in transliteration) under author and subject entries; volumes 28-32 are an alphabetical list of Hebrew titles.

Also by HUC is:

Manuscript Catalog of the American Jewish Archives, J.R. Marcus, ed. 4 vols. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1971. Harvard University Library. Judaica/Widener Library Shelflist, No. 39, 1971. 302 p.

Taken from the computerized recorder of the shelflist of Widener Library--Harvard's main research collection. Includes 9,079 titles.

An expanded version appeared in 1972 as an appendix to the three-volume Supplement 1 to Harvard's Catalogue of Hebrew Books, 1968. 6 vols. It was also published as a separate volume.

There are also pertinent catalogs of the American Jewish Historical Society, Leo Baeck, etc.

For extensive lists of Judaica catalogs see Shunami (1965) and (1975), mentioned above in Bibliographies of Bibliographies. See Catalogues/Public Collections;/Private Collections (also--/Booksellers').

Other Catalogs of Interest include:

Library of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. A Dictionary Catalog of American Books Pertaining to the 17th through 19th

Centuries. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1971.

See sections devoted to Jews, Emigration and Immigration, etc.

Catalogue of the Bureau of the Census Library.  
20 vols. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1976.

This is a catalog of the materials incorporated into the collections of the Bureau of the Census up to February 1976.

J. Bibliographies of Doctoral Theses  
and Dissertations

Theses and dissertations are a most valuable source of information. They often deal with very specialized subjects, are usually well documented, and contain rich up-to-date bibliographies, and--being typewritten--they usually become available much faster than printed trade books.

However, unlike trade books, unpublished dissertations are not listed in the common trade or national catalogs, but in specialized bibliographies and indexes. Also, they are not readily available, and must be secured from a source which has been granted rights of reproduction (photocopy or microform) by the authors, or institutions involved, or through interlibrary loan service.

J.1. General

Below are listed some of the sources helpful in locating theses and dissertations, proceeding from the general to the more specialized:

Reynolds, Michael H. Guide to Theses and Dissertations: An Annotated International Bibliography of Bibliographies. Detroit: Gale Res. Co., 1975.

Includes bibliographies published through 1973 (see above in Bibliographies of Bibliographies).

Dissertation Abstracts International. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Xerox University Microfilms. V. 1-, 1938-.

A monthly publication with annual cumulations. It lists doctoral dissertations, primarily from U.S. and Canada, deposited with University Microfilms [International]. Listed dissertations may be purchased either on microfilm or xerox. Entries contain full bibliographic details and an abstract.

In 1966, it was divided into two sections: A--Humanities and Social Sciences; B--Sciences and Engineering. In 1977, Section C--European Abstracts-- was added.

Comprehensive Dissertation Index 1861-1972. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Xerox University Microfilms, 1973.

This computer generated index covers almost all U.S. dissertations of the period 1861-1972 (about 417,000), and some Canadian and other foreign disserta-

tions, grouped in broad subject sections. Listings are indexed by subject keywords, taken from the titles, and by authors' names. Updated through annual supplements.

Each entry includes keywords, full title, author, degree, date, school, citations, reference to order number and to the related entry in Dissertation Abstracts International.

Kuehl, Warren F., comp. Dissertations in History: An Index to Dissertations Completed in History Departments of United States and Canadian Universities 1873-1960. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1965.

Divided into two parts: 1. A list of dissertations, alphabetical by author, giving the title, university and date. 2. An index, alphabetical by subject.

A second volume, Dissertations in History... 1961-1970, was published in 1972.

## J.2. Bibliographies of Dissertations in Jewish Studies

Patai, Raphael. Current Jewish Social Research. New York: Theodor Herzl Institute, 1958.

Lists 1,128 studies, completed and in progress, including theses and dissertations.

Graeber, Isacque. "Jewish Themes in American Doctoral Dissertations." YIVO Annual 13 (1965): 274-304.

Lists 452 dissertations, 1933-1962.

Doctoral Dissertations and Master's Theses Accepted by American Institutions of Higher Learning. New York: YIVO. Vol. 1-, 1966-. Annual.

"Compiled for the YIVO clearinghouse of social and humanistic research in the Jewish field."

Among the sources which include sections on dissertations are:

America: History and Life (above).  
Spectrum. Newsletter of the Immigration History Research Center, University of Minnesota.  
Survey of Current Jewish Research. (See above).  
Newsletter of the World Union of Jewish Studies. Jerusalem, Israel. V. 1-, 1970/71-.

Lists doctoral dissertations, completed and in progress, in Israeli universities and in U.S.

Forthcoming publications:

Hoglund, William, comp. Immigrants and Their Children in the U.S.: A Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations 1892-1973. Philadelphia, Pa.: Balch Institute. Forthcoming.

Shulman, Frank Joseph. Doctoral Dissertations in Judaic and Related Subjects, 1945-1972 [tentative title]. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Xerox University Microfilms. Forthcoming.

Among the relevant individual dissertations is Neuringer (1969), which was also mentioned above in the Introduction.

#### K. Indexes, Abstracts, Reviews

Both indexes and abstracts, beside bibliographies, are important aids, for obtaining citations to research

on a subject, especially of periodical articles. However, while indexes usually concentrate on the basic information of author, title, subject, etc., abstracts add an objective summary of the work--book or article--its main points, methodology, conclusions. An adequate abstract should enable the user to determine the relevance of the work of his research. Reviews, on the other hand, in addition to containing a description of the work, include an evaluation, a subjective statement of the views of the reviewer about it.

Almost all major indexes and abstracts are now available on data files, or bases for computer searching. The computerized data bases are very useful, especially when time is of essence while dealing with huge masses of data, or when one wishes to find common denominators between several related fields. They also provide contents analysis which helps the searcher to better evaluate the relevance of a work to his particular needs. Often times, data bases are more comprehensive than the individual printed abstracting and indexing publications which they cover.

For information on data bases consult, among others, Sessions (1974), Kruzas (1978).

## K.1. Indexes and Abstracts

The coverage of indexes may range from a whole branch of learning to an individual periodical.

As for indexing of individual periodicals, Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory (1932-) does also usually indicate where various periodicals are indexed or abstracted. For a retrospective search for indexing information consult Marconi (1976).

### K.1.a. Relevant General Indexes and Abstracts

For an index to general and popular periodicals, as well as some scholarly publications, see the following bi-weekly (with cumulations):

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1905-.

Earlier indexes that might prove valuable to research on immigration:

Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1802-1881. Rev. ed. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton, 1891. Repr.: New York: P. Smith, 1938; Gloucester, Mass.: P. Smith, 1963.

\_\_\_\_\_. Supplements, Jan. 1882-Jan. 1, 1907. 5 vols. Boston: Houghton, [c. 1887-1908].

Nineteenth Century Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature 1890-1899. 2 vols. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1944.

Reviews of Reviews: Index to the Periodicals of 1890-1902. 13 vols. London, New York: Review of Reviews, 1891-1903. Annual.

For the Social Sciences and Humanities see:

Social Sciences Citation Index: An International Multidisciplinary Index to Literature of the Social, Behavioral, and Related Sciences, 1969-. Philadelphia: Institute of Scientific Information, 1973-.

Three issues per year, with annual cumulations.

This is a unique retrieving tool, that indexes the citations of articles, also book reviews. This enables the user to locate related articles and reviews pertinent to his research, and to follow the development of research on a specific topic.

Social Science Index and Humanities Index. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1974-.

Began in 1907 as Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature Supplement, and later known as the International Index to Periodicals, 1916-1965; continued as Social Sciences and Humanities Index between 1965-1974; in 1974 split into two separate indexes--Social Sciences Index and Humanities Index.

These are subject and author indexes, published quarterly, with annual cumulative volumes. A separate section at the end of each issue is devoted to book reviews. The searcher is likely to find both indexes useful.

Much relevant material is included in all stages of this index.

A very helpful subject index to current literature is economics, government, legislation, sociology,

etc., which indexes books, documents, pamphlets, periodical articles, etc., is:

Public Affairs Information Service (PAIS).  
Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information  
Service. Vol. 1-, 1915-.

A weekly with five annual cumulations, the 5th constituting the annual volume, with a subject cumulative index for the years 1915-1974.

A convenient, computer produced combined single source for rapid building of retrospective bibliographies in history is:

Combined Retrospective Index to Journals in History,  
1839-1974. 11 vols. Washington, D.C.: Carrollton  
Press, 1977.

See subject volume VII, United States History, under United States/Immigration etc. [See criticism in ARBA 1978].

America: History and Life. Santa Barbara, Cal.:  
Clio Press. Quarterly, V.1-, 1964-. (See above,  
in "Bibliographies").

Historical Abstracts, 1775-to the Present. Santa  
Barbara, Cal.: Clio Press. Quarterly, 1955-.  
(Ibid.)

Sociological Abstracts. V.1-, 1952-. New York:  
Sociological Abstracts, 1952-.

Much pertinent information may be gleaned from the daily newspapers of the period. Fortunately, several major newspapers are being indexed, e.g., The New York Times Index (1851-).

In fact, various individual (including small, rare, local) newspapers have prepared their own indexes. Attempts to provide national lists of such indexed newspapers include Brayer (1946) and Milner (1977). Some of the minor local papers may contain most important information for describing the period and its mood.

#### K.l.b. Indexes: Jewish

The following is a "general", nonspecialized (though selective) index to Jewish periodicals:

Index to Jewish Periodicals. Cleveland, Ohio: The Cleveland College of Jewish Studies. Vol. 1-, 1964-.

While the Cleveland Index concentrates on publications in English, the following Jerusalem Index lists periodicals and anthologies in Hebrew and Yiddish, as well as English and other languages. It indexes primarily scholarly articles in Jewish periodicals with occasional relevant publications in the general periodical literature:

Index to Articles on Jewish Studies. Jerusalem: The Jewish National and University Library V. 1-, 1969-.

Of special interest and significance for the present topic is the following:

Marcus, Jacob R. An Index to Scientific Articles on American Jewish History. Cincinnati: American

Jewish Archives, 1971. 240 p. (Publications of the American Jewish Archives, 7).

Indexes 13 periodicals 1884-1968, in 7,000 entries arranged alphabetically by author-title-subject.

Rischin (1975, p. 4) regrets that 17 other periodicals were not included.

Brisman (1977) devotes a comprehensive chapter to "Indexes to Jewish Periodicals and Monographs" (pp. 188-244), many of them include relevant information to materials for the study of Jewish immigration. This chapter includes indexes to individual Jewish serials and periodicals, e.g., Jewish Quarterly Review, Jewish Book Annual, Hado'ar, etc.

Consult also Shunami (1936), (1965/69), (1975).

## K.2. Reviews

In addition to bibliographical information on a publication, even an abstract of it, one would like to obtain a critical opinion thereof by a competent reviewer.

Most scholarly journals contain "Book Reviews", as well as abstracts of new publications. Ulrich's (1932-) indicates this among other information provided on a periodical.

The American Historical Review, Journal of American Historical Review, Journal of American History (formerly

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review), International Migration Review (formerly International Migration Digest), The American Jewish Historical Quarterly (formerly PAJHS), Historia Judaica, Jewish Book Annual, Jewish Journal of Sociology, Jewish Social Studies, are but a few of the forums where relevant reviews may be found.

There are publications which are exclusively devoted to reviews in a particular field. Among the relevant review journals are:

Reviews in American History: A Quarterly Journal of Criticism. Westport, Conn.: Redgrave Publishing, Vol. 1-, 1973-.

Contemporary Sociology: A Journal of Reviews. New York: American Sociological Association, Vol. 1-, 1973-. Bimonthly. (Formerly part of the American Sociological Review.)

More universal review journals include Choice, 1964-, which evaluates scholarly books for college libraries, and Library Journal, which evaluates books in all areas.

There are indexes to aid in locating book reviews. As already mentioned, the Social Science Index and Humanities Index have a section devoted to book reviews. The same applies to America: History and Life. Part B, Index to Book Reviews, provides the most systematic instrument for tracing reviews of books in American history-- since Writings on American History has discontinued its

book review section in 1939.

Another aid for locating review on works in history is:

Brewster, John W. and Joseph A. McLeod. Index to Book Reviews in Historical Periodicals 1974. Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, Vol. 1-, 1975-. Retrospective Volumes 1972 and 1973 appeared in 1976.

Most library users are probably familiar with Book Review Digest (H. W. Wilson Co., 1905-), and Book Review Index (Gale Research Co., 1965-).

In 1976 the H. W. Wilson Co. started a monthly publication (with annual cumulations), Current Book Review Citations. It indexes reviews from over twelve hundred periodicals.

## C H A P T E R     I I I

### AUTOBIOGRAPHIES, DIARIES, LETTERS, MEMOIRS, BIOGRAPHY

Autobiographies, diaries, memoirs, reminiscences, collections of letters, and documented biographies contain a wealth of special information on people and events, against the social, economic and cultural backgrounds of their period and surroundings. In addition, these sources uniquely provide the personal touch, and a window to family life and human relations. In some instances, they may be the sole source on whole segments of Jewish history in U.S. which until recently had been the history of Jewish immigration and resettlement here.

The same applies to the various biographical dictionaries. If used discriminately and with proper caution, one may derive not only a picture of the individuals involved, but also of various aspects of Jewish life, and within them, the relevant aspects of immigration and settling.

For a discussion of the nature and significance of autobiographies and memoirs see "Introduction" (vol. 1, pp. 1-26) in:

Marcus, Jacob Rader. Memoirs of American Jews 1775-1865. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1955. 3 vols. Ill., index.

The introduction is followed by personal recollections and autobiographies of various Jews (many of them immigrants), each preceded by introductory notes.

For a supplement, covering the period 1880-1920, see Ribalow (1965).

A discussion of the study of biography, etc., as a historical source is included in Davis & Meyer, eds. (1975), with papers by J. R. Marcus, R. G. Osterweis, A. Nevins, and discussions by Alfred Kazin and C. Reznikoff. See section on Biography (pp. 420-46).

A. Bibliographies of Autobiographies  
Biographies, Memoirs, etc.

For general tools consult:

Kaplan, Louis, et al., comps. A Bibliography of American Autobiographies. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1961.

See subject index under: Immigrant/Russian, Jewish; Jews; New England/Immigrants/Jews, etc.; includes immigrant authors.

Slocum, Robert B. Biographical Dictionaries and Related Works. Detroit: Gale Research Co., c. 1967. 2 vols.

An international bibliography of collective biographies, biobibliographies, collections of epitaphs,

elected genealogical works . . . bibliographies of biography, biographical indexes and selected portrait catalogs.

See under Jewish; Jews; U.S./States, major cities, etc. See also the supplement, published in 1972.

See also the general works above in Bibliographies of Bibliographies, etc.

For a brief overview of earlier works on Jewish biography, see Meyer (1949-50). See also Rischin (1954), especially: "Memoirs and Autobiographies" (English, Yiddish, Hebrew. Pp. 15-17); Biographies (English, Yiddish. 17-19); Biographical Dictionaries (20), Collected Letters (21).

For bibliographies on Jewish biographies, etc. see:

Lifschutz, E. Bibliography of American and Canadian Jewish Memoirs and Autobiographies in Yiddish, Hebrew and English. New York: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1970.

Extensive bibliographical sections devoted to biography, autobiography, etc., are included, among others, in Miller (1976): 490-503; Brickman (1977): 59-97. See also Baron (1941), in the first chapter under Biography. For bibliographies of bibliographies see Shunami (1965), (1975).

B. Biographical Dictionaries, Monographs,  
etc.: A Few Examples

Biographical Encyclopedia of American Jews. Leo M. Glassman, ed. New York: Maurice Jacobs & L. M. Glassman, 1935.

Rosenbloom, Joseph K. A Biographical Dictionary of Early American Jews: Colonial Times through 1800. Lexington: University of Kentucky Press [1960]. 175 p.

Lists persons identifiable as Jews in America prior to 1800, with biographical data from both printed sources and manuscripts.

The International Biographical Dictionary of Nazi Persecutees, 1933-1950. New York: Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration, 1971-.

An ongoing project based on oral history material of Jewish immigrants of the Nazi period.

Adler, Cyrus. Jacob H. Schiff: His Life and Letters. 2 vols. New York: Doubleday, 1929.

Jacob Schiff was a well known Jewish leader and philanthropist who was very much involved in aid to Jewish immigrants, and in the initiation of the Galveston Movement (see his article "The Galveston Movement," Jewish Charities, 1914). Many of his letters touch upon Jewish immigration to U.S., and are an important source for its study. Cf. Wischnitzer (1956), p. 30.

Louis Marshall: Champion of Liberty. Selected Papers and Addresses. Charles Reznikoff, ed. Introduction by Oscar Handlin. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1957. 2 vols.

See especially Volume I, Chapter IV--"Immigration." Also other chapters include pertinent materials, e.g., I. Autobiographical: Early Years; II. Early Social and Political Activities: a) The American Jewish Committee Organization, b) Problems of Immigrants; V. Discrimination and Bigotry in the U.S.: Social Discrimination against Jews, etc.

On Marshall's leading role in opposition to immigration restriction, especially of East European Jews see:

Leonard, Henry B. "Louis Marshall and Immigration Restriction, 1906-1924." American Jewish Archives 24 (1972): 6-26.

Relevant information may be gleaned also from: American Jewish Year Book. Each volume of AJYB contains biographical information on American Jews deceased in the previous year, under "Necrology: United States."

The following is an important source for research on American Jewish genealogy, including Jewish and non-Jewish descendants of Jewish families which settled in America before 1840:

Stern, Malcolm A., comp. & pref. First American Jewish Families: 600 Genealogies. New York: Ktav; American Jewish Archives, and American Jewish Historical Society, 1979. 419 p. Foreword by Jacob R. Marcus. Bibliography, index.

## C H A P T E R     I V

### ORAL HISTORY

"Oral history" refers to primary source material, recorded on tape or transcribed (or both), which was secured through recorded interviews with persons who could provide pertinent recollections concerning their knowledge of historical events.

The beginning of the oral history movement may be traced back to 1948, when Allan Nevins founded the Oral History Office at Columbia University, and carried out his first oral interviews. In 1967, the Oral History Association was founded, and an ever-increasing interest in oral history projects, for the study of various aspects of history, society and culture, has spread all over the country. In recent years, literally hundreds of projects, local and national (and international), have been set up, and listed in various directories. Naturally, not all of them are of equal significance, and only part of them are adequately filed, documented and reported in the literature for the benefit of the scholarly community.

Before long, there was a need for the publication of guides and directories and catalogs to the available material and to projects in progress, some of which will be mentioned hereafter. Incidentally, another branch of oral history has been developing lately, i.e., family history. At the Newberry Library in Chicago and at the History of Social Welfare Archives (at University of Minnesota), special collections for family history have been established, which include the stories of many Jewish families (see Rischin, 1975, p. 5).

#### A. Directories

1. Shumway, Gary L., com. Oral History in the United States: A Directory. New York: The Oral History Assoc., 1971.

This volume lists 230 oral history research programs, by state. See index under Immigrants; Jews. In view of the further rapid rate of initiation of new oral history projects, the 1971 Directory was soon outdated.

2. In 1973 the R. R. Bowker Company initiated the Publication of a current comprehensive international directory of oral history projects and holdings, which resulted in:

Oral History Collections. Compiled and edited by Alan M. Meckler and Ruth McMullin. New York: R. R. Bowker Co./A Xerox Education Co., 1975.

This comprehensive annotated listing of oral history collections located in libraries, oral history centers, and archives, is divided into two parts: 1. Names and Subject Index; 2. Center Section, subdivided into: (2a) U.S. Oral History Centers (by state); (2b) Foreign Oral History Centers (by country). All arranged alphabetically.

This first section was meant to be updated periodically.

3. To locate libraries with oral history collections, see Young and Young (1979a). Also, The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections of the Library of Congress (1959-) includes listings of oral history transcripts.

The Microfilming Corporation of America, a subsidiary of New York Times, has initiated an Oral History Microfilm Project. This valuable project puts the world's major oral history collections on microfilm, for the use of libraries and scholars. Among the relevant collections is the collection of the Oral History Division of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry/The Hebrew University, Jerusalem (which also publishes a series of catalogues). See:

Oral History Guide: A Bibliography Listing of the  
Memoirs in the Micropublished Collections. Glen  
Rock, N.J.: Microfilming Corp. of America, 1976-  
(The New Times Oral History Program).

## B. Collections

1. The Oral History Collection of Columbia University. Elizabeth Mason and Louis M. Star, eds. New York: University of Columbia Press, 1973. 460 p.

It is a guide to 360,000 pages of transcripts from interviews with about 2,700 persons, including many Jews whose recollections shed light on Jewish immigration to the U.S.

2. William E. Wiener Oral History Library of the American Jewish Committee.

Tape recordings and transcripts of interviews and memoirs of American Jewish personalities, and individuals in many walks of life, depicting the American Jewish experience of the twentieth century.

All material can only be researched and read in the library, which was established in 1969.

Cf. Charles Berlin (1974-75), p. 8.

3. Research Foundation for Jewish Immigration Inc., Archives.

Concentrates on: Biography, Bibliography and Oral History. Holdings include cassettes of oral history

interviews. Cf. Directory of Special Libraries and Information Sources, 4th ed., 1977, p. 625, No. 7887.

As mentioned in the Introduction (f.n. 18), the Jewish Theological Seminary Center for the Study of Jewish Communities holds records of local oral history. The same applies to YIVO which concentrates on recording the history of the East European Jewry.

Some of the local histories were published as books:

Shiloh, Ailon, ed. By Myself I'm a Book!: An Oral History of the Immigrant Jewish Experience in Pittsburgh. Waltham, Mass.: American Jewish Historical Society, 1972.

## C H A P T E R     V

### BOOKS OF INTEREST

The following is a somewhat arbitrary, impressionistic selection of significant books in the field, not necessarily the best altogether. Some may be most widely quoted; others--illuminate a certain period or aspect (e.g., women's share); or represent a special type of study, e.g., documentary, statistical or a pioneering work, or a combination thereof.

1. Curran, Thomas J. Xenophobia and Immigration, 1820-1930. Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1975. 214 p., index. (The Immigrant Heritage of America Series.)

This is an interesting study, by a son of Irish immigrants, of the origins of xenophobia--distrust of strangers--in the U.S., and the bias against immigrants, "with Jews as one of the main targets" (p. 20). The xenophobic pattern culminated in the exclusion acts of the 1880's, and the quota acts of the 1920's.

This book, which is based on the author's dissertation, will prove to be most useful for research on Jewish immigration, mainly because of the illumination of the painful aspect of immigration it studies, and the way

it is treated here. Another important feature is the extensive use of primary sources, along with an elaborate apparatus of notes and references that cover a variety of aspects of immigration (pp. 151-203).

The author takes pain to describe his references, adding a brief annotated bibliography (pp. 204-207).

2. Davie, Maurice R. *World Immigration: With Special Reference to the United States.* New York: Macmillan, 1936. 588 p., index.

This important work is a learned report on world immigration from a leading sociologist's point of view.

As indicated by the title, this book is a general treatment of the problem with special reference to United States. In fact, half of the book is devoted to U.S., providing an excellent view of American immigration.

Among the relevant chapters: VI. "Characteristics of immigrants and their effects on American Society." VIII. "Development of the immigration policy of the United States." IX. "Administration of the immigration laws of the United States." XIII. "The Americanization movement." XIV. "Naturalization in the U.S." and XV. "Factors of Assimilation."

In addition to many charts and tables, each chapter is followed by lengthy, subdivided bibliographies.

The work is rich in background material on Jewish emigration.

3. Glanz, Rudolf. The Jewish Women in America: Two Female Immigrant Generations, 1820-1929. Vol. 1, The Eastern European Jewish Woman. New York: Ktav, 1976. 209 p., index.

Points out the uniqueness of the second wave of Russian Jewish immigration, 1881-1929, by introducing a significant number of unmarried young women with artisan skills into the American scene. Includes an extensive bibliography on Eastern European Jewish women. See reviews in Book Review Digest, 1976, p. 441.

Of his other books, see also:

\_\_\_\_\_. Studies in Judaica Americana. New York: Ktav, 1970.

Illuminates aspects of Jewish immigrant life and culture in the 19th century, and relations among American ethnic groups.

\_\_\_\_\_. Aspects of the Social, Political, and Economic History of the Jews in America. New York: Ktav, 1978.

Several chapters deal specifically with the Jewish immigrant.

4. Howe, Irving. World of Our Fathers: The Journey of the East European Jews to America and the Life They Found and Made. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976. xx, 714 p., index.

In a combination of literary and erudite style this book (an immediate best seller) tells the story of the East European Jews who immigrated in masses to U.S., mainly between the 1880's and 1920's. There were about two million of them, who soon became the dominant component in American Jewry. They settled mostly in the large cities, where they attempted to maintain their own Yiddish culture, until they made their way into the American society.

This book, states the author, "is a work of social and cultural history and thereby lays claim . . . to being an accurate record" (p. xix). He used as major sources the vast memoir literature in both English and Yiddish; secondary (scholarly) works dealing with various aspects of immigrant experience; the Yiddish press; accounts in American newspapers, journals, and historical studies; personal interviews, and works of fiction that touch upon this experience. Most of the book is devoted to Jewish immigrants of the East Side of New York, under the assumption that the experiences of immigrant Jews in Chicago, or Philadelphia, although different, were in crucial respects similar.

The documentation in the "Reference Notes" (pp. 651-682), and the "Bibliographical Notes" (pp. 685-693), will prove very useful to the researcher.

In 1979, Howe, with the collaboration of Kenneth Libo, published a volume of documents and pictures: How We Lived: A Documentary History of Immigrant Jews in America 1880-1930. New York: Richard Marek/Putnam, 1979. xx, 360 p.

5. The Jewish Communal Register of New York City 1917-1917. 2nd ed. New York: Kehillah (Jewish Community) of New York City, [1918]. 1,597 p., illus., index.

This is a comprehensive work of encyclopedic nature on the various aspects of the history and activities of the Jewish community (Kehillah) in New York City.

This covers: historical and statistical data; details on various Jewish agencies--communal, religious, cultural, educational, philanthropic, research, etc.; organizations and societies--international and national and local, including the Landsmanshaften (i.e., immigrant hometown, or region, organizations), and the like.

It includes a rich bibliography.

6. Joseph, Samuel. Jewish Immigration to the United States: From 1881-1910. New York: Columbia University, 1914. 209 p. (Studies in History, Economics and Public Law/Columbia University, vol. 59, No. 4, pp. 417-625.)

One of the first studies of its kind (based on the author's doctoral thesis), and one of the most widely quoted in the field.

Rischin (1954, p. 32) had mixed feelings about it. Yet, even as late as 1967 it was reprinted as a separate volume (53 years after its original publication!).

The book is divided into two parts: 1) The causes of Jewish Emigration; 2) Jewish Immigration to U.S.: a) Its movement, b) Its character.

Joseph makes extensive use of works in various languages on the life and conditions (including pogroms and persecution) of the Jews in Europe and the Middle East, as a background for Jewish emigration.

Among his English sources for the emigration conditions in Europe, and statistics, are the Reports of the Immigration Commission (1911).

7. Karp, Abraham J., ed. The Jewish Experience in America: Selected Studies from the Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society. Waltham, Mass.: AJHS, and New York: Ktav, 1969. 5 vols.

This is an impressive collection of significant and representative studies from the fifty volumes (1892-1961) of the PAJHS, the predecessor of the American Jewish Historical Quarterly. It is arranged

chronologically with introductions, biographies, and detailed indexes.

Volume 4, which is entitled The Era of Immigration, is exclusively devoted to Jewish immigration to U.S.

8. Schappes, Morris U. ed. A Documentary History of the Jews in the United States 1654-1875. 3rd ed. New York: Schocken Books, 1971. xxiv, 766 p.

A considerable number of the 159 documents that comprise the study are printed here for the first time. It effectively illustrates various aspects of Jewish life in America--socio-cultural, economic, political, religious, etc.--from colonial times to the era of reconstruction (1654-1875). A number of the documents deal directly with Jewish immigration. The editor's introduction and notes help to better understand the period.

Several of the documents were reproduced in Makers of America (1971). See also his valuable book, Schappes (1958).

Other relevant collections of documents include: Jacob R. Marcus (1959), Blau and Baron, eds. (1963), Karp (1969), Howe (1979), Abbott (1924) and (1926).

9. Wischintzer, Mark. To Dwell in Safety: The Story of Jewish Migration Since 1800. Philadelphia, Pa.: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1948.

This book is devoted to Jewish migration in general during the period 1800-1948. Nonetheless, immigration to U.S. occupies a significant share of the study. Of special importance are his rich bibliographical notes, pp. 311-352.

See also his book Visas to Freedom: The History of HIAS. Cleveland and New York: The World Publishing Co., 1956.

HIAS is the acronym for Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society. Its Annual Reports 1909-, are an important source of information on Jewish immigration to U.S.

## R E F E R E N C E S

Note: Brief annotations are added here whenever necessary to supplement the text.

Abbott, Edith (1924). Immigration: Select Documents and Case Records. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1924. 802 p. Subject index.

An excellent source book of documents and case studies that deal with various aspects of immigration and history of immigration to U.S., many of which involve Jews. Similarly, Abbott (1926), below.

\_\_\_\_\_. (1926). Historical aspects of Immigration Problems: Select Documents. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1926. 881 p.

Includes also documents on the causes for emigration. Bibliography.

American Historical Association (1961). Guide to Historical Literature. New York: Macmillan, 1961.

American Jewish Year Book. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1899-.

This is the annual publication of the American Jewish Committee. An invaluable source of information on Jewish life in America--cultural, religious, communal. Also includes statistics, necrology and directories of Jewish organizations. Provides information on Jews and Jewish life outside U.S.

There is a cumulative index to Vols. 1-50 (next).

American Jewish Year Book. Index to Volumes 1-50, 1899-1949 (5660-5709). Prepared by E. C. Solis-Cohen. New York: Ktav, 1967. See also subsequent indexes.

Appel, John J. (1960). "Immigrant Historical Societies In the United States, 1880-1950." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1960. 448 p.

\_\_\_\_\_, ed. (1971). The New Immigration. New York: Pittman, 1971. 215 p.

Includes a bibliographic essay.

Ash, Lee (1978). Subject Collections: A Guide to Special Book Collections... 5th ed. rev. and enlarged: New York: R. R. Bowker, 1978. 1184 p., index.

A subject guide to special book collections of public, academic and private libraries and of special libraries and museums in U.S. and Canada. See Jewish American Materials.

Baden, Anne L., comp. (1937). Immigration and Its Restriction in the United States: Selected List of Recent Writings. Washington D.C.: Library of Congress, [Jan. 6] 1937. [3], 86 p.

Baeck, Leo. See Leo Baeck Institute (1970-).

Baron, Salo W. (1941). Bibliography of Jewish Social Studies 1938-39. New York: Conference on Jewish Relations, 1941. iv, 219 p.

\_\_\_\_\_. (1971). Steeled by Adversity: Essays and Addresses on American Jewish Life. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1971.

\_\_\_\_\_. (1957). "Conference Theme" in Davis and Meyer, eds. (1957), pp. 137-142.

Bart, Pauline, and Linda Frankel (1971). The Student Sociologist Handbook. Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman, 1971.

Barzun, Jack, and Henry E. Graff (1977). The Modern Researcher. 3rd ed. New York: Harcourt, 1977. 378 p., index.  
Stress on historical research.

Berlin, Charles (1974/75). "Library Resources for Jewish Studies in the United States." American Jewish Year Book 75 (1974/75):3-53.

Also appeared as a separatum.

\_\_\_\_\_, ed. (1971). Studies in Jewish Bibliography, History and Literature in Honor of I. Edward Kiev. New York: Ktav, 1971. 587 p. in English, and 139 p. in Hebrew.

Bernheimer, Charles S., ed. (1905). The Russian Jew in the United States: Studies in Social Conditions in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, with a Description of Rural Settlements. Philadelphia, Pa.: The John C. Winston Co., 1905. Reprinted in New York: Augustus M. Kelley, 1971 (Reprints of Economic Classics).

"Naturally, the authors speak from the inside..." there is a variety of intimate information, not easily obtainable by alien investigators." (Quoted from New York Times in Cumulative Book Review Digest, 1905, p. 28.)

- Birmingham, Stephen (1971). The Grandees: America's Shephardic Elite. New York: Harper & Row, 1971.
- Blau, Joseph L., and Salo W. Baron, eds. (1963). The Jews of the United States, 1790-1840: A Documentary History. 3 vols. New York: Columbia University Press, 1963. Index.
- Bloch, Joshua, Comp. (1954). The People and the Book: The Background of Three Hundred Years of Jewish Life in America. New York: New York Public Library, 1954. Catalogue of an exhibition. Includes 111 annotated entries.
- Bogue, Donald J. (1961). The Population of the United States. 2nd ed. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1961 (1959). 873 p. (Studies in Population Distribution, No. 14.)
- Books in Series in the United States. 2nd ed. New York: R. R. Bowker, 1978.  
Original, Reprinted, in Print and out of Print Books, Published and Distributed in the U.S. in Popular Scholarly, and Professional Series.
- Boyd, Anne M. and Rae E. Rips (1949). United States Government Publications. 2nd ed. New York: Wilson, 1949.
- Brayer, Herbert O. (1946). Preliminary Guide to Indexed Newspapers in the United States 1850-1900. Reprinted from the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, Vol. 33, No. 2 (Sept. 1946):237-58.  
Includes references to rare discontinued papers.
- Brickman, William W. (1977). The Jewish Community in America: An Annotated and Classified Bibliographical Guide. New York: Burt Franklin Co., 1977. xxvii, 396 p., index. See in "Bibliographical Guides."
- Brisman, Shimeon (1977). A History and Guide to Judaic Bibliography. Cincinnati, Ohio: Hebrew Union College Press, and New York: Ktav, 1977. (Jewish Research Literature.) See in "Bibliographic Guides."

Brooks, Philip C. (1969). Research in Archives: The Use of Unpublished Primary Sources. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969.

Buchanan, William B., and Edna M. Kanely (1973-76). Cumulative Subject Index to the Monthly Catalog of the United States Government Publications 1900-1971. 15 vols. Washington, D.C.: Carrollton Press, 1973-76.  
A subject index to 800,000 government publications for the 72-year period of 1900-71. Citations are to year and page or entry number.

Buenker, John D., and N. C. Burckel (1977). Immigration and Ethnicity: A Guide to Information Sources. Detroit, Mich.: Gale research Co., 1977. xii, 305 p. See in "Bibliographic Guides."

The Classification of Jewish Immigrants and Its Implications: A Survey of Opinion. New York: YIVO, 1945. 140 Replies to a Questionnaire, and papers by Nathan Goldberg, Jacob Lestchinsky and Max Weinreich.

Carman, Harry J. and Arthur W. Thompson (1960). Guide to the Principal Sources for American Civilization, 1800-1900, in the City of New York. 2 vols. (Vol. 1: Manuscripts). New York: Columbia University Press, 1960.

This complements A Guide to Principal Sources for Early American History (1600-1800) in the City of New York, by Evarts B. Greene and Richard B. Morris (2nd rev. ed., 1953, by Morris).

Chyz, Y. J. (1959). 225 Years of the U.S. Foreign Language Press. New York: American Council of Nationalities Service, 1959.

Cohen, Bernard (1972). Sociological Changes in American Jewish Life as Reflected in Selected Jewish Literature. Rutherford, N.J.: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1972.

Coleman, Edward D. (1970). The Jew in English Drama: An Annotated Bibliography. New York: N.Y. Public Library and Ktav, 1970.

A 1970 reprint of Coleman's 1943 publication, with additions by Edgar Rosenberg. Indexes.

- Cross, Robert D. (1973). "How Historians Have Looked at Immigration to the United States." In International Migration Review 7 (1973):4-11.
- Cumulative Subject Index to the Monthly Catalog (1973).  
See Buchanan & Kanely (1973-76).
- Curran, Thomas J. (1975). Xenophobia and Immigration, 1820-1930. Boston: Twayne, 1975. 216 p., index (The Immigrant Heritage of America Series). See in "Books of Interest."
- Davie, Maurice R. (1936). World Immigration: With Special Reference to the United States. New York: Macmillan, 1936. 588 p., index. See "Books of Interest."
- \_\_\_\_\_, et al., (1947). Refugees in America: Report of a Committee for the Study of Recent Immigration from Europe. New York: Harper, 1947. 453 p., index.  
Deals mainly with the Jewish refugees and their resettling in the U.S.
- Davis, Moshe, and I. S. Meyer, eds. (1957). The Writing of American Jewish History. New York: American Jewish Historical Society, 1957. 332 p. (Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, Vol. 47, No. 3, March 1957, pp. 133-464). Bibliographical Notes.
- Divine, Robert A. (1957). American Immigration Policy, 1924-1952. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1957. 191 p. Appendix, bibliographical essay, index.
- Downs, R. B., and F. B. Jenkins, eds. (1967). Bibliography. Current State and Future Trends. Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1967.
- Dubnow, Simon Semen (1920). History of the Jews in Russia and Poland from the Earliest Times Until the Present Day. 3 vols. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1916-1920. Bibliography (in Vol. 3, pp. 173-203).
- Duker, Abraham G. (1960). "An Evaluation of Achievement in American Jewish Local History Writing." Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society 69 (June 1960):215-53.  
Critical evaluation of selected studies. See also comments on it by S. Adler and H. Berman, pp. 254-64.

Encyclopedia of Associations (1980). Detroit: Gale Research Co., 14th ed., 1980.

A guide to national and international associations, including a most comprehensive source of information on national non-profit membership organizations, and their publications.

Access through: Jewish, Historical, History, Immigration.

Nonetheless, for Jewish organizations proper one will find the American Jewish Year Book more handy. (See above).

Engelman, Uriah Zevi (1960). "Sources of Jewish Statistics." In Finkelstein, ed. (1960), Vol. 2, 1510-1535.

Erickson, Chalotte, ed. (1976). Emigration From Europe 1815-1914: Select Documents. London: Adam & Charles Black, 1976. 320 p., index. (Documents in Economic History Series).

Feingold, Henry L. (1970). The Politics of Rescue: The Roosevelt Administration and the Holocaust, 1938-1945. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University, 1970.

\_\_\_\_\_. (1974). Zion in America: The Jewish Experience from Colonial Times to the Present. New York: Twayne, 1974. xii, 357 p., index. (The Immigrant Heritage of America Series).

\_\_\_\_\_. (1976). "The Condition of American Jewry in Historical Perspective: A Bicentennial Approach." In American Jewish Year Book (1976):3-39.

Finkelstein, Louis, ed. (1960). The Jews: Their History, Culture and Religion. 3rd ed. in 2 vols. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1960.

Includes various articles on Jewish history and culture.

\_\_\_\_\_, ed. (1970). The Jews. 4th rev. ed. 3 Vols. New York: Schocken Books, 1970. Vol. I: Their History; Vol. II: Their Religion and Culture; Vol. III: Their Role in Civilization.

Fishman, Priscilla, ed. (1973). The Jews in the United States. New York: Quadrangle/New York Times Book Co., 1973.

Based on articles in the Encyclopedia Judaica.  
Can serve as index.

- Friedman, Lee M. (1957). "American History: The History of Immigrants." In Davis and Meyer, eds. (1957), pp. 194-95.
- George Washington University, Washington, D.C. (1956). A Report on World Population Migrations as Related to the United States of America. Washington, D.C.: George Washington University [1956]. [Stanley J. Tracy, Project Director.]
- Glanz, Rudolf (1951). "Source Materials on the History of Jewish Immigration to the United States, 1800-1880." YIVO Annual of Jewish Social Science 6 (1951):73-156. Reprinted in Glanz (1970):1-84.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1961). The Jew in the Old American Folklore. New York: The author, 1961.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1970). Studies in Judaica Americana. New York: Ktav, 1970.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1973). The Jew in Early American Wit and Graphic Humor. New York: Ktav, 1973.  
Note: For other books see in "Books of Interest."
- Glikson, Paul (1970). "Selected Bibliography [on Jewish Population Studies], 1961-68." In Schmelz and Gilkson, eds. (1970):125-73. on U.S.A.---see pp. 135-42.
- Gregory, W. ed. (1938). International Congresses and Conferences 1840-1937. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1938.  
A union list of publications of international congresses and conferences held between 1840-1937, which are available in U.S. and Canada libraries.
- A Guide to Principal Sources...(1960). See Carman (1960).
- Hamer, Philip M. (1961). See U.S. National Archives... (1968).
- Handlin, Oscar (1951). The Uprooted: The Epic Story of the Great Migration That Made the American People.

Boston: Little & Brown, 1951; 2nd ed. 1973. 307 p.  
 A Pulitzer Prize winning story of the background, and the problems of adjustment and acculturation of the immigrants.

\_\_\_\_ (1954a). Adventures in Freedom: Three Hundred Years of Jewish Life in America. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954. 262 p., illus. index.

\_\_\_\_ (1954b). "Foreword" to Rischin (1954), p. vii-viii.

\_\_\_\_ (1957). Race and Nationality in American Life. Boston: Little & Brown, 1957. 218 p.  
 Discusses American racism. Criticizes reports on the Immigration Commission 1907-1911.

\_\_\_\_, ed. (1959). Immigration as a Factor in American History. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1959, 206 p.

A collection of essays and documents.

\_\_\_\_ (1963). The Americans: A New History of the People of the U.S. Boston: Little & Brown, 1963.  
 Emphasizes the role of the immigrant in American life.

\_\_\_\_ (1964). A Nation of Immigrants. New York: Harper & Row, 1964.

\_\_\_\_ (1970). "New History and the Ethnic Factor in American Life." In Perspectives in American History. Fleming, D., and B. Bailyn, eds. Cambridge, Mass.: Charles Warren Center for Studies In American History, 1970. Vol. 4, pp. 5-24.

\_\_\_\_, and Mary Handlin (1949-50). "A Century of Jewish Immigration to the United States." In American Jewish Year Book 50 (1949-50).

Herman, Edward, Comp. (1976). Jewish Americans and Their Backgrounds. Chicago: ALA, 1976. 28 p.

Hershkowitz, Leo (1969/70). Review of Marcus (1969). See in Marcus (1969).

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