

# Bibliographic Essay

THE FIRST POINT of departure for those interested in reading further should be Elliott Robert Barkan, ed., *A Nation of Peoples: A Sourcebook on America's Multicultural Heritage* (Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1999). It includes twenty-seven original essays on different ethnic groups in the United States and reflects the latest scholarship. Also worthwhile is Stephan Thernstrom, ed., *Harvard Encyclopedia of American Ethnic Groups* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1980). It is at once scholarly and informative, covering every ethnic group from Acadians to Zoroastrians. It has maps, charts, statistics, and topical coverage as well. Moreover, many of the state and local historical journals, especially those in the Midwest and the West, have published numerous articles on the ethnic heritage of the people within their states.

There are several texts on ethnics. Maldwyn Allen Jones, *American Immigration*\* (2nd edition; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990), is good through the nineteenth century. Roger Daniels, *Coming to America*\* (New York: HarperCollins, 1990) is broader in scope and extremely sympathetic in its treatment of Asian minorities. An older and somewhat biased factual account that pays too little attention to Asian and Latin American immigrants is Carl Wittke, *We Who Built America*\* (2nd edition; Cleveland: Press of Western Reserve University, 1964). Jay Dolan's *The American Catholic Experience* (Garden City, NY: Doubleday and Co., 1985) gives broad insights into the lives of a variety of people, especially the Irish. One work on immigration to urban America is John Bodnar, *The Transplanted: A History of Immigrants in Urban America*\* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985). For immigrants in New York City, the home of so many American newcomers, see Frederick M. Binder and David M. Reimers, *All the Nations Under Heaven: An Ethnic and Racial History of New York City*\* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1995). Elliott Barkan surveys recent immigration in *And Still They Come: Immigrants in American Society, 1920 to the 1990s*\* (Wheeling, IL: Harlan Davidson, 1996).

The literature on immigrant women has flourished in recent years, but the reader should begin with Donna Gabaccia, *From the Other Side: Women,*

\*Titles available in paperback.

*Gender, and Immigrant Life in the U.S.*\* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1994). Also worth going through is Maxine Schwartz Seller, *Immigrant Women* (2nd edition; Albany: State University of New York Press, 1994).

For the colonial era the reader might start with Bernard Bailyn's *Voyages to the West* (New York: Knopf, 1986), then use some of the following studies, most of which include bibliographic suggestions. Another vivid account of early English migration is David Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*\* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989). James G. Leyburn, *The Scotch-Irish: A Social History* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1962) and Aaron Spencer Fogelman, *Hopeful Journeys: German Immigration, Settlement, and Political Culture in Colonial America, 1717–1775*\* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1996) are good on two important non-English groups. For the Scots, consult David Dobson, *Scottish Emigration to Colonial America, 1607–1785* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1994) and Ned C. Landsman, *Scotland and Its First American Colony, 1683–1765* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1985). For the Huguenots, John Butler, *The Huguenots in America* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1983) is superior, but an earlier work is Arthur Henry Hirsch, *The Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1928). For immigration policies in colonial America, see Marilyn C. Baseler, *"Asylum for Mankind": America, 1607–1800* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1998).

Additional information about the Germans after 1789 can be found in John A. Hawgood, *The Tragedy of German America* (New York: Putnam, 1940); Stanley Nadel, *Little Germany: Ethnicity, Religion, and Class in New York City, 1845–1880* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1990); Dorothee Schneider, *Trade Unions and Community: The German Working Class in New York City* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1994); Bruce Levine, *The Spirit of 1848: German Immigrants, Labor Conflict, and the Coming of the Civil War* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1992); Walter Struve, *Germans of Texas: Commerce, Migration and Culture in the Days of the Lone Star Republic* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1996); and Kathleen Neils Conzen, *Immigrant Milwaukee, 1836–1860: Accommodation and Community in a Frontier City* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1976). For German women see Linda S. Pickle, *Contented Among Strangers: Rural German-Speaking Women and Their Families in the Nineteenth-Century Midwest* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1996). For the crisis of German Americans during World War I, see Frederick Luebke, *Bonds of Loyalty: German Americans and World War I*\* (De Kalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1974).

Two outstanding works on the Irish in America are Kerby A. Miller, *Emi-*

*grants and Exiles: Ireland and the Irish Exodus to North America*\* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985) and Hasia Diner, *Erin's Daughters in America*\* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983). Oscar Handlin, *Boston's Immigrants* (revised and enlarged edition; New York: Atheneum, 1968), may be the best chronicle of the Irish in Boston. For the first few decades of the nation's history consult David A. Wilson, *United Irishmen, United States: Immigrant Radicals in the Early Republic* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1998). A good local study of Irish immigrants is David M. Emmons, *The Butte Irish: Class and Ethnicity in an American Mining Town, 1875–1925* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1989). For the Irish in Boston politics see Thomas H. O'Connor, *The Boston Irish: A Political History* (Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1995).

Theodore Blegen, *Norwegian Migration to America* (Northfield, MN: Norwegian American Historical Association, 1940) and Jon Gjerde, *From Peasants to Farmers: The Migration from Balestrand, Norway to the Upper Middle West*\* (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1985) are both first-rate analyses. Jon Gerdje has written another fine book, *The Minds of the West: Ethnocultural Evolution in the Rural Middle West, 1830–1917* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1997). For urban Norwegians see Odd S. Lovoll, *A Century of Urban Life: The Norwegians in Chicago Before 1930* (Urbana: The Norwegian American Historical Society, 1988). David Mauk, *The Colony That Rose from the Sea* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press and the Norwegian American Historian Society, 1997) deals with Norwegians in Brooklyn, New York. For Swedes see Robert C. Ostergren, *A Community Transplanted: The Trans-Atlantic Experience of a Swedish Immigrant Settlement in the Upper Middle West, 1835–1915*\* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1988).

Since the 1960s Italians have benefited from renewed historical interest. Alexander DeConde, *Half Bitter, Half Sweet* (New York: Scribners, 1971); Richard Gambino, *Blood of My Blood*\* (New York: Doubleday, 1974); and John W. Briggs, *An Italian Passage: Immigrants to Three American Cities, 1890–1930* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1978), are readable and insightful surveys. Three more specialized monographs include Donna R. Gabaccia, *From Italy to Elizabeth Street* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1983); Deanna Paoli Gumina, *The Italians of San Francisco, 1850–1930* (New York: Center for Migration Studies, 1978); and Dino Cinel, *From Italy to San Francisco* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1982). Virginia Yans-McLaughlin, *Family and Community: Italian Immigrants in Buffalo, 1880–1930*\* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1977) pays particular attention to the experience of women and children. An excellent study of Italians in Tampa, Florida is Gary R. Mormino and George E. Pozzetta, *The Immigrant World of Ybor City: Italians and the Neighbors in Tampa, 1885–1985*\* (Ur-

bana: University of Illinois Press, 1987). For Italian women see Miriam Cohen, *Workshop to Office: Two Generations of Italian Women in New York City, 1900–1950\** (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1993). Josef J. Barton, *Peasants and Strangers: Italians, Rumanians, and Slovaks in an American City, 1890–1950* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1974) covers Italians from a comparative perspective.

There is an excellent five-volume history of American Jews edited by Henry A. Feingold and published by Johns Hopkins University Press in 1992. The volumes are Eli Faber, *A Time for Planting: The First Migration, 1654–1829\**; Hasia Diner, *A Time for Gathering: The Second Migration, 1820–1880\**; Gerald Sorin, *A Time for Building: The Third Migration, 1880–1920\**; Henry L. Feingold, *A Time for Searching, 1920–1945\**; and Edward S. Shapiro, *A Time for Healing: American Jewry Since World War II\**. Howard M. Sachar, *A History of the Jews in America* (New York: Knopf, 1992) is a seminal history, as is Gerald Sorin's shorter synopsis, *Tradition Transformed: The Jewish Experience in America* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997). For an excellent study of Jews in a small city see Ewa Morawska, *Insecure Prosperity: Small-Town Jews in Industrial America, 1890–1940* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1996). For New York City see Daniel Soyer, *Jewish Immigrant Associations and American Identity in New York, 1880–1939* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1997). Jewish migration to Los Angeles and Miami after World War II is covered in Deborah Dash Moore, *To the Golden Cities: Pursuing the American Jewish Dream in Miami and L.A.* (New York: The Free Press, 1994). One history of American anti-Semitism is Leonard Dinnerstein, *Antisemitism in America\** (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994).

Paula Hyman and Deborah Dash Moore have put together a marvelous collection, *Jewish Women in America: A Historical Encyclopedia* (two volumes; New York: Routledge, 1998). An excellent book on Jewish women is Susan A. Glenn, *Daughters of the Shtetl: Life and Labor in the Immigrant Generation\** (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1990). Another work on Jewish women is Sydney S. Weinberg, *World of Our Mothers\** (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988).

The east central European Slavs have found a brilliant historian to analyze their culture and experiences both in Europe and America—Ewa Morawska. Her study of Slavs in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, *For Bread with Butter* (Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1985), is much broader in its insights than the subject might suggest and certainly ranks with Oscar Handlin's *Boston's Immigrants* as one of the best works ever written about American ethnic groups.

For other books on immigrants from central and eastern Europe, see John

J. Bukowczyk, *And My Children Did Not Know Me: A History of Polish-Americans\** (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1987) and Dominic A. Pacyga, *Polish Immigrants and Industrial Chicago: Workers on the South Side, 1880–1922* (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1991). See also Theodore Saloutos, *The Greeks in the United States* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1965); Charles C. Moskos, Jr., *Greek Americans: Struggles and Success\** (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1980). Other works covering eastern Europeans are June Alexander, *The Immigrant Church and Community: Pittsburgh's Slovak Catholics and Lutherans, 1880–1915* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1987) and John Bodnar's excellent *Immigration and Industrialization: Ethnicity in an American Mill Town, 1870–1940* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1977).

Treatments of other groups include William A. Douglass and Jon Bilbao, *Amerikanauk: The Basques in the New World* (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1975); Alix Naff, *Becoming American: The Early Arab Immigrant Experience* (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1985); and Gregory Orfalea, *Before the Flames: A Quest for the History of Arab Americans* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1988). Caribbean immigrants are covered in Irma Watkins-Owens, *Blood Relations: Caribbean Immigrants and the Harlem Community, 1900–1930\** (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1996); Ransford W. Palmer, *Pilgrims from the Sun: West Indian Migration to America\** (New York: Twayne, 1995); Winston James, *Holding Aloft the Banner of Ethiopia: Caribbean Radicalism in Early Twentieth-Century America* (London: Verso, 1998); and Philip Kasinitz, *Caribbean New York: Black Immigrants and the Politics of Race\** (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1992). Black immigrants are also the subject of Marilyn Halter, *Between Race and Ethnicity: Cape Verdean American Immigrants, 1860–1965\** (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1993) and Michael Laguerre, *American Odyssey: Haitians in New York City\** (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1984). For the latest newcomers to New York City and Los Angeles, see Roger Waldinger, *Still the Promised City? African-Americans and New Immigrants in Post-Industrial New York* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1996) and Roger Waldinger and Mehdi Bozorgmehr, eds., *Ethnic Los Angeles\** (New York: Russell Sage, 1996). Jacques Ducharme, *The Shadows of the Trees: The Story of French-Canadians in New England* (New York: Harper & Row, 1943) is dated. New studies are needed.

Writing about Asian Americans has been growing in recent years. The most readable introduction is Ronald Takaki, *Strangers from a Different Shore: A History of Asian Americans\** (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1989), but see also Sucheng Chan, *Asian Americans: An Interpretive History\** (Boston: Twayne, 1991); Roger Daniels, *Asian America: Chinese and Japanese in the*

*United States Since 1850* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1988); and Jack Chen, *The Chinese of America: From the Beginnings to the Present\** (New York: Harper and Row, 1981). A penetrating study of a suburban Chinese community is John Horton, *The Politics of Diversity: Immigration, Resistance, and Change in Monterey Park, California\** (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1995). Urban Chinese are discussed in *Chinatown No More: Taiwan Immigrants in Contemporary New York\** (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1992). For Chinese laundrymen see Renqui Yu, *To Save China, to Save Ourselves: The Chinese Hand Laundry Alliance of New York\** (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1993). For undocumented Chinese immigrants see Peter Kwong, *Forbidden Workers: Illegal Chinese Immigrants and American Labor* (New York: The New Press, 1997).

Asian women are treated in Ellie Berthiaume Shukert and Barbara Schibetta, *War Brides of World War II* (Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1998); Judy Yung, *Unbound Feet: A Social History of Chinese Women in San Francisco\** (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995); Huping Ling, *Surviving on the Gold Mountain: A History of Chinese American Women and Their Lives* (New York: State University Press of New York, 1998); and Nancy Brown Diggs, *Steel Butterflies: Japanese Women and the American Experience* (New York: State University Press of New York, 1998).

Other groups of Asians are dealt with in Paul James Rutledge, *The Vietnamese Experience in America* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992) and Valerie O'Connor, *The Indochina Refugee Dilemma* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1990). Koreans are covered in Illsoo Kim, *New Urban Immigrants: The Korean Community in New York City* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1981); Nancy Abelman and John Lie, *Blue Dreams: Korean Americans and the Los Angeles Riots* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1995); and Kyeyoung Park, *The Korean Dream: Immigrants and Small Business in New York City* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1997). For Asian Indians see Parmatma Sara, *The Asian Indian Experience in the United States* (Cambridge, MA: Schenkman Books, Inc., 1985); Arthur and Usha M. Helweg, *An Indian Success Story: East Indians in America* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1990); and Joan Jensen, *Passage from India: Asian Indian Immigrants in North America* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1988). For the Japanese see John Modell, *The Economics and Politics of Racial Accommodation: The Japanese of Los Angeles, 1900–1942* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1977) and Paul Spicard, *Japanese Americans: The Formation and Transformation of an Ethnic Group* (New York: Twayne, 1996). For anti-Japanese sentiment see two books by Roger Daniels, *The Politics of Prejudice\** (New York: Atheneum, 1968) and *Prisoners Without Trial: Japanese Americans in World War II\** (New York: Hill and Wang, 1993).

The easiest introduction to Mexican American history is through two quite readable surveys: Carey McWilliams, *North from Mexico*\* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1968) and Matt S. Meier and Feliciano Ribera, *Mexican Americans/American Mexicans: From Conquistadors to Chicanos*\* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1993). Monographs like Mark Reisler, *By the Sweat of Their Brow: Mexican Immigrant Labor in the United States, 1900–1940*\* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1976); Abraham Hoffman, *Unwanted Mexican Americans in the Great Depression: Repatriation Pressures, 1929–1939* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1974); Albert Camarillo, *Chicanos in a Changing Society: From Mexican Pueblos to American Barrios in Santa Barbara and Southern California, 1848–1930*\* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1979); and Juan Ramon Garcia, *Operation Wetback* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1980), are excellent. Garcia's most recent book is *Mexicans in the Midwest* (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1996). Thomas Muller and Thomas J. Espenshade, *The Fourth Wave: California's Newest Immigrants*\* (Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 1985) and Silvia Pedraza-Bailey, *Political and Economic Migrants in America* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1985) discuss Mexicans and Cubans in the United States. Additional works on Mexicans are Peter Skerry, *Mexican Americans: The Ambivalent Minority*\* (New York: The Free Press, 1993); George Sanchez, *Becoming Mexican American: Ethnicity, Culture and Identity in Chicano Los Angeles, 1900–1945*\* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993); Douglas Monroy, *Thrown Among Strangers: The Making of Mexican Culture in Frontier California* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991); and David G. Gutierrez, *Walls and Mirrors: Mexican Americans, Mexican Immigrants, and the Politics of Ethnicity*\* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995). A fascinating book is Karen Isaksen Leonard, *Making Ethnic Choices: California's Punjabi Mexican Americans* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1992).

For Mexican American women see Sarah Deutsch, *No Separate Refuge: Culture, Class, and Gender on an Anglo-Hispanic Frontier in the American Southwest, 1880–1940*\* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1987) and two books by Vicki Ruiz: *Cannery Women, Cannery Lives: Mexican American Women, Unionization, and the California Food Processing Industry, 1939–1950*\* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1987) and *From Out of the Shadows: Mexican Women in Twentieth-Century America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997).

For Cubans see James S. Olson and Judith E. Olson, *Cuban-Americans: From Trauma to Triumph* (New York: Twayne Publishers, 1995); Maria Cristina Garcia, *Havana USA: Cuban Exiles and Cuban Americans in South Florida, 1959–1994* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1996); Silvia Pedraza, *Political and Economic Migrants in America* (Austin: University of

Texas Press, 1985); and Robert Masud-Piloto, *From Welcomed Exiles to Illegal Immigrants: Cuban Migration to the United States, 1959–1995* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 1996). Cubans and other Hispanics in Miami are covered in Alejandro Portes and Alex Stepick, *City on the Edge: The Transformation of Miami*\* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993). Central Americans are treated in Sarah J. Mahler, *America Dreaming: Immigrant Life on the Margins*\* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1995). Virginia Sanchez Korrol, *From Colonia to Community: The History of Puerto Ricans in New York City* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994) covers Puerto Ricans. Sherri Grasmuck and Patricia Pessar, *Between Two Islands: Dominican International Migration*\* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991) focuses on Dominicans in the United States.

For nativism and immigration restriction the standard work is John Higham, *Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism, 1860–1925*\* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1988). Attitudes toward immigrants and disease are covered in Alan Kraut, *Silent Travelers: Germs, Genes, and the “Immigrant Menace”*\* (New York: Basic Books, 1994). Nineteenth-century nativism is treated in Tyler Anbinder, *Nativism and the Slavery: The Northern Know-Nothings and the Politics of the 1850s*\* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992) and Dale T. Knobel, “America for the Americans”: *The Nativist Movement in the United States* (New York: Twayne, 1996). Also for the early nineteenth century see Ray A. Billington, *The Protestant Crusade, 1800–1860*\* (Chicago: Quadrangle Press, 1964). A general treatment is David Bennett, *The Party of Fear: From Nativist Movements to the New Right in American History*\* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988). The latest movement to restrict immigration is covered in David M. Reimers, *Unwelcome Strangers: American Identity and the Turn Against Immigration*\* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1998).

Robert Divine, *American Immigration Policy, 1924–1952* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1957) is a good summary, but his analysis of the displaced persons act is contradicted by Leonard Dinnerstein, *America and the Survivors of the Holocaust: The Evolution of a United States Displaced Persons Policy 1945–1950*\* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1982). Post-World War II immigration to the United States is dealt with in considerable detail in David M. Reimers, *Still the Golden Door: The Third World Comes to America*\* (2nd edition; New York: Columbia University Press, 1992). Post-World War II refugee policy is discussed in Gil Loescher and John A. Scanlan, *Calculated Kindness: Refugees and America’s Half-Open Door, 1945–Present* (New York: The Free Press, 1986).

A great deal about ethnic mobility can be found in the works on various

groups already noted. In addition, Niles Carpenter, *Immigrants and Their Children 1920* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1927) and Edward Hutchinson, *Immigrants and Their Children 1850–1950* (New York: Wiley, 1956), both based on census data, are informative.

These collections of essays give a good deal of insight into ethnic families and their values: *Ethnic Families in America\**, edited by Charles H. Mindel and Robert W. Haberstein (New York: Elsevier, 1976) and *Ethnic Chicago\**, edited by Peter D'A. Jones and Melvin C. Holli (Grand Rapids, MI: Erdmans, 1981). Two books by Stephan Thernstrom are useful: *The Other Bostonians: Poverty and Progress in the American Metropolis 1880–1970\** (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1973) and *Poverty and Progress: Social Mobility in a Nineteenth-Century American City\** (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1964). Guillermina Jasso and Mark R. Rosenzweig, *The New Chosen People: Immigrants in the United States* (New York: Russell Sage, 1990) contains a wealth of information about assimilation and the economics of immigration, as do Alejandro Portes and Ruben G. Rumbaut, *Immigrant America: A Portrait\** (2nd edition; Berkeley: University of California Press, 1995) and Ivan Light and Carolyn Rosenstein, *Race, Ethnicity, and Entrepreneurship in Urban America\** (New York: Aldine de Gruyter, 1995). Patterns of immigration, mobility, and assimilation in the twentieth century are discussed in Reed Ueda, *Postwar Immigrant America: A Social History\** (New York: St. Martins, 1994). Additional information on these subjects can be found in John Isbister, *The Immigration Debate\** (West Hartford, CT: The Kumarian Press, 1996) and Thomas Espenshade, ed., *Keys to Successful Immigration\** (Washington, DC: The Urban Institute, 1997).

On the subject of assimilation, Milton Gordon, *Assimilation in American Life: The Role of Race, Religion, and National Origins\** (New York: Oxford University Press, 1964) is a good beginning. Although Gordon's conclusions are open to criticism, his work is basic. Andrew Greeley, *Why Can't They Be Like Us?\** (New York: Dutton, 1972) is lively and worth reading, as is Nathan Glazer and Daniel Moynihan, *Beyond the Melting Pot: The Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Italians, and Irish of New York City\** (2nd edition; Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1970). Judith R. Kramer, *The American Minority Community* (New York: Crowell, 1970) is less stimulating but rewarding. A profitable study on white Protestants is Charles Anderson, *White Protestant Americans: From National Origins to Religious Group\** (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1970). Yonathan Shapiro, *Leadership of the American Zionist Organization, 1897–1930* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1971) is about the Jews; Harold J. Abramson, *Ethnic Diversity in Catholic America* (New York: Wiley, 1973) is about the Catholics. Perry Wood, *The White Ethnic Movement and Ethnic Politics* (New York: Praeger, 1973) is good on the

ethnic revival movements of the early 1970s. A provocative but not totally convincing argument against assimilation is presented by Michael Novak in *The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnics*\* (New York: Macmillan, 1972).

A broad and suggestive introduction to ethnicity and assimilation is Lawrence Fuchs, *The American Kaleidoscope: Race, Ethnicity, and the Civic Culture*\* (Hanover: Wesleyan University Press, 1990). See also Stanley Lieberson and Mary C. Waters, *From Many Strands: Ethnic and Racial Groups in Contemporary America* (New York: Russell Sage, 1988). A new book on ethnic food and assimilation is Donna R. Gabaccia, *We Are What We Eat: Ethnic Food and the Making of Americans* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1998).