

# Notes

## INTRODUCTION

1. David M. Ellis, James A. Frost, Harold C. Syrett, and Harry J. Carman, *A Short History of New York State*, Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1957, p. 338.

2. Ellis *et al.*, *ibid.*, p. 64.

3. Robert Ernst, *Immigrant Life in New York City, 1825–1863*, New York: King's Crown Press, 1949.

4. Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I, pp. clvii, clxix.

5. Huthmacher describes the formation of the “old stock” element in Massachusetts as follows: “Some types of newcomers assimilated rapidly with the descendants of the state’s original inhabitants. This was the case especially with hundreds of thousands of Englishmen from Great Britain and Canada who came to settle during the nineteenth century. Like the natives in cultural traditions, they found adjustment to their new surroundings comparatively easy. . . . By the First World War, moreover, they had advanced far up the economic scale. By that time, indeed, British and Canadian immigrants and their sons were hardly distinguishable from the remaining Yankees in social, occupational, or neighborhood status, and they were generally considered old-stock inhabitants of the Commonwealth.” Pp. 5–6, *Massachusetts People and Politics, 1919–1933*, by J. Joseph Huthmacher, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1959.

6. For the best estimate, though now more than ten years old, see Neva R. Deardorff, "The Religio-Cultural Composition of the New York City Population," *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, Vol. 33, No. 2, April, 1955, pp. 152-160.

## THE NEGROES

1. *Bulletin, Department of City Planning*, New York City, November 22, 1954 and September 1958.

2. *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, New York*, Table 98.

3. This sketch of the history of Negroes in New York City draws from many sources, but the principal ones are Oscar Handlin, *The Newcomers*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1959; James Weldon Johnson, *Black Manhattan*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1930; and Claude McKay, *Harlem: Negro Metropolis*, New York: E. P. Dutton, 1940. See, too, the memoirs of James Weldon Johnson, *Along My Way*, New York: Viking Press, 1933.

4. Johnson, *Black Manhattan*, pp. 146, 158.

5. McKay, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

6. The discussion on changes in income and occupation in this and subsequent paragraphs is based on "Family Income and Expenditure in New York City, 1935-6 Vol. I, Family Income," Washington: 1941, *Study of Consumer Purchases: Urban Series*, Bulletin #643, p. 20; *Discrimination and Low Incomes*, Studies under the direction of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination by the New School for Social Research, Aaron Antonovsky and Lewis L. Lorwin, Eds., State of New York Interdepartment Committee on Low Incomes, 1959 (multigraphed), Chap. III, "Minority Groups and Economic Status in New York State," by Gladys Engel Lang; and *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, New York*, Tables 124 and 139. On occasion our discussion is based on figures for the New York Metropolitan Area, if New York City figures are not available; or on figures for non-whites, instead of Negroes, if figures by race are not available. However, New York's nonwhites are more than 95 per cent Negro, so there is hardly any possibility of serious error.

7. These unemployment figures are from a National Urban League Report, *New York Times*, March 5, 1961.

8. *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, New York*, Tables 73, 77.

9. *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, New York*, Table 133.

10. Claude McKay wrote twenty years ago: 99 per cent of the community commerce in the Puerto Rican section of the Negro quarter is "done by Puerto Ricans and other members of the Spanish-speaking community. Yet they started moving into Harlem in considerable numbers only about 1925, twenty years after the Negroes had established themselves there." (*Harlem, op. cit.*, pp. 89-90.)

11. See, for a good discussion of this entire problem, Robert H. Kinzer and Edward Sagarin, *The Negro in American Business*, New York: Greenberg, 1950.

12. See, for example, *New York Amsterdam News*, November 5, 1960, p. 2, "All-Negro Financed Apt. Building Planned."

13. See, on the slave background, E. Franklin Frazier,

*Black Bourgeoisie*, Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1957, p. 165 and elsewhere.

14. McKay tells the following interesting story: Negroes opened up many small stores, candy and cigar stores, as fronts for the numbers. At one point, there was a police crackdown, and the owners of these stores began to use them for their legitimate purpose. "The experience has taught many that it is even more advantageous to run such stores legitimately, without the numbers business." (*Op. cit.*, p. 90.)

15. *New York Citizen-Call*, August 6, 1960.

16. Ira De Augustine Reid, *The Negro Immigrant, His Background Characteristics, and Social Adjustment, 1899-1937*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1949, pp. 235 and 247.

17. *Ibid.*, p. 111; McKay, *op. cit.*, p. 252.

18. Johnson, *Black Manhattan*, *op. cit.*, p. 153.

19. McKay, *op. cit.*, pp. 127, 132, 143 ff.

20. Reid, *op. cit.*, p. 121.

21. Paule Marshall, *Brown Girl, Brownstones*, New York: Random House, 1959, p. 173.

22. Kinzer and Sagarin, *op. cit.*, p. 11.

23. G. Franklin Edwards, *The Negro Professional Class*, Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1959, p. 25; Gary S. Becker, *The Economics of Discrimination*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957, p. 73.

24. Less than 3 per cent of the metropolitan area's doctors and less than 1 per cent of its lawyers were Negro in 1960 (*U.S. Census of Population, 1960, New York*, Table 129).

25. *Jobs, 1960-1970: The Changing Pattern*, New York State Department of Labor, 1960.

26. James B. Conant, *Slums and Schools*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1961.

27. *The Negro Wage-Earner and Apprenticeship Training Programs*, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1960; and *Apprentices, Skilled Craftsmen and the Negro: An Analysis*, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 1960.

28. See, for example, *The Employment of Negroes as Driver Salesmen in the Baking Industry*, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 1960; and in *Discrimination and Low Incomes*, *op. cit.*, Chap. VII, "Discrimination in the Hiring Hall," by Gladys Engel Lang.

29. *The Negro Wage-Earner and Apprenticeship Training Programs*, p. 15.

30. *The Banking Industry: Verified Complaints and Informal Investigations*, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 1958.

31. *Employment in the Hotel Industry*, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 1958.

32. See *Non-white Employment in the U.S. 1947-1958*, New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 1958.

33. Figures supplied by the Board of Education, New York City.

34. *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, New York*, Tables 73, 77.

35. See Aaron Antonovsky and Melvin J. Lerner, "Negro and White Youth in Elmira," Chap. V in *Discrimination and Low In-*

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comes, *op. cit.*, and in particular their review of the literature, pp. 145-146; and Aaron Antonovsky, "Looking Ahead at Life: A Study of the Occupational Aspirations of New York City Tenth Graders," New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 1960 (mimeographed), which somewhat contradicts the general findings of high aspirations among Negro youth.

36. Richard L. Plaut, "Increasing the Quantity and Quality of Negro Enrollment in College," *Harvard Educational Review*, Vol. 30, No. 3, Summer, 1960, p. 273.

37. Personal interview.

38. Frederick D. Patterson, "Negro Youth on Democracy's Edge," *Reference Papers on Children and Youth, Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth*, p. 103. On the general difficulty of finding qualified Negro candidates for medical schools, see Dietrich C. Reitzes, *Negroes and Medicine*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1950. ". . . leaders in the field of medical education have indicated it would be possible to place immediately at least 200 more Negroes in white medical schools, if qualified applicants could be found." P. 9

39. See *Toward Greater Opportunity: A Progress Report . . . dealing with . . . recommendations of the Commission on Education*, Board of Education in the City of New York, 1960; and Nathan Glazer, "Is Integration Possible in New York Schools?" *Commentary*, Vol. 30, No. 3, September, 1960, pp. 185-193; "Special Census of School Population, October 31, 1960," Board of Education of the City of New York.

40. Speech by Harold Siegel, executive director of the United Parents Associations, as reported in the *New York Times*, May 16, 1961.

41. "The Open Enrollment Program in the Elementary Schools, Progress Report, School Year 1960-61," Board of Education of the City of New York. We are indebted to Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress for a special tabulation of school population, and an analysis of the Board of Education's integration efforts.

42. *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, New York*, Table 109.

43. *Fact Book on Youth in New York City*, Community Council of Greater New York, 1956, p. 62. For comparable figures from other cities (New York seems to be one of the very highest), see *Illegitimacy and its Impact on the Aid to Dependent Children Program*, Bureau of Public Assistance, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1960, p. 13.

44. *Babies Who Wait*, Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, Inc., 1960, p. 7.

45. *U.S. Census of Population, 1960, New York*, Tables 106, 107. For the general background of Negro family life, see the classic work of E. Franklin Frazier, *The Negro Family in the United States*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939; for a recent perceptive review, see Hylan Lewis, "The Changing Negro Family," in Eli Ginsberg, Ed., *The Nation's Children*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1960, Vol. I.

46. Indeed, one must seriously consider to what extent even the Negro middle class escapes the burden of these problems. See on the matter of Negro middle-class personality Abram Kardiner and Lionel Ovesey, *The Mark of Oppression*, New York: Norton, 1951.

47. Martin Deutsch, *Minority Group and Class Status as Related to Social and Personality Factors in Scholastic Achievement*, Monograph No. 2, Society for Applied Anthropology, 1960. See, too, Antonovsky, "Looking Ahead at Life," *op. cit.*, on problems created by absent or inadequate male figures.

48. Annual Report, 1958, Department of Correction, City of New York, Appendix, xxxvii.

49. See the valuable material on growth of New York Negro sections, and degree of segregation, in Davis McEntire, *Residence and Race*, Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1960. See, too, on the general patterns affecting the housing of Negroes, other books in this series: Nathan Glazer and Davis McEntire, Eds., *Studies in Housing and Minority Groups*; Eunice and George Grier, *Privately Developed Interracial Housing*; Chester Rapkin and William G. Grigsby, *The Demand for Housing in Racially Mixed Areas* (same place, publisher, year).

50. "Negroes in The City of New York," Commission on Intergroup Relations, City of New York, 1961.

51. *Population of New York State: 1960*, Report No. 1. New York State Commission Against Discrimination, 1961.

52. Howard Brotz, *The Black Jews of Harlem*, New York: The Free Press, 1964.

53. I accept here the argument of Will Herberg in *Protestant, Catholic, Jew*, New York: Doubleday, 1955. The discussion of the Negro problem in Protestant churches is often carried on under the general heading of the inner-city church, the urban church. See Frank S. Loescher, *The Protestant Church and the Negro*, New York: Association Press, 1948. There is need for a more up-to-date survey of this problem.

54. See Bernard Roshco, "The Integration Problem and Public Housing," *The New Leader*, July 4-11, 1960, pp. 10-13; and statements on this question by the New York City Housing Authority.

55. John Albert Morsell, *The Political Behavior of Negroes in New York City*, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Columbia University, 1950, is a good history and analysis of Negroes in New York politics to the mid-forties; see pp. 90 ff. for figures on registering and voting.

A most valuable study of contemporary Negro politics in Northern cities, concentrating on Chicago, is James Q. Wilson's *Negro Politics*, Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1960.

On the character of Negro participation in politics in New York as contrasted with Chicago, Wilson writes:

In New York, Negroes are more evidently aggressive than in Chicago. In New York, the Negro press and civic leaders level a steady stream of criticism against the city regarding school segregation, inadequate school facilities, alleged police brutality, slum conditions in Harlem and various discriminatory acts. Legal suits against the city seeking the correction of alleged racial injustices are more common in New York than Chicago. The number and strength of voluntary associations dealing with race issues are higher in New York. Negroes holding public offices in New York are more likely to take strong—and often public—stands on race issues. (Pp. 98-99.)

56. *The First Ten Years, 1949-59*, Committee on Civil Rights in Manhattan, New York; and "Restaurant Bias Held Overstated," *New York Times*, June 9, 1960.

57. "Powell Says City Limits Negro Jobs," *New York Times*, April 5, 1960. Wilson points out that Negroes have been much more successful in getting appointments in New York than in Chicago.

58. Wilson, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

59. Once again, the Chicago contrast is interesting:

In New York City, in contrast to Chicago, a large number of voluntary organizations have a vested interest in liberal causes. Most often these groups reflect the existence of a sizeable bloc of Jewish citizens who tend to proliferate well-staffed organizations with a commitment to social equality and integration goals. New York is a city with a large number of Jews, and hence has a strong group of such associations as the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Committee, the Jewish Labor Committee, the American Jewish Congress, and so on. It is also a city which is the site of the national headquarters of a host of liberal associations of all kinds. . . . (Wilson, *op. cit.*, p. 151.)

60. See "Negro-Jewish Relations in the North," by Will Maslow (a paper read at the annual meeting of the Association of Jewish Community Workers, January 11, 1960); the Negro press since then has given many other indications of this feeling.

61. "The Harlem Ghetto: Winter 1948," James Baldwin, *Commentary*, Vol. 5, No. 2, February, 1948, pp. 165-170; "Candor about Negro-Jewish Relations," Kenneth Clark, *Commentary*, Vol. 1, No. 4, February, 1946, pp. 8-14.

62. Richard Simpson, "Negro-Jewish Prejudice: Authoritarianism and Some Social Variables as Correlates," *Social Problems*, Vol. 7, No. 2, Fall, 1959, pp. 138-146.

63. Wilson, *op. cit.*, pp. 152-153.

64. Indeed, these things might again, in a curious if understandable psychological reaction, be held against the *Post*. Its liberalism becomes suspect just because it is making an effort—what is it trying to get from us? The *New York World Telegram* and the *Journal-American*, tending to appeal to white Protestant and Catholic readerships more than the more Jewish-oriented *Post*, and making no effort to be liberal, are also less suspected or attacked. As an extreme form of this attack on the *Post*: "Even the self-consciously liberal *New York Post* has only two Negro reporters," John Aigner writes in a column in the *Citizen-Call*, May 21, 1960. Aigner is white, but represented as well as he could the Negro militant mood.

65. It scarcely mattered what one said to defend him, even if one was a minister: "Calling Negroes the 'most ruthless' judges of our own race, Rev. X pointed out that he 'admires Jack' for 'sticking to his guns.'" *New York Amsterdam News*, "Jack Repeats Charge Before More Ministers," January 30, 1960.

66. Note how "American" is the listing of ethnic and racial groups by order of preference among Negro college students—Jews are far below "American white (North)," below French, English, and Italian, and just above such inferior breeds in the American outlook as Hindus, Chinese, Japanese. See Alvin Eboine and Max Meenes, "Ethnic and Class Preferences Among College Negroes," *Journal of Negro Education*, Vol. 29, No. 2, pp. 128-132, 1960. This study is based on a Howard University sample.

67. See James Baldwin, *Notes of a Native Son*, Boston: Beacon Press, 1955; James Baldwin, "A Negro Assays the Negro

Mood," *New York Times Magazine*, March 12, 1961; *The Fire Next Time*, New York: Dial, 1963; and letter of Lorraine Hansberry to the *New York Times Magazine*, March 26, 1961.

68. *The Newcomers*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1961, p. 105. His chapter, "Forms of Social Action," is a fine discussion of the whole problem of leadership and social action in the Negro and Puerto Rican groups.

69. *Ibid.*, p. 114.

70. "A Challenge to Negro Leadership," an address by John H. Johnson, to the National Urban League, New York, September 7, 1960.

71. "Are Negroes Ready for Equality?" *Saturday Evening Post*, October 22, 1960.

## THE PUERTO RICANS

1. See the interesting paper by Cesar Garcia, "Spirits, Mediums, and Social Workers," student project #4570, 1956, New York School of Social Work.

2. Joseph R. Fitzpatrick, "Mexican and Puerto Ricans Build a Bridge," *America*, December 31, 1955, p. 374.

3. The material on the Puerto Rican family is very extensive. See: Paul K. Hatt, *Backgrounds of Human Fertility in Puerto Rico*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1952; Julian M. Steward, *et al.*, *The People of Puerto Rico*, Champaign, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1956; Reuben Hill, Mayone Stycos, and Kurt W. Back, *The Family and Population Control*, Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1959; Sidney W. Mintz, *Worker in the Cane*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1960; Dorothy Dohen, "The Background of Consensual Union in Puerto Rico," unpublished Master's thesis, Fordham University, 1959.

4. Hatt, *op. cit.*, p. 129.

5. In Clarence Senior, "Puerto Rican Emigration," Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, 1947 (mimeographed), p. 13.

6. Lawrence R. Chenault, *The Puerto Rican Migrant in New York*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1938, pp. 82-84.

7. Earl Parker Hanson, *Puerto Rico: Land of Wonders*, New York: Knopf, 1960; Ralph Hancock, *Puerto Rico: Success Story*, Princeton, N.J.: Van Nostrand, 1960.

8. For this description of the early Puerto Rican community in New York, we draw principally on Chenault, *op. cit.*

9. *Ibid.*, p. 99.

10. Clarence Senior, "The Puerto Ricans of New York City," Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, no date (mimeographed), p. 62.

11. Chenault, *op. cit.*, pp. 82, 150-151.

12. On the relations of Puerto Rican and Italian youths, see Agustin Gonzalez, "Problems of Adjustment of Puerto Rican Boys. . . .," student project #4593, 1956, pp. 6-7; and Janet N. Reville and Alfonso Rivera, "The Psychosocial Adjustment of Puerto Rican Boys. . . .," student project #4623, 1956, p. 65—both New York School of Social Work; and "The Leisure-Time Problems of Puerto

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Rican Youth in New York City," Catholic Youth Organization, Archdiocese of New York, 1953, pp. 39-40.

13. One explanation must be that many more Puerto Ricans coming to New York were leaving for other cities. But it is also not unlikely that there was considerable underenumeration among Puerto Ricans.

14. Morris Eagle, "The Puerto Ricans in New York," in Nathan Glazer and Davis McEntire, Eds., *Studies in Housing and Minority Groups*, Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1960, p. 145; and press release, Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, August 11, 1961.

15. For the spread of Puerto Ricans through the city, see Eagle, *op. cit.*, pp. 144-177.

16. Hancock, *op. cit.*, p. 164. The boom in Puerto Rico's industrial production was steady through the early 1960's. The president of the Planning Board announced in San Juan on August 26, 1961, that by 1962 there would be 750 plants and 94,000 jobs as a result of the industrialization drive (*New York Times*, August 27, 1961). A *New York Times* report of September 2, 1962, raised this to 900 plants.

17. For a comparison of migrants and the general Puerto Rican population, see "A Summary in Facts and Figures," January 1, 1959, Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, New York, p. 19.

18. *Ibid.*, p. 12.

19. *Ibid.*, p. 8.

20. *Ibid.*, p. 3.

21. Hill, Stycos, and Back, *op. cit.*, pp. 14-15.

22. Beatrice Bishop Berle, *Eighty Puerto Rican Families in Sickness and in Health*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1958, pp. 138-139.

23. Hill, Stycos, and Back, *op. cit.*, pp. 129-130.

24. There is a large literature on this subject, best summarized in Hill, Stycos, and Back, *op. cit.*; and in Evelyn Katz Furman, "Factors Influencing Choice of Population Control Methods in Puerto Rico," student project #4923, 1959, New York School of Social Work.

25. "West Side Notes Big Pupil Shift," June 1, 1960, *New York Times*.

26. "City Spanish Vote at Record High," *New York Times*, November 2, 1960; "Puerto Rican Fights State Literacy Law," *ibid.*, August 7, 1960; "Wagner Primary Cost Half Million," *ibid.*, September 21, 1961.

27. Roy B. Helfgott, "Puerto Rican Integration in the Skirt Industry in New York City," in *Discrimination and Low Incomes*, *op. cit.* (Note 6, "The Negroes," this volume), p. 268.

28. See letter by Monsignor James J. Wilson, in *New York Herald Tribune*, May 20, 1960.

29. Hatt, *op. cit.*, p. 38.

30. C. Wright Mills, Clarence Senior, and Rose Kohn Goldsen, *Puerto Rican Journey*, New York: Harper, 1950, p. 110.

31. "A Report on the Protestant Spanish Community in New York City," Department of Church Planning, Protestant Council of the City of New York, 1960, pp. 47-50.

32. "The Puerto Rican Opportunity," an address by



Meryl Ruoss to the Division of Home Missions, National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., December 14, 1953, gives a picture of this Puerto Rican religious energy.

33. "A Report on the Protestant Spanish Community. . . .," *op. cit.*, p. 35.

34. Renato Poblete and Thomas F. O'Dea, "Anomie and the 'Quest for Community' among the Puerto Ricans of New York," *American Catholic Sociological Review*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Spring, 1960, pp. 18-36.

35. The best account of Spiritualism among New York Puerto Ricans and its relation to the major religious tendencies is Dan Wakefield, *Island in the City*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1959, pp. 49-84.

36. Mills, Senior and Goldsen, *op. cit.*, p. 105.

37. Clarence Senior, "The Puerto Rican Migrant in St. Croix," Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, P.R., 1947 (mimeographed), p. 18.

38. Mills, Senior, Goldsen, *op. cit.*, p. 220.

39. Another example of the closeness of the two labor markets: "Many of the bootstrap industries have opened employment offices in New York and Chicago, in an attempt to lure back to the island those Puerto Ricans who have acquired English and some skill." Hancock, *op. cit.*, p. 154.

40. "Complaints Alleging Discrimination Because of Puerto Rican National Origin, July 1, 1945-Sept. 1, 1958," New York State Commission Against Discrimination.

41. A. J. Jaffe, Ed., "The Puerto Rican Population of New York," Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, January 1954, p. 61.

42. *Discrimination and Low Incomes*, *op. cit.*, pp. 338-339, 351-353.

43. Bulletin, New York City Department of City Planning, November 22, 1954.

44. *Ibid.*

45. Jaffe, *op. cit.*, pp. 11, 34.

46. Rita Ortiz, "A Study of Well-Adjusted Puerto Rican Families in New York City. . . .," student project #3173, 1947; and Wilson Gonzalez, "A Study of Ten Self-Sufficient Puerto Rican Families in New York City," student project #4595, 1956; both New York School of Social Work.

47. "Public Assistance Recipients in New York State, January-February 1957. . . .," by Eleanor M. Snyder, State of New York, Interdepartmental Committee on Low Incomes, 1958, pp. 9, 35, 97; James R. Dumpson, Commissioner of Welfare, City of New York, address on June 6, 1960; speech by City Administrator, "Crime Data Cited on Puerto Ricans," *New York Times*, October 11, 1960.

48. Berle, *op. cit.*, pp. 202-203, 205-208.

49. Paul J. Reiss, "Backgrounds of Puerto Rican Delinquency in New York City," unpublished Master's thesis, Fordham University, 1954, p. 95; Ruth Narita, "The Puerto Rican Delinquent Girl in New York City," unpublished Master's thesis, Fordham University, 1954, p. 43. In the speech cited in Note 45, Preusse said: "The delinquency rate among Puerto Rican children is not the highest in the city, but it is high. Even more disturbing than the rate is the savagery of some recent incidents."

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50. Benjamin Malzberg, "Mental Disease Among Puerto Ricans in New York City," *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, Vol. 123, March, 1956, pp. 263-269.

51. Leo Srole *et al.*, *Mental Health in the Metropolis*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962, pp. 291-293.

52. Manuel Alers-Montalvo, "The Puerto Rican Migrants of New York City, A Study of Anomie," unpublished Master's thesis, Columbia University, 1951, pp. 107-108.

53. This discussion of the Puerto Rican family in New York City is drawn principally from Berle, *op. cit.*, and Elena Padilla, *Up From Puerto Rico*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1958.

54. There is a good discussion of this problem in Vera M. Green, "Courtship Patterns in Eastville," unpublished Master's thesis, Columbia University, 1955.

55. See Elsie Cespedas, "A Study of Concerns and Interests Revealed by a Puerto Rican group in a New York Settlement," student project #4190, New York School of Social Work, 1953; and Padilla, *op. cit.*, p. 182, and elsewhere.

56. See Dorothy P. Wolf, "The Mother-Son Relationship in 12 Puerto Rican Families. . . .," Student project #3747, 1950, New York School of Social Work.

57. Leona Thompson, "Problems of Puerto Rican Adolescent Girls. . . .," student project #4880, 1950, New York School of Social Work, p. 49.

58. Joan Mencher, "Child Rearing and Family Organization Among Puerto Ricans in Eastville," unpublished doctoral dissertation, Columbia University, 1958.

59. *Toward Greater Opportunity*, Board of Education of the City of New York, 1960, p. 16.

60. "West Side Notes Big Pupil Shifts," *New York Times*, June 1, 1960.

61. There are as yet only handfuls of Puerto Rican graduates from the free city colleges. Maria Morales, a teacher, asserted at the Third Annual Puerto Rican Youth Conference that of 2,500 Regents' Scholarships offered in New York City, only 10 were held by Puerto Ricans; of 12,755 students in the four specialized academic high schools, only 83 were Puerto Ricans ("Counselling Hit by Puerto Rican," *New York Times*, April 30, 1961).

62. Renzo Sereno. "Crypto-Melanism: A Study of Color Relations and Personal Insecurity in Puerto Rico," *Psychiatry*, Vol. 10, No. 3, 1947, pp. 261-269.

63. Frederick P. Thieme, *The Puerto Rican Population: A Study in Human Biology*, Anthropological Papers, Ann Arbor, Mich.: University of Michigan, 1954, pp. 47-48.

64. Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, "Attitudes of Puerto Ricans Toward Color," *American Catholic Sociological Review*, Vol. 20, No. 3, Fall, 1959, pp. 219-233.

65. Mills, Senior, Goldsen, *op. cit.*, pp. 133-134.

66. Berle, *op. cit.*, p. 49.

## THE JEWS

1. The population figures in this chapter are from C. Morris Horowitz and Lawrence J. Kaplan, *The Jewish Population*

of the New York Area, 1900-1975, Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, 1959.

2. An analysis of three surveys in 1957 and 1958 contrasted synagogue attendance among New York City Jews and Jews in the rest of the country. Among the former, 19 per cent never went to a synagogue, 53 per cent only a few times a year; nationally, 12 per cent never went, 50 per cent only a few times a year. See Bernard Lazerwitz, "Jews In and Out of New York City," *The Jewish Journal of Sociology*, III:2, December, 1961, pp. 254-260. This study, as others, indicates that only a small proportion of Americans answer "no religion" when asked what their religion is. The proportions are roughly the same in the United States (1.7 per cent) and in New York City (2 per cent). The great majority of nonobserving Jews thus report their religion as Jewish.

3. The first part of this chapter reflects the conception of the Jewish group developed by Nathan Glazer in *American Judaism*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957. Economic and social materials are drawn in part from his "Social Characteristics of American Jews," in *The Jews*, Louis Finkelstein, Ed., 3rd ed., New York: Harper, 1960, pp. 1694-1735.

4. Lazerwitz (*op. cit.*) reports on income figures in his study. His Jewish samples, as is true of all national samples for public opinion surveys, are tiny and include only 82 New York City Jews, and 105 non-New York City Jews, and his figures on income must be treated with caution, but they nonetheless are suggestive:

	Under \$2,999	\$3,000- 4,999	\$5,000- 7,499	\$7,500- \$14,999	\$15,000 or more
U.S. Protestants	28	27	27	15	3
U.S. Catholics	19	29	34	16	2
New York City Catholics	26	35	28	10	1
New York City Jews	13	20	30	25	12
Non-New York City Jews	7	9	30	37	17

5. The employment figures in this chapter are from a special tabulation made from the 1952 Health Insurance Plan Survey by *Fortune* magazine, as part of the background research for the article by Sam Welles, "The Jewish Elan," February, 1960. We are indebted to *Fortune* and to Eleanor Carruth, researcher for this article, for permission to consult this material.

Lazerwitz, *op. cit.*, has later information on occupational breakdown. Once again, while his samples are small, the same pattern emerges as in the 1952 study. Here are comparisons for New York City Jews and Catholics, and non-New York City Jews:

	Profes- sions	Owners, Managers, Officials	Clerical and Sales
New York City Catholics	3	6	10
New York City Jews	17	23	18
Non-New York City Jews	21	38	15

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Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Without an Occupation
21	19	23	18
12	15	2	13
7	4	0	15

6. Roy B. Helfgott (see Note 27, "The Puerto Ricans," this volume).

7. Interview in *New York Post*, February 11, 1960.

8. Katherine Hamill, "Junior Executive in Manhattan," *Fortune*, February, 1960, pp. 77 ff.

9. "Jews Charge Bias in Executive Jobs," *New York Times*, April 22, 1960; "Manpower Waste Charged to Bias," *New York Times*, October 25, 1960.

10. *Rights* (published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith), Vol. 2, No. 8, November-December, 1959.

11. "Equal Employment Opportunity Hearings," Special Subcommittee on Labor of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, 87:1, Part I, pp. 582-583.

12. I am indebted to Lawrence Bloomgarden of the American Jewish Committee for an unpublished tabulation by religion of a study of values of college students conducted by Rose K. Goldsen, Morris Rosenberg, Robin M. Williams, and Edward Suchman.

13. Lawrence Bloomgarden, "Harvard Looks at the Executive Suite," *American Jewish Committee Reporter*, Vol. 17, No. 4, October, 1960, p. 29.

14. "The Unequal Treatment of Equals," an address by John Slawson, 1959, New York, American Jewish Committee: ". . . Among the twenty-eight University Clubs throughout the country [not to be confused with the alumni clubs of individual colleges and universities] only two have any Jewish members. In New York City, out of the top ten social clubs, only one has Jewish members." See also his "Social Discrimination, The Last Frontier," 1955.

15. Judith R. Kramer and Seymour Leventman, *Children of the Gilded Ghetto*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1961.

16. On Zeckendorf, see "Man in a \$100-Million Jam," *Fortune*, July, 1960, pp. 104 ff.; on his earlier career, see *Fortune*, March, 1954. On the office-building boom, see John McDonald, "The \$2-Billion Building Boom," *Fortune*, February, 1960, pp. 119 ff.; Daniel M. Friendenberg, "Real Estate Confidential," *Dissent*, Vol. 8, No. 3, Summer, 1960, pp. 260-276. The career of the Tisch brothers, who began with a small loan from their garment-manufacturing father after the Second World War and have built up a fortune estimated at \$65,000,000 in the renting, management, and most recently, building of hotels, neatly sums up the relations, in size and source, of two Jewish generations to wealth and business; see "The Tisches Eye Their Next 65 Million," *Fortune*, January, 1960, pp. 132 ff.

17. "The Company That Started with a Gold Whisker," *Fortune*, August, 1959, pp. 98 ff.; "The Egghead Millionaires," *Fortune*, September, 1960, pp. 172 ff.

18. John Higham, "Social Discrimination Against Jews in America, 1830-1930," *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, Vol. 18, No. 1, September, 1957, p. 16.

19. Robert J. Shostack, *The Jewish College Student*, Washington: B'nai B'rith Vocational Service, 1957.

20. Lawrence Bloomgarden, "Medical School Quotas and National Health," *Commentary*, Vol. 15, No. 1, January, 1953; and "Who Shall Be Our Doctors?," *Commentary*, Vol. 23, No. 1, January, 1957, pp. 506-515.

21. *Rights*, Vol. 4, No. 2, February, 1961. Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress has made available to us useful material of his organization on this question.

22. Again, we are indebted to Will Maslow for an unpublished survey of the experience of a cross section of New York State high school graduates of 1958 in gaining admission to colleges.

23. Lawrence Bloomgarden, "Our Changing Elite Colleges," *Commentary*, Vol. 29, No. 2, February, 1960, pp. 150-154.

24. "Policy to Change at Bard College," *New York Times*, October 15, 1960.

25. Higham, *op. cit.*; John Higham, "Anti-Semitism in the Gilded Age: A Reinterpretation," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, March, 1957. We have also benefited from *The Protestant Establishment*, by Digby Baltzell, New York: Random House, 1964.

26. "East Side Coops Still Show Bias," *New York Times*, June 19, 1961. A hearing before the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights gives evidence on the existing suburban discrimination: "Realty Broker Conceded Writing Anti-Jewish Note in Greenwich," *New York Times*, September 15, 1961.

27. Bureau of the Census, "Religion Reported by the Civilian Population of the United States," *Current Population Reports: Population Characteristics*, Series P-20, No. 79, February 2, 1958.

28. Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy, "Single or Triple Melting Pot: Intermarriage in New Haven," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 58, No. 1, July, 1952, pp. 56-66.

29. On the dynamics of this process, see Alan Wood, "I Sell My House," *Commentary*, Vol. 26, No. 5, November, 1958, pp. 383-390.

30. John Slawson, "Integration and Identity," New York, American Jewish Committee, 1959, pp. 11-12; see also "The Riverton Study," by Marshall Sklare and Marc Vosk, New York, American Jewish Committee, 1957, pp. 32-42.

31. A good sample in the East Midtown area of Manhattan (the same sample that served as the basis for *Mental Health in the Metropolis*, by Leo Srole and others, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1962) showed a rather high rate (for Jews) of intermarriage—10 per cent of all Jews who were married were married to non-Jews. See "Premarital Characteristics of the Religiously Intermarried in an Urban Area," by Jerold S. Heiss, *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 25, No. 1, February, 1960, pp. 9-21.

32. Jewish Education Committee *Bulletin*, January, 1960, pp. 1-12.

33. Alexander M. Dushkin and Uriah Z. Engleman, "Jewish Education in the United States," *Jewish Education*, Vol. 30, No. 1, Fall, 1959, p. 7.

34. Erich Rosenthal, "Acculturation Without Assimilation," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 66, No. 3, November, 1960, pp. 285, 287.

35. See, for example, Thomas P. Monahan and William M. Kephart, "Divorce and Desertion by Religious and Mixed Religious

Groups," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 59, No. 5, March, 1954, pp. 454-465.

36. This was the conclusion of August B. Hollingshead and Frederic C. Redlich, in their careful study of prevalence of treatment for mental illness in New Haven, *Social Class and Mental Illness*, New York: Wiley, 1958. Srole *et al.* in *Mental Health in the Metropolis* (*op. cit.*) came to the same conclusion. In their East Midtown area somewhat less Jews than Catholics or Protestants were well, but also somewhat less were impaired. A higher proportion showed mild or moderate symptom formation. Srole suggested as one possible hypothesis:

Midtown respondents of Jewish parentage tend to reflect some kind of impairment-limiting mechanism that operates to counteract, or in some degree contain, the more extreme pathogenic life stresses during childhood. This hypothesis appears to be consistent with the repeatedly confirmed relative immunity of Jews to such self-impairing types of reactions as alcoholism and suicide. . . . One factor often hypothesized by psychiatrists as potentially pathogenic is the strong Jewish family structure. However, this factor may conceivably be eugenic on balance, in the specific sense that powerful homeostatic supports are brought into play at danger points of crisis and stress that in other groups may be unbalancing for the family and impairing for the individual. (P. 306.)

37. Charles P. Snyder, *Alcohol and the Jews*, Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press and Yale Center for Alcohol Studies, 1958.

38. Library of Jewish Information, American Jewish Committee, "The Ethnic Religious Factor in the 1956 Elections," by Moses Rischin, September, 1957. All the Yiddish newspapers supported Mayor Wagner (Catholic) against Javits (p. 26).

39. Lawrence H. Fuchs, *Political Behavior of American Jews*, Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1956, p. 71.

40. William Spinrad, "New Yorkers Cast Their Ballots," unpublished doctoral dissertation, Columbia University, 1955, pp. 109 ff., on Jewish voting in the O'Dwyer elections, and on its ideological and nonparty character.

41. From an unpublished paper, "Political Behavior of Ethnic Groups," delivered at the Conference on Group Life in America conducted under the auspices of the American Jewish Committee at Arden House, November 9-12, 1956.

42. For most of the preceding history, see Fuchs, *op. cit.*, *passim*.

43. Kurt List, "Jerome Kern and American Operetta," *Commentary*, Vol. 3, No. 5, May, 1947, pp. 433-441.

44. *Mental Health in the Metropolis*, *op. cit.*, asked the question: "Let's suppose some friends of yours have a serious problem with their child. I mean a problem with the child's behavior. . . . The parents ask your advice. . . . What would you probably tell them to do . . . ?" One-half of the Jewish respondents suggested a psychotherapist; 31 per cent of the Protestants; only 24 per cent of the Catholics. The responses were standardized for socioeconomic status (p. 317). A study based on the Midtown material concludes: ". . . Jews as a whole were more likely than Catholics to be familiar with some type of child guidance resources; and both Jews and Protestants manifested greater knowledge of community resources available for help with marriage problems." (Margaret Burton Bailey, "Community

Orientations Toward Social Casework and Other Professional Resources," unpublished doctoral dissertation, New York School of Social Work, 1958, p. 86.)

45. See Paul Jacobs, "David Dubinsky: Why His Throne Is Wobbling," *Harper's Magazine*, December, 1962, pp. 75-84; Daniel Bell, "Reflections on the Negro and Labor," *The New Leader*, January 21, 1963, pp. 18-20, "Testimony of Herbert Hill on Racial Practices of ILGWU," *Congressional Record—House*, January 31, 1963, pp. 1496-1499; Herbert Hill, "The ILGWU—Fact and Fiction," *New Politics*, Winter, 1963, pp. 3-23.

46. "Jewishness and the Younger Jewish Intellectuals: A Symposium," *Commentary*, Vol. 31, No. 4, April, 1961, pp. 306-359.

## THE ITALIANS

1. The great work on Italian emigration to all countries is Robert F. Foerster, *The Italian Emigration of our Times*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1919. For Italians in early New York, see Lawrence Frank Pisani, *The Italian in America*, New York: Exposition Press, 1957; Federal Writers Project, *The Italians of New York*, New York: Random House, 1938; Robert Ernst, *Immigrant Life in New York City*, New York: King's Crown Press, 1949.

2. Foerster, *op. cit.*, pp. 223-310; *The Immigration and Naturalization Systems of the United States*, U.S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, 1950, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, Report No. 1515, p. 813.

3. Leonard Covello, *The Social Background of the Italo-American School Child*, doctoral dissertation, New York University, 1944, p. 42. Italian scholars used "scientific" arguments, based on presumed racial differences, to explain the inferiority of South Italians, pp. 35-36. This dissertation is now published: Leiden, The Netherlands: E. J. Brill, 1967.

5. Abstracts of the Reports of the Immigration Commission, U.S. Senate, 64th Congress, 3rd Session, Document No. 747, 1911, Vol. I, p. 97.

6. *Ibid.*, pp. 101, 103, 175.

7. *Ibid.*, p. 97. For 1899-1910, 21 per cent of the Italian immigrants were women, compared with 41 per cent of the German, 43 per cent of the Hebrew, 52 per cent of the Irish, 30 per cent of the Polish, 29 per cent of the Lithuanian. On the other hand, some new immigrant groups—Greek, South Slavs, Bulgarian, Russian—had even smaller proportions of women.

8. Census figures, and Immigration and Naturalization Bureau reports.

9. John H. Mariano, *The Second Generation of Italians in New York City*, Boston: Christopher, 1921, pp. 12-13, 24. On the high Italian birth rate, see William B. Shedd, "Italian Population in New York," Casa Italiana Educational Bureau, Columbia University, New York; also in *Atlantica*, September, 1934.

10. In 1950 Italian immigrants and their children made up 13 per cent of the population of the city; with the third generation included, a sixth seems a modest estimate. *United States Census of Population, 1950, Nativity and Parentage*, 3A-80.

11. Herbert Gans, Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1962.

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12. Robert E. Park, and Herbert A. Miller, *Old World Traits Transplanted*, New York: 1921, pp. 146-151; Mariano, *op. cit.*, pp. 19-22. For a somewhat romanticized picture of such a village community in a New Jersey town, see Pietro Di Donato, *Three Circles of Light*, New York: Messner, 1960.

13. For a statistical demonstration of this slow movement of Italians out of original areas of settlement, see Leo Grebler, *Housing Market Behavior in a Declining Area*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1952, Chap. X.

14. For example, the economic level of the remaining Italian community in East Harlem is much higher than one might expect from the age of the housing. See Irving Abraham Spergel, *Types of Delinquent Groups*, unpublished doctoral dissertation, New York School of Social Work, 1960, p. 76.

15. Nat J. Ferber, *A New American*, New York: Farrar and Rinehart, 1938, p. 31.

16. W. F. Whyte, *Street Corner Society*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1943.

17. We lean on Gans' brilliant description of this "peer-group" society, *op. cit.*

18. See, for example, for East Harlem, Leonard Covello, *The Heart is the Teacher*, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1958, p. 223. For a report of tension between an Italian-American neighborhood in Jersey City and the Negro residents of a housing project, see the *New York Post*, June 22, 1961, p. 3.

19. Edwin Fenton, *Immigrants and Unions, A Case Study: Italians and American Labor, 1870-1920*, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Harvard University, 1957, pp. 378, 209, 92.

20. As Fenton (*op. cit.*) sums it up in his excellent study: "They were village-minded, fatalistic, and self-reliant, three qualities which made them poor labor union members." P. 30.

21. *Ibid.*, pp. 406-407.

22. *Ibid.*, pp. 221-238.

23. *Ibid.*, pp. 491 ff.

24. *Ibid.*, pp. 60, 484.

25. *Ibid.*, p. 106. Fifty years after the event, Luigi Criscuolo, in his interesting personal newsletter of Italian-American life, *The Rubicon*, recalled bitterly Barsotti's skill in extracting "the pennies and dollars of the Italian working people," while necessary civic activities were starved. *The Rubicon*, Vol. 2, No. 2, 1942, and Vol. 5, No. 5, 1956.

26. John H. Mariano, *The Italian Immigrant in Our Courts*, Boston: Christopher, 1925, p. 22.

27. Foerster, *op. cit.*, p. 435.

28. Fenton, *op. cit.*, p. 50.

29. Edward Banfield, *The Moral Basis of a Backward Society*, Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1958.

30. Covello, *The Social Background of the Italo-American School Child*, *op. cit.*, p. 276.

31. *Ibid.*, p. 263.

32. See Norman Thomas Di Giovanni, "Tenements and Cadillacs," *The Nation*, 187: 443-445, December 13, 1958.

33. *New York Post*, March 10, 1960, p. 23.

34. On the Italian family, see Covello, *The Social Back-*



ground of the *Italo-American School Child*, *op. cit.*; Fred L. Strodtbeck, "Family Interaction, Values, and Achievement," pp. 135-194, in *Talent and Society*, by David C. McClelland *et al.*, New York: Van Nostrand, 1958; Paul Barrabee and Otto Van Mering, "Ethnic Variations in Mental Stress in Families with Psychotic Children," *Social Problems*, Vol. 1, No. 1, October, 1953, pp. 48-53; Ezra Vogel, "The Marital Relationship of Parents and the Emotionally Disturbed Child," unpublished doctoral dissertation, Harvard University, 1958.

35. On Italians and education, we draw on Covello, *op. cit.*

36. Federal Writers Project, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

37. Henry J. Browne, "The 'Italian Problem' in the Catholic Church of the United States," Catholic Historical Society, *Historical Studies and Records*, Vol. 35, 1946, pp. 46-72.

38. Pisani, *op. cit.*, p. 169. On Protestant work see also Antonio Mangano, *Sons of Italy*, New York Missionary Education Movement of the United States and Canada, 1917; William Payne Striver, *Adventure in Missions*, Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, 1946.

39. Newbold Morris writes of the selection of Impellitteri in 1945 (though the story must be highly colored):

O'Dwyer . . . had difficulties putting together a ticket. When Lazarus Joseph, a Jewish candidate from the Bronx, was selected for comptroller, it became desirable according to tradition [here Morris is wrong—this became a "tradition" only in this election] to place on the ticket a candidate of Italian extraction from Manhattan. . . . The hard pressed politicians picked up . . . the Official Directory of the City of New York . . . and thumbed through the listing of city officers and employees until they stopped at the name of Vincent Impellitteri, secretary to Supreme Court Justice Gavagan. He was drafted as President of the City Council. (*Let the Chips Fall*, New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955, pp. 208-209.)

40. Daniel Bell, *The End of Ideology*, Glencoe, Ill.: The Free Press, 1960, pp. 115-136.

41. Ed Reid, *The Shame of New York*, New York: Random House, 1953, pp. 111-112.

42. Theodore J. Lowi, "At the Pleasure of the Mayor," unpublished doctoral dissertation, Yale University, 1960, p. 54.

43. Arthur Mann, *La Guardia: Philadelphia and New York*, J. B. Lippincott, 1959, pp. 317-319.

44. William Spinrad, *New Yorkers Cast Their Ballots*, unpublished doctoral dissertation, Columbia University, 1955, pp. 56-130.

45. *Ibid.*

46. Luigi Criscuolo, in *The Rubicon*, the newsletter he published during the forties, took cruel delight in showing that every Italian American political leader, regardless of his outlook, had at some point or another said something favorable about Mussolini, or accepted a medal, or appeared at some function conducted by the Fascist Italian government.

47. See V. R. Tortosa, "Italian-Americans, Their Swing to the G.O.P.," *The Nation*, 177: 330-332, October 24, 1953.

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3. *Ibid.*, p. 342.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 368.
5. Florence E. Gibson, *The Attitudes of the New York Irish Toward State and National Affairs, 1848-1892*, Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, No. 563, New York: Columbia University, 1951, pp. 17-18.
6. Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I, pp. cixii, cixix. New York City did not then include Kings, Queens, or Richmond Counties. However, the proportion generally carried over. In 1890 three-quarters of the Brooklyn Assemblymen were Irish, as against slightly less than half those from Manhattan.
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8. Frederick J. Zwierlein, *The Catholic Church in New York State*, Vol. IX, *ibid.*, p. 167.
9. John Tracy Ellis, *Documents of American Catholic History*, Milwaukee: Bruce, 1956, pp. 238-242.
10. *Dictionary of American Biography*.
11. Dixon Ryan Fox, *New York Becomes a Democracy*, Vol. VI, *History of the State of New York*, Alexander C. Flick, Ed., New York: Columbia University Press, 1934, p. 28.
12. Quoted in George W. Potter, *To the Golden Door, The Story of the Irish in Ireland and America*, Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1960, p. 229.
13. Gibson, *op. cit.*, p. 390.
14. Thomas N. Brown, *Social Discrimination Against the Irish in the United States*, The American Jewish Committee, November, 1958 (mimeographed), p. 30.
15. Charles Frankel, *The Democratic Prospect*, New York: Harper & Row, 1962, p. 11.
16. In his autobiography, George B. McClellan, Jr., states that Cleveland told him the story was apocryphal. George B. McClellan, Jr., *The Gentleman and the Tiger*, Harold C. Syrett, Ed., Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1956, p. 311.
17. Potter, *op. cit.*, pp. 67-68.
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19. Cecil Woodham-Smith, *The Great Hunger*, New York: Harper & Row, 1962, pp. 27 ff.
20. Potter, *op. cit.*, p. 105.
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23. Lincoln Steffens, *Autobiography*, New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1931, p. 236.
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25. *Ibid.*, p. 179.
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27. William L. Riordon, *Plunkitt of Tammany Hall*, New York: Knopf, 1948, pp. 107-108.
28. Thomas Beer, *The Mauve Decade*, New York: Knopf, 1926, p. 143.
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84. See Table 1.

85. *New York Times*, August 31, 1919.

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104. O'Dea, *op. cit.*, pp. 112-113.
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115. Joseph B. Schuyler, S.J., *Northern Parish*, Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1960, pp. 174-177.
116. John J. O'Brien, "Catholic Schools and American Society," *Social Order*, Vol. 12, No. 2, February, 1962.

## BEYOND THE MELTING POT

1. J. Hector St. John Crèvecoeur (Michel-Guillaume Jean de Crèvecoeur), *Letters from an American Farmer*, New York: Fox, Duffield & Co., 1904, pp. 54-55.
2. Israel Zangwill, *The Melting Pot*, New York: Macmillan, 1909, pp. 37-38.
3. Joseph Leftwich, *Israel Zangwill*, New York: Thomas Yoseloff, 1957, p. 255.
4. Lee Benson, *The Concept of Jacksonian Democracy*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1961, p. 165.
5. See Nathan Glazer, *The Social Basis of American Communism*, New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1961, Chap. IV.
6. For the complex interplay of religious, ideological, and socioeconomic factors within the American Jewish community, see *American Judaism* by Nathan Glazer, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957.
7. Quoted in the *New York Herald Tribune*, July 2, 1962.

8. *The Tablet*, February 17, 1962. In an address given in Washington on April 30, 1962, Very Reverend William F. Kelley, S.J., President of Marquette University, implicitly proposed a secondary role for Catholic education. As reported in *The Washington Post*, Father Kelley suggested that Catholic schools leave "research and the exploration for new knowledge" to "research institutes" like Hopkins, Harvard, and M.I.T., it being "perfectly respectable and professionally honorable" to concentrate on the transmission of the knowledge of the past:

It is an entirely sound plan to be trailing along at a respectable distance with a trained and educated citizenry competent to appreciate and consume the discovery of the successful investigator. Let us remember that if there are no followers, there can be no leader.

9. See *A Tale of Ten Cities*, Albert Vorspan and Eugene Lipman, New York: *Union of American Hebrew Congregations*, 1962, pp. 175 ff.

10. Gerhard Lenski, *The Religious Factor*, New York: Doubleday, 1961, gives a great deal of evidence to the effect that value differences between Catholics and white Protestants and Jews (the latter two often linked, but not always) in Detroit have increased as the groups move from working-class and immigrant generation to middle-class and later generations. Parochial schooling plays some part in these differences. For an interesting evocation of the milieu in which Jewish-Catholic political cooperation flourished, see *Al Smith*, by Oscar Handlin, Boston: Little, Brown, 1958.

11. U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data for October, 1962.

12. James Q. Wilson, *The Amateur Democrat*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962, p. 304.

13. de Crèvecoeur, *op. cit.*, pp. 65-66.

14. Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy, "Single or Triple Melting Pot: Intermarriage in New Haven," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 58, No. 1, July, 1952, pp. 55-66.

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