



ABRAHAM CAHAN

American Literary Realism 1870-1910

Vol. 3 No. 3 Summer 1970

ABRAHAM CAHAN (1860-1951): AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

•by Sanford E. Marovitz and Lewis Fried
Kent State University

The need for a sound, comprehensive working bibliography on the life and writing of Abraham Cahan has been immediately apparent to anyone interested in seriously studying the cultural development of New York City's Lower East Side at the turn of the century. Cahan's arrival in the United States in 1882 marked the beginning of a great wave of Jewish immigration from Eastern Europe that continued to pour new Americans into the country until the middle 1920's; and as Ronald Sanders has made clear in his monumental new study, *THE DOWNTOWN JEWS* (listed below), the outspoken Socialist from Vilna provided a vital spark in the life of the Yiddish-speaking Ghetto. In no small way, the Ghetto revolved around Cahan: he was a vehement labor organizer and spokesman for Socialist causes; he was the leading journalist on the Lower East Side, and the leading Yiddish journalist in the country; he was also the first and most effective writer of fiction to emerge from among the sweatshops and pushcarts of the Jewish tenement district in downtown Manhattan. The most influential Americanizing force in the lives of most immigrant East European Jews was, without question, Abraham Cahan.

The diversified nature of Cahan's life and interests has led to his being mentioned by a good many authors in assorted general studies of American Judaism, labor, immigration, Socialism, journalism, and, of course, literary history and criticism; but, unfortunately, that mention has brought few writers to discuss him comprehensively. The remarks--whether historical or critical--are usually repetitive and brief, though occasional new insights and information are mercifully provided in unexpected places. In order to save as much time as possible for scholars of Cahan and the East Side, we have included in our bibliography perhaps too many items that we have come to call "teasers"; i. e., titles which offer tantalizing prospects of finding useful material on our subject but which have led only to other general references that provide little more--often nothing more--than an indication that Cahan or *THE FORWARD* was extremely influential in the Ghetto. Let us repeat that we have cited these items in our listing only that other scholarly anglers not be tempted to cast in the same fishless waters.

Although both primary and secondary materials have been included in the bibliography, we have limited ourselves to works printed in English. A large part of Cahan's total output was written in Yiddish, but we believed that little was to be gained by translating or even transliterating the Yiddish titles in order to include them in a bibliography dealing essentially with American realism. The Jeshurin bibliography, listed below, does include all of Cahan's known Yiddish (and Russian) work up to 1941, however, and scholars will find it an essential tool for a thorough study of that facet of his life and writing. M. Osherowitz's *DI GESHICHTE FUN FORVERTS, 1897-1947* (typescript, New York Public Library) should also be consulted.

From 1897 to 1901, Cahan regularly contributed to *THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER* (then under the editorship of Lincoln Steffens), but his free-lancing for other English-language newspapers in New York--including *THE STAR*, *THE PRESS*, *THE WORLD*, and *THE SUN*--began as early as 1883, the year after he arrived in the United States. Most of Cahan's work for the New York press was not acknowledged with a byline, and we have not included it in this bibliography. Jeshurin and Pollock provide partial listings of his articles for *THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER*. Clearly, this is one area of Cahan scholarship that can use attention.

Items listed in this bibliography were examined whenever possible, but in the many cases where they were not available, they have been included sight unseen with references to the sources from which we drew them. The bracketed initials refer to the individual responsible for that particular listing; a surname in brackets indicates that we, the editors, have not read the item listed and cites the source from which it has been taken--in most cases from Jeshurin or Pollock (both listed under BIBLIOGRAPHIES).

The amount of time and work expended on the compilation of this bibliography would have been considerably greater were it not for the prompt assistance of several gracious contributors. We here wish to acknowledge the help of Professor Jules Chametzky, whose aid in providing materials for us was consistent and invaluable. We also wish to thank Professors Milton Hindus, Jonathan Thomas, and Eugene Brown; Mr. James L. Marovitz, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Marovitz, all of whom provided us with duplicated materials or other necessary data upon request. Finally, we are pleased to offer special thanks to Eleonora D. Marovitz (Mrs. Sanford E.) for her assistance with the *NEW YORK TIMES INDEX* and the final proofreading of the manuscript. Thank you all!

S. E. M.

L. F.

STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES	200
II. PRIMARY WORKS	200
A. Autobiographical and Historical Material (including social commentary)	200
1. <u>Books (and selections in books)</u>	200
2. <u>Periodicals</u>	201
B. Fiction	203
1. <u>Books (and selections in books)</u>	203
2. <u>Periodicals</u>	204
C. Criticism	204
III. SECONDARY WORKS	206
A. Biographical and Historical Material (including material dealing with <i>THE FORWARD</i>)	206
1. <u>Books (and selections in books)</u>	206
2. <u>Periodicals</u>	215
3. <u>Newspaper Articles</u>	221
B. Critical Interpretation	226
1. <u>Books (and selections in books) and Dissertations</u>	226
2. <u>Periodicals (other than reviews)</u>	232
3. <u>Reviews (titles arranged chronologically)</u>	235
4. <u>General Reference Works (including encyclopedias and dictionaries)</u>	240
IV. INDEX TO AUTHORS	242

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Jeshurin, Ephim, ed. DER VILNER; DEDICATED TO ABRAHAM CAHAN'S 80TH BIRTHDAY, Issued by the United Vilner Relief Committee [NY], 22 Feb 1941. Pp. 35-37, 39, 41-43, 45, 47-48. Includes an extensive bibliography in Yiddish, Russian, and English of primary and secondary material on Cahan's life and writing up to 1941. [S.E.M./L.F.]

Pollock, Theodore Marvin. "The Solitary Clarinetist: A Critical Biography of Abraham Cahan, 1860-1917." Unpublished dissertation. Columbia University, 1959. Also listed under III-A-1. Provides a useful bibliography limited by the author's including only the works he has cited in the body of the dissertation. [S.E.M./L.F.]

Sanders, Ronald. THE DOWNTOWN JEWS: PORTRAITS OF AN IMMIGRANT GENERATION. NY: Harper and Row, 1969. Also listed under III-A-1. Includes a chapter-by-chapter bibliography that is useful for a study of Cahan or the East Side--especially journalism and labor. Most of the biographical information has been drawn from Cahan's autobiography, PAGES OF MY LIFE, now being translated from the Yiddish and published by The Jewish Publication Society of America. The first two volumes of the autobiography, the only ones now in English, are listed as THE EDUCATION OF ABRAHAM CAHAN. See III-A-1. [S.E.M.]

II. PRIMARY WORKS

A. Autobiographical and Historical Material (including social commentary)

1. Books (and selections in books)

"Address of Editor Cahan," REPORT AND PROCEEDINGS THIRTEENTH CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION. Philadelphia, 1916. Pp. 109-114. [Pollock, p. 415]

THE EDUCATION OF ABRAHAM CAHAN, trans. Leon Stein, Abraham P. Conan, and Lynn Davison, from the Yiddish autobiography BLETER FUN MEIN LEBEN, Vols. I and II. Philadelphia: Jewish Publ. Soc. of America, 1969. This invaluable book is obviously the major source from which every student of Cahan and his early associations on the East Side must draw. The first half (Vol. I, THE OLD COUNTRY) takes Cahan through his youth in Vilna and his early experiences among the Socialists to the beginning of his trip to America. The second half (Vol. II, THE GOLDEN LAND) offers an account of his crossing and his early life in the United States from the time of his arrival in Philadelphia on June 6, 1882, to the autumn of 1889, shortly after the publication of his first essay showing concern with art and literary criticism (404); the essay, published as "Realism" in WORKMEN'S ADVOCATE, is listed under II-C. [S.E.M.]

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE: A SYMPOSIUM OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST OPINION, ed.

Abraham Cahan. NY: American League for Social Democratic Socialism, 1934. Includes essays by Cahan (7-26), Harry Rogoff, Walter Field, August Tyler, "Y.Z.", and George Tucker. The essays present one side of a split within the Socialist Party. [LC Cat./S.E.M.]

Introduction to SOCIALISM FASCISM COMMUNISM, ed. Joseph Shaplen and David Shub. NY: American League for Democratic Socialism, 1934. Pp. [9-10]. Includes essays by S. Portugeis, Wilhelm Ellenbogen, Karl Kautsky, David Shub, I. Yourievsky [pseud.], and Joseph Shaplen. The essays present points of view regarding the extension and implementation of Democratic Socialism, and contrasts are drawn with other forms of government.

Cahan offers a statement about the general content of each of the essays in his Introduction. He points out that Democratic Socialism is the most suitable means of government and system of economy, for it is the only one that allows individual freedom in a Socialist society. [S.E.M.]

"The Russian Jew in the United States," in THE RUSSIAN JEW IN THE UNITED STATES: STUDIES IN SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND CHICAGO, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS, ed. Charles S. Bernheimer. Philadelphia: John C. Winston, 1905. Pp. 32-40. A revision of "The Russian Jew in America" as published in ATLANTIC. Listed under II-A-2. [S.E.M.]

2. Periodicals

"Cedars of Lebanon: How I Chose to Come Here," trans. Jacob Sloan from PAGES OF MY LIFE. COMMENTARY, 22 (Aug 1956), 159-163. Cahan left Russia because of the anti-Semitic pogroms and anti-Socialist persecution there. He was an outspoken Socialist and wanted to promote his ideas in America. The Jews, he said, wanted to become agricultural, and the revolutionary Jews "agreed that the chief hope for the Jewish people lay in their transformation into a people of farmers" (163). At home in Russia, they were not allowed to work the land. [S.E.M.]

"The Dawn in Russia." NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 183 (5 Oct 1906), 668-671. Cahan's review of THE DAWN IN RUSSIA by Henry W. Nevins. He praises the book highly as a perceptive and objective journalistic account of the revolutionary events that occurred in various Russian cities during the previous winter. The atrocities described are horrifying. [S.E.M.]

"Ghetto's Grief; Mourning for Dreyfus." HARPER'S WEEKLY, 43 (23 Sep 1899), 947. Sketch of how Dreyfus' condemnation and sentence of imprisonment are received in the Ghetto. [L.F.]

"Jewish Massacres and the Revolutionary Movement in Russia." NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, 177 (Jul 1903), [49]-62. Cahan points out that recent occurrences in Russia can be directly paralleled with those of the days immediately before and after the assassination of Czar Alexander II in 1881. Anti-Semitic riots and police suppression of radicals are more violent now [in 1903] than they had been two decades before. Cahan recognizes that "Russia seems to be on the eve of important events, and the danger of the present situation [lies] . . .

in a state of things under which the white terror of the knout, the prison cell and the gallows gives birth to the red terror of the pistol and the dynamite bomb" (62). Invaluable background for THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED.

[S.E.M.]

"The Late Rabbi Joseph, Hebrew Patriarch of New York." REVIEW OF REVIEWS (NY), 26 (Sep 1902), [311]-314. The entire East Side Ghetto mourned the death of Rabbi Jacob Joseph, the Chief Rabbi, "who was easily the greatest Talmudic scholar that America had ever seen" (311). But after coming to the United States in 1888, Rabbi Joseph "remained the man of the third century he had been brought up to be" (313), whereas the other immigrants had changed by becoming Americanized. Hence he lost his following and died in America "like a flower transplanted to uncongenial soil" (314). Nevertheless, tens of thousands mourned.

[S.E.M.]

"Life Begins at Eighty!" AMERICAN MERCURY, 48 (Oct 1939), 221-222. Cahan apparently mellowed as he aged, but his mind remained sharp; here he says that "the very process of learning is a source of pleasure" (222).

[S.E.M.]

"Living Landmarks of the Russian Revolution." HARPER'S, 135 (Jun 1917), [47]-55. Cahan found the Russian Revolution "a thrilling surprise to the world" because of its small cost in blood and its enormous success (47). The essay describes the daring efforts of many of the revolutionaries and gives the actual story behind the cheese-store episode preceding Alexander II's assassination in THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED. Much valuable background material included.

[S.E.M.]

"Prince Kropotkin, Revolutionist." NATION, 112 (9 Feb 1921), 201. Very laudatory account of Kropotkin's life, the life of an aristocrat turned revolutionary. Cahan praises him as a warm idealistic humanitarian who believed in the essential goodness of all people and the lack of necessity for a government of any kind to control them.

[S.E.M.]

"The Russian Jew in America." ATLANTIC, 82 (Jul 1898), 128-139. (Also listed under II-A-1. Cahan praises the immigrant Russian Jews as valuable citizens, who show a great concern for organized labor, education, and, in many cases, religion; the traditional Hebrew rituals, he says, "pervade the atmosphere of the Ghetto with a beauty and a charm" (138). It is significant that in this essay he also calls for a more realistic literature that would bring out "the true poetry [and] tragedy" of modern life (135).

[S.E.M.]

"Russian Nihilism of To-Day." FORUM, 31 (Jun 1901), 413-422. An excellent comparison of earlier Pre-Revolutionary days (about the time of Alexander II's assassination in 1881) with the contemporary movement; includes good details from both periods. Cahan emphasizes the increasing organization of labor forces, which gives the people more dignity and power; and although the restrictive laws themselves have not changed during the past two decades, penalties for disobeying them are far more moderate.

[S.E.M.]

"The Russian Revolutionists." WORLD'S WORK, 8 (Sep 1904), 5311-5315. Cahan discusses a rebirth of terrorism in the revolutionary movement as a result of the harsh treatment of peaceful propagandists among the college students who

have been apprehended for meeting and speaking for socialism. [S.E.M.]

"Stolypin and the New Terror." HARPER'S WEEKLY, 55 (14 Oct 1911), 11. Cahan discusses the reign of terror in Russia under Stolypin, who "suppressed the movement for real representative government." [L.F.]

"The Turmoil in Russia." WORLD'S WORK, 9 (Apr 1905), 6018-6034. By trying to force the people to keep away from political issues in their attempt to redress economic grievances, the czarist government increasingly alienated the workers and drove them into the camp of the educated revolutionaries in and around the universities. Hence, instead of remaining a movement largely of the educated class, socialism gained heavily among peasant farmers and factory workers.

Cahan also points out that at present [1905] in Lithuania and White Russia, the Jews--who are the majority in the large cities of those regions--hold an "intellectual superiority" over the other inhabitants; "every male mechanic of Jewish blood can read Hebrew and many enjoy a considerable measure of mental training. . . . This, added to the other qualities of the Jews, and to the conditions under which they live in Russia, has tended to make them the 'vanguard of the revolutionary army in Russia'" (6034). [S.E.M.]

B. Fiction

1. Books (and selections in books)

"The Greenhorn's First Day in America," in THE GOLDEN LAND: A LITERARY PORTRAIT OF AMERICAN JEWRY, 1654 TO THE PRESENT, ed. Azriel Eisenberg. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1964. Pp. 114-118. A very brief outline of Cahan's life precedes a short section from THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY (Bk. V, Ch. 2, pp. 93-97).

"I Discover America," in PORTAL TO AMERICA: THE LOWER EAST SIDE, 1870-1925, ed. Allon Schoener. NY: Rinehart & Winston, 1967. Pp. 15-18. Includes a chapter from LEVINSKY (Bk. V, Ch. 1, pp. 85-92).

THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM AND OTHER STORIES OF THE NEW YORK GHETTO. Boston and NY: Houghton Mifflin, 1898. A collection of five stories: "The Imported Bridegroom," "A Providential Match," "A Sweat-Shop Romance," "Circumstances," and "A Ghetto Wedding."

THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM AND OTHER STORIES OF THE NEW YORK GHETTO. NY: Garrett, 1968. A reprint of the original 1898 edition with no editorial material.

THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY. NY: Harper, 1917.

THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY. NY: Harper, 1960. A new printing from the original plates with an excellent introduction by John Higham.

[Selection from THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY], in THE RISE OF AMERICAN JEWISH LITERATURE: AN ANTHOLOGY OF SELECTIONS FROM THE MAJOR NOVELS, ed. Charles Angoff and Meyer Levin. NY: Simon & Schuster, 1970.

[Selections from YEKL and THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY], in THE OLD EAST SIDE: AN ANTHOLOGY, ed. Milton Hindus. Philadelphia: Jewish Publ. Soc. of America, 1969. Pp. 17-37. In addition to a substantial introduction, this anthology includes Ch. 2 of YEKL and Bk. VII, Ch. 5 of LEVINSKY.

THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED. NY: A. C. Barnes, 1905.

YEKL; A TALE OF THE NEW YORK GHETTO. NY: Appleton, 1896.

[S. E. M.]

2. Periodicals

"The Apostate of Chego-Chegg." CENTURY, 59 (Nov 1899), 94-105.

"Circumstances." COSMOPOLITAN, 22 (Apr 1897), 628-640.

"A Ghetto Wedding." ATLANTIC, 81 (Feb 1898), 265-273.

"The Daughter of Reb Avrom Leib." COSMOPOLITAN, 29 (May 1900), 53-64.

"Dumitru and Sigrid." COSMOPOLITAN, 30 (Mar 1901), 493-501.

"In the Sweat-Shop." SHORT STORIES, [?] (Jun 1895), [?]. This story appeared as "A Sweat-Shop Romance" in THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM. [Sanders, p. 195]

"A Marriage by Proxy: A Story of the City." EVERYBODY'S, 3 (Dec 1900), [569]-575.

"A Providential Match." SHORT STORIES, [?] (Feb 1895), [?]. It was this story that attracted Howells to Cahan as a writer of realistic fiction.

[Sanders, pp. 194-195]

"Rabbi Eliezer's Christmas." SCRIBNER'S, 26 (Dec 1899), 661-668.

"The Rise of David Levinsky: The Autobiography of an American Jew." McCLURE'S, 40 (Apr 1913), 92-106; 41 (May 1913), 73-85; (Jun 1913), 131-132, 134, 138, 141-142, 145, 147-148, 151-152; (Jul 1913), 116-128. The serialized first version of THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY.

"Tzinchadzi of the Catskills." ATLANTIC, 88 (Aug 1901), 221-226.

[S. E. M.]

C. Criticism

"I. Zangwill's 'The Grey Wig,'" in "Six Novels of the Moment." BOOKMAN (NY), 17 (May 1903), 256-257. Cahan points out that Zangwill's fiction contains a characteristically Jewish conjunction of humor and sadness, the comic and the tragic. However, he believes that often Zangwill uses the comic where it is out of place and thus unintentionally transforms dialogue or character into burlesque. Generally, the review is favorable, and Zangwill is praised as a brilliant author. The book being reviewed is a collection of stories. [S. F. M.]

"The Mantle of Tolstoy." BOOKMAN (NY), 16 (Dec 1902), 328-333. A brief discussion of the state of contemporaneous Russian literature. Cahan considers Gorki a good writer but inferior by far to Chekhov. Gorki lacks "artistic sincerity" (331) and is something of a sensationalist (332). Chekhov "is the Tolstoy of the Russian short story"; he is unerringly realistic in character portrayal and in depicting detail and motive combined with a "mature humor" (332). [S. E. M.]

"The Mantle of Tolstoy." BOOKMAN (NY), 32 (Jan 1911), 541-543. A partial reprint of the 1902 article listed immediately above. [S. E. M.]

"Maxim Gorki's 'The Spy,'" in "Nine Books of the Month." BOOKMAN (NY), 29 (Mar 1909), 90-92. Cahan has few words of praise for the book or for Gorki in general. He believes that Gorki has passed his zenith as a writer and lives on his reputation. His earlier works--dealing with a type of Nietzschean "Overman"--were original if not realistic. Now he is staying with the same theme and has become obsolete. [S. E. M.]

"The New Writers of the Ghetto." BOOKMAN (NY), 39 (Aug 1914), 631-637. The Ghetto dwellers want fiction that "portrays the actualities of life" (631). A large number of them "take their fiction far more seriously" than the average American magazine reader (631). The focus of the article is on several young Jewish artisans who live in the Ghetto and write Yiddish stories that include realistic situations and development. [S. E. M.]

"Realism." WORKMEN'S ADVOCATE (15 Mar 1889). According to Sanders, this is the first of Cahan's essays on literary and art criticism, and in it he includes a discussion of Howells as a realist. [Sanders, pp. 184-186]
In his autobiography (405), Cahan gives the date of this article as April 6, 1889. Quoting from his article, he wrote that "the power of realistic art arises from the pleasure which derives from recognizing the truth as it is mirrored by art." Upon rereading the essay in 1926, he realized its propagandistic nature as a treatise against capitalism but appreciated, nevertheless, "a degree of satisfaction from the thought" it included. [S. E. M.]

"The Talent and the Personality of William Dean Howells: The Renowned American Author Who Died This Week," trans. by Curt Leviant from the Yiddish of the JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, 16 May 1920, and printed in AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY; see Kirk, Rudolf, and Clara M., listed below under III-A-2. Printed as an appendix to the Kirk article in AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, this eulogy is a warm appreciation of Howells as a writer and a beneficent man--a "dimentener mentsh--a diamond of a man" (57)--as Cahan describes him in simple Yiddish. [S. E. M.]

"Younger Russian Writers." FORUM, 28 (Sep 1899), 119-128. Cahan argues that although the giants of Russian literature are dead (Turgeneff, Dostoyevsky, Pisemsky), the list of short-story writers in Russia is still considerable (Chekhov, Korolenko, Boborykin, Gorki, Potapenko, Veresayeff). All are realists. The article is a survey of the aims and achievements of such writers; it also discusses the problems of realism and the "purpose novel." [L. F.]

"Zangwill's Play, 'The Children of the Ghetto.'" FORUM, 28 (Dec 1899), 503-512. Cahan argues that THE CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO

production. It is a piece of art; and the interest it is intended to arouse is one of pure aesthetics" (503). He explains that the play "depicts the world of Talmudic Judaism crumbling under the pressure of modern culture. It shows two civilizations seventeen centuries apart at the point of collision, and the desperate struggle of the past for existence under the crushing weight of the present. It is a breathing, throbbing picture of a social phenomenon instilled with historical as well as dramatic interest" (504). [L.F.]

III. SECONDARY WORKS

A. Biographical and Historical Material (including material dealing with THE FORWARD)

1. Books (and selections in books)

Baltzell, E. Digby. "Jews and the Protestant Establishment," in THE GHETTO AND BEYOND, ed. Peter I. Rose, pp. 293-312; listed below under Rose. A partial reprint from Baltzell's THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT, immediately following. [S.E.M.]

_____. THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT: ARISTOCRACY AND CASTE IN AMERICA. NY: Random House, 1964. Pp. 54, 67. The author quotes from LEVINSKY [3, 528] to illustrate the class levels among Jews at the turn of the century (54) and later refers again briefly to the novel as a "classic portrait of an immigrant's rise to affluence" (67). [S.E.M.]

Bell, Daniel. "The Background and Development of Marxian Socialism in the United States," in SOCIALISM AND AMERICAN LIFE, ed. Donald Drew Egbert and Stow Persons. 2 vols. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton U Press, 1952. I, 310, 377. Citing a source in Melech Epstein's JEWISH LABOR IN THE U.S.A. [listed below], Bell emphasizes the influence of THE FORWARD, which "bound together the Jewish community and made it socialist" (310). In a note, Bell points out that in 1933 Cahan admittedly sent an invitation to Roosevelt asking him to join the Socialist Party (377). [S.E.M.]

Bernard, William S., et al., eds. AMERICAN IMMIGRATION POLICY: A REAPPRAISAL. NY: Harper, 1950. P. 104. Brief reference to Cahan and the influence of THE FORWARD. [S.E.M.]

Budish, J. M., and George Soule. THE NEW UNIONISM IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY. NY: Harcourt, Brace, 1920. P. 240. The authors argue that Cahan's influence and devotion to radical unions should not be underestimated. They mention Cahan's and Rayefsky's attempt in June, 1886, to issue the pro-Socialist Yiddish newspaper DIE NAYE ZEIT, which expired in a few weeks (240). [S.E.M.]

Cohen, Morris Raphael. REFLECTIONS OF A WANDERING JEW. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1950. Pp. 31-32. Cohen admits that he owed "a good deal of [his] education" to the Yiddish press--particularly the ARBEITER ZEITUNG, which had been edited by Cahan. The Yiddish press, he explains, led him to look at

the world "from a cosmopolitan instead of a local or provincial point of view."

[S.E.M.]

Crane, Stephen. STEPHEN CRANE: LETTERS, ed. R. W. Stallman and Lillian Gilkes. NY: New York U Press, 1960. Pp. 127-128. Crane indicates to Howells that he wishes to meet Cahan shortly after Howells' review of YEKL and "George's Mother" appeared in the WORLD, 26 Jul 1896 (listed below under III-B-3). Howells sends Cahan's address to Crane with the message that Cahan "will be glad to see you." [S.E.M.]

Dilling, Elizabeth. THE RED NETWORK: A "WHO'S WHO" AND HANDBOOK OF RADICALISM FOR PATRIOTS. Kenilworth and Chicago: Publ. by the Author, 1934. Pp. 159, 270. Includes a listing of Cahan and reference to THE FORWARD as a Socialist newspaper (159). Cahan listed with brief outline biography (270). This is a privately published book, compiled by a Red-baiting super-patriot of the Joe McCarthy stamp and brought out in a community (Kenilworth) long known for its WASPish tendencies. The author vilifies such notorious "Reds" as Jane Addams (51), President and Mrs. FDR (74, 317), and Albert Einstein (48). [S.E.M.]

Draper, Theodore. THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN COMMUNISM. NY: Viking, 1957. Pp. 59, 110. Cahan supported the Socialist Charles E. Russell, who came out strongly in favor of war against Germany late in 1915 (59), and he rejoiced in 1917 when the Bolsheviks erected a statue of Karl Marx in Moscow honoring the Socialist victory in Russia (110). [S.E.M.]

Epstein, Melech. JEWISH LABOR IN THE U.S.A.: 1882-1914. NY: Trade Union Sponsoring Committee, 1950. Scattered references about Cahan's pro-labor activities. Epstein mentions that the first lecture about Socialism in Yiddish was given by Cahan (135). Beyond that, he brings little illumination to Cahan's work. [L.F.]

_____. PROFILES OF ELEVEN: PROFILES OF ELEVEN MEN WHO GUIDED THE DESTINY OF AN IMMIGRANT SOCIETY AND STIMULATED SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. Detroit: Wayne State U Press, 1965. Pp. 51-109, 137-139, 151-152, and occasional references throughout. Epstein was a young journalist on the East Side in the early part of the century and was apparently acquainted with many of the influential people about whom he has written. The book offers extremely valuable biographical information on Cahan and his personal battle with Jacob Gordin, the most popular Yiddish dramatist of his day. Sanders drew heavily from this book in the writing of his THE DOWNTOWN JEWS (listed below). [S.E.M.]

Fine, Nathan. LABOR AND FARMER PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES. NY: Russell & Russell, 1961. Pp. 172, 192, 198, 220, 328, 427. [1st ed., 1928] Cahan helped found THE FORWARD in April, 1897 (172); and during the summer of 1897 (31 Jul-2 Aug) at a meeting of the Jewish Socialists in New York, the leaders--including Cahan--came out in favor of Eugene Debs' radical demands for a new Social Democracy (191-192).

Cahan expresses joy and congratulations over the election of Emil Seidel, a Socialist, as Mayor of Milwaukee in April, 1910. Seidel was the first

Socialist to become mayor of a large city (220).

The great success of THE FORWARD, which had reached a circulation of 200,000 before 1917, was due largely to Cahan's efforts (328). THE FORWARD has always been one of the most generous supporters of the Socialist movement (327-328).

Cahan praised the Bolshevik Revolution in 1920 and said (in an article quoted from the N Y CALL [18 Aug 1920]) that although "Russia is not impeccable, . . . it is the most precious jewel in the possession of civilized humanity" (427). Cahan's view, according to Fine, was the "prevailing" one at the time among the Socialists (427). [S.E.M.]

Finkelstein, Louis, ed. THE JEWS: THEIR HISTORY, CULTURE AND RELIGION. 4 vols. Philadelphia: Jewish Publ. Soc. of America, 1949. [Sanders, p. 462]

Ginsberg, Louis. STUDENTS, SCHOLARS AND SAINTS. Philadelphia: Jewish Publ. Soc. of America, 1928. [Pollock, p. 420]

Glazer, Nathan. AMERICAN JUDAISM. Chicago: U of Chicago Press, 1957. Pp. 68-69. Glazer argues, "And if one had to select a single person to stand for East European Jews in America, it would be Abraham Cahan" (68). He briefly mentions Cahan's political affiliations and activities and, turning to THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY, explains, "The case of David Levinsky illustrates the crucial point that Judaism in Eastern Europe, as in Germany, tended to ignore everything that might be considered theology. Only the practices of Judaism were taught" (69). [S.E.M.]

[Goldberg, Israel.] THE JEWS IN AMERICA: A HISTORY, by Rufus Lears [pseud.]. Cleveland: World, 1954. Scattered references about Cahan, his work on THE FORWARD, and his labor activities. The author argues that Cahan was sometimes accused of yellow journalism. [L.F.]

Goldman, Emma. LIVING MY LIFE. 2 vols. NY: Knopf, 1931. I, 370. When Pavel Nikolayevitch Orlenoff and his troupe of actors were stranded without funds in New York, Emma Goldman and her friends provided them with a tentative place to stay temporarily and helped them gain both publicity and money to keep them going. The troupe gave readings of plays in homes on the East Side; the readings were often attended by Cahan and publicized in THE FORWARD. [S.E.M.]

Gompers, Samuel. SEVENTY YEARS OF LIFE AND LABOR: AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY. 2 vols. NY: Dutton, 1925. II, 45-46, 153. Cahan's relationship to the Russian-Jewish immigrants on the East Side "has been more or less similar to that of the old Jewish patriarch. He has been father, counselor, and spiritual advisor" (45). Gompers admits Cahan's "tremendous influence" in New York City and on the Jewish labor movement, though he also recalls their occasional "lack of harmony on politics" (45). [Gompers spells Cahan's name "Abram" (45), probably transliterating from the Yiddish Avrom.] Cahan helped organize labor by making Yiddish "the medium of propaganda" (153). [S.E.M.]

Goodkind, S. B., Publ. Mgr. EMINENT JEWS OF AMERICA: A COLLECTION OF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF JEWS WHO HAVE DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN COMMERCIAL, PROFESSIONAL AND RELIGIOUS ENDEAVOR. Toledo, O.: American Hebrew Biographical Co., 1918. This book of 335 pages of text and

photographs is interesting because of the people--like Cahan--who are not included. The reason is that according to this compilation nearly all "eminent Jews of America" seem to have located in and around Ohio. [S.E.M.]

Greenberg, Hayim. "Sholem Asch's Christological Writings," in THE INNER EYE, II, ed. Shlomo Katz. NY: Labor Zionist Organization of America, 1964. This essay is cited by Sanders as being "useful on the Asch controversy" in which Cahan denigrated Asch's "Christological" fiction. [Sanders, p. 465]

Greenberg, Louis. THE JEWS IN RUSSIA, ed. Mark Wischnitzer. 2 vols. New Haven: Yale U Press, 1951. II, 73, 161, 167. Quoting from Cahan's autobiography, Greenberg says that Cahan viewed Jewish emigration from Russia as "religious" in that Jews were looking for a "new home for the entire Jewish people" (73).

Cahan devoted a chapter in the autobiography to one of the Ab Olam (Eternal People) groups that was established in New Odessa, Oregon. It folded in 1887 because, Cahan said, the people were not suited for such "pioneering ventures" as an agrarian colony (167).

Cahan also refers in the autobiography to an incident during the anti-Jewish demonstrations and riots in Kiev; several Jews who had formerly associated only with the Russians, entered a synagogue during services and repented for their negligent attitudes (161). The incident was used in THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED. [S.E.M.]

_____. THE STRUGGLE FOR EMANCIPATION. New Haven: Yale U Press, 1944. Cited by Pollock, this is Vol. I of the preceding item. [S.E.M./Pollock, p. 420]

Handlin, Oscar. THE UPROOTED: THE EPIC STORY OF THE GREAT MIGRATIONS THAT MADE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. Boston: Little, Brown, 1951. Extremely useful background material, but no direct references to Cahan. [S.E.M.]

Hapgood, Hutchins. A VICTORIAN IN THE MODERN WORLD. NY: Harcourt, Brace, 1939. [Pollock, p. 421]

Hapgood, Norman. THE CHANGING YEARS: REMINISCENCES. NY: Farrar & Rinehart, 1930. [Sanders, p. 464]

Higham, John. Introduction to THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY, by Abraham Cahan. NY: Harper, 1960. An excellent and substantial introduction in which Higham emphasizes the social and commercial milieu from which the novel emerged. [S.E.M.]

Hillquit, Morris. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. NY: Funk & Wagnalls, 1910. [Pollock, p. 421]

_____. LOOSE LEAVES FROM A BUSY LIFE. NY: Macmillan, 1934. Pp. 17, 34, 36, 37. Cahan was envied and respected by the early labor organizers (of about 1890) because of his fluency in Yiddish (17). He was intensively enthusiastic about anything that caught his interest, and he "threw himself body and soul" into the founding of ARBEITER ZEITUNG in 1889 and 1890 (34). Cahan supplied the human interest element of the new paper (36). Regarding Yiddish, "Cahan advocated a faithful reproduction of the spoken Yiddish with

all its crudities," and, though Hillquit disagreed in favor of a pure language, "Cahan's views prevailed" (37). [S.E.M.]

Howells, W[illiam] D[ean]. "An East Side Ramble," IMPRESSIONS AND EXPERIENCES. NY: Harper, 1909. Pp. 94-110. This essay (and the entire volume) was originally published in 1896; although it includes no direct references to Cahan, it is essential reading for an uptown liberal's view of the Ghetto. [S.E.M.]

Janowsky, Oscar I., ed. THE AMERICAN JEW: A REAPPRAISAL. Philadelphia: Jewish Publ. Soc. of America, 1967. Selections with references to Cahan are those of Cooperman, Syrkin, and Wolf. Wolf is listed below; Cooperman and Syrkin are listed under III-B-1. [S.E.M.]

Johnson, Thomas H. THE OXFORD COMPANION TO AMERICAN HISTORY. NY: Oxford U Press, 1966. P. 129. Very brief itemizing of Cahan's major accomplishments in America. [S.E.M.]

Josephson, Matthew. SIDNEY HILLMAN: STATESMAN OF AMERICAN LABOR. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1952. Pp. 87, 89, 92, 262n, 265. With recommendations from Cahan, Hillman was appointed chief clerk of the ILGWU upon Hourwich's forced resignation in 1914 (87). Cahan held a reputation in 1914 and 1915 as "boss of the East Side Socialists" (89). The author mentions an incident in which the windows of THE FORWARD building were broken by disgruntled striking tailors after an unsatisfactory settlement had been made and condoned by Cahan (92).

By 1921, Cahan had turned against the Bolsheviks, and his influence led many moderate Socialists to do the same (262n). In May, 1922, at the 5th Biennial Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Association, Cahan spoke out against the pro-Communists present (265). [S.E.M.]

Lee, Alfred McClung. THE DAILY NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA: THE EVOLUTION OF A SOCIALIZING INSTRUMENT. NY: Macmillan, 1937. P. 176. Includes reference to THE FORWARD's being established in 1897 by the Jewish Socialist Press Federation. In 1923, the newspaper had offices in New York and Chicago; and in 1936 its circulation was 135,975 in New York and 35,753 in Chicago. Cahan's attempt to introduce English sections into the paper was unsuccessful in that it spurred assimilation rather than circulation--the "usual experience of foreign-language editors." [S.E.M.]

Maurice, Arthur Bartlett. NEW YORK IN FICTION, introd. Donnal V. Smith. Port Washington, N.Y.: Ira J. Friedman, 1969. Pp. 67, 69-74. This is a reprint of a book first published in 1899, 1900. The author mentions the locales which provided the immediate settings for several of Cahan's stories and includes three photographs. Maurice had apparently conversed with Cahan shortly before writing the book, and Cahan told him that four different Ghettos existed simultaneously in New York: 1) the Lower East Side; 2) the Upper East Side from 98th to 116th Streets; 3) Brownsville, in Brooklyn (26th Ward); and 4) the Williamsburg Ghetto (70). [S.E.M.]

May, Henry F. THE END OF AMERICAN INNOCENCE: A STUDY OF THE FIRST YEARS OF OUR OWN TIME, 1912-1917. NY: Knopf, 1959. Pp. 282-283. May places Cahan in the literary and social background: the "young intellectuals" had

come to frown on everything Anglo-Saxon in order to embrace European immigrants and workers, and at the same time "the East Side was beginning to furnish a subject for novels" (282). [S.E.M.]

Mencken, H. L. THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE: AN INQUIRY INTO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH IN THE UNITED STATES. 4th ed. NY: Knopf, 1937. Pp. 498n, 506, 635n, 636. The references to Cahan acknowledge his help in explaining the alterations made by native Yiddish speakers in uttering English words and phrases. Yiddish words and names become Anglicized, and English terms are altered according to characteristics of Yiddish speech. [S.E.M.]

Mott, Frank Luther. AMERICAN JOURNALISM: A HISTORY, 1690-1960. 3rd ed. NY: Macmillan, 1962. P. 731. Includes a reference to the establishment of THE FORWARD in 1897 by the Socialist Press Foundation and indicates that Cahan was long its editor. [S.E.M.]

Park, Robert E. "Foreign Language Press and Social Progress," in ROBERT E. PARK ON SOCIAL CONTROL AND COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR: SELECTED PAPERS, ed. Ralph H. Turner. Chicago: U of Chicago Press, 1967. Pp. 133-144. Cahan returned to the editorship of THE FORWARD in 1902 and began to popularize the journal, thus humanizing socialism by taking it out of the limited sphere of party polemics (139-141). [S.E.M.]

_____. THE IMMIGRANT PRESS AND ITS CONTROL. Americanization Studies, directed by Allen T. Burns. NY: Harper, 1922. Pp. 63, 97-107, 223-224, 405. Cahan advocates the people's Yiddish over a purer language (63).

Park includes a long, detailed discussion of Cahan's early journalistic ventures with Yiddish papers and his founding of THE FORWARD. The emphasis is on his insistence on using the people's language in order to reach them and convince them that THE FORWARD is their newspaper and that it works for them (97-107).

A long quotation from the YIDDISH-ANARCHIST (FREIE ARBEITER STIMME) criticizes THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY as "a satire on America" and capitalism (223-224).

Cahan propagated the use of the term "allrightnick" in THE FORWARD to signify a successful immigrant who abandoned his traditions and culture as he became Americanized (405). [S.E.M.]

Pochman, Henry A., et al. "The Mingling of Tongues," in LITERARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, ed. Robert E. Spiller et al. NY: Macmillan, 1959. Pp. 676-693. [1st ed., 1948] Includes one paragraph devoted to Cahan as an influential journalist, who, by stimulating and demanding high quality work in THE FORWARD, raised the caliber of the field of Yiddish literature and journalism (693). [S.E.M.]

Pollock, Theodore Marvin. "The Solitary Clarinetist: A Critical Biography of Abraham Cahan, 1860-1917." Unpublished dissertation. Columbia U, 1959. A detailed biography with a useful bibliography in English and transliterated Yiddish. Pollock points out that there are really "four Abraham Cahans": 1) the literary realist, 2) the influential journalist, 3) the Americanizer and assimilator of immigrant Jews in the United States, and 4) the outspoken and influential Socialist. [S.E.M./from DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS 20:1367]

- Raisin, Max. A HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN MODERN TIMES, Vol. VI in POPULAR HISTORY OF THE JEWS, by Professor H[einrich] Graetz; trans. Rabbi A. B. Rhine; ed. Alexander Harkavy. 5th ed. (5 vols. and supplement). NY: Hebrew Publ. Co., 1937. VI, 308. Includes a brief reference to Cahan as a leading Socialist and novelist. [S.E.M.]
- Rischin, Moses. THE PROMISED CITY: NEW YORK'S JEWS, 1870-1914. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard U Press, 1962. Includes occasional references to Cahan as a journalist and realist. Rischin quotes Cahan from an article in ZUKUNST, an East Side newspaper, in which Cahan declared that "true art and true logic coincide. . . . The truly good novel takes the place of science in relation to man's soul and character" (155). [S.E.M.]
- Rogoff, Abraham. FORMATIVE YEARS OF THE JEWISH LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. NY: [?], 1945. [Sanders, p. 463]
- Rose, Peter I., ed. THE GHETTO AND BEYOND: ESSAYS ON JEWISH LIFE IN AMERICA. NY: Random House, 1969. Selections which include references to Cahan are those of Baltzell, Kazin, and Ruchames. Baltzell is listed above; Kazin is listed under III-B-1; and Ruchames is listed below. [S.E.M.]
- Rosenstock, Morton. LOUIS MARSHALL, DEFENDER OF JEWISH RIGHTS. Detroit: Wayne State U Press, 1965. P. 104. Cahan pledged to Marshall in 1917 that THE FORWARD loyally supported the United States in World War I. [S.E.M.]
- Ruchames, Louis. "Jewish Radicalism in the United States," in THE GHETTO AND BEYOND, ed. Peter I. Rose. Pp. 228-252. Full entry listed above under Rose. Includes two references to Cahan as editor of the influential FORWARD (235, 240). [S.E.M.]
- St. John, Robert. JEWS, JUSTICE AND JUDAISM: A NARRATIVE OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE BIBLE PEOPLE IN SHAPING AMERICAN HISTORY. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1969. P. 216. Brief biographical sketch of Cahan, associating him with Levinsky through the process of Americanization--which destroyed neither the Jewish heritage nor Judaism in America. Includes useful bibliography, pp. 367-373. [S.E.M.]
- Sanders, Ronald. THE DOWNTOWN JEWS: PORTRAITS OF AN IMMIGRANT GENERATION. NY: Harper & Row, 1969. This splendid book offers an all-encompassing study of New York's Lower East Side during the half-century of Eastern European immigration. The history is centered on Cahan's life, which provided an influential force in the development of labor organization, the propagation of European and American literature among the immigrants, the development of Yiddish journalism in America, and the transformation of the immigrants from European Ghetto and village Jews to active Jewish-American citizens. Cahan's English fiction is discussed but not very fully (see Sanders, listed below under III-B-1), and the emphasis of the book is clearly on the scathing internal warfare that occurred among the diversified Socialist, anarchist, and labor union organizers. THE DOWNTOWN JEWS, like Melech Epstein's PROFILES OF ELEVEN (listed above), is an essential study for any future consideration of New York's Jewish immigrants, and it is by far the most solid and detailed account of Cahan's life to appear. [As the author

- acknowledges, much of the material on Cahan's life has been drawn from his massive autobiography.] [S.E.M.]
- Seldes, George. LORDS OF THE PRESS. NY: Julian Messner, 1938. Pp. 103-107. Chapter 8--"A Jewish Press Lord"--deals exclusively with Cahan and THE FORWARD. Seldes says that Cahan quit THE FORWARD "in order to write novels" soon after the newspaper was founded (104). Cahan's journalistic and political policy was that "Things should speak for themselves. The first thing to report is the truth" (106). Seldes emphasizes Cahan's shift from humanitarian socialism to "the road of reaction" (106); he has not "kept up with the times" (107). [S.E.M.]
- Shannon, David A. THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA: A HISTORY. NY: Macmillan, 1955. Pp. 17, 186, 245. Cahan wanted to hear a Socialist debate between William Haywood and Morris Hillquit so badly in 1912 that he paid seventeen dollars in back dues in order to be able to attend it (71). In the late 1920's THE FORWARD gave the national office of the Socialist Party five hundred dollars per month, despite the fact that Cahan and the paper "were becoming steadily less socialistic" (186). When a split to the right occurred in the Socialist Party during the 1936 Presidential campaign, Cahan was one of the splinter group; he carried the influence of THE FORWARD with him (245). [S.E.M.]
- Sherman, C. Besalel. THE JEW WITHIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: A STUDY IN ETHNIC INDIVIDUALITY. Detroit: Wayne State U Press, 1965. P. 162. Sherman mentions an anecdote concerning Cahan as a labor leader: during a strike a female striker insisted that a clause be entered into their contract forbidding "the employer's wife from 'beating up' the workers." [S.E.M.]
- Soltes, Mordecai. THE YIDDISH PRESS: AN AMERICANIZING AGENCY. NY: Teachers College, Columbia U, 1950. Pp. 25, 26, 182, 184. Includes two very brief comments on Cahan and THE FORWARD (25, 26) and two brief mentions in the appendix (182, 184). [S.E.M.]
- Spivak, Haim, ed. JUBILEE ALMANAC TO ABRAHAM CAHAN'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. NY: [?], 1910. This little book, now almost impossible to find, is a collection of laudatory statements in Yiddish made in honor of Cahan's fiftieth birthday, for which a large celebration was held. [Epstein; PROFILES, VI, 359, n.3/S.E.M.]
- Stallman, R. W. STEPHEN CRANE: A BIOGRAPHY. NY: George Braziller, 1968. Pp. 126-127. Stallman cites Crane's amazement after reading YEKL and finding that an immigrant's novel was of such high literary quality; according to Stallman, Crane wondered "how in the name of heaven Cahan learned how to write it" (216). When Crane insisted upon meeting Cahan, Howells gave him Cahan's address, which was at the time 213 E. 6th St. (217). See Crane, listed above, for Stallman's source. [S.E.M.]
- Steffens, Lincoln. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF LINCOLN STEFFENS. NY: Harcourt, Brace, 1931. P. 314. Steffens mentions Cahan as a Marxist propagandist and outspoken advocate of Russian realism during his years with the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER (1897-1901). [S.E.M.]

Stein, Leon, trans. Introduction to THE EDUCATION OF ABRAHAM CAHAN. Pp. v-xviii. See II-A-1 for full entry. A general introduction to Cahan and the East Side during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. The author also indicates that the remaining three volumes of Cahan's five-volume autobiography (BLETER FUN MEIN LEBEN, 1926-1931) are forthcoming under the very appropriate title of THE RISE OF ABRAHAM CAHAN (viii). [S.E.M.]

Stolberg, Benjamin. TAILOR'S PROGRESS: THE STORY OF A FAMOUS UNION AND THE MEN WHO MADE IT. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran, 1944. Pp. 6, 33, 37, 41, 42-43, 85-87, 121, 156, 239, 283, and photo-portrait following p. 168 on plate [B]. A vigorously written and informative history of the garment-makers' union.

Cahan was one of the revolutionary intellectuals who had had "the basis of a sound formal education" before emigrating to America (6). In 1897, Cahan "made contacts" with "several Midwestern socialist groups led by Victor Berger and Eugene V. Debs" (33). Cahan was "the most colorful personality in the Jewish Labor World" (41). He and THE FORWARD participated in the internal warfare of 1913 among the factions of the garment workers (86), and Cahan helped Sidney Hillman become chief clerk for the union in place of Dr. Isaac Hourwich, who had been forced to resign (87).

The remaining references to Cahan are incidental and non-informative. [S.E.M.]

Teller, Judd L. STRANGERS AND NATIVES: THE EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN JEW FROM 1921 TO THE PRESENT. NY: Delacorte, 1968. Pp. 34-36, 108, 281. Teller includes an excellent detailed discussion of Cahan as a successful tyrant over THE FORWARD; he indicates Cahan's concern for bringing it to the level of the common people through human interest writings and the use of "plain" Yiddish as opposed to "pure" Yiddish (35).

Cahan led THE FORWARD to "support" the Palestine effort without "committing it officially to Zionism" (108). He was also an outspoken anti-Communist (108).

Sholem Asch was "ostracized" by Cahan, who called his novels on New Testament themes "missionary tracts" although they were best-sellers (281). [S.E.M.]

THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE JEWS IN THE UNITED STATES: ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK, ON THANKSGIVING DAY MCMV TOGETHER WITH OTHER SELECTED ADDRESSES AND PROCEEDINGS. NY: New York Co-operative Society, 1906. P. 260. Cahan's name is listed among the New York representatives of the General Committee. [S.E.M.]

Vanderbilt, Kermit. THE ACHIEVEMENT OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS: A REINTERPRETATION. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton U Press, 1968. Pp. 188, 203. Brief references to association of Cahan with Howells. [S.E.M.]

Villard, Oswald Garrison. THE DISAPPEARING DAILY: CHAPTERS IN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER EVOLUTION. NY: Knopf, 1944. Pp. 209-217. An updated partial repetition of the author's earlier chapter on THE FORWARD in SOME NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPER-MEN (see item listed immediately below). Villard states that Cahan has not only become increasingly right-wing as a Socialist but also

that "largely because of his success and power, . . . he has become intolerant and domineering" (213). He also regrets Cahan's breaking off relations with B. C. Vladeck, long the business-manager of the paper and a warm friend to many East Siders (213). [S.E.M.]

_____. SOME NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPER-MEN. NY: Knopf, 1923. Pp. 82-94. Villard was President of the N Y EVENING POST at the turn of the century and later became editor of THE NATION. He includes a chapter on THE FORWARD that contains useful information on Cahan. The author believes that THE FORWARD "is the most interesting, the most challenging, of New York's daily journals . . . and outshines them all" (82) with a circulation of over 200,000 and a non-profit policy. Cahan is "seventy-five per cent responsible for its success" (84). It was claimed that THE FORWARD is "the only foreign-language daily in America which could not be bought" (85). Villard defends Cahan's plan to make THE FORWARD popular by using popular as opposed to pure Yiddish, but he finds Cahan's use of sensationalism to attract more readers an inexcusable device in any newspaper (88). All in all, this is a useful, laudatory, and informative chapter on THE FORWARD and on Cahan himself. [S.E.M.]

Wiernik, Peter. HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN AMERICA. NY: Jewish Press Club, 1912. Pp. 299, 410, 422. [Jeshurin, #311]

Wirth, Louis. THE GHETTO. Chicago: U of Chicago Press, 1928. Essential background on Ghetto history, but no specific references to Cahan are included. [S.E.M.]

Wolf, Edwin, 2nd. "Leadership in the American Jewish Community," in THE AMERICAN JEW, ed. Oscar I. Janowsky. Pp. 363-371. Full entry listed above under Janowsky. Wolf indicates that Cahan's influence on the Yiddish-speaking American Jews was "unparalleled" (365). [S.E.M.]

Wolfe, George M. D. "The 'Bintel Brief' [sic] of the 'Jewish Daily Forward' as an Immigrant Institution and a Research Source." Unpublished M.A. thesis. Graduate School for Jewish Social Work (New York), 1933. [Pollock, p. 423]

Yaffe, James. THE AMERICAN JEWS. NY: Random House, 1968. Pp. 18, 62, 251-252. Yaffe refers to LEVINSKY as "still the best novel of immigrant life ever written in America" (18), and he questions to what extent the wealthy, yet despondent, Levinsky is "typical" of the East European immigrants (18). The author maintains that Cahan "was taken to task by a prominent rabbi" for presenting an unpleasant view of Jewish life (62). Other brief references mention Cahan as founder of THE FORWARD (251) and outspoken labor leader (252). [S.E.M.]

2. Periodicals

"Abraham Cahan," in "Chronicle and Comment." BOOKMAN (NY), 20 (Jan 1905), 415-417. Indicates that it was Howells' wife who first brought Cahan's story to his attention in 1905 and also provides some background material on Cahan as an escapee from Russia, which may be useful in a study of THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED. [S.E.M.]

- "Abraham Cahan" [obit.]. NEWSWEEK, 38 (10 Sep 1951), 67. Seven-line obituary identifying Cahan as a leader in the Americanization of the immigrant Jews. [S. E. M.]
- "Abraham Cahan" [obit.]. PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY, 160 (Sep 1951), 1146. Mentions Cahan's death at the age of 90 on August 31 but is of no real importance. [L.F.]
- "Abraham Cahan, American Journalist." AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 74 (Oct 1926), 433-434. This article has been "digest[ed]" from Leon Wexelstein's essay on Cahan in AMERICAN MERCURY (Sep 1926), listed below. [S. E. M.]
- "Abraham Cahan--Socialist, Journalist, Humanist--Celebrates His Eighteenth [sic] Birthday." NEW LEADER, 23 (13 Jul 1940), 2, 6. In the "world of journalism," Cahan "is almost the last of the Mohicans," i.e., one of the few living representatives of the old-fashioned "personal journalists" as opposed to the large-scale commercialized press (2). The article offers a somewhat idealized portrait of Cahan as a grand old man who "loves" all virtues and "hates" all of the usual human vices (e.g., hypocrisy, ignorance, power-lust, etc.). The portrait glows with praise, and the article includes a photograph of Cahan with Mayor La Guardia of New York City. [S. E. M.]
- Baker, Ray Stannard. "The Disintegration of the Jews." AMERICAN MAGAZINE, 48 (Oct 1909), 590-603. This article does not deal specifically with Cahan, but it is useful for its point of view regarding the assimilation of immigrant Jews into American life. According to Baker, in America "the Jew finds himself in a life inconceivably broader, freer, swifter than anything he knew in Russia" (594); and in many cases, especially among the younger immigrants, secularization began before the actual journey to America as a result of early diversified reading in Russian and German books. [S. E. M.]
- Bierstadt, Edward Hale. "Dailies for New Americans." OUR WORLD, [?] (Mar 1924), 62-70. [Jeshurin, #271]
- Bloom, Bernard H. "Yiddish-Speaking Socialist in America: 1892-1905." AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES, 12 (Apr 1960), 34-[70]. This essay is a condensation of Rabbi Bloom's rabbinical thesis, "Die Zukunft: 1892-1905; A Study of the Early Jewish Socialist Movement of the U.S.A.," Hebrew Union College--Jewish Institute of Religion, 1957. DIE ZUKUNFT (THE FUTURE) was a Yiddish Socialist periodical. Cahan was influential in the development of the ARBEITER ZEITUNG and DIE ZUKUNFT; he also supported the Ab Olam ("Eternal People") movement (45-46).
- Cahan became the first editor of THE FORWARD in 1897, but his dissatisfaction with its polemics, argued on a theoretical level, brought his resignation in 1898 [sic] and he accepted a position with THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER in the same year (49, 53). The formation of the "Forverts Association" in 1902 led to Cahan's reinstatement as editor of THE FORWARD; but again he argued with the staff, resigned once more in the same year, and returned in 1903 to take over permanently (57).
- The author refers to Cahan's willingness "to compromise on basic socialist principles--religion, Jewish nationalism [i.e., Zionism]"--in order to acquire a larger reading public (58). Bloom very briefly discusses Cahan's authoritarian one-man rule over THE FORWARD (58).

- According to Bloom, Jewish Socialism basically changed from a small movement governed by intellectual radicals with purist principles to a much larger and more diversified one characterized by internal struggles and compromising articles carried on chiefly in the Yiddish press. Both the use of Yiddish and the Jewish Socialist Movement waned simultaneously in twentieth-century America (67-68). [S. E. M.]
- Bohn, William E. "Abraham Cahan, A Great American" [obit.]. NEW LEADER, 34 (17 Sep 1951), 5. Cahan is described as a "democratic socialist in the deepest sense; he believed in a chance at the good life for everyone." [L.F.]
- "Brings Creed Opinion to Fore." NATIONAL BUSINESS REVIEW, [Vol. ?] (15 Apr 1927), [pp. ?]. [Jeshurin, #343]
- "Cahan Stirs All Delegates." JUSTICE [publ. ILGWA], 22 (15 Jun 1940), 28. Cahan, addressing the opening of the 40th Anniversary Convention of the ILGWA, advocates labor unions, F.D.R.'s social programs, and support of the Allies against the Nazis. He also praises the ILGWA for "abandoning the Communist-ridden CIO." This short article includes a photo-portrait of Cahan. [S. E. M.]
- "Died. Abraham Cahan" [obit.], in "milestones." TIME, 58 (10 Sep 1951), 81. Very brief obituary citing Cahan's influence as outspoken Socialist editor of THE FORWARD. [S. E. M.]
- Fishberg, Maurice. "The Russian Jew in America." AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 26 (Sep 1902), [315]-318. Includes no mention of Cahan but offers useful background material. Fishberg describes the earlier hardship of Jews in Russia and emphasizes their rapid adaptation to American life. [S. E. M.]
- "Follow the Leader." TIME, 56 (18 Sep 1950), 78-80, 83. Highly laudatory and sympathetic article on Cahan "(rhymes with Don)" in celebration of 90th birthday dinner held in Manhattan at the Hotel Commodore. Provides well-written though brief account of Cahan's life, including the recollection of an incident in 1913 when Cahan quelled a riot among violent tailors in front of THE FORWARD building. [S. E. M.]
- "Forward with Cahan." NEWSWEEK, 20 (20 Jul 1942), 71. A brief but laudatory article celebrating Cahan's 82nd birthday (7 Jul). Cahan believed that "Roosevelt [was] the greatest American since Lincoln" and "more of a Socialist than he thinks." [S. E. M.]
- "Forward with Cahan." NEWSWEEK, 29 (26 May 1947), 69-71. Written on occasion of THE FORWARD's 50th anniversary; argues that the paper, "under the iron hand of Cahan," steered a middle-road course between the right-wing TAGEBLATT and the left-wing ABENDBLATT. Cahan, called an "intellectual," a "novelist," a "short-story writer," and a "reformer," is credited with making "THE FORWARD a transmission belt between the old culture and the new Americanism." [L.F.]
- Gilmore, Michael T. "Beyond the Pale." NATION, 210 (12 Jan 1970), 24-26. This review of Ronald Sanders' THE DOWNTOWN JEWS (above under III-A-1) includes good biographical data and evaluation. [S. E. M.]

Gollomb, Joseph. "Abraham Cahan," in "Interesting People." AMERICAN MAGAZINE, 74 (Oct 1912), 672-674. Cahan is the "most influential man on the East Side in New York" (673). The first volume of his eight-volume Yiddish history of the United States sold 20,000 copies at one dollar per copy in the East Side tenement district, "and the second volume is going at the same rate" (672).

The "Bundle of Letters" section of THE FORWARD printed letters from people with problems, stories, anecdotes, and questions concerning their lives in the Ghetto, and it became extremely popular. Cahan "turned his back on a promising future in English literature" and put his life and effort into THE FORWARD. [S.E.M.]

Graubard, B. "Forty Years of Jewish Folk Culture." WORKMEN'S CIRCLE CALL, [?] (May-Jun 1940), [?]. [Jeshurin, #284]

Guttman, Allen. "Jewish Radicals, Jewish Writers." AMERICAN SCHOLAR, 32 (Autumn 1963), 563-575. Guttman merely mentions Cahan, calling him a radical and a reformer. [L.F.]

Hendrick, Burton J. "The Jewish Invasion of America." McCLURE'S, 40 (Mar 1913), 125-165. Includes a pencil sketch of Cahan on page 130. [L.F.]

_____. "Radicalism Among the Polish Jews: Their Destructive Political Activities as Shown in Their Newspapers, Their Votes, and Their Labor Unions." WORLD'S WORK, 45 (Apr 1923), 590-601. A refutation of Hilaire Belloc's THE JEWS, in which Belloc averred that the Jews are perpetual aliens who can never support the nationalistic causes of their native lands. Hendrick refutes this thesis by bringing up numerous examples of nationalistically motivated Jews from Disraeli to Julius Rosenwald and Morgenthau. He also indicates, however, that a distinction must be made between the Sephardic and German Jews on the one side and the Polish and Eastern European Jews on the other. Whereas the Western European Jews can be and often are nationalistic, the Eastern European Jews are principally Socialists, anarchists, and revolutionaries.

Cahan exemplifies this anarchistic tendency by using THE FORWARD to influence his readers to substitute "internationalism," working-class solidarity, and a "dictatorship of the proletariat" for American nationalism, "allegiance to the central government," and "representative institutions" (594). He further implies that THE FORWARD advocates "the overthrow of the American Government and its substitution by a Socialistic state" (594). THE FORWARD, Hendrick says, can keep its readers only by preaching against America on behalf of Socialism, and this phenomenon he finds "appalling" (594). He avers that Cahan and the Polish Jews favor Marxist doctrines over those of Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, and Roosevelt (595).

Hendrick admits that the Polish Jew, like all Jews, is "a maze of contradictions" (600), and that, despite their cries for "internationalism," they supported with vigor the United States armed forces during the war. His conclusion, then, is that they, like the Western European Jews, can eventually be assimilated into American society, but until this assimilation occurs, barriers against further immigration of East European Jews must be established (601). [S.E.M.]

Herberg, Will. "The Jewish Labor Movement in the United States." INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR RELATIONS REVIEW, 5 (Jul 1952), 509, 510. Includes references

to the influence of THE FORWARD and Cahan on the labor movement. [S.E.M.]

Howe, Irving. "Becoming Americans." See full entry under III-B-3. Howe observes that "Cahan was the kind of publicist who stands uneasily between intellectuals and masses, transmitting the sentiments of one to the other, yet soon making his position into sort of a fulcrum-point for a Bonapartist exercise of his will" (88). [S.E.M.]

Kirk, Rudolf, and Clara M. "Abraham Cahan and William Dean Howells: The Story of a Friendship." AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, 52 (Sep 1962), 25-57. Extremely rich and detailed article exploring the literary association of Cahan and Howells. Included with the article are three appendices: 1) Dexter Marshall's life of Cahan, from the BOSTON SUNDAY POST, 27 Sep 1896 (listed below under III-A-3), 2) the relevant portion of Howells' review of YEKL, from the N Y WORLD (listed below under III-B-3, Howells, W. D., "New York Low Life in Fiction"), and 3) an English translation (from the Yiddish) of Cahan's eulogy of Howells in THE FORWARD, 16 May 1920 (listed above under II-C, "The Talent and Personality of William Dean Howells"). [S.E.M.]

"Mr. Abraham Cahan," in "Chronicle and Comment," BOOKMAN (NY), 10 (Oct 1899), 101-102. Paragraph announces that Cahan is "putting the finishing touches to a new novel which, we may safely predict, will contain many worthy companions to YEKL." Article briefly recounts Cahan's life, and ends by explaining that "Mr. Cahan is very reticent about the theme of his new work, even refusing to divulge the title, which, although monosyllabic, is said to symbolize the motif of the whole story." [The novel here referred to is THE CHASM, which Cahan continued to work on for many years but never completed.] [L.F./S.E.M.]

Paulding, C. G. "No Escape in Brooklyn." COMMONWEAL, 32 (20 Sep 1940), 440-442. The narrator tries to content a French priest by driving him around New York City, and as he brings out the pleasant, even idealistic, aspects of the United States, he also reveals some of the grimmer sides of America with its outrageous restrictions and unnecessary suffering. The narrator points to the FORWARD building and describes Cahan as an immigrant who came to America in order to find justice and promote it rather than to acquire money. Cahan, he says, "is giving a life work to a transitional need" (441); that is, the people he is now guiding and influencing will leave him when they have adapted to American life. [S.E.M.]

Poole, Ernest. "Abraham Cahan: Socialist--Journalist--Friend of the Ghetto." OUTLOOK, 99 (28 Oct 1911), 467-478. A useful early discussion of Cahan's life and literary ideals with special emphasis on his demand for realism in literature--"the thrill of truth" (477-478). [S.E.M.]

Rich, J[acob] C. "60 Years of the Jewish Daily Forward." NEW LEADER, 40 (3 Jun 1957), Section 2 (Special Suppl.), pp. 1-38, complete. A sympathetic history of THE FORWARD, including much information on Cahan's association with the paper. It is an interesting, appreciative, though brief account that gains much when read in conjunction with Sanders' THE DOWNTOWN JEWS (see III-A-1). [S.E.M.]

Rischin, Moses. "Abraham Cahan and the New York COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER: A Study in Acculturation." PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 43 (Sep 1953), 10-36. A detailed and fully documented study of Cahan's association with the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER (1897-1901). [S.E.M.]

Schack, William, and Sarah. "The Schooling of Abraham Cahan." COMMENTARY, 18 (Nov 1954), 457-465. Includes information from Cahan's autobiography pertaining to his formative years in Russia and his early association with the Socialists. [S.E.M.]

Seitz, Don C. "The American Press--The Foreign-Language Press." OUTLOOK, 142 (3 Feb 1926), 176. [Jeshurin, #302]

Shpall, Leo. "A List of Selected Items of American-Jewish Interest in the Russian-Jewish Press." PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 38 (Mar 1949), 239-248. Shpall observes that "among the contributors to the periodicals were Abraham Cahan (Kagan) . . .":

"The Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society and Michael Heilprin" (translated title). RUSSKI YEVREI, 4 (27 Sep 1882), 1474-1477. (A. Kagan)

"Conditions on Ward's Island" (translated title). RUSSKI YEVREI, 4 (28 Oct 1882), 1632-1634. (A. Kagan)

"Letter." RUSSKI YEVREI, 5 (7 Jan 1883), 28. (A. Kagan)

"Letter." RUSSKI YEVREI, 5 (28 Jan 1883), 24-26. (A. Kagan) [L.F.]

Strother, French. "Abraham Cahan, A Leader of the Jews." WORLD'S WORK, 26 (Aug 1913), 366 (photo portrait), 470-474. Reveals that Cahan taught himself English largely through the use of a polyglot dictionary and a meticulous under-scoring of George Eliot's THE MILL ON THE FLOSS (471).

Cahan's "own story is a romance of American opportunity" (471). "Few men of his race have performed a greater service to the United States than he, for he has taught hundreds of thousands of immigrants what America means, what their duties to it are, and how they can become worthy citizens of this country. Few men have been more useful to their fellows. . . ." (471).

Strother confuses the time element: he has Howells calling on Cahan after YEKL was written and then encouraging him to write more (472). He refers to THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM as a "novel" (473) and cites the author of THE RED BADGE OF COURAGE as "Walter Crane" (472).

Cahan insisted that THE FORWARD's writers not use stilted language and rhetoric but use instead homely Yiddish; he told them to "Say it as mamma would" (473). Instead of theory, he said, "I am preaching practical Socialism" (473). [S.E.M.]

Wexelstein, Leon. "Abraham Cahan." AMERICAN MERCURY, 9 (Sep 1926), 88-94. Cahan humanized THE FORWARD and revived it. His "Bundle of Letters" column, among other things, reflected and attempted to resolve the conflict between New-World and Old-World Judaism. In the paper Cahan consistently "admonished Jewish mothers to steer clear of any fright that their children might become Americanized. There was nothing to fear, he said, for it was a good thing" (92).

Regarding LEVINSKY, Wexelstein suggested that "[t]he salient matter of his story, in [Cahan's] own view, is the wide chasm between Levinsky's aspiration and his achievement. By temperament a scholar and an intellectual, he succumbs, unfortunately, to the clamor around him, and plunges headlong into money-making, only to find that at his goal stands a gaping vacuum" (93-94). He is estranged from intellectualism and Judaism and belongs nowhere; hence the subtitle of the final section of the novel: "Episodes of a Lonely Life." [S.E.M.]



"Russian Jews"--illustration accompanying Joseph Kirkland's "Among the Poor of Chicago," SCRIBNER'S, 12 (Jul 1892), 13.

3. Newspaper Articles

N Y TIMES (arranged chronologically)

22 Sep 1914, p. 9, col. 4. Cahan and Morris Hillquit address Socialist meeting.

2 May 1915, Sec. 2, p. 5, col. 7. In speech given to East-Side Socialists in Carnegie Hall, Cahan argues that socialism will be made stronger by war.

19 Nov 1916, Sec. 1, p. 3, col. 5. Cahan interviewed on German reforms for Polish Jews.

- 21 Jun 1917, p. 4, col. 5. Cahan says that the so-called American delegates at Socialist international conference are Russian citizens.
- 8 Jul 1917, Sec. 1, p. 3, col. 2. Speaking at Madison Square Garden in honor of Russian mission, Cahan explains that Jews in Russia have been granted freedom.
- 14 Jul 1917, p. 7, col. 5. Cahan argues that East-Side people were looking to citizens of Petrograd to form societies for furtherance of freedom in America.
- 7 Oct 1917, Sec. 1, p. 3, col. 1A. THE FORWARD faces loss of mailing privileges for anti-war attitude.
- 8 Oct 1917, p. 18, col. 2. Cahan defends the loyalty of THE FORWARD.
- 15 Oct 1917, p. 20, cols. 1,2. Cahan says THE FORWARD will avoid discussing war news.
- 10 Feb 1918, Sec. 1, p. 5, col. 4. Cahan defends United Hebrew Trades.
- 25 Aug 1920, p. 8, col. 5. Editorial about Cahan's article in THE CALL dealing with Lenin's attitude toward British labor. Cahan argued that English Labor Party was Russia's friend; Lenin believed it was the Soviet's foe.
- 5 Feb 1922, p. 21, col. 1. Speaking at Civic Club meeting, Cahan discusses world revolution and disorder.
- 7 Feb 1922, p. 16, col. 3. Editorial arguing that the success of the Revolution has been misinterpreted; praises Cahan for arguing that Proletarian revolution has lost ground.
- 30 Apr 1922, Sec. 8, p. 2, col. 1. "Stirring Story of East Side Success" by Rose Feld. With Cahan's portrait.
- 4 May 1922, p. 21, col. 2. Cahan addresses ILGWU convention in Cleveland and condemns radicals in garment industry.
- 28 Jul 1922, p. 15, col. 5. Cahan accuses Friends of Soviet Russia of using funds marked for famine relief for propaganda purposes.
- 29 Jul 1922, p. 6, col. 4. Editorial--Cahan's strong case against Friends of Soviet Russia.
- 30 Jul 1922, p. 7, col. 1. Cahan challenged to prove accusations.
- 1 Aug 1922, p. 13, col. 1. Cahan answers challenge.
- 6 Aug 1922, Sec. 2, p. 4, col. 5. Shows discrepancies between two reports of the Friends of Soviet Russia; says that labor movement demands an answer to the questions.

- 19 Oct 1922, p. 44, col. 5. Cahan protests the vindication of Friends of Soviet Russia.
- 20 May 1923, Sec. 2, p. 1, col. 8. Addressing national convention of Socialist Party of America, Cahan argues that both socialists and communists have failed.
- 22 May 1923, p. 18, col. 2. Editorial--Cahan argues socialism in Russia has failed.
- 5 Feb 1924, p. 7, col. 1. Cahan denounced at Lenin memorial mass-meeting in New York City.
- 6 Feb 1924, p. 18, col. 1. Editorial--Cahan is being attacked by communists.
- 6 Feb 1927, Sec. 4, p. 9. Feature article by M. Adams, "Cahan: Symbol of the Vivid East Side."
- 6 Jul 1927, p. 27, col. 3. Cahan goes to Russia.
- 8 Jul 1927, p. 7, col. 2. Cahan in Moscow.
- 10 Jul 1927, p. 24, col. 3. Cahan in Moscow.
- 19 Nov 1927, p. 17, col. 3. Interviewed about Russia on his return to New York, Cahan condemns Soviet government.
- 1 Dec 1929, p. 32, col. 1. Cahan explains that Socialist Party in the United States is becoming Americanized; addresses convention of Jewish Socialist Federation.
- 13 Jul 1930, Sec. 2, p. 3, col. 3. Cahan will celebrate his 70th birthday. Congratulated by H. L. Mencken, Sherwood Anderson, and Adolph Ochs. Cahan's rise in journalism, literature, and public life is described as "one of the romances of Jewish-Russian immigration."
- 14 Jul 1930, p. 16, col. 1. Celebrates birthday.
- 15 Jul 1930, p. 28, col. 1. Luncheon in Cahan's honor.
- 16 Jul 1930, p. 22, col. 2. Editorial--Cahan is compared to S. Baldwin.
- 6 Jul 1935, p. 11, col. 8. Cahan will observe his 75th birthday.
- 23 Jul 1935, p. 8, col. 2. At an anti-Nazi meeting in New York, Cahan speaks out against Hitler.
- 29 Sep 1936, p. 2, col. 4. Cahan returns from France to the United States, believes that Blum will triumph.
- 1 Oct 1936, p. 26, col. 1. Honored at luncheon by People's Party, Cahan urges support of Roosevelt for presidency.

- 25 Apr 1937, p. 20, col. 1. Fortieth anniversary of JEWISH DAILY FORWARD (NY). Cahan, founder of the organization, is congratulated by Roosevelt and others.
- 29 Apr 1937, p. 20, col. 4. Editorial--Cahan's editorial duties on THE FORWARD.
- 7 Jul 1937, p. 21, col. 4. Cahan works, as usual, on his 77th birthday.
- 29 Jun 1938, p. 2, col. 2. Cahan assails S. Hillman boom for Senator.
- 6 Jul 1938, p. 10, col. 2. Hillman and A.C.W.U. attack Cahan.
- 10 Jul 1938, p. 8, col. 1. Laundry worker's assail attack on Hillman.
- 30 Nov 1939, p. 11, col. 4. Cahan speaks about deportation faced by M. Orzech.
- 6 May 1940, p. 6, col. 5. Addressing Workmen's Circle, Cahan scores Hitler and Stalin.
- 8 May 1940, p. 22, col. 4. Editorial--Cahan argues that we cannot remain indifferent to issues in Europe.
- 7 Jul 1941, p. 18, col. 6. Cahan plans to work on 81st birthday.
- 7 Jun 1942, p. 25, col. 4. Labor group testimonial luncheon.
- 6 Jul 1942, p. 7, col. 6. Cahan plans 82nd birthday.
- 7 Jul 1945, p. 12, col. 3. Editorial--lauds Cahan's newspaper role.
- 8 Jul 1946, p. 24, col. 7. Cahan marks 86th birthday.
- 23 May 1947, p. 8, col. 5. Plans to mark 50th anniversary of JEWISH DAILY FORWARD; President Truman congratulates Cahan.
- 7 Jul 1948, p. 8, col. 3. Cahan plans 88th birthday; interviewed about Israel.
- 7 Jul 1949, p. 23, col. 1. Cahan celebrates 89th birthday; interview and portrait.
- 7 Jul 1950, p. 21, col. 5. Cahan's 90th birthday.
- 8 Sep 1950, p. 33, col. 6. Cahan receives accolades.
- 9 Sep 1950, p. 16, col. 3. Editorial--praises Cahan's work on JEWISH DAILY FORWARD, his work with unions, and explains that Cahan saw peril of Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- 10 Sep 1950, p. 61, col. 3. Cahan is honored at luncheon.

- 1 Sep 1951, p. 11, col. 3. Cahan dies at age 91.
- 2 Sep 1951, Sec. 4, p. 6, col. 3. Editorial--Cahan played major role in improving working and living conditions of East Side masses.
- 6 Sep 1951. Cahan's funeral.
- 20 Sep 1951, p. 35, col. 4. Cahan's will read.
- 15 Feb 1970, Sec 7, p. 18, 20. "The Old Days on the Lower East Side" by Harry Golden. Review of Ronald Sanders' THE DOWNTOWN JEWS which includes brief references to Cahan adds useful information on Ghetto self-help societies and free schools not brought out by Sanders' Book.

[L.F./E.D.M./N Y TIMES INDEX]

OTHER NEWSPAPERS (arranged chronologically)

- Dexter Marshall, "The Life of A. Cahan, Novelist." BOSTON SUNDAY POST, 27 Sep 1896. Informative account by Cahan himself of his escape from Russia and his meeting with Howells.
- Charles W. Wood, "Story of Abraham Cahan's Progress from Realism to Realities: Discovered America Ten Years After Disembarking in New York." N Y WORLD, 4 Jun 1922. With portrait.
- Leon Crystal, "Jewish FORWARD rounds Out Its Thirtieth Year." EVENING WORLD (NY), 22 Apr 1927.
- "Cahan at 76 Still Active in Editor's Post." N Y HERALD TRIBUNE, 7 Jul 1936. With portrait.
- Sutherland Denlinger, "Roosevelt Greatest Man Since Lincoln, Says Ab. Cahan, Who Is 76 Today." N Y WORLD TELEGRAM, 7 Jul 1936.
- "Union Men to Honor Cahan; FORWARD Now 40 Years Old." N Y WORLD TELEGRAM, 24 Apr 1937.
- "Cahan, 80, Talks of Future; Sees U. S. in No Peril." N Y HERALD TRIBUNE, 7 Jul 1940.
- "Abe Cahan at Eighty." N Y HERALD TRIBUNE, 8 Jul 1940. Editorial.
- "Abraham Cahan's 80th Birthday." PM, 8 Jul 1940. With portrait.
- "If England Fails, We Are Minus Our Guard Says Editor, 80, of JEWISH DAILY FORWARD." N Y WORLD TELEGRAM, 8 Jul 1940. With Portrait.
- "Ab. Cahan at 80." JEWISH WORLD (Boston), 9 Jul 1940. Editorial.
- "Abraham Cahan, Dean of Jewish Journalism, 80 Years Old." JEWISH POST

(Patterson, N. J.), 11 Jul 1940.

"Abraham Cahan, Dean of Jewish Journalism, 80 Years Old." JEWISH REVIEW (NY), 11 Jul 1940.

"Ab. Cahan at 80." JEWISH CHRONICLE (Chicago), 12 Jul 1940. With portrait.

"Ab. Cahan at 80 Finds Cause for Hope." JEWISH LEDGER (Albany, N. Y.), 12 Jul 1940. With portrait.

"Ab. Cahan at 80 Finds Cause for Hope." JEWISH LEDGER (Atlantic City, N. J.), 12 Jul 1940. With portrait.

"Ab. Cahan, at 80 Finds Cause for Hope; Urges All Aid to Britain." JEWISH LEDGER (Hartford, Conn.), 12 Jul 1940.

"Ab. Cahan--at 80--Finds Cause for Hope." JEWISH LEDGER (Rochester, N. Y.), 12 Jul 1940.

"Ab. Cahan--at 80--Finds Cause for Hope." JEWISH LEDGER (Syracuse, N. Y.), 12 Jul 1940. With portrait.

"Ab. Cahan--at 80--Finds Cause for Hope." JEWISH LEDGER (Washington, D. C.), 12 Jul 1940.

"Ab. Cahan's Anniversary." JEWISH REVIEW AND OBSERVER (Cleveland, O.), 12 Jul 1940. Editorial.

Milton Brown, "Abraham Cahan Marks 80th Birthday by Urging All Aid to Britain." AMERICAN JEWISH OUTLOOK, 12 Jul 1940, p. 4.

_____. 80-Year-Old Ab. Cahan Sees Cause for Hope in World." JEWISH ADVOCATE, 12 Jul 1940, pp. 1, 11. With portrait.

[L.F./E.D.M./
Jeshurin, #265-312/
Pollock]

B. Critical Interpretation

1. Books (and selections in books) and Dissertations

Brooks, Van Wyck. THE CONFIDENT YEARS: 1885-1915. NY: Dutton, 1952. Pp. 124-126, 127, 377. The author points out that Harold Frederic had gone to Russia to see the persecution of the Jews, and with the hope of avenging them, he wrote THE NEW EXODUS, "the rebarbarization of the Russia that had driven them out" (123-124).

Although he misspells YEKL as "JEKL," Brooks's evaluation is warm. Brooks evokes the atmosphere of the Ghetto by moving quickly from one name or characteristic to the next, and in doing so he offers an impressionistic view of the East Side. Brooks also briefly discusses LEVINSKY (124-126), alludes to Cahan's friendship with Hutchins Hapgood (127), and suggests that Emma Goldman may have been the original of a corset-factory girl in YEKL [here spelled correctly] (377). [S.E.M.]

_____. HOWELLS: HIS LIFE AND WORLD. NY: Dutton, 1959. P. 268. A reference to Cahan--"a 'Mary E. Wilkins of the East Side'"--as author of YEKL and LEVINSKY. In a footnote on p. 268, Brooks quotes Howells--citing as his source the "Editor's Easy Chair," HARPER'S, 130 (May 1915)--as writing: "[T]he literary taste of the Russian Jews on the East Side is superior to that of the average native American free-library public." This statement could not be located in the source cited. [S.E.M.]

_____. NEW ENGLAND INDIAN SUMMER: 1865-1915. NY: Dutton, 1940. P. 500. Includes only a brief mention that Howells was "the first to review Abraham Cahan." [S.E.M.]

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, ed. William Peterfield Trent, John Erskine, Stuart P. Sherman, and Carl Van Doren. 3 vols. NY: Macmillan, 1933. III, 601, 606-607. Includes a brief discussion of THE FORWARD: It is "a potent force with the Jews of America, . . . and it undoubtedly makes for better citizenship among the immigrants" (601).

There is no mention of Cahan's other fiction than THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY, which is highly lauded: "The best Yiddish novel is one written in English, . . . a better reflection of Jewish life in American surroundings than all American-Yiddish fiction put together" (606). Cahan has "genuine literary talent, a most felicitous style, a realistic treatment that is both engaging and convincing" (607). LEVINSKY is "a monumental work, and surely the most remarkable contribution by an immigrant to the American novel" (607). Taken all together, his editorial work, his novel, his criticism, and "his subsequent attack upon American fiction constitute a bold challenge to American novelists" (607). [S.E.M.]

Chametzky, Jules. "Abraham Cahan, THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY, and the American Dream," forthcoming in AMERICAN DREAM / AMERICAN NIGHTMARE, ed. David Madden. [To be published in Autumn 1970 by Southern Illinois U Press, Carbondale, Ill.]. After discussing the nature of Cahan's acculturation to American life and observing its importance for an understanding of THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY, the author raises the question whether Levinsky is "happy" despite his realization of the American Dream or because of it. He explains that Levinsky's past and present did "not comport well" and that the dilemma for the immigrant persisted: "how to make up for the acute and inescapable sense of loss. . . ."

Professor Chametzky turns his discussion to the controlling irony of Podhoretz's MAKING IT and questions "how else to regard [in MAKING IT] that final image of felicity and fulfillment at poolside--so unmistakably the same as that of any latter-day garment manufacturer? If we are not to consider this with a redeeming irony, can it be taken seriously? Is that what the whole American adventure comes down to? Is that how a man is to live in our time?"

One may legitimately ask such an old-fashioned, Tolstoyan question in a paper on Abraham Cahan," the author concludes. "Cahan let us see that the unsatisfactory answer provided by his American life is what troubled David Levinsky." [L.F.]

Cooperman, Hasye. "Yiddish Literature in the United States," in *THE AMERICAN JEW: A REAPPRAISAL*, ed. Oscar I. Janowsky. Philadelphia: Jewish Publ. Soc. of America, 1967. Pp. 193-209. Includes references to Cahan as editor of *THE FORWARD* (195) and *FUTURE (ZUKUNFT)* (196), and a useful though brief bibliography (428-429). [S.E.M.]

Cowen, Philip. *MEMORIES OF AN AMERICAN JEW*. NY: International Press, 1932. P. 129. Cowen indicates in the only sentence devoted to Cahan that Howells "'discovered' Cahan for American literature." [S.E.M.]

Dawidowicz, Lucy S. "Louis Marshall and the *JEWISH DAILY FORWARD*: An Episode in Wartime Censorship, 1917-1918," in *FOR MAX WEINREICH ON HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY*. The Hague, 1964. Pp. 3-43. This is an account of Marshall's intercession on behalf of Cahan and *THE FORWARD*, the only foreign language Socialist paper that continued to publish during the war. [S.E.M.]

Fiedler, Leslie A. *THE JEW IN THE AMERICAN NOVEL*. NY: Herzl Press, 1959. Fiedler evaluates LEVINSKY highly and believes that its central subject is loneliness. [Chametzky, "Notes . . .," JA, 174n]

Gordon, Nicholas Karl. "Jewish and American: A Critical Study of the Fiction of Abraham Cahan, Anzia Yezierska, Waldo Frank, and Ludwig Lewisohn." Unpublished dissertation. Stanford U, 1968. According to Gordon, all four of the writers discussed advocate the need of ridding oneself of illusions and looking forward to the "possibility of a good and beautiful life. The search for an identity which will result in a richer life is what energizes these novels and gives them power and meaning." [DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS, 29:600A/S.E.M.]

Hapgood, Hutchins. *THE SPIRIT OF THE GHETTO*. NY: Funk and Wagnalls, 1902. Ch. 8, "A Novelist," is devoted entirely to Cahan (230-253). It includes a brief biographical account and focuses on Cahan as a literary realist. Hapgood divides the stories into two classes: 1) characters and plot are subordinate to the Ghetto setting, and 2) characters and conditions of environment are mutually dependent (237), i.e.: there is a union of "human nature" and "information" elements.

The author discusses several individual stories and YEKL, praising its realism and comparing it favorably with Turgenev and "the best Russian fiction" (245). [S.E.M.]

Hart, James D. *THE OXFORD COMPANION TO AMERICAN LITERATURE*. 3rd ed. NY: Oxford U Press, 1956. P. 109. The item for Cahan is very brief. *THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY* has been called "America's greatest Yiddish novel"; there is no indication that it is in fact a novel written in English. Professor Hart has corrected the erroneous date of YEKL's publication to 1896 in this edition; the date had appeared as 1899 in the first two editions of *THE OXFORD COMPANION* (1941, 1948). [S.E.M.]

Hindus, Milton, ed. *THE OLD EAST SIDE: AN ANTHOLOGY*. Philadelphia: Jewish Publ. Soc. of America, 1969. Pp. 17-37. Includes selections from various East Side authors, and each writer is given a substantial introduction by Hindus. The Cahan section includes Ch. 2 of YEKL and Bk. VII, Ch. 4 of *THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY*. The introduction to the section (17-21) is an informative one. [S.E.M.]

Howells, William Dean. *LIFE IN LETTERS*, ed. Mildred Howells. 2 vols. NY: Doubleday, Doran, 1928. II, 70, 375. In a letter to Sylvester Baxter (27 Jul 1896), Howells wrote that YEKL is "a great little book" (70); and to Francis A. Duneka, the business manager for Harper's, he wrote (20 Sep 1917) that with LEVINSKY "Abraham Cahan has done a pretty great autobiographical novel, but it is too sensual in its facts, though he is a good man. Why do they want to get so much dirt in?" (375) [S.E.M.]

Kazin, Alfred. "The Jew as Modern Writer," in *THE GHETTO AND BEYOND: ESSAYS ON JEWISH LIFE IN AMERICA*, ed. Peter I. Rose. NY: Random House, 1969. Pp. 421-432. This essay, reprinted from *THE COMMENTARY READER* (1966), includes a reference to Howells' appreciation of YEKL and of Cahan as a "'Russian' realist in English" (422). [S.E.M.]

Levi, Harry, Rabbi. *JEWISH CHARACTERS IN FICTION: ENGLISH LITERATURE*. Philadelphia: Jewish Chautauqua Society, 1903. P. 140. [Jeshurin, #290]

Lewisohn, Ludwig. *THE STORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE*. NY: Random House, 1939. P. 410. This book, originally published by Harper's in 1932, includes only one mention of Cahan, as the author of LEVINSKY: someday the novel will "obtain the position given to less sober and more glittering books." [S.E.M.]

Liptzin, Sol. *THE FLOWERING OF YIDDISH LITERATURE*. NY: Yoseloff, 1963. P. 60. The author merely mentions Cahan's association with *THE FORWARD* and places him among the company of Jacob Riis, Lincoln Steffens, and Hutchins Hapgood. [L.F.]

_____. *GENERATION IN DECISION: JEWISH REJUVENATION IN AMERICA*. NY: Bloch, 1958. Pp. 151, 153-154, 166. Includes occasional references to Cahan as a Ghetto observer (151) and influential editor of *THE FORWARD* (166). A long passage from the conclusion of LEVINSKY is given, emphasizing Levinsky's feeling of internal longing and emptiness in the midst of his outward prosperity (153-154). The footnote on page 154 erroneously dates the publication of LEVINSKY as 1901. [S.E.M.]

_____. *THE JEW IN AMERICAN LITERATURE*. NY: Bloch, 1966. Pp. 101, 120. The author analyzes LEVINSKY and argues: "Though Cahan passed severe judgment upon this unscrupulous go-getter, he did not dehumanize him or strip him of a conscience. David Levinsky was only temporarily made dizzy . . . by his rise to wealth. . . . He was the Jew gone astray, dazzled by the tinsel values of his unhealthy environment but aching for the abandoned Jewish values of his forefathers" (120).

He also explains that Cahan belonged to the Am Olam intellectuals who left for America to establish themselves in agricultural colonies based on

mutual aid (101).

[L.F.]

- Malin, Irving. *JEWES AND AMERICANS*, Preface by Harry T. Moore. Carbondale and Edwardsville, Ill.: Southern Illinois U Press, 1965. Pp. 6, 18-19. Refers twice to Isaac Rosenfeld's essay on LEVINSKY--in COMMENTARY (1952)--listed below under III-B-2--as an "important" one that manifests the writer's own need to identify with his Jewish heritage. [S.E.M.]
- Pollock, Theodore. "The Solitary Clarinetist, . . ." Unpublished dissertation. Columbia U, 1959. See listing under III-A-1. [S.E.M.]
- Rich, Jacob C. "Yiddish Literature," in *AMERICAN WRITERS ON AMERICAN LITERATURE*. NY: Horace Liveright, 1931. Pp. 455-459. [Jeshurin, #297]
- Rideout, Walter B. *THE RADICAL NOVEL IN AMERICA: 1900-1954: SOME INTERPRETATIONS OF LITERATURE AND SOCIETY*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard U Press, 1956. Pp. 65, 118. Includes a one-sentence statement of the theme of LEVINSKY (65) and suggests that Samuel Ornitz, the author of HAUNCH, PAUNCH AND JOWL (1923), was "probably" influenced by the first-person narrative technique used in LEVINSKY (118). [S.E.M.]
- Rischin, Moses, ed. Introduction to *THE SPIRIT OF THE GHETTO*, by Hutchins Hapgood. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, 1967. Pp. vii-xxxvi. Rischin's Introduction to this photo-offset copy of the original edition indicates that Hapgood actively sought information on the East Side from Cahan, "a guide to the ghetto's inner fires" (xxiv). [S.E.M.]
- Roback, A. A. *CURIOSITIES OF YIDDISH LITERATURE*. Cambridge, Mass.: Sci-Art, 1933. P. 78. [Jeshurin, #299]
- _____. *THE STORY OF YIDDISH LITERATURE*. [N.p.]: Yiddish Scientific Institute American Branch, 1940. Pp. 193, 194, 347, 378, 382. [Jeshurin, #300]
- Rosenfeld, Isaac. "David Levinsky: The Jew as American Millionaire," in *THE AGE OF ENORMITY*, ed. Thomas Solotaroff. Cleveland: World, 1962. Pp. 273-281. This is a reprint of Rosenfeld's article in COMMENTARY (1952), "America: Land of the Sad Millionaire," listed below under III-B-2. [S.E.M.]
- Sanders, Ronald. *THE DOWNTOWN JEWS*. Full entry under III-A-1. Sanders regards America as the corrupting agent on the immigrants in Cahan's stories and especially in YEKL. "The corrupting force seems to be nothing less than America itself, or at any rate some vision of America that captures the souls of immigrants like Jake and Mamie [both in YEKL]" (200). (For a dissenting view, see Marovitz, "The Lonely New Americans of Abraham Cahan," listed below under III-B-2.)
- According to Sanders, YEKL was originally published in Yiddish in *THE FORWARD* under the title YENKEL THE YANKEE (201). The author also writes that "Cahan received word from England that YEKL was going to be published there by Heinemann and Company" (204). We have not been able to confirm, however, that an edition of the book was actually published in England, and Sanders does not indicate that it was. [S.E.M.]

- Sherman, Bernard. *THE INVENTION OF THE JEW: JEWISH-AMERICAN EDUCATION NOVELS (1916-1964)*. NY: Thomas Yoseloff, 1969. Pp. 35, 37-38, 41, 43-48 and passim. Sherman seems unaware that Cahan wrote numerous short stories and *THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED* between YEKL and LEVINSKY; he attributed Cahan's lack of fiction during the interim to the small sale of YEKL (35). In addition to providing a short biographical paragraph on Cahan's emigration from Russia to New York, the author compares LEVINSKY with *SISTER CARRIE* and looks at Levinsky himself as "a Jewish Babbitt, his acceptance of American free-enterprise philosophy undermined by doubt and the desire for a more poetic life" (48). LEVINSKY is discussed on pp. 43-48, and there are other occasional uninformative references to Cahan throughout. [S.E.M.]
- Syrkin, Marie. "Jewish Awareness in American Literature," in *THE AMERICAN JEW . . .*, ed. Oscar I. Janowsky. Philadelphia: Jewish Publ. Soc. of America, 1967. Pp. 211-233. Includes a paragraph on LEVINSKY as "a classic of its kind. . . . The chief merit of the novel is a sturdy, honest outlook which depicts the New York East Side neither vulgarly nor sentimentally" (213). The author also points out that Levinsky loses as well as gains when he achieves his wealth. [S.E.M.]
- Van Doren, Carl. *THE AMERICAN NOVEL*. NY: Macmillan, 1921. Pp. 270-271. The author devotes only a sentence to Cahan and includes no titles, but he praises him as a man "who in knowledge and vividness surpasses all who have dealt with the proletarian immigrant in American cities." [S.E.M.]
- Wagenknecht, Edward. *WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS: THE FRIENDLY EYE*. NY: Oxford U Press, 1969. Pp. 10, 69, 84, 173. Howells' interest in Cahan led him to read Yiddish, which he could do whenever it was printed in German rather than Hebrew script (10). The author quotes Howells as saying that "the picturesque, outlandish material" in YEKL is more popular than Crane's brand of realism (69, no source cited for the quotation). Howells was pained by the squalid realism of Cahan and Crane, but he praised their work nevertheless (84). He admitted to Cahan that his wife was his severest critic (173). [S.E.M.]
- Waxman, Meyer. *A HISTORY OF JEWISH LITERATURE*. 5 vols. NY and London: Thomas Yoseloff, 1960. IV, 973-974, 999, 1045-1046, 1284, 1295. *THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY* can hardly be called a "classic" and "is not distinguished by any special artistic qualities, nor by psychological insight" (973). The discussion of the novel includes some praise for Cahan's realistic description of the Ghetto environment, which--in conjunction with "an attempt at caricature"--saves the book "in spite of its comparative flatness" (974).
- Waxman discusses Cahan's Yiddish novel *RAPHAEL NAARIZKO* as an idealization of socialism in which a struggling carpenter is the main character (999).
- The author points out that Cahan's autobiography mainly covers the years 1882-1914; it is a valuable work for the study of Jewish cultural history at the turn of the century and for the details of labor organization and development. He indicates that in 1885, Cahan and Charles Raevsky began to publish *DIE NEIE ZEIT*, which did not continue in existence for long (1284), and he also discusses Cahan's approach to journalism as the "popular" editor of *THE FORWARD* (1295). [S.E.M.]

Wiener, Leo. THE HISTORY OF YIDDISH LITERATURE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. NY: Scribner's, 1899, Pp. 221-222. Includes a brief review of Cahan's life and writing; the author mentions his style and observes that some of his works are not of the highest caliber. [L.F.]

2. Periodicals (other than reviews)

- Bernstein, Melvin. "Jewishness, Judaism, and the American-Jewish Novelist." CHICAGO JEWISH FORUM, 23 (Summer 1965), 275-282. The author surveys Jewish-American fiction from LEVINSKY--with which the "Jewish immigrant novel [was] born" and which assimilationist values dominate--to Bellow's HERZOG, in which Jewish values are central. Levinsky and Meyer Hirsch (the leading figure in Samuel Ornitz's HAUNCH, PAUNCH AND JOWL) are "apostates and moral cripples holding on to dead twigs of the tree of life. They are Jewish victims of American life" (276).
"Cahan the Socialist had no love for Levinsky's Social Darwinist triumph, his anti-unionism, anti-socialism, and egotistical philanthropy. In Americanizing himself, Levinsky deJudaized himself" (275). [S.E.M.]
- Chametzky, Jules. "Notes on the Assimilation of the American-Jewish Writer: Abraham Cahan to Saul Bellow." JAHRBUCH FÜR AMERIKASTUDIEN, 9 (1964), 173-180. By using examples from the works of three generations of Jewish-American writers (Cahan, Gold and Odets, and Bellow), the author illustrates how the process of "assimilation" has enabled the contemporary Jewish-American writer (e.g., Bellow)--unlike his immediate predecessors--to express himself in a language appropriate to the thought being conveyed. Cahan's "unintentional" irony in LEVINSKY, for example, "was a reflection of the very language and mode of thought available to Levinsky--and behind him Cahan--and the experience it is meant to render and express" (175). [S.E.M.]
- Fiedler, Leslie A. "Genesis: The American-Jewish Novel Through the Twenties." MIDSTREAM, 4 (Summer 1958), 21-33. The early Jewish-American novel is a "problem novel," and the problems inevitably are "those of identity and assimilation" (27). The immigrant Jew sees the American community as "the shikse," the Gentile girl with whom he yearns to unite, and this issue "underlies Jewish-American fiction up to the end of the twenties" (28).
The author discusses LEVINSKY (28-30): Cahan's grim picture of American Judaism, with its emphasis on commerce and coarseness, came through a "prophetic rage" and manifested his "love" for his people rather than despisal or self-directed anti-Semitism (29). Levinsky's failures with women were real rather than symbolic ones; they were the "failures of a Jew in love with love and money" (30). [S.E.M.]
- Glicksberg, Charles I. "A Jewish American Literature?" SOUTHWEST REVIEW, 53 (Spring 1968), 196-205. Includes no specific references to Cahan but could be valuable in that it explores the question of Jewish identity in the twentieth-century Jewish novel, i.e., a novel in which most of the characters are Jewish though it need not have been written by a Jewish author. [S.E.M.]
- Greenwood, A. K. "Storm Over the Nazarene." JEWISH DIGEST, No. 1 (Oct 1940), 65-68. [Jeshurin, #285]

- Guttman, Allen. "The Conversions of the Jews." WISCONSIN STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE, 6 (Summer 1965), 161-176. Includes a one-paragraph appreciation of LEVINSKY: "Despite [Levinsky's] nostalgia and regret, there is no return" (162-163). [S.E.M.]
- Hapgood, Hutchins. "Sketch Writers of the Ghetto." BOOKMAN (NY), 14 (Nov 1901), 263-275. Hapgood emphasizes the Russian realism that underlies the best of the Yiddish-American writing. A more authentic understanding of Ghetto life can be attained through becoming familiar with the Yiddish newspapers than through the work of the American Socialist journalists, who see the Ghetto as if from the outside. Although he does not mention Cahan, Hapgood discusses: S. Libin, a typesetter for THE FORWARD named Levin, Jacob Gordin, David Pinsky, B. Gorin and Leon Kobrin. The article includes synopses of Ghetto stories, and the material was later incorporated in Hapgood's THE SPIRIT OF THE GHETTO (see III-B-1). [S.E.M.]
- Hindus, Milton. "Abraham Cahan: Early American Realist." JEWISH HERITAGE, 7 (Fall 1964), 38-44. The author offers good details of the manner in which Howells influenced Cahan in his early writing. He includes a long quoted passage from Howells' review of YEKL and "George's Mother" in the WORLD (see under Howells, "New York Low Life in Fiction," III-B-3). He also provides a brief laudatory discussion of selected titles from Cahan's fiction: YEKL, "The Imported Bridegroom," THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED, and THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY. [S.E.M.]
- Howells, William Dean. "Editor's Easy Chair." HARPER'S, 130 (May 1915), 958-961. Includes no specific references to Cahan but essential material nevertheless.
"Very possibly there may be at this moment a Russian or Polish Jew, born or bred on our East Side, who shall burst from his parental Yiddish, and like the local hydrants, as from wells of English undefiled, slack our drouth of imaginative literature. More than once they have already wrought this marvel" (958).
Jewish writers "have the precious gift of humor, the vision of those who behold themselves from within as others behold them from without; they have above everything the blessing of reality, of truth to the thing that is" (959). [S.E.M.]
- _____. "William Dean Howells on Abraham Cahan as an English Author." HOWELLS SENTINEL, No. 6 (Nov 1962), 14-16. This is a Yiddish facsimile from the FESTSCHRIFTE published on the occasion of Cahan's fiftieth birthday (NY, 1910). [Kirk, p. 42n; listed under III-A-2] [S.E.M.]
- Kahn, Lothar. "The Rise of David Levinsky: Fifty Years After." CHICAGO JEWISH FORUM, 26 (Fall 1967), 2-5. Because of its "human and vibrant story," its "honesty" and "boldness," THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY has "passed the test of time" and become "a minor classic" despite its flaws in structure and style (2). As well as standing as a realistic character, Levinsky symbolizes "emerging Jewish American values" (4).
THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY is "an important social document setting forth what is perhaps the most distinctive and unique American trait--that of impatience" (5). [S.E.M.]

Linneman, William R. "Satires of American Realism, 1880-1900." *AMERICAN LITERATURE*, 24 (Mar 1962), 80-93. Humor magazines helped the development of low-life and tenement-life realism. There are no specific references to Cahan, but the author indicates the general paucity of Lower East Side literature.

[S.E.M.]

Lookstein, Joseph H. "Why Did Sholom Asch Write 'The Nazarene'?" *JEWISH OUTLOOK*, [?] (Mar 1940), 4-6.

[Jeshurin, #292]

Marovitz, Sanford E. "The Lonely New Americans of Abraham Cahan." *AMERICAN QUARTERLY*, 20 (Summer 1968), 196-210. General survey of Cahan's American fiction emphasizing the alienation and loneliness that comes with Americanization and secularization. The despair of Cahan's immigrants comes chiefly from an internal flaw or weakness rather than from a so-called "corruptive force" generated by America itself.

In "A Ghetto Wedding," Goldy is misspelled as "Goldie"; and the subtitle of *THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM* is given as "TALES," rather than *STORIES OF THE NEW YORK GHETTO*.

[S.E.M.]

_____. "Yekl: The Ghetto Realism of Abraham Cahan." *AMERICAN LITERARY REALISM*, 1870-1910, 2 (Fall 1969), 271-273. This article was originally one of the four papers on which a panel discussion was based at the Modern Language Association Convention in Denver, December 29, 1969. The emphasis is on the realistic use of dialect and description in *YEKL*.

[S.E.M.]

Ribalow, Harold. "From *HUNGRY HEARTS* to *MARJORIE MORNINGSTAR*." *SATURDAY REVIEW*, 40 (14 Sep 1957), 46-48. "Abraham Cahan, editor of the Yiddish daily *THE FORWARD*, writing in English in 'The Rise of David Levinsky,' offered a realistic account of a Jewish businessman and showed how, in spite of his dazzling successes, he remained empty inside" (46).

"'The Rise of David Levinsky' marks the birth of the serious Jewish novel in America; it stands up well today, forty years after its publication." [L.F.]

Richards, Bernard G. "The Attitude of the Jews Toward Jewish Fiction." *READER*, 1 (Nov 1902), 46, 47, 49.

[Jeshurin, #298]

Rosenfeld, Isaac. "America, Land of the Sad Millionaire." *COMMENTARY*, 14 (Aug 1952), 131-135. According to Rosenfeld, the key lines of *LEVINSKY* are: "[M]y inner identity . . . impresses me as being precisely the same as it was thirty or forty years ago. My present station, power, the amount of worldly happiness at my command, and the rest of it, seem to be devoid of significance" (*LEVINSKY*, p. 3). These lines, Rosenfeld says, show Levinsky's fundamental Jewishness--his "uniquely Jewish character" (131). Hence, Levinsky, as an "unchanging [Jewish] spirit is involved in the typical American theme of the unhappy millionaire"; i.e., money cannot buy happiness, etc.

Levinsky's future is predestined by his past; his "character was formed by hunger" (132). This "hunger" was for wealth, sex relationships, and a father. Levinsky suffers from a typical Jewish paradox: the desire to satisfy the hunger is the one thing that keeps him going. He cannot fulfill it because he desires the drive it gives him. He can never be completely satisfied; he must sacrifice one thing to get another. And it should be clear that the loneliness Levinsky finds in America was already in him before he left Antomir.

"Immediacy of revelation is the novel's strongest quality, and Levinsky is made to talk about himself not only with an authentic accent, but with a motive in disclosure verging on something sly--precisely as such a man would talk. . . . [He] tells the truth about himself . . . the way other men tell lies--to see if he can get away with it" (135).

Rosenfeld also suggests that Cahan's writing lacks continuity, that the transitions are too abrupt. [S.E.M.]

Sanders, Ronald. "Up the Road to Materialism." *NEW REPUBLIC*, 144 (6 Mar 1961), 17-18. According to Sanders, *LEVINSKY* is "in one sense . . . simply a classic American success story" (17). There is "a tragic element in Levinsky's destiny. The hero wants a wife even more than he wants his fortune. . . . The loss takes on a spiritual meaning because Levinsky has associated his vision of ideal love with an equally idealized past, from which he has become entirely alienated, and which he hopes to recapture through a true marriage" (17).

It is clear that Sanders brought many of the views expressed in this essay into his *THE DOWNTOWN JEWS* (1969). He finds a "strong didactic element" (17) in *LEVINSKY* and proposes that the real problem revealed in the novel is with America itself: the spiritual life is lost from "a society that was in some ways built too fast. . . . Cahan's novel is a profoundly Jewish one--but in realizing his hero's plight in the midst of a society that has been built by exiles, Cahan has given it a broadly American significance" (18). [S.E.M.]

Schappes, Morris U. "Anatomy of 'David Levinsky.'" *JEWISH LIFE*, [?] (Aug 1954), 22-24. [Chametzky, "Notes . . .," *JA*, 174n]

Singer, David. "David Levinsky's Fall: A Note on the Liebman Thesis." *AMERICAN QUARTERLY*, 19 (Winter 1967), 696-706. According to the Liebman thesis, the Jews in America were not actually Orthodox but only appeared to be so because they retained some of the old Hebraic and ethnic traditions. Levinsky is representative, having lost his real Orthodoxy before his emigration. [L.F./S.E.M.]

3. Reviews (titles arranged chronologically)

YEKL: A TALE OF THE NEW YORK GHETTO

"Author of *YEKL*." *CRITIC*, 29 (25 Jul 1896), 53, 61. Argues that Cahan's realism is not pleasing, for it brings the unpleasant before us. But the reviewer also indicates that Cahan "has chosen a comparatively unworked field for his study, and that for those who have an interest in social and ethnological problems there is matter for thought" (53). A twelve-line biographical sketch appears on p. 61 with Cahan's portrait. [L.F.]

Banks, Nancy Huston. "The New York Ghetto." *BOOKMAN* (NY), 4 (Oct 1896), 157-158. In reading *YEKL*, "there is, in fact, a feeling that--extenuating nothing and setting down naught in malice--[Cahan] has simply described individuals and actual occurrences, not mere types and typical events."

"Does Mr. Cahan wish us to believe that the types and phases of the life of the Ghetto thus represented by him are truly representative of his race?"

That it is as sordid, as selfish, as mean, as cruel, as degraded as he has here shown it to be? For from beginning to end there is not a gleam of spirituality, unselfishness, or nobility. Gitl is the best, yet she surrenders her husband to another woman on the payment of a bribe. . . . It is a hideous showing, and repels the reader" (157). [S.E.M.]

"An East Side Romance." N Y TIMES, 12 Jul 1896, p. 31. The reviewer praises Cahan's character study as the central source of the book's "charm," "verity," and "literary value." Cahan "knows the Ghetto by heart, and he pictures it truthfully, without seeking for sensational effects or writing as one who is pleading a cause." [S.E.M.]

Howells, W. D. "New York Low Life in Fiction." N Y WORLD, 26 Jul 1896, p. 18. A review of MAGGIE and "George's Mother" together with YEKL. This review in its entirety or in part has often been reprinted.

The "ideal of artistic beauty" can be achieved in fiction regardless of the class of people it deals with; and Howells appeals not to readers with a shallow or frivolous sense of beauty but to those "as feel themselves akin with every kind of human creature, and find neither high nor low when it is a question of inevitable suffering, or of a soul struggling vainly with an inexorable fate" (pp. 207-208 in W. D. Howells, EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN MASTERS, ed. C. M. Kirk [NY: Colliers, 1963]). [S.E.M.]

"Portrayal of Jewish Life by Cahan," in "Chronicle and Comment." BOOKMAN (NY), 10 (Jan 1900), 428-430. YEKL was taken hard by many Jews. Cahan was condemned for falsifying a real Jew, for painting Jews in "vile colors." This article defends Cahan from his detractors: "Within the Ghetto, with all its limitations, its antiquated observations, its pitiful and oftentimes sordid poverty, Mr. Cahan finds the best material for a finer and loftier interpretation of the dreams and aspirations, the ancient spirit of his race" (429). [S.E.M.]

THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM AND OTHER STORIES OF THE NEW YORK GHETTO

Howells, W. D. "American Letter, Some Books of Short Stories." LITERATURE, 3 (31 Dec 1898), 628-629. Howells writes that "No American fiction of the year merits recognition more than this Russian's stories of Yiddish life, which are so entirely of our time and place, and so foreign to our race and civilization."

"It will be interesting to see whether Mr. Cahan will pass beyond his present environment out into the larger American world, or will master our life, as he has mastered our language." [L.F.]

"Imported Bridegroom." NATION, 67 (6 Oct 1898), 265. Ghetto stories were common and popular during this period, but Cahan's book has "set to vibrating a new chord in readers' consciousness." The Ghetto stories are effective because the "link" between past and present is always seen. "The past, the distance, are used . . . as a background against which stand forth with double impressiveness the modern features of Bayard and Hester streets. The oriental learning, or reverence for him who has it, pervades the heart of every one of these only half-occidentalized children of Israel." [S.E.M.]

Marcosson, J. F. "Love in the Ghetto." BOOKMAN (NY), 7 (Aug 1898), 513-514.

In "The Imported Bridegroom," the "Shadchen [marriage-broker] meets his immortal enemy, the American dollar" (514).

"THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM marks the unmistakable distinction between the American and the foreign Ghettoes; with one it is the absolute freedom of thought and action; the other sees still the observance of ancient formalities, the infinitely slow breaking away from old creeds. Between the two retreats of the Hebrew is the one link, the great bond of love born out of suffering and the memory of kindred oppression" (514). It is this juncture that separates the father and his daughter in the title story. [S.E.M.]

Ware, Ella Reeve. "Literature of the Ghetto," in "Comment and Query." N Y TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, 2 Jul 1898, p. 442. The review is a letter praising Cahan's imaginative but nevertheless realistic character sketches and stories. The perceptive reviewer finds "the keynote" to all of the stories in the conclusion of "A Ghetto Wedding," in which Judaic unity in the face of the world's adversity is predominant. [S.E.M.]

THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED

CRITIC, 46 (Feb 1905), 108-109. "Mr. Howells long ago discovered in Mr. Cahan a writer who will do honor to American letters. . . . Mr. Howells' prophecy seems to be fulfilled in THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED." A photo of Cahan appears on p. 109. [L.F.]

Hapgood, Hutchins. "A Realistic Novel." CRITIC, 46 [Jun 1905], 561. THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED "is, as far as I know, the first important novel which has applied the general spirit of Russian fiction to the literal facts of the revolution." [L.F.]

"In Darkest Russia," in "Notable Fiction of Spring and Summer." AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 30 (Jun 1905), 763. A brief luke-warm review in which THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED is praised as "an interesting sociological document," though it "does not rank as highly" as a novel. [S.E.M.]

Lefevre, Edwin. "Abraham Cahan's 'The White Terror and the Red,'" in "Three Books of the Month." BOOKMAN (NY), 21 (Apr 1905), 186-188. This is a highly laudatory review, praising THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED as "a work of art of the highest class" (187). In addition, as "a guide to the full understanding of Russian political and social life it is probably the most valuable ever written in the English language" (187). [S.E.M.]

OUTLOOK, 79 (11 Mar 1905), 654-655. THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED is "unexpectedly . . . well constructed, forceful, and ably sustained" (654), despite an "occasional slip in the way of [Cahan's] putting American slang into the mouths of his dramatic personae" (655). [S.E.M.]

READER, 5 (May 1905), 784. The review praises the book and observes that THE WHITE TERROR AND THE RED "is a valuable contribution to present-day literature, considered whether as fact or fiction." [L.F.]

"A Revolutionary Novel of Russia." N Y TIMES BOOK REVIEW, 22 Apr 1905, p. 258. A favorable review emphasizing the historical detail and the realism with which the subject of the novel is treated. [S.E.M.]

THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY

B., R. "Americans in the Making." NEW REPUBLIC, 14 (2 Feb 1918), 30-32. The author reviews LEVINSKY and a novel by M. E. Ravage about an immigrant Roumanian (AN AMERICAN IN THE MAKING [NY: Harper, 1917]).

In Ravage's novel, a Roumanian youth struggles and achieves a place in academic life, whereas Levinsky becomes a wealthy capitalist. Because "'intellectual' and 'capitalist' have been the two main goals of immigrant ambition, . . . these two books weld themselves . . . unforgettably into the mind" (30).

In LEVINSKY, "Cahan has drawn a picture of uncomparable vigor, richly documented, admirably proportioned" (31); it is "one of the most impressive novels produced in America in many a day" (32). [S.E.M.]

Boynton, H. W. "A Stroll Through the Fair of Fiction." BOOKMAN (NY), 46 (Nov 1917), 338. This is a review of contemporary fiction in which a comment or two is given to each book discussed. Boynton regards THE RISE OF DAVID LEVINSKY as "an unsparing interpretation of the predatory immigrant. Lavinsky [sic] makes his millions by going his way without scruple, a liar, a thief, and a traitor to his own kind. His hand is against every man" (338).

On the other hand, the editors of BOOKMAN list LEVINSKY among their recommended fiction titles in the same issue on p. 362. [S.E.M.]

_____. "Outstanding Novels of the Year." NATION, 105 (29 Nov 1917), 599-601. Includes only a brief comment about LEVINSKY: the "disconcerting thing [about the novel] is that we cannot make out whether Mr. Cahan appreciates the spiritual obscenity of the creature he has made: an embodiment of all the contemptible qualities an enemy of the Yiddish Jew could charge him with" (601). [S.E.M.]

Claghorn, Kate Holladay. SURVEY, 39 (1 Dec 1917), 260, 262. The reviewer says that LEVINSKY is not a picture of total Jewish life, and she refers readers to novels by Abraham Potash and Morris Perlmutter. "Had the book been published anonymously, we might have taken it for a cruel caricature of a hated race by some anti-Semite" (262). [L.F.]

"Glimpses of Reality." NATION, 105 (18 Oct 1917), 431-433. A review of LEVINSKY and three other novels. Although the reviewer in passing acknowledges that "Cahan's naturalism is appallingly spontaneous and sincere" (432), the review is a vilification of the novel and the central character: "One thinks of [Levin-sky] as a sneaking, malodorous animal, against whom the world disdains to invent a weapon. His fumbings with friendship and love are nauseating If Mr. Cahan . . . has determined to paint that type of Jew who raises the gorge of all decent human beings, he has succeeded to a marvel" (432).

The tone of the review suggests a suppressed anti-Semitism that finally breaks through the barrier of polite condescension with the outpouring denunciation of Levinsky. [S.E.M.]

Macy, John. "The Story of a Failure." DIAL, 63 (22 Nov 1917), 521-523. This is a highly laudatory review of LEVINSKY with incidental praise for Cahan's earlier stories. Macy offers a full and very perceptive discussion of the novel in which he characterizes Levinsky as a "failure" rather than a success--a failure in that all of his native attributes and desires have been directed toward the accumulation of wealth, a horde that leaves him loveless, faithless, and friendless (522).

Cahan is "an artist and a seer"; he "is a child of Russian literature," whose novel in "faultless English" is a singular and solitary performance in American fiction" (523). [S.E.M.]

Rascoe, Burton. "A. Cahan's Novel of an Immigrant." CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, 3 Nov 1917, p. 11. A substantial review of one full column in which Rascoe emphasizes the "stark realism" of LEVINSKY. He notes Levinsky's tenacity of purpose, whether as a youth with seduction in mind or as a maturing industrialist striving for more business, which is apparent in conjunction with an attitude best characterized by the Russian expression "Nietchevo"---" (it doesn't matter) [but] uttered with a shrug that indicates that it really matters intensely." Rascoe also suggests that Levinsky in business or Levinsky as a lifelong Talmudist could not escape his "twin devils," hypocrisy and conscience, which would always torture his soul. Though he finds Levinsky is at times an attractive figure and at other times a repulsive one, Rascoe concludes that Cahan has presented "an impressive picture of a man in contemporary life." [S.E.M.]

"[The] Rise of David Levinsky." N Y TIMES BOOK REVIEW, 16 Sep 1917, pp. [341]-342. This is a front-page review that includes a photo portrait of Cahan sandwiched between pictures of H. G. Wells and Joseph Hergesheimer. It is a very favorable review in which the writer states that LEVINSKY "might well be subtitled 'The Tragedy of a Successful Man'" (341).

The book is not "pleasant," and David is not "especially likable or appealing," though he "often excites our pity" (342). The novel realistically depicts "the eternal struggle between idealism and materialism, between intellectual and business interests, between selfishness and generosity, good and evil, as it was fought out in the soul of David Levinsky" (342). [S.E.M.]

THE EDUCATION OF ABRAHAM CAHAN

Howe, Irving. "Becoming American." COMMENTARY, 49 (Mar 1970), 88-90. Professor Howe reviews this translation of the first two volumes of Cahan's autobiography and Ronald Sanders' THE DOWNTOWN JEWS. He finds both books "valuable" (88), though THE DOWNTOWN JEWS lacks sufficient focus. He also provides useful insights on Cahan and points out that "none [of the memoir literature about the immigrant experience] has the authority of Cahan's volumes" (88).

Concerning Cahan himself, Howe observes that he "was the kind of publicist who stands uneasily between intellectuals and masses, transmitting the sentiments of one to the other, yet soon making his position into sort of a fulcrum-point for a Bonapartist exercise of his will" (88).

Howe comments perceptively regarding "a film of irritation" that exists throughout LEVINSKY. Possibly true also of Cahan himself, he suggests, this irritation is that of a man "who has resigned himself to the costs his character

exacts from him. His private self makes demands which his culture has helped to formulate but cannot satisfy; his public role requires an imperiousness of voice and a constraint upon talent that weary him" (90). [S.E.M.]

4. General Reference Works (including encyclopedias and dictionaries)

- Adams, Oscar Fay. A DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN AUTHORS, 5th ed. rev. Boston and NY: Houghton Mifflin, 1905. P. 48. Cahan's name listed with a few accompanying titles of written works. [S.E.M.]
- THE AMERICAN LABOR WHO'S WHO, ed. Solon De Leon. NY: Hanford Press, 1925. Pp. 34-35. [Jeshurin, #395]
- THE AMERICAN PEOPLE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA: A MODERN REFERENCE WORK. 20 vols. NY: Grolier, 1968. IV, 100-101. Very brief sketch that mentions Cahan's Socialist interests, THE FORWARD, and LEVINSKY. [S.E.M.]
- Burke, W. J., and Will D. Howe. AMERICAN AUTHORS AND BOOKS: 1640 TO THE PRESENT DAY, rev. by Irving R. Weiss. NY: Crown, 1962. P. 111. Very brief listing of written work. [S.E.M.]
- THE COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA, ed. William Bridgwater and Seymour Kurtz. 3rd ed. NY: Columbia U Press, 1968. P. 313. A very brief but accurate biographical sketch that is one of the best of the general encyclopedia references. [S.E.M.]
- DOUBLEDAY ENCYCLOPEDIA. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran, [n.d.]. XI, 462. [Jeshurin, #397]
- ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA. 30 vols. NY: Americana Corp., 1969. V, 142. This entry, signed by Sol Liptzin, includes a short biographical sketch in which the dates are confused. They are given as: YEKL (1910) instead of 1896, THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM (1918) instead of 1898, and Cahan's autobiography (1916-1936) instead of 1926-1931. The 1964 edition of the AMERICANA is also wrong, but it is not as far off as the 1969 edition on the dates. [S.E.M.]
- ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA: A NEW SURVEY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE. 24 vols. Chicago, etc.: Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 1951. XXIII, 892. Cahan has no separate listing, but he is mentioned briefly under the heading of Yiddish Language and Literature [in] the United States." He is called "the man who has created modern Yiddish journalism, . . . [the] guide and mentor of the Yiddish press."
The information given in this volume is unchanged from that first published in the 1929 edition. [S.E.M.]
- THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JEWISH KNOWLEDGE. NY: Behrman's Jewish Book House, 1934. P. 90. [Jeshurin, #401]
- THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA: A DESCRIPTIVE RECORD OF THE HISTORY, RELIGION, LITERATURE, AND CUSTOMS OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE FROM THE EARLIEST

TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY, ed. Isidore Singer et al. 12 vols. NY and London: Funk and Wagnalls, 1901-1906. III, 490. Good, detailed biographical information on Cahan's early years in Russia and the United States. [S.E.M.]

- THE NEW AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA. Boston and NY: Books, Inc., 1938. P. 205. [Jeshurin, #403]
- THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA, ed. Frank Moore and Talcott Williams, 2d ed. (23 vols.). NY: Dodd, Mead, 1914. IV, 290. A great improvement over the shallow and inaccurate entry in the 1905 edition of the same encyclopedia, this one includes brief but informative background material and the titles of some of Cahan's works in English and Yiddish. Two errors are evident: Cahan is said to have begun writing for the New York newspaper in 1884 (the correct date is 1883); YEKL was published in 1896, not 1898 as cited. [S.E.M.]
- THE NEW JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA, ed. David Bridger. NY: Behrman House, 1962. P. 69. Very brief biographical sketch and photograph. [S.E.M.]
- THE STANDARD JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA, ed. Cecil Roth. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1959. P. 385. Brief sketch with no details. [S.E.M.]
- TWENTIETH CENTURY AUTHORS, ed. Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft. NY: H. W. Wilson, 1942. Pp. 234-235. Short biographical account with photograph. Cahan married Anna Braunstein in 1887. He acted as a "guardian angel" to young Jewish writers, including Sholem Asch.
The dates given for YEKL (as 1910) and THE IMPORTED BRIDEGROOM (as 1906) are inaccurate. [S.E.M.]
- THE UNIVERSAL JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA: AN AUTHORITATIVE AND POPULAR PRESENTATION OF JEWS AND JUDAISM SINCE THE EARLIEST TIMES, ed. Isaac Landman. 10 vols. NY: Universal Jewish Encyclopedia, 1948. II, 624. Includes good but brief background information. The author indicates that in the International Socialist Congress, "Cahan has always been considered one of the outstanding advocates of the moderate Right wing, called the 'Old Guard.'" [S.E.M.]
- WHO'S WHO AMONG NORTH AMERICAN AUTHORS, ed. A. Lawrence. Los Angeles: Golden Syndicate, 1925. II, 65. Very brief biographical outline and listing of short titles of works. YEKL is given as "Yeki." Cahan's address at the time was given as 201 W. 92nd St.--quite some distance from the Lower East Side. [S.E.M.]
- WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF NOTABLE LIVING MEN AND WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES (1899-1900 to 1938-1939). 20 vols. Each volume includes an outline sketch of Cahan's life and works that was revised as necessary from year to year. His name is not listed in the volumes after the 1938-1939 edition. [S.E.M.]
- WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN JEWRY. NY: National News Assoc., 1938-1939. III, 153. Includes a substantial outline listing of dates and significant events in Cahan's life. [S.E.M.]

IV. INDEX TO AUTHORS

- Adams, Oscar F., 240
 B., R., 238
 Baker, Ray S., 216
 Baltzell, E. Digby, 206
 Banks, Nancy H., 235
 Bell, Daniel, 206
 Bernard, William S., 206
 Bernstein, Melvin, 232
 Bierstadt, Edward H., 216
 Bloom, Bernard H., 216
 Bohn, William E., 217
 Boynton, H. W., 238
 Brooks, Van Wyck, 226-227
 Brown, Milton, 226
 Budish, J. M., 206
 Burke, W. J., 240
 Chametzsky, Jules, 227-228, 232
 Claghorn, Kate H., 238
 Cohen, Morris R., 206-207
 Cooperman, Hasye, 228
 Cowen, Philip, 228
 Crane, Stephen, 207
 Crystal, Leon, 225
 Dawidowicz, Lucy S., 228
 Denlinger, Sutherland, 225
 Dilling, Elizabeth, 207
 Draper, Theodore, 207
 Epstein, Melech, 207
 Fiedler, Leslie A., 228, 232
 Fine, Nathan, 207-208
 Finkelstein, Louis, ed., 208
 Fishberg, Maurice, 217
 Gilmore, Michael T., 217
 Ginsberg, Louis, 208
 Glazer, Nathan, 208
 Glicksberg, Charles I., 232
 Goldberg, Israel, 208
 Golden, Harry, 225
 Goldman, Emma, 208
 Gollomb, Joseph, 218
 Gompers, Samuel, 208
 Goodkind, S. B., 208-209
 Gordon, Nicholas K., 228
 Graubard, B., 218
 Greenberg, Hayim, 209
 Greenberg, Louis, 209
 Greenwood, A. K., 232
 Guttman, Allen, 218, 233
 Handlin, Oscar, 209
 Hapgood, Hutchins, 209, 228, 230, 233, 237
 Hapgood, Norman, 209
 Hart, James D., 228
 Hendrick, Burton J., 218
 Herberg, Will, 218-219
 Higham, John, 209
 Hillquit, Morris, 209-210
 Hindus, Milton, 233
 Howe, Irving, 219, 239, 240
 Howells, William D., 210, 229, 233, 236
 Janowsky, Oscar I., ed., 210, 228
 Jeshurin, Ephim, ed., 200
 Johnson, Thomas H., 210
 Josephson, Matthew, 210
 Kahn, Lothar, 233
 Kazin, Alfred, 229
 Kirk, Clara, 219
 Kirk, Rudolf, 219
 Lee, Alfred M., 210
 Lefevre, Edwin, 237
 Levi, Harry, 229
 Lewisohn, Ludwig, 229
 Linneman, William R., 234
 Liptzin, Sol, 229-230, 240
 Lookstein, Joseph H., 234
 Macy, John, 239
 Malin, Irving, 230
 Marcossou, J. F., 237
 Marovitz, Sanford E., 234
 Marshall, Dexter, 225
 Maurice, Arthur B., 210
 May, Henry F., 210-211
 Mencken, H. L., 211
 Mott, Frank L., 211
 Park, Robert E., 211
 Paulding, C. G., 219
 Pochman, Henry A., 211
 Pollock, Theodore M., 200, 211, 230
 Poole, Ernest, 219
 Raisin, Max, 212
 Rascoe, Burton, 239
 Ribalow, Harold, 234
 Rich, Jacob C., 219, 230
 Richards, Bernard G., 234
 Rideout, Walter B., 230
 Rischin, Moses, 212, 220
 Roback, A. A., 230

- Rogoff, Abraham, 212
 Rose, Peter I., 212
 Rosenfeld, Isaac, 230, 234-235
 Rosenstock, Morton, 212
 Ruchames, Louis, 212
 St. John, Robert, 212
 Sanders, Ronald, 200, 212-213, 230-235
 Schack, Sara, 220
 Schack, William, 220
 Schappes, Morris U., 235
 Seitz, Don C., 220
 Seldes, George, 213
 Shannon, David A., 213
 Shaplen, Joseph, ed., 201
 Sherman, Bernard, 231
 Sherman, C. Besalel, 213
 Shpall, Leo, 220
 Singer, David, 235
 Soltes, Mordecai, 213
 Spivak, Haim, ed., 213

- Stallman, R. W., 213
 Steffens, Lincoln, 213
 Stein, Leon, trans., 214
 Stolberg, Benjamin, 214
 Strother, French, 220
 Syrkin, Marie, 231
 Teller, Judd L., 214
 Van Doren, Carl, 231
 Vanderbilt, Kermit, 214
 Villard, Oswald G., 214-215
 Wagenknecht, Edward, 231
 Ware, Ella R., 237
 Waxman, Meyer, 231
 Wexelstein, Leon, 220-221
 Wiener, Leo, 232
 Wiernik, Peter, 215
 Wirth, Louis, 215
 Wolf, Edwin, 215
 Wolfe, George M., 215
 Wood, Charles W., 225
 Yaffe, James, 215

