

TITLES INCLUDE:

The American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger (1857–1922)

A Jewish American perspective in a rapidly changing world

FOUNDED IN NEW YORK CITY in 1857, *The American Hebrew* was established as the weekly source of news impacting international Jewish communities. Reports on the persecution of Jews in Romania and Russia, and the subsequent influx of Jewish immigrants to the U.S., were of intense interest to readers of the paper. In 1919, the publication featured an article called “The Crucifixion of Jews Must Stop!” by former New York Governor Martin H. Glynn, where he cried out against the poor living conditions and treatment of Jews across Europe following World War I – a situation he discerned as a potential “holocaust.”

The American Hebrew also spotlighted Jewish figures in arts and literature, such as Emma Lazarus, who gained posthumous fame when her sonnet “The New Colossus” was inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty in 1912. The poet published the first poem she translated from the original Hebrew in an 1883 issue of the newspaper, and she joined her voice with other writers to advocate for opportunities in industrial education for Russian refugees. A special issue commemorating the death of Lazarus in 1884 featured tributes from such literary luminaries as Robert Browning, Edgar Rice Burroughs and John Greenleaf Whittier.

Upon merging with *The Jewish Messenger* in 1903, the newspaper was officially known as *The American Hebrew and Jewish Messenger*. For students and researchers from a variety of fields, including U.S. and world history, culture, and Jewish studies, the digitized pages of this historic publication (1857–1922) are an invaluable resource from a Jewish American perspective in a rapidly changing world.

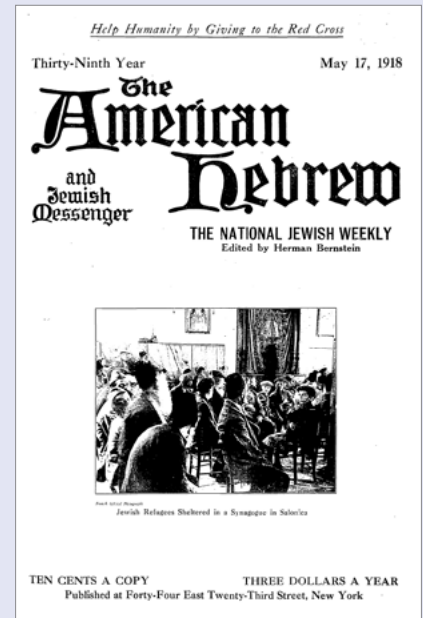
The American Israelite (1854–2000)

National, regional, and local news for the Jewish community

“LET THERE BE LIGHT” has been the motto of *The American Israelite* since it was first published in 1854 with the intention to illuminate principles of Jewish faith and instill a sense of community among American Jews who often lived in geographically dispersed locations. Originally printed as *The Israelite* until 1874, this weekly is considered the longest-running English language Jewish newspaper available in the country.

Published in Cincinnati, OH, the paper was started by Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise, best known as the founder of Reform Judaism in the U.S. *The American Israelite* published numerous editorial columns ardently in defense of the civil and religious rights of all Jews, written by Wise. These efforts eventually led to the formation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations which he initiated in Cincinnati. Wise also frequently penned columns calling for a Jewish educational institution, resulting in the establishment of the Hebrew Union College. Additionally, Wise also wrote several novels which were published as serials in his newspaper.

For insight into the growth and development of Reform Judaism in the U.S., the digitized issues of *The American Israelite* (1854–2000) provide a valuable record of events and issues as they unfolded. Access to these primary source materials will be of benefit to students and researchers interested in culture and civil rights history, as well as national and world news presented from a Jewish American perspective.



WHY PROQUEST HISTORICAL JEWISH-AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS?

- **Full Access to a Leading Voice of the Jewish-American Community:** Users can study the progression of issues over time by browsing issues of the historic newspaper. These newspapers are an excellent record of fine points and facts that are overlooked elsewhere.
- **Local Perspectives from Multiple Sources:** Search and browse local perspectives on regional, national and international affairs providing insight into views, people and events where they happen, when they happen.
- **Cover-to-Cover Searchable Access:** Beyond feature articles and breaking stories, users can find newspaper editorials, advertisements, cartoons, obituaries, birth records, marriage records, and classified ads that provide valuable information and contextual understanding into centuries of primary sources.
- **Research Across Large Spans of Time:** Provides a comprehensive record of how stories unfold – and continue to unfold – over years and decades.
- **User-Friendly Support Tools to Facilitate Research:** Offered on the intuitive ProQuest platform, users benefit from the ability to search by more than 20 article types, keyword, date ranges, specific dates, author, and more. They can also focus on relevant information quickly with hit-term highlighting and download articles and images in PDF format.
- **Award-Winning, User-Friendly Interface:** ProQuest was awarded Best Interface in the 2015 Charleston Advisor Reader's Choice Awards: *"It is much more intuitive and easy to use than previous versions. It includes improved document viewing, easier navigation...Kudos to ProQuest."*

1900

Tablet in Memory of Emma Lazarus

Inside the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, near the entrance doorway, a bronze memorial tablet, which bears the name of the late Emma Lazarus, and upon which is inscribed her sonnet, "The New Colossus," written in 1883 and dedicated to the Statue, was placed on May 5, by her friend, Miss Georgina Schuyler.

A friend contributes the following tribute on the occasion: "A distinguished and gifted woman, Miss Lazarus' early death, in 1887, was mourned by a large circle of friends, both in America and England, among whom were numbered Emerson and Browning. Her sympathy with and exertions for the suffering people of her own race, exiled from Russia in 1880-81, her wider sympathy with all humans suffering and oppression seeking relief in coming to our shores, and her faith in American ideals and institutions, find expression in this sonnet with exceptional force and beauty, and give also a high and ennobling significance to this aspect of our civilization.

THE NEW COLOSSUS.

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,
With conquering limbs astride from land to land;
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name
Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand
Glow world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bringed harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore—
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me:
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

May 1903

Lines from Emma Lazarus's sonnet "The New Colossus" were inscribed on a bronze plaque and placed on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty.

1905

1910

June 1916

Louis Brandeis becomes the first Jewish Supreme Court justice as well as one of the most famous and influential figures ever to serve on the high court.



1915



1920



1920

December 1947

As violence between Arabs and Jews grew, the United Nations approved a plan to divide British Palestine into two separate states: Israel and Palestine. The city of Jerusalem, where Jews, Muslims, and Christians all have holy sites, was to become a special international zone. While religion is involved, the conflict is mostly about two groups of people who claim the same land.



1940

1950

1960

July/October 1976

Lilith, the Jewish feminist magazine, begins a non-profit publication quarterly.

pg. 10 Is Feminism Good For The Jews?

By AVIVA CANTOR
 "The Jewish woman has an important and honored role in Jewish society, which is a matriarchy, so Jewish women don't need feminism, which is bad for the Jews anyway."
 Such statements, which have proliferated in recent years, represent a desperate attempt by some Jewish leaders to "immunize" Jewish women against what they perceive as the threat of exposure to feminist ideas. Obviously, such makeshift myths would hardly be necessary if Jewish women were not joining the feminist movement in droves. For example:
 • Many of the leaders and theoreticians of the feminist movement are Jews — Susan Brownmiller, Dr. Phyllis Chesler, Andrea Dworkin, Shulamith Firestone, Betty Friedan, Robin Morgan, Barbara Seaman — or part-Jewish like Germaine Greer and Gloria Steinem — to name but a few.
 • Jewish women are forming consciousness-raising groups, classes, women's minyans and local chapters of the Jewish Feminist Organization (founded 1974). The Jewish Welfare Board's Lecture Bureau reports numerous requests for speakers on the Jewish woman.
 • Publications are proliferating. *Lilith*, the first and only independent magazine for Jewish women, began publishing in June with a respectable number of charter subscri-

ers and newsstand sales. Two new books, "The Jewish Woman in America" by Basim, Hyman and Michel (Dial Press) and "The Jewish Woman: New Perspectives," edited by Elizabeth Koltun (Schocken Books), came out this year.
 A growing number of Jewish women then, accept and apply the feminist analysis to Jewish society. The feminist analysis views all current societies as patriarchies, i.e., dominated by and for men. Under patriarchy, women's situation ranges on a continuum from slave to princess — all powerless and passive roles for which they are programmed in accordance with male values. In addition, woman in patriarchy is the enabler, doing whatever it is that men decide will enable them to do their thing.
 Like all women, the Jewish woman is an enabler. In the family, she enables her husband and children to fulfill the American Jewish success ("my son the doctor") drive, through being the "Compliment Balaboste" and "Jewish Mother" (for which she is ridiculed). In the community, she enables the male elite to succeed in its pursuit of success and status, while accepting her exclusion from power, input and decision-making. We can enumerate the most glaring features of discrimination against women in the community.
 • Exclusion: Women, with a few token exceptions, are kept out of the communal organizations which have the

power and all the money. • Sexism in education: While most Jewish education is dismal for both sexes, women and girls have the additional burden of sexism in the textbooks, in their exclusion from training in religious responsibilities and higher religious learning, and from the Orthodox and Conservative rabbinical schools.
 • Job discrimination: Women are discriminated against when they work for pay in the Jewish establishment. Several cases are currently being documented of lack of equal pay for equal work and lower fringe benefits for women in Jewish organizations. In addition,

ment of independent womanhood." *Lilith* is a non-profit venture started by a group of Jewish women journalists and will be sold by subscription at \$6 a year and on selected newsstands.
 Susan Weidman Schneider, originally from Winnipeg, is the executive editor. The editors state that *Lilith's* goal "is to foster discussion of Jewish women's issues and put them on the agenda of the Jewish community."
 NEW YORK (WNS) -- A new quarterly dedicated to "exploring the world of the Jewish woman" has made its first appearance.
 The magazine is called "Lilith" and is named for Adam's legendary first companion and co-equal, originally "the embodi-

Jewish Women Publish Quarterly Magazine "Lilith"

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Elie Wiesel Wins Nobel Peace Prize!



Elie Wiesel was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1986. The Norwegian Nobel Committee said, "... Wiesel is a messenger to mankind. His message is based on his own personal experience (during the Holocaust)..."

Wiesel, 58-years-old, now lives in New York City. He has written about his experiences in the Nazi concentration camps and about the condition of Jews in the Soviet Union. He is said to be the first person to use the word "Holocaust" to describe the terrible things the Nazis did.

In an interview with NOAH'S ARK in 1983, Wiesel said that he thinks it is important for children to learn about the Holocaust. "But they should also study Jewish literature (books and stories), the Talmud, and the Mishnah. They should know all their Jewish history, not only about the Holocaust."

1980

1990

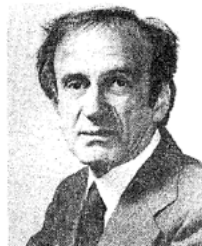
October/December 1986

Elie Wiesel was a Romanian-born American writer, professor, political activist, Nobel laureate, and Holocaust survivor, who won the Nobel Prize in 1986.

2000

World Renowned Elie Wiesel Receives Nobel Peace Prize

Elie Wiesel, survivor of the Holocaust who has become a world-renowned author, teacher, lecturer and philosopher, was awarded the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize Oct. 14.
 The Nobel Committee said it awarded the prize to Mr. Wiesel in recognition of his commitment to human dignity and his "work against repression around the world."
 "Elie Wiesel has emerged as one of the most important spiritual leaders and guides in an age when violence, repression and racism continue to characterize the world," the citation from the Nobel Committee said.
 (Continued on Page 24)



ELIE WIESEL

Wiesel was a teenager during the Holocaust. In 1944, all of the Jews in his community in Romania were sent to concentration camps where they had to do hard work for the Nazis. Wiesel's father and a sister, plus many other relatives and friends, were killed by the Nazis.

As an adult, he became a successful writer. One of his books, "Night," can be understood by older elementary age students, according to Wiesel. "I receive about 100 letters every month from and 12-year-old children who have read 'Night,'" he said. "Sometimes a class will read this book and write a letter together, by 30 or 40 kids."

In 1985, President Reagan awarded Wiesel the Congressional Medal of Achievement. At that time, Wiesel begged the President to cancel a visit to a cemetery in Bitburg, West Germany where many Nazis are buried there. As a result, Reagan also visited West Germany where many Jews were killed by the Nazis.

EXPLORE OTHER HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER COLLECTIONS

ProQuest Historical Newspapers

Travel digitally back through time

Historical newspaper content is among the most sought-after primary source material in research. These collections, many with titles going back hundreds of years, give your users insight into everything from local government decisions to historic moments that may not have been reported anywhere else.

Every issue of each title includes full-page and article images in easily downloadable PDFs. Researchers can study the progression of issues over time through these historical newspaper pages, including articles, photos, advertisements, classified ads, obituaries, editorial cartoons, and more. The ProQuest Historical Newspapers archive contains more than 55 million digitized pages.

Standalone Titles:

- **U.S. Newspapers:** U.S. local and national titles are available with coverage beginning as early as 1764 through up to one week ago.
- **Canadian Newspapers:** Important Historical Newspapers found across Canada with coverage beginning as early as 1785 through as late as 2021 including *Montreal Gazette*, *The Globe and Mail*, *Toronto Star* and more.

- **International:** Top Historical International Newspapers with coverage beginning as early as 1817 through as late as 2022 including *The Jerusalem Post*, *The Guardian*, *South China Morning Post* and more.

- **Black Newspapers:** Broad selection of Historical Black Newspapers with coverage beginning as early as 1893 through as late as 2010 including *The Baltimore Afro-American*, *Chicago Defender*, *Michigan Chronicle* and more.

- **Specialty Historical Newspapers** including *Barron's* (1921-2007), Civil War Era Newspapers (1840–1865), Communist Historical Newspapers (1910–2013), and Leftist Newspapers and Periodicals (1845–2015).



THE NEED FOR NEWS

In an era where local news coverage has been on the decline, historical regional papers can transport students and researchers to another time where smaller newspapers served as the informational hub of the community. Stories about neighborhood personalities, town events, city politics, schools, agriculture, commerce and other local business aren't available anywhere else.

Additionally, regional newspapers reveal local perspectives on national and international affairs for insight on how everyday lives are impacted and influenced by the issues and events that dominate the headlines of major metropolitan papers.



EXTREMELY IMPORTANT

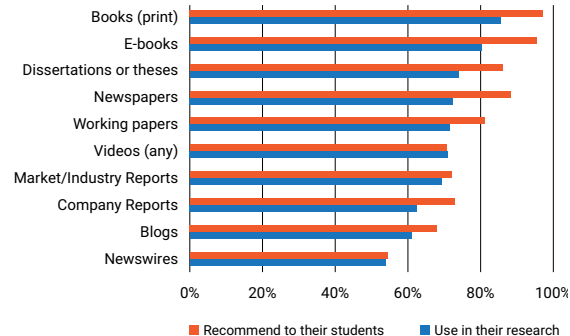
Faculty state that developing critical thinking skills in students is extremely important.

From a 2018 survey of more than 1,300 faculty and students on the use of varied content in research, teaching, and learning, faculty indicate why they assign primary sources in teaching.

72% of researchers use news today

A 2017 ProQuest study shows that newspapers are a vital tool in research – they're used by 72% of researchers and recommended by 80% of researchers who teach.

Which of the following types of information do you use in your research? Which do you recommend to your students?



Faculty use a rich mix of content in their work and they encourage their students to stretch beyond journals.

EXPLORE OTHER HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS

Human Rights Studies Online

Human Rights Studies Online is a research and learning database providing in one place comprehensive, comparative documentation, analysis, and interpretation of major human rights violations and atrocity crimes worldwide. The collection is growing to include 75,000 pages of text and 150 hours of video that give voice to the countless victims of human rights crimes in the 20th and early 21st centuries.

The collection provides primary and secondary materials across multiple media formats and content types for each selected event, including Armenia, the Holocaust, Cambodia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Rwanda, Darfur, and more than 30 additional subjects. Resources for each topic guide users through the full scope of the event, from the historical context that made such violations possible through the international response, prosecution of perpetrators, and steps toward rebuilding.

Visual History Archive

This remarkable streaming video collection delivers some 55,000 primary-source testimonies of survivors and witnesses of the Holocaust and other crimes against humanity, including the Armenian, Cambodian, Guatemalan, and Rwandan Genocides as well as the Nanjing Massacre. The largest digital collection of its kind in the world, Visual History Archive interviews were conducted throughout 62 countries and in 41 languages, providing an unedited, personal narrative of life before, during, and after the interviewee's experience with genocide. Roughly 65,000 keywords make it easy for researchers to surface specific segments and then save and share content. The video archive also contains over 719,000 images, 1.9 million names, 2,500 recitations of literary works, and 2,100 musical recitals. Spanning 116,00 total hours of film, the Visual History Archive provides researchers with multiple pathways to learn across time, locations, cultures, and sociopolitical circumstances.

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