

LINDA PEGMAN DOEZEMA (ED.), *DUTCH AMERICANS: A GUIDE TO INFORMATION SOURCES*. Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1979, 314 pp., \$18.00.

Ethnic-immigration history was once primarily the domain of ethnic-immigration historians. Over the past fifteen years, however, the development of the new social history has shown that studies of ethnicity, class, cities, families, and workers are interdependent. Josef Barton's study of urban mobility, John Cumbler's analysis of workers' militancy, and Laurence Glasco's examination of life cycles all demonstrate this point. This expanding interest by social analysts increases the need for comprehensive bibliographic studies in ethnicity. Linda Doezema's recent monograph helps fill the void for one frequently neglected group -- the Dutch.

Doezema's study, *Dutch Americans: A Guide to Information Sources*, is Volume 3 in Gale's Ethnic Studies Information Guide Series. The success of the first two volumes, Arnulfo D. Trejo and Francesco Cordasco's respective bibliographies on Chicanos and Italians, generates high expectations for this latest addition. For the most part, expectations are met.

Information retrieval from the over 800 annotated entries, both in English and Dutch, is simplified thanks to Doezema's chronological and subject organization. There are four chapters: 1) Reference Works; 2) General Works: Dutch in America; 3) The Colonial Period; and 4) The New Immigration (1846 to Present). Each chapter is divided into: the Humanities; Social Sciences; and History. Three appendices: Archives and Libraries; Newspapers and Periodicals; and Audiovisual Materials and Curriculum Aids follow indices to author, title, and subject listings.

Compilation resulted from examining books and articles, conducting a computer search with the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), using the American Culture Series and Wright American Fiction microfilm collections, and enlisting the aid of Dutch American scholars. Collection of these secondary sources appears quite thorough.

Dutch Americans is less successful, however, in its amassment of primary sources. Doezema's culling of archives is inadequate and her acknowledged omission of particular sources is regrettable. Both errors mar this study's usefulness.

The importance of archives is obvious. Although Doezema lists archival repositories within the United States, she neglects important national, regional, and city archives located in the Netherlands -- most notably Algemeen Rijksarchief, Rijksarchief in Drenthe, and Rijksarchief in Friesland -- each containing vast amounts of information related to Dutch-American immigration. Doezema's handling of American archives is also disappointing. Granted, it is impractical, as Doezema suggests, to include listings of individual records; but greater specificity could be employed in describing the types of materials available. One example is her failure to

note the Immigration Sources Project (undertaken by the Bentley Historical Library at the time of Doezeema's research) as having a rich collection of Dutch-American correspondence. Since there is such a heavy reliance on secondary sources, Doezeema's shortcomings in this area are not crucial. However, this point should be kept in mind by those pursuing original research.

Doezeema's explicit omission of particular sources is more disconcerting. Jubilee books of various churches are the prime example. Fairly accessible, through a variety of libraries, jubilee books help provide a truly intimate picture of ethnic communities. Many bibliographers, including Joseph Zurawski and Stanley Kimball, have included such works in their studies. Doezeema would have been well-advised to do likewise.

On another topic, Doezeema includes dissertations throughout her work. However, a separate listing of them would have been especially useful. The ebb and flow of academic interest in a subject is one indicator of the shape of research to come.

These problems aside, Doezeema has provided an important bibliographic study on Dutch-Americans. Her annotations are impressively thorough and complete. The wealth of information Doezeema provides should be another step to advancing current Dutch-American studies.

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KHALIL NAKHLEH AND ELIA ZUREIK (EDS.), *THE SOCIOLOGY OF THE PALESTINIANS*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1980, 238 pp., \$23.50

This book is a collection of seven different studies on the social aspects of Palestinian people. The editors are North American academicians of Palestinian origin. Other contributors to the volume include a lone UN official, and college professors from the USA, Canada and Bir Zeit University in Palestine.

The individual studies included herein vary in their theoretical orientations, methodology and social concerns. Dr. George Kossaifi's essay titled "Demographic Characteristics of Arab Palestinians" points out the problem of large gaps in the basic data relating to the demographic profile of Palestinians due to their naturalizations in other states and geographical dispersal. The need to conduct comprehensive census of the Palestinian people under the auspices of the UN is emphasized.

Professor Elia Zureik of the Queen's University Canada has contributed a chapter dealing with the development of 20th Century Palestinian Class Structure and refers to the system of