pulp writing for the masses”. (1) For Leviant, on the contrary, Rosenberg “brought religio-cultural authenticity and relevance to his book” (xxvi) and presented characters who were not stereotypes. (xxviii)

In only one detail is Leviant inaccurate. He depicted Rosenberg as “unique among his Orthodox peers” in his reading of secular literature and Modern Hebrew and world literature. (xix) On the contrary, Rosenberg was part of an important trend within the Eastern European Orthodox rabbinate at the turn of the twentieth century is opening up in varied ways to the culture that lay beyond Talmudic study.

Rabbi Yudel Rosenberg is an important part of Jewish intellectual history in the early twentieth century. Recent scholarship on Rosenberg has revealed much concerning him and his many and varied contributions. It is altogether fitting, therefore, that he be presented to twenty-first century readers as the true author of a work of intrinsic interest and intellectual influence.

Ira Robinson
Concordia University


Gerald Stone has added a useful new bibliographical resource on Jewish Canadiana to previous efforts in the field, notably those of Stuart Schoenfeld and Dwight Daignault, Contemporary Jewish Life in Canada (1993), Susan Vadnay, A Selected Bibliography of Research on Canadian Jewry, 1900-1980 (1995), and Michael Brown, Richard Menkis, Benjamin Schlesinger, and Stuart Schoenfeld, Jews and Judaism in Canada: a Bibliography of Works Published Since 1965, which appeared as Canadian Jewish Studies 7-8 (1999-2000).

Stone has organized his work on the basis of David and Daniel Elazar’s Classification System for Libraries of Judaica