A tribute to Bunky at 125: A comprehensive bibliography of E. M. Jellinek’s publications

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A Tribute to Bunky at 125: A comprehensive bibliography of E. M. Jellinek

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ABSTRACT

Objective: E. M. Jellinek was one of the founders of alcohol science. On the 125th anniversary of his birth, the authors wish to contribute to existing, incomplete bibliographies of his work by offering a more comprehensive collection that includes his non-alcohol studies publications as well as newly discovered alcohol-related items.

Methods: After reviewing the two existing Jellinek bibliographies, records were checked against the full-text items in order to correct errors and discrepancies. This led to the consolidation of the two bibliographies as well as the discovery of various reprints and republished titles. Based on the authors’ parallel biographical investigations into Jellinek’s lesser researched past, it was established that he had started his scientific career much earlier than previously documented. Additional publications attributed to E. M. Jellinek under various names were sought, located, and collected from geographically diverse sources in several languages, with the help of an international network of academic librarians. References were organized according to APA standards, separated by publication type, with reprinted and republished texts arranged underneath the original entries.

Results: Jellinek’s comprehensive bibliography covers 70 years, from 1912 to 1982, with 165 original publications, as compared to the 90 and 96 publications, respectively, of the previous bibliographies. When including reprints and republished items, the number of publications totals 308, as compared to the previous respective totals of 117 and 116.

Conclusion: The new Jellinek bibliography highlights his multidisciplinary approach to several scientific disciplines and provides the potential to reevaluate his contributions and total scholarly impact.
E. M. Jellinek was born 125 years ago on August 25, 1890. It is beyond the scope of a short paper to give a full biographical overview, and for the readers of the Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (JSAD), his background and influence on the field have already been well established (Keller, 1960; Bacon, 1963; Candon, Ward, & Pandina, 2014). The current interest in Jellinek’s works has been motivated by his strong ties to the Center of Alcohol Studies, which moved from Yale to Rutgers in 1962, and is the home of JSAD. In addition to establishing the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies and serving as its director from 1943 to 1951, Jellinek became recognized in the emerging field as director of the Yale Section of Alcohol Studies from 1943 to 1949, and as associate editor of the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol (QJSA) from 1943 until his death in 1963. In 2007, the Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies Library revitalized the research into Jellinek’s life and work. This update of Jellinek’s bibliography was prompted by recently revealed information, including new details about the time spent in Hungary from 1895 until his self-exile under a pseudonym following his involvement in extralegal currency speculation in 1920 (Roizen, 2000; Kelemen & Márk, 2012; Kelemen & Márk, 2013; Goldstein, 2014; Bejarano, 2014; Ward, 2014; Hajnal Ward & Bejarano, 2015). The new Jellinek bibliography aims to highlight his multidisciplinary approach to science, and with its broad perspective, provides the potential to reevaluate his contributions not only to alcohol studies, but also to other areas of science (A comprehensive bibliography…., 2015).

To date, one bibliography has been published (Publications on alcohol, 1970), a six-page document with 96 bibliographic records listing 116 total publications, including reprints and republished titles. This list appears at the end of the proceedings of the International Symposium on Alcohol and Alcoholism, held in the memory of E. M. Jellinek at the University of Chile,
under the direction of Dr. Jorge Mardones in Santiago, August 15-19, 1966 (Popham, 1970). This is a revision of an unpublished five-page reference list (Bibliography, 1966), with 90 bibliographic records totaling 117 publications, which was presented as a souvenir to the participants of the symposium. It was prepared by the staff of the Classified Abstract Archive of the Alcohol Literature (CAAAL) in June 1966 at the Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies. As its title, “Part I: On alcohol (1939-1965)” suggests, it focuses exclusively on Jellinek’s alcohol-related publications, with the first article dated in 1940. Sourced from the CAAAL collection, this extensive bibliography contains most of the republished and reprinted items from this era, although it is admittedly unfinished. The introductory note on the manuscript explains, “Part I of this bibliography includes all hitherto-published alcohol-related writings of E. M. Jellinek, which our staff has been able to locate. It is presumably incomplete. The Archive staff will be grateful for additional references to, and for copies of, unlisted publications” (Bibliography, 1966, p. 1).

Complementing these previous efforts, the Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies Library staff has consolidated the two existing versions and added all non-alcohol-related publications discovered and collected so far. In addition, more alcohol-related publications, missing from the previous two bibliographies, have been included. The current list contains 165 bibliographic records, totaling 308 publications. Underneath the main records, related publications are listed as “reprinted” if no change was made to the original text, or “republished” if there was a change in format, language, or title.

References in this bibliography are divided into two broad categories, scholarly and popular publications, arranged chronologically based on their first occurrence. Scholarly publications include seven books, 11 book chapters, 64 journal articles, 10 book reviews, 11 conference proceedings, 29 reports, two abstracts, and one questionnaire. Popular publications
include 10 articles in magazines, 12 brochures, one newspaper article, one radio transcription, one animated short, one letter to the editor, and three nonsense verses. All of these are listed as original publications. Republished and reprinted texts are included within the same record.

Famous for addressing different audiences on different platforms in different time periods, Jellinek chose several methods of dissemination for a single topic, which increased his total impact in the most current sense of a researcher’s contributions to science. Republished items and reprints include 45 journal articles written by or summarized by Jellinek in English or in a foreign language, with or without modification, and 98 unmodified reprints of his original works.

The most notable modification in the current bibliography is the date of Jellinek’s first known published text. The earliest publication on the list is dated 1912, well before any previously documented Jellinek publication, with two book reviews written in Hungarian, published in the journal Ethnographia. These short articles show Jellinek’s primary scholarly interest in ethnography, social sciences, and statistics at the outset of his career. Also new on the list is a newspaper article and Jellinek’s first book, A saru eredete [The origin of shoes], written in 1917 in Hungarian. Longer than a typical essay, but shorter than a typical book, with its 59 pages, this work is less of a historical study and more of an anthropological review of the shoe’s cultural role. The book’s citations in four languages and the discussion of the topic from multiple disciplines foreshadow the Jellinek who was instrumental in founding a multidisciplinary field. Based on biographical data, this M. Jellinek, writing in Hungarian, is the same person as the scholar later known as E. M. Jellinek (Ward, 2014).

The next five items, publications on banana growth from a scientific point of view, were authored by an A. N. Hartman, treated as Jellinek’s pseudonym in this bibliography. Jellinek’s daughter, Ruth Surry, researched his life for a potential biography, funded by the Smithers
Foundation. She mentioned in a memo that Jellinek used the name *Nikita Hartmann* in the 1920s (Surry, 1965). Both Surry and Jellinek’s ex-wife, Thelma Anderson, clearly referred to a book published on the disease of bananas under this pseudonym (Surry, 1965; Anderson to Keller, 1963). Following this lead, the library staff managed to locate not only this book, but four other publications written by A. N. Hartman between 1928 and 1930 published by the United Fruit Company. These reports bear the marked characteristics of Jellinek’s later work as a statistician and author of scholarly articles republished as popular pamphlets (Goldstein, 2014).

A second significant change is the inclusion of scholarly articles published during Jellinek’s time as Chief Biometrician at the Research Service at Worcester State Hospital (WSH) in Massachusetts from 1932 to 1939, collected from the Worcester State Hospital Annual Reports (Worcester State Hospital, 1931-1940) and the extensive bibliography of the publications of the Worcester State Hospital covering the period of 1926 through 1972 (Publications from…; Shakow, 1972). The topics reflected the research Jellinek was involved in at WSH, such as schizophrenia, physiological studies, and biometrics. His co-authors included Roy G. Hoskins, Joseph M. Looney, David Shakow, and Francis H. Sleeper. Notable is the fact that two of the WSH-era publications appeared in a journal called *Biometric Bulletin*, founded by Jellinek in 1936. This journal lasted a total of four issues. In 1945, the Biometric Society launched a similarly-named *Biometrics Bulletin* as a scholarly journal. After the editor, Chester Bliss, learned of Jellinek’s previous venture, he acquired the journal title from Jellinek for one dollar (Fertig, 1984). Jellinek had already become associate editor of QJSA by this time, but supported this reprise of the *Biometrics Bulletin*, contributing an article of his own in 1946.

After 1940, three main types of items were added: non-alcohol-related publications reflecting Jellinek’s earlier research engagements, book reviews from QJSA, and various reports
from his time working for the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, the
Alcoholism Research Foundation in Edmonton, Canada, and the Addiction Research Foundation
in Toronto, Canada. During this period of his life, his publications, both scientific and lay, were
related to alcohol, including articles, conference papers, reports, and lectures. If copies of these
publications were collected in CAAAL, the CAAAL accession numbers have been preserved
from the original bibliography, as well as added if recently located, for easy access and
disambiguation, noted in brackets where applicable.

Jellinek’s first scholarly articles related to alcohol were published in the QJSA as parts of
series, namely, the Memoirs and the Classics. Variations in the Memoirs series titles parallel the
subtle name changes that the institution underwent in the early 1940s, alternating from Memoirs
of the School of Alcohol Studies, to Memoirs of the Section on Alcohol Studies, and Memoirs of
the Section of Studies on Alcohol. The articles from the Classics series were collected and
rebound in a rare publication, which might have been edited by Jellinek himself (unverifiable, not added to this bibliography). This blue hardcover book, entitled Classics of the Alcohol
Literature, is a selection of some “firsts” in the alcohol literature, the majority annotated by
Jellinek. The exact publication date of this bound collection is unknown, and the page numbers
from the original QJSA publications were retained.

One of Jellinek’s strengths was an ability to relate to broad audiences, exemplified by the
popular series entitled Lay Supplements. Based on the information found in Lay Supplement No.
1, the original plan was to publish standalone pamphlets of 10-25 pages on 14 distinct topics in
1941, with “a suitable reading list of reliable works for those who are interested in studying the
subject beyond the scope of the Supplements” (Jellinek, 1941, p. 2). Although Jellinek’s name
does not appear on the title page as author, the first 12, published during the years 1941-1944,
were attributed to him by the CAAAL bibliographers. The titles in this bibliography are listed by their first year of publication, with additional reprints added underneath their primary records. They were not published in the planned chronological order, which explains the non-sequential list in the bibliography. The twelve titles of the series were printed a total of 101 times, with Lay Supplement 10, The drinker and the drunkard, as the most popular. The last two Lay Supplements, excluded from this list, were published in 1955, after Jellinek had left Yale. Additional copies of the titles in this series are considered reprints in this bibliography, since the only changes were minor updates to the “selected reading” lists on the back covers. Similar to the Classics of the Alcohol Literature, these supplements were bound as a single volume and assigned a Library of Congress call number (RC565.Q3).

This bibliography spans 70 years, with its first publication dated in 1912 and its latest in 1982. In some instances, it was challenging to decide whether or not to include a particular title. Direct reprints with original pagination from the QJSA articles were excluded from the bibliography, even if they had been bound into a volume. Also excluded is a 77–minute audio lecture, presumably given at an Alcoholics Anonymous meeting in 1957; the only known existing item featuring Jellinek’s voice, as it was never formally published. After Jellinek’s death in 1963, some of his work was collected from manuscripts, notes, and tape recordings, and published posthumously, including three nonsense “Bunky verses,” showing his playful and artistic side, published in articles by David Shakow in 1972 and Mark Keller in 1982. Two mimeographs, a popular format of disseminating alcohol literature in the 1950s and 1960s, were included as Jellinek’s original works. Also added to this bibliography are reports and substudies from two series called Jellinek Working Papers and Jellinek Miscellaneous Papers, published by the Toronto Addiction Research Foundation in 1976.
Compiling and organizing E. M. Jellinek’s bibliography was a challenging but rewarding task, and full of surprises. Archives may hide more Jellinek publications yet to be discovered. The Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies Library staff looks forward to amending the current bibliography and would welcome further contributions. The library wishes to express their gratitude to all collaborators to date, including colleagues from the Substance Abuse Librarians and Information Specialists (SALIS) for providing a resourceful network of peers, the librarians of the Hungarian National Health Service Library for retrieving all Hungarian texts related to E. M. Jellinek, the Rutgers University Libraries Interlibrary Loan staff for document delivery, and our librarian colleagues at Harvard and Yale, for generously extending their professional courtesy.

References


