

BOOK REVIEWS

Gerda Lerner. The Female Experience: An American Documentary. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1977. Pp. 509. Cloth, \$12.50; paper, \$7.95. Caroline Bird. Enterprising Women. New York: Mentor Books, 1976. Pp. 216. Paper, \$1.95. Anne F. Scott and Andrew M. Scott. One Half the People: The Fight for Woman Suffrage. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1975. Pp. xiii, 173. Paper, \$3.25.

In the past few years, scholars in the field of women's history have attempted to go beyond traditional historical methodologies, since it has become obvious that the study of "great men" and "turning points" in history has little to do with women's experience. Certainly, new research in social history has shown the limits of the great man theory, but few people have questioned the relevance to women's history of terms such as "Jacksonian America" or "The Renaissance".

In Gerda Lerner's latest book, The Female Experience: An American Documentary, she calls for "a new framework for conceptualizing the history of women" and challenges the assumption that women's history is simply a collection of "missing persons and facts." "Any effort," she writes, "to make of women's history a sort of supplement to U.S. history and to fit it into the traditional categories can only be an inadequate substitute for the challenging task of reconstructing the female past and analyzing it by concepts appropriate to it." To this end, Lerner presents a wealth of primary material, documents left by American women, black and white, educated and semi-literate, factory workers as well as suffragists, which comment on ideas, values, social institutions. The documents contain theories as well as complaints and show a steady trend of emancipation from a male-defined world. Simply, Lerner has sought "to order the female past from within its own consciousness."

In this pioneering endeavor, she is remarkably successful. Her three organizing categories, "The Female Life Cycle," "Women in Male-Defined Society," and "A New Definition of Womanhood," contain numerous historical sources hitherto unpublished, as well as reprinted articles from such varied contemporary sources as Redbook and Radical Feminism. As a teaching material, The Female Experience cannot but challenge students to look anew at the biases and assumptions of traditional historical methodology. Lerner's introductory essay and her commentaries on each chapter put much of the material into perspective. Without them, we could be faced with interesting, but, to the untrained eye, irrelevant scraps of letters, manifestoes, and poems.

If Lerner's book attempts to undercut the values of patriarchal society and traditional history, Caroline Bird's Enterprising Women only reinforces them. Bird is concerned with presenting portraits of women who have influenced the American economy. Thus we read how a woman, Mary Goddard, printed the Declaration of Independence, how Lydia Pinkham peddled her famous Vegetable Compound, and how Sylvia Porter, Mary Wells Lawrence, and Katherine Graham have succeeded in a traditionally male business world. Indeed, Bird makes clear her purpose on the very first page: "If you believe what you read in history books, the prosperity of America is strictly man made. . . . This book challenges that convention. The changing home duties of women have been an important influence on the development of the economy at every stage of our history. In addition, there have always been some women who have stepped outside the assigned limits to work in business or the professions, or to shape economic affairs in a nontraditional way." In this way, Bird goes on to fill in the "missing persons and facts," a method which Lerner criticizes for not being the true purpose of women's history.

If one of the goals of enlightened teaching is to eliminate sexism in all its forms from the learning process, we must deal with the psychological

and ideological foundations and repercussions of our materials. If we are interested in handing down to students the values of enterprise, of competition and ruthless battle for economic success, then Bird's book would serve as a useful reader. Or, used critically in a course on modern American history, it would show students that women--as well as men--are prone to the competitive ideals which permeate a patriarchal and capitalist society. On the other hand, the book offers little in terms of looking anew at the history of women. Its concerns are those of male history, where women become the heroes.

A valuable via media between these two books is One Half the People: The Fight for Woman Suffrage by Anne F. Scott and Andrew M. Scott. This is a collection of documents from the suffrage debate, introduced by a lengthy but incisive essay on the history of the suffrage movement. The Scotts maintain that the battle was between two incompatible sets of ideals, "on the one hand, the democratic ideology with its emphasis on equality and self-government and, on the other, established social views concerning the proper role of women." This struggle, they show, was carried over into the movement itself and caused numerous splits over a long period of time between the conservatives and the radicals, both of whom wanted the vote, but disagreed as to "ladylike" tactics.

The most outstanding work in this area is, of course, Eleanor Flexner's Century of Struggle. This present volume, however, has the advantage over Flexner's for teaching purposes because of its compactness and its inclusion of primary sources. Although the Scotts adhere to a traditional methodology, that is, a step-by-step account of the fight for suffrage, they are well aware of the wide issues in their analysis. Thus, they comment on the role of radical tactics in a political movement and agree that the militant actions of the radicals probably did more good than harm: "Nervous about what the radical women might do next encouraged both Congress and the president to make concessions and to embrace the more conservative suffragists as the lesser evil."

One Half the People is a book which can easily be incorporated into a traditional U.S. history course. Although it lacks the innovative approach of Lerner, it shows the principles of the feminist battle, ideals which few of Bird's "enterprising women" possess.

Hampshire College

Sally G. Allen

Thomas Paine. The Rights of Man. Edited and with an introduction by Henry Collins. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England: Penguin Books. 1976. Pp. 309. Paper, \$2.50. Robert Douglas Mead, ed. Colonial American Literature: From Wilderness to Independence. New York: Mentor Books. 1976. Pp. 216. Paper, \$1.95.

Students are too easily permitted to assume that anything written during an earlier period is more profitably approached through some modern explication of its contents. Teachers have reason to be concerned, in other words, when students who desire more than a textbook understanding of the political philosophy of the Founding Fathers seem nonplussed at the suggestion that they begin by reading the Federalist Papers.

Whatever they may yet say of him, historians have not yet spoken better for Tom Paine than Paine speaks for himself, especially in The Rights of Man. Originally framed as a reply to Burke's Reflections on the Revolution in France, Paine's more powerful liberal manifesto still lends itself very effectively to comparison with Burke's more artful conservative credo, for together these two

classic statements represent one of the most important dichotomies in recent political thought. Henry Collins makes no secret of his belief that Paine has always had the better of the argument. While no one would deny that Collins takes a position which is easily defended (and which he defends very ably), the student ought to be aware of certain of the editor's proclivities (and in particular, his Labourite political affinities) which incline him to the position he takes. Otherwise, Collins' introduction is a very fine essay, containing just the sort of information about Paine's life and just the sort of insights into Paine's work which illuminate The Rights of Man without presuming to outshine it.

Robert Douglas Mead's anthology of early American literature is a rather slender volume as such volumes go. This does not mean that it is an ephemeral book. To the contrary, its brevity and affordability are real assets, provided the instructor adopts a "no waste" policy and has the student read most of what the book contains. The excerpts are generally well-chosen, although many readers will doubtless have their own ideas about what should and should not have been included. For my part, I am pleasantly surprised that one Viking and two Indian accounts appear, and rather unpleasantly surprised that nothing from the Spanish and French sources and nothing from Richard Hakluyt is included. Among Puritan writers, Winthrop and the Mathers are especially conspicuous by their absence. Mercifully, Mead has seen fit to give Wigglesworth a rest, and to assign duties to Johnathan Edwards which are more cheerful than those which editors usually force on him. I am happy to see John Trumbull represented both by M'Fingal and The Progress of Dullness, but the logic of Mead's decision to include a portion of Timothy Dwight's "America" escapes me; it is neither Dwight's best poem nor even the best poem in the genre. Excerpting from Freneau's "The Rising Glory of America" strikes me as a better solution, particularly since it would have the effect of fleshing out Freneau's rather meager contribution to the anthology.

My only reservation about Mead's commentary is that it perpetuates the idea, or at least the implication, that the development of American literature from its inception until 1776 ought to be conceived of in terms of an uninterrupted transition from literary bondage to something like literary independence. I am not convinced that this is a valid approach to early American literature or early American culture generally. My distinct impression is that European social and cultural conventions were far more sacrosanct to Americans living in the first half of the eighteenth century than to an earlier generation of Americans, who knew less about European conventions and cared less about emulating them. If my impression is correct, the latter half of the seventeenth century would have been the more "experimental," although possibly not the more fruitful period in our cultural development.

Texas A&M University

Robert K. Peters

Harry P. Owens, ed. Perspectives and Irony in American Slavery. Jackson, Mississippi: University Press of Mississippi, 1976. Pp. xii, 188. Cloth, \$8.50; paper, \$3.50.

This work is the product of a symposium, "The Slave Experience in America: A Bicentennial Perspective," held at the University of Mississippi in October 1975. The seven major participants, all leading scholars of slavery, were encouraged to offer their own individual perspectives, with no attempt at imposing an artificial consensus. The result is a provocative set of papers highly suitable for college classes on the Old South or slavery or even as supplementary reading in survey courses.

In "The Irony of American Negro Slavery," Carl Degler, in his usual felicitous style, notes the many ironies and paradoxes of racial slavery in

a Southland both politically and socially democratic. "Perhaps the most striking irony of all . . . is that at the time the peculiar institution came under the most sustained and severe attack from outside the South [1831-1861], it was in law and in practice at its mildest" (p. 12). John Blassingame offers a sophisticated and persuasive view of status and social structure among slaves that serves as a valuable postscript to his study of The Slave Community. Eugene D. Genovese summarizes his well-known conclusion that plantation slavery was a system "which in time proved economically, politically, and morally incompatible with the consolidation of a capitalist world . . ." (p. 49). In contrast, the essay by Stanley L. Engerman (of Time on the Cross fame) stresses the essential profitability, economic growth, efficiency, and paternalism of the slave system.

In "Slavery and the American Mind," David Brion Davis notes the terrifying "social self-deception" inherent in the contradiction between American ideals and the reality of slavery; moreover, by their emphasis on the racial basis of slavery, Americans masked "the continuing dependence of [their] economy on slave labor" (p. 61). William K. Scarborough contributes a stimulating chapter on the character and motivations of slave masters. His thesis of the Christian decency, honor, and compassion of most large slaveowners is bound to provoke student interest and debate. Kenneth M. Stampp's "Slavery--The Historian's Burden" rounds out the collection with a review of recent major literature on slavery and with a highly sensible warning that the limitations of sources themselves will forever prohibit the most diligent historians from plumbing totally the minds of the slaves.

Happily, six of the seven essays are well written (Engerman's is the exception) and should cause little difficulty for the interested undergraduate. This collection of contrasting points of view will prove a boon in the classroom.

Albany Junior College

William F. Mugleston

Carl N. Degler. The Age of the Economic Revolution, 1876-1900. 2nd edition. Glenview, Illinois: Scott, Foresman, 1977. Paper, \$4.50. Walter T. K. Nugent. From Centennial to World War: American Society, 1876-1917. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1977. Paper, \$3.95.

Even though Carl Degler's The Age of the Economic Revolution 1876-1900 and Walter T. K. Nugent's From Centennial to World War: American Society, 1876-1917 are both designed as undergraduate texts and both cover roughly the same time period, they are dissimilar. The Degler work is cast in traditional terms. It reviews the nation's traumatic transformation from a largely agricultural to an industrial economy and what these all-important changes meant to Americans. Specifically, Degler suggests that "The impact of the Economic Revolution was so profound that both those workers who stayed on the land and those who went into the factories felt impelled to form organizations to help them adjust to the new economic order" (p. 53). Their various responses to industrial America ranged from prairie radicalism to urban progressivism.

The Nugent book is less a text and more an essay about American life. Like Degler Nugent emphasizes change. He sees that by World War I "evolutionary pragmatism and a sense of society or community, primitive as it still was, had replaced the individualism, producer identification, and natural-law mind set of the seventies" (p. 198). Thus, for forty years Americans responded to the painful stages of urbanization and industrialization, an era that marked the origins of modern America.

It is refreshing that both authors recognize the impact of the catastrophic depression of the 1890s on socio-economic and political change. The

scholarship of Robert H. Wiebe, Samuel P. Hays, and David F. Thelen has not been forgotten. Of special value to students and instructors alike are the charts, diagrams, and other illustrations in the Degler text; readers can easily understand the over-all complexities of change during the late 19th century. While Nugent's work lacks illustrative material, the grace of his prose offers an extra dividend. This reviewer's only concern is that Nugent's outstanding study might become "lost" to professional historians. It is of value to advanced history students, and should not be considered just another undergraduate text.

The University of Akron

H. Roger Grant

The Staff, Social Sciences 1, University of Chicago, eds. The People Shall Judge. 2 vols. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1949, 1976. Pp. xiv, 344; vii, 452. Paper, \$5.95 per vol.

The reprinting of these documentary volumes in 1976 comes as a surprise. The events of the past twenty-seven years have significantly influenced and often altered traditional historical interpretations. Social and cultural issues have assumed an important place in the discipline. Historians are no longer absorbed in writing history from an elitist point of view, and revisionist interpretations have offered new insights into the past. These editions are simply behind the times. But although The People Shall Judge is outdated, it may still have an applicability for classes stressing political, constitutional and economic themes.

In their broadest sense the volumes do encompass questions of timeless value--individual liberty versus authority, the conflict between the federal government and the states, the role of the government in the economy, and America's place in the world. Though they introduce the works with a section having Cold War overtones, the authors do not emphasize interpretation but rather decision analysis and an awareness of public policy issues. The editors preface each of the eight units, which survey American history from colonial times through Reconstruction, with a background sketch of the period. A brief note offering more specific information introduces each document.

The selections themselves represent essentially standard fare. The writings of John Winthrop, John Locke, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Abraham Lincoln are prominently featured, and the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, and the Emancipation Proclamation are all included.

The gaps which remain will likely cause problems. A selection from George Fitzhugh is the only documentary material included on the topic of slavery. There is virtually nothing on the reform movements of the early nineteenth century, and the Civil War and Reconstruction periods are inadequately covered. Editors certainly must make choices in documentary volumes. Nevertheless, this reviewer fears that an instructor might well have to supplement this outside reading with numerous additional documents in order to provide a more complete picture of the past. The cost of the volumes may also be a concern for classes on a tight budget.

Radford College

Noel C. Eggleston

Kenneth M. Roemer. The Obsolete Necessity: America in Utopian Writings, 1888-1900. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1976. \$10.00. Paul Kagan. New World Utopias: A Photographic History of the Search for Community. New York: Penguin Books, 1975. Paper, \$5.95.

The study of the American utopian experience has expanded tremendously in the last decade owing to the corresponding expansion of study in American social history and in the interest in communal experimentation dominant in the 1960's. Paul Kagan and Kenneth Roemer represent two of the latest authors to contribute to the burgeoning literature of utopia, but they are very different studies in purpose and scope.

Kagan's New World Utopias is a photographic study of experimental communities established in California between the years 1870 and 1970. Roemer's book, The Obsolete Necessity, analyzes as a literary genre the remarkable outburst of utopian writings triggered by the example of Edward Bellamy's Looking Backward, that occurred between the twelve years, 1888-1900. Taken together, Roemer and Kagan's works provide an interesting point of contrast, a study in myth and reality.

Kenneth Roemer surveys approximately 200 utopian novels and tracts by 154 different authors. He separates his treatment of the utopian treatises into considerations of time, space, individual work, leisure, and education. Roemer's findings indicate that the average late 19th century projection of utopia forecast an apocalyptic transformation of American society in the immediate future that would result in a highly specialized society based on material abundance, technological efficiency, and social equality. This was a much different view than the 19th century utopian experiments in remote or rural areas emphasizing religious zeal, communal sharing of all tasks, and a strong personal bond with the soil.

Roemer's thesis is that the projected transformation is largely a mythical extrapolation of the average author's own interest in a more efficient, orderly society that would preserve the traditional American dream but adjust it to the new technological-industrial world that ironically threatened the very idealistic basis of that dream. He effectively correlates statistics to show that the authors of late 19th century utopian works were predominantly white, Protestant, urban middle-class professionals who were caught in a world that was changing rapidly beyond their ability to comprehend, much less control, its direction. The result is that the authors of utopian literature tended to project a romantic view of society in their own image. Thus Roemer notes in his forward (p. 6): "The utopias envisioned often represent schizoid clashes between fears and hopes rather than true resolutions. These utopian works were mirrors not cures. They reflected more than they solved."

In contrast to the literary romanticism Roemer's work surveys, Paul Kagan's collection of photographs constitutes an explicit record of actual attempts to build utopian structures. Kagan's study covers eleven utopian communities ranging from Thomas Harris' spiritualist utopia, Fountaingrove, located at Santa Rosa, California, in 1875, to the Tassajara Zen Mountain Center founded by Shunryu Suzuki in 1967 near Monterey.

The chronological sweep of the history is a bit too ambitious for his rather sketchy historical analysis. But the strength of this work is its startling photographs that provide a strong counterpoint of realism. Paul Kagan is a professional photographer as well as historian, and he has supplemented this study of historical pictures with his own contemporary photographs. The historical plates show us the multiplicity of life-styles, the innovative architecture, and the varied personalities that chose California as the setting for the new Eden. But Kagan's own photographs remind us that however deter-

mined the builders of heaven on earth, the utopian experience was most often a limited transitory experience. Particularly the photographs of the destruction of Fountaingrove, the scattered ruins of Pisgah Grande, and the ornate Victorian house of the Halcyon Theosophists now converted into a trailer park are all a poignant testament to shattered ideals and failed dreams. In his conclusion Kagan notes that the utopian faith is a pervasive if naive trait predominant in much of America and particularly apparent in California.

Roemer's book allows us to see the formulation of the utopian faith in the late 19th century, while Kagan examines its actual results in California over the last 100 years. Read together, these two works go far in providing an understanding of the myth and reality of America's continual involvement in the utopian dream of a future perfect.

Phillips Exeter Academy

Richard D. Schubart

A. J. P. Taylor, Essays in English History. New York: Penguin Books in association with Hamish Hamilton, 1976. Pp. 335. Paper, \$2.95.

Few twentieth century historians have been as controversial as the paradoxical A. J. P. Taylor. He has been referred to on some occasions as brilliant, erudite, original, witty, and just as frequently as an eccentric, irritating, and even perverse maverick. Yet, at the same time, few doubt that he possesses a broad knowledge, original insights, a stimulating style, and a flair for history. It is equally as well-known that he takes great pleasure in shocking his readers either through his debunking, his criticisms of the powerful, or his questioning of generally-accepted interpretations.

This compilation of thirty-one of his "best" essays reveals each of these aspects of the enigmatic Taylor and more. For this reason, if nothing else, all students of modern British history should enjoy and/or find this book valuable. To the student of historiography, for example, the process by which Taylor the European historian shifts his interests to English history is revealing. Lovers of the Taylor "style" will relish some of his classic diatribes and his critics will find ample ammunition as well. Among the essays are some that started as book reviews, anniversary lectures, scholarly articles, and miscellaneous newspaper contributions. All combine to provide, in the final analysis, Taylor's interpretation of "the character of English history [as] seen through the eyes of its great personalities." Dealing primarily with rulers, ministers and radicals from Oliver Cromwell to George VI to Neville Chamberlain, the treatments are rarely orthodox but generally interesting and even, as in the case of "Manchester," refreshingly personal.

As should be expected, each reader will detect flaws depending on personal feelings and/or biases. Some may consider the books uneven, others will resent the certitude with which he reaches his conclusions. A few may be bothered by how misleading the selection of a cover featuring Cromwell, Queen Victoria, and Churchill is when the number of pages in those three essays is but a mere 20 out of 335. Many more will criticize Taylor's willingness to merely republish the articles, regardless of when they were written, with minor corrections or at times a cursory, revised conclusion, with little explanation, as a preface to some of the essays. Finally, almost everyone will object to the inclusion of at least some of the essays and wonder why so little was done with the 17th or 18th centuries. Yet, at the same time, all should also admit that most of the essays are enjoyable and certainly thought-provoking.

The book should therefore be most welcome as a supplementary text for courses in Modern Britain, particularly when the discussion of the outside readings is encouraged. Since Taylor is probably most controversial as an

essayist, the book cannot fail but stir lively discussions and, as a result, it deserves consideration if not adoption by college teachers of English history. In the words of Fritz Stern, Taylor sometimes insults and always instructs.

Thomas More College

Raymond G. Hebert

Richard Graham and Peter H. Smith, eds. New Approaches to Latin American History. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1974. Pp. xiv, 275. \$8.75.

This intelligent and useful volume makes contributions to the teacher and researcher that are similar to some notable works of recent years. I have in mind, for U.S. history, John Higham, ed., The Reconstruction of American History (1962); C. Vann Woodward, ed., The Comparative Approach to American History (1968); and Herbert J. Bass, ed., The State of American History (1970). In Latin American history, similar contributions would include Stanley J. Stein, "Latin American Historiography: Status and Research Opportunities," in Charles Wagley, Social Science Research on Latin America (1964), and Richard M. Morse, "The Care and Grooming of Latin American Historians," in Latin America in Transition: Problems in Training and Research (1970).

The Graham and Smith book, however, has more to offer the history teacher than the Stein and Morse articles. It is composed of nine major essays. Each surveys thought and writings in a particular area of study and offers suggestions for new departures in research, context, and synthesis. They have in common an effort to call attention to the wide societal arena in which events take place, an interest in drawing upon work and methodologies from other disciplines than history, and an appeal for careful comparative analysis.

The topics covered are collective biography for early Spanish America by Stuart B. Schwartz, colonial administration by Margaret E. Crahan, nineteenth century politics by Frank Stafford and Richard Graham, subnational regionalism by Joseph L. Love, slave systems by John V. Lombardi, immigration by Michael M. Hall, psychohistory's possibilities by Margaret Todardo Williams, and political legitimacy by Peter H. Smith. Questions such as diplomacy and inter-American relations, the history of science and health, and the relationship between society and the natural environment are not explored in the essays, though the editors propose them as deserving review or new interest.

The volume is handsomely produced, with footnotes at the bottom of pages, a glossary of terms, and a useful index. The papers, while not designed or edited to be fully parallel in structure, are uniformly well-written by acknowledged scholars in the various specialties. The writers, moreover, are former students of the noted Latin Americanist Lewis Hanke. As suits this background, the essays are calm and temperate, never strident or ideologically extreme.

To the teacher of history the pieces will be quite useful, if only to sharpen minds, quicken thinking, and recall information and interpretations not readily at hand. They could also serve well to stimulate advanced undergraduate students in their study or as foci for seminars and independent study projects.

Empire State College, Rochester Center

Robert N. Seidel

NOTES ON OTHER MATERIALS OF INTEREST

In addition to the textbooks reviewed by McElroy and Eggleston, above, a number of other traditional textbooks have crossed our desk that merit notice.

For World and Western Civilization survey courses, four offerings have come to hand. Scott, Foresman has published a seventh edition of a well-known survey, T. Walter Wallbank, Alastair M. Taylor, and Nels M. Bailkey, Civilization Past and Present (1976). The two volume hard cover edition sells for \$12.95 per volume; the three volume paperbound edition, \$7.95 per volume.

Teachers who have used or are contemplating using Civilization Past and Present will be interested to review a new, condensed version. Wallbank, Taylor and Bailkey, Western Civilization: People and Progress (1977), also from Scott, Foresman, was published just months after the appearance of the seventh edition of the older work. This new survey omits the chapters on non-western civilizations, edits down some of the prose, has fewer illustrations, and reduces expenses by omitting all color plates. The excellent historical reference maps that closed each of the earlier volumes have also been sacrificed. The number of pages has, thereby, been nearly halved. The paperbound, large-format (approx. 8 x 10) edition reflects these changes in its price: single volume edition, \$10.95; two-volume edition, \$6.95 each.

John Louis Beatty and Oliver A. Johnson have published the fourth edition of their Heritage of Western Civilization (Prentice-Hall, 1977). This two-volume survey provides students with readings from major historical documents--from the writings of the Greek philosophers to the poems of T. S. Eliot--with a short introduction to each excerpt. While the fourth edition has some changes from earlier editions, it is disappointing to find no women writers, and only one black writer--Eldridge Cleaver, ironically enough--out of some ninety selections. \$6.95 per volume, paper.

Finally, Gordon Kenyon and William T. Eagan have provided a compact reference book, Western Civilization: A Brief Guide from Prehistory to the Space Age (St. Louis: Marston, 1976). The chronologically arranged outline format is supplemented with an alphabetical index and a few maps. Several hundred individuals, groups, movements, ideas, and events receive brief descriptions. The volume is not intended as a text, but rather as a handy reference work and study aid. In those capacities the Guide would be of some value to both students and teachers. The descriptions inevitably border on historical interpretations, however, many of which will leave users deeply dissatisfied. In addition, while users can look up Tchinovniki, Prester John, and Islam, they will find no listings for James or John Stuart Mill, John or Charles Wesley, Friedrich Engels, Queen Victoria (or most other women), or such topics as Roman Catholic, Methodist, Quaker, Anabaptist, and other religious groups. The volume is available from Marston, a division of Forum Press, for \$4.95.

For United States survey courses, The Democratic Experience: A Short History is now available in its fourth edition (Scott, Foresman, 1976). As in the past, this one-volume history brings together ten distinguished writers, each of whom contributed chapters concerning his particular specialty. This edition is extensively reorganized, reflecting a greater emphasis on socio-cultural aspects of each period. The 677 page paperback lists for \$9.95.

D. C. Heath now offers two textbooks in U. S. History. Their newest offering, The Great Republic (1977; paper: v. 1 \$9.95, v. 2 \$8.95; text ed. \$15.95) is authored by Bernard Bailyn, David Brion Davis, David H. Donald, John L. Thomas, Robert H. Wiebe, and Gordon S. Wood. As with The Democratic Experience, each author was responsible for one of the six sections of the text. The distinctive writing style of each is evident without detracting from the whole. The Great Republic reflects its authors' broad grasp of their subjects and impressive mastery of the relevant scholarship.

In contrast to this handsome addition to the textbook field, Heath has recently published the fifth edition of Thomas A. Bailey, The American Pageant (1975; 2 vol. paper, \$8.95 each). Bailey's volume has been criticized earlier in these pages for its stereotypes (Glenda Riley, "Is Clio Still Sexist? Women's History in Recent American History Texts," Teaching History, I [Spring 1976], 16). Suffice it to notice here its dated bibliography. Seldom do the "Selected Readings" at the ends of chapters include anything written after about 1967; some chapters have "Recent References," which include one or two titles ranging from 1968 to 1973. These appear to have been appended with no attempt to integrate them into the text. In addition, the bibliography is spotty, overlooking numerous major works. Thus, the chapters on slavery and abolitionism were written without reference to the important work of George Fredrickson, John Blassingame, Gerald Mullen, W. E. B. DuBois, Aileen Kraditor, David Donald, James McPherson, Fawn Brodie, Leonard L. Richards, Gerald Sorin and others; those on diplomacy ignore Lloyd C. Gardner, William Appleman Williams, Joan Hoff Wilson, Diane Shaver Clemens, Bruce Kuklick, Lynn Etheridge Davis, and a host of others, and dismiss Gar Alperovitz and Gabriel Kolko as "pro-Soviet" interpretations. The unfamiliarity with recent scholarships is particularly unfortunate in the areas that have shown such growth and flowering in the last decade or so, especially the history of women, Afro-Americans (consistently "Negroes" in this volume), education, popular culture, the family, and social history in general.

REB

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Kentucky Association of Teachers of History has been formed "to provide a common forum and source of information for all teachers of history." Activities will include publication of a newsletter and holding of an annual meeting. While the focus is primarily on teachers in Kentucky, the Association would welcome support and involvement of all interested teachers. For information contact Professor Raymond G. Hebert, Thomas More College, Fort Mitchell, Kentucky 41017.

Richard Sorrell of Brookdale Community College, Lincroft, New Jersey 07738, is interested in compiling "An Anecdotal Dictionary of American History," which will include short notes and stories on historical individuals and events. Anyone interested in sharing anecdotes and stories which might be used in such a volume are asked to contact Professor Sorrell.

As space permits, Teaching History is interested in starting columns for communications and the exchange of information. The first idea would be for a "Letters to the Editor" feature with comments on essays and reviews which have been published in the journal or on matters which might be of special interest to the readers of Teaching History. The second feature would offer "Hints for Historians," and would include ideas or practices that people have found useful in the classroom. These should be limited to 200 words. Future issues of Teaching History will carry "Letters to the Editor" and "Hints for Historians" as publication space allows. Please send your letters and ideas to Stephen Kneeshaw, Editor, Teaching History, Department of History, The School of the Ozarks, Point Lookout, Missouri 65726.



Important Books from Forum

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Two distinguished scholars have written a new U.S. Survey textbook destined to become a classic. 640 pages.

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1877-1916 Vincent P. DeSantis

Two outstanding texts for 20th-century U.S. history courses.

The Southeast Asian World

John F. Cady

The Japanese World

William J. Miller

Mini-histories in the Asian history series; texts on China and India available in 1978. 82 pages each/paper.

The Face of Europe

Peter N. Stearns

A new approach to the role of western civilization in today's society.

Preview of Books for 1978

Wilsonian Diplomacy:

Allied-American Relations

Edward B. Parsons

Problems in Civilization

David H. Pinkney, General Editor

Lenin: Dedicated Marxist or Revolutionary Pragmatist

Edited by Stanley W. Page

Available in 1978: *A Free Church in a Free State*, Ernst Helmreich; *Napoleon*, David H. Pinkney; *The Modernization of Women*, Peter N. Stearns.



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