Charles F. Delzell, ed. The Future of History. Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press, 1977. Pp. xi, 263. Cloth, $13.95.

The eleven essays in this volume will be generally helpful, and often stimulating, for college and university teachers of history. Originally presented at a 1974-75 Centennial Symposium at Vanderbilt University, the papers were revised and annotated for publication. Within the limits of a thematic or subdisciplinary area, most papers address several questions: the development of the specific category of historical research, writing, and thinking; the current state of the art; the impact and significance of new methods as well as both "traditional" and "revisionist" work; and particularly important problems and trends that seem to indicate the future of scholarship.

All authors have achieved well-deserved professional recognition. Their essays reflect in nearly all cases a lengthy career of teaching and study. In addition, the papers demonstrate the special interpretative emphases of their writers. They are as one in adherence to canons of rigorous research, verification, and criticism. They are only slightly less unanimous in opposition to scholarly fads, appeals for relevance, and misuse of vague or ambiguous generalizations posed as hypotheses or, what is worse, theories.

The first and longest essay is Lawrence Stone's thorough and provocative "History and Social Science in the Twentieth Century." I. Bernard Cohen's jampacked chapter on the history of science is a major historiographical piece that I recommend highly. Cohen's notes are useful for all interested readers, but there are fifteen pages of them grouped at the end of the essay.

Papers of more modest length include discussions of diverse topics. Paul Conkin speaks mostly to specialists about intellectual history in America. C. Vann Woodward discusses the development and future of the history of the U.S. South. The maturing of Latin American historiography in a global context is Woodrow Borah's subject. Borah is emphatic, however, that such work in Latin America is most likely to be methodologically dependent upon the U.S. and Europe for some time to come. A world-wide perspective informs John Whitney Hall's stimulating exploration of the history of Japan. Lewis W. Spitz's "Periodization in History: Renaissance and Reformation" is an excellent analysis of a problem in the intellectual history of history and of the question of category making. Richard Leopold's essay evaluates the growth, prospects, and major contending contemporary schools of interpretation in the history of U.S. foreign policy.

Two of the essays are sufficiently brief to be considered outlines or introductions to their themes. Stephen Thernstrom's "The New Urban History" only lightly touches on the origins and current status of the subdiscipline. But it does suggest problems worthy of research and difficulties with urban history that relies too heavily upon computers, imitates social science jargon and style, and is inadequately critical of its sources. In another short essay, Kenneth Lockridge introduces historical demography as a now-consequential division of work and soundly criticizes some products of this "school" from a humanistic point of view. Finally, Gordon Wright surveys the limits and future of contemporary history, about which he is optimistic. Wright assesses the impact and implications of the contributions of the French Annales school and of Geoffrey Barraclough.

Editor Charles Delzell deserves credit for organizing such a helpful and handsome book. Readers will probably use it selectively, but I propose that interest in even three of the essays would justify making it an addition to one's library. I intend to have well-motivated students either begin or review projects in relevant areas with appropriate essays from this volume.

Empire State College, Rochester Center Robert N. Seidel

David E. Kyvig and Myron Marty. Your Family History: A Handbook for Research and Writing. Arlington Heights, Illinois: AHM, 1978. Pp. 71, plus Summary Data Sheets and a Generations Chart. Paper, $2.95.

The American is a rootless individual. And since the founding of this country by Europeans, countless men and women have attempted to trace their ancestry to answer the age-old question "Who Am I?" Alex Haley's Roots has taken genealogical research one step further--the writing of family histories. Today, thousands of our citizens may be found reading microfilm in public and private libraries so that personal curiosity can be satisfied and a heritage compiled for the next generation. More and more, wall plaques are being hung in offices and residences to mark the occupant as a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution or some similar organization. Increasingly, too, historians and librarians are responding to letters and telephone calls which come from somebody who wants to know how to acquire inexpensive information on forefathers and foremothers. Interest in the development of the American family is becoming universal.

David Kyvig and Myron Marty have produced a much-needed reference book for both the general public and the teaching professional. Here we will focus on the latter. The purpose of Your Family History is to enable the non-professional to do genealogical research and flesh out this information into a narrative. The sub-divisions are logically arranged and are of assistance in getting the researcher underway, locating information, choosing a research technique, posing pertinent questions, solving problems which develop, and transposing data into story form. The last fifteen pages are worksheets which may be detached for use as a guide during the collection stage. Both the footnotes and the suggestions for further reading aid in indentifying specialized works. The book contains some excellent photographs and sample source material as well.

Who can use this book in the classroom? First, those who specialize in social history, family history, and related offerings in home economics, anthropology, and sociology will find the book appropriate for their courses because it is free from academic jargon. Second, high school teachers and college instructors who teach workshops and evening classes for adults interested in genealogy will find the size and price to their liking. Third, Your Family History ought to be required reading in undergraduate research methods courses. And last, this book can be employed as supplemental reading in survey and recent American history classes where students, majors and non-majors alike, are required to write "grandfather" or "grandmother" essays. The text and illustrations are clear enough so that little or no class time needs to be expended in giving direction. Many students, it is believed, will send this book home to parents.

This volume is a welcome addition to the 1978 books in print. It is, however, a handbook rather than a detailed research tool. In addition to laymen and concerned professionals, Your Family History should be purchased and shelved by libraries of every type.

Northern Arizona University Philip R. Rulon

Maurice Meisner, Mao's China: A History of the People's Republic. New York: The Free Press, 1977. Pp. xiv, 416. Cloth, $17.95. Wang Gungwu. China and the World since 1949: The Impact of Independence, Modernity and Revolution. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1977. Pp. vii, 190. Cloth, $16.95; Paper, $4.95.

There has long been a need for a good comprehensive history of the People's Republic of China. Both books under review attempt to fill this gap. Maurice Meisner, in his work Mao's China: A History of the People's Republic, succeeds

spectacularly. Meisner not only very clearly and distinctly lays out the history of developments in China since 1949, but he does so in a way that avoids the usual treatment of the Chinese Communists as simply "modernizers" or "nationalists." Instead, he views them in relation to the history of the country with which they most like to compare themselves, the Soviet Union.

While Meisner treats the Marxist goals and standards of the Chinese seriously and sympathetically, he does not unquestionably accept Chinese claims of the achievement of these ideals. Rather, he analyzes the Chinese effort in terms of their own ideology. He examines not only the bureaucratic and authoritarian pattern that spread throughout Chinese society after 1949, but also Maoist efforts, at least after 1956, to check these developments, and the people's reactions to both phenomena. Meisner's conclusion is that China today "finds itself in that misty historical realm of socioeconomic orders that are neither capitalist nor socialist and are sometimes labeled, for want of any better terms, 'postcapitalist'" (p. 389). China is not capitalist, Meisner maintains, because it has abolished private property and ownership of the means of production. It is not socialist because the producers control neither the state nor the products of their labor.

This is a highly sophisticated approach, but Meisner's elegant prose explains it effectively and interestingly. Moreover, the book provides a concise historical background for those with little knowledge of Chinese history and is careful to elaborate the basic facts, figures, and dates for all developments since 1949 in a way that provides a good review for the specialist and a good introduction for those who are reading about these things for the first time. Meisner's coverage of many of the occurences of the Cultural Revolution actually breaks new ground by showing the relationship of the events in Shanghai and Peking to each other and to what was occurring in the country at large.

Despite the helpful historical background and eminent readability, the book's approach may be a bit difficult for beginning students. Moreover, because of the nature of his methodology and the limitation of sources, Meisner tends to concentrate on the ideology of the leadership rather than the thoughts and attitudes of the masses. Thus it would have been valuable if Wang Gungwu's China and the World since 1949 had provided either an easy-to-understand summary of the People's Republic or a discussion of its social history. Unfortunately, the book provides neither.

Wang attempts to analyze the history of the People's Republic in terms of three themes: independence, modernity, and revolution. Although he does a good job of demonstrating that the definition of these three basic concepts may be different for the Chinese than for the people of most countries, Wang seems primarily to emphasize China's development in response to the ouside world. This is valuable in pointing out the origin of many of the forces now affecting the People's Republic and its leadership, particularly in relation to their foreign policy decisions. But when applied to the actual events of the Chinese revolution, it fails to account for the internal dynamics that have distinguished the People's Republic. To be sure, Wang does talk about the socialist goals of China's policy makers, particularly when he discusses the development of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution, but the book does not adequately convey a sense of the profound social revolution that swept over China in 1949, or the contradiction that has arisen since then between these goals and the country's socioeconomic realities.

Wang's book does provide a useful summary of China's foreign policy, something missing from Meisner's work since it is to be covered by a future volume in the same series of the Free Press. But in spite of this usefulness, Wang's book merely tends to make one all the more appreciative of Meisner's achievement.

Whether for the student or for the teacher, Mao's China is quite simply one of the best books written about China.

Colby College — Lee Feigon

Peter N. Stearns. The Face of Europe. St. Louis: Forum Press, 1977. Pp. 305. Paper, $6.95.

Peter Stearns, noted social historian, editor of the Journal of Social History, and prolific text-writer, offers in this book an encapsulated view of western history from classical times to the present. Aimed to appeal to the average student in a western civilization survey course, the book is highly readable and deliberately brief. Herein lie both its strengths and weaknesses.

The Stearns text has much to recommend it. The writing is clear and forceful, with simple sentences and short paragraphs prevailing. The organization is quite good, too, with most of the chapters centering on three or four major points. As one might expect, there is a strong social emphasis here. Stearns clearly draws the distinction between the aristocratic and intellectual achievers in western civilization and the humdrum life of the more numerous ordinary folk in the lower classes. Almost every chapter has some material on the status of women, a definite plus given present interest in that subject. The best chapter in the book is the one on the Industrial Revolution, covering the period 1750-1850. It emphasizes the commercialization of the economy and society, a much more widespread phenomenon than its most dramatic innovation--the factory system.

Although this is a broadly-drawn survey, it is not an insipid one. Stearns draws conclusions about the past that could stimulate lively debate in a classroom setting. For example, in trying to correct the image of ancient Athens as a democratic state, he states boldly that Greece's political legacy has been essentially totalitarian. Western Civilization was "made," he says, by the Middle Ages, when classical, Christian, and German values fused. The Renaissance and the Reformation were essentially a tapering off of the Middle Ages as proved by their deeply religious concerns. The modern era did not arrive until about 1650 with the coming of the modern state, the scientific revolution, and the Enlightenment.

Extensive treatment of western history is not in this book, indeed cannot be, given its brevity, as the author himself admits. This is essentially a "contributions" civilization book, built around the theme of what the past has achieved that has made the present what it is. It raises the question of the extent to which a survey student should be able to understand the past on its own terms. That, I think, any teacher of students from the "now generation" is obliged to do.

This text could be used in a freshman western civilization course or a high school world history course. It would have to be supplemented heavily with other materials, however, and the teacher would have to supply a mountain of facts that do not appear in the book. For some, the sprightly style of the text and its excellent social content may be compensating factors.

West Georgia College — W. Benjamin Kennedy

Nicholas H. Steneck, Science and Creation in the Middle Ages. Notre Dame, Indiana: University of Notre Dame Press, 1977. Pp. 381. Paper, $4.95.

Professor Steneck has produced a scholarly monograph in which he accomplishes the two primary goals he established for himself. The first is to

describe in detail the nature of medieval science as practiced within a scholastic framework, and second, to determine what relationship and continuity existed between medieval science and the Scientific Revolution. A secondary goal, in which he is equally successful, is to explore the previously neglected scientific contributions of Henry of Langenstein.

The end product is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of medieval intellectual and scientific history. Professor Steneck acknowledges that considerably more research is needed before any definitive conclusions can be drawn relating medieval and modern science. Nevertheless, he is to be praised for opening new questions, which hopefully medieval scholars will continue to pursue. For example, no comprehensive study of even the most eminent medieval scientists has been undertaken. Steneck takes issue with scholars such as Ruppert Hall who have refused to consider the possibility of continuity between medieval science and the Scientific Revolution. Rather he insists that it is detail not conceptualization, universalism not narrowness, which separate Henry of Langenstein and other fourteenth-century scholastics from modern scientists. Professor Steneck argues that it is time to stress the similarities rather than the differences between the two ages. When viewed from such a perspective, the intellectual barriers between fourteenth-century and modern science appears less formidable.

While Professor Steneck has opened new perspectives from which medieval science may be observed and proposed new and stimulating questions for inquiry, he has written a book which is likely to be appropriate to a very select audience. Though he states in his introduction that he has attempted to write for the generalist, not just the specialist in the history of science, nevertheless, I feel this book will appeal to few outside the narrow community of medievalists. The core of the book deals with the complex writings of Henry of Langenstein on the Creation. The material is considerably too technical and sophisticated for the comprehension of the general undergraduate. Its value for students (with the exception of graduate students and possibly those taking a course in the history of science) is consequently limited. To fully appreciate Science and Creation in the Middle Ages, it is necessary for one to have a basic understanding of medieval scholasticism. This is something which cannot be assumed of most undergraduates taking a general survey course in medieval civilzation. This in no way, however, detracts from this notable contribution which Professor Steneck has made to medieval intellectual history.

Central Michigan University Benjamin F. Taggie

Denis Mack Smith. Mussolini's Roman Empire. New York: Penguin, 1976. Pp. xi, 322. Paper, $3.95. George L. Mosse. The Nationalization of the Masses: Political Symbolism and Mass Movements in Germany from the Napoleonic Wars through the Third Reich. New York: Meridian, 1975. Pp. xiv, 252. Paper, $4.95.

In the last few years, scholarship on fascism has entered a new historiographical generation. The earlier works which focused on the horrors of war and concentration camp, the cold war conception of "totalitarianism," and the more recent equation of conservative authoritarianism with fascism no longer receive as much scholarly attention as before. Many of the historians writing the new generation of works on fascism have turned to examine the structure of fascist ideology in order to find an explanation for the appeal of fascism, to study fascism in its own terms. Yet the topic still remains a source of impassioned controversy.

There is, of course, no consensus on the reasons for fascist success, just as there is none on the value of close study of the fascists' ideas. A vigorous debate goes on between those historians who believe that fascists took their

own ideas seriously and those who regard fascist rhetoric as unadulterated flim-flam. This debate has reached quite lively proportions in the last couple of years, notably in an exchange in the Times Literary Supplement between Denis Mack Smith and Michael Ledeen over the controversial multi-volume biography of Mussolini by Renzo de Felice.

From the standpoint of the teacher, the two books here reviewed fit nicely along the lines of this controversy and, more importantly, make the debate easily accessible to the undergraduate. George Mosse treats ideas and ideology seriously; he regards them as central to an understanding of National Socialism. Denis Mack Smith, on the other hand, sees Mussolini and Fascism as a hollow sham. For Smith, the essence of fascist thought is propaganda and posture. The tragic flaw of Mussolini's Italy was the man's enormous vanity. Fascist foreign policy became more ideological in the late 1930s, but largely because Mussolini came to believe his own propaganda. To engage and move an entire people, as Mosse asserts was the ideological aim of National Socialism, remains for Smith merely the pretext for arbitrary exercise of power, masked by "convenient myths."

Denis Mack Smith writes engagingly, although it may be that his ironical style will not wear well over time. The book is not a definitive study, nor does it add very much in the way of challenging new interpretations. But it is an effective, convincing presentation of the scholarly viewpoint which rejects the importance of fascist "ideas" as a key to understand fascism.

The other side of this controversy is well represented by George Mosse's The Nationalization of the Masses. Professor Mosse, a cultural historian, sees the ideology of National Socialism as central to the movement. The book is concerned with tracing mass political participation in nation-worship from the beginning of modern romantic nationalism to its culmination in the fascist regimes. Here, it is necessary to note that there is general agreement that National Socialism adhered more closely to a predetermined pattern of ideas than did Italian Fascism. Mosse's work, however, does far more than assert the continuity of Nazi ideology. He does not so much search out the intellectual origins of the Third Reich as he places fascism within the mainstream of European mass politics of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. For Mosse, fascism does not represent the consequences of the charisma and foibles of a man like Mussolini, although his chapter on Hitler's taste in art points to the importance of the leader's interpretation of the myths of political aesthetics for a mass audience. The essence of National Socialism is that it represents the most successful means to mask alienation and to draw mass man into political action through an appeal to the senses and through reliance on the myths which have achieved almost universal acceptance in western culture: the festival and celebration of nationalism in its several aesthetic forms. Public weariness with this liturgy remained a nagging problem even for the Nazis, but the spiritual content of participation in nation-worship could be regenerated, Mosse asserts, due to the "longing for wholeness" which has characterized mass man in the modern era.

The consequences of the aesthetics of politics remain an important feature of modern political activity. In Mosse's words, "Past history is always contemporary. The grand spectacle which we have analyzed is not so far removed from our own dilemmas." This interpretation places The Nationalization of the Masses firmly in opposition to Smith's view of the nature of fascism. The debate is, finally, one over the role of ideas in the making of history. One can hardly find an historical framework more likely to engage the student than the study of fascism, or than in these two very excellent books. Both represent the work of mature historians, both are solid pieces of historical writing, and both are likely to succeed in making a classroom come alive.

The College of Charleston Clarence B. Davis

Walter Laqueur, ed. The Guerrilla Reader: A Historical Anthology. New York: Meridian, 1977. Pp. 246. Paper, $5.95. Anthony D. Smith, ed., Nationalist Movements. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1976. Pp. vi, 185. Cloth, $15.95.

The titles of these two books suggest a compatability in their utility for the study of major aspects of basic political and social processes of the modern era. Both deal with the development and employment of familiar concepts or labels from the eighteenth century to the present--the one inquiring about the essence of the characteristics of nationalisms and the other studying the use of guerrilla warfare to obtain "liberation" from other groups. However, only Laqueur's fascinating selection of excerpts from the writings of military and political leaders on the use of guerrilla tactics and their objectives meets the criteria of a book worth recommending to instructors and students.

Laqueur's brief introduction shows a scholar both comfortable with his topic and his audience. Beginning with the obvious point that guerrilla warfare is not to be confused with terrorist tactics (a topic he will be developing in a companion volume), he defines the conditions under which guerrilla tactics have been successful. The record is surprisingly small, with no lasting victories in the nineteenth century, and he notes that the future of this form of military protest is quite limited. The volume then presents in five chronological units excerpts from the papers of advocates, participants, and observers of guerrilla warfare. Many of these appear in English for the first time, and Laqueur's masterful hand limits excessive repetition of basic issues. Ranging from the Spanish peasants during the Napoleonic Wars to Mao of China to Cabral of Guiné-Bissau, the anthology provides both breadth and depth to Laqueur's introduction. The volume will be a useful addition to core readings in both European and world history courses. It ought to encourage students to ponder more closely the study of when and how "to war or not to war," and the larger questions associated with achieving group or "nationalistic" identity.

Laqueur discounts attempts to provide much in the way of universalisms to his own study. He is not to be caught making pronouncements when dealing with such multiple "objective" and "subjective" factors involved in guerrilla warfare. However, following the more recent emphasis upon interdisciplinary or multi-disciplinary approaches to the study of nationalism, Anthony Smith in Nationalist Movements seeks to provide an analysis that is precise and transferrable. As editor and leading contributor to his basically British publication, Smith brings high credentials to his topic, yet the results are disappointing. The intense, closely written volume is too restricted in space to handle its topic well. It assumes a great deal of previous exposure to the traits of nationalism both in the present and the past, an exposure likely to be enjoyed only by the specialist.

Smith is concerned with cutting through the layers of earlier classification systems, and he and his colleagues succeed to a degree in laying bare the more basic skeleton of nationalism or group-identity. Yet, while applauding the intent of the writers, one finds that as with many other studies of nationalism the more profound statements can be made only through a somewhat tortured exposition with refined abstractions. A novice would miss these points. Both he and the more seasoned scholar may gain more from Harold R. Issacs, Idols of the Tribe: Group Identity and Political Change (New York, 1975), which is one of several works not identified in Smith's bibliographical notes but which most handsomely complements Laqueur's volume.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln Leslie Clement Duly

Harold Eugene Davis, John J. Finan, and F. Taylor Peck. Latin American Diplomatic History: An Introduction. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1977. Pp. viii, 301. Cloth, $15.00; paper, $5.95.

In what they describe as "an introductory and interpretative guide for the serious reader and student," Harold Eugene Davis, John J. Finan, and F. Taylor Peck have brought together their collective expertise for a brief overview of the diplomatic history of Latin America from the colonial period to the intervention by the United States in the Dominican Republic in 1965. Professor Davis covers the colonial period to 1860, Professor Peck the period from 1860 to the Great Depression, and Mr. Finan the Post-Depression, World War II, and Cold War years. Professor Davis also contributed an opening chapter on the nature of Latin American diplomacy.

The authors have made a notable attempt to bring together a very disparate and complex subject, the diplomacy of more than twenty-one nations--nations which, in spite of their diversity, have much in common, especially in the area of international relations and diplomacy. Almost all have had to struggle for their freedom, not only from their mother countries, but also against the political and economic hegemony which Europe and the United States have tried to assert over them. The attempt, however, leaves much to be desired.

The authors have tended to be uneven in their approach to the subject. For example, they have devoted only a few pages to the complex questions of the Panama Canal and the Mexican Revolution, while several pages are devoted to events in Cuba in the 1930s. For a book which was written in 1976, the authors have given little heed to the current international problems of Latin America, e.g., the danger of a revival of the Tacna-Arica Dispute between Chile and Peru, the desire of Bolivia for an outlet to the sea, and the role of multinational corporations, the United States Central Intelligence Agency, and the Communist Bloc in Latin America. There is no mention of the Allende years in Chile and their international implications.

The authors have described their book as an interpretative essay, yet several of the interpretations advanced for historical change in Latin America are severely dated. They have tended to rely on older diplomatic histories of the United States in explaining the War of 1812 and the Spanish-American War, while ignoring many of newer histories written in the 1960s. The lack of maps, a necessity when studying diplomatic history and international affairs, is a major inconvenience. While this omission may be attributed to the fact that the inclusion of maps might increase the cost of the book to prohibitive heights, their absence forces the reader to other works on the subject.

In general, this volume would be useful to the student as a brief guide to Latin American diplomatic history. However, much of the material presented here can also be found in any of the standard histories of Latin America and United States diplomatic history, often with more detail and especially with maps.

Mount Saint Mary College, Newburgh John T. Reilly

Morton Borden and Otis L. Graham, Jr. Speculations on American History. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1977. Pp. v, 200. Paper, $3.95.

"History is the study of the past," or so we might believe if we relied on the many textbooks and methodological studies which advise history educators in the ways to teach what happened in the past. But there is great excitement to be discovered in studying what did not happen in the past, in detailing what might have happened if different courses had been followed or different

options had been selected. In Speculations on American History Morton Borden and Otis L. Graham offer twelve essays on "what might have been," ranging from the French and Indian War to Watergate. "What if Slavery had been geographically confined?" "What if the Compromise of 1850 had been defeated?" "What if the United States had remained neutral" in 1917? "What would the 1930s have been like without Franklin Roosevelt?" These questions and others are explored in detail in this fine little book.

Speculative history is not new: Borden and Graham tell us that the method has been used "from the earliest times." But only recently have historians been able to call upon publications which investigate alternative pasts. Robert Sobel's For Want of a Nail . . . If Burgoyne Had Won at Saratoga (1973), a 1976 bicentennial series in the Christian Century, and B. Lee Cooper's thoughts in Teaching History (Fall, 1977) preceded Speculations in American History, but this newest work offers the best tool for student use in the classroom.

I have used speculative or alternative history in my classes for the past several years, discovering along the way that students like to dream about the past and the varied options of the past. This method breaks students quickly out of the passive note-taking role and makes them participants in the playing of the historical past. "Alternativing" offers a different approach for the study of history which can make all the difference. Borden and Graham and D.C. Heath are to be congratulated for this exciting book.

The School of the Ozarks Stephen John Kneeshaw

Thomas G. Paterson, J. Garry Clifford, and Kenneth J. Hagan. American Foreign Policy: A History. Lexington, Massachusetts: D.C. Heath and Company, 1977. Pp. xviii, 607. Cloth, $10.95.

This is a book to tempt paperback users to return to a clothbound text. Its chief virtue is its balance, but it also has greater depth of explanation than most textbooks, better bibliographies than any but Thomas A. Bailey's textbook, innumerable apt quotations, many cartoons and other pictures, good maps, a useful index, clear prose, and genuine use of recent works.

Balance is revealed in many important points: a judicious redefinition of "imperialism," willingness to see a President's virtues and faults (as FDR and World War II), or, as in one treacherous topic, origins of the Cold War, dealing with both U.S. and Soviet attitudes, motives, and behavior, including how interaction between them intensified the conflict.

Depth of explanation comes in such places as sources of early American ideas on foreign policy or providing the context of U.S. policy in the causes for Chinese nationalism and Japanese expansion in the 1920s and 30s. Only one example among many of recent works incorporated into the text as well as bibliographies is David McLellan's study of Dean Acheson.

Apt quotations make personalities vivid, as in Lewis Douglas' description of Calvin Coolidge as "much like a wooden Indian except more tired looking." Illustrations include the best collection of cartoons on American foreign relations ever brought together. portraits and photographs of principal personalities, and even paintings illustrating how Americans viewed themselves and their role.

Each chapter begins with an historical vignette, from Franklin and Jay at Paris in 1782 to Richard Nixon landing at Peking in 1972. This pattern could easily have led to artificiality or "corn;" that instead it lures one into the chapter testifies to the authors' good sense as well as writing skill.

A special strength is their recognition of the "New Left" and appreciation of its views as far as is reasonable. Admitting historians' disagreements on crucial matters, Paterson and his colleagues have found a way to blend economic, political, and cultural interpretations. Anyone who wants his students to be aware of various ways to approach American foreign policy and yet acquire a sound synthesis of the field could do no better than use this book.

Georgia State University Robert W. Sellen

Vincent P. DeSantis. The Shaping of Modern America: 1877-1916. St. Louis: Forum Press, 1973. Pp. 259. Paper, $4.95. Michael H. Ebner and Eugene M. Tobin, eds. The Age of Urban Reform: New Perspectives on the Progressive Era. Port Washington, New York: Kennikat Press, 1977. Pp. viii, 211. Cloth $12.95; paper, $7.95. Richard M. Abrams. The Burdens of Progress: 1900-1929. Glenview, Illinois: Scott, Foresman, and Company, 1977. Pp. 199. Paper, $4.95.

Continuing discussion of the nature of Progressivism has generated many worthwhile insights on this period of reform but no universal agreement as to what Progressivism was, or for that matter where or even when it flourished. These three works reflect some of the diversity of Progressive historiography, both in terms of scholarly interpretation and in the range of material available for the classroom. Two are volumes in multi-part surveys of United States history and as such define the chronological period in different ways; one pays little attention to antecedents, the other cuts the period short. The third is a collection of essays focusing on the peak years of Progressive agitation. Each of these books might prove useful in a course where the instructor was prepared to discuss alternative perspectives on the Progressive era.

Vincent DeSantis' The Shaping of Modern America, 1877-1916 is a 1977 reprint of a volume from the 1973 Allyn and Bacon series, From Colony to Global Power. Written in an engaging style at a level suitable for students without previous exposure to the period, this book presents a familiar picture of emerging industrial society, Populist agitation, and nascent imperialism, capped by a period of sustained political and economic reform between the turn of the century and U.S. entry into World War I. The focus is on national affairs and particularly the presidencies of Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson. DeSantis directs attention to Progressivism's roots in the problems and responses of late nineteenth-century America as well as to its democratic, rationalist, and conservative tendencies. Unfortunately, he has little to say about some of the least attractive facets of Progressivism: the undercurrent of racial, ethnic, and cultural intolerance. Furthermore, his 1916 terminal date prohibits DeSantis from discussing Wilson's efforts to extend Progressivism onto an international plane. DeSantis' bibliography was quite dated even in 1973, limiting its usefulness for students wishing to pursue topics further.

Richard Abrams' The Burdens of Progress, 1900-1929, a volume in the Scott, Foresman American History series, is a more interpretive work which looks at Progressive ideas and reforms, then measures their success during World War I and the 1920s. Laden with terms, inferences, and insights which require considerable prior knowledge of the period to fully appreciate, this brief survey argues that at the national level Progressivism was a largely unsuccessful attempt to preserve traditional ideals in the face of transforming modernization. Progressives were concerned with increasing corporate consolidation and growing social diversity; they responded with political, economic, and social measures seeking to maintain economic individualism and assimilate outsiders into mainstream values and practice. Abrams capably describes early twentieth century life, indicates the dominant patterns of thought, and presents the

problems of corporate growth. His discussion of the 1920s serves primarily to demonstrate the inadequacies of reform during the previous two decades. In part because he carries his survey thirteen years further than DeSantis, Abrams presents a far less cheerful assessment of Progessivism.

DeSantis and Abrams offer general surveys of national currents in contrast to the last of these works, a collection of well-documented essays on aspects of Progressivism in ten different cities. The co-editors of The Age of Urban Reform, Michael H. Ebner and Eugene M. Tobin, have produced the most limited, but most original and interesting of these three volumes. In most cases summarizing recent dissertations, the essays vary widely in style and method as well as topic. Reflecting the collection's range are three of the most valuable essays: Michael P. McCarthy on the relationship between annexation and reform in Chicago; Augustus Cerillo, Jr., on the bureaucratization of reform in New York City; and Ebner on the mayoralty of Fred R. Low in Passaic, New Jersey. The other essays discuss such disparate topics as governmental reform and local political struggles in Houston, Chelsea, Massachusetts, Seattle, and Los Angeles; housing and public health in Philadelphia; education in Atlanta; and taxation of railroads in Jersey City. Since the ten essayists seldom ask the same questions about the Progressive experience in their cities and since the editors offer no synthesis, the book fails to rise above the sum of its parts. Yet by directing attention to Progressivism's urban dimension and displaying the wide range of issues involved, this collection could prove quite useful to an advanced student.

The three works considered here all raise questions about the range and nature, the successes and failures of the Progressive experience. Though each has limitations, any one should stimulate a curious student to undertake further explorations into the rich literature on Progressivism.

University of Akron David E. Kyvig

Howard Roffman. Understanding the Cold War: A Study of the Cold War in the Interwar Period. Cranbury, New Jersey: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1977. Pp. 198. Cloth, $9.50. William Appleman Williams. America Confronts a Revolutionary World: 1776-1976. New York: William Morrow, 1976. Pp. 224. Cloth, $9.95.

The United States of America, according to William Appleman Williams, has consistently betrayed its revolutionary heritage of self-determination. Thus, in 1787, the Articles of Confederation, which "allowed great freedom for the citizens of each unit" (p. 16), were superseded by the Constitution which "established the foundation of a superstate" (p. 17). America, fearful of the "bad past" and the unpredictable future, has persistently sought to expand the "American present." By so doing, it has defied both time and history. This is the theme of America Confronts a Revolutionary World, 1776-1976.

In the ante-bellum years, the United States attempted to resolve internal conflicts through expansion (i.e., empire) of the marketplace. Whether confronted with revolutions abroad or the position of minorities at home, the United States has sacrificed independence and self-determination for the sake of a unique destiny based on mission, racism, and empire. Hence, the first "crusade" to save the American present was Lincoln and the North's attempt to deny the South the right of independence in 1861. The South, says Williams, should have been free to go to hell in its own way. The second "crusade" to save the American present was Woodrow Wilson's effort to make the world safe for democracy (safe for America). By his actions, he attempted to deny the revolutionary impulses toward the future of such countries as Mexico, China, and of course Russia.

How to break out of this empire complex? In Williams' view, America needs to return to the principles of the Articles of Confederation. Thus, one discards empire in favor of a "federation of regional communities" (pp. 193-194) that are both democratic and socialist. The major flaw in his study is his assumption that Wilson, Roosevelt, Lincoln, and other political leaders possessed such unity of purpose. A better Williams is found in The Contours of American History (1961).

While Williams deals with 200 years of American history in 200 pages, Howard Roffmann analyzes three years (1937-1939) of European diplomacy in 188 pages. Understanding the Cold War: A Study of the Cold War in the Interwar Period is a rather laborious month-by-month analysis of the foreign relations of Germany, Russia, and Great Britain in the above-mentioned years. Essentially, Roffman argues that the West's refusal to engage in collective security agreements with the Soviets during the 1930s laid the foundation for the Cold War. Thus, Great Britain's fear of another world war led them into appeasement with Hitler's Germany; their fear of communism prevented a workable arrangement with the Soviet Union. Since Stalin could not receive any guarantees from the West (primarily some hegemony in Eastern Europe so it would not again be utilized as a corridor of invasion), he entered into diplomatic negotiations with the Third Reich. The result was the Molotov-Ribbentrop Treaty of August, 1939. Thus, when America challenges Russian hegemony in Eastern Europe, it is challenging the security of Russia's western frontier. Out of this tension is born the Cold War.

Roffmann's study contains two major weaknesses: there is an over-dependence on block quotations (88 in 188 pages); and he should have developed a firmer connection between the diplomacy of the 1930s and Allied and post-war diplomacy. A good twenty-page chapter, utilizing the works of Ulam, Gaddis, Feis, LaFeber, Kennan, and others, would have provided a better sense of unity to his argument.

University of Georgia Michael Vaughan Woodward

Laurence Ivan Seidman. Once in the Saddle: The Cowboy's Frontier, 1866-1896. New York: Mentor, 1977. Pp. 237. Paper, $1.75.

A reviewer is faced with a dilemma when he sits down to review this book. It is a very superficial treatment of a complex subject that sometimes goes far afield from its major topic. Yet it has some valuable redeeming features. For instance, the book includes the words and music of several songs from the cowboy era that are classics. In addition, there are extensive quotations, some from rare sources, that enliven the book.

This book is designed to be an overview of the cowboy's frontier, 1866-1896. In many ways, it is simply an overview with little depth. Yet there is occasional brillance, such as the discussion of the Johnson County War in Wyoming. Other events of significance are covered so briefly that only the specialist is able to follow the narrative. Then, of course, there are the occasional glaring, careless errors such as the one that places the Lincoln County War in Texas.

For use in college history classes this book would be marginal at best. For the secondary school, it would have more value, if for no other reason than its excitement, songs, and extensive illustrations. It should, however, be considered merely an introduction to the cowboy's frontier.

The book should not be criticized for what it is not. It is not intended as a comprehensive history of the American West between 1866 and 1896. It was originally published in "The Living History Library," a series of books which

examines American history through the eyes and words of the people who lived it. In this, the book is successful. It is not meant for scholars; it is popular history.

Texas Eastern University Donald W. Whisenhunt

NOTES ON OTHER MATERIALS OF INTEREST

The Spring, 1978, issue of this journal featured essays by Ross W. Beales, Jr., and Randall K. Burkett on historical editing as a pedagogical tool. Those interested in the idea for their own courses, or desiring to introduce others to the concept, will be pleased to learn that Beales and Burkett have published a revised and expanded version of their essays, including a fine bibliography. Historical Editing for Undergraduates is available directly from the authors, College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610. The cost is expected to be $1.25 per booklet, post-paid.

For those seeking to spice up more traditional teaching methods, Harold S. Sharp, Footnotes to American History: A Bibliographic Source Book is a gold-mine of anecdotes, information, and trivia on over three hundred chronologically listed historical events. The narratives on each event are concise, reasonably accurate, often delightfully written, and supplemented with broad and generally up-to-date bibliographies. An index provides reference to people and places, but is weak on topics (Afro-Americans, women, immigration, etc.). Besides serving as a convenient encyclopedia and resource book for teachers, it might well suggest a broad range of term paper projects for that perennial band of students who cannot generate their own topics. Footnotes is published by Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, N.J. At $22.50, many teachers will prefer to order a copy for their school library and borrow it.

The Victorian Family: Structures and Stresses, edited by Anthony S. Wohl (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1978) adds ten previously unpublished essays to the burgeoning field of family history. Several of the essays will contribute to provocative arguments in family history courses, but the $16.95 price tag on this slender volume will inhibit its use as a required text.

On the textbook front: Scott, Foresman has introduced yet another Western Civilization text. Carolly Erickson, Civilization and Society in the West (1978), abounds in illustrations, maps, and marginalia, apparently a bow to the perceived need to address textbooks to college students with lower academic skills. On the other hand, Erickson's desire to produce a survey with an emphasis on social history has been effectively achieved. The large-format, soft-cover volume retails for $10.95; an instructor's manual is available.

The revised Words That Made American History, edited by Richard N. Current, John A. Garraty and Julius Weinberg (3rd edition; Boston: Little, Brown, 1978) will be welcomed by teachers who supplement their survey courses with documents. This edition dropped several selections and added new topic areas, including Watergate. The two-volume paperback series is priced at $6.95 per volume.

And, finally, Little, Brown has published a second edition of John H. Cary and Julius Weinberg, eds., The Social Fabric (2 vols., 1978; paper, $6.95 per vol.). This supplementary text emphasizes U.S. social history through well-chosen excerpts from major secondary sources.

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