

As to our initial concern, many of the "big names" are here, but without a firmer contextual preparation, much of the authors' work (Bradford, Michelet, and Febvre in particular) is likely to sail right on by. Aydelotte is a fine choice for a quantifier, but his selection, "Voting Patterns in the British House of Commons in the 1840s," is the only real clinker in the collection.

The overall focus, regrettably, is on works from the Western tradition only. This is unfortunate, for although the Orient, India, Russia, and the Middle East all have weaker historical traditions than does the West, each offers types of historical writing based on differing cultural appreciations of the past. Any anthology entitled "Historical Writing from Ancient Times to the Present" should have an omnibus quality, and the editor might well have considered their inclusion.

The Faces of Clío cannot be used at the undergraduate level without thorough preparation and guidance by the instructor. For graduate students, some of the material may already be familiar. The wider question, whether the anthology format is the best way to meet the masters, wrenching their writing, as it were, from their holistic context, must remain in abeyance.

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Philip F. Riley *et. al.*, eds. *The Global Experience*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1988. Volume I: *Readings in World History to 1500*. Pp. xii, 285. Volume II: *Readings in World History since 1500*. Pp. xiv, 314. Paper, \$19.00 each.

This balanced, relatively brief anthology of primary materials is designed mainly to be used as supplementary readings for introductory courses in world history. Organized chronologically, the editors had three main concerns: (1) the conviction that the study of world history is the most helpful way to introduce students to an informed understanding of the world of today; (2) the desire to underscore global patterns of development by encouraging the comparative approach to history; and (3) the realization that most college students can benefit from introductory comments that explain the background of the readings.

The collection does contain a good balance between western and non-western sources. The emphasis is upon Eurasian history (Europe, the Middle East, and East Asia), with the second volume containing significant material relating to the relationship of the United States to world developments. Relatively little material is devoted to Africa, the American Indians, Latin America, or the Pacific islands. For an introductory course in world history, the editors appear to have made a valid emphasis, for there are good reasons to concentrate upon the distinct achievements of the major civilizations.

In preparing a collection of this sort, the editors had to decide whether to have short snippets of many readings or to have longer selections of fewer sources. The editors chose to take the first alternative, with the average selection containing less than three pages. This means that the reader will get some introduction to a great breadth of material, but it also means, unfortunately, that the average reader will not obtain a great deal of depth into the various topics.

Although the selections are generally well chosen, I do have the impression that the editors might have tried a little harder to find more readings with the human element that tends to attract college students. This is not to suggest that such readings are entirely absent from the two volumes. College students, for example, will be especially fascinated by the material relating to the religions of Asia, by Procopius's description of Theodora, by the readings on comparative fascism, by the material relating to modern dictators, and

by the many readings dealing with contemporary issues such as apartheid and the Arab-Israeli conflict. Many of the readings, however, are not especially of high literary quality and do not contain as much interesting content as it would be possible to find, a task the editors might concentrate upon in preparing a second edition of the work. For one thing, it might help if the collection had more biographical readings, and the editors might also want to include some articles from popular, yet scholarly, magazines.

The introductions to the various topics are informative, accurate, and extremely well written. From a pedagogical perspective, these introductions should be most helpful in providing students with a general understanding of significant topics, promoting what Eric D. Hirsch refers to as "cultural literacy."

Courses in world history are becoming more and more popular in colleges and universities. A textbook alone tends to be somewhat bare, and a good anthology, such as this one, should make the course more worthwhile to the average student. In the future, perhaps, teachers of world history will have the diversity of choice that is found in the field of American history.

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Glenn Blackburn. *The West and the World Since 1945.* New York: St. Martin's Press, 1989. Second Edition. Pp. viii, 166. Paper, \$13.35.

Wayne C. McWilliams and Harry Piotrowski. *The World Since 1945: Politics, War & Revolution in the Nuclear Age.* Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1988. Pp. vii, 389. Cloth, \$35.00; paper, \$22.50.

Professor Blackburn focuses this survey around four themes: the conflict between two superpowers; prosperity in the western nations; the third world; and intellectual and spiritual issues in a technological age. This essay could be used in high school as a supplementary text on the contemporary western world, but its brevity makes it inappropriate either as a core text for undergraduate courses or as a supplemental text for a western civilization course. Most textbooks on western civilization devote more time to the topics covered here only perfunctorily. For example, the summit conferences at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam are dealt with in one sentence. The author writes clearly and distinctly but all too briefly. The format occasionally leads the writer to state the obvious: "Material prosperity is necessary to the good life," and "Ethical behavior is part of a good life." The Greek chorus approach of stating the themes and then repeating those themes in the chapter could assist a high school student. The illustrations are well chosen and the bibliographical essays at the end of the book well written.

By contrast, the work by Wayne C. McWilliams and Harry Piotrowski ignores certain contemporary issues, such as the feminist movement, which Blackburn discusses. It slights most economic and social questions and focuses almost exclusively on diplomatic and political developments. What they do, they do well. The writers manage to present both sides of a number of fairly controversial issues. They even avoid a western world or US centered approach and devote a substantial portion of the book to developments in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The book was intended for and would be particularly effective in an introductory course on International Relations. It is logically organized and well written and centers both thematically and chronologically around certain topics: the origins of the cold war; nationalism and the end of colonialism; the shifting sands of global power; the third world; and dilemmas of the 1980s. The introduction to each section, which integrates the material and outlines the themes, might annoy the good student and