

significant number of whites ultimately participated, the level of commitment was far less than in the earlier protests in the South. When marches through white neighborhoods did take place, sometimes with violent response, they failed to gain the media coverage that had turned the Southern protests into national news, thus generating widespread support. The role of the SCLC came to an end after controversial negotiations with city leaders produced an agreement designed to promote housing reforms. Throughout the presentation of the Chicago protest, Martin Luther King, Jr., for the most part, retains his heroic stature. Although it is acknowledged that King made some mistakes, the renowned leader is largely exonerated by his ability to admit his errors and to learn from them.

Ralph has meticulously researched his subject, interviewing many of those involved in organizing the protests and examining more than fifty manuscript collections. Nearly 100 pages of notes at the end of the book attest to his careful survey of the sources. Two organizational defects mar the fluidity of his presentation, however. Rather than putting all the necessary background information together in the introductory chapter, bits of it are intermingled with the protest story itself. Thus it is sometimes difficult to avoid confusing past events with those of 1966. Secondly, a chapter on the national government and the Civil Rights Bill of 1966 interrupts the Chicago story. These shortcomings aside, *Northern Protest* provides a significant new perspective on the northern non-violent movement.

Because the topic is quite narrow, the usefulness of this book in college classes will be limited. While it certainly would be instructive reading in a course on the civil rights movement or on the politics of protest, it is probably not appropriate to use as required reading even for a course on the United States since 1945. It could certainly be suggested as recommended reading for such a course, however. On the other hand, by studying the material contained in these pages, an instructor would clearly broaden his/her knowledge of the peculiar problems that were associated with the non-violent movement in the North. There is valuable material for class lectures to be found here. While *Northern Protest* may not be a best seller in most college bookstores, it is nonetheless a well written and well balanced contribution to the scholarly literature on the civil rights movement.

Northern Essex Community College

Elizabeth J. Wilcoxson

Philippe Ariés and Goerge Duby, eds. *A History of Private Life. Volume I: From Pagan Rome to Byzantium*. Paul Veyne, ed. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1987. Pp. ix, 670. Paper, \$18.95. Volume II: *Revelations of the Medieval World*. Georges Duby, ed. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1988. Pp. xiii, 650. Paper, \$18.95.

These are the first two volumes of a five volume series unique in their approach and scope in western historical scholarship. Later volumes, also now in print, come down to the present century. Originally published as *Histoire de la vie privée* and translated from the French by Arthur Goldhammer, they are lavishly illustrated with black-and-white and color pictures, diagrams, and other drawings.

Multi-authored works usually suffer from varied writing styles and a general lack of overall balance and organization. The use of a single highly able translator has helped to pull this English edition together at least in style. A bibliography and index are in both volumes, brief notes are present only in volume I.

Paul Veyne writes the initial section of over 200 pages in volume I on the pagan Greco-Roman world of the early Empire. Slavery, family life, the treatment of children, concubinage, and marriage are among the many topics discussed. The baths, the spectacles, views of death

and the afterlife and many other aspects of the pre-Christian world are integrated along with those topics not commonly found in texts until recently, such as pederasty, buggery, and prostitution. This section would stand alone as an excellent social history text for a class in Roman history.

Peter Brown is the author of the next section in volume I on private lives among Jews and early Christians. The attraction and terror of sexuality in the East and the West, in adolescence, in the desert, and in marriage, are among the many topics covered in a little over a hundred pages in what is the most impressive section of the work. This volume concludes with excellent sections on domestic architecture in Roman Africa by Yvon Thébert, private life in the West to the age of Charlemagne by Michel Rouche, and life in the Byzantine World in the tenth and eleventh centuries by Evelyne Patlagean.

Volume II, *Revelations of the Medieval World*, does not waste precious space on the fringes of medieval civilization—the Celts, the Germans, the English, or the Spaniards. Feudal France during the High Middle Ages, and Tuscan Italy on the eve of the Renaissance fill the first half of the work. The last half of the work, in three sections, is focused on France, Italy, and nearby areas. Danielle Régner-Bohler discusses how the literature of northern France from the eleventh to the fifteenth century can be used to gain insight into the private lives; since many find the literature of courtly love incomprehensible, this is a most useful and enlightening essay. There are other sections which discuss the houses of the peasants and townspeople, and the palaces of the ruling classes.

There is, along with many other fascinating topics, an extensive passage on the fourteenth-century papal palace at Avignon. The private lives of the nuns and monks, and of the rising banking and merchant class are dissected in ways not easily found elsewhere. One of the last topics, for example, is bathing at Baden, near Zurich, and in wealthier private homes. Yes, medieval people did sometimes bathe, sometimes even publicly and nude.

Most publishers would charge considerably more (have you noticed that since conglomerates have absorbed most major commercial publishers, the less expensive texts and monographs are more commonly being published by university presses? Before the recent mergers and buyouts, it was the opposite).

These two volumes are handsomely printed and provide dimensions of social history, including family history and women's history, not easily available in traditional texts. While the time periods covered in each may not exactly fit most courses, the low cost makes it easier to use one or the other of them. Those teaching classes on Modern Europe may also wish to look at the later volumes in the series.

Emporia State University

Samuel E. Dicks

**Edwin P. Hoyt. *The Last Kamikaze: The Story of Admiral Matome Ugaki*. Praeger: Westport, CT and London, 1993. Pp. xvi, 235. Cloth, \$22.95.**

Vice-admiral Matome Ugaki of the Japanese navy kept a diary of his experiences during World War II down to his own fruitless suicide run after peace had been declared. It is this diary that forms the basis of Hoyt's book. Ugaki held a series of commands during the war, concluding with the depressing position of being in charge of kamikaze pilots and sending so many eager and promising young men to their deaths. Unlike his superior, Admiral Yamamoto, Ugaki was in favor of the war. While Yamamoto feared the clearly superior reserve resources of the U.S. would win in the long run, Ugaki hoped that the early crippling of the U.S. at Pearl Harbor would eliminate the possibility that reserves would ever be tapped. The U.S. oil