

much can be learned about Anglo-American relations through studying the Franklins, viewpoints and motivations varied greatly among persons on both sides of the struggle.

The narrative traces the personal and political lives of the two men from the early background of each through the fateful Fourth of July. Because of the unique political positions held by the Franklins, the reader learns much about events and theories on both sides of the Atlantic in the decades immediately preceding 1776. A brief epilogue tells of their subsequent lives and correspondence. Each chapter in the narrative begins with a useful summary. An amazing amount of material is included in this slim volume, but because the prose is readable, clear, and compact, the reader does not feel overwhelmed. Students who have limited background on Anglo-American relations, the coming of the American Revolution, and the Franklins can follow this well-presented narrative.

Seven of the documents are from the years from 1765 to 1775; the eighth is Benjamin Franklin's letter to his son in 1784. With one exception, each document is referenced in the narrative. The documents include correspondence between the two men, excerpts from John Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies*, correspondence from William Franklin to the British ministry, the elder Franklin's *Causes of the American Discontents before 1768*, and a speech by Governor Franklin to the New Jersey Assembly. A helpful introduction, which includes thought-provoking questions, is provided for each document. The questions are useful not only for guiding students' reading, but also for structuring class discussions.

The editors of the Bedford Series chose wisely in selecting Sheila Skemp to produce this volume. As author of *William Franklin: Son of a Patriot, Servant of a King* (1990), she possesses the scholarly credentials needed for excellence in a work such as this. It is clear, however, that pedagogical skill is also necessary for success in this undertaking. Professor Skemp's excellence in pedagogy has been demonstrated clearly in the present work. It has also been recognized by the University of Mississippi, where she is associate professor of history and recipient of the university's award for Outstanding Teacher in the Liberal Arts.

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Allan Galloway, ed. *Voices of the Old South: Eyewitness Accounts, 1528-1861*. Athens & London: University of Georgia Press, 1994. Pp. xxix, 404. Cloth, \$45.00; paper, \$19.95.

*Voices of the Old South*, ably edited by Alan Galloway of Western Washington University, ought to be a boon to all historians teaching upper-division and graduate-level courses in the history of the antebellum American South. As the dust jacket commentary observes, "Unlike many works in the Old South, which tend to focus on the immediate pre-war years, this volume gives equal attention to the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Its geographic definition of the region is notably broad. . . ."

This widely inclusive volume encompasses ten sections: "The Planting of Euramerican Colonies in the South;" "Southern Native Americans;" "Promoters and Naturalists: The Eighteenth-Century Environment;" "Southern Society in the Eighteenth Century;" "Slavery in the Eighteenth Century;" "The Religious South;" "Antebellum South: Foreign Voices;" "Antebellum South: Northern Voices;" "Antebellum South: African-American Voices;" and, "Antebellum South: Southern White Voices." The number of selections in each section varies from six (Euramerican Colonies) to eleven (The Religious South) and include such familiar commentators as Frederick Douglass, Harriet Martineau, and Frederick Law Olmsted, as well as the relatively unknown William Johnston, a slave-owning free black in Natchez, Mississippi, and Rachel O'Connor, a Louisiana widow who managed her own plantation. Galloway's editorial work is, in general, outstanding, and the book certainly achieves his stated primary purpose of "introducing to readers a wide variety of primary literary sources for studying the Old South." The general

introduction, really a bibliographic essay, is incisive as are the introductions to each section. Every narrative contains bibliographic notes indicating where each section can be found in its entirety.

If *Voices of the Old South* has a failing, it is simply that of over-abundance. The ten sections and 404 pages contain a total of 78 selections, with the sections on religion and foreign voices being the most repetitive. Instructors assigning this volume will undoubtedly wish to assign only specific essays rather than the entire book. The absence of an index and concluding statement, not unusual in works of this type, should not deter its use. On the contrary, its generally sparkling selections and refreshing lack of factual and typographical errors should enable readers to, in Galloway's words, "enter a dialogue with those who lived in the past and observed these events for themselves. They speak to us in their work, and we speak to them in ours."

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Frank A. Warren. *Liberals & Communism: The "Red Decade" Revisited*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1993. Pp. xxiii, 276. Cloth, \$45.00; paper, \$16.50.

Frank Warren's *Liberals & Communism*, originally published in 1966, still remains a valuable contribution to scholarship on the interrelationship between communism and liberalism during the depression decade of the 1930s. In the intervening years since its publication, the world has changed remarkably. The Vietnam War, which was escalating in 1966, culminated by the mid-1970s in the moral defeat and withdrawal of American troops. With the decline of the antiwar-based New Left after the war's conclusion, continued conservative domination of the White House, and the collapse of Communism, an author may be tempted to be either more accepting of the relationship between liberalism and Communism or more critical. This book is unrevised with the exception of a preface to the new edition in which Warren basically stands by his views of 27 years ago.

*Liberals and Communism* remains a volume staunchly critical of "liberal apologists" for Stalinism, albeit from what the author terms a "democratic left perspective." However, this perspective is undefined, nor is it made clear how his growing up in a family whose politics was "war-time popular frontism" informed his interpretation of the liberalism-Communism relationship. Clarity, however, is not lacking in Warren's demonstration of liberal failure to apply the same critical democratic standards to the Soviet Union that they apply to the United States. Liberals writing in such journals as *The Nation*, *New Republic*, and *Common Sense* often rationalized or denied the brutalities of Stalin's regime from forced collectivization and the Moscow purge trials to the hypocritical Nazi-Soviet Pact. Warren, however, avoids reducing complex political developments to simplistic generalizations such as a "monolithic liberal capitulation to Stalinism" found in the writings of Eugene Lyons and Irving Kristol. Warren employs three broad classifications of liberal attitudes toward the Soviet Union and Communism: (1) Anti-communist liberals; (2) Russian sympathizers; (3) Fellow travelers. For some anti-communist liberals like John Dewey, Carl Becker, Charles Beard, Morris Cohen, Archibald MacLeish, or Elmer Davis, Soviet Communism involved a totally regulated life characterized by the absence of freedom and the use of terror. For other liberals like Corliss Lamont, Jerome Davis, or Louis Fischer, Russia remained a model and a beacon of hope.

Russian sympathizers, according to Warren, fell in between these two poles. George Soule of the *New Republic*, Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union, and economist Stuart Chase were impressed by Soviet economic progress while minimizing their lack of political freedom. Perhaps in a decade of the greatest economic depression in American history, these liberals were willing to ignore Soviet excesses and bifurcate freedom into "economic democracy" and "political democracy" and consequently diminish in importance the lack of the latter.