

In sum, *Field of Spears: The Last Mission of the Jordan Crew* is a solidly researched and well-written account. Gregory Hadley takes one bomber crew, one mission, and one Japanese town, illustrates the impacts on those involved, and makes clear the longer term historical implications. This is a rewarding book, useful for classroom applications. Secondary and college faculty seeking a book on this topic would be encouraged to give it strong consideration.

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Tibor Glant. *Remember Hungary 1956: Essays on the Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence in American Memory*. New York: Eastern European Monographs, 2008. Pp. 246. Cloth, \$50.00; ISBN 97808880336161.

Howard Zinn taught me long ago that objectivity is a myth, neither possible nor desirable, and that the best we can do in writing history is to be honest and open and up front about our biases and then proceed to write the best history we can. Assuming the same principle applies to book reviewing, I should note that Tibor Glant is my friend. We were colleagues for two years, 1994-96, at Kossuth University, in Debrecen, Hungary. I was the Soros Professor of American Studies; Glant and I coauthored a textbook during that time, and we have continued our relationship over the years. He is now Chair of the North American Department of the Institute of English and American Studies of the university, now known as the University of Debrecen.

But my biggest challenge in reviewing Glant's book is not my bias *for* him, but rather my bias *against* Richard Nixon. Let me explain. One of the five major sections of *Remember Hungary 1956* is entitled "Vice President Nixon's Refugee Fact-Finding Trip to Austria in December 1956 in American Memory." We read of Nixon's "bravery," "professional performance," "tact," "sincerity," and "professional handling of the delicate diplomatic situation" that helped make for "an effective public relations campaign." For a historian (myself) who sees Nixon as a tragedy American politics is in many ways still trying to rise above, it is difficult to read such positive things about him. But it was also good, for we *should* read things that challenge our biases, shouldn't we? In any case, surely we can *all* agree that the Ferenc Daday painting, now in the Nixon Library, that portrays "a Biblical image with Nixon positioned as the Savior" is too much!

But maybe this is also too much on that one part of Glant's excellent and interesting book. The other four major parts explore "The *New York Times* and the Memory of the 1956 Revolution," "Diplomatic Memoirs" (i.e., the memoirs of American ambassadors to Hungary), "Registers of Remembrance in English Prose: What the North American Reader is Confronted With (A Brief Overview)," which looks at everything from Hungarian Freedom Fighter accounts to American journalists in Hungary, from family histories to novels, and from crime fiction to juvenile

literature, and finally, the part that might be of most interest to many readers of *Teaching History*, "American College History Textbooks on the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 (A Selective, Preliminary Overview)." This section includes texts in such fields as Western Civilization, Twentieth-Century World History, Twentieth-Century European History, Russian and Soviet History, American Foreign Policy, and Eastern European History. Perhaps the only regret some readers might have is that there is no look at treatment of the Hungarian events of 1956 in United States History textbooks—but then, maybe we can assume that there is not much there to look at. But Glant himself does note in his Preface that the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 is "just about the only event that is regularly mentioned in American history textbooks in connection with Hungary."

Glant has done a valuable piece of work. The 1956 Hungarian uprising against the USSR is surely a highlight in the history of the Cold War. Among other things, *Remember Hungary 1956* reminds us that our response to events in Hungary tells us much about the Cold War, about *ourselves*. Nationalism has a much greater impact on the writing of history than historians are usually ready to admit. Some years back, volumes were done collecting foreign views of American history in both newspapers and textbooks; students presented with those views had a hard time recognizing the events. (*As Others See Us* was the title of both collections.) Historiography, defined simply as the study of historians and their interpretation of history, is a rich way to get students thinking about the meaning of historical events, the relevance of those events to their own lives. But it helps more than a little to know the "real" history, does it not? Students in the U.S. surely need to know more about the events of 1956 in Hungary and more broadly about the Cold War. Glant's volume should help open that door.

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Laurent DuBois and John Garrigus. *Slave Revolution in the Caribbean, 1789-1804: A Brief History with Documents.* Boston: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2006. Pp. 240. Paper, \$14.38; ISBN 0-312-41501-X.

Laurent DuBois and John Garrigus have made available a number of important primary sources relating to the events of the Haitian Revolution. The authors divided the concise text into two parts. Part One, which serves as an extended introduction, better contextualizes how the 45 documents found in Part Two fit into the larger discussion. The document collection is impressive and includes some source material translated into English for the first time. Some sources are more familiar, including *The Code Noir*, the work of Thomas Clarkson, French abolitionists, *The Abolition of Slavery* by the National Convention in 1794, and the subsequent revocation by Napoleon. Standard source material, however, is the exception with this collection of documents. The text is full of sources that will be somewhat unfamiliar, yet thoroughly