of the divide and a "nation of cities, factories, immigrants" on the other (p. 1). Most will probably see more continuity in nineteenth century American economic development than does Keller. By the same token, some historians may well question just how "distinctive" or "new" it was for Americans "to call on government to assist economic development" after the Civil War (p. 162). In fact, governmental bodies greatly aided economic growth in earlier times, particularly in the realm of internal improvements. Despite his generally encyclopedic range of knowledge, Keller sometimes neglects works which might have added to his discussion of certain topics. For instance, his treatment of the silver issue might benefit from some consideration of the studies by Walter Nugent and Allen Weinstein.

Despite its few problems, Affairs of State is a superb book, a "must" for those interested in nineteenth century American history.

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Sparked by his sympathy for the Vietnam peace movement, David S. Patterson investigated activities of American peace groups from 1887 to 1914. The result is a critical history of peace leaders and their failures, which is heavily documented and makes use of quantitative data on key peace leaders. Using a chronological approach, except for two chapters, Patterson examines the assumptions and programs of the leaders. The peace movement reached its highest point on the eve of World War I, but peace leaders failed to realize that militarism and nationalism were growing forces and not a vestige of the world's uncivilized past. In short, the peace movement grew and prospered, but relatively it lost much ground in the race against war.

In an effort to bring meaning to an "extremely diverse, amorphous movement" (p. ix), Patterson studies thirty-six leaders, a group chosen by position and consistent participation at peace and arbitration conferences. He assigns the leaders to categories of pacifist, generalist, world federationist (federalist), and legalist, but warns that some leaders moved from one category to another and that others did not fit a
category. He concludes that peace leaders had similar backgrounds: most were overwhelmingly urban, professional, Anglo-Saxon and Protestant, and born east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason-Dixon line. Common values of 6litism and unquestioning belief in the reality of moral values as the mainspring of human behavior added to the bonds between peace leaders. Still, the most distinctive characteristic of the peace movement in the pre-World War I era was its heterogeneity (p. 181). Organizations had numerous approaches to peace, yet a major characteristic of the movement was the “relative absence of overt controversy” (p. 195). Unity in the movement developed out of similar backgrounds and values and agreement on four principles: periodic international congresses for discussions; the United States should be the leader in the world peace movement since it was a satiated, secure power; the importance of law; and the need for a court of arbitral justice.

Leaders with Indiana connections included David Starr Jordan and May Wright Sewall, although the latter does not receive enough credit from Patterson. The Peace Association of Friends, a Quaker peace group with headquarters at Richmond, Indiana, published *Messenger of Peace*, the most successful pacifist journal in the 1870s and 1880s, but its leaders, William G. Hubbard and Daniel Hill, do not fit Patterson’s mold. Another Hoosier peace leader, Benjamin Franklin Trueblood, was born in Salem and educated at Earlham College. Patterson agrees with the appraisal of Edwin Mead that Trueblood was the “only professional peace worker in the United States, the only man who made service of the peace cause his vocation” (p. 28).

Several criticisms are in order. Although Patterson writes well, several passages contain confusing conceptual terms (for example, p. 158). And his criticisms of peace workers lead to contradictions on more than one occasion. When he finds that peace leaders waffled on their antiwar statements, he criticizes them for being too cautious and not totally committed to the ideals of the movement. At the same time, he criticizes them for being too narrow and 6litist and not being aware of “practical peace” (p. 129) and political realities even though appeals to the masses had little impact on policy.

Patterson has written a thorough, solid work based on extensive research, and he does an admirable job of analyzing the diversities in the peace movement and of clarifying many
of the changing principles and positions of peace workers during the pre-World War I era. Criticism of this work has to be limited to the few tedious conceptual passages and to the publisher's placement of over nine hundred notes at the end of the book. Also, a list of forty-two abbreviations that vie with each other for similarity and the lack of a bibliography should be noted.

Indiana State Library, F. Gerald Handfield, Jr. Indianapolis


These four books are part of Oceana's Ethnic Chronology Series, intended primarily for secondary schools and community colleges. Although the series appears uniform, with standardized titles and bright scarlet bindings, it should not be assumed that the books are identical in format or quality. The content varies considerably.

Two of the four are updates of previous editions. The "revision" of The Blacks in America simply updates the chronology. Exact dates are usually given, such an important feature in a chronology that it is hard to understand why the example is so often not followed in the rest of the