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
series. A grossly inadequate bibliography, an outline of Afro-American history, a heterogeneous list of organizations, a very good statistical section, and several other collections of information are included.

The American Indian, 1492-1976 has 118 pages of chronology. The appendixes include Indian publications, organizations, lists of prominent Indians past and contemporary, and a short bibliography almost entirely limited to historical studies. The lists have been considerably expanded from the 1971 edition, though without much updating of previous entries.

Information about prominent Russian-Americans in many fields is woven into the thirty-one page chronology of The Russians in America, 1727-1975. The documents section, which makes up most of the book, contains largely extracts from a variety of articles. A short bibliography is followed by lists of organizations, periodicals, and schools offering courses in Russian studies. The Russian alphabet and a few Russian proverbs are also thrown in.

The Chicanos in America, 1540-1974, which is in painful need of proof reading, has only twenty-one pages of chronology. Only the year is usually given, and many of the entries are so amorphous (or so cryptic) that even to specify a year is cutting it a bit fine. But exact dates could be given far more often than they are. There is no outline history, no list of organizations or of individuals. The documents section makes up the rest of the book, except for the bibliography. It includes seven articles, most taken from United States government publications, and a few assorted statements. The bibliography, however, is relatively good.

The uneven quality of these volumes makes it difficult to select from the series with any confidence. The Chicano volume is a notable disappointment. The volumes on blacks and Indians are probably useful although the updating is skimpy. The Russian volume is well done but by its nature of more limited usefulness. The series is a good idea which could have been well executed with a little more editorial attention.

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