

events before he explains them. A reader unfamiliar with the state's history could find some of this heavy going.

The book has other shortcomings too. With so much good illustrative material available, it is unfortunate that there are no pictures. They would surely have enhanced the reader's appreciation of both urbanization and industrialization. Unfortunately, too, Keiser has not treated politics and social mobility in a more modern manner. In a sense this seems to be the result of his research design. His bibliography indicates a heavy reliance on materials published before 1970, and he has not made use of essays published in non-Illinois magazines. As a result, for example, there are few references to Joel Tarr, Humbert Nelli, or Richard Jensen. The works of these authors and others would have forced Keiser to think differently about his subject.

This is good state history. Well written, intelligent, and pointed, it makes a useful volume available for layman and scholars alike. It is certainly the peer of recent volumes prepared in Indiana and Ohio that cover the same period.

Henry E. Huntington Library,
San Marino, Calif.

Martin Ridge

Founding Principles of American Government: Two Hundred Years of Democracy on Trial. Edited by George J. Graham, Jr., and Scarlett G. Graham. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1977. Pp. xviii, 395. Notes, table, bibliography, appendix, index. \$17.50.)

The thirteen essays contained in this volume investigate and assess the principles upon which the United States political system was laid and trace their evolution over the last two hundred years. It is fitting that Charles Hyneman, whom the editors identify as providing the stimulation for the volume, contributed two essays. The first, "Republican Government in America," provides an overview of the political system; the second, "A Call for Political Theory," contains a plea for the development of a modern political theory to guide the people in a period of profound constitutional change. Among the topics discussed in other essays are separation of powers, popular consent and popular control, the Presidency, Congress, the Supreme Court, political parties, and the government and the economy. Most of the essayists provide a succinct and accurate survey of a complex portion of America's political heritage, usually with more emphasis on the origins than the evolution.

Unfortunately the volume is filled with a variety of factual, editorial, and grammatical mistakes. One would get the impression that the Navigation Acts were enacted in the middle 1700s (p. 61), that the House of Representatives only was given the power to declare war (p. 90), that Samuel Paterson represented New Jersey in the Constitutional Convention (p. 148), and that there was a redrafting of the constitution in 1789 (p. 189). Infelicities of style appear throughout, such as "strangely enough" (p. 35), "most fundamental" (p. 98), "which, as all know," (p. 135), and the excessive use of "we" (p. 172). A sentence has been omitted from page 315. Finally, the bibliographic citations in the notes and the bibliography are inconsistent and in the case of Elliot's *Debates* confusing. An incorrect title for Elliot is given in the bibliography (p. 357), and various dates and publishers appear on pages 26, 132, 165, and 303.

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We Were There: The Story of Working Women in America. By Barbara Mayer Wertheimer. (New York: Pantheon Books, 1977. Pp. xx, 427. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. Clothbound, \$15.95; paperbound, \$6.95.)

We Were There is the first history of its kind to appear in nearly seventy years. Welcome enough for that reason alone, the book also is interesting, readable, and useful. It is embellished with songs, poems, illustrations, and over four dozen biographical sketches of mostly little known but important women labor figures. The book is suitable for high school, college, and continuing education classes, and makes a nice companion volume to Rosalyn Baxandall, Linda Gordon, and Susan Reverby (eds.), *America's Working Women: A Documentary History—1600 to the Present* (1976).

Drawn almost entirely from secondary sources, *We Were There* highlights primarily the roles and activities of women wage-earners from colonial times to World War I. For these and other reasons, Barbara Mayer Wertheimer readily concedes that her book only begins to tell "the story of *working* women and their contribution to America" (p. xi). She omits artists and most professionals, but includes colonial, pioneer, and slave women, as well as nurses, clerks, teachers, telephone operators, printers, shoemakers, cigarmakers, textile workers, and many others. She also discusses the activities of working-class and other women in the American Revolution, the Civil War, and the suffrage movement.