

think of the Progressives as the pediatricians of the Great Transformation, nurturing the growth of a reformed and balanced capitalism . . . and prescribing generous doses" of corrective responses (p. 50). In the realm of education such reforms included the development of child labor and compulsory education laws, the playground movement, the establishment of a juvenile justice system, kindergartens, and a child-centered pedagogy. The author argues that these reforms served to institutionalize the market economy by socializing and preparing children for their roles as workers.

The key third chapter discusses the limits of reform which contributed to the remaking of the Chicago working class. Noting that organized labor's support for child labor and compulsory education laws preceded the Progressive reformers, Hogan relies on statistical analyses of income, school attendance, work patterns, truancy, and home ownership to support his view that educational reforms and new patterns of home ownership resulted in an acceptance of the transformation brought on by the forces of industrialism and urbanization.

The last two chapters extend the theme by describing the triumphs of vocationalism and administrative centralization in the public schools. The contention is that these two developments, accompanied by the forced withdrawal of the nation's most militant teachers' organization, the Chicago Teachers' Federation, from the Chicago Federation of Labor in 1916, provide further evidence of the victory of the market revolution.

Class and Reform adds to the growing body of scholarship which follows the broad outline set in 1928 by George S. Counts in his *School and Society in Chicago*. Hogan draws together recent studies with his own research on the role of wage earners in promoting and embracing education. The book is marred by a sufficient number of typographical and minor errors to be noticeable. His thesis of class formation, which draws heavily on the work of E. P. Thompson, is provocative but not compelling. The emphasis on class tends to minimize such elements as race, religion, and ethnic background. More research on the concept of class structure is needed to buttress the argument that the Progressives promoted the formation of a class society.

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Colonel House and Sir Edward Grey: A Study in Anglo-American Diplomacy. By Joyce Grigsby Williams. (Lanham, Md.: University Press of America, 1984. Pp. [viii], 174. Notes, bibliographical essay, index. Clothbound, \$22.75; paperbound, \$10.75.)

It is surprising that a book on the House-Grey relationship has taken so long to appear. Its subject, so natural and signifi-

cant, carries us into the vortex of World War I diplomacy. The relationship between these two men, one a respected British foreign secretary and the other the close friend, advisor, and confidant of President Woodrow Wilson, was of major consequence; yet, it has never been fully explained. An aura of mystery has always surrounded Colonel House's diplomatic involvements while the American diplomacy of Sir Edward Grey has too frequently remained unquestioned. This volume reconstructs the association between these two men during times crucial to their respective countries. It explores, in particular, House's trips to Europe in 1913 and 1914, the drafting and acceptance of the well-known House-Grey Memorandum of 1916, and the relations between the two during Grey's brief tenure as Ambassador to the United States in 1919.

As regards matters of interpretation this is an exemplary study. Although it tends to explore Colonel House in greater detail than Sir Edward Grey, it provides a clear and perceptive portrait of both men during the time under observation. For years historians have had their suspicions about Colonel House, and this volume confirms several of them. In it one encounters convincing argumentation showing that House was much more the amateur diplomat than might be supposed and as a negotiator he was capable on the one hand of great naiveté and on the other of overstepping his instructions. Similarly, it is clear from this study that the Colonel took diplomatic initiatives that were not always in accord with President Wilson's own intentions. As for Grey, despite his charming manner, he appears here as a champion of British interests and as one not opposed to employing tactics of evasion and delay to achieve them. Regarding the House-Grey relationship itself it appears in these pages as genuine enough despite the fact that neither man was above trying to manipulate the other. One is left, however, with some question about that relationship. Did it develop into a friendship or did it remain an acquaintanceship? Regardless of its nature it was an important factor in connecting President Wilson with British leaders during the war, in developing support for the League of Nations, and in strengthening Anglo-American relations, which, despite some rough moments, became so important in the 1920s and 1930s.

There is much to commend in this excellent book. Succinctly yet gracefully written, it is filled with sound judgments. Joyce Grigsby Williams is expert at untangling and analyzing the web of diplomatic history. She has researched her subject thoroughly and handles documentary evidence with ease. Some of the most interesting passages in the book occur when she incorporates the

documented record directly in her narrative. In these passages she demonstrates that some of the most commonly used historical sources of the period need to be questioned by comparing different accounts of conversations and meetings and by carefully examining conflicting testimony. The way that Colonel House, for instance, portrayed himself in his own writings is, as Williams suggests, surely an exaggeration of the truth.

One finishes this book content that the author has woven a successful historical narrative out of comprehensive documentation. In the process she has also underscored some of the perils that can creep into informal diplomacy. This is one of those small books that covers an integral part of a large and commanding subject. It deserves to become a standard account of the fascinating House-Grey relationship. Moreover, it is a fine example of the engaging way in which diplomatic history can be written.

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Ragtime: Its History, Composers, and Music. Edited by John Edward Hasse. (New York: Schirmer Books, 1985. Pp. x, 400. Sheet music excerpts, tables, illustrations, notes, checklist of compositions, select bibliography, ragtime music folios and method books, discography of ragtime records, ragtime compositions by women, list of ragtime organizations, index. Clothbound, \$29.95; paperbound, \$17.95.)

Ragtime is a compilation of new and republished (out-of-print or inaccessible) essays edited by John E. Hasse, curator of the National Museum of American History at the Smithsonian Institution. The work aims first to provide a mostly general audience with ragtime's history, its personalities, and its revivals. In addition, it addresses such new topics as the contribution of women to ragtime; the influence of banjos and piano rolls; ragtime songs and band music; and the impact of ragtime on country music. Furthermore, the book seeks to broaden the concept of ragtime by investigating its relation to popular song and jazz improvisation.

The contributors to the book include such specialists as Gunther Schuller, Edward Berlin (songs), Lowell Schreyer (banjo), Max Morath and James Dapogny (piano), as well as many other reputable historians of the genre. Particularly valuable is a republished interview with James P. Johnson, conducted by Tom Davin sometime before the pianist's death in 1955. Interviews with Rudi Blesh, Max Morath, and Gunther Schuller which focus on more recent ragtime revivals are also included.