three sections. Nesbit gives far more attention to the major economic changes which occurred during the period and to their social impact. He includes, for example, a discussion of life styles on farms, in villages, towns, and cities, and a rather extensive analysis of attitudes toward women and the changing roles which women played. He also ably describes the critical importance of ethnic and religious considerations in many aspects of life in that period of Wisconsin's history.

Nesbit, who previously published a one volume history of Wisconsin, has mastered an extraordinary variety of sources and has written a clear, sometimes compelling, historical study. A series of ably executed maps throughout the volume complements his presentation. The third volume in a proposed six volume history of Wisconsin, *Urbanization and Industrialization, 1873-1893*, is an outstanding contribution to our understanding of the history of Wisconsin and to our comprehension of the dynamic forces in the late nineteenth century which changed the face of the country.

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Paths of Resistance: Tradition and Dignity in Industrializing Missouri. By David Thelen. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986. Pp. 321. Tables, note on sources, notes, index. $29.95.)

David Thelen has written a broadly interpretive book about the period between 1877 and 1917, but it is a book designed to influence the present and the future as well, for he discusses the New Right's usurpation of tradition in the present in an introduction and provides a statement about prospects for the future in an epilogue. For Thelen there has been an ongoing struggle between an old order and a new order. In his words: "This struggle occurred within an all-embracing transformation of Missourians' lives that began in the early nineteenth century. In the old order, family, work, leisure, friends, community, natural surroundings, and worship had interwoven to form an integrated fabric. The new order's economic imperatives of competition and growth drove an ever-widening wedge between economic activities and social and cultural traditions. The new order replaced the authority of persons with an invisible hand that created new kinds of dependence, shame, guilt, success, and failure. Soon the relentless competitive demands pushed outward from the economic centers of change in markets, jobs, and business to encompass the ways people relaxed, prayed, and learned. When

managers shaped the production of only-too-visible new corporations around the new market, and when those corporations assumed the power and authority that strong neighbors had wielded in the old order, Missourians discovered that the soulless new corporations felt none of the traditional communal responsibilities that had motivated powerful neighbors in the past" (p. 3).

Railroad building played a crucial role in establishing the author's new order, and in his treatment of the period, Jesse James becomes America's "Classic Social Bandit." Bald Knobbers, or vigilantes, of southwest Missouri represent the popular belief "that conflicts between the old and new orders could not be contained within formal legal institutions" (p. 92). Public education becomes a tool of the developers of the new order, but, "The developers . . . lost the cultural war over values" (p. 116). The militia and city police forces are depicted as "new military forces [trying] to compel outward obedience to [the] codes of the new order as they supplanted older forms of social discipline" (p. 108).

In the paragraphs above one will find much to question, including the sufficiency of evidence supporting Thelen's assertions, but one may well be stimulated to think anew about Missouri after the Civil War. Thelen's treatment of the Progressive movement in Missouri, on the other hand, is superb. The author's handling of Folk, Hadley, and the evolution from attacking corporate power to regulating it is well-documented and persuasively argued. The author's discussion of Scott Joplin is also excellent. Some nine misspelled words should have been caught by the editor.

University of Missouri, Rolla Lawrence O. Christensen

Woodrow Wilson and World War I, 1917-1921. By Robert H. Ferrell. (New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1985. Pp. xii, 346. Maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. Clothbound, $19.95; paperbound, $8.95.)

The New American Nation Series, arguably the most complete collection available in American history, has long had a missing link. The first volume in the series, which began in 1954, covered the period from 1912 to 1917. In it the editors told of their plans for a succeeding volume "on the First World War and the collapse of Wilsonian idealism and internationalism." This gap has been aptly filled by Robert H. Ferrell's book.