

social sciences in elementary and secondary schools. Part I consists of a number of valuable suggestions to teachers as to the general meaning, importance, need and objects of civic education. Part II is devoted to a more detailed study of the topics which are mentioned in Part I; while the last part contains courses of study for civic education, problems for research and about a dozen sample studies which illustrate the value of the case method of approach to the study of various practical problems of civic education.

A special commission on Correlation of Secondary and Collegiate Education of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Business has issued a report entitled *Social Studies in Secondary Schools* (University of Chicago Press, pp. x, 117). The report takes up such topics as the importance of social studies in the business curriculum, the actual position of social studies in secondary curricula, what the collegiate schools of business administration should do to provide well-balanced instruction in such studies, and outlines a program of social studies for the junior high school which it regards as the strategic point for attack at the present time. There is a valuable appendix of about fifty pages containing references to the more important books and articles on secondary and commercial education and the teaching of special subjects in the secondary school curriculum.

Three recent college text-books which cover special fields in American history are *The Foundations of American Nationality*, by Evarts Boutell Greene (American Book Co., pp. xii, 614), *The United States of America: Through the Civil War*, by David Saville Muzzey (Ginn & Co., pp. vii, 621, xxxix) and *A History of the United States Since the Civil War*, Vol. II, by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer (Macmillan, pp. xi, 649). Professor Greene's book is a companion volume to *The Development of American Nationality* (1783 to the present time), by C. R. Fish, and covers the events from the early explorations down through the ratification of the federal Constitution. Full recognition is given to social and economic as well as to strictly political history and the book gives evidence throughout as the work of one who is a scholar and thorough master of his subject. Professor Muzzey's book is the first volume of a history of the United States. After devoting two introductory chapters to the colonial background and the revolution the remainder is a chronicle of events from the founding of the national government down to the assassination of President Lincoln. The author's aim is to trace

the "development of the American ideal of democracy, or self government in freedom." The second volume of *A History of the United States since the Civil War* by Professor Oberholzer includes a much shorter period than the other two books (1868-1872), being an account of the early reconstruction period, the impeachment and trial of Andrew Johnson and the greater part of the first Grant administration. Covering as it does a field which has been exhaustively explored by only one other historian, James Ford Rhodes, Professor Oberholtzer's book should be read with interest by students and teachers of history. Of particular interest are the chapters on reconstructing the South, the Alabama claims (in which the author has made use of certain new sources of information), the campaign of 1868; and a graphic account of the extravagance and corruption during the era when American politics were at their lowest ebb. The vivid but sometimes biting characterization of individuals adds much to the interest of the book.

*New Viewpoints in American History*, by Arthur Meier Schlesinger (Macmillan Co., pp. x, 299), is an exposition and analysis of some of the factors which have influenced American history such as immigration, geography, economic influences, radicalism and conservatism, Jacksonian democracy, the doctrine of state rights and political parties. There is little especially new in the material presented, and not always in the point of view, but the student of political science will find a close correlation of history and government in this volume and an extremely readable account of some of the larger social and economic movements in American history.

*American Democracy*, by Willis Mason West (Small, Maynard & Co., pp. xiii, 758), is a study of American history from the old-world background down to the present day with particular reference to the constant struggle for democracy in society, politics and industry. An interesting feature of the book is the emphasis given to recent developments, practically one-fourth of the book being devoted to the period since 1876. Political and economic factors in American life are stressed, and the student interested in American government and the working of democracy will find much useful material in this book, which is written in an original and readable style.

Doubleday, Page and Co. have published a new edition of *From Isolation to Leadership* (pp. 296), by Professor John H. Latané, the original