

mann's attributions of patriotism to Stevenson's response to revolution are made questionable by the author's narrative. Perhaps *Opportunist as Revolutionary* would be a more appropriate subtitle for this study.

Nonetheless, any additional information on this period contributes to our knowledge and understanding. Students of Pennsylvania history, especially that of Cumberland County, will welcome Baumann's work. His efforts should inspire others to follow his example and cast additional light on a shadowy but vital stage in this state's development.

*Kane, Pennsylvania*

JAMES D. ANDERSON

*The Treaty of Amity and Commerce of 1785 Between His Majesty the King of Prussia and the United States of America.* Edited by KARL J. R. ARNDT. (Munich: Heinz Moos Verlag, 1977. Pp. 119. Introduction, bibliography, acknowledgment. \$24.00.)

The new nation under the Articles of Confederation reached out in the mid-1780s for commercial ties with countries on the European continent. The motives for this were complex, but generally centered upon a desire to secure the young Republic's economic relations with nations outside the orbit of the British Empire. These efforts met with little success, because for years after independence, America remained commercially linked to Great Britain.

In this handsome volume, Karl J. R. Arndt, professor of German at Clark University and a noted scholar of the Harmony Society, has for the first time translated into German the complete text of the commercial agreement concluded between the United States and Prussia in 1785. (Curiously, Frederick II "the Great" of Prussia cared little for the German language and preferred his official copy in French.) The treaty itself is reproduced in facsimile in both its French and English versions, and it is transcribed and printed in parallel texts with Arndt's German translation, thus allowing comparison by the reader proficient in the three languages. The content of the understanding follows the usual outlines of most such treaties, all of which emphasized trade guarantees on a most-favored-nation basis and liberal neutral rights. The provisions for "free vessels making free goods" and a narrow definition of contraband were directly contrary to Britain's maritime policy of trade restrictions in peacetime and long contraband lists in time of war.

Arndt also includes in the book in both English and German the historical background to the treaty. Throughout the Revolution, Prussia had been generally friendly to the colonies, supplying some arms and financial support but never extending formal recognition. After the war, John Adams and the Prussian foreign minister, Baron Frederick William de Thulemeier, opened negotiations in Amsterdam. Benjamin Franklin and John Jay in Paris pressed for further talks, which culminated in the signing of the treaty in the late summer of 1785. Congress, however, dragged its feet and did not vote approval of the document until the following year, and the formal exchange of ratifications did not take place until August 8, 1786. Originally, the treaty was to have expired in ten years, but the two nations renewed it in 1799 and 1828, and only revoked it in 1917.

No doubt Arndt is correct in his evaluation of the treaty as "the basis of harmonious relations between Prussia and the United States" (p. 7), but its significance beyond the symbolic should not be overdrawn. Neither nation found the other central to its principal foreign affairs concerns for more than a century, and the much-hoped-for trade stimulus from the treaty never came. Nevertheless, Professor Arndt deserves praise for his work on a document, which, while perhaps not crucial to our understanding of German-American relations, certainly merits translation into the language of one of its signatories.

Pittsburgh

WILLIAM F. TRIMBLE

*Ukrainians in Pennsylvania: A Contribution to the Growth of the Commonwealth.* Edited by ALEXANDER LUSHNYCKY. (Philadelphia: Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee, 1976, Pp. vii, 132. Foreword, introduction, maps, appendixes, \$4.00.)

When ethnic groups publish their own history they invariably have two objectives. Paramount is a desire to instill pride in their past within the group and secure recognition from the larger society. Because most American ethnic minorities were ascribed some form of negative stereotype by the host society at one time or another, the desire to rectify that image has persisted even when societal hostility has receded.

Ethnic organizations have frequently used a "contributions" approach in combating the legacy of stereotyping. By stressing the