career. The authors provide exquisite descriptions of such major events in American labor history as the CIO organizing drive and the Lewis-Murray controversy in the 1930s.

However, the official record so masterfully utilized by the authors frequently obfuscates the macroscopic framework of the study. Dubofsky and Van Tine only infer Lewis's place in the bureaucratic pattern of twentieth-century modernization. Clearly, Lewis exemplifies the bureaucratic-mindedness that according to Robert Wiebe and Roy Lubove characterize progressive America in the years 1900-1940. Lewis's interest in centralizing the union movement, in imposing controls on chaotic (Royalist) capitalism, in eliminating inefficient mining operations, and introducing greater mechanization into the mining industry, make him as much a part of the New Era as Robert W. Taylor, Morris L. Cooke, Rexford Tugwell, Herbert Hoover, and FDR. As the authors contend, Lewis broke with FDR over the discriminatory impact of particular New Deal and wartime controls, not over the controls themselves.

Nor does the book adequately assess the fruits of Lewis's UMWA leadership, other than casually suggesting that "Appalachia" in the pejorative sense might properly be laid at Lewis's doorstep. Yet the human dimensions should loom larger especially when the authors at the outset of the book state that Lewis's life and Yablonski's violent death were not unrelated. Consider here that John L. Lewis agreed with New Dealers who in the 1930s reported the sordid plight of "stranded" mining populations in places like southwestern Pennsylvania. The UMWA policy of encouraging mine mechanization replete with high wages for those miners spared the technological unemployment ultimately actually harshened the dilemma of poverty for those older and disabled miners who never benefited from Section 7a, the Guffey-Snyder Coal Act, and the other fruits of the Lewis-FDR marriage of convenience. Nevertheless, despite these problems, and a host of typographical errors in the text, Dubofsky and Van Tine have produced a very readable and important chronicle of the official career of John L. Lewis.

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This one-volume study is from the States and the Nation series sponsored by the American Association for State and Local History. The purpose of this series is to chronicle "... what seems significant about his or her state's history" (p. ix). To Professor Cochran, the most significant aspect about Pennsylvania is that "... without managerial, material or technological aid from any of the surrounding states, the 'business' and 'industrial' revolutions would inevitably have taken place in Pennsylvania and spread to the rest of the nation" (p. xi). This heroic assumption needs some qualification if one is not an economic and technological determinist! Another of Cochran's themes is that Pennsylvania history up to 1900 reflects the broad contours of America's economic development. This is a much more realistic assessment of Pennsylvania's role in American history. Professor Cochran duly notes his association and debts to the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation and their conferences on regional economic development in the Mid-Atlantic states. To some degree, his book reflects the foundation's interest in the history of economic growth and development. Hence, this study is a business and economic history of Pennsylvania.

In a very frank statement, Cochran asserts that Pennsylvania's "... most important contributions to the nation were in natural resources, business institutions, and manufacturing" (p. xi). While this statement has the ring of historic truth, the reviewer would not limit Pennsylvania's role in American history so strictly. Clearly, the author is sticking to his strongest suit and giving us a personal interpretive essay. One cannot really fault him for this since the editors of this series gave each author a free hand in choosing aspects of the state's history that they thought were important. However, the subtitle, A Bicentennial History, in this and perhaps others of the series, is misleading.

Cochran's style is excellent. He is one of the best at making American economic history dynamic and interesting. He does not load the reader down with a surfeit of statistics. He breathes life into the various entrepreneurs like Andrew Carnegie who contributed so much to Pennsylvania and American history.

The author also gives us insights into the economic diversity of the state, its varied resources, and the story of their exploitation. Cochran also examines the diverse immigrants that filled the laboring class. The study suggests that Pennsylvania developed through the
application of new business techniques, economizing in the use of time, and industrialization that became self-generating and innovative. Basically, Pennsylvania had many natural advantages and a pool of imaginative businessmen.

After 1900, according to the author, Pennsylvania's economic growth continued as its industrial history merged with other states. As a consequence of this approach, the last chapter analyzes the Keystone State's relationship to the nation in business structures and in industrial production. Cochran states that the remarkable thing about Pennsylvania "...is that this oldest center of heavy industry was, in 1970, still among the first half-dozen states in mineral production, value added by manufacture and value of goods shipped" (p. 179). The book also asserts that despite massive economic growth Pennsylvania remains "...a state looking much as it did in colonial times" (p. 195). All in all, the work is a sympathetic treatment of a state that Cochran has studied for over fifty years.

By personal choice and editorial approval, the picture that emerges of Pennsylvania in this one-volume study is not comprehensive. For the general reader, the title may be a misnomer, especially to those seeking a good one-volume survey of the state. However, if you are a layman in economic history and interested in the nuances of Pennsylvania's economic growth then Cochran's analysis is the best and most readable since it is not overly statistical and avoids arcane language.

Several technical features enhance the book, such as maps and a photographic essay. These features make the book more appealing to the general public. For the specialized scholar, this book is a synthesis of Cochran's earlier works and the works of other economic historians. The monograph's value is in its fresh style and its economic analyses for the general reader. Professor Cochran has broadened our understanding of Pennsylvania's unique role in American economic development. For these aspects and interpretations, we are in his debt.

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