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 Key-
stone 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 Pennsyl-
vania 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 comprehen-
sive. 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 under-
standing of Pennsylvania's unique role in American economic develop-
ment. For these aspects and interpretations, we are in his debt.

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Freedom in America: A 200-Year Perspective. Edited by Norman
Graebner. (University Park and London: The Pennsylvania State
$12.50.)
When Thomas Jefferson prepared the Resolutions for the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia concerning the required reading for the students of law, he put John Locke's *Second Treatise on Government* first on his list. Among the many commemorative books which issued from the celebration of America's bicentennial was *Freedom in America: A 200-Year Perspective*. I suspect Jefferson would make this book required reading, not only for students of law, but for all students of, and participants in, that elusive search for freedom in America. As Fawn Brodie has reminded us in *Thomas Jefferson: An Intimate History*, Jefferson was a man of "heart" as well as head, and that he not only had a sense of history, but also "an exact understanding of his own role in it." A glance at the index of this book alone would probably have made him smile with more than a little delight. As a man of the mind, he certainly would be proud that the life of reason, among certain Americans, is as vibrant as it was in the early years of the republic. As far as the present life of the Republic, Jefferson's judgment remains his secret.

*Freedom in America* provides firm evidence that freedom of thought and expression in America, the freedom to reflect and discourse on the history, nature, and purpose of the American republic is, at present, secure. The historical review is comprehensive, given the scope of the forum for which it was prepared. Within the same limitation, the definitions of the nature of American freedom are adequate. Concerning the purpose of the American republic, it can be argued that *Freedom in America* has narrowed its compass to the concerns of certain representatives of the academic and literate aristoi. More directly stated, New Left historians will criticize the book as a "reactionary" effort to preserve the status quo in which most of the contributors have an investment. For these critics, *Freedom in America* will be considered an exercise in the "literature of oppression." They would agree with Toynbee that the American republic has deserted its original purpose: "America is today the leader of a world-wide anti-revolutionary movement in defense of vested interests. She now stands for what Rome stood for. Rome consistently supported the rich against the poor in all foreign communities that fell under her sway; and since the poor, so far, have always and everywhere been far more numerous than the rich, Rome's policy made for inequality, for injustice, and for the least happiness of the greatest number. America's decision to adopt Rome's role has been deliberate" (p. 200).

In response to such criticisms, Graebner argues that "the overriding American obligation must be to international stability, for
only in that context can the interests of both the United States and the vast bulk of the world’s population be protected. To the extent that the nation’s considerable physical and economic power has contributed to that stability, the original, limited postwar policies of the United States have served the country well” (p. 202).

Whether one agrees with Graebner or not, his perspective is a well-reasoned one, and this quality of thoughtful reflection on fundamental issues is characteristic of these essays as a whole. The fourteen contributors: Pauline Maier, Gordon Wood, Merrill Peterson, Paul Conkin, Don Fehrenbacher, Robert Murray, Hans Morgenthau, Henry Abraham, Patricia Harris, Harold Rosenberg, Thomas Cochran, Barry Commoner, Victor Ferkiss, together with the editor Graebner, have demonstrated that they are concerned with the past, present, and future condition of American freedom, and with the development of the means necessary to preserve that freedom. That some of the contributors reflect a sensitivity to the quality of stability as an essential component of the means necessary to preserve freedom is consistent with the essence of the traditions which have sewn the inner seams of the fabric of freedom in America. However, as Patricia Harris reminds the reader, stability can be a cloak for preserving the status quo or “business as usual.” She writes, “If white demands for business as usual and protection from disappointment remain superior to the claim of blacks to justice and equality, the black American will continue to be a native-born stranger to whom the full promise of freedom is truly to be denied” (p. 174).

*Freedom in America: A 200-Year Perspective* is the product of a bicentennial project that was intended to promote public reflection, discourse, and debate on the past and the future of the American experience. It has succeeded in its purpose to the point that it would serve well as supplementary reading for American history survey courses. It is also highly recommended for the general reader whose participatory citizenship in the American republic will be decisive in regard to the future of that Republic.

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