es, Olmstead appears to accept at face value the judgements of the diarists. On occasion he himself labels Indians outside the Moravian fold as "haughty" or "arrogant" and refers to the "unpredictable and capricious nature of the Indian personality."

Ideally, Olmstead's account would reflect the Indians' points of view as much as the Europeans', but students of Native American history know it is difficult to find primary sources that represent the Indian view of their world during this early period. On the other hand, the records kept by Europeans can often reveal the underlying Native American viewpoint if analyzed carefully for bias. Perhaps Olmstead chose not to make this analysis because he read the Zeisberger diaries in English translations from the original German. (The Mortimer diaries were written in English to begin with. Obviously an analysis of the subtleties of bias would best be done using the original diaries.)

In general, however, Olmstead has achieved remarkable success in recreating these turbulent years on the Ohio frontier. Anyone seeking to understand the early European settlement of the Ohio country or to study the relationship between whites and native Americans during the late 18th century and early 19th century will want to read this detailed, useful, and moving account of the Moravian mission program under David Zeisberger.

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Grandmothers, Mothers, and Daughters: Oral Histories of Three Generations of Ethnic American Women
by Corinne Azen Krause

Grandmothers, Mothers, and Daughters illustrates in an interesting manner C. Wright Mills's description of the intertwining of history and biography in The Sociological Imagination (Oxford University Press, 1959). Historians have generally been better at developing this theme than have sociologists, although we are improving as we leave positivism behind. Krause's tape-recorded oral histories of six families vividly show the ways in which biographies of women reflect major events experienced by American society and by some of the European countries from which its immigrants came.

Krause selected two families from each of the ethnic groups that contributed the latest large European immigration: Italian, Russian Jewish, and "Slavic." Each family included an adult daughter (minimum age 20), mother, and maternal grandmother — hence the book's title. Before whistling down to the 18 women in the book, 75 women were interviewed from each ethnic group, for a total of 225 women. The original interviews took place in 1975-1976 and the author has brought the family news up-to-date for this volume. Her return to the families for the newest items is a good idea, since having become acquainted with them, we want to know what has happened in the intervening time.

All the families, or at least the middle generation, resided in the Pittsburgh area at the time of the initial interviews, although many had moved in prior times. The grandmothers were either immigrants or the children of immigrants, coming from very poor, often rural backgrounds in Europe. All were born between 1887 and 1902. (Only one of the grandmothers remained alive when the follow-up contacts were made.) This eldest generation illustrates the reality of chains of migration, the importance of national or religious identity, and the need to settle in ethnic neighborhoods. Without family and neighbors these women would be, and some were, lonely in their lack of knowledge of English and American culture. Their level of education was too low to allow easy acculturation.

The "mothers" were born in 1924 or earlier and experienced the Great Depression as well as World War II during their formative years. They were often embarrassed by their ethnic identity, wishing to be accepted by American peers. The third generation was born, with two exceptions, in the post-World War II baby boom era. Inter-generational upward mobility, typical of European immigrants, is evident here, especially by the Jewish families which turned to education for the women early on.

The strength of Grandmothers, Mothers, and Daughters lies in the fulfillment of what the title promises: we learn the construction of reality and the sense of history of three generations of women who have close, though not conflict-free, relationships. Influenced by what was happening in the world, as in the case of one of the Jewish daughters who spent time on a kibbutz in Israel, these women were also affected by the steel-based economy of the community. At a basic level, however, they lived with and through not only each other, but also the men with whom they were associated. Economic and social needs were met, more or less satisfactorily, by fathers and husbands in the first two generations, while the youngest one tried to combine family and paid employment, in a typically modern way. The histories illustrate the importance of informal networks, each woman being dependent upon, and contributing to, this resource for economic, social, and service supports.

As Krause points out, "we know about men only from the perceptions of the women." (211) This does not distract from the book, because it is exactly how the women live — through their perceptions. The author, however, misunderstands my own Polish Americans: Status Competition in an Ethnic Community (Prentice Hall, 1976). She refers to this work with the following statement: "A Slavic woman could achieve status only through her dowry, her children or her hus-
band’s position.” This is not so. Sources of status for women included very individualistic characteristics such as personality, special skills, and leadership in the community. One of the main points I made in that book and related works is the independence of Polish-American women, which goes back to the Polish family system of all the social classes.

In all, Krause’s is a very interesting book, with contributions made to both history and sociology.

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Strangers at the Bedside: A History of How Law and Bioethics Transformed Medical Decision Making
by David J. Rothman

Who are the strangers at the hospitalized patient’s bedside and how did these outsiders gain authority in medical decision making? Why have written directives replaced word-of-mouth orders in hospital proceedings? How have the successes of medical technology, including organ transplantation, undermined physicians’ former total authority in deciding their patients’ fates? These are some of the major questions examined by David Rothman, a leading and often controversial medical historian who has authored numerous studies exploring the relationship between medicine, government, and society (The Discovery of the Asylum, The Willowbrook Wars). His lucid narrative, focusing on the decade 1966 to 1976, portrays a tangled web of forces which have changed the classic doctor-patient relationship forever.

Rothman begins his study by describing the changes in medicine, particularly medical research, which created the 1966 setting for dramatic alterations in medical decision making. Prior to World War II, physicians were empowered with almost complete authority by the public, and what little human experimentation was undertaken was primarily therapeutic for the patients and raised no serious political concerns. World War II, with the emphasis placed on encouraging everyone to contribute to the war effort, changed the basic nature of acceptable human experimentation. A new utilitarian approach legitimized the use of prisoners and the mentally impaired in experiments to develop treatments for various diseases (influenza, malaria) and other war-time health problems (exposure to the elements, for instance). The two decades following the war were the gilded age of medical research, with large-scale funding flowing from the National Institutes of Health and other federal agencies to a myriad of medical research projects. The public eagerly awaited new miracle discoveries, such as penicillin, and no restrictions were placed on medical researchers in their efforts to satisfy these expectations.

These circumstances, with no

Guide to the State Historical Markers of Pennsylvania
By George R. Beyer

Scattered across the state are over 1,500 historical markers erected by the PHMC since 1946. This guide will tell you where they’re at and what they say.

The new edition is a great improvement over the previous booklet. The book now divides the state into 12 regions, and each region gets a one-page introduction and a map showing marker locations. Although the maps aren’t very detailed, each entry gives a marker’s specific location. Also new are listings of the old Pennsylvania Historical Commission plaques erected between 1914 and 1933. One of the simplest but best features is a tiny state map with each section, to show where the region is located.

Steel/City: A Docudrama in Three Acts
By Gillette Elvgren and Attilio Favorini

The early history of Pittsburgh, from pioneer days to the iron and steel industry, is told in the script to this stage play. The emphasis is on the steel industry, and in fact the climax is the Homestead Strike of 1892, the anniversary for which the book was resissued.

Act I presents a flowing conversation at a 1975 picnic for retired steelworkers and their families. These Eastern Europeans reminisce about the old days — working conditions, living conditions, union troubles, and how their parents arrived here.

The easy-to-read text, enjoyable without seeing the play, gives a brief but broad introduction to the area’s steel history and its legacy.