

death, her sister wrote an unsigned letter to Benjamin Franklin, suggesting that a tract of land be awarded Mrs. Wright for her services ("Mr. Pain has been Considerd why not Mrs. Wright"). Patience Wright never got her land, but she is remembered in Britain's *Dictionary of National Biography* as well as the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

**GUERRILLA: A Historical and Critical Study**

by Walter Laqueur  
Little, Brown, 1976  
462 pp. \$17.50  
L of C 76-22552  
ISBN 0-316-51469-1

In this exhaustive but carelessly edited analysis, historian Laqueur proves beyond question that guerrilla movements defy easy generalization. There is no all-encompassing formula that helps explain why some guerrilla wars succeed and other fail. Most do fail. In the 19th century, no guerrilla movement managed to win without the support of a regular army, foreign or domestic. (The same was true in Vietnam, where Hanoi's regular battalions were essential to Communist victory.) And despite the political achievements of some 20th-century efforts (in Cuba, Algeria, Portuguese Africa), the conditions conducive to continued success of guerrillas have faded with decolonization and the absence of the turmoil and distractions of general war. Guerrillaism, says Laqueur, is on the decline: "The retreat into urban terror, noisy but politically ineffective, is not a new departure but . . . the end of an era."

**SUN YAT-SEN: Frustrated Patriot**

by C. Martin Wilbur  
Columbia, 1976, 413 pp.  
\$16.50  
L of C 76-18200  
ISBN 0-231-04036-9

Born in a Macao fishing village, educated by Christian missionaries, revered today by hundreds of millions of Chinese as *Kuo Fu* ("Father of the Country"), Sun Yat-Sen (1866-1926) did not live to see Mao's revolution. Sun dreamed of ridding his homeland of Manchu corruption. Captured in an early, abortive uprising against the monarchy (Canton, 1896), he was condemned to death. He escaped and spent the next 16 years abroad, working furiously as publicist-evangelist for a democratic China among foreign officials, newsmen, financiers, and his overseas compatriots. Late in 1911, he sailed from the United States for Shanghai as the first, provisional President of the Republic. Amid fac-

tional turmoil, he resigned in 1913 to go into temporary exile in Japan, later came back to carry on his fight. Sun, a socialist, did not, as far as is known, ever become a member of the fledgling Chinese Communist Party. But he admired the Russian Revolution and, in 1923, obtained Soviet aid for the Kuomintang. Wilbur, a noted China specialist, brings the "frustrated patriot" out of the shadows into which vilification on the one hand, and canonization on the other, have cast him.

**THE GREAT  
ARCHAEOLOGISTS**

edited by Edward Bacon  
Bobbs-Merrill, 1976, 428 pp.  
\$35  
L of C 76-10081  
ISBN 0-672-52052-4

Since the *Illustrated London News* began publication in 1842, it has printed more than 3,000 articles on important archaeological discoveries. This compilation by the paper's long-time archaeology editor includes reports on Angkor Wat (1868), Mycenae and Troy (Heinrich Schliemann's lectures on these excavations dominated the years 1877-78), Knossos, the Altamira Caves, Mohenjo-Daro, Tutankhamun's tomb, and many others. Several matter-of-fact dispatches from the scene are by the great archaeologists themselves. A "news-history" of a century's exciting finds, reproducing many of the original illustrations, this lavish book reads like a long serial story geared to the lively but serious amateur interest of the British public in the wonders of the ancient world. It ends with 1970, the year that the weekly paper became a monthly magazine. (It still publishes articles on archaeology.)

**THE ANNOTATED  
McGUFFEY: Selections  
from the McGuffey Eclectic  
Readers 1836-1920**

edited by  
Stanley W. Lindberg  
Van Nostrand Reinhold,  
1976, 358 pp. \$12.95  
L of C 76-9845  
ISBN 0-442-24810-5

The most widely used schoolbooks of 19th-century America, the McGuffey readers were powerful influences on four generations of the nation's children. Many of the lessons, here reproduced in facsimile, came from such writers as Shakespeare, Dickens, Hawthorne, Washington Irving. The texts seem to have been chosen to cajole or frighten pupils into being industrious, humble, obedient, and honest by proofs that rewards for the dutiful girl and the plucky boy were assured and material, while retribution for the rebellious was swift and terrible. In a typical lesson