

words provide sparse autobiographical details, but they plainly reveal the woman and artist, now 80, still trying in her oils on board and canvas "to find the feeling of infinity on the horizon line or just over the next hill."

**THE PUBLIC USE OF PRIVATE INTEREST.** By Charles L. Schultze. Brookings, 1977. 93 pp. \$2.95 (cloth, \$7.95)

Schultze, long-time Brookings senior fellow and now chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, is well known as a spokesman for liberal Democratic concepts of government. It is no surprise to find him writing that "private markets cannot make it possible for individuals to buy clean rivers, uncongested city streets, safe neighborhoods, protection from exotic chemicals, or freedom from discriminatory practices." But in this plainspoken short book he comes out strongly for ending "command-and-control" intervention by bureaucracy in many other areas. Schultze does not flesh out his new proposals, but he sees possibilities for greater efficiency through more reliance on the private market, in such matters as health care and manpower training.

**PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND CHILDREN: Prospects for Choice in American Education.** By James S. Coleman et al. Institute for Contemporary Studies, 1977. 336 pp. \$5.95

Until the 1960s, school reform in the United States was guided by certain articles of faith, and education was seen as a nonpolitical public enterprise. Classroom integration as part of the civil-rights effort and later demands for "community control" changed everything. Today, Americans have to build a new theory of public education and seek a new consensus on how our schools ought to be organ-

ized and operated. What, for example, is the role that parents and children, as citizens and consumers, should play? In this collection of essays, noted academics and practitioners tackle basic questions of educational reform. Columbia Law Professor R. Kent Greenawalt predicts that if the growing secularization of society continues, "aid to sectarian schools may . . . [like] aid to sectarian colleges . . . seem more acceptable."

**WILLIAM BLAKE: The Seer and His Visions.** By Milton Klonsky. Harmony, 1977. 142 pp. \$6.95

**BLAKE: Prophet Against Empire.** By David Erdman. Princeton, 3rd. ed., 1977. 582 pp. \$5.95

William Blake (1757-1827), poet, painter, prophet, continues to speak to our age. His work is as attractive for its spiritual vision as for its social criticism. Both aspects are displayed in Milton Klonsky's handsome illustrated introduction to Blake's pictures. The volume contains 50 of them, over half in color, including selections from *Songs of Innocence and Experience* and *The Marriage of Heaven and Hell*; in these books, Blake, working in the Renaissance tradition of emblem poetry, wove together pictures and words. Blake the painter's passionate endorsement of human freedom emerges in his line engravings for J. F. Stedman's *A Narrative*, advocating the abolition of slavery.

The poet's deep interest in the political events of his day is shown in David Erdman's monumental work, first published in 1954. Erdman sees Blake as fiercely attached to the cause of the American and French Revolutions, not merely because they promised the end of political despotism but because, to him, they were harbingers of a universal revolution that would restore the reign of Albion, the poet's universal God-man.