
NEW TITLES

*History***DIARY OF MY TRAVELS
IN AMERICA**

by Louis-Philippe, King of
France, 1830–1848; Preface
by Henry Steele Commager
Delacorte, 1977
202 pp. \$14.95
L of C No. 77-23955
ISBN: 0-440-01844-7

France supplied several chroniclers of life in the nation-in-the-rough that was the United States in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Following Crèvecoeur and Brissot but preceding Tocqueville was a young Bourbon prince, Louis-Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, who in 1830 became his country's king. Banished to America during the French Revolution, and lacking the funds to keep up with Philadelphia's high society, Louis-Philippe in 1797, at the age of 23, set out on horseback to explore the country. He went as far south as New Orleans, as far west as the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and as far north as Portland, Maine. Only a fraction of the journal he kept remains. What survives is in part a travelers' guide to country inns and roads, in part the musings of a homesick young Frenchman ("A landscape cannot be beautiful where there are only trees"). Pluck, humor, and an aristocratic sensibility flavor his observations. Westward migrants were "the most villainous breed of men I have ever come across . . . crude, lazy, and inhospitable to an extreme." Cherokee tribesmen looked "as Capuchin monks would . . . if they let the hair grow inside their aureoles."

ANYANG

by Li Chi
Univ. of Wash., 1978
304 pp. \$25
L of C 75-40873
ISBN 0-295490-5

At the turn of this century, Chinese antiquarians discovered "oracle bones" (tortoise shells on which diviners asked questions of the gods) near Anyang in Honan Province. During the drought of 1920, hunger spurred village diggers to find and sell many such artifacts to collectors and commercial dealers. But systematic excavations could not begin until a new generation of Chinese archaeologists, influenced by the West, broke through traditional taboos segregating book learning and field labor. Finally, in 1927, a major series of digs led by Harvard-trained anthropologist Li Chi got started. His book is

an account of the unearthing of an ancient capital of the Yin-Shang dynasty dating back to the second millennium B.C. The 1937 Japanese invasion halted Li Chi's work, but not before royal tombs, ritual vessels, chariot burials, stone carvings, weapons, and thousands of the inscribed tortoise shells were uncovered. The Yin-Shang culture, based on grain growing and the domestication of cattle, was highly religious. The Anyang excavations produced evidence of "some kind of sacrificial ritual that had to be performed every day of the year." Many tombs contained human bones and skulls that suggested ceremonial mutilation. Others held the skeletons of horses, elephants, dogs, even birds.

**AMERICAN SOCIALISM
AND BLACK AMERICANS:
From the Age of Jackson to
World War II**

by Philip S. Foner
Greenwood, 1977
462 pp. \$22.95
L of C 77-71858
ISBN 0-8371-9545-4

Few American historians have studied the relationship between white leftist radicals and blacks. And for good reason. American socialists of various stripes shared certain racist attitudes with their more conservative countrymen, a condition that resulted in a wavering and evasive policy toward "the Negro question." While granting that the Socialist Party often duped blacks, Foner rounds out the story with his focus on black socialists, especially West Indian-born New Yorkers W. A. Domingo, Otto Huiswood, and Cyril Briggs. In passing, he also touches upon many neglected and half-hidden political relationships among white radicals, such as the link between America's Fourier utopians of the 1840s and the abolitionists. Coming next from Foner: a volume on black Americans and the communists.

**A SAVAGE WAR OF
PEACE: Algeria 1954-1962**

by Alistair Horne
Viking, 1978, 640 pp. \$19.95
L of C 77-21518
ISBN 0-670-61964-7

The Moslem nationalist rebellion against *Algérie Française* shook apart the French Fourth Republic, brought Charles De Gaulle back to power in Paris, and, finally, at heavy cost, ended 132 years of French colonial rule. The 500,000-man French Army in Algeria won militarily, but France could not win politically. Horne, a British historian, provides the first comprehensive chronicle of the war in English. Vividly describing the long, cruel