
PAPERBOUNDS

A PICASSO ANTHOLOGY: Documents, Criticism, Reminiscences. Edited by Marilyn McCully. Princeton, 1982. 288 pp. \$9.95.

The radical stylistic metamorphoses of Pablo Picasso's art—from his cubist to his "Blue" and "Rose" periods, for example—have awed and bewildered critics. Hence the special merit of this anthology. McCully, an art historian, has organized into eight groups, corresponding to stages in Picasso's artistic development, more than 100 documents—reminiscences, letters, and commentary by friends, fellow painters, poets, and critics. Illuminating the artistic climate of the turn of the century, the Twenties, and other periods, they show how Picasso (1881–1973) contributed to each. In a concluding essay, critic John Richardson emphasizes the influence of Picasso's personal relationships (with artists, friends, and lovers) on his ever-evolving work. After 1918, for example, unusually swift changes in his style seemed to mirror "a pattern of amorous infidelity" in his life. McCully's selection sheds light not only on Picasso but also on those others—Gertrude Stein, Jean Cocteau, and Salvador Dali—who interpreted and influenced the master's art.

THE BEGINNINGS OF NATIONAL POLITICS: An Interpretive History of the Continental Congress. By Jack N. Rakove. Johns Hopkins, 1982. 484 pp. \$8.95.

Shepherding 13 disparate colonies toward unity and independence, the Continental Congress (1774–89) framed the Declaration of Independence, steered the war effort, authored the Articles of Con-

federation, and set the stage for the Constitutional Convention of 1789. Some historians argue that all this was accomplished by a radical minority over the objections of moderates. Rakove, a Stanford historian, agrees that differences did exist between radicals such as John Adams and R. H. Lee, who demanded a sovereign state without delay, and more moderate leaders, notably Joseph Galloway and John Dickenson, who favored conciliation with Britain. But Rakove finds that neither group was disciplined enough to control a majority of congressional delegates. After the war, the Congress faced new, potentially divisive issues. Rakove shows how the need for pragmatic solutions triumphed over differences, thus establishing a tradition of consensus and compromise in American political life.

BAD BLOOD: The Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment—A Tragedy of Race and Medicine. By James H. Jones. Free Press, 1982. 272 pp. \$7.95.

In 1932, 616 black men in Macon County, Alabama, were recruited for a Public Health Service study of the effects of untreated syphilis. Of these, 414 had the disease; the rest had been selected as controls. None was told the real purpose of the study. Nor were the diseased subjects ever treated, even after penicillin was introduced in the 1940s. Not until 1972, when *Washington Star* reporter Jean Heller uncovered the story, was the Tuskegee Experiment brought to a belated end. In describing the events of the 30-year experiment, Jones, professor of history at the University of Houston, explores the assumptions, motives, and behavior of the doctors and administrators behind this travesty of medical ethics.