

who used it for selfish purposes" (page 389); and a review question asking the student to think about "What changes have taken place in the South since the end of the war . . . in the lot of the Negro" (page 395). In the process of revision, too, the title of one chapter has been changed from "Americans Seek the Goal of Equal Opportunity" to "Americans Improve and Enrich Their Ways of Life." A section on ante-bellum theatre and music in the older book, which included a discussion of "Negro spirituals" summarized by the statement that "The Negroes made the first important contribution to American music" (pages 293-95, 297) has been discarded in the newer version. Gone (in the interests of factual accuracy?) is the statement *re* nullification, "In our day, nearly everybody accepts the power of the Supreme Court to decide whether or not a law is in accord with the Constitution" (page 273). Gone too is the categorical statement, "The democratic ideal of equality left no room for slavery. . . ." (page 297). Finally, the newer version contains nothing so explicit and forceful as the following: "For what is democracy but belief in the dignity of every individual human being, famous or unknown, whatever his color, race, or religion?" (pages 658-59).

All in all, one gains the impression that *The Story of American Democracy* provides a more satisfactory treatment of Negroes in American history than does *Story of the American Nation* (1962), but also that the older book is far from faultless in this respect since it contains so many of the defects which appear in the newly revised version.