

proselytizing in the camps, and the disaffection of many instructors. (Harvard professor Howard Mumford Jones resigned in a huff over having to use texts "meant for adults of meager literacy.") At war's end, some prisoners were flown to Germany. Others went by ship to Le Havre and were held in France to work on rebuilding projects. So disorganized were the French in 1945, however, that what reconstruction was done was planned and accomplished by the POWs themselves—leading the newly democratized Germans to joke that the SS was again in control of Normandy.

**AMERICA'S  
MOMENT: 1918**  
**American Diplomacy  
at the End of  
World War I**  
by Arthur Walworth  
Norton, 1977  
309 pp. \$14.95  
L of C 76-24836  
ISBN 0-393-05591-4

The winner of a 1958 Pulitzer Prize for a biography of Woodrow Wilson describes the peak period of American diplomatic power, from the German request for an armistice in October 1918 until the opening of the Paris Peace Conference the following January. Walworth is now more critical of Wilson than he was 20 years ago. The President, he concludes, should have avoided dictating the form of the League of Nations and the location of postwar boundaries, used American food and economic power to aid European recovery rather than to advance U.S. short-term interests. Instead, says the author, Wilson misread the needs of the Allies, as he did the desires of his own people, and threw away "America's moment" in a spate of moralistic rhetoric that created fear of the United States rather than the trust essential for a stable peace.

**A HISTORY OF THE  
CHURCHES IN THE  
UNITED STATES AND  
CANADA**  
by Robert T. Handy  
Oxford, 1977  
471 pp. \$19.95  
L of C 77-151281  
ISBN 0-19-826910-2

Social reform, education, immigration, war, law, imperialism, slavery, Western development, and science are some of the subjects woven into this reference/history book. Handy, a Union Theological Seminary professor, chronicles the growth and decline of churches, ranging from Roman Catholic (Canada's largest, embracing 42.2 percent of the population) to Pennsylvania's tiny 18th-century celibate communal settlement at Ephrata, still noted for its contribution to church music. He shows how denominational differences shaped both U.S.-Canadian rela-

tions and two distinct national characters. Angered by a 1774 statement of the first Continental Congress that decried Roman Catholicism for its "impiety, bigotry . . . and murder," the Bishop of Quebec refused to meet with emissaries Benjamin Franklin and John Carroll and effectively barred French-Canadian aid to the Americans in the Revolutionary War. Canada's religious duality of French Catholicism and British Protestantism (many Canadian Protestants were Tories who fled the American Revolution) contributed to a conservative tradition without counterpart in the United States.

**THE DIARIES OF A  
CABINET MINISTER  
Vol. II: Lord President  
of the Council and Leader  
of the House of Commons,  
1966-68**

by Richard Crossman  
Holt, 1977, 851 pp., \$18.95  
L of C 76-30680  
ISBN 0-03-020616-2

The diary of upper-class, left-wing Labour Party leader Richard Crossman shows all too clearly how his colleagues in the government failed to deal with many of Britain's problems in the late 1960s. Official records remain closed, but Crossman chronicles Cabinet deliberations and sharply criticizes his party's leaders—especially Prime Minister Harold Wilson—for their ineptitude, irrelevance, and pettiness. He argues that Wilson's divided Cabinet erred in continuing the Tory policies of pushing "hopelessly ineffective" sanctions against Rhodesia, refusing to devalue the pound, and seeking entry into the Common Market. The determination to "keep Britain great" has been, he complains "the basic reason for all our economic troubles and our difficulties at home."

**THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY IN  
POWER, 1949-1976**

by Jacques Guillermaz  
Westview, 1977, 614 pp.  
\$24.75 cloth, \$12.50 paper  
L of C 76-7593  
ISBN 0-89158-041-7  
ISBN 0-89158-348-3 pbk

This is the second volume (revised) of a history of the Chinese Communist Party by a prominent French statesman, soldier, and professor (l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris), who has been closely involved with Chinese affairs for nearly 40 years. The first volume (Random, 1972) covers the years 1929-49. The two together are the "magnum opus" among histories of the C.C.P. Detailed, objective, factual, precise, well-documented, and balanced, Guillermaz's analysis fulfills his purpose: "to trace . . . the Party's behavior toward itself" and the way it has "developed the regime," basing