

## REVIEWS

### THE LETTERS OF F. SCOTT FITZGERALD.

Edited by Andrew Turnbull. New York:  
Charles Scribner's Sons. 1963. \$10.00.

Had he written only Gatsby and perhaps a half-dozen of the more successful short stories, Fitzgerald would have merited most of the close biographical and critical scrutiny of the last fourteen years. He was, of course, a great deal more than a mere chronicler of the Jazz Age: he was simply one of the few really great American novelists. Moreover, as Turnbull amply demonstrates, he was as skillful a letter-writer as we are likely to know in any depth -- far more eloquent and far less pretentious than Hemingway, Wolfe, or Faulkner. To him the letter form was a fine medium for clarifying his ideas or explaining himself to others, and the letters in this collection reveal with startling clarity the moral as well as aesthetic dimensions of a very lonely, sensitive, gifted, and generous artist. To his daughter, to his agent, or even to his fellow writers, Fitzgerald bared his soul as another man might in the confessional. Selected carefully from a much larger number of extant letters, these were chosen only because they reveal important aspects of the man and his work. The helpful but unobtrusive notes and the topical index afford a measure of the book's high editorial achievement.

The University of Kansas

John R. Willingham

ARTEMUS WARD: HIS BOOK. By Charles  
Farrar Browne. With an Introduction by  
Robert M. Hutchins. Santa Barbara, Cali-  
fornia: Wallace Heberd. 1964. \$5.95.

Artemus Ward (Charles Farrar Browne) was quoted more often than any other American humorist in The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, 1955; we find him in all the anthologies and histories of American humor; but he had not been in print in book form since the 1920's. Now he is in print again. The present volume is a photographic reproduction of his first book, published by G. W. Carleton in 1862 -- a conglomeration including most of the best Ward letters as well as minor scribblings by the author from the Cleveland Plain Dealer and Vanity Fair. The new edition improves upon

the original by the enlargement of the already ample type and margins. The droll illustrations of Henry L. Stephens are magnificently reproduced.

A new introduction by Robert M. Hutchins contributes charmingly to the long list of "appreciations" of Artemus. As the small son of an Oberlin professor and minister in the early 1900's, Hutchins was astonished to discover a humorist who had ridiculed the Abolitionist demigods of Oberlin, Finney and Peck. "A whole new world opened up to me," says Hutchins. Perhaps the educator's greatest tribute to the humorist, however, is the statement: "Ever since, I have tried (and failed) to talk like Artemus Ward."

Southern Illinois University  
East St. Louis

James C. Austin

J. D. SALINGER. By Warren French.  
New York: Twayne. 1963. \$3.50.

Much is to be said in favor of the study of one author by one critic as compared with the collections of essays that fill the booklists these days, and when that study is as felicitous as Warren French's of Salinger, good fortune is double. For the student who wants to see the continuity of Salinger's work, the relation of the earlier short stories to the longer fiction, the echoes and parallels, and a good bibliography of the fiction as well as of criticism, this book is a sensitive and scholarly source.

Because of his inaccessibility Salinger is difficult to write about, and on this score Mr. French uses, for the most part, commendable reticence in his biographical speculations. In spite of his respect for the author's privacy, however, Mr. French shows some petulance that such a popular author should need to be so invisible to the scholar. Still, there is something refreshing in an author who is indifferent to his "projected image."

Mr. French's critical judgments are mostly seasoned and restrained. Yet when he says Catcher in the Rye "does not need to be interpreted in terms of any outside conventions or traditions," he comes pretty close to nonsense. For if one somehow avoids religious traditions (Mr. French does not), then he may refer to psychological or sociological traditions ("autonomy," "inner-directed" personality, "unconscious acceptance of the prejudices of the urban upper-middle class"). Surely no one objects to traditions in critical analysis, and if the critic protests that he uses absolutely none, we are surely free to request that he avail himself of one.

Nonetheless most of the interpretation is spritely and judicious. Much more than is here necessary could be forgiven a book which tells us that Holden Caulfield's pithy phrase "half-assed" is translated in a German edition as shrullig -- whimsical. Come to think of it, what is a good synonym in any language?

Oklahoma State University

Clinton Keeler

**A GOOD TALE AND A BONNIE TUNE.**

Texas Folklore Society Publication XXXII.  
 Edited by Mody C. Boatright, Wilson M.  
 Hudson, and Allen Maxwell. Dallas: South-  
 ern Methodist University Press. 1964. \$4.50.

A Good Tale and a Bonnie Tune is a miscellany of folktale collections, articles on a variety of folklore subjects, and the papers comprising the American Folklore Society symposium on folksong held in Dallas in 1961. The symposium outlines cogent needs for future scholarship and suggests definite and diverse methods of approaching folksong study. Two additional papers, one dealing with the methods of transcribing and classifying folk music, perhaps the most challenging aspect of folksong study, and the other proposing investigation of the migration of American folk music to Great Britain, complete the volume.

University of Kansas

Myra Olstead

The University of Minnesota Pamphlets on American  
 Writers (Paper only)

KATHERINE ANNE PORTER. By Ray B.  
 West, Jr. JAMES T. FARRELL. By  
 Edgar M. Branch. Minneapolis: Univer-  
 sity of Minnesota Press. 1963. \$0.65.

These pamphlets, designed for the general student, continue at the level of sound critical judgment set by earlier examples. Ray West's discussion of Ship of Fools is especially welcome, because the substance of that book eluded some very competent critics. Those who dislike the novel have seemed more convincing in their feeling than their logic, and the favorable reviewers have fared little better. Even Mr. West gives the impression of reflecting while he is writing, as if he hoped technique might lead to a discovery that he felt but could not quite analyze. The total effect of the story is thus "less a 'meaning . . . ' than it is an attitude subtly conveyed."

Yet his comparisons with Dante, his suggestions about the meaning of fool in both the novel and Brant's Das Narrenschiff, and especially his comments about the pauses in Miss Porter's narrative (comparable to the retarding elements of epic narrative as analyzed by Erich Auerbach) -- these are illuminating.

The criticism of the short stories follows in the pattern of Mr. West's analysis of "Flowering Judas" of some years ago. Indeed he shows the opposites, tradition and rebellion, old values and new life, to have a continuity in these stories that is not readily put into summary or epigrams.

James Farrell has not gained the stature that was generally predicted thirty years ago. Professor Branch gives some insights into the causes, and some of these lie in the times, not in Farrell's ability. "A cantankerous Irishman with a zest for living," Mr. Branch writes of Farrell, "he never sees life as 'absurd' nor does he reject modern civilization as irreclaimable wasteland." The clichés of the absurd and the wasteland are still high fashion, and, in this country, perhaps more fashionable among the imitators than among the major authors who had something besides clichés in mind. So in this sense Farrell has remained unfashionable.

Farrell must, of course, bear some of the responsibility for his failure to fulfill his promise. He has never quite matched his own insights into his best character: "Studs is a consumer who doesn't know how to consume." The happy matching of simple style with complex intuitions in that trilogy has not recurred.

One wishes, in fact, that Mr. Branch had written more about that matching and less about Farrell's "pragmatic" and "Emersonian individualism." But this is a pamphlet that all students of fiction -- especially those who think of Farrell as a "proletarian novelist of the thirties" -- should read. The bibliography at the end is especially good.

Oklahoma State University

Clinton Keeler

SEEDTIME OF REFORM: American Social Service and Social Action, 1918-33. By Clarke A. Chambers. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 1963. \$6.50.

This is an important book. It is well-written, well-documented and offers a significant reinterpretation of the 1920's. Chambers, who is a Professor of History at the University of Minnesota, sets out to discover "what happened to the reform impulse in American life in the years between the end of World War I and the inauguration of Franklin Roosevelt." Was there, he asks, something more than "normalcy and reaction" in the decade of the twenties? He is concerned primarily with voluntary reform associations and with social welfare leaders and social service agencies, organizations like The National Consumer's League, The National Women's Trade Union League, The National Child Labor Committee, The National Federation of Settlements and the National Conference of Social Work. His thesis is that something of the social justice wing of the Progressive Movement survived in these organizations in the 1920's, and that quietly and carefully a small group of faithful social workers and social reformers prepared the way in the twenties for the social welfare legislation of the New Deal. "Turned back again and again they began to pioneer new methods and posit new goals. Out of defeat was born the desire to seek out new paths of reform, new roads to Zion. Out of frustration was born social imagination.

By the end of the decade, new devices for social reconstruction, devices that anticipated much of the central program of the New Deal, had been elaborated."

Chambers does not try to make the twenties into a decade of reform. He is quite aware that the shock and disillusionment caused by the war and its aftermath made these years of "social and political sag," but he demonstrates that the reform impulse survived. The Women's Trade Union League made few advances in the early twenties, but began a drive to organize the southern working women into trade unions in 1927. The National Child Labor Committee, despite the discouragement of two disastrous supreme court decisions in 1918 and 1922, worked for a National Child Labor amendment, and made some progress at the state level especially in the area of mothers pensions, child guidance clinics and juvenile courts. The Consumer's League worked for minimum standards in industrial hours, wages and working conditions for both men and women. Social workers in the twenties may have been more concerned with their own professional status and more fascinated with psychiatry than they had been in an earlier period, but many continued to work for social legislation. The settlement workers had their moments of despair, but in the late twenties they launched major studies of prohibition and unemployment and the pendulum swung back again toward social reform.

Altogether a large group of men and women worked quietly in the twenties preparing the way for the social legislation of the New Deal. This is an important book; it also is an exciting one for Chambers deals not only with organizations, he also includes the fascinating group of people who ultimately were responsible for the life of the organizations. There are many who come out of the progressive era: Jane Addams, Lillian Wald, Paul Kellogg and Florence Kelley, and others like Harry Hopkins, Frances Perkins, and Mary Dewson who make their major contributions during the New Deal, and then there are dozens of others less well known who play a part in the story. Chambers has added a new dimension to the history of the 1920's; no longer can we view them simply as a time of normalcy and reaction.

University of Missouri

Allen F. Davis

AMERICA ENCOUNTERS JAPAN: From Perry to MacArthur. By William L. Neumann. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1963. \$6.50.

This volume is at once a survey of United States-Japanese relations since the middle of the nineteenth century and a realistic evaluation of American Far Eastern policies in the twentieth century. In large measure it dwells on the themes that one might expect -- the opening of Japan under

American auspices, the Japanese pursuit of equality with the West through rapid internal change, Japan's military successes over China and Russia at the turn of the century, her demands on China during World War I, the massive assault staged by Japan against the status quo in the Far East imposed by the American policy of the Open Door, and, lastly, the record of the postwar occupation of a defeated Japan. The author's continuing analysis makes it clear that the United States after 1900 operated in the Far East beyond the limits of its power or even its genuine interests. It failed in both its Japanese and its subsequent Chinese relationships, Professor Neumann observes, because its policies "assumed unlimited national power, endless cloth for infinite coats." This brief volume, in its concern for ends and means, reveals that judiciousness and understanding so essential for the writing of good diplomatic history.

University of Illinois

Norman A. Graebner

AMISH SOCIETY. By John A. Hostetler.  
Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.  
1963. \$6.50.

Although one cannot subscribe to Loomis' conclusion that ". . . this book tells the Amish story," Hostetler does bring the literature on the Amish up to date. His monograph is more descriptive than theoretical, tracing the historical and contemporary life of one of America's most interesting sub-cultures. Hostetler emphasizes socio-cultural change. Of particular interest is the author's description of how Amish communities splinter and reorganize.

Hostetler does not give sufficient attention to the continuing conflict between the Amish and local-national governmental institutions, or between the Amish and their "English" neighbors. This criticism should not overshadow Hostetler's contribution to the socio-cultural data. This reviewer was impressed by the objectivity of this former Amish social scientist.

Iowa State University

Gilbert D. Bartell

RESOURCES AND PEOPLE IN EAST KENTUCKY:  
Problems and Potentials of a Lagging Economy.  
By Mary Jean Bowman and W. Warren Haynes.  
Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1963. \$10.00.

This study presents a massive volume of data on labor force, employment, industrial structure, education and population, as well as on the natural resources and topographical features of East Kentucky. The area analyzed contains a composite of some of the least profitable industries in the nation. It is one of our most inaccessible regions, with a poorly educated and trained labor force.

Economic development in the conventional sense offers little hope for East Kentucky. The basic solution appears to be essentially cultural. Educational and aspirational values must change. Although "outsiders" can be of some assistance in this regard, the major effort must be made at the local level if the changes are to have lasting significance, according to Bowman and Haynes. This exhaustive factual and analytical study of East Kentucky should interest all social scientists and policymakers concerned with the problem of poverty in the midst of affluence in the nation as a whole.

Iowa State University

Edward B. Jakubauskas

ONE NATION INDIVISIBLE: The Union in American Thought, 1776-1861. By Paul C. Nagel. New York: Oxford University Press. 1964. \$7.00. THE IDEA OF THE SOUTH: Pursuit of a Central Theme. Ed. Frank E. Vandiver. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press [for William Marsh Rice University]. 1964. \$3.95.

Today's headlines bring into stark prominence the relationships of the Southern states to the political Union. These two disparate intellectual adventures take up respectively the concept of Union as it developed from the time of the Revolution to the outbreak of the Civil War, and of various facets which "the South" presented to a pride of commentators.

Nagel's book traced through careful research mainly into printed sources, the evolution of ideas on the nature of the Union which was at the same time a federal system, a political democracy, and an economic capitalism. He offers a balanced and penetrating insight into what men thought of their unique, hybrid creation. The conclusion suggests that the North's triumph at Appomattox, preserving the Union of states, also ineluctably altered its nature, and the upshot was a fatal wound to the Jeffersonian dream.

I can not agree with the conclusion though I hasten to praise the research and execution of what went before. My present conviction is that the Civil War heightened rather than lessened the theory and practice of civil liberty in America by any measures save those of the discredited Dunning school of racist convictions on Negro inferiority, or of the shaky Beardian estimations based on the primacy of economic motivations. By the close of the 1860's the "Reconstruction" amendments to the Constitution made civil rights the nation's business, tardily admitted in the 1950's and 1960's. Despite this important reservation, One Nation Indivisible is an important book deserving wide and intensive attention.

The Idea of the South is accurately described in its subtitle: Pursuit of a Central Theme. Of course all collections of essays by several authors take on the uneven lineaments of a committee's camel. A major additional problem of this collection is its brevity. None of the contributions is long enough to do more than touch on its theme. Best of the mixed lot are Vandiver's "The Southerner as Extremist" and T. Harry Williams's "Trends in Southern Politics," which offer suggestive judgments and judicious suggestions.

University of Illinois  
Harold M. Hyman

MAN AND NATURE IN AMERICA. By Arthur A. Ekirch, Jr. New York: Columbia University Press. 1963. \$4.50.

In this, another provocative book by Professor Ekirch, the concept of man's balanced relationship with nature is briefly traced in American history. Attention is given primarily to the contemporary phase through the author's uneasy contemplation of America's belief that in a mechanistic society technology would bring its own kind of balance, with revisions both of nature and human nature. Besides thoughtful appraisals of the challenge of war, over-population, and mechanization to an American mind wondering whether all values would automatically follow material well-being, Ekirch also provides excellent commentary on such early analysts of man's relation to nature as Emerson, Thoreau, and George P. Marsh. This timely history of a complex idea should appeal to many disciplines.

University of Kentucky  
Paul C. Nagel

THE MAN BILBO. By A. Wigfall Green. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1963. \$5.00.

Theodore Gilmore Bilbo, Governor of Mississippi from 1916 to 1920 and from 1928 to 1932, United States Senator from 1934 to 1947, a "controversial, contradictory, and confusing" man, has received his first recognition in a book-length biography. The author, professor of English at the University of Mississippi, has produced a well-written, impressionistic, and suggestive study of "The Man of the People," or simply "The Man," as he preferred to be called. The book's chief merit is its balance: Bilbo emerges as a Governor who recognized the social responsibility of state governments; as a Senator he saw the need for preparedness prior to World War II. The author's attempt to portray Bilbo as more than a racist and a demagogue is successful. However, there are ambiguities in the book that demand clarification. Green did not have access to the vast Bilbo papers which are now being processed.

Miami University  
Ralph A. Stone

CLAN, CASTE, AND CLUB. By Francis L. K. Hsu. Princeton: D. Van Nostrand Company. 1963. \$7.95.

Clan, caste, and club are Hsu's shorthand for the major modes of human grouping in China, India (the focus of this book), and the United States. Each is the "device" that best meets men's "social needs" -- sociability, security, and status, in the alliterative Hsu view -- in line with local cultural patterns. Each is the product of the local family form, psychocultural orientation, and source of social solidarity.

Thus, in the U.S., the stress upon the husband-wife tie within the family breeds an individual-centered orientation marked by self-reliance. In adult life this kind of individual demands "contractual" ties of solidarity in clubs. He could never be secure in a clan, like the situation-centered, mutual-dependency-oriented Chinese; or in a caste, like the supernatural-centered, unilateral-dependence-oriented Hindu. Much of this has been said before, and often more aptly, artfully, and amiably.

When we study civilizations we need a sort of thinking man's filter to prevent poisoning by noxious details. Contrast is one way to go at it. But contrastive study that cares only for differences, as Hsu's does, is likely to end in national caricature. By failing to allow for diversity within civilizations, Hsu continually backs into vapid generalities. For example, Chinese clansmen may bicker, but "the unitary forces of the clan organization" always resolve disputes harmoniously. Civilizations apparently are so internally diverse that, even with good intentions, we seem fated to see them as we are.

Hsu professes scientific neutrality. But his book strikes this reviewer as -- to paraphrase Prufrock -- a tedious argument of invidious intent. Neither Hindu nor American life could ever be so secure and harmonious as the China of his dreams (i. e. China before 1949). One heaves a sad sigh for sweet Hsu.

University of Iowa

David W. Plath

THE LAST ALTERNATIVES: A Study of the Works of Allen Tate. By R. K. Meiners. Denver: Alan Swallow. 1963. \$4.50.

Allen Tate, like Robert Penn Warren, is that rara avis, the Man of Letters in the Modern World. His contributions as poet, critic, and novelist all claim our attention. R. K. Meiners (Arizona State) examines Tate's work generically, but shows the developments chronologically within the genres: he first discusses Tate's criticism; then his distinguished, but unjustly neglected novel, The Fathers; and finally considers the poems -- the evolving style, then three short poems ("The Mediterranean," "The Mean-

ing of Life," and "The Cross"); and finally Tate's longest poem to date, Seasons of the Soul. He stresses the many parallels to Eliot's ideas -- the concern with the fragmented sensibility, with history, and the latter-day movement toward religious orthodoxy -- but shows that Tate is less a disciple of Eliot's than a somewhat younger product of similar influences. He nicely distinguishes Tate's poetic style from that of Ransom.

The great virtue of Meiners' book lies not in its methodology, which is at times confusing, but in his effort to see Tate's work coherently despite the number of forms in which he has work. A comprehensive bibliography is included.

Oklahoma State University

Samuel H. Woods, Jr.

MARK TWAIN AND LITTLE SATAN: The Writing of The Mysterious Stranger. By John S. Tuckey. West Lafayette: Purdue University Studies. 1963. \$1.75.

This book will provide the basis for new studies, critical and historical, of Mark Twain's much debated later years. It shows nearly conclusively that Mark Twain wrote the "Eseldorf" part of The Mysterious Stranger at an earlier date than Bernard De Voto had supposed, and therefore that this manuscript did not represent the final removal of the "psychic block for Mark Twain, the means of saving himself" that De Voto suggested.

Mr. Tuckey believes that the temporal and geographical remoteness of the original Hannibal materials hampered Mark Twain's writing. When the author used more recent materials, such as events in Austria during his visit there, his writing flowed more easily, although not for long periods. An "illustrious vagabond," the later Mark Twain had no real roots in time and place and thus like his Satan he had to create something from nothing. "My mind creates. . . creates without material. . . out of the airy nothing which is called thought!" are the words of the mysterious stranger.

To his credit Mr. Tuckey offers this interpretation only as a possibility and leaves final inferences to later scholarship. A minor risk in following Mr. Tuckey's analysis of the manuscripts is the same one that De Voto apparently fell into with his tentative theory -- that is, the post hoc fallacy which dogs manuscript study. Thus the first premise is that Mark Twain wrote the "Eseldorf" part of The Mysterious Stranger during the period of his supposed aridity. The second premise is that De Voto's compilation in the published Mysterious Stranger is indeed his own chronological mix and not Mark Twain's. Conclusion? Perhaps only that St. Petersburg and Eseldorf are neither very far from Hannibal.

Oklahoma State University

Clinton Keeler

AMERICAN THEMES: Selected Essays and Addresses of John Allen Krout. Edited by Clifford Lord and Henry F. Graff. New York: Columbia University Press. 1963. \$5.00.

John Allen Krout, the editors of this volume tell us, was preëminently "the social historian of his country, the able writer, the deeply moralistic teacher." This selection, drawn from his writings and addresses and issued on the occasion of his retirement from Columbia University in 1962, reflects the many sides of his career: the "broadgauge" generalizer, the social historian, the enthusiast for local history and the University administrator. Throughout his work run the themes of social and cultural change, of the importance of society and culture to the understanding of nations and people. The introductory essay sets the tone of those that follow: the "main theme" in American history, Professor Krout wrote, has been the conquest of North America by the great traditions and priceless heritage of western civilization. From a look at the past, the book moves to the contemplation of the future, of "democracy's endless goal." The essays, skillfully presented by two of his former students, reveal Professor Krout to be a sensitive and perceptive observer of the problems of both past and present.

University of Illinois

Robert W. Johannsen

THE UNITED STATES AND THE FAR EASTERN CRISIS OF 1933-1938: From the Manchurian Incident through the Initial Stage of the Undeclared Sino-Japanese War. By Dorothy Borg. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. 1964. \$10.00.

The extent to which the administration of Franklin Roosevelt was "isolationist" or "internationalist" prior to the war in Europe has been the subject of much controversy but disappointingly little scholarly research. In this substantial volume Miss Borg painstakingly reveals the policy followed by the United States toward the continuing Sino-Japanese struggle and offers answers to many questions.

Beginning with a brief account of the origins of the Hoover-Stimson nonrecognition doctrine and its acceptance by Roosevelt, Miss Borg leads the reader through the intricacies of Sino-Japanese relations, Britain's unsuccessful attempts to secure American cooperation in restraining Japan, and the vagaries of New Deal diplomacy. The complexities of internal affairs in China and the fluctuations of Japanese foreign policy are related in some detail with a commendable lack of bias. But the course followed by the United States, according to Miss Borg, was consistent if puzzling to many contemporaries. Both the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull were determined to follow a neutral course for a variety of reasons.

Until the resumption of the Sino-Japanese conflict in 1937 it was believed that a policy of conciliation toward Japan would lead to an amicable solution of her difficulties with China. Any attempts to apply concerted pressure would strengthen the position of the extremists and might escalate into war. Moreover, isolationist sentiment, representing a small but extremely vocal group, intimidated the administration out of all proportion to its real strength. Roosevelt and Hull were committed to the use of moral suasion and efforts to secure the support of world opinion to enforce certain principles of international law. The vaunted "Quarantine" speech represented the President's groping for a method to halt aggression which would be short of sanctions but stronger than mere moral condemnation, although he never could explain just what this entailed. The Brussels Conference revealed the bankruptcy of United States policy, for the American delegate, Norman Davis, was just as confused regarding his nation's intentions as were the delegates from other countries.

Miss Borg takes issue with the contention that the Roosevelt administration sought to aid China in her struggle with Japan but was prevented from doing so by the prevailing isolationist sentiment. Both the President and the Secretary of State followed a consistent policy of non-intervention and non-entanglement, and revealed no positive inclination to cooperate with the League or other nations, individually or collectively, to exert pressure on Japan. The United States would neither lead, nor follow, nor go along with others. Even the final awareness that Japan was bent on dominating China and the blatant attack on the gunboat Panay brought no change in policy. Yet the reader detects a growing concern about the accelerating aggression in the world and a feeling that something should be done to halt it. Roosevelt's slow and almost imperceptible steps in this direction will presumably be the subject of another book.

University of Kansas

Raymond G. O'Connor

CITIZENS AS SOVEREIGNS. By Paul H. Appleby. Foreword by W. Averell Harri-  
man. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.  
1963. \$5.50.

When a thoughtful and articulate person writes from the perspective of many years and much experience, the result is apt to be both instructive and delightful. The present volume under review is all of this and more too. Paul Appleby's broad and varied experience in private pursuits and in over thirty years of state and federal administration qualify him superbly as a commentator on the democratic process and the domestic scene.

The author challenges what he considers to be a major barrier between "Mr. Average Citizen" and an understanding of government, namely,

the popular clichés concerning government. Bureaucratic mediocrity, local level democracy, wide-spread corruption, red tape and other myths are adroitly laid to rest, and more positive aspects of democratic government are examined. One of the familiar "planks" in Mr. Appleby's platform is that "that government is best which governs best."

In a final, stirring chapter or summary entitled "Relying on Evolution," the author calls on Americans to become involved in government, particularly at the local level. Granting that this is often routine, tiresome, and apparently unrewarding business, it is essential if we are to successfully meet the crises which he believes lie ahead.

University of Illinois

Robert M. Sutton

LINCOLN AND THE NEGRO. By Benjamin Quarles. New York: Oxford University Press. 1962. \$6.50.

With this volume, Professor Quarles has helped to fill one of the few remaining gaps in Lincoln scholarship. Negroes, the author said, loved Lincoln "first and have loved him longest." Furthermore, "Lincoln became Lincoln because of the Negro," and it was the Negro image of him that has survived. Beginning with this premise, Professor Quarles wrote a readable and convincing account of the evolution of Negro sentiment toward Lincoln from skepticism, on the eve of the 1860 election, to adulation, when emancipation became a reality. Less convincing, however, was his attempt to trace Lincoln's growth in "moral stature."

Although each chapter has an annotated bibliography, this is a poor substitute for footnotes.

Chicago Teachers College South

Arvarh E. Strickland

THE LOVINGOOD PAPERS. Ben Harris McClary, ed. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press. 1963. \$2.00

Ben Harris McClary has edited the second in an annual series devoted to reprinting George Washington Harris' stories of Sut Lovingood. The selections in this volume were written by Harris between 1859 and 1867 and with one exception first appeared in southern newspapers. "How Sut Lovegood [sic] Dosed His Dog" is reprinted from Yankee Notions, published in New York. They reprinted it, badly garbled, from the original version published in the Nashville Union and American. One of the only firsthand accounts of Harris by a contemporary, Col. Herman M. Doak, is reprinted in this volume. It was found pasted inside the back cover of an early copy of Sut Lovingood, Yarns Spun by a "Nat'ral Born Durn'd Fool." There is no indication of place or date of publication.

The texts are faithfully reproduced from the original newspaper source and are given a careful scholarly introduction by a Sutscholar. Harris' satires against the carpetbaggers, Puritan Yankees, and post Civil War politics in Tennessee reveal his anger at the North after the Civil War.

Gustavus Adolphus College

Elmer F. Suderman

HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD AND THE  
EMPIRE OF REFORM. By Chester McA.  
Destler. Philadelphia: University of Penn-  
sylvania Press. 1963. \$12.00.

In this detailed biography the author emphasizes the consistency of Lloyd's commitment to democratic radicalism and reform. Destler views Jacksonian hostility to monopolies as a basic factor in the shaping of Lloyd's thought; but this influence was modified by Lloyd's investigations into the concentration of industrial power as well as by his studies of such developments as Fabian Socialism, the cooperative movement, and the organization of labor. Lloyd's advocacy of national regulation of industry is seen as foreshadowing "Theodore Roosevelt's attempts to achieve Jacksonian objectives by Hamiltonian methods." This book provides for the student of late nineteenth century reform a massive and unique body of information on Lloyd and the movements in which he participated.

University of Illinois in Chicago

Stanley L. Jones

BUYING THE WIND: Regional Folklore in the  
United States. By Richard M. Dorson. Chi-  
cago: University of Chicago Press. 1964. \$7.95.

When Richard M. Dorson's American Folklore appeared in 1959, it was hailed by critics as a major work in the field of American civilization. The one serious reservation about it was its lack of illustrative texts. Buying the Wind fills this gap admirably. It is the first anthology of regional American folklore which lives up to the high standards insisted upon by the scholar.

Dorson has gathered the material for Buying the Wind from the printed works and private collections of such outstanding American folklorists as Austin Fife, Leonard Roberts, Américo Paredes, and Dorson himself. Virtually every genre of folklore -- from folksong and folktale to proverb, riddle, and folk speech -- is sampled. The editor provides succinct but comprehensive introductions to the texts from each of the six regional groups represented (Maine down-Easters, Pennsylvania Dutchmen, Southern mountaineers, Louisiana Cajuns, Illinois Egyptians, Southwest Mexicans, and Utah Mormons). Headnotes to the individual texts include tale-type and motif references, comparative notes, and data about the informants,

places and dates of collection, and collectors. Multiple indexes increase the book's usefulness.

The introductory essay, "Collecting Oral Folklore in the United States" (pp. 1-20), is itself a classic piece of scholarship. Here one finds concepts clarified and standards established. Field methods, tried and proven by Dorson himself, are carefully and honestly outlined. Such questions as how to prepare for the fieldtrip, how to locate informants, and how to elicit material are all perceptibly answered. Meticulously edited, comprehensively annotated, and carefully organized, Buying the Wind is a work which future editors of folklore collections would do well to try to emulate.

University of Kansas

Robert A. Georges

NEGRO FOLK MUSIC, U. S. A. By Harold Courlander. New York: Columbia University Press. 1963. \$10.00.

Since the appearance of the first American Negro folksong collection in 1867, the bulk of the research in this field has been highly specialized. Book-length studies of the spiritual and the blues, collections of work calls and prison songs, and analyses of individual ballads have all contributed to an understanding of the rich and complex oral tradition. It was inevitable, therefore, that someone would attempt to summarize the basic findings and to present a general survey of American Negro folk music. This is precisely what Harold Courlander has done in Negro Folk Music, U. S. A.

There is little that is original in Courlander's book. He establishes no new criteria for discerning African and European elements in American Negro lore. Genres and subgenres are no more rigorously defined than they have been by past investigators. Courlander states, for instance, that the blues song "is distinguished from most other Negro song forms by both its structure and its content" (p. 125); yet he fails to differentiate it on the basis of either. Similarly, his assertion that the principal function of the spiritual was to express deep religious feelings rather than to signal to escaping slaves is often reiterated. The specialist who seeks answers to these tantalizing questions will not find them here.

The value of Courlander's work is its panoramic presentation. He has been fairly successful in his attempt to present American Negro folk music in its cultural context, to give it a sense of growth and continuity, and to provide an appropriate historical framework. The liberal sprinkling of texts, the inclusion of some fifty-five pages of music, and the discography (pp. 302-308) all add to its usefulness. A readable but somewhat uneven survey, Negro Folk Music, U. S. A. will be of value primarily to the non-specialist who wants an introduction to the subject.

University of Kansas

Robert A. Georges

THE LITERATURE OF COMMUNISM IN AMERICA: A Selected Reference Guide. By Robert Finley Delaney. Washington: Catholic University of America Press. 1962. \$6.50.

This bibliography's main value is the leads it offers to books published since 1955, when the far more comprehensive bibliography on this subject published by the Fund for the Republic appeared. The editor's criteria for selection are difficult to understand inasmuch as he includes both rather obscure anti-Communist books and such common references as the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. Some of the entries are carelessly made -- Professor Harold M. Hyman's name is misspelled on p. 139 and in the index he is confused with Stanley E. Hyman -- and the annotations often reveal the editor's quite conservative ideology.

University of Wisconsin

David A. Shannon

#### NEW PAPERBACKS AND PAPERBACK REPRINTS

KENNETH B. ADAMS: A Retrospective Exhibition. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press. 1964. \$1.25. ELLEN GLASCOW. By Louis Auchincloss. Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press. 1964. \$0.65. THE ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT: Summary and Comment. By Daniel J. Baum. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press. 1964. \$3.75. LAISSEZ FAIRE AND THE GENERAL-WELFARE STATE: A Study of Conflict in American Thought. By Sidney Fine. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press. 1964. \$2.95. HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press. 1964. \$0.65. THE CHARACTER OF AMERICANS: A Book of Readings. Edited by Michael McGiffert. Homewood, Ill.: The Dorsey Press. 1964. \$2.95. THE GILDED AGE: A Reappraisal. Edited by H. Wayne Morgan. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press. 1964. \$2.95. TWENTIETH CENTURY POPULISM: Agricultural Discontent in the Middle West 1900-1939. By Theodore Saloutos and John D. Hicks. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press. 1964. \$1.85. FIVE POETS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Kenneth O. Hanson, Richard Hugo, Carolyn Kizer, William Stafford, David Wagoner. Edited by Robin Skelton. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1964. \$1.95. WILLA CATHER. By Dorothy Van Ghent. Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press. 1964. \$0.65.