

REVIEWS

THE MAKING OF THE GOOD NEIGHBOR
POLICY. By Bryce Wood. New York:
Columbia University Press. 1961. \$7.50.

Those who have been awaiting the appearance of this volume will not be disappointed. Mr. Wood, relying mainly on published and unpublished State Department material and documents in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, has produced an intensive study of the Good Neighbor policy that provides answers for or clarification of the questions that characterize this controversial topic.

Early disposing of what he calls "the myth . . . that the Good Neighbor policy . . . was actually Hoover's creation" by demonstrating that "the Roosevelt administration did not adopt, build upon, or follow the policies of its predecessor," Wood painstakingly traces the modifications in United States policies toward certain Latin American nations from 1933 to the early years of World War II. The origins of "nonintervention" and "noninterference" in the internal or external affairs of Latin American nations are found in experiences with Nicaragua and Cuba. "Pacific protection," or the principle that "the national interest of the United States was superior to the interests of private enterprise in relations with Latin American states," emerged from disputes over the rights of oil companies with Bolivia, Mexico, and Venezuela. "Reciprocity," which called for "a neighborly response to neighborliness," was an essential ingredient of the new policy, and it was expressed not only in trade agreements but in the creation of hemisphere solidarity in the face of the threat of totalitarian aggression. In this connection, Wood comments on the fortunate timing of developments in the Good Neighbor policy, whereby concessions by the United States preceded any direct threat from the Axis powers.

Although Wood finds the themes which dominated administration policy toward Latin America in an article by Roosevelt published in Foreign Affairs in 1928, he attributes the specific development of Good Neighbor policies to Cordell Hull, Sumner Welles and Laurence Duggan. Lacking an overall strategic plan, often at odds on particular issues and occasionally prodded into a reluctant espousal of certain tactics, this State Department group effectively

implemented the sympathies and intent of the President. The intricacies of this pragmatic evolution are well analysed by the author.

University of Kansas

Raymond G. O'Connor

THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN

AMERICA. By Dexter Perkins.

Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1961. \$3.00.

This small volume consists of three lectures delivered by Professor Perkins at Tulane University. The first, "Latin America and National Security," corrects some traditional misconceptions about the military considerations involved in the evolution of the Monroe Doctrine. In "Latin-American Political Relations with the United States," Professor Perkins divides his history into six periods, beginning with the colonial revolts and ending with the complex contemporary period. The final lecture, "Latin-American Economic Relations with the United States," lays bare the nature and shortcomings of trade and investment policies during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Throughout, the reader is constantly aware that a lifetime of investigation and reflection is contained in these pages. This is analysis and synthesis of the highest order, presented in a stimulating and provocative manner.

University of Kansas

Raymond G. O'Connor

ISSUES AND CONFLICTS: Studies in Twentieth Century American Diplomacy. Edited by George L. Anderson. Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas Press. 1959. \$5.00.

The fifteen essays published in this work were first presented at a symposium on American diplomatic history at the University of Kansas in the summer of 1957. As the editor, Professor Anderson, informs us, each participant was free to choose his own topic and the result "is a group of essays characterized by heterogeneity." Yet in spite of the diversity of subjects dealt with, ranging in both time and space from the American image of China to the Balfour declaration and the Nuremberg trials, there is a surprisingly uniform presentation of the American art--or artlessness--of diplomacy. Opportunistic and at the same time idealistic, chauvinistic and yet altruistic, seeking peace while contributing to war, the United States has remained consistent in its inconsistencies. The fact that eight of these essays should deal primarily with America's relations with Europe, while only three deal with our relations with Asia, two with the Middle East, one with Latin America and none at all with Africa is, by happy coincidence, a rather remarkable statement in itself

as to where we have given out attention in foreign affairs in this century. It is indeed doubtful that a similar symposium sixty years from now would present the same balance of subjects.

In a review notice as limited as this, it is of course impossible to comment on each essay presented in this book. Most of the essays deal with very specific problems, and if there is nothing particularly original to be found here in the way of interpretation, at the same time there is little that can be criticized in either the soundness of the scholarship or the thoroughness of the documentation. Only James C. Malin in the last essay of the book, "The Contriving Brain as the Pivot of History," attempts the cosmic, and in so doing gives a truly original and provocative essay.

Grinnell College

J. F. Wall

ESSAYS IN AMERICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY:
Papers Presented in Honor of Allan Nevins.
Edited by Donald Sheehan and Harold C.
Syrett. New York: Columbia University
Press. 1960. \$6.00.

Historiography is defined in its broadest sense in order to bring fifteen disparate essays within the covers of this book. Some of them summarize the historical literature that has been written about an idea, movement or event; others present a brief historical sketch followed by an analysis of the literature, and others provide only the historical sketch. Separate chapters treat Confederacy, Radical Reconstruction and the New South; scientific history and urban history; pragmatism, evolution and imperialism; robber barons, European migrants, Populists and Muckrakers. The proof-reading is almost as varied as the style of treatment. Errors in spelling (on pages 178 and 210), inaccurate chronology (on page 187), and "Mary Ellen Lease" instead of "Mary Elizabeth Lease" (on page 219) suggest that the editors as well as the authors permitted some errors to escape their attention. Taken as a whole the essays are informative and stimulative and provide impressive evidence of the versatility of the scholar whom they honor.

University of Kansas

George L. Anderson

TURNER AND BEARD: American Historical
Writing Reconsidered. By Lee Benson. Glen-
coe, Illinois: The Free Press. 1960. \$5.00.

Mr. Benson's dispassionate book is an effort to help his professional colleagues to understand more clearly, and thereby to transcend, the intellectual limitations of Frederick Jackson Turner and Charles A. Beard.

Devoting more attention to Beard than to Turner, Benson cogently argues that in An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution Beard misunderstood the difference between economic interpretation and economic determinism, and that the misunderstanding resulted in narrow and sterile methods of investigating his hypotheses. Yet Beard raised valid questions, Mr. Benson feels, about the sources and implementation of men's ideas. The author calls for a multivariate analysis of the groups supporting and attacking the Constitution, and proposes hypotheses for a "social interpretation" of that document.

Two eminently satisfactory essays on Turner demonstrate that his essay was strongly influenced by the writings of the noted Italian scholar Achille Loria, and was also shaped, in part, by a pervasive national concern about the effects of the disappearance of free land.

University of Kansas

Clifford S. Griffin

AN INTRODUCTION TO DEMOCRATIC THEORY. By Henry B. Mayo. New York: Oxford University Press. 1960. \$6.50; Paper, \$2.75.

Here is a bedrock book featuring the statement and evaluation of democratic assumptions, principles and achievements. Myths and dogma are also subjected to severest scrutiny as Professor Mayo asks such basic questions as: Do representatives really represent? Is 100% voter participation either possible or desirable? How justify the acceptance of majority decisions. How differentiate between institutional and cultural safeguards against tyranny? Under what conditions, if any, may democracy eradicate anti-democratic minorities? What values justify the existence of democracy? These and many more are discussed incisively, with historical perception and profound philosophical understanding. Although Professor Mayo sometimes oversystematizes the analysis by numbering each point and subpoint, his method will have more advantages than drawbacks for those wishing to reflect upon the careful distinctions he makes under each topic. Also significant, the author's critical evaluation includes mature consideration of the full spectrum of alternatives to the democratic process.

Ohio University

Roy P. Fairfield

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ISSUE

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College, Parkville, Missouri

OUTLAWING THE SPOILS: A History of the Civil Service Reform Movement, 1865-1883. By Ari Hoogenboom. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 1961. \$6.50.

Conflicting explanations of historical events are legion, and the civil service reform movement is no exception. The author of this work, taking issue with several of the better known interpretations, asserts that the movement "fits into an 'out' versus 'in' pattern." Since "the post-Civil War political world was not what the 'outs' expected it to be, in their disappointment, they turned to reform." This viewpoint is supported by an analysis of the reformers, their motives, and "the impact of reform upon politics and upon the civil service itself."

Fortunately, the author is not completely wedded to his thesis and his selection of evidence includes exceptions which lend greater credence to his case. Of considerable interest to the reader is the way in which political leaders dealt with such delicate matters as the merit system, which was boldly rejected by Bryan and the Democratic party in the election of 1896. In this connection, the final chapter on the decline of the movement is enlightening to students of the Populist and Progressive agitation.

This is a detailed, meticulous study, based on an impressive amount of material.

University of Kansas

Raymond G. O'Connor

WESTWARD EXPANSION: A History of the American Frontier. Second Edition. By Ray Allen Billington. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1960. \$6.75.

Since the first edition of 1949 Professor Billington has added to his original accomplishment of synthesis a careful consideration of recent scholarship bearing on his subject. Several details of fact and a few of interpretation have been altered accordingly, and the valuable bibliography has grown from seventy-five to ninety-three very crowded pages. Still adding zest to the whole is Frederick Jackson Turner's idealistic view of the frontier process.

Here are examples of the changes, based on a comparison with the third printing of the first edition: The Iowa Claims Associations, originally represented as groups of squatters fighting to save their homesteads from speculators, are now shown to have been themselves deeply involved in speculation. Bacon's Rebellion in colonial Virginia is now more fairly presented as the result of bad weather, inept government and selfish antagonisms among the wealthy planters, rather than as a struggle between democratic frontiersmen and aristocratic easterners. Freedom of the seas to secure markets for

western produce now motivates the western War Hawks, rather than a grasping desire for Canada. And the Alamo is better remembered, as are San Jacinto and the settlement of Texas following statehood.

University of Illinois

Robert McColley

THE CABINET AND CONGRESS. By Stephen Horn. New York: Columbia University Press. 1960. \$6.00.

This book deals in specific terms and in considerable detail with the several proposals to permit Cabinet members to have seats in Congress, to appear on the floor of Congress, and to present themselves upon invitation to answer questions related to the work of their departments. The study covers a period of more than one hundred and sixty years. It rests upon a formidable bibliography of published and unpublished materials and upon data derived from questionnaires. Alexander Hamilton, George H. Pendleton, Henry L. Stimson, and Estes Kefauver are listed among the principal advocates of closer ties between the Cabinet and the Congress. A larger fund of relevant information and more effective functioning of the federal government have been the principal arguments for the proposals. The fusing of legislative and executive functions and of English parliamentary procedures with American practices have been the principal arguments against them. The author, writing from the vantage point of active participation in the administrative as well as the legislative phases of the federal government, concludes that "even a limited degree of success" would be sufficient to justify the experiment of closer relations between Cabinet and Congress.

University of Kansas

George L. Anderson

COMMONWEALTH OF AMERICANS. By Byron D. Murray. New York: Philosophical Library. 1959. \$3.75.

In this age of the specialized monograph, an attempt at synthesis is an act of courage; at this moment of critical pessimism, a positive statement of hopeful self-praise is at least novel. Mr. Murray is to be complimented for both his courage and his originality in this brief but brave review of American culture, even if one cannot agree with his generalizations or accept his optimism. Taking as his basic theme the "continuity of traditions and values" in America, the author gives us a picture of a Christian American culture that has remained consistently in the right channel of political and social freedom. He finds little in the past to criticize, little in the present to fear. No other people has been as selfless as we, and those few acts of aggression in our history such as the Mexican War or our treatment of the Indians that cannot

be explained in absolute terms, can at least be forgiven in relative terms, for other western nations have all been far more aggressive. We have been sustained in our virtue by a Christian faith that has remained consistent from Roger Williams to Paul Tillich and given this thesis, Mr. Murray's conclusion that "ours is the richest tradition of the Western world" is unsurprising as it is unequivocal.

Grinnell College

J. F. Wall

EDUCATION IN THE FORMING OF AMERICAN SOCIETY: Needs and Opportunities for Study. By Bernard Bailyn. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1960. \$3.50.

This publication is the third in the "Needs and Opportunities for Study Series" of the Institute of Early American History and Culture. It consists of two essays which follow well in the tradition of this distinguished series. In the first essay the author departs from a chronological framework to present an interpretative account of the role of the family, the community, the church and the apprenticeship system in the development of American education. His objective in the second essay is to show the need and many opportunities available for studying various topics related to the role of education in the development of America. Of especial value are the reviews of existing source materials and the mention of areas where additional research is needed.

University of Kansas

Oscar M. Haugh

GEORGE III: The Story of a Complex Man. By J.C. Long. Boston and Toronto: Little, Brown and Company. 1960. \$6.00.

In American historiography George III has been portrayed by the Nationalist School as an oppressive ruler. British writers of Whiggish sympathies have also been critical of the role of the king and his ministers. A recent group of British historians, however, under the influence of Sir Lewis Namier have attempted to rehabilitate the reputation of the king. They have described George III as a skillful leader whose political acumen and constitutional position explain his domination of the political scene.

Mr. Long's biography does not fit precisely any of these patterns. While apparently leaning to Whiggish views, he presents a sympathetic picture of the king with considerable emphasis upon the complexity of the Hanoverian background and the early influence of his mother and Lord Bute. Excellent use is made of contemporary material for opinions about the king, perhaps best illustrated by the frequent references to the letters of Lady Sarah Lennox whose

marriage to George III was prevented by his mother.

Mr. Long in his final analysis that George III became "fatally inflexible" after the first few years of his reign; that he ignored the advice of those who viewed subjugation of the American colonies as a "lost cause"; that "his concept of sovereignty obviously was contrary to the British tradition and Constitution"; and that "he seemingly forgot that his family had been called to rule under a limited and specific agreement."

University of Kansas

W. Stitt Robinson

JAMES MONROE: Public Claimant. By Lucius Wilmerding, Jr. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press. 1960. \$4.00.

The spectacle of an ex-president of the United States resorting to devious methods to collect doubtful claims against the government of the United States is not a pleasant one. In order to establish the validity of his allegations James Monroe had to impugn the conduct of the three Virginians who had preceded him the presidency, take advantage of precedents which he himself had set and bring undignified pressure to bear upon his friends, upon administrative officials, and upon members of Congress. This study of an aspect of Monroe's career that has been omitted by other writers is characterized by careful analysis and tight reasoning. In addition to indicating the resourcefulness of James Monroe and his friends (creditors) in conjuring up claims against the federal government, it sheds some additional light upon the political maneuvering during the "Era of Good (?) Feelings." The explanation offered by the author that Monroe was seeking to vindicate his public record by successfully prosecuting a series of pecuniary claims seems to be a reasonable one.

University of Kansas

George L. Anderson

BORAH. By Marian C. McKenna. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press. 1961. \$7.50.

This biography might be subtitled "the tragic story of a man of principle." Borah was a notable exception to the rule that a politician must be a compromiser, yet his rigidity may have prevented the realization of his ambition to be the Republican candidate for the presidency. But much of his fame rested on his reputation as a dedicated and outspoken advocate of causes that caught the imagination of the people and found him magnificent even in defeat.

Professor McKenna has written a careful, thoroughly researched study of Borah against the political background of his times. The treatment is generally sympathetic but not uncritical, and Borah's position on the major issues is made quite clear. Always an independent, Borah is presented as a fighter for individual liberties against any sort of tyranny, whether of government or big business. To understand him is to understand the curious ambivalence of the Progressive Movement, torn between the eighteenth and twentieth century concepts of liberalism and the responsibilities of the United States in world affairs.

University of Kansas

Raymond G. O'Connor

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD: Liberal of the 1920's. By D. Joy Humes. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press. 1960. \$4.50.

The title of this volume may mislead some readers who will be expecting a biography. The author does not claim to have written a life-story of Villard or a history of the decade of the twenties; rather, her book is "a study of some of the principal strands of American liberalism in a period of cynicism, disillusionment, and reaction." She succeeds in identifying her subject with many of those currents that have marked the liberal faith from the Populists through the New Deal. She establishes her point that liberalism did not die out in the conservative years of the twenties but found fiery exposition in the pages of Villard's Nation. Her attempt to combine the liberal strands of Populism and Theodore Roosevelt Progressivism with the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt seems more tenuous. Villard did not feel altogether comfortable in the New Deal climate (he had voted for Norman Thomas in 1932), and his subsequent break with the Nation itself over the military preparedness policy was symptomatic of his lack of sympathy with the FDR of the World War II years.

The author performs a valuable service in summarizing the main liberal tenets and causes of the twentieth century. She has not, however, written the definitive study Villard deserves. Scholarly readers will be further annoyed by the lack of adequate documentation in the book.

George Peabody
College for Teachers

Warren I. Titus

THE TEXAN-SANTA FE PIONEERS. By
Noel M. Loomis. Norman: University of
Oklahoma Press. 1958. \$5.00.

This is a significant book by a writer who discovered that producing an authentic historical record of a complicated sequence of events could be more stimulating than using the material in a fictional account. The explicit challenges to the findings of veteran historical scholars in the first non-fiction book by a prolific writer of novels and short stories merit the careful attention of all students of southwestern history. Although there are some omissions, the Williams and Barker edition of The Writings of Sam Houston for example, the bibliography is impressive. The analysis of the material and the sharp focus of relevant data upon the points at issue are equally impressive. Only those who have undertaken a similar task can fully appreciate the expenditure of time and energy that was necessary to produce the list of Pioneers (pp. 202-255). Obviously the information contained in the list is of interest to genealogists as well as to historians. Among the major conclusions reached by the author are: the Texans had "ample reason . . . to feel a legitimate claim" to the country as far west as the Rio Grande river; military conquest was not the intention of the expedition; the prisoners were ill-treated by the Mexican authorities; and the expedition is important because it was related to the acquisition by the United States of an area larger than the Louisiana Purchase.

University of Kansas

George L. Anderson

HISTORY OF SOUTH DAKOTA. By
Herbert S. Schell. Lincoln: The
University of Nebraska Press. 1961.
\$5.50.

The centennial anniversary of the organization of Dakota Territory, of "self-government" in the northern plains, is an appropriate occasion for Professor Schell's one volume survey of South Dakota. The book is orthodox in all particulars, avoiding matter controversial to local people. For example, no mention is made of selenium. Least satisfactory is the first chapter on "the natural setting," and the sections on soil and dryland agriculture. The time-span covers prehistorical peoples to the present, including the current condition of the Sioux Indians as well as the white population. This last point is the more unusual feature of the book. Quite properly the conspicuous role of national government is emphasized--a limited self-government.

University of Kansas

James C. Malin

A HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1865-1960. By Ernest McPherson Lander, Jr. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1960. \$5.00.

This is a concise history of South Carolina from the end of the Civil War to the present by a professor of history and government at Clemson College. Emphasizing primarily political history, the author devotes attention also to economic and cultural development with agriculture, education and religion receiving the most detailed analysis. Perhaps the most striking and interesting parts of the book are the vivid account of such colorful, and sometimes bizarre, political leaders as "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman, Cole Blease and "Cotton Ed" Smith.

There is also adequate recognition of the significant economic growth in the diversification of industry and in the transition in agriculture from cotton and corn to trees, cattle and tobacco. The author is not in sympathy with the reactionary white citizens' councils which attempt to maintain the status quo in race relations, and he points out the paradox in the stress upon increased industrialization which challenges the old social and cultural traditions.

In addition to the author's original research, the volume is based upon the recognized studies of David Duncan Wallace, Francis B. Simkins, Robert H. Woody, and George B. Tindall. It is most significant as a convenient up-to-date survey of the state's history rather than as a series of new interpretations.

University of Kansas

W. Stitt Robinson

THE PHILOSOPHICAL THEOLOGY OF JONATHAN EDWARDS. By Douglas J. Elwood. New York: Columbia University Press. 1960. \$3.75.

THE NATURE OF TRUE VIRTUE. By Jonathan Edwards. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. 1960. \$1.45.

It is rare to come across a book dealing with a movement or figure in American intellectual history that is at once scholarly, intellectually honest, and inspirational (in that it attempts to move the reader to commit himself by deed to the principles of the subject). Scholarly academic writers reveal themselves usually as analytical, descriptive and dispassionate. Popular inspirational writers reveal themselves as enthusiastic but intellectually vacuous. Writers on Thoreau appear to be standard exceptions.

The Reverend Douglas J. Elwood, associate professor of religion and philosophy at Missouri Valley College, and author of The Philosophical Theology of Jonathan Edwards, appears to be another. Attempting to redress the popular inaccurate conception of Jonathan Edwards, attempting to destroy the historical myth of his subject as a hell-fire revivalist, attempting to reveal the significance of Edwards' religious thought for our times, Mr. Elwood has produced a remarkably appealing and deeply meaningful volume. Actually, he has very little to add to what Ola Winslow and Perry Miller have already told us. But he combines this with his own reading of Edwards, his own reading of the Western tradition of philosophy and theology, his own commitment to the power and value of Edwards' achievement, and his own lucid organization and prose to make a significant contribution both to the literature on Edwards and on the spiritual problems of modern man.

Elwood disposes quickly of Edwards the revivalist as a matter of little consequence (a matter which this reader believes, however, deserves the full treatment it has yet to see). He then shows that by combining and selecting from Newtonian physics, Lockean psychology and Augustinian metaphysics, Edwards was able to produce an ontological conception which, though often misunderstood, had value not only for the eighteenth century but also (and especially) for the twentieth. Edwards rejected the deistic description of God, which completely divorces Him from the world, as well as the pantheistic description, which makes God indistinguishable from the world. Edwards sought and found the "third way," that God is both distinguishable from the world and yet ever immediately and creatively present. Full understanding of this truth, Edwards held, can be reached only by reason; but ultimately a profound sense of emotional involvement would be necessary for true communication, for true appreciation of cosmic reality. It is when this communication and appreciation fail that moral evil enters and pervades the world.

Elwood argues that our century, growing skeptical and, indeed, fearful of gadgetry, is ready to turn from Franklin to Edwards. Indeed, Elwood sees signs of a revival of interest in Edwards in such activities as the current ambitious publication project of Edwards' complete works by the Yale Press.

Another sign is the recent publication, for the first time between separate covers, of Edwards' The Nature of True Virtue in the excellent Ann Arbor Paperbacks series of the University of Michigan Press. Deeply eloquent in its clear and unembellished prose, this long essay on ethics seems remarkably contemporary in the world of Niebuhrs and neofundamentalism. Proceeding empirically and rationally (with only a few exceptions), Edwards develops the thesis that the highest good ("true virtue") is found in benevolence of Being in general, or love of God. All other virtues, such as a sense of human justice, are inferior and grow ultimately out of self love.

What these two works reveal is that the remarkable achievement of Jonathan Edwards for our century is that, though he died in 1758, he fused, with power and significance, the Age of Reason and the Age of Romanticism.
 Southern Illinois University Milton Bruce Byrd

PHILOSOPHY AND THE MODERN WORLD.

By Albert William Levi. Bloomington:
 Indiana University Press. 1959. \$7.50.

Defining contemporary philosophy broadly as "the ruling notions lying behind our contemporary civilization," Levi has written an intellectual history of the twentieth century. This is interpretive and critical history focused about two major problems: the tendency of social and intellectual pluralism to lead to fragmentation, and the conflict between the conception of man as a rational being and the conception of man as dominated by irrational forces. There are discussions of the great philosophers (Bergson, Dewey, Russell, Carnap, Jaspers, Sartre, G. E. Moore, Wittgenstein, and Whitehead), of historians and social critics (Spengler, Toynbee, Lenin, and Veblen), and of scientists (Freud, Einstein, and Planck). Levi has, however, ignored current trends in religious thought which bear on his problems, such as the neo-orthodox movement. This volume is a fine example of how a popular style may be reconciled with scholarly integrity and depth analysis.
 University of Kansas Charles Landesman

THE RELIGION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By Henry Wilder Foote. Boston: The Beacon Press. 1960. \$1.25.

This little book is a paperback edition of the volume published in 1947 under the title of Thomas Jefferson: Champion of Religious Freedom, Advocate of Christian Morals.

Surveying briefly the background and life of Jefferson, it is most satisfactory in clarifying his religious views by the use of his own words and in pointing out the distorted criticisms that originated from partisan bias. It is less satisfactory as the Unitarian author attempts to place Jefferson in his later life firmly in the camp of the Unitarians.

University of Kansas

W. Stitt Robinson

LITERATURE AND THE AMERICAN TRADITION.

By Leon Howard. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., Inc. 1960. \$4.50.

Professor Howard's work is a brief one-volume survey of our literature, similar to those of Cunliffe, Spiller, and Taylor. In many respects it is the best of the lot. The author begins by posing a question: "Does the literary history of America reveal the existence of an attitude of mind consistent and durable enough to be called an aspect of the national character?" After examining that history in terms of four periods (1608-1828, 1829-1867, 1868-1929, 1930 to the present), he concludes that such an attitude is present: "a belief in the creative power of the human spirit to endure and prevail and to exist in the meanest and queerest of individuals." This thesis enables the author to point out a continuity in American literary history; to deal with movements and ideas and with secondary figures as well as with the major ones.

The primary virtues of Professor Howard's study, however, are not in its thesis, which one may accept or not, but in its balance, judiciousness, and freshness. Thus, while it has not the scope of the recent revision of Taylor's Story of American Letters, this work considers more writers than does Robert Spiller's Cycle of American Literature. The evaluations of individual writers and works are informative and restrained, and are not couched in the jargon of the book's thesis nor of one of the critical approaches. Moreover, certain chapters (for example, "The Naturalization of Symbols," which describes the conflict between imported literary ideas and the native attitude of mind) and the discussions of such writers as Longfellow, Lowell, Eliot, and Cather struck this reader at least as particularly illuminating.

This book has weaknesses, perhaps most notably its hostility to modern methods of criticism, to which some readers will undoubtedly object. Still, because of its relative comprehensiveness and its well-phrased insights, this is a work which should prove useful and stimulating to the student and the teacher of American literature and ideas.

Southern Illinois University

Howard Webb

FORM AND FABLE IN AMERICAN FICTION.

By Daniel G. Hoffman. New York: Oxford University Press. 1961. \$7.00.

This examination of the "shaping role" of folklore "in ten of the most important American tales and romances" is a worthy addition to the many recent studies of American fiction. The title is misleading, since, with the exception of an analysis of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Professor

Hoffman considers only the work of Hawthorne, Melville, and Twain. Within these limits, by skillfully blending the methods and insights of the folklorist and the critic, he demonstrates how these three writers made use of "three strands of folklore": the tall tale, the wonder and belief in witchcraft; and shows how they adapted and employed the seminal traditions of a native character, a rhetoric of comedy, and two myths of the land--as Eden and as Hell.

The generic American folk hero, Mr. Hoffman argues, possessed the qualities of metamorphosis, adaptability, and self-mastery and maintained a "constancy of self" in his changing roles. Such artists as Hawthorne, Melville and Twain, less optimistic than the popular culture about the problem of identity, raised the questions: who, in reality, is the American? What is truly his role? In exploring these questions the artists illuminated "the opposing claims of democracy and traditional order," and revealed both the tensions and the ties between the heroes and traditions of the Old World and those of the New.

Many of Mr. Hoffman's conclusions about the American hero and American myths bear upon the concepts and theories set forth by F. I. Carpenter, R. W. B. Lewis, Perry Miller, Henry Nash Smith and others; and it is unfortunate that Hoffman does not point out explicitly and in detail the areas of agreement and disagreement between his views and theirs. He has, certainly, contributed significantly to the discussion of these topics.

Southern Illinois University

Howard Webb

SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE
STUDY OF ENGLISH & AMERICAN
LITERATURE. By Richard D. Altick
and Andrew Wright. New York: The
Macmillan Company. 1960. \$2.50.

This is a bibliography more consistent in its depth as it moves from topic to topic than the authors in their modest "Preface" claim. At least in those national or historical fields which this reviewer feels competent to judge, they have listed those major surveys which can serve to get the graduate student started. For the student faced for the first time with the problem of handling primary sources, they list the standard guides, the comprehensive bibliographies, and the articles of advice in procedure. That this volume was done with conscience is indicated by a little list in the back of the book entitled, "Some Books Every Student of Literature Should Read." The list contains works which, while they do not fit into any of the thirty-one categories into which the Selective Bibliography is divided, are exceptional models of literary scholarship or indispensable discussions of related subjects. Because the book omits almost all specialized work,

blank pages are provided so that the student can add major titles provided by his teachers or advisors. --SGL

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT. By Harry Guggenheim, Frank Lloyd Wright, and members of the staff of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum. New York: The Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation and Horizon Press. 1960.

Photographs comprise the greater part of the publication. They are of an excellent architectural quality and well organized to express visual movement around and through the Guggenheim Museum. The photographs well illustrate the movement of line, curve and counter curve, and flow of space which are the major characteristics of the only building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright to be constructed in New York City.

The opening comments by Mr. Harry Guggenheim give a concise statement of the purpose and development of the museum. Quotations from Mr. Wright's correspondence comprise the major part of the text and well express his feelings about materials and spatial objectives.

Publications on architectural expressions are becoming increasingly important. However, greater depth and a more detailed aesthetic analysis would result in greater enlightenment and appreciation of architecture by the public.

University of Kansas

David R. Hermansen

ARCHITECTURE IN AMERICA. By Wayne Andrews. New York: Atheneum Publishers. 1960. \$15.00.

Architecture in America is a photographic history illustrating the development of architecture from the colonial period to the present. As the author states in the preface, the volume "is far from definitive." It is also quite biased.

The most disturbing omission is the lack of photographs illustrating the early introduction, development and exploitation of new materials and building techniques. These are necessary to convey an objective pictorial survey of architecture in America.

University of Kansas

David R. Hermansen

LOUIS SULLIVAN AS HE LIVED: The Shaping of American Architecture. By Willard Connely. New York: Horizon Press. 1960. \$6.50. Illustrated.

There is such a paucity of Louis Sullivan papers that we are grateful Willard Connely gathered what he could from those who had some connection with the architect. This is not a biography of ideas and Connely tends to the conventional acceptance of Sullivan as a father of modern architecture. Perhaps unwittingly he supports, however, George Ehrlich's assertion that Sullivan's architecture was more of an innovation in facade than in form. The biographer does capture the high drama of the young man whose career soared and then dropped quickly into the corn fields because his contemporaries were often obtuse and he was willful. Today Sullivan is a key study for those attempting to answer the question of what is the relationship of the arts to American culture.

KJLaB

DISSERTATIONS IN AMERICAN LITERATURE 1891-1955 WITH SUPPLEMENT 1956-1961. Edited by James Woodress. Durham: Duke University Press. 1962. \$3.50.

The graduate student looking downfield for running room welcomes any interference he can pick up; Mr. Woodress' volume provides a key block. Listing for this revision is perhaps a bit confusing--first come individual authors, 1891-1955, then general topics, 1891-1955; then individual authors, 1956-1961, then general topics for the latter period. But if this arrangement is less convenient than it could be, it certainly imposes no hardship on scholars using the book, and no doubt it saved the publishers a good deal of money and the editor a great deal of work.

Perhaps this review is an appropriate place to discuss a related problem: the graduate student or professor who uses Mr. Woodress' volume, finds a title which seems relevant for whatever he is working on, checks Dissertation Abstracts to pick up more information and then walks over to the library to arrange for a copy is usually confronted not by the sweet little old lady who handles exchanges but rather by the formidable and ugly machinery of the microfilm conspiracy. Most major universities now force their doctoral candidates to have their theses microfilmed; theses which have been microfilmed are not available on inter-library loan. Microfilmed dissertations must usually be purchased at the reader's expense. For the impecunious (and who ever heard of anyone in our field who isn't broke?),

this means spending a considerable amount of money to obtain works which more often than not turn out to be worthless for the problem which the scholar has at hand. It also means that when the rare roll arrives which is useful that the reader cannot take it home to peruse in his study: he has to read it in fifteen shades of dim gray on an apparatus apparently designed to make note-taking impossible in an overheated corner of the Afterthoughts Department of the library, cranking grimly backwards and forward to track down the headwaters of this ibid. or that op. cit., this "as was shown above" or that "as we established." Even the author of the thesis suffers; no longer can he sneak into the Archives for a furtive peek into his masterpiece and find there the illegible signatures of the truth-seekers. Orchestral musicians sign and date rental copies of contemporary works which they perform, and during my horn-playing days it used to give me pleasure to affix my scrawl beneath those of Mason Jones, James Stagliano and other notables of the French horn pantheon. Now mechanization has deprived us of the modest scholarly equivalent of this process; one can hardly scratch one's name on a microfilm roll, and if one could, to what end? The author will never see it.

Instead of making doctoral dissertations more accessible, in short, microfilm tends to bury them: entombed in their no doubt air-conditioned vault in Ann Arbor, they shall endure through the ages an invisible monument to the sacrificial rituals of the graduate process, placed there at the expense of the novitiate, and with the same spirit (though with less hope of resurrection) as that which moves men to stuff time-capsules with current comic books.

SGL