# reviews

## literature

THE ROOTS OF HORROR IN THE FICTION OF H. P. LOVECRAFT. By Barton Levi St. Armand. Elizabethtown, N.Y.: Dragon Press. 1977. $5.50. Paper: $3.50.

In *Adventure, Mystery and Romance: Formula Stories as Art and Popular Culture,* John G. Cawelti regretfully leaves tales of alien beings and states to later inquiries. St. Armand's book opens up this territory, providing the first serious analysis of Lovecraft's weird legends, on the one hand, and his fulminations against modernists like T. S. Eliot, on the other, as significant revelations of the twentieth-century psyche. He concludes that Lovecraft's "dream-quest" took him deeper than others "into the void of the self, shattering the limits of his pseudo-eighteenth-century pose." This case study of artistic schizophrenia provides a rewarding model for others seeking a methodology.

WF

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN. By Robert J. Sholnick. Boston: Twayne Publishers. 1977. $8.95.

This judicial and carefully written study of Stedman (1833-1908) demonstrates that there were minor literary stars in nineteenth-century America who are still interesting in themselves as well as for their relationships to the major movements and persons of their times. Consider, for instance, Stedman's diverse talents. He made a mark as a poet, an editor, a war correspondent, a literary scholar, a literary critic and as a businessman—a Wall Street broker, in fact. Further, he saw early American writers in the context of the whole culture. This led him to notice, for example, that Bryant's nature poetry was much like the landscape paintings of Cole, Durand and Inness. Yet, at the same time, Stedman held that the work of Poe and Whitman deserved something like the close analysis that certain twentieth-century critics later insisted upon.

University of Northern Iowa Keith F. McKean

UPTON SINCLAIR. By William A. Bloodworth, Jr. Boston: Twayne Publishers. 1977. $8.50.

"A narrative of the career of the writer. . . ." So the author describes this work and so it is: a balanced account of Sinclair's life and work and how the one grew from the other. Although not exhaustive, this gives a complete account of Sinclair's growth and change as social activist and writer during a life spanning almost a century. Its chronological organization and thoroughness in content are helpful for the information seeker, but there is nothing especially new in its contents or conclusions.

University of Northern Iowa Otis Rhea Schmidt

JOHN CHEEVER. By Samuel Coale. New York: Frederick Ungar. 1977. $8.00.

In this first book-length study of John Cheever, Coale lauds Cheever as a comic lyricist whose short stories and novels contain ". . . the discovery of beautiful moments to celebrate within the contemporary wasteland." Coale's concise explications of

Cheever's major short stories and his four novels reveal Cheever as a literary artist whose transformations of supposedly unpromising material—suburbia—are worthy of more serious critical attention. Contains an excellent, though brief, biographical chapter.

University of Chicago John Cawelti

THE BUILDING OF *UNCLE TOM'S CABIN*. By E. Bruce Kirkham. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press. 1977. $12.95.

The author carefully shows that, contrary to common opinion, Stowe revised *Uncle Tom's Cabin* with some care. The study also provides an accurate and concise summary of Stowe's life and work up to 1852, a description of the nature of her revisions and a guide to Stowe's use of "Negro dialect." In spite of the weight of recent scholarship, Kirham seriously underestimates Stowe's intellectual and literary gifts but, fortunately, his misjudgment does not damage the usefulness of the study. It also is a handsome book.

TH

ZORA NEALE HURSTON: A Literary Biography. By Robert E. Hemenway. Foreword by Alice Walker. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 1977. $15.00.

This study of black woman author Zora Neale Hurston (1901?-1960) is a fascinating and comprehensive literary biography which justly considers the varied genres in which Hurston worked as well as the salient facets of her unconventional life. Hemenway's work is indispensable for Hurston scholars, but for a wider audience Hemenway sheds much collateral light upon the difficulties, challenges and opportunities facing black authors of the 1920s and 1930s. Hurston was a hustler, and Hemenway chronicles her efforts to locate patronage, secure grants from academe and private foundations, and survive battles between intellectuals over the appropriateness of using black folk materials in black fiction.

In sum, Hemenway is long on detail and short on synthesis, but overall this is an account of a vibrant life.

Tuskegee Institute Bruce Adams

JOHN GOULD FLETCHER AND IMAGISM. By Edmund S. de Chasca. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press. 1978. $15.50.

Relying on the Fletcher papers at the University of Arkansas, de Chasca shows a minor poet's paradoxical attitude toward an important poetic movement. Fletcher affirmed imagist doctrine by joining a chorus of voices which attacked rhetoric, indefiniteness, abstraction and archaism; he differed from the imagists in using "soft," evocative effects and in exploiting musical colorations. Despite arguments for Fletcher's uniqueness, de Chasca's general discussion of imagism does not advance one's knowledge beyond the work of René Taupin, William Pratt and Stanley Coffman.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute Kent Ljungquist

SEVERAL MORE LIVES TO LIVE: Thoreau's Political Reputation in America. By Michael Meyer. Westport: Greenwood Press. 1977. $14.95.

This evaluative survey of the changing responses to Thoreau's "political thought" concerns itself more broadly than its title implies with Thoreau's American values, social and cultural as well as political, as viewed by the critics from the late 1920s to the early 1970s. Half of the volume is devoted to the critics of the Fifties and the Sixties, with the latter views of Thoreau in the context of the Vietnam war, the counter culture and the New Left. The survey ends with the negative conclusion that "Thoreau's apolitical temperament . . . resulted in his unwillingness to take politics seriously" and that "the commentaries on Thoreau's politics have yet to explain the significance of both the strengths and the deficiencies of his politics for Americans."

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CARLYLE AND EMERSON: Their Long Debate. By Kenneth Marc Harris. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1978. $12.50.

This volume will be of particular interest and value to all students in American Studies, for it spans nearly forty years (1833-1872) in the lives of two highly representative thinkers and writers whose "long debate" consisted of a friendly but sometimes

bitter controversy over the relative merits of American vs. European cultural values. In three long chapters, Harris analyzes and evaluates the ideas they held in common and in conflict.

Carlyle, more than Emerson, abandoned such theological questions for a study of biography and history. In chapter II, Harris traces the development of Emerson's and Carlyle's conceptions of the self as related to ethical convictions, good and evil, freedom and necessity. In this section, Harris seems to mistake Emerson's "Necessity" and "Fate" as meaning fatalism, not organicism.

Harris is at his best in clearing up the confused notions regarding Emerson's democratic conception of greatness and history in contrast to Carlyle's elitist and authoritarian views. For Emerson it was less a matter of democracy than of the great man being *used* by the universal spirit. Similarly with Carlyle: the reader is cautioned or reminded that Carlyle was motivated by sincere love and pity for men, especially the lower classes, in his advocacy of social order and his drift into absolute authoritarianism. Such a sharp difference of perspective nearly led to a complete break between Emerson and Carlyle during the former's visit in 1848—the argument was over Cromwell, but Emerson's mimicking good humor kept the peace on this and other such occasions.

In chapter III, "Past and Present: England and America," we learn that Emerson liked *Past and Present* as contemporary history, but thought it too pessimistic and subjective, and history itself an unreliable guide to the present and the future. We also learn that it took Emerson eight years to finish *English Traits* (1856), a book that ends in ambiguity and a lack of resolution.

The "Conclusion" compares Arnold's and Nietzsche's views of Emerson and Carlyle. For Harris, "Illusions" defines the basis for Emerson's whole philosophy of acquiescence and optimism; Carlyle demanded truth even at the cost of happiness. This final point of contrast suggests that Emerson had, along with his own commitment to truth, a more flexible perspective, a deeper insight, into human values. Selective and incomplete though it necessarily is, Harris' study points the way to more definitive studies of Emerson and his European contemporaries.

University of Connecticut Eric W. Carlson

## art and music

ESKIMO ART: Tradition and Innovation in North Alaska. By Dorothy Jean Ray. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press. 1977. $29.95.

This book was published in conjunction with an exhibition shown at the University of Washington in 1977. Although Ray's text is personal and anecdotal, the author provides a review of Eskimo art from the classic works so highly prized by museums and collectors to the best contemporary art made for the art market and tourist trade. The photographs, which are worth the price of the book alone, include a splendid survey of the masterpieces of Eskimo art, early photos of the people in their magnificent parkas and finally intimate portraits of artists at work. An adequate but incomplete bibliography and glossary of unusual terms is also included.

University of Kansas Marilyn Stokstad

BEYOND NECESSITY: Art in the Folk Tradition. By Kenneth L. Ames. Winterthur, Delaware: The Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum. 1977. Distributed by W. W. Norton & Co., Ins. $14.95.

An informative and even provocative work, Ames' book is concerned first with penetrating and testing the myths that have become associated with what is called "folk art" and then with examining the influences that affected these works and their perception and classification. The book's orientation is aimed primarily toward the historian, with its emphasis being on material culture rather than on art qua art. Ostensibly a catalog for an exhibition of works selected from the Winterthur collection, the lengthy essay by Ames makes it a valuable contribution to our understanding of folk art. There are many illustrations, though rather randomly scattered through the text, and a useful annotated bibliography.

GE

DRAWN FROM LIFE: The Story of Four American Artists Whose Friendship and Work Began in Paris During the 1880s. By Sara Dodge Kimbrough. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi. 1976. $12.00.

Though not a scholarly book, scholars may take interest in this anecdotal volume written by the daughter of William de Leftwich Dodge. She chronicles half a century of friendship and accomplishment shared by her father, a leading turn-of-the-century muralist, and three friends: the sculptors Frederick W. MacMonnies and George Grey Barnard and the drawing teacher George Grant Bridgman.

Kimbrough's view of the "Big Four," as they liked to call themselves, is valuable because so little is known today of a whole generation of competent traditionalists whose historical reputations were eclipsed by modernism. Amateurishly written, *Drawn from Life* nonetheless supplies much interesting first-hand material that would be inaccessible to a research scholar. However, the total absence of documentation in the book, which has neither footnotes nor bibliography, detracts from its usefulness to historians of the period.

University of Illinois — Ann Lee Morgan

THE WELL-TEMPERED LYRE: Songs and Verse of the Temperance Movement. By George W. Ewing. Dallas: Southern Methodist University Press. 1977. $15.00.

This book offers readers a rich, well-researched and well-documented slice of the history of popular culture in the United States from the 1840s to the 1930s. Ewing has assembled a large number of temperance songs and verses and has skillfully analyzed the dramatic part they played in a movement that spawned most of one century. From the varied perspectives of songs and verses, he discusses three successive thirty year periods of the temperance-prohibition movement. In the 1840s the era of the Washingtonian movement began; reformed drunkards emphasized individual moral suasion and "brought hundreds of thousands to sign the pledge." In the 1870s came the era of the Woman's Crusade, led by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Reform activity increased during this second period as did the emphasis upon prayer and church support. After 1900 prohibition sentiment mushroomed; the Anti-Saloon League and the WCTU headed the fight to prohibit nationwide the traffic in alcoholic beverages.

Acknowledging that temperance poetry was "second- and third-rate," Ewing, nevertheless, contends that anti-alcoholic songs and verses constituted effective temperance-prohibition advocacy and, because of its multidimensional nature, assumed an even broader social significance in American society. According to Ewing, many Americans were affected in numerous ways by folk music: some agreed with the emphases; others were amused by and mocked its poetry. Although Ewing's generalizations are occasionally jarring, with wit and carefully chosen examples, he makes a convincing study.

Central Connecticut State College — Norton Mezvinsky

THE WESTERN WIND AMERICAN TUNE-BOOK: Vocal Music of the Revolutionary and Federal Era. Edited by Lawrence Bennett. New York: Broude Brothers. 1976. $10.00.

Choir directors should be alerted to this anthology, with its many pieces taken from individual octavo editions already available for choirs. Included are fuging tunes, anthems, songs, plain tunes and folk hymns by such figures as Billings, Holyoke, Ingalls and Holden. It is well edited, with a knowledgeable introduction and suggestions for performance and is much better than the usual edition of this kind of music.

University of Kansas — J. Bunker Clark

## the south

A SACRED CIRCLE: The Dilemma of The Intellectual in the Old South, 1840-1860. By Drew Gilpin Faust. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press. 1977. $12.95.

Focusing on a closely-knit group of five notable intellectuals of the Old South, Faust presents them as intellectuals striving to find their place in their society. By discussing southern intellectuals as intellectuals and by taking seriously their effort to construct a place for themselves in their society, *A Sacred Circle* adds a new dimension to the study of antebellum southern intellectual history.

Louisiana State University — William J. Cooper, Jr.

IN SEARCH OF THE SILENT SOUTH: Southern Liberals and the Race Issue. By Morton Sosna. New York: Columbia University Press. 1977. $11.95.

This is a well-written and thoroughly documented study of the ways in which Southern white liberals responded to the race issue between the late nineteenth century and the aftermath of *Brown v. Board of Education*. Sosna provides a sympathetic yet balanced assessment of the strengths and weaknesses, achievements and failures of a diverse group of individuals and organizations that includes Howard Odum, Virginius Dabney, Lillian Smith, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Southern Regional Council. Especially illuminating is the fact that most liberals sought to improve conditions for blacks without challenging segregation. An excellent companion to Carl Degler's, *The Other South: Southern Dissenters in the Nineteenth Century*.

University of New Mexico Howard N. Rabinowitz

## political and military history

SOLDIERS AND SOCIETY: The Effects of Military Service and War on American Life. By Peter Karsten. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press. 1978. $22.50.

In this rich collection of sources, Peter Karsten provides a documentary portrait of the American experience with military service since 1775, from recruiting through homecoming, from the effects of military life on soldiers to the impact of war on American society. Karsten's introductory essay is the best survey of the varied literature on the American soldier in print. His selection of letters, memoirs, sociological studies, interviews and other documents is just as good although he overemphasizes World War II and Vietnam. Scholars will appreciate this volume for the introduction and as a guide to the vast number of sources available, but its chief value will be as a teaching tool in social history, military history and American civilization courses. Therefore the steep price, and the absence of a paperback edition, are incomprehensible.

Rutgers University, New Brunswick Richard H. Kohn

SHATTERED PEACE: The Origins of the Cold War and the National Security State. By Daniel Yergin. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1977. $15.00.

This study of the emerging conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union is that most unusual achievement: a work of synthesis that also contributes to the redefinition of a field. Yergin's chronicle of the consensual assumptions embraced by American leaders in the hectic years from Yalta to the Berlin Blockade is brilliantly done. The seams in the research, while apparent to the fussy reader, are mostly hidden within a stunningly crafted narrative. Although this is an incomplete and ultimately unsatisfactory book because of its too casual dismissal of economic factors and of the recent emphasis on bureaucratic politics, it is, nonetheless, significant and possibly may be one of the dozen or so illuminative studies that will rest atop the trash mountain of Cold War historiography.

University of Kansas Theodore A. Wilson

THE PRESIDENTIAL CHARACTER: Predicting Performance in the White House. By James David Barber. Second Edition. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1977. $11.95. Paper: $7.50.

The importance of this second edition of this widely read and well received study lies in the addition of three chapters, one each on Nixon, Ford and Carter. Conceptually, the new chapters adhere to the original thesis: that the personalities of presidents can be placed in one of four identifiable types and that presidential performance can be predicted by identifying the type of person the president is. The retrospective on Richard Nixon supplements the full analysis in the original edition—and Barber can hardly be blamed for pointing with some pride to the accuracy of his prediction. His discussion of Ford, though rather brief, also conveys a sense of successful congruence with the Barber typology. The Carter chapter thus carries the probative sanction of that which precedes it: Will Barber be found to be correct on Carter as he was on Nixon?

The new material makes this really a new book, strengthened in its persuasive argument by the success of the earlier, pre-1969 version.

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PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND STRATEGY MANAGEMENT: A Study in De-

fense Politics. By Douglas Kinnard. Lexington, Ky.: The University Press of Kentucky. 1977. $13.75.

In this small (136 pages of text) book, the author, a brigadier general turned political scientist, examines Eisenhower's role in the creation of the "new look" in U.S. military strategy during his administration and concludes that, at least in this area, Eisenhower was a strong, active and effective president. In the process, Kendall sharply rejects the criticisms of the Jackson subcommittee of 1960 and generally contradicts the conventional view that it was John Foster Dulles who dominated strategic thinking in the Eisenhower administration.

FH

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SECOND HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE: Diplomacy and International Organization. By Calvin DeArmond Davis. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press. 1975. $16.75.

The protests against the war in Vietnam stimulated a new interest in the past role of peace movements in this country's history. The latter part of the 1960s and the early 1970s witnessed the publication of such major works as Sondra R. Herman's *Eleven Against War* (1969), Warren F. Kuehl's *Seeking World Order* (1969), Lawrence S. Wittner's *Rebels Against War* (1969), Charles Chatfield's *For Peace and Justice* (1971) and C. Roland Marchand's *The American Peace Movement and Social Reform* (1972). The special spring 1972 issue of AMERICAN STUDIES devoted to "Peace Movements in America"—which was subsequently published as a paperback book—symbolized the coming of age of this area as a field of historical study.

The primary focus of these works was upon the ideological and organizational aspects of the peace movement within the United States. In contrast, in his book Davis looks at the role of the United States within the international arena. His work carries on the study of American efforts to build a new international system that would prevent—or at least, mitigate the effects of—war; it continues from the point where he had left off in his 1962 Beveridge prize-winning study of this country's participation in the Hague Peace Conference of 1899 and runs up to the outbreak of the First World War.

Although the largest part of the text deals with the Second Hague Peace Conference of 1907, Davis examines related attempts—such as the Pan American Conference, the Geneva Conference of 1906 and the London Naval Conference—to resolve the problems of arms limitation, international arbitration and the laws of war.

In his introduction and opening chapter, Davis revises his own formerly negative assessment of the First Hague Conference as a failure. He now finds much to say in its favor "as part of the long evolution of international law and international judicial institutions" and as a praiseworthy, if not successful, effort by "the international community to arrest races in armaments." This same positive note pervades his account of post-1899 developments, which he sees as steps—carried on farther first by the League of Nations and more recently by the United Nations—to erect an international system capable of preserving the peace.

Skeptics may well question such an optimistic view of past and future. But despite its rather turgid prose style, this volume is an important contribution to our knowledge about twentieth-century efforts to build a peaceful world order.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln — John Braeman

CRISIS ON THE LEFT: Cold War Politics and American Liberals, 1947-1954. By Mary Sperling McAuliffe. Amherst: University of Massichusetts Press. 1978. $12.50.

This book is a must for serious students of postwar American politics. The author has used unpublished CIO, ADA, ACLU and ACCF files with devastating effect, showing how labor leaders, intellectuals and politicians worked separately and together to contribute to the Red Scare mentality of the era. The book is a carefully delineated monograph, and the author has not attempted a broad historical synthesis of the period. In particular, she has not analyzed the ideological links between the New Deal welfare state version of liberalism and the Red Scare liberalism of which she writes. Nonetheless, her material provides important clues for reevaluating the historic evolution of the liberal label in America.

University of Saskatchewan — David Green

REFORM AND REGULATION: American Politics, 1900-1916. By Lewis L. Gould. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 1978. $10.95. Paper: $6.95.

A valuable, from-the-top-down narrative of national politics during the Progressive Era, this work is based on the assumption that "progressivism . . . was a series of campaigns of political leaders and elites. Believing that the survival of political parties at the national level was the highest political good despite the period's popular "antipartisan mood," Gould focuses on presidents, national leaders and elections. His major sources are politicians' manuscript collections. He offers some fresh judgments. Theodore Roosevelt, for example, was the worst party wrecker beginning with his evasion of the tariff issue in his first term and continuing to his alienation of German-American Republican voters in 1916.

University of Missouri, Columbia David P. Thelen

## legal history

LAW AND SOCIAL ORDER IN THE UNITED STATES. By James Willard Hurst. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press. 1977. $15.00.

THE AGES OF AMERICAN LAW. By Grant Gilmore. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1977. $10.00.

The history of law in the United States was until fairly recently a relatively neglected field. That this is no longer the case is largely due to James Willard Hurst whose work and that of his students—sometimes called the "Wisconsin school"—have come to dominate this emergent field. In his Carl L. Becker Lectures of 1976, Hurst both summarizes his view of United States legal history and defines his underlying belief in law as an integral element of societal development. The study of legal history, as perceived by Hurst, begins with the analysis of the legal institutions in society and moves from there to the understanding and assessment of the interplay of law and society.

Grant Gilmore's book is an expanded version of the Storrs Lectures delivered at Yale University in 1974. One wonders how Hurst would have reacted to Gilmore's interpretation of American legal history if this book had appeared before he gave his lectures at Cornell. For Gilmore, a humanist by training and conviction, rejects the approach of the social scientist. "If we can rid ourselves" he writes, "of the illusion that law is some kind of science—natural, social, or pseudo—and of the twin illusion that the purpose of law study is prediction, we shall be better off than we have been for at least a hundred years." He warns against "all-purpose theoretical solutions." Where Hurst acclaims the achievement of law, Gilmore sees the law in an almost Confucian sense: "The better the society, the less law there will be."

Gilmore has been faulted for his use of history, but there is no doubt that he has presented us with a provocative alternative to the dominant interpretation of the role of law in United States history.

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STABILITY, SECURITY, AND CONTINUITY: Mr. Justice Burton and Judicial Decision-Making in the Supreme Court, 1945-1958. By Mary Frances Berry. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press. 1978. N/P.

Harold Hitz Burton, President Truman's first appointee to the Supreme Court, is not remembered as either a great phrase-maker or a pathbreaker in the law. But his place in the historiography of American constitutional law is assured because he has left us with more documentation on the Court's activities than probably any justice other than Harlan Fiske Stone (whose biography of Alpheus Mason was criticized by some for making too much use of internal memoranda and personal notes). Berry has taken full advantage of the Burton papers, the Justice's diary and—perhaps most importantly—his notes from the Court's conferences. As a result we gain invaluable insights into the Court's workings and the interplay of personalities on the Court.

Ninety percent of the book is judicial biography in its most pristine form: a recital, with rather sparse evaluation, of the cases in which Justice Burton participated. Each of the six chapters covering the Justice's tenure is introduced by a summary view of political and societal currents but the discussion of the cases hews rather closely to purely legal analysis.

The book would have benefited from closer editing. It is disconcerting to be told that the 80th Congress sat for three years; confusing to have Howard Mann, Justice Burton's first law clerk, "still" at Indiana University in August, 1946, when in fact he had just arrived there; puzzling to have no discernible lead-in to the discussion of *Brown v. Board of Education;* and downright bewildering to read that "the Roosevelt

justices . . . dominated the 1930's"—FDR certainly did not think so In 1937. It is regrettable that a book that offers so much by way of primary source material should be marred by such lack of care in editing.

FH

THE SOURCES OF ANTISLAVERY CONSTITUTIONALISM IN AMERICA, 1760-1848. By William M. Wiecek. Ithaca, N.Y. and London: Cornell University Press. 1977. $12.50.

Despite its title, this book chronicles the development of both pro- and antislavery constitutional doctrines to 1848. Wiecek especially attends to the ways in which different groups of antislavery thinkers accepted or rejected what he calls "the federal consensus"—the idea that slavery was entirely a state institution and that the national government had authority neither to defend nor destroy it. The collapse of this consensus after 1848, he says in a concluding chapter, led to the Civil War. His book will be particularly useful to scholars able to relate Wiecek's account of antislavery legal theory to the literature assessing the origins of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments. It will be of less interest to nonscholars or specialists in other fields because Wiecek does not expend much effort relating the intellectual development he describes either to the particular events of the slavery controversy or to the later development of antislavery thought.

Ohio State University — Michael Les Benedict

## labor and business history

THE VISIBLE HAND: The Managerial Revolution in American Business. By Alfred D. Chandler. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1977. $20.00.

In this work, winner of both the Bancroft and Pulitzer prizes, Chandler describes and analyzes the processes by which the modern American business firm emerged. This institution, initially unique to America, has revolutionized the way modern man conducted his economic affairs. Economic theory has not yet fully accounted for its existence. By the late nineteenth century "the visible hand" of management consciously directing the flow of goods from raw material acquisition to their final market, as well as the allocation of capital resources, replaced "the invisible hand" of the marketplace about which Adam Smith had written. Thus the institutional revolution that was the modern business firm replaced in major sectors of economic affairs the business practices that had emerged in the late middle ages; the business person of the late twentieth century would find the world of commerce of the 1840s an alien environment, whereas the businessman of the Jacksonian period conducted his affairs in much the same manner as the merchants of renaissance Italy.

In this work, Chandler has revised some of his earlier judgments concerning the historical development of business, and his findings have implications for those of us who do not work in business history *per se*. Most importantly, he now judges technological imperatives and expanding markets as equally important in shaping the institutional growth of the firm. When entrepreneurs came to realize the practical imperatives of changing the organization of firms they rarely drew upon the experience of military officers in coordinating the movement of men and material across vast terrain; the chief intellectual tradition which went into the shaping of the new firms came from engineering experience. Chandler makes this interpretation with regard to the first of the modern firms, the railroads, which emerged after the 1850s. At the very least, his new perspective adds importance to the scholarship of Edwin Layton, Monte Calvert and others regarding the engineering profession. It also raises the need to examine the social history—the backgrounds—of the men who came to engage in the daily routines of the modern firm. One wonders, for instance, to what extent the quartermaster operations in the Civil War fashioned a cadre of white collar workers for firms emerging in the latter part of the century.

Chandler's book is rich in its implications for other fields of investigation. Clearly the emergence of the modern firm required the development of an entire new social class, the white collar, salaried professional. There is, of course, already much written about this phenomenon, but "the visible hand" provides an institutional and historical framework upon which to base the interpretation of evolving life styles and value systems. It also points the way toward enriching our knowledge of the history of work—both white and blue collar—in America, for the visible hand of management involved directing people in their daily activities as well as coordinating the flow of goods and allocating capital resources in the economic system.

Chandler's book also suggests anew the importance of comparative institutional history within the American setting. Business managerial skills were impressive to persons outside of the business realm even before those practices were fully codified and professionalized through educational and associational activity. As the modern firms took shape, their achievements, no matter how inchoately their methods were perceived, seemed truly impressive to observers. We have considerable insight already as to the ways in which business-bred bureaucratic ideologies affected the ways in which other Americans began to conduct their affairs. Now with Chandler's book as a base, scholars can explore the means by which business practices actually shaped the building of new, non-business institutions in all walks of life.

Chandler is careful to try to maintain a value-free position. His purpose is to explain how a managerial revolution took place, not to pass judgment on it. It is in this area that some readers may become critical. Implicit in "the visible hand" is a success story, that men did learn how to control significant areas of economic activity. But of course no matter how managerial business skills may have developed, when examined against other values they are not always appealing or effective. Surely this book will add depth to the value judgments regarding American civilization that we inevitably must make.

Ohio State University K. Austin Kerr

SEVEN DAYS A WEEK: Women and Domestic Service in Industrializing America. By David M. Katzman. New York, N.Y.: Oxford University Press. 1978. $14.95.

David M. Katzman is the Arthur W. Calhoun of domestic servitude: a fount of statistics and contemporary description, laboriously but inadequately organized and interpreted. The historical case he presents is as follows. Most nineteenth-century domestics, whether American-born "help" or immigrant "servant girls" (mostly Irish and Scandinavian), were young, unskilled and unspecialized, low in status, and temporary. "Living in," they were under the almost constant control of their middle-class mistresses, who lavished on them a spuriously benevolent maternalism. The only escape was marriage—and perhaps taking in washing at home. Southern black domestics, on the other hand, "lived out," both during and after slavery days, and worked after marriage.

After 1900 the black "cleaning woman" came north, where white women increasingly worked in offices and stores. Despite a progressive-era campaign to make the housewife a better manager, she remained more interested in the personality than the labor of her employee. Modern industrial impersonality was achived only when, in the 1920s (the 1950s in the South), washing machines and other technology, inside and outside the household, supplanted servants almost altogether.

Washington University Rowland Berthoff

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE: From Corporation to Co-operative. By William Chazanof. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press. 1977. $20.00.

Readers of *American Studies* will find in this work fascinating insights into more than simply business history. The firm's evolution from a kitchen enterprise in the 1870s to a multi-unit business with a nationally known brand name is covered in detail and is based on extensive original research. The author covers as well linkages between social attitudes and enterprise. The Welch Company began in part as a missionary effort to promote prohibition and became after World War II an innovator in farmer cooperatives. This is a valuable case study of the relation between religious values and economic activity.

Washburn University William O. Wagnon, Jr.

THE BONANZA KINGS: The Social Origins and Business Behavior at Western Mining Entrepreneurs, 1870-1900. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press. 1977. $9.95.

This is a useful and important book although its significance lies more in the compact and comparative framework of its analysis than in the newness of its ideas. The study first examines the social origins of fifty of the most important western mining entrepreneurs during the late nineteenth century as a means of testing Frederick Jackson Turner's thesis on the comparative openness of the frontier. Peterson's conclusions support Turner; far larger percentages of western entrepreneurs come from lower social origins than previous studies revealed to be true of eastern businessmen. Succeeding chapters deal with the manner in which these entrepreneurs attained technical expertise and capital and how these were used to develop the mining in-

dustry into a big business operation. An interesting chapter dealing with labor relations describes a generally more peaceful labor scene than most earlier accounts suggested. The author thinks this is because many mining executives came from the working class—an interesting concept, but not wholly convincing.
University of Toronto — John N. Ingham

BANKING REFORM AND THE FEDERAL RESERVE, 1863-1923. By Robert Craig West. Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press. 1977. $14.50.

Professor West has produced a well researched monograph on one of the most important events in U.S. monetary history: the founding of the Federal Reserve System. The author provides a good account of American banking in the half century before the 1913 Federal Reserve Act and effectively puts the debate surrounding the legislation into historical perspective. His critical analysis, though well judged, is occasionally marred by a somewhat pedestrian style. This book, however, has the merit of an excellent bibliography and fills an important gap in our knowledge of the financial history of the United States.
University of Leicester — Peter Fearon

## intellectual history

THE CULTURE OF INEQUALITY. By Michael Lewis. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press. 1978. $12.50.

This study argues that the persistence of inequality in American society and culture is attributable to the emphasis placed on individual responsibility. The first part of the book provides a brief historical and theoretical discussion of the origins, nature and impact of the "individualism as central" idea; the second presents a community study of a midwest city to "illustrate" the author's contention. At its best the study is provocative and challenging, but it is highly speculative and provides little empirical evidence.
University of California, Santa Cruz — James Borchert

HERBERT SPENCER. By James G. Kennedy. Boston: Twayne Publishers. 1978. N/P.

While Kennedy demonstrates a close acquaintance with Spencer's voluminous writings, he has blunted the value of that knowledge for his readers by devoting the majority of his analyses to the determination of when Spencer was "right" and when he was "wrong," a procedure which intellectual historians will find limiting. A rather heavy prose style, not uncommon in scholarly books, is here especially debilitating, making definitions of key concepts hard to follow.
Iowa State University — Mott Greene

THE NEW YORK LITTLE RENAISSANCE: Iconoclasm, Modernism, and Nationalism in American Culture, 1908-1917. By Arthur Frank Wertheim. New York: New York University Press. 1976. $16.00.

The literary and artistic renaissance which took place in New York City between 1908 and the advent of America's involvement in the First World War was characterized by a faith that the period would herald an era of regeneration in American life. As Wertheim points out, the artistic activity of the decade was the product of four important groups of artists and writers: the political radicals working for *The Masses* who demanded through their social realism that society re-evaluate politics, women's rights and education; the iconoclastic group associated with H. L. Mencken's *Smart Set* who poked fun at the commercialism and provincialism of Anglo-Saxon America; the group of cultural nationalists, primarily social and literary critics who wrote for *The Seven Arts* and *The New Republic* and who insisted on a new, indigenous American art, more representative of the younger generation; and, finally, a fourth group of decidedly modernist poets, painters and dramatists who also opposed conventional mores, but did so largely through their experiments with new forms in the arts. The keynote to all of this ferment was revolt against what the rebels felt were outmoded political and social standards which were stifling the artistic growth and maturity of American artists.

Wertheim's study attempts to show the relationship among these artistic move-

ments. Unfortunately, he fails to demonstrate adequately their interconnections, leaving the reader with a fragmented picture of highly fascinating but separate movements which appear only tangentially connected. Since these movements established the tone for the intellectual expansion of American culture after the war, far more should have been done to assess the influence this pre-war period had on the intellectual and artistic mood of the 1920s. My reservations aside, however, this book makes a sizable contribution to the understanding of an intense and vastly influential period in American arts and literature.

Iowa State University Charles L. P. Silet

THE ENLIGHTENMENT IN AMERICA. By Henry May. New York: Oxford University Press. 1976. $15.00.

Few books, even those written by eminent scholars, can claim the attention of students of American culture in the way Henry May's latest work does. The imaginative schematization of various phazes of the American Enlightenment, the relative scarcity of other monographs on this important topic and the author's interest in searching for the roots of nineteenth-century culture in colonial thought all combine to make this the best work available on the subject. May details the coming of the "Moderate Enlightenment" to America, starting in 1688 filtered via science from England to Harvard. He ends his study in 1815 when the "Didactic Enlightenment" of moderate Boston theocrats was placed on the defensive, in a reactionary posture to a new republic propelled forward by a renewed evangelical Protestantism. Between these two points of contact with Atlantic thought, Anglo-Americans flirted only briefly with the "Skeptical Enlightenment" and artfully combined a millennial Puritan tradition with republican ideology in "The Revolutionary Enlightenment" during the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

An analysis of the structure of May's book reveals the author's predilection for viewing American culture as a kind of Christian hypothesis, pagan antithesis and perhaps uniquely "American" synthesis of liberal evangelicalism. In a sense, the book never transcends this dualistic paradigm, the conflict between reason and revelation, or what Perry Miller called the tension between the head and the heart. Other historians such as William G. McLoughlin, Sydney Ahlstrom and Sidney Mead have suggested variant versions of this same story, and perhaps the familiarity of many readers with this historiography will leave them feeling as this reviewer did, that after such an impressive summation of material, a more innovative conclusion or insight into American culture and the life of the mind should have been forthcoming than this dialectic reveals. Yet what Henry May has done in this impressive book is to summarize and clear the way for more investigation into the unfolding of the process by which changes in the consciousness and culture in the late eighteenth century permanently altered the way in which moderns live and think.

Princeton University A. G. Roeber

## urban affairs

COPS AND BOBBIES: Police Authority in New York and London, 1830-1870. By William R. Miller. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1977. $16.00.

O. W.: O. W. Wilson and the Search for a Police Profession. By William J. Bopp. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press. 1977. $9.95. Paper: $5.95.

Having ignored the subject for decades, historians are now producing a steady flow of articles and monographs on the police; these, because of the central role of the police, broaden our understanding of a number of related subjects: urban politics, ethnic and race relations and social welfare.

*Cops and Bobbies* is essential reading for those in the field of American studies. As an academic discipline the field emerged with an implicit comparative dimension, resting on the premise that there were certain unique features of American culture which distinguished it from other national cultures. Too often, however, assumptions of American uniqueness remained unexamined and untested. A comparative study of the first decades of the police departments in New York and London, *Cops and Bobbies* brilliantly illuminates the manner in which the distinctive political and cultural traditions of the United States and England shaped the role of the police in society. Miller's analysis is too rich and subtle to be adequately summarized in this brief review. Suffice it to say that the book will be of value even to students of cultural history with little or no direct interest in the police per se.

Unfortunately the same cannot be said for William J. Bobb's biography of O. W. Wilson. Teacher, author and police chief, Wilson was the leading authority on police administration from the 1940s through the early 1960s. This biography, however, is little more than a "great man" treatment which fails to pursue in sufficient depth the many important aspects of Wilson's career and his significance for the development of American police forces.

University of Nebraska, Omaha — Samuel Walker

URBAN AMERICA: The Policy Choices. By David Caputo. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman and Company. 1976. $7.95.

An ambitious but hackneyed analysis of urban problems, policy responses and seven possible political coalitions (by race, class and place) for making "correct" decisions about "the future structure and fabric of American life." From minimal "historical, institutional and behavioral materials," meaningless "theoretical evidence" and united references to "most" scholars' ignorance of issue "complexity," Caputo argues that a combination of city and rural have-nots against suburban haves could "forge important cooperative efforts" on state and federal levels. Except for a summary of local public financing and a hint that race and ethnicity blur class interests, he adds nothing to the discussion of American urban problems, policy choices or political structure in the past decade.

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THE URBAN IDEA IN COLONIAL AMERICA. By Sylvia Fries. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. 1977. $12.50.

Fries explores an impressive variety of written and visual sources in this excellent study of English colonial leaders' ideas for New World city and society. She argues that Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia, Williamsburg, Richmond, Savannah and a few other cities were intended to be physically and socially planned "moral phenomena," " 'well-ordered vineyards' " devoid of the density, diversity and class divisiveness of big European cities. The origins of these ideas are examined in depth and their American dispositions are noted suggestively; for example, social control was paramount (none of thees cities was incorporated). Thus Williamsburg was the only consciously planned "city" (strictly for elites) whereas Savannah's founders pioneered in planning for equity. All these plans quickly were disrupted by the "divided aspirations" of other colonists, however, and modern American planning still reflects singular aesthetic and social values at odds with our actual urban pluralism. The author uncritically accepts the familiar argument that the founders' ideas were "essentially rural in character" (e.g. social division had bucolic rather than, say, class origins) and none of her major themes are new. Nevertheless, she adds much new information and insight into elite colonial social and environmental ideals in this tightly, sometimes elegantly written text.

University of Washington — John Hancock

## immigrant contributions

AMERICAN AND GERMAN SCHOLARSHIP, 1770-1870. By Carl Diehl. New Haven and London: Yale University Press. 1978. $15.00.

A study of two generations of American students in Germany and their selective use of the German humanistic tradition in the creation of modern American scholarship, this imaginative and thoughtful work is an important addition to the history of higher education in America.

Indiana University — B. Edward McClellan

*THE ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE OF GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN MISSOURI:* A Survey of a Vanishing Culture. By Charles van Ravenswaay. Columbia: University of Missouri Press. 1977. $45.00.

While we are accustomed to the vital role artifacts have for the study of prehistoric cultures, this study reminds us that the same is true for later and more immediate cultures. Missouri, centrally located in the continental United States, has had a complex history, and the German settlements, which began in the 1830s, are important to this history. Van Ravenswaay's work gives us a valuable insight into the nature of

these settlements and the people who made them. Handsomely put together and nicely organized for selective study of the artifacts, it examines a range of subjects from various types of building construction to crafts and objects for domestic use. The book, equipped with some 600 illustrations, will undoubtedly be a standard and lasting reference for students of both the German settlements and of the vernacular arts.
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*SCOTTISH AND 'SCOTCH-IRISH' CONTRIBUTIONS TO EARLY AMERICAN LIFE AND CULTURE.* By William C. Lehmann. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press. 1978. $9.95.

As this author sees it, something unique in the character and cultural values of those Scotts who immigrated to this country, helped to make America and the American way of life different from what it would have been without their contributions. He surveys that "something unique" in various spheres—economic, medical, religious, educational, scientific, philosophical, literary and political.

University of Kansas Chester Sullivan