

demonstration of what can be done in retrieving some of the lost dimensions of women's work in this land.

LS

reviews

who killed f. o. matthiessen?

F. O. MATTHIESSEN: *Christian Socialist as Critic*. By Frederick C. Stern. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1981. \$24.50.

F. O. Matthiessen's *American Renaissance* takes the place of Mark Twain's definition of the weather in the modern American Studies movement: it is a book that everybody talks about, but nobody reads. If it were read, a good deal of superfluous scholarship that still reaches our journals would have been plowed under years ago. Even so, it is the secret spring that still nourishes new growth; Barbara Novak's *Nature and Culture*, which is its only legitimate heir and equal, in fact develops themes that were implicit in Matthiessen's necessarily cursory examination of American painting. He was talking about "Luminism" before that term had been coined by Baur, exalted by Novak and enshrined by Wilmerding in the grandest American art exhibition-catalog of our time, the National Gallery's *American Light*. American interarts criticism itself is only now discovering the significance of the title of chapter fourteen of *American Renaissance*, a phrase drawn from Whitman—"Man in the Open Air." This was to be the original title of the book itself, and Matthiessen's consequent deflection from this theme has effectively buried it until today, when American pleinairism is at last seen as crucial to an understanding of poet-naturalists such as Thoreau, and poet-painters such as Heade.

What prompts these reflections is a reading of Frederick C. Stern's outstanding book. Some readers might cringe at the idea of a criticism of a critic, but Stern's work is lucid, fair, straightforward and fascinating. It is also a kind of secret history of the American Studies movement itself, and should be placed on the required prelim list of anyone entering that protean Wonderstrand. Stern's "thesis" in this book is easily stated in his own words: "the contribution Matthiessen made seems to me precisely the result of his willingness, perhaps even his need, to weld together seemingly different, even opposing elements" (p. 44). These elements included Marxist criticism, the New Criticism, Classical theories of the Tragic, Christianity and Aestheticism. The only realm of critical inquiry that Matthiessen consciously seems to have eschewed was popular culture, and this gap has since been partially filled by Ann Douglas' work. Though his homosexuality never entered into his psychological criticism, it did give Matthiessen the valuable perspective of a stranger, a wayfarer, and an outsider. He antedates as well the interest in minority and feminist literature, though his early book on Sarah Orne Jewett anticipates the current revival of interest in Regionalism. Yet his elite disdain for popular culture, coupled with a sentimental parlor socialism that paradoxically mythologized the image of the "Noble Worker" in the same way that

eighteenth-century *philosophes* hyped "The Noble Savage," brings us by a back way to a tentative solution to the locked-room mystery implicit in the title of this review.

Who killed F. O. Matthiessen? He killed himself, of course, but what pushed him out of the window of the Manger Hotel on March 31, 1950 is indicated by perhaps the most pathetic fragment of the pathetic suicide note he left on his desk: "Please notify Harvard University—where I have been a professor." Harvard University killed F. O. Matthiessen, but I mean "Harvard University" in a metaphorical sense, as a Urizenic, self-important, elitist critical establishment of any kind and any place. F. O. Matthiessen could not shake off being a Harvard professor, even in his death-throes, which is to say, he also could not shake off what is still the bane of the American Studies movement he helped to foster: the Frankenstein of Methodology.

American Renaissance has no more of a Methodology than Matthiessen himself had, yet in an Age of Theory it was expected to have one. The beauty of the book arises, in a wonderful imitative fallacy, from a synthesis of all those disparate elements identified by Stern, that finally constitute a kinetic example of "organic form." This is the core of the masterwork, and not the common devotion to the possibilities of democratic man that is its announced "thesis." *American Renaissance* is the result of a wide-ranging sensibility and deep-plummeting mind engaged with superior materials. F. O. Matthiessen's sensibility, and his "methodology," are little different from that of Walter Pater in his *Studies in the History of the Renaissance*. Yet the unrelieved Germanism of America's higher learning, the rigid rejection of literary history by the most doctrinaire of the New Critics, and the imposition of an unbending party line by the American Left all forced Matthiessen to theorize constantly, academically, fruitlessly. He had to deduce rather than induce, analyze rather than appreciate, focus on text and texture to the exclusion of *Zeitgeist* and context. One might say that he was at last boxed into a corner by his outside readers, who kept on insisting that he have a rational line of motive and argument that could conveniently be transferred to their own petty graph paper. T. S. Eliot, unwittingly, probably did him the most damage by propounding that poetry had to be an escape from personality, but Eliot himself was using pseudoscience to build a hard-shell over his oh-so-sensitive, and secretive, inner life.

Matthiessen could never see that truest strength was his own openness, his sensitivity, his myriad-mindedness (to borrow the phrase so aptly applied to Coleridge). At the end, he realized that the critic's only viable method was in "bringing everything in your life to what you read," but by that point, he was a burnt-out case. Frederick Stern does modern cultural history a great service by presenting Matthiessen's fate (a fate perhaps more American than it was tragic) in the most illuminating and intelligent terms. He accords Matthiessen due honor and respect, and never uses him or talks down to him in the way George Abbott White does. As Harvard University continues to phase out its American Civilization Program, which Matthiessen himself helped to found, and as the American Studies movement is more and more badgered by critical totalitarianisms—militant feminism and creeping semiotics among them—it is salutary to be reminded, even so sadly, that Methodology is Leviathan.

BLSA

arts

MUSIC AND MUSKET: Bands and Bandsmen of the Civil War. By Kenneth E. Olson. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press. 1981. \$27.50.

A thoroughly-researched and well-documented study indicating the organization, function in daily army life, and morale-boosting impact of regimental, brigade and field bands during the war. The book is enhanced by many vignettes concerning individual bandsmen, including some boys under ten years old, and will prove useful to social historians of the war.

University of Kansas

J. Bunker Clark

ON BECOMING A ROCK MUSICIAN. By H. Stith Bennett. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press. 1980. \$15.00.

Bennett provides a piece of solid scholarship on an important part of popular culture: rock and roll musicianship. His field-work was exhaustive (and probably exhausting); the author is himself a musician whose research involved practicing and performing with many rock bands, as well as studying a wide variety of scholarly and popular writings on popular music and music theory. The book covers many aspects of rock—the formation of bands, instruments, equipment, gigs, practice and, finally, performing. Bennett gives special emphasis to the ways in which twentieth-century technology has influenced the development and dissemination of the music and the interaction between musician and audience. A very substantial piece of sociology which manages to remain highly readable and to impart the distinctive flavor of the world of rock and roll.

TM

CHICAGO CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES: An Architectural Pilgrimage. By George A. Lane, S. J. Photography by Algimantas Kezys and George Lane. Chicago: Loyola University Press. 1981. \$25.00.

The book is in coffee-table format. One wants to compare it with *Chicago's Famous Buildings* (reviewed in this journal, 22, 2 [Spring, 1981], 85); I think I prefer the latter's handier size and certainly its cheaper price. The architectural photography here is mediocre, the information on the buildings always interesting though somewhat miscellaneous; the decision to describe architectural style by revival-style labels ("Georgian," "French Romanesque and Byzantine") seems unfortunate since some strong buildings defy even such hyphenate identification. There are some color plates and a couple of essays, one on stained glass, one on organs. Uneven; nevertheless, a most useful volume.

SGL

THE AMERICAN DAGUERREOTYPE. By Floyd Reinhart and Marian Reinhart. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press. 1981. \$65.00.

This is an extraordinarily detailed and lavishly illustrated history of the daguerreotype in America which not only traces the history of the daguerreotype from 1839-1860 but also discusses the various processes by which the daguerreotypes were made. The authors include a chapter each on the stereoscopic and color daguerreotypes as well as on the influences of art on the daguerreotype and the art of the portrait. The authors provide information on the miniature cases used to hold the prints, biographies of scores of amateur and professional daguerreotypists, a tabulation of hallmarks found on extant daguerreotypes as well as a listing of the United States patent records for various processes and apparatus used in the making of daguerreotypes. This is an indispensable work for anyone interested in history and equipment of early photography in America.

Iowa State University

Charles L. P. Silet

AMERICAN SUBLIME: Landscape and Scenery of the Lower Hudson Valley. By Raymond J. O'Brien. New York: Columbia University Press. 1981. \$19.95.

This volume serves as a sharply focused study of local land use and as a representative analysis of national attitudes toward ecology, recreation, resource management and artistic treatment of landscape. O'Brien uses literary and visual materials to underscore his thesis that aesthetic assumptions were crucial to the development of the American conservation movement. He covers the evolution of the Hudson Valley from the pre-Revolutionary period to the present and devotes special attention to the crystallization of the concept of sublimity during the Romantic era. Rich in detail and thoroughly documented, this study does not pay as much attention as it might to the aesthetics of machinery, as outlined in John Kasson's *Civilizing the Machine*.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Kent Ljungquist

TEN FIRST STREET, SOUTHEAST: Congress Builds a Library, 1886-1897. By Helen-Anne Hilker. Washington: Library of Congress. 1980. \$5.50.

Exhibition catalogs can accomplish three separate functions, but few can do all three equally well. Most immediate is the role as a handbook to the exhibit, serving the visitor as a reference tool. Important as this might be, it hardly rates our attention after the exhibit is over. Related to this is the second role, that of serving as a permanent (and often bulky) record of the exhibit. More and more, catalogs are that rather than handbooks or guides to be carried on a visit. Finally, some catalogs can serve as books with lives of their own. Often a catalog is the only or best book on a subject of lasting interest. The slim paperbound catalog which prompts this review documents an exhibit on the construction of the Thomas Jefferson Building (as it is now named) of the Library of Congress, and in fact it meets with success all three functions for a catalog. Readers of *American Studies* will be most interested in the third role, and the essay by Helen-Anne Hilker, "Monument to Civilization: Diary of a Building," illuminates both the history of the building and the last quarter of the nineteenth century in America. The extensive chronology by John Y. Cole is informative, and the "Album" of illustrations is most interesting. For those wishing to know more about government patronage of art in America, this catalog will be welcome.

GE

religion

A CULTURAL HISTORY OF RELIGION IN AMERICA. By James G. Moseley. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press. 1981. \$25.

Don't read this book for the whos, whats, whens, or wheres of American religious history—this isn't a standard text. But if you already know the basics, Moseley provides a series of thoughtful reflections which do a fine job of explaining how many diverse elements of American culture and especially of American religious thought have come together to produce the major phenomena of the last 350 years in religion. The author exhibits an easy familiarity with the important primary and secondary sources as he reflects on the Puritans, the Great Awakening, the revolutionary era, the nineteenth century, and the contemporary scene, among other things. The bibliographic essay is an excellent resource and an important part of the book.

TM

WORLDLY THEOLOGAINS: The Persistence of Religion in Nineteenth Century American Thought. By Michael D. Clark. Washington: University Press of America. 1981. \$21.75; paper: \$12.25.

Although lean on historical content, this book presents a clear and frequently insightful analysis of the ideas of six nineteenth-century American intellectuals. The

author is interested in the persisting, if diversely refracted, influence of Protestant concepts—especially Reformed doctrines of providence, predestination and human agency—upon the generally this-worldly agendas of George Bancroft, John Fiske, Josiah Royce, William James and Brooks and Henry Adams. By addressing their work from this unaccustomed angle, Clark is able to correct a number of misconceptions and occasionally to cast fresh light upon otherwise familiar topics.

University of Iowa T. Dwight Bozeman

literature

HENRY DAVID THOREAU: *What Manner of Man?* By Edward Wagenknecht. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press. 1981. \$12.50; paper: \$5.95.

This is a good book—thorough, sympathetic and honest. The subtitle indicates Wagenknecht's usual emphasis on personality rather than on intellect or art. Composing by topics, the author creates his succession of mosaic pictures out of innumerable factual details selected from Thoreau's own writings without page references, and from complete, well-documented scholarship. Included are all the objections to Thoreau's defects of paradox, hyperbole, misanthropy and cold egotism, yet the effect is not negative. Wagenknecht strikes a temperate balance that denies most of the denigrations, though he himself disapproves of Thoreau's heterodox attacks on Christianity and of his "romantic" support of John Brown.

While there are errors in proofreading (Who is Leo Marx Kaiser on 202?), the book ends strongly. Despite Wagenknecht's relative lack of interest in mysticism and philosophy, and his taming Thoreau a little too much, this concise and well-written study will interest and inform the beginner and specialist alike.

University of Iowa Alexander C. Kern

THE TRANSCENDENTALIST CONSTANT IN AMERICAN LITERATURE. By Roger Asselineau. New York: New York University Press. 1980. \$17.50; paper: \$7.00.

Of late American literary scholars have recognized more and more the centrality of Emerson and transcendentalism in American life. In this small book the eminent French Americanist deals well with the tradition, or selected aspects of it. He begins with Whitman rather than Emerson, for Whitman "succeeded better than Emerson in transmuting the discarnate concepts of transcendentalism into poems of flesh and blood." But anything Asselineau has to say about Whitman is worth reading. Other chapters deal with Dreiser, O'Neill, Anderson, Hemingway, Tennessee Williams and the forgotten poet Walter Lowenfels. The non-specialist will find Chapter 1, "Dreaming in the Grass," a particularly illuminating survey.

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WALT WHITMAN'S WESTERN JAUNT. By Walter H. Eitner. Lawrence: The Regents Press of Kansas. 1981. \$18.00.

Whitman's 1879 trip to Kansas and Colorado is not one of the most important episodes of his life, for he had used the mythical west twenty-five years before and had nothing more to say when he saw the reality. But Eitner's little study, based on unpublished manuscripts of Whitman and others, local newspapers and a manuscript dissertation, presents an account that nicely reveals Whitman's compulsive mythologizing. Whitman's account distorts the facts and ignores the presence of several other people on the trip. It was impossible for him to view himself as simply another person. Eitner has written the story well and found interesting photographs of related persons and

places. His work is presented handsomely. If the material were available, we could use more day-by-day studies of Whitman.

* * *

WALT WHITMAN AND THE BODY BEAUTIFUL. By Harold Aspiz. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 1981. \$19.95.

Aspiz's book is of great interest to the literary scholar, and it will also interest the social historian and the historian of medicine as indicating the impact of quackery or semiquackery on American life, for Whitman drew deeply on contemporary medical beliefs and fads. Aspiz begins with an analysis of Whitman's claim to physical perfection, a claim which was hardly supported by the facts but necessary to his concepts of literature and of the poet, then his relationship with physicians and hospitals in New York and Washington. The author turns next to phrenology, physiology, evolution and eugenics. His analysis of the phrenological elements in the poems is especially effective. There is also an interesting chapter on the perfect woman. It is difficult in a brief review to indicate how rich and interesting the book is. Anyone who has wandered onto the waste land of early nineteenth century medical faddism (and, really, the legitimate physicians were hardly better than the quacks) like the watercure advocates and the phrenologists can appreciate what Aspiz has done. Even more remarkable is the fact that great poetry grew out of such tripe. This is one of the best books on Whitman in some time.

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MELVILLE: Signes et Métaphores. By Régis Durand. Lausanne, Switzerland: Editions l'Age d'Hommes. 1980. F 40,10.

This brief, dense and well-reviewed study of Melville by the Professor of American Literature at l'Université de Lille III will be of most interest to readers who are at ease in the world of post-structuralism and semiotics.
University of Kansas

Edward F. Grier

MELVILLE AND MALE IDENTITY. By Charles J. Haberstroh, Jr. Cranbury, New Jersey: Associated University Presses, Inc. 1980. \$14.50.

Despite its title, this study offers neither a coherent conception of maleness nor a cogent theory of identity formation. Haberstroh makes little distinction between Melville and his narrators except in his analysis of *Pierre*: the title character is seen simply as the butt of Melville's psychic tensions. In a volume in which covert or overt father-son relationships are purportedly paramount, the author pays scant attention to such interaction in *Billy Budd*. In spite of more than passing reference to the Hawthorne-Melville literary relationship, Haberstroh rather inexplicably makes no mention of the character Vine in *Clarel*.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

Kent Ljungquist

WHO IS IN THE HOUSE: A Psychological Study of Two Centuries of Women's Fiction in America, 1795 to the Present. By Sally Allen McNall. New York: Elsevier North Holland. 1981. \$17.95.

McNall premises her book on two assumptions, one, that popular fiction is material for scholarly analysis and, two, that psychology can help explain both the patterns of conflict in popular literature and the reasons they appeal to mass audiences. She cogently argues that heroines struggle between states of dependence and independence because of unresolved crises associated with their preconscious developmental tasks of individuation, acceptance of the shadow self and adjustment to the countersexual self. Readers, themselves subject to the same unresolved developmental conflicts, find temporary healing in the depictions of the struggle. Whereas scholars in-

creasingly agree that popular literature merits scholarly attention, they are quite tentative about how psychology, let alone the pre-oedipal developmental theories that McNall deals with, should be used in literary analysis. By relating popular fiction to the reader's inner world, however, McNall moves feminist criticism well beyond its usual analysis as escape from or protest against patriarchal norms.
University of Northern Iowa

Grace Ann Hovet

EUDORA WELTY. By Elizabeth Evans. New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Co. 1981. \$10.95.

This critical study in the Modern Literature Series is not only interesting and well-researched, it is entertaining. Evans, who writes clearly and unpretentiously, obviously likes and admires Welty as a person and as a writer. An introductory chapter is followed by four chapters dealing with aspects of Welty's writing: comic sense, mystery of human relationships, introspection and style. Each is replete with examples and details from Welty works. Evans concludes that a critic should say above all else: "Read Welty." Then, though, that reader will find Evans' study worthwhile and helpful.
University of Northern Iowa

Otis Rhea Schmidt

SMALL TOWN CHICAGO: The Comic Perspective of Finley Peter Dunne, George Ade, and Ring Lardner. By James DeMuth. Port Washington, New York: Kennikat Press. 1980. \$11.00.

DeMuth's thesis is that Dunne, Ade and Lardner were applying the nineteenth-century small-town values of crackerbox humor to the Chicago of 1890-1920, whereas Chicago was rapidly outgrowing these values. There is a good social-historical chapter on Chicago in the nineties; and then a chapter on each of the three humorists, focusing on their efforts to come to terms with the megalopolis. A chapter on the remarkable flowering of culture in Chicago during this period argues that Frank Norris, Theodore Dreiser and Henry Fuller were better able than their humorist contemporaries to depict the faceless horrors of twentieth-century urban life. Each chapter is worthwhile in itself, and the concluding chapter succeeds in bringing together the historical, sociological and literary import of the time and place.
Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville

James C. Austin

READINGS FROM THE NEW BOOK ON NATURE: Physics and Metaphysics in the Modern Novel. By Robert Nadeau. Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press. 1981. \$17.50.

The author provides excellent brief analyses of the impact of the new physics (relativity and quantum theory) on contemporary fiction in separate chapters devoted to Fowles, Barth, Updike, Vonnegut, Pynchon, Robbins and DeLillo. Nadeau argues that fiction informed by the new physics will contribute to a world of greater openness and possibility. His book would have been more convincing, however, if organized thematically rather than by author. Introductory chapters effectively summarizing classical Newtonian physics and the new physics are much too long—they take up a fourth of the book.
University of Texas at Austin

Jeffrey L. Meikle

Wars

A REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE AT WAR: The Continental Army and American Character, 1775-1783. By Charles Royster. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press. 1979. \$19.50; paper: \$7.95.

This brilliant study perceptively examines the relationship between the attitudes

and ideals of Americans during the Revolutionary War and the Continental Army's struggle for existence. Charles Royster believes that the revolutionaries' experience shaped the American character. By contrasting the virtue and leadership of General George Washington to such episodes as the suffering at Valley Forge and Arnold's treason, Royster describes the influence of the test of war upon the Continental Army. This thoroughly researched and engagingly written book combines intellectual and military history to explore the meaning of America's struggle for independence.

U.S. Army Command and General
Staff College

Robert H. Berlin

A PEOPLE IN REVOLUTION: The American Revolution and Political Society in New York, 1760-1790. By Edward Countryman. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press. 1981. \$24.50.

A methodologically sophisticated and well-written analysis that adds further insight and understanding to Carl Becker's perceptive comment that the American Revolution in New York was a struggle for home rule as well as for who should rule at home. Countryman examines the revolutionary process in terms of an explosion of political participation that occurred in New York. He first examines social structure as it existed in 1760, then probes and analyzes the new groups that mobilized as tensions with the mother country became more acute. Countryman contends that a revolutionary upheaval occurred as these groups sought an enlarged set of formal institutions allowing them greater participation in the political culture. It was a violent and rapid process which created "a New York that was new in leadership, institutions, population, consciousness, and geography." The revolution swept away the contradictions of provincial New York and established the foundations of a liberal bourgeois society for a markedly different New York state.

RL

VICTIMS: A True Story of the Civil War. By Phillip Shaw Paludan. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press. 1981. .

Paludan believes that a detailed examination of a seemingly small event can yield results fully as important as the study of broader historical phenomena. He has investigated the murder of thirteen suspected Unionist guerrillas in an isolated Appalachian valley in North Carolina. The author realizes that the killings, done by members of the 64th North Carolina regiment in January, 1863, were not one of the war's major events. But by placing the gruesome incident in a broad historical context and by utilizing a multidisciplinary approach, he has produced an important study. It provides new insights into the mountain folks' Unionism, the guerrilla warfare that afflicted the region, the perpetration and cover-up of atrocities and the war's longterm impact on a small community. For example, by applying psychological studies of American soldiers in Vietnam, Paludan evokes the fear and tension created by partisan warfare that drives men to commit (and justify) heinous crimes.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Peter Maslowski

MUDDY GLORY: America's "Indian Wars" in the Philippines, 1899-1935. By Russell Roth. West Hanover, Massachusetts: The Christopher Publishing House. 1981. \$12.95.

An anecdotal narrative of the American military effort to subdue the Filipino resistance, with emphasis on the brutal guerrilla phases of the war that continued intermittently until 1935. Analogies are drawn with earlier Indian campaigns, and heroic action on both sides is portrayed. Based on primary and secondary sources, it contains numerous quotes from first-hand accounts. Illustrated.

University of Miami

Raymond G. O'Connor

medicine

AMERICAN MEDICINE IN TRANSITION, 1840-1910. By John S. Haller, Jr. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 1981. \$27.95.

According to the author, the history of medicine can be divided into two periods. Philosophical rationalism characterized the initial era, which ran from the Greeks to about 1840. The latter period, modern medicine, found its impetus in inductive reasoning and began in America about 1910. The years 1840-1910 provided the bridge between the two epochs and stood as the time in which physicians first became dissatisfied with their inability to cure disease. The book draws from an extensive amount of printed matter and covers several topics not usually addressed. It is most interpretative for the years prior to 1800.

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THE GERM OF LAZINESS. Rockefeller Philanthropy and Public Health in the New South. By John Ettl. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1981. \$18.50.

Skillfully constructed and breezily written, the book places the campaign against hookworm in the background and concentrates on John D. Rockefeller's philanthropic endeavors generally. What emerges is a narrative stressing personalities that concludes that evangelicalism provided the basis for early twentieth century reform. Though this is the first monograph to make considerable use of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission papers, it remains for another author to write a history of hookworm in the American south.

Iowa State University

Alan Marcus

OBJECTIVITY AND THE NEWS: The Public and the Rise of Commercial Journalism. By Dan Schiller. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 1981. \$20.00.

A belief in unmediated facticity in reportage and in its direct contribution to reform accompanied the rise of the Jacksonian penny newspaper. Schiller attributes this conjunction and the dominance of crime stories among penny-paper fare to artisanal anxiety over the capacity of wealth to pervert a neutral government to selfish ends, and to widespread belief in the power of exposure, as part of republican ideology. The author's attentiveness to new trends in journalism history and communications analysis is buttressed by close and intelligent explications of the ideology concealed in numerous files of the popular press, most notably the National Police Gazette (New York).

JM

MUSCLES AND MORALS: Organized Playgrounds and Urban Reform. 1880-1920. By Dominick Cavallo. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 1981. \$21.50.

Dominick Cavallo describes how reformers around the turn of the century responded to the urban chaos and family breakdown they perceived by founding the playground movement to assist in the socialization of children. Eventually they insisted that trained experts be used to instill a set of objective standards in children by drilling them in team sports. They assumed that this would produce adults willing to play by the rules of the game, that it would promote order, efficiency and democracy, and that it would reduce cultural diversity and subjective moral clutter to a minimum. Utilizing an interdisciplinary approach (with occasional lapses into interdisciplinary jargon), Cavallo has made a worthwhile contribution to our understanding of such themes as bureaucratic values and social control in the Progressive era, and has

advanced a challenging thesis that relates reform to the feminization of culture in those years.

Simon Fraser University

Don S. Kirschner

THE EARNEST MEN: Republicans of the Civil War Senate. By Allan G. Bogue. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press. 1981. \$28.50.

In this important and well-written volume, Allan Bogue examines radical and conservative Republicanism in the Senate during the 37th Congress (1861-1863), documenting distinctions among the members and clarifying the factors that affected factionalism. He does this in two ways. First, he delineates the nature of this august body: the backgrounds of its members, its institutional structure and the character of its leadership. A quantitative roll call analysis establishes distinctions between Republican senators. To account for these distinctions he considers such things as regionalism, seating, living arrangements and election returns. Secondly, Bogue probes Senate debates on a series of key issues to determine the nature of disagreements between radical and moderate Republicans and notes that disagreements were widespread and important. The radicals appeared most consistently in the voting scales on southern and radical issues at the end farthest removed from the position of opposition members from the loyal slave states. Bogue thus effectively combines quantitative research with that in more traditional sources in a work that will serve as a model of its kind.

RL

THE RESURGENCE OF RACE. Black Social Theory From Reconstruction to the Pan-African Conferences. By William Toll. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. 1979. \$19.50.

In his survey of Black intellectual thought in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Toll documents the shift from class to ethnicity. He convincingly demonstrates that the black intelligentsia first sought entrance into American society for members of its race through the economy. Beginning about 1900, however, the next generation of leaders opted for another approach; they stressed the uniqueness of the black experience. By World War I, furthermore, they celebrated that uniqueness and demanded acceptance of their constituency on their terms. The book is based on extensive use of manuscript material.

Iowa State University

Alan Marcus

THE NEW AMERICAN RADICALISM: Alfred M. Bingham and Non-Marxian Insurgency in the New Deal Era. By Donald L. Miller. Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press. 1979. \$17.50.

The author traces Bingham's quest—as editor, author and activist—for a more humane, democratic and spiritually fulfilling community in America. Locating the roots of his subject's commitment in a family tradition of missionary work and public service, Miller treats Bingham's unsuccessful attempt during the Depression to lay the intellectual and institutional bases for an indigenous American radicalism, his retreat to a tamer New Deal liberalism toward the end of the Thirties, and his ultimate acceptance, during the war, of his inability to influence events. This caused his withdrawal from active political life. A thoroughly researched, convincingly argued, clearly written monograph.

University of Kansas

L. Glen Seretan

TRAILS TO TEXAS: Southern Roots of Western Ranching. By Terry G. Jordan. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press. 1981. \$15.95.

Contrary to prevailing wisdom which holds that open range cattle ranching in the

nineteenth century American West essentially evolved from the Hispanic American tradition in Texas, geographer Terry Jordan's carefully documented work demonstrates that western ranching in fact "was the product of ethnic creolization" (157), a blending of British, African, American Hispanic, French and German influences. The physical environment, frontier conditions and economic circumstances also combined to shape this unique American occupational experience. This is a welcome addition to the library of the American West.

Wichita State University

Jimmy M. Skaggs