

BOOK REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTES

EDITED BY J. ORIN OLIPHANT
Bucknell University

Folk Art of Rural Pennsylvania. By Frances Lichten. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1946. Pp. xiv, 276. \$10.00.)

The Folk Art of Rural Pennsylvania, eagerly awaited as a record of the arts of the Pennsylvania Germans, splendidly justifies the anticipation. A native of Bellefonte who spent her childhood in Allentown and who now lives in Philadelphia, Miss Lichten by background and experience is admirably prepared to deal with her subject matter. After having studied design, interior decoration, and other phases of art at various Pennsylvania art schools, she served from 1936 to 1941 as state supervisor of the Index of American Design. Many of the illustrations in this book are derived from the Index, although there are also many photographs, line drawings, and sketches from other sources; especially valuable are the thirty-two pages of color plates in the back of the book which handsomely illustrate many "Pennsylvania Dutch" motives. The excellent choice, wide range, and fine reproduction of her illustrative material should make her book indispensable to art students, decorators, and designers, as well as to collectors.

The book should have appeal for a much wider public than that which is dominated by primarily artistic concerns, however. It serves also as an introduction to the history and culture of the Pennsylvania Germans, tracing them from their origin in the Rhineland, Switzerland, and the Palatinate to their new home in southeastern Pennsylvania. Their self-sufficient manner of life is described. The groups of colonists usually included all the artisans whose skills were essential to the maintenance of a permanent settlement: blacksmiths, weavers, shoemakers, tinkers, millers, tanners, coopers, tinsmiths, gunsmiths, and potters. The unremitting toil that made life in the new country possible for the early settler is pictured again by Miss Lichten. She considers most of the crafts and industries that were developed by the Germans in Pennsylvania: roofing-tile and pottery making; spinning and weaving, needlework and embroidery; the use of rye straw for thatching and basket-weaving; the use of wood for housing and furniture and for ornamental wood-carvings of various kinds; the use of stone for housing and for carved gravestones, house mottoes, and date stones; the use of iron for stove plates, ornamental hardware, iron stands, and culinary utensils; the use of tin for coffeepots, pie cupboard, sconces, lanterns, colanders, and other utensils; the use of fragments of materials for making quilts and of rags for making rugs; and finally, the fractur writing that was practiced in the *Vorschrift* and in the birth and baptismal certificates. In describing all these activities the author has introduced many anecdotes and quotations from

contemporary diaries, letters, and books, as well as reproductions from old drawings that make more real for us the manner of life that the Pennsylvania Germans lived. Especially interesting are the accounts of early industrial practices, particularly in the fields of pottery making, iron manufacturing, and paper making.

Anyone who is interested in the contribution that the Pennsylvania Germans have made to our culture must be grateful to Miss Lichten for the wealth of material her book presents. Interesting and rewarding in its range of information, rich and varied in its illustrations, it is also handsomely designed and printed; a fine book for any library. To the critical student the book would have even more value if a bibliography had been included.

Bucknell University

BLANCHARD GUMMO

Critics and Crusaders: A Century of American Protest. By Charles A. Madison. (New York: Henry Holt and Company [1947]. Pp. xii, 572. \$3.50.)

This book purports to be an exposition of the quest for freedom in the United States within the past hundred years, and the persons described by the author as fighting the battle in behalf of the downtrodden are characterized as "the frontiersmen of freedom." They are represented as being at once critics and crusaders at variance with the existing order, especially with the economic and social order, and blazing the way to higher and better things. Each of them is pictured as being a sort of Saint Michael (with a halo above his head) going forth to slay the dragon.

The plan of the book is to select six groups of these crusaders—the abolitionists, the utopians, the anarchists, the dissident economists, the militant liberals, and the socialists—and to preface each of these main divisions with a chapter giving the historical background for that particular group. For example, there are the anarchists, of whom three are discussed, prefaced by a chapter on "The Anarchist Background."

The groups described are as follows: the abolitionists, represented by William Lloyd Garrison, John Brown, and Wendell Phillips; the utopians, by Margaret Fuller, Albert Brisbane, and Edward Bellamy; the anarchists, by Henry David Thoreau, Benjamin R. Tucker, and Emma Goldman; the dissident economists, by Henry George, Brooks Adams, and Thorstein Veblen; the militant liberals, by John Peter Altgeld, Lincoln Steffens, and Randolph Bourne; and finally, the socialists, represented by Daniel de Leon, Eugene Victor Debs, and John Reed. According to the author, all these persons were reformers, crusaders, and idealists "motivated by the common desire to improve the status of the exploited and unprivileged poor," and these are the ones who contributed most to the extension of our social and economic freedom. Noble idealists, of whom the world was not worthy, they were "driven by a messianic urge to remake the world."

Anarchists, socialists, and communists, along with other disgruntled radicals and the lunatic fringe of our population in general, will doubtless welcome Mr. Madison's book as championing their cause, but it may well be questioned whether sane and discriminating people will discover much, if anything, in it to applaud. It adds nothing to what is generally known about

the persons described, is lacking in objectivity, and gives the impression that the author is an advocate out to make converts to radicalism.

Probably the mild-mannered Thoreau would be surprised to find himself bracketed as an anarchist along with Emma Goldman and Benjamin R. Tucker, being, as he was, essentially a man of letters and an interpreter of nature; and it is doubtful whether Brooks Adams conceived of himself as the sort of radical he is pictured in this book. Few besides anarchists would regard the notorious Emma Goldman as a heroine of spotless purity. The "transcendental" Margaret Fuller, though unmarried, awoke one morning to find herself pregnant after having lived as the mistress of an Italian nobleman. The moral laxity and free-love principles of some of these "crusaders" does not, in the estimation of Mr. Madison, dim the halo he has sought to spread over their heads. John Reed, though a communist, is classed as a socialist and noble idealist, whereas it is well known that he was indicted in the United States for sedition and escaped punishment only by fleeing to Russia with a forged passport. John Brown, whom others besides Mr. Madison have endeavored to portray as a saint and a martyr, was a despicable assassin who murdered men in cold blood.

Nevertheless, we are glad to have had the opportunity to peruse this book, representing as it does the viewpoint of a certain group of radical thinkers and writers in this country, and serving to make us better acquainted with the mentality of the lunatic fringe which we have always with us.

State College, Pa.

W. F. DUNAWAY

History of The Pennsylvania State College. By Wayland Fuller Dunaway. (State College, Pa.: The Pennsylvania State College, 1946. Pp. xiv, 540. \$3.50.)

The professional scholar who undertakes to write the history of an American university has no easy task to fulfill. To sacrifice his own professional standards and produce an indiscriminating and uncritical account that might satisfy the whole gamut of local interests, including alumni, trustees, faculty, business interests, neighboring peoples, and descendants of influential persons connected with the university, would be intellectually dishonest and personally unsatisfying. But a critical examination of the history of any institution will reveal family skeletons, weak administrators, periods of sad decline, even dry rot, and to reveal all this is bound to bring upon the author's head savage criticism. Professor Dunaway has solved these problems in his well-written *History of The Pennsylvania State College* by a judicious and careful treatment that should neither offend the scholars nor displease local interests.

The strongest and most valuable part of this book is the early chapters in which is traced the movement in Pennsylvania for a democratic state-supported college in which technical agricultural education as well as some instruction in the humanities might be provided. The farmers' demand for vocational education came to a head about the same time in both New York and Pennsylvania, resulting in the fifties in the establishment of Peoples College at Havana and the New York State College of Agriculture at Ovid in the former and the Farmers' High School in the latter. But whereas the

New York institutions failed, the Farmers' High School succeeded, though only after a long period of frustration, inadequate support, and weak administration. New York began again in the sixties with the founding of Cornell University, but failed to secure, as did Pennsylvania, a state university.

Professor Dunaway shows that the Farmers' High School, later the Pennsylvania State College, went through the same sort of vicissitudes that visited other pioneer institutions, such as Iowa State Agricultural College, Michigan State Agricultural College, and Cornell University. The early enthusiastic support of farmers for the land-grant colleges presently cooled and finally turned to outright opposition because of the confusion of aims, the groping and generally unsuccessful efforts to offer scientific and practical training in agriculture and engineering, and the overemphasis upon training in the classics. But continued attacks by the farmers and inadequate state support were more than offset in 1887 and 1890 by further aid from the Federal Government. The tide had now turned; henceforth the state agricultural colleges were to develop practical training that would be satisfactory to the farmers as well as to industry. And, what was even more important, the insistence of the presidents of Pennsylvania State that this institution should not be just an agricultural college, but that it should become a full-fledged university with adequate programs in the humanities and social studies, was bearing fruit.

The second half of the book is largely devoted to brief summaries of the increasing appropriations voted by the state, to the construction of new buildings, and to descriptions of the rapid broadening of the institution's undertakings until it had emerged as a full-grown university in everything but name. Departmental changes, lists of faculty members, and names of directors and deans appear in great detail.

Professor Dunaway has done a worthy job of writing the history of the institution he served so long and so well. One might wish for greater analysis of the contributions Pennsylvania State has made to democratic thought and the way of life of residents of the Keystone State, but that might be asking for too much.

Cornell University

PAUL W. GATES

Inventory of the County Archives of Pennsylvania: Bradford County. Foreword by Leo S. Wilt. (Towanda, Pa.: The Board of County Commissioners, 1946. Pp. xii, 242. \$4.00. Exclusive Sales Rights: Archives Publishing Company of Pennsylvania, Inc., Harrisburg.)

The first of the inventories of the county archives of Pennsylvania to be published since the war is a valuable, accurate, and compact source of information on the county of Bradford. The main purpose of the book is to serve as a guide to all the official papers and records in the various county offices. Most of these are of almost unlimited value and interest to the historian, lawyer, and student. Without this inventory to indicate the title, scope, subject-matter, location, date-span, appearance, and condition of each of these numerous records, it would be all but impossible to find among the

county records available and pertinent material on a particular subject or period of history.

The book is much more, however, than an orderly and concise tabulation of county records, for it contains a brief yet adequate sketch of the history of the county, a chapter on the general governmental organization and records system, and a series of articles on the history, powers, duties, and record-keeping requirements of each of the county offices. All this material is based on original sources, chiefly the laws and court decisions of Pennsylvania, and the study is supported by a complete bibliography. The detailed footnote references that appeared in the previously issued county inventories have been omitted from this volume, with the result that the text should appear more inviting to the general reader.

Another helpful feature of the book is a chronological index to all records listed. Hence a person who is interested in a particular period of the county's history can find listed the entry numbers of all records covering a specific decade. There is also a full index to all records and subjects listed or mentioned in the book.

In addition, the book contains floor plans of the present court house and maps of the county showing township boundaries at three different times: under the Susquehanna Company when this area was claimed by Connecticut, at the time of the erection of the county in 1812, and at the present time. There is a complete chronological list of all county officials from the establishment of the county.

Harrisburg, Pa.

H. F. ALDERFER

President and Congress. By Wilfred E. Binkley. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947. Pp. viii, 312, vii. \$4.00.)

Professor Binkley has revised his *Powers of the President* to bring up to date what is probably our most satisfactory history of American ideology and practice with respect to the relations between the two political heads of the national government. The only book that compares with it is Professor Corwin's magistral *The President: Office and Powers*, which offers a more legalistic and analytical appraisal of the Executive's position in the constitutional equilibrium as of 1940. Binkley analyzes the executive-legislative relationship in successive chronological periods since 1787, thus enabling the reader to grasp the cyclical and evolutionary continuity of the problem, as well as to visualize it in the rich context of conflict between economic and sectional interests for influence in the formation of national policy.

The central theme of the work is the great problem of democratic leadership and control, which Woodrow Wilson defined as "the art of bringing the several parts of government into effective coöperation for the accomplishment of common objects, and daily objects at that." For each period the author selects key issues that symbolized the conflict to determine whether the two branches were to coöperate on the President's terms or on a congressional faction's terms. In so doing, he unearths a mine of information for students of political strategy and tactics. He also shows how the congressional committees, the weak cabinet, and the practices of executive communication with

Congress are products of the historic struggle to control the coordinating function in policy formation. This reviewer has the impression that the rôle of group interests is not delineated so clearly in Binkley's panorama after the Civil War and Reconstruction period as before, but the background is so well laid that the more personalized and reportorial account of the thinking and handling of their congressional relations by the post-Civil War Presidents loses little from this relative narrowing of focus. The mutually indispensable and distinctive rôles of our two great political institutions is summarized by the author in a single sentence: "The function of the President in our system is to discover and somehow or other to promote the public welfare amid the mosaic of conflicting interests represented in Congress."

In his concluding chapter Professor Binkley confirms the probable consensus of political scientists that "such is the complexity of American society, with its conflicts of interests and sections, that a resort to prompt settlement of its major issues by the simple majorities implicit in a parliamentary (cabinet) system might prove positively explosive. Conflicts inherent in our society are not to be resolved by a simple shift in the mechanics of government." He finds the principal defect in our presidential system to lie in the haphazard way in which the American people "are rather reduced to the necessity of hoping for the good luck of getting a competent leader along with a major crisis." He makes no mention of the possibilities offered by coordination of presidential and congressional terms of office. He suggests that reapportionment to remedy the over-representation of rural districts in Congress and that improvement of congressional organization are essential if Congress is to restore itself to popular esteem in comparison with the presidency as the "people's office." But specific organizational reforms seem irrelevant to the author's analysis, which has convinced him of the soundness of John C. Calhoun's doctrine that it is the *concurrent majorities*, or balances, among the dominant interests of sections, states, and districts, and *not simple numerical majorities*, that "provide the only sound basis of national legislation in the United States."

The University of Chicago

AVERY LEISERSON

Inventory of the County Archives of Pennsylvania: Lehigh County. (Allentown, Pa.: The Board of County Commissioners, 1946. Pp. ix, 262. Exclusive Sales Rights: Archives Publishing Company of Pennsylvania, Inc., Harrisburg.)

This volume had its origin in the well-known Pennsylvania Historical Records Survey in the process of which inventories were made of source materials on file in the various county offices within the commonwealth. In organization it follows the general pattern laid down for that broad survey, and may be said to be, in fact, with some additions, the official report on the official records of Lehigh County. As can therefore be anticipated, the *Inventory of the County Archives of Pennsylvania: Lehigh County* follows an outline that was worked out with considerable care. The contents of it are divided into two major parts: the first embodies a historical sketch of the county from the time of its organization as a governmental unit, and is also

concerned with the nature, housing, and care of its system of records; the second presents a survey of the various county offices, together with a detailed history of each office in terms of Lehigh County and with an inventory of the records in each case. As a guide to local governmental activities it is invaluable to the student, who will also appreciate such additional aids as the complete list of all county officials from the organization of the county in 1812 down to the year 1944, the comprehensive bibliography of primary and secondary sources, and the chronological index of records. In the latter case it is of interest to note that some material is to be found in the Lehigh County records that goes back into the eighteenth century as far as 1734, before Northampton County, out of which Lehigh County was formed, had come into existence. The earliest records, naturally, have to do with such matters as land warrants of survey, land drafts, and orders issued by the surveyor general to a deputy to survey land patents. An index is included that enhances the value of the book.

A volume such as this one for each county, taken together with surveys of other materials not of an official nature in various libraries and other depositories—such, for example, as the published inventories of files of Pennsylvania newspapers past and present—would provide unrivaled opportunities for students to carry on their investigations in Pennsylvania history with a minimum of difficulty.

Lehigh University

LAWRENCE HENRY GIPSON

Men of Erie, a Story of Human Effort. By Edward Hungerford. (New York: Random House [c.1946]. Pp. xiv, 346. \$3.75.)

On the strength of this volume the Erie Railroad may find its passenger service in greater demand in the ensuing months. Mr. Hungerford's account of the line, with which he was associated for some time, generates considerable interest in fuller examination of the scenery and facilities which the route affords. In such a result the author has probably achieved the major purpose of this volume. Beyond that, he provides a summary of, and a supplement to, the history of the railroad written by Edward Harold Mott in 1899. Mr. Hungerford's organization of this material, though somewhat repetitious, is more cohesive and far more readable. His intimate knowledge of the line contributes warmth and vividness to his narrative.

Unfortunately, his sympathies cloud the picture. He presents but a glimpse of the machinations of the Drew-Gould-Fisk era, referring his readers to accounts by Mott and Charles Francis Adams for details of the Erie "wars" of 1868. He says nothing of the Hepburn investigation of 1879, which stemmed from public protest at irregularities in Erie financing and which produced damaging revelations on discriminatory freight rates partial to the Standard Oil Company. The historian will surmise that land speculation underlay the activities of the first Erie board of directors, but he will have to turn to Mott for such items as the story of the arrangement by which the Holland Land Company sold half a million acres at a reduced price to a group of Erie founders with the understanding that they would donate a portion of this land to the railroad. The latter agreed to contribute a tenth

of the holding—under conditions which the Erie Company could not meet. What happened to other lands granted the railroad in response to its bid for such donations as a consideration in plotting the route is not stated in either narrative.

The importance of the line as a commercial carrier suggests that its history should present much interesting data on the economic development of the region. Mr. Hungerford contributes informative sections on methods of contemporary freight handling (pp. 282-313) and on the operation of the New York fruit auction (chap. xxvi). He also retells Mott's reports on the growth of milk transportation for the New York market (pp. 97-100) and on the first shipment of oil (p. 193). However, this volume gives scant attention to the growth of coal and oil haulage, to the industrial development of the rural communities which early dotted the route, and to the transformation in the agricultural pattern of the area.

Historians, for their purposes, will still prefer the earlier accounts of the Erie. They will still seek a presentation of the data which the records of the railroad ought to provide on the economic history of the section between the ocean and the lakes.

New York City

MARY W. M. HARGREAVES

Susquehanna University Studies. Vol. III, Nos. 1-2. Edited by Arthur Herman Wilson *et al.* (Selinsgrove, Pa.: Susquehanna University Press, March, 1945, pp. 1-62; March, 1946, pp. 63-153.)

Susquehanna University deserves wholehearted praise for its *University Studies*, visible proof of the encouragement this small college gives to scholarship.

In the 1945 bulletin William A. Russ, Jr., in his "Distribution of the Civil War Interest-Bearing Debt, with Present-Day Implications," analyzes the "sectional and class ownership of the interest-bearing debt in 1880" (p. 16), largely that of northeastern capitalists and corporations, and points out the economic and social influence of such ownership. "Expatriate French Literature in America during World War II," by Arthur H. Wilson, reviews Maurois' *Histoire des Etats-Unis*, Romains' *Salsette Découvre l'Amérique*, Fleury's *Sud-Amérique*, and Verneuil's *La Vie Merveilleuse de Sarah Bernhardt*, and includes a list of French books published in America during the war years. In "The Scope of Heine's Reading Based on his Briefwechsel (Hirth), Vol. I," and in the continuation of the same article based on Hirth, Vols. II and III, in the 1946 bulletin, Russell W. Gilbert has collected and listed alphabetically according to author every mention of or comment upon books and authors made by Heine in his letters covering the years 1816-1856. G. Morris Smith, in "The Relation of Reflective to Intuitional Consciousness in the Humanities and the Fine Arts," after distinguishing between the two types of consciousness, examines cursorily their respective functions in the humanities and fine arts, and concludes that philosophy and science function primarily by reflective consciousness and that religion and the fine arts function by intuition (p. 60).

In the 1946 bulletin Mr. Russ in "The Payment of the Civil War Debt," makes an authoritative analysis of the payment of the debt from 1865 to 1935. "Figures from Ci-Devant France," by Mr. Wilson, presents eight sketches of well-known figures of the *ancien régime*. The author's interest is divided between two themes—the lives and characters of these figures as revealed in letters, memoirs, and biographies, and the evidences that these materials disclose of "real consciousness . . . of social responsibility" (p. 94) on their part, a division of interest which somewhat impairs the clarity of the article. From these eight examples the author concludes that there was at least "a faint flicker of humanitarian spirit" (p. 108) in the pre-revolutionary French nobility.

Bucknell University

GLADYS CALKINS COOK

The Lincoln Reader. Edited, with an Introduction, by Paul M. Angle. (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1947. Pp. xii, 564. \$3.75.)

This uncommonly conceived book is a valuable addition to the volume of Lincoln literature, particularly for the interested non-specialist in Lincoln lore. A top-ranking authority in all that pertains to Lincoln has here devised "a biography written by sixty-five authors, and from their writings has chosen and arranged one hundred and seventy-nine selections . . . to form an integrated narrative" (p. xi). The narrative is satisfactorily integrated by Mr. Angle himself, for he has supplied short introductory and connecting passages which fully acquaint the reader with the content of the selections chosen.

Among the authors selected one naturally finds the names of the better-known and most commonly consulted writers: Sandburg, Tarbell, Charnwood, Beveridge, Herndon, and Nicolay and Hay, with the addition to two who are best known to scholars: Randall and Thomas. Others who were selected are not so well known. "Quite a few whose writings appear here," Mr. Angle frankly admits, "have been forgotten by almost everyone, and at least two who wrote contemporary news stories which I have included have never emerged from anonymity" (p. xi). Not the least important of the passages chosen are those taken from Lincoln's own writings.

The editor confesses that he can not formulate the standard of selection by which he was guided. He definitely asserts that he makes no claim that what he has selected is the "best" of any of the authors. "I have," he writes, "simply taken from each author what seemed to fit best at a given point in the book—a fine piece of narrative here, a vivid reminiscence there, a penetrating character study or a contemporary diary at other places. Beyond that, all I can say is that I have taken pains to see that no author is unworthily represented" (p. xi).

That he has succeeded in his general purpose is evident to a satisfying degree after one has read the book. The non-specialist lays it down with a feeling of confidence that he has at least the framework of an accurate understanding of the whole Lincoln. This feeling of confidence is all the more certain because of the deserved reputation the editor enjoys.

Gettysburg College

ROBERT FORTENBAUGH

The Cherokee Nation. By Marion L. Starkey. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946. Pp. xiv, 355, vi. \$3.50.)

The general title of Miss Starkey's volume fails to indicate that her particular interest centers upon but one phase of the history of the Cherokee Nation—the tragic defeat of the efforts of this people to retain its Eastern homeland. Although this incident of Indian history has been described by numerous authors, there is abundant reason to welcome this latest treatment. The author, a former journalist and a teacher at Hampton Institute, advances no new interpretation in her well-written and absorbing account; but she has unearthed, particularly in the records of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, source material revealing a great amount of intimate personal detail regarding the Indians, the missionaries, and the equally-determined Georgians. A great deal of what occurred may be better understood by reading her moving but balanced report.

Much is to be gained in going beneath the surface of United States Indian relations. In these pages, one is shocked to learn how a Connecticut community, so far-sighted as to welcome Cherokee students, turned in wrath overnight upon two of their graduates for marrying local white girls. One regrets more than ever that disappointment over removal drove factions of the tribe to fratricidal war and to still-smouldering recrimination. Above all, one meets many Indians and whites inevitably omitted from more general accounts, but who nevertheless are well worth knowing. This is especially true of Miss Sophia Sawyer, a New England spinster, whose ideas of education and whose forthright opinions of her colleagues and of the Georgians lend humor and humanity to the account. As one observes this indomitable woman defying the Georgia Guard on behalf of two Negro students, or being forced to forego direct appeal to riverboat gamblers who, by profaning the Almighty in a neighboring cabin, are arousing her fears that the Indians will be corrupted, one learns much more of the Indian problem than is possible in the ordinary history.

Since the personalities and opinions of such better known figures as Samuel Worcester, Elias Boudinot, Chief Ross, and the Ridge (and even of their wives) are probed with equal attention to detail, *The Cherokee Nation* is a rare book—both informative and entertaining. It is to be hoped that more equally competent investigation and writing will be devoted to the many other yet untapped sources covering United States Indian relations.

Rutgers University

LORING B. PRIEST

Gubernatorial Elections in Pennsylvania, 1922-1942. By H. F. Alderfer and Fannette H. Luhrs. (State College, Pa.: The Pennsylvania Municipal Publications Service, 1946. Pp. 83. \$1.00.)

In addition to geography and economic data, political and constitutional history is fundamental. It not only furnishes perspective, but is a necessary substructure for other types of history. This little publication nominally comes under the category of government or political science—what in secondary education was once commonly known as civics. But political science

is no more divorced from history than history is from political science or political philosophy. In fact, nothing is completely divorced from all or any other things or features.

The title of this publication is self-explanatory. In chronological order the six gubernatorial elections from 1922 to 1942 are taken up for consideration in chapter i, with statistical tables and illustrative maps. Chapter ii deals with regions of the state from the point of view of geographic patterns of voting behavior. In chapter iv a valiant effort is made to account, by the statistics of correlation, for other factors than regionalism in voting for governors. The final chapter deals with county stability in voting, with statistical and tabular consideration of any significant deviations. The appendix of sixteen pages gives the vote by counties in the gubernatorial elections.

This little study should be of value to government officials of all kinds as well as to teachers of the government and history of Pennsylvania.

The University of Pittsburgh

ALFRED P. JAMES

American Foreign Policy in the Making, 1932-1940: A Study in Responsibilities. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1946. Pp. 336. \$4.00.)

All Americans interested in the control of foreign policy will treasure this illuminating and disillusioning presentation of documentary evidence of the wide discrepancy between the profession and the practice of executive management of our foreign affairs. Much has been said and written recently concerning the sustained efforts of Franklin D. Roosevelt to inform our people of the trend toward war and to influence them toward preparedness. Anyone who may still cherish that belief will do well to read with care chapter x "Peace Promises in the Election Year 1940," wherein a series of unqualified peace statements is displayed: "We are keeping out of the wars that are going on in Europe and Asia;" "I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again: Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars;" "Your President says this country is not going to war."

The first two chapters dispose effectively of other assertions that "evil" senators in particular and the American people in general are to blame for World War II. Although "during five of the eight years under review Congress failed to grant to the President all the money he requested for preparedness," a table (p. 38) shows that "in no year was the reduction so drastic as to 'stifle' his preparedness program" (p. 37). Davis and Lindley's *How War Came: An American White Paper*, published in 1942, supported by the State Department's *Peace and War: United States Foreign Policy, 1931-1941*, published in 1943, asserts that popular isolation sentiment hampered President Roosevelt in pursuing a "correct" foreign policy. This is challenged (pp. 25-35) as unsubstantiated. Executive efforts to inform the people of the need to reverse policies of neutrality, non-intervention, and peace are not documented, the inference being that such efforts were not made to any adequate extent.

Lchigh University

W. LEON GODSHALL

Oil for Victory: The Story of Petroleum in War and Peace. By the Editors of Look. (New York and London: Whittlesley House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. [1947]. Pp. 287. \$3.50.)

It is regrettable that after World War I no book similar to this one was prepared telling of the rôle petroleum played in winning that struggle. Britain's Lord Curzon covered the situation by merely stating that "The Allies floated to victory on a sea of oil." Had such a book been issued, it would have made an excellent companion piece to this one.

The importance of petroleum in World War II is told in this volume with vigor, accuracy, and completeness. Individual readers who happen to be workers within the industry will be disappointed, to some extent, by the lack of specific mention of many important companies and personages who performed definite tasks demanded by the war effort. But to mention everything important would have required an encyclopedia.

Several statements vividly show how great was our need for vast quantities of oil. For example, it is pointed out that "It took 60,000 gallons of gasoline a day to keep a single armored division fighting," and that "To keep the Air Forces operating a single day required fourteen times as much gasoline as was shipped to Europe for all purposes in the first World War." It was indeed fortunate for the Allies that crude-oil men were able to increase their production twenty per cent despite the man-power shortage.

Explanations of new uses for oil in various forms are clearly given: these uses include jellied gasoline for flame throwers, butadiene for synthetic rubber, toluene for making high-octane aviation gasoline, and a host of minor uses such as oil derivatives in medicine, in making plastics, rust preventatives, solvents, dyes, and many other articles.

Not the least of the war wonders produced by the petroleum industry was the mobile pipe line which advanced along with the army. The armed forces were supported ably on the home front by the lightning-fast construction of the Big and Little Inch lines. They in turn were assisted by the elimination of cross-hauls in domestic rail transportation and by the greater use of trucks, especially for hauls under two hundred miles where tank cars were prohibited from operation. This combination produced the required result: from a prewar average of 5,000 barrels a day, the movement to the East Coast was increased to more than one million barrels of oil daily when it was most desperately needed.

Oil, most typical of American industries, worked hand-in-glove with government during the war, with the result that government regulations were sensible and could be fulfilled by the industry.

The illustrations used in the book are superb, and have been selected with considerable thought. Those unacquainted with refueling under battle conditions will find the diagrammatic picture opposite page thirty-one of special interest.

Of future reserves, the book indicates that we have little to worry about for years to come. New discoveries are likely to be made, and our interests in foreign production are large. Furthermore, fuel can be made from oil shales and coal. Yet "secondary recovery," or how to get more oil from oil-

sands now believed to be depleted, receives scant treatment. Taken as a whole, the volume deserves a prominent place in every library, for it is a contribution that probably will not be surpassed in its field.

Warren, Pa.

ERNEST C. MILLER

Benjamin Franklin: A Biographical Sketch. By Carl L. Becker. Prefatory Note by Julian P. Boyd. (Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University Press, 1946. Pp. xii, 49. \$2.00.)

Here is reproduced the article on Franklin by Professor Becker which originally appeared in 1931 in the *Dictionary of American Biography*. Among those who have hitherto consulted it only in reference libraries there will doubtless be wide satisfaction at having it readily available in this convenient format. For, like practically everything else that Becker wrote, it repays more than a single reading. The hand of the master expositor is clearly discernible in the happy balance of this handy work of reference. The salient facts of Franklin's life are distilled into a chronological account which is an appreciation as much as a narrative. The main threads of the story are clearly exposed, yet are deftly woven into the tapestry of the intellectual and institutional setting of Franklin's phenomenal career. Becker concludes with a keen analysis of the character which in so many respects he himself reflected, and comments, it would seem somewhat wistfully, upon Franklin's perfect adjustment to an age which was so much more sure of itself than is our own. All this would seem justification enough for the appearance of this small volume. If more be needed it is amply afforded by Dr. Boyd's preface, with its thoughtful comparison of Becker and Franklin.

University of Pennsylvania

LEONIDAS DODSON

The Rebirth of the German Church. By Stewart W. Herman. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1946. Pp. xix, 297. \$2.50.)

After being subjected to years of propaganda, frequently from high places, the scholarly world will welcome additional light on religious conditions prevailing in Germany both during and after the downfall of the Third Reich. Although it is still too early to accept his evidence unequivocally, Stewart W. Herman, in *The Rebirth of the German Church*, does provide added information on this important problem in Germany's reconstruction.

His seven years' residence in Europe, including his experiences as pastor of the American Church in Berlin, as a member of the American Embassy Staff, and as an employe of the Office of Strategic Services, should qualify Mr. Herman to speak with considerable knowledge. As a secretary of the World Council of Churches in charge of reconstruction work in Germany and Scandinavia, he was one of the first American churchmen to reënter Germany, where he had ample opportunity for considerable travel and observation, as well as for personal contact with Martin Niemöller, Bishop Dibelius of Berlin, Bishop Miesner of Bavaria, Bishop Wurm of Württemberg, and many others of all religious faiths. He has studied carefully ser-

mons, documents, and various statements made by all church leaders during and after the Hitler régime.

Mr. Herman concludes that there was much more resistance to National Socialism by church leaders of all denominations than previous information has indicated. He cites many instances of bravery and martyrdom on the part of both the clergy and the lay members of the Christian faiths. These leaders were at first lulled by Hitler's false promises regarding the church; but they later realized that he was reaching "for the church's throat with iron fingers in a velvet glove." By 1937 all subterfuge had been dropped. These same leaders now are the first to say that they did not go far enough in their opposition; but they believe that the world should give them credit for the opposition they did offer and should now extend to them the hand of Christian fellowship in a common cause rather than view them with continued doubt and suspicion.

The amount of material which the author includes on physical conditions inside Germany in the various zones does not seem justified by its pertinence to the theme, although it does add information as to the sufferings of the German people. All those interested in assessing the religious situation in Germany under National Socialism and the present problems of the Christian Church there should read this stimulating book.

Northwestern University

E. G. SCHWIEBERT

Twelfth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States, for the Year Ending June 30, 1946. [The National Archives, *Publication No. 47-4.*] (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1947. Pp. v, 99.)

In his *Twelfth Annual Report*, the Archivist of the United States has written another chapter of the history of the rapidly expanding archival wealth of the United States. How great that wealth has become is made apparent by a single sentence taken from the *Report*: "The records received during the year [ending June 30, 1946] brought the total in the National Archives on June 30, 1946, to 732,473 cubic feet of records" (p. 18). Brief descriptions of last year's accessions are contained in the last one of the eight appendixes which accompany the *Report*.

Readers of *Pennsylvania History* will no doubt be interested to learn, *inter alia*, that there are now in the custody of the Archivist 447,255 maps and 786 atlases. In other classes of records the showing is equally impressive, but the space allowed for this notice is too short to contain any mention of them. It must suffice to say here that the *Annual Reports* of the Archivist have become as essential to the serious student of American history as the *Annual Reports* of the Librarian of Congress. To every such student it should be a matter of deep satisfaction that both the Library of Congress and the National Archives are situated in the same city.

Before 1934, as the present writer has good reason to know, the task of consulting government records in Washington was not an altogether pleasant one; but now, in the National Archives, the way of the researcher is both easy and pleasant. Given the fact of easy access to so many valuable records, the serious worker in the field of American history can no longer

justify his relying exclusively on printed government documents. For that reason American historians should welcome the promise made in this *Report* of a more comprehensive guide to replace the *Guide to the Materials in the National Archives*, published in 1940.

Bucknell University

J. ORIN OLIPHANT

Year Books of the Historical Society of York County, 1939-1941. 3 v. (York, Pa.: The Society, 1939-1941. \$3.00 a volume.)

Annual Reports of the Director [or Staff] of the Historical Society of York County, 1942-1945. (York, Pa.: The Society, 1942-1945.)

The Historical Society of York County, formed in 1895 and incorporated in 1902, has recently completed fifty years of historical service to the people of York County. That service has been real, not nominal. The society has been active, and has grown. In 1945 it had a membership of 814, and was maintaining a library and museum richly stocked with historical materials. The size and importance of the collections of this society will no doubt impress many persons who, like the present writer, have learned of them only by reading reports.

Accordingly, it seems fitting and proper that the publications of the York County Society be brought to the attention of the readers of *Pennsylvania History*. What the people of York County already know about their historical society, the people of the entire commonwealth should shortly learn. In 1939 this society, for the first time, brought out a *Year Book*, in which were printed its annual report for the preceding year, together with some valuable documentary material. Subsequent issues of this work were brought out in 1940 and 1941. Whether the *Year Book* was suspended because of the exacting demands of the war is a question the present writer is unable to answer. In any event, the annual reports of the society to as late as the year 1945 have been published.

Because they list the materials acquired during the preceding year, the annual reports of the York County Society constitute a valuable guide to Pennsylvania. All these reports should be available in every library of consequence in the state, for every investigator in the field of Pennsylvania history, no matter what his subject may be, is likely to discover on examining them that there is in the collections of this society material of prime importance for his study.

Pennsylvania German Coverlets. By Guy F. Reinert. [Home Craft Course, IX.] (Plymouth Meeting, Pa.: Mrs. C. Naaman Keyser [c.1947]. Pp. 32. \$1.00.)

The Herb Garden. By Dorothy Bovee Jones. [Home Craft Course, XXIII.] (Plymouth Meeting, Pa.: Mrs. C. Naaman Keyser [c.1947]. Pp. 40. \$1.00.)

The titles listed above are selected from a list of twenty-four now available in a series entitled the Home Craft Course. These booklets cover a wide

variety of subjects pertaining to Pennsylvania culture, ranging from *Pottery* (Vol. I) to *Hooked Rugs* (Vol. XXIV). The two booklets which are the subject of this notice are beautifully illustrated, especially the one on covers. Several other volumes of this series have been planned for future publication. Copies of these interesting and valuable booklets may be ordered from Mrs. C. Naaman Keyser, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

Pennsylvania Archaeologist. Vol. XVII, No. 1. (Harrisburg, Pa.: The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, 1947.)

Besides the fourth and concluding installment of Vernon Leslie's "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Upper Delaware Valley Sites, between Point Mountain and Bushkill, Pa.," this number of the *Archaeologist* contains an article entitled "Pottery Types in Pennsylvania," by Mary Butler, of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and an article entitled "Smoothed-Base Projectile Points from Eastern Pennsylvania," by John Witthoft, of the University of Michigan.

Pennsylvania Archaeologist, a quarterly magazine, is edited by C. E. Schaeffer, State Museum, Harrisburg, Pa.

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