who have been subjected to a battery of tests in a modern clinical laboratory find this astonishing.

This volume makes no pretense of being a finished product. It was written primarily for the use of the Sisters. Before it is printed for general distribution, this reviewer suggests reorganization. Material dealing with the affairs of the Religious Community and other material not relevant to the hospital itself, while interesting, should be deleted in the interest of a clear-cut picture. The documentation which is complete is included in the body of the text. Use of the footnote method would simplify. The index and lists of personnel need to be completed. In the historical sketch written by Sister Cornelius for the centennial booklet, *Footsteps of Mercy*, more complete lists are given. These might well be used. In a final edition the maps and illustrations included in that booklet would greatly enhance the value. It seems to me that there is in this volume ample material for two books—the story of Mercy and the story of the people who have made it a great institution.

To have put between covers in a permanent form the richness of Sister Cornelius Meerwald's research has been a wise move on the part of her superiors. For this, future historians will, indeed, be grateful.

*Pittsburgh*  
LORETTA P. BYRNE

*S Syring Pinchot, Bull Moose Progressive.* By MARTIN L. FAUSOLD.  
(Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1961, 270 pp., $4.50.)

Gifford Pinchot was not a native son of Pennsylvania, for he did not move to the Keystone State until 1910, which is the first of the half-dozen years studied in this book. Although born in Connecticut in 1865, and a resident of various places before 1910, Pinchot came to regard his family estate at Milford, on the upper Delaware, as his permanent home. His grandfather settled in Milford in the second decade of the nineteenth century, and his father, James Pinchot, built "Grey Towers," the Norman manor house designed by Richard Morris Hunt, which became famous as the home of the great conservationist and two-term governor of Pennsylvania.

This book was written to describe the important role which Gifford Pinchot played in the Progressive Movement which began in 1910, and faded away in 1916. As Chief Forester and a member of
the "Tennis Cabinet," Pinchot had been a leading figure in the moderately progressive administration of President Theodore Roosevelt. A holdover from the Roosevelt to the Taft administration, he felt a special loyalty to the work of the earlier President, and after his famous controversy with Richard Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, came to believe that Taft had not only betrayed the conservation policies of Roosevelt, but the entire progressive program of the Square Deal.

The author points out that as part of his effort to discredit Taft, and to enlist the enthusiastic support of Roosevelt, Pinchot advocated a more progressive policy than had been carried forward in the earlier administration. For a time Roosevelt went along with the proposals, eventually advocated a New Nationalism for the United States, and ran for President on the Progressive Party ticket in 1912. However, soon after his defeat in the Bull Moose campaign, Roosevelt's enthusiasm for the radical progressivism of Pinchot cooled perceptibly, and eventually his entire attention was turned to the problem of preparedness in America. Detesting the policies of President Wilson, and convinced that the Republican Party offered the only hope of defeating him, Roosevelt deserted the Progressive Party and threw his energies into the 1916 Republican campaign.

Pinchot, honestly dedicated to the Progressive Movement, and at the same time enmeshed in what the author calls a "fetishistic worship" of Roosevelt, was confused and discouraged by this change in attitude on the part of his idol. Eventually Pinchot chose to follow Roosevelt back into the Republican Party in 1916, but his brother, Amos Pinchot, saw a brighter future for progressivism with Wilson and campaigned for the Democrats in the same campaign. The author suggests that one of the beneficial results of the Progressive Movement was that it made the Democrats more liberal, even though it had little appreciable influence upon the Republicans.

Pinchot's campaign for United States Senator from Pennsylvania in 1914 is discussed in detail. The activity of many other Progressives in the state, such as William Draper Lewis, Dean of the Law School at the University of Pennsylvania; Edwin A. Van Valkenberg, editor of the Philadelphia North American; H. W. D. English, president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; and William Flinn, political figure in Pittsburgh, are also described. Pinchot's crushing defeat by the Republicans in 1914, despite Roosevelt's victory in the state two years earlier, was attributed to the strong G.O.P. upsurge across the nation.
In writing a book about the Progressive Movement with Pinchot always in the foreground, the author, at least by implication, exaggerates the contribution of Pinchot to this vital phase of our national development. However, the volume throws a good bit of light on the Progressive Movement through the detailed description of events and copious quotations from correspondence. There is little attempt at evaluation or synthesis. One would like to know what the author thought of Pinchot when he dumped Robert La Follette for Roosevelt in 1912, after working publicly for La Follette’s nomination for several months. There is little explanation of why “Boss Flinn” of Pittsburgh became a Progressive, or of how Pinchot really felt about him in the face of Roosevelt’s repeated attacks upon him.

There are a few footnotes scattered through the book, and a summary of sources for each chapter printed at the end. Much of the study was based upon an examination of the Pinchot manuscripts in the Library of Congress. The book will be quite useful to students of Pennsylvania history, for little has been published in this area, but other books dealing with his entire life will tell us more about Pinchot. On the other hand, this volume describes the transition from forester to politician, which made possible Pinchot’s later colorful career as Governor of Pennsylvania.

Temple University

Edwin B. Bronner


This must be the ultimate popular picture book of the War, not soon or easily to be superseded. To say popular is far from intending to denigrate the very great excellence of all parts of the work. It adds new luster to a fine record of achievement by the American Heritage Foundation. Editor Ketchum and his staff evidently performed great labors of research and selection before they could begin the arrangement. More than one hundred sources contributed to the work, particularly in making available pictorial materials in their collections. Private collections, many historical societies, museums, art galleries, libraries, and government deposi-