Reports of William H. Herndon's lectures on Lincoln further disturbed her mental balance, especially the legend of Ann Rutledge as Lincoln's sweetheart, and of Lincoln's lack of religious belief. Tad's death next drove her into highly erratic behavior, so that Robert had her committed to a private sanitarium in Batavia, Illinois.

Her final days were spent in Springfield at the home of her sister, Mrs. Ninian Edwards. Mary Lincoln was almost blind, partially crippled, and still fearful of poverty. There were sixty-four trunks in a nearby room; her estate was valued at $90,000. What a blessing death was. A novel with a heroine suffering as many trials would never pass the first reading in a publisher's office, but they happened to Mary Todd Lincoln.

Pittsburgh

Florence C. McLaughlin


In this fine biography of one of America's most zealous reformers Clarke Chambers has not only revealed much about the impact of industrialization but has also illuminated the origins and development of welfare liberalism in the United States. Born in Michigan in 1879, Paul Kellogg reacted emotionally to urban America, quickly developing into a journalist deeply interested in public policy and social problems. In 1907, five years after joining the staff of the New York Charities Organization Society, Kellogg began a thorough investigation of industrial society in Pittsburgh; an investigation which discovered chronic unemployment, labor exploitation, occupational disease and accidents, tenement housing, and grinding, endemic poverty. Through the pages of a new journal, The Pittsburgh Survey, Kellogg publicized those discoveries, in rich and crusading detail, to the social work and philanthropic community in the United States. In the process he not only set the tone for a generation of social-work journalism, but also helped transform the whole field of social work from its traditional attachment to administrative philanthropy to its contemporary, professional concern for the social and economic dilemmas of industrial poverty.

During the course of his long life (1879-1958), Kellogg embraced and campaigned for virtually every major social reform associated with
the contemporary welfare state. Workmen's compensation, urban housing and redevelopment, social security, unemployment insurance, aid to dependent children, national health insurance, and the federal civil rights and antipoverty programs all bear the imprint of his personality. Kellogg's philosophy constituted a combination of the optimism of a progressive and the realism of a New Dealer. He was a man who faithfully, and perhaps naively, believed in the compatibility of liberalism and social change, of democratic government, and of centralized, bureaucratic planning. His unyielding faith in the potential of complete social and economic reconstruction was unblemished by doubt or pessimism. In 1958, Kellogg died, grateful that his country had taken the initial steps toward welfare liberalism, yet disappointed that the nation's fundamental social structure remained intact, that the national income remained inequitably distributed. This work is a fine sequel to Professor Chambers's Seedtime for Reform: American Social Service and Social Action, 1918-1933, which retraces the career of an individual who fully believed in the American dream and who dedicated his life to its fulfillment.

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Students of social science concerned with Jewish topics are well served by the appearance of this volume. The Index provides a well-organized means to assist a literature search. The contents of thirteen scholarly Jewish publications are presented by author, title, and theme. Some are regional journals, and some have an international reputation.

Several of the publications surveyed began appearing in the late nineteenth century, while half of them did not exist before World War II. The publications indexed are: American Jewish Archives; American Jewish Historical Quarterly (known as Publications of American Jewish Historical Society prior to 1961); American Jewish Year Book; American Jews Annual; Contemporary Jewish Record; Historia Judaica; Jewish Journal of Sociology; Jewish Quarterly Review (new series); Jewish Social Studies; Michigan Jewish History;