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;
Rhode Island Jewish Historical Notes; The Record (Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington); and the YIVO Annual of Social Science.

The publications indexed provide a rich source of material. Strangely, the title chosen by the author and publisher does not indicate the scope of this volume, nor its value to researchers. The articles in the thirteen publications include contributions by political scientists such as Daniel Elazar and Edgar Litt and sociologists such as Marshall Sklare and Seymour Martin Lipset in addition to the research of historians. Even more misleading is the title's indication that the Index is limited to American themes. On the contrary, there are numerous articles which have no reference to matters in the United States, such as entries on Jewish life in Canada, Latin America, and Roumania.

Potential users of this volume may also be confused by the use of the word "scientific" in the title. The preface makes clear that Mr. Marcus means "scholarly" in this context, and he did not limit himself to articles of a particular approach.

This compilation ends with the year 1968. Used in conjunction with the semiannual Index to Jewish Periodicals published since 1963 and the bibliographies in the Jewish Book Annual of the Jewish Book Council, Mr. Marcus's work will help the researcher or interested lay reader to find his way through a large and growing literature. For as Professor Marshall Sklare remarks in his recent study America's Jews, "the 'People of the Book' have given rise to a huge literature."

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The Movement for Peace without a Victory During the Civil War.

This monograph, first published in 1918, is one of the earliest scholarly attempts to evaluate the role of Clement Vallandigham and the Peace Democrats in the Northwest who sought to end the Civil War with a negotiated settlement. Mr. Benton argues that unlike the rank and file of Western Republicans who supported Lincoln because they sought to keep the rich agricultural lands of the West as a garden for free labor, the Peace Democrats (Copperheads) consisted of poor