

Survey and in the Workingmen's Institute at New Harmony. Unfortunately the paucity of primary documents leaves such matters as the relationship between Neef's thought and the republicanism of his adopted land tantalizingly uncertain. Consequently, such an assertion, as in the chapter on ethical theory, that Neef "adapted quickly to the egalitarianism of the Indiana and Kentucky frontier" (p. 123) must rely on a largely uncritical acceptance of the frontier hypothesis and tends to exaggerate the differences between Pestalozzi and Neef. Perhaps this "backwoodsman's" toil and retirement at New Harmony reflected his disillusionment with the American republic. Neef spent his last twenty years at New Harmony watching sunsets—if we can believe his great-granddaughter—with no significant followers to carry on his work.

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Indiana University: Midwestern Pioneer. Vol. III, Years of Fulfillment. By Thomas D. Clark. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1977. Pp. xxii, 678. Illustrations, bibliography, index. \$19.95.)

This volume is the last of three large ones carefully delineating the part played by Indiana University as "a Midwestern Pioneer" in the development of higher education. Thomas D. Clark's work is truly monumental, even as it uses elaborate detail in its thoroughness.

Hoosiers as late as the early twentieth century seem to have been content with a state university of acceptability in Indiana circles. David Starr Jordan, elected president in 1884, and William L. Bryan, who later served as president for three and one half decades, had emphasized good teaching rather than research. Perhaps the times were not yet ripe for an effort to secure a reputation for sophisticated scholarship or for efforts to forge ahead in an imaginative way to assume intellectual leadership.

The tremendous changes in Indiana University over the last four decades involved expenditures beyond the imagination of earlier presidents. This was especially noteworthy after 1935 when New Deal and World War II programs poured millions of dollars worth of materials into university coffers. An increased emphasis on research meant larger sums for private scientific efforts along with state and federal projects. Elaborate

new buildings included a wide variety of student housing projects, extensive efforts to serve the theater, diversified laboratories to fill research needs, and classrooms, libraries, and other edifices which were the results of extensive planning.

The long established projects of Dr. Alfred C. Kinsey, dealing with male and female sexuality, received thorough-going support from President Herman B Wells, a situation which would not have been possible even a short time before. In a period of conflicting ideologies, great differences of opinion existed in the state and the university as to the extent to which communism had acquired a foothold in the United States. Similar discussion concerned itself with the influence of Naziism. The belief of many that communism and Hitlerism should receive the same treatment in a functioning democracy startled even some exponents of free speech.

Wide attention to many of the new academic developments expressed itself in the struggle for curriculum reform and in the fight for beauty and utility in building construction. Likewise there was determined effort for improvement in administrative procedures, in abounding efforts to secure athletic distinction, in the development of radio and television excellence, and in participation in the newly emerging nuclear age. Sometimes cultured progress seemed to be sidetracked by an emphasis on pragmatic concerns, but here too there was phenomenal support for changing viewpoints. In no place was this more evident than when the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company made its annual appearance, supplementing a local auditorium series of real distinction.

All in all the book is a remarkable social and intellectual history of Indiana University, 1938-1969.

Ohio State University, Columbus Francis P. Weisenburger

Racine: Growth and Change in a Wisconsin County. Edited by Nicholas C. Burckel. (Racine, Wis.: Racine County Board of Supervisors, 1977. Pp. xiv, 648. End maps, notes, figures, tables, illustrations, appendixes, index. \$7.50.)

Woodlot and Ballot Box: Marathon County in the Twentieth Century. By Howard R. Klueter and James J. Lorence. (Wausau, Wis.: Marathon County Historical Society, 1977. Pp. ix, 414. Map, illustrations, footnotes, selected bibliography, index. \$6.20.)