

white confrontation. . . . It is a white man's perspective on the main themes of the politics of Indian affairs, for which no apology is offered" (p. 2). As a result, Nichols discusses the patronage system in the Indian department, which remained a sink of iniquity during the Lincoln administration, and he explores the reform movement where Lincoln probably would have accomplished much had he survived the war years. Even in this area, however, Lincoln's incentive came primarily from the instigation of the tireless Henry Whipple, the Episcopal bishop of Minnesota.

Nichols has done a commendable job in presenting his story in a clear, readable style, and he has developed his theme as fully as possible. Ironically, his thoroughness is the primary weakness of the book. Lincoln, in truth, exerted a minimal influence on Indian affairs during his presidency. He left much of this responsibility to his subordinates. (When he did intervene, however, he demonstrated courage and wisdom, as in commuting the death sentences of some three hundred Indians convicted for their part in the Sioux uprising of 1862. Had he taken a more forceful interest in Indian affairs, that tragedy might not have occurred.)

Nichols did ignore one area of Indian policy where Lincoln broke new ground. When dealing with Indian tribes, the federal government normally recognized tribal leaders with peace medals which symbolized their authority and loyalty. The Lincoln administration also did this for most tribes except the Pueblo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico who regarded canes as a symbol of authority, a carryover of a tradition begun in 1620 by the king of Spain. Lincoln wisely continued this tradition, and in 1863 he gave a cane to each of the nineteen pueblo governors. To this day the canes are handed down in a line of succession that is now 350 years old.

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Organized Medicine in the Progressive Era: The Move toward Monopoly. By James G. Burrow. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1977. Pp. ix, 218. Appendixes, bibliographical essay, notes, index. \$12.95.)

The Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Association published in April, 1904, commences with the president's address entitled "The Organized Medical Profession and its Relation to the Public Welfare." This title summarizes the content

of James G. Burrow's interesting and informative book. America at the turn of the century had an overabundance of physicians. The training of most of them, however, was not adequate to encompass the rapidly expanding volume of medical knowledge which characterized the era, and the profession generally was in an economic bind. The growth of medical knowledge during the late nineteenth century placed an insurmountable burden on the nation's proprietary medical schools. Rising costs of medical education required that schools open their doors to evermore inadequately prepared students in order to meet the costs of operation. An ever-increasing number of poorly trained physicians were thereby turned loose on the public each year, thus increasing the competition for the available patient supply. Preventive medicine during this same period was reducing the incidence of illness and, hence, the number of available patients. The net effect of this state of affairs was to lower the prestige of the profession generally.

This background for American medicine as it existed at the turn of the century is considered in "A Medical Awakening," Section I of Burrow's book. The role of the American Medical Association (AMA) in reforming medical education, its role in effecting laws regulating medical education and the practice of medicine, and its role in public health reforms are considered in Section II, entitled "Ferment and Reform." In the final section, "Matters of Economics," the author covers the subject of contract practice and social insurance in the medical profession and provides an excellent background for the socioeconomic problems facing the profession today. Chapter 7, entitled "Doctors' Dilemma: Combining Professional Welfare and Public Interest," compares the action of the AMA in elevating and stabilizing the income of American physicians to that of the United States Steel Corporation in raising the price of basic steel products. The action of the AMA was not ruthless but was done with the conviction that the profession's own interests were best served by providing the best possible service to the public. This motivating aspect of organized medicine is seldom recognized.

A tremendous amount of material has been compressed into this book. The references cited are almost entirely from the medical literature. The author states in his bibliographical essay that his study rests on exhaustive or substantial research into the transactions, journals, and other published records of medical societies in every geographical part of the nation. Although Indiana is not one of the states surveyed, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Kentucky are mentioned. The fact

that the author does not use material from every state does not detract from the interest or accuracy of the book. He is describing elements of a phenomenon that transpired on a national level, and he does not neglect any section of the country. The reader having an interest in or knowledge of the development of public health, medical education, regulation of the practice of medicine, or medical economics will find this volume enormously interesting.

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Six Who Protested: Radical Opposition to the First World War.
By Frederick C. Giffin. (Port Washington, N.Y.: Kennikat Press, 1977. Pp. 158. Notes, bibliography, index. \$9.95.)

In recent years several studies have focused on American opposition to war in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Such studies include books by David S. Patterson, Thomas W. Ryley, Charles DeBenedetti, and Charles Chatfield. One of the most recent additions to this literature is Frederick C. Giffin's *Six Who Protested*, which discusses the antiwar views and activities of a half-dozen nonconformists during World War I—Eugene V. Debs, Morris Hillquit, Max Eastman, John Reed, Emma Goldman, and William D. Haywood. Giffin has provided a useful introduction to antiwar sentiment during 1917 and 1918. Although Ray Ginger's *Bending Cross* (1949) remains perhaps the most absorbing treatment of Debs' wartime activities, *Six Who Protested* offers a more detailed account of the response to the Great War by these individuals than is found in Merle Curti's *Peace or War* (1936), H. C. Peterson and Gilbert C. Fite's *Opponents of War* (1957), or William Preston, Jr.'s *Aliens and Dissenters* (1963). And while Giffin is obviously sympathetic to the individuals he treats, he is by no means blind to their shortcomings.

Each of the dissenters discussed in Giffin's book experienced varying degrees of repression. Hillquit was prevented by Secretary of State Robert Lansing from attending an international socialist conference in Stockholm, Sweden, although there is no indication in this study that he was ever indicted, convicted, or imprisoned for his views. Eastman was tried twice for violating the Espionage Act but was never convicted as both trials ended in hung juries. Reed was indicted, together with the editors of the *Masses*, under the Espionage Act but not convicted, even though, Giffin notes, he may have perjured himself at the second *Masses* trial. Reed was also charged with