

primarily from the emerging fields of social science, conveyed an outlook which valued scientific research, specialized training, and professional expertise. Examples to indicate that similar developments existed in other town-gown settings are included.

Faculty participation is set in the context of urban reform. Diner analyzes major civic organizations and identifies persons affiliated with three or more of them. He argues that progressive reform in Chicago was led by upper-class businessmen, usually Republican in political orientation and Protestant in religious belief. Added to this group were aspiring professionals, twenty-five of whom were university professors. Of these, twelve are characterized as leaders, with Merriam's career illustrating the failure of these reformers to gain the political control necessary to put their scientific methods to work.

A City and Its Universities presents new material in a well-organized study. Unfortunately, Diner's reliance on personal papers and biographical accounts distorts the picture. The substantial role played by ethnic groups and organized labor in urban progressivism is virtually ignored. The book is weakened further by errors of fact and interpretation. In two separate places Diner states that William Thompson defeated Carter Harrison II for mayor in 1915. Harrison lost in the Democratic primary to Robert Sweitzer. While the school controversy of 1915 to 1917 included the issue of tenure, the real struggle centered on the affiliation of the Chicago Teachers' Federation with organized labor. Diner's attempt to argue that academicians sought control of public functions remains unconvincing: there is little evidence to support his claim that professors from the University of Chicago "took the lead in the battle for the control of the public schools" (p. 85). The phrase "hardly impressive" is used to conclude Diner's assessment regarding criminal justice; this same description seems appropriate to the general record of academic participation in public affairs.

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Transylvania: Tutor to the West. By John D. Wright, Jr. Rev. ed. (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1980. Pp. xii, 445. Map, notes, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$14.50.)

Scratch an antebellum, college-educated Indiana physician, and the odds were that you had a Transylvanian! Eight thousand physicians, chiefly from Kentucky and the Old West, had

graduated from the college by 1859. Transylvania's glory years under Horace Holley, 1818-1827, made credible Lexington, Kentucky's claim to the title of "The Athens of the West." Transylvania's quality is documented by the inclusions of nearly one hundred graduates in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Virginia chartered the school twelve years before Kentucky statehood. The institution has been state supported; under the control of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and the Christian church; and incorporated into Kentucky University. Despite perennial battles between liberalism and orthodoxy, Transylvania has had an outstanding faculty—Constantine S. Rafinesque being perhaps the most colorful.

John D. Wright has placed Transylvania in the context of the history of higher education in general, comparing such things as curriculum and presidential utterances with their counterparts across the country. The sole weakness is his treatment of Kentucky politics (he did not investigate the charges of the college's being a hotbed of Federalism) and urban rivalry as they affected antebellum Transylvania.

Some libraries may have bought this book in 1975. The present volume is a revised edition, and the few changes are instructive. The tone of the final pages is more optimistic. Gone is the statement that "Transylvania has struggled with the challenge of defining its role as a small [present enrollment 805] church-related, liberal arts college, . . . in a rapidly changing American Society where the survival of such a college becomes increasingly difficult" (p. 430, 1975 edition). Gone also is the declaration that "the past achievements . . . do not automatically guarantee its future survival" (p. 431, 1975 edition). Even more noteworthy is the absence of the statement that "this institution shared in the munificence of federal appropriations to higher education" (p. 428, 1975 edition).

Transylvania was a key institution in the Old West. The reissue of this volume by the University Press of Kentucky will ensure that the university's importance will be recognized by a wider audience than when its distribution was targeted at alumni.

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