Despite the vast holdings of the Library of Congress, *Revolutionary America, 1763-1789,* does not by any means preempt the field. In the first instance there are rare works not in the possession of the library, and in the second instance the compiler, as already indicated, has not included all of the library's holdings in the bibliography. In fact, he finally was obliged to adopt a cut-off date of December, 1972, in the listing of materials. The more recent literature will have to be ferreted out from such standard reference works as the American Historical Association's annual *Recently Published Articles, Dissertation Abstracts,* and from a wide variety of subject bibliographies and guides, all of which are faithfully listed in Chapter One of *Revolutionary America.* Researchers will, therefore, look forward to supplements to the first edition of what will unquestionably emerge as the bibliography of choice for students of the American Revolution.

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*Grass Roots Politics* contains an interpretation of American political history from 1854 to 1983. The title is descriptive of the content in that it is concerned not with politicians but with why individuals voted as they did and how political parties appealed to them. Voters are classified as belonging to one of two psychological types, the "traditional" or the "modern," and their political choices are explained in terms of those categorical affiliations. The "traditional" voter is defined as one who is loyal to family, friends, ethnic group, community, and especially party; who is outside the modern market economy (a subsistence farmer, a gentleman of inherited wealth, a welfare recipient); and who is "liturgical" in religious outlook, i.e., a believer in religious rituals, dogmas, and obedience to clerics. The "modern" voter is one who makes decisions based upon his or her own evaluations of issues and candidates rather than on group loyalty; who is a participant in the market economy (a white-collar worker, a businessman, a cash-crop farmer, a wage earner); and who is "pietistic" in religious orientation, i.e., a believer in salvation through personal and direct experience with Christ, in evangelism, and in the elimination of temptation to sin. The author holds that "traditional" persons voted Democrat and "modern" individuals voted Republican during the period 1856-1880. He uses the traditional-modern
concepts to explain voter realignments for the periods 1880-1928

The ways that parties organized themselves and conducted
campaigns are also explained in terms of two concepts. One, the
army style, characterizes nineteenth century parties that orga-
nized themselves into a military hierarchy and mobilized their
troops by appeal to traditional party loyalty, employment of ex-
tensive patronage rewards, and communication of issue positions
through partisan mass-circulation newspapers. The other, the
advertising style, describes practices typical of the twentieth cen-
tury when candidates, using merchandising techniques and
deeomphasizing their party affiliations, raised their own campaign
funds, formed campaign organizations independent of party, hired
their own political consultants, and placed greater emphasis on
their qualifications than on partisan issues.

The interpretative analysis is presented in a text comprising
about one third of the volume, the remaining two thirds consisting
of documents—largely newspapers, magazines, and books printed
cemporaneous to events discussed in the text. The documents
serve as informational notes illustrating points made in the text
where document numbers are given at appropriate places.

The book reflects the problems inherent in the treatment of
an extensive time period in a short space and in the explanation
of a complex subject in terms of dichotomies. All American voters
do not neatly fit into the "traditional" or "modern" categories. For
example, as the author observes, many black voters of the nine-
teenth century were outside the market economy ("traditional")
and were at the same time "pietist" ("modern").

The general reader interested in American politics will be
pleased by the author's writing style. Students and teachers of
American history may use Grass Roots Politics as a point of de-
parture in discussion of the electoral process. Hoosier readers will
observe that there is one reference to Indiana, which indicates
that it is one of the few states maintaining "very large patronage
markets into the late twentieth century" (p. 32).

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Essays on Lincoln's Faith and Politics. Volume IV. By Hans J.
Morgenthau and David Hein; edited by Kenneth W. Thomp-
x, 205. Appendix, notes. Clothbound, $23.50; paperbound,
$9.25.)

Appearing in a series called American Values Projected Abroad
and funded by the Exxon Education Foundation, this volume,