

vert and Mildred Fielding. Miss Fielding stakes him (albeit abortively) to a year at Indiana University.

More indelible intellectual influences are Herbert Spencer's *First Principles*, which turns him from Christianity to humanism; Honoré Balzac's *The Human Comedy*, which turns him from the genteel tradition to naturalism; and Arthur Henry (of the *Toledo Blade*), who turns him from journalism to writing fiction.

As for Dreiser's socioeconomics, in all the big cities where he works as a reporter he observes that the titans of industry grow rich at the expense of oppressed laborers. These observations Lingeman renders graphically, suggesting how they will contribute to such novels as *The Financier* (1912) and *The Titan* (1914).

Finally, Lingeman's triumph: his explication of *Sister Carrie*, harvesting the fruits of his *selective* plantings ("the [random] seeds had been planted" [p. 421]); harvesting Dreiser's experiential inferences ("stubbornly telling the truth as he knew it" [p. 421]) that only the fittest—no ordinary mortals—survive in a chancy naturalistic/industrial universe. Lingeman adds, "Only George Ade at this time had recorded the speech [and behavior] of ordinary Americans so truly" (p. 255).

If the excellences demonstrated in Volume I are sustained in Volume II (1908–1945) Lingeman should be a shoo-in for a Pulitzer Prize.

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We the People: Indiana and the United States Constitution. By Patrick J. Furlong, Alan T. Nolan, Kenneth R. Stevens, Emma Lou Thornbrough, Irving L. Fink, and David Ray Papke. (Lectures in Observance of the Bicentennial of the Constitution; Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1987. Pp. 136. Notes, index. Paperbound, \$4.00.)

In one of the better volumes of the Constitutional bicentennial, *Beyond Confederation*, Richard Beeman, one of its editors, points out perceptively that Constitutional studies heavily tilted toward the Supreme Court are beginning to give way. And while studies focusing on the evolution of federal power continue to appear, it is becoming increasingly apparent that only through studies of legal and constitutional development in the individual states will we be able to discover where we have been, constitutionally, in this country. This revival of interest in local applications of constitutionalism gets refreshing and valuable emphasis in this volume through its focus upon constitutionally significant cases that arose in Indiana. Except for Alan T. Nolan's essay on *Ex parte Milligan*, the cases here are seldom mentioned in standard constitutional histories. But, as the editor of this volume properly points out, they are representative of general constitutional developments in the United

States, as well as being relevant to Indiana and the United States Constitution.

The essays, originally delivered as lectures, run an interesting gambit. Patrick J. Furlong, by focusing upon fugitive slave cases, presents a useful case study of constitutional insolvency, demonstrating that the Constitution was not an instrument providing a workable solution to the slavery question. Moral imperatives conflicted with legal duties with the result that a law that was not delivering ethical outcomes proved unimplementable in terms of public support and public sympathy.

The Milligan essay has somewhat similar overtones, but with a happier ending. Here the issue is raised of the Constitution in a crisis. Milligan's trial, which was prompted by political motives and held before politically biased military officers without rules of evidence, used questionable informers as witnesses, and was surrounded by lurid publicity. It could hardly produce a constitutionally neutral outcome. But here the Supreme Court, in quieter times, came through remarkably well, with a statesmanlike ruling, which helped the nation avoid the risk of a future president abusing power in a crisis situation.

Kenneth R. Steven's article on the trials and tribulations of Alfred Kinsey also has some encouraging dimensions as to outcome. The federal courts, by establishing the concept of "variable obscenity" in censorship law, created a precedent for the freedom to do scholarly research and recognized in the process that Kinsey's long work in the sex research field was a valuable and a defensible attempt to deal with important social forces within our society.

Emma Lou Thornbrough's article on the Indianapolis school busing case, delves deeply and broadly into racial issues in the state. Explaining the multidimensional aspects of desegregation, particularly when the issue becomes heavily politicized, she stresses the recognition by a district court of an Indianapolis-only plan for desegregation. She, in turn, weaves together a fascinating story of tensions and cross tensions and of the eventual remedy to these tensions that reduced the probability of resegregation and renewed social tensions and hostilities so often present in such circumstances.

Irving L. Fink's piece on the Indiana Textbook Commission and a biology book of the Creation Research Society, a book which was clearly religiously sectarian in nature, again shows community forces lining up around a constitutional question—separation of church and state—where tempers run strong and commitments deep. Here the behavior of participants, troubled by fear of recrimination if they stated their positions strongly, adds a human element but also showcases the importance of recognizing the difference between emotionalism and rationality and the fact that the First Amendment can and should come down on the side of the latter.

The summary piece views the United States Constitution broadly. In it David Papke stresses nicely three particular notions of the document—the Constitution as icon, as text, and as law—and draws a series of perceptive distinctions regarding the complexity of the document, its role, its purpose, and its function. As a lawyer, he is particularly interested in issues of strict and loose construction, the way the framers understood the Constitution as a “social contract,” and the way the Constitution has emerged as a guide to those looking at the nation’s interests broadly and generally. He correctly sees all three concepts as empowering the document. He ends on a note stressing the Constitution’s openendedness and fluidity and its role as a device for actualizing the preamble’s values in American life.

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Indiana: The American Heartland. Edited by Edward E. Lyon and Lowell I. Dillon. (Bloomington, Ind.: College Town Press, 1986. Pp. viii, 166. Maps, illustrations, tables, notes, figures, appendixes, suggested readings, index. Paperbound, \$15.95.)

Geography, like history, is a point of view, an approach to understanding our changing world. Geography with its focus on the spatial dimension and history with its focus on the temporal dimension together give a sense of order among places and events. Many good volumes have been published on the history of the state of Indiana, and many of these have incorporated some geographic perspectives. Only two or three books on the geography of Indiana ever have been published. *Indiana: The American Heartland* (1986) is the most recent; sadly, it is but a reprint of *Indiana: Crossroads of America* (1978) by geographers at Ball State University. The only significant changes in this brief text are in the title, the reversed order of the two editors’ names, a new publisher, and three new appendixes: 1) “The Setting”—two pages of locational facts that belong in Chapter One; 2) “The Glossary” containing only terms in physical geography; and 3) “The Types of Farming” based on 1969 data and belonging in Chapter Eight on “The Agriculture.” Unfortunately, dozens of typographical and writing style errors are continued from the 1978 text. No statistical data, no maps, no pictures, no topics have been updated or revised. The bibliography remains unchanged except for eleven new references given under a new heading called “General.”

The original publisher (Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co.) of this geography of Indiana as well as of other states essentially left organization, content, style, editing, and marketing up to the authors, editors, and sponsors. The Illinois volume (1977) with a single editor sponsored by the Illinois Geographical Society and the Michigan volume (1977) with a single author each express the geogra-