In another instance she writes that, unlike the Army, the Azusa Street revival, a turn-of-the-century biracial pentecostal movement, successfully incorporated physical aspects of popular theater (p. 163). One wonders whether the Army was like other urban reform movements that practiced subtle forms of racial discrimination or understood "respectability" as a privilege of white citizens.

A second question is how the range of modern technologies increasingly available to urban religious entrepreneurs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries affected the organization. Much of the inventiveness of Taiz's book comes from her effort to show how the Army drew from a marketplace of religious ideas and forms; one wonders how Army leaders responded to growth of radio and the railroad and to changes in print and photographic technologies. Similarly, one wants to know more about why the Salvation Army came to avoid popular entertainment when other successful evangelicals seeking middle-class audiences —Carry Nation and Billy Sunday, for example—embraced its methods. Still, Taiz offers scholarly and general readers alike a compelling and valuable portrait of the Salvation Army and more generally of urban revivalism.

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The Geographical Imagination in America, 1880–1950. By Susan Schulten. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001. Pp. x, 319. Maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $40.00.)

According to Susan Schulten, the American view of the world changed drastically in the twentieth century. There were a number of reasons for this: the nation moved gradually from isolationism to interventionism from the time of the Spanish-American War to the Second World War; maps and atlases became widely available with changing cartographic technology; the *National Geographic Society Magazine* popularized the study of exotic lands; and the study of geography in school moved from rote memorization of facts to learning about natural resources and world trade patterns. One institution that did not contribute greatly to the escape from "geographic isolation" was the Association of American Geographers (AAG), the organization of academic geographers founded in 1904, which was, according to Schulten, elitist and devoted to environmental determinism until after World War II.

The revolution in the mental map of Americans came about only after cartographers abandoned the Mercator map projection, which portrayed America as protected behind the moat of a gigantic

world sea comprising the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic oceans. It was only in the late 1930s that Rand McNally, America's major mapmaker, and the National Geographic Society cautiously abandoned the Mercator projection for others that represented the size of these seas more realistically. American involvement in World War II brought with it innovative maps in popular magazines and newspapers in the early 1940s created by George Renner at Rand McNally and Richard Edes Harrison, who placed the North Pole and Arctic Ocean at the center of maps as a "new mediterranean," which illustrated North America's spatial proximity to and interdependence with Europe and Asia. Thus, a revolution in the geographical imagination, as well as global events, prepared the American public for a new habit of internationalism after 1945. Fear of Soviet expansionism reinforced the sense of North America's geographic vulnerability in the aviation age with the onset of the Cold War in the late 1940s.

Schulten uses an abundance of maps and photographs to enhance her argument. My only reservation about the book is her characterization of the AAG as Social Darwinist and elitist. There is truth in this, but there were voices among this group (those of J. Russell Smith and Isaiah Bowman, e.g.) arguing the importance of environmental influence (ecology) and rejecting the crude determinism of Ellen Semple and Ellsworth Huntington. Nonetheless, this study is crafted well for both academic and popular audiences.

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Breaking the Heart of the World: Woodrow Wilson and the Fight for the League of Nations. By John Milton Cooper, Jr. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001. Pp. ix, 454. Notes, illustrations, tables, note on sources, index. $35.00.)

In his novel *Nineteen Nineteen*, John Dos Passos wrote that Woodrow Wilson "strained every nerve of his body and brain" during the fight over the League of Nations. According to John Milton Cooper, Jr., in his exhaustively researched and well-written analysis of these events, Wilson's health is the key to understanding how the fight ended, with the Senate rejecting membership in the nascent international organization. Following the interpretations of physician Edwin A. Weinstein and Arthur Link, Cooper argues convincingly that even before Wilson's stroke in October 1919, his poor health affected his performance in the fight. The neurological and psychological effects of the stroke made any compromise problematic, if not impossible. The "cerebrovascular accident" made him obstinate and resistant to a modus vivendi, whereas in the early years of his administration he had shown a facility for compromise. Ironically, as Wilson's physical