

duction, some of these letters have previously been translated, the present book is their first comprehensive publication in the English language. An excellent introduction provides most of the necessary background, while the letters themselves give the reader ample material for thought and reflection. The author of the *Quo Vadis* was undoubtedly a shrewd observer and many of his remarks have validity even today. Sienkiewicz analyzes the contrast between the American and the European forms of democracy and enumerates the three elements characteristic of America: respect for labor, absence of an educational gulf between the upper and the lower classes (a gulf so prominent in Europe), and a certain uniformity of manners. Although conditions have changed a good deal since the late nineteenth century, some of these characteristics may still strike European visitors in the mid-twentieth century. Many European visitors would agree with other observations made by Sienkiewicz, for instance those on New York, American cuisine, or the position of women in the United States.

Sienkiewicz discusses, of course, also the America that is gone forever, the America of the wild West, of the open spaces, and of the pioneering frontier. But even in this respect his remarks compare favorably with those of many other nineteenth-century travelers. Perhaps the writer, coming from a predominantly agricultural country like Poland, had a better understanding of and more sympathy for agrarian America than such representatives of highly urbanized societies as Dickens or Tocqueville.

Professor Morley has done an excellent job of translating and editing the volume. One might disagree with his method of anglicizing Polish first names—I would prefer *Henryk* to *Henry*—but this is but a minor point. The book is a timely and useful publication which serves well its double purpose of giving us an insight into Sienkiewicz's personality on the one hand, and on the other, a portrait of America as it existed over eighty years ago.

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Piotr S. Wandycz

History of the Progressive Party, 1912-1916. By Amos R. E. Pinchot. Edited by Helene Maxwell Hooker. (New York: New York University Press, 1958. Pp. xii, 305. Appendices, notes, index. \$7.50.)

Among the Amos Pinchot Papers at the Library of Congress are two unfinished drafts of a history of the Progressive party which Helene M. Hooker has rescued from neglect by a skillful editorial job. Pinchot did not attempt to write a comprehensive study of the party but to present chronologically arranged recollections of events which were still subject to controversy a generation later. A comparison of judgments expressed by Pinchot during the Progressive era and in the early thirties—when his projected history took shape—indicates that the passage of time improved his perspective. No drastically new interpretations of the third party movement are proposed in Pinchot's study; Roosevelt, LaFollette, and others are described charitably but in familiar terms.

Nevertheless, Pinchot's work is a significant contribution to our understanding of the Progressive mind because Amos Pinchot was typical of the young idealists who entered the reform movement. His comments on Progressive leaders and their policies provide us with genuine insight into the friction between the crusaders and the politicians who undertook to reduce idealistic principles to cautious formulas that would win elections. Pinchot's account of his relations with Roosevelt reflects the collision of different philosophies and methods at the personal level. Through his elder brother, Gifford, Amos Pinchot had met the redoubtable Teddy while the latter was still president. Casual social encounters, however, did not ripen into political intimacy between them until after the insurgent revolt against Taft had begun in 1910. Thenceforward the Pinchot brothers engaged in what they regarded as an epic struggle to save the soul of Roosevelt from satanic conservatives like Lodge and Root. The Pinchots advised Roosevelt about political tactics, rewrote his speeches, and drew him into long discussions about Progressive principles. In general, their strategy was to entice him onto such advanced radical ground that he could no longer retreat. They redoubled their efforts at the end of 1911 when it seemed probable that Roosevelt would be a presidential candidate. Of the two, Amos was the more emphatic and doctrinaire in his counsel.

The success of the Pinchot campaign varied inversely with improvements in Roosevelt's political prospects. Whenever the Colonel was irresolute about his plans for 1912, he submitted to skull sessions on ideology good humoredly and even acted on the advice of the Pinchot brothers occasionally. But once Roosevelt decided to bid for the presidency, he relied increasingly on advisors who could deliver votes and campaign funds rather than on "the pure in heart." This plan of action is, of course, the classic strategy of candidates who want to win elections. Gifford accepted the new situation cheerfully, but Amos continued to harass Roosevelt with demands for forthright Progressive platforms and for the ousting of industrialists and machine politicians from key party posts. By 1914 the estrangement of the idealist from the practical reformer was complete. Read in conjunction with Miss Hooker's introductory biographical sketch of Amos Pinchot, his study of the Progressive mind provides a useful corrective to the glib generalization that rank and file Progressives were the spiritual progenitors of the New Deal.

Purdue University

George H. Mayer

W. E. B. DuBois: Negro Leader in a Time of Crisis. By Francis L. Broderick. (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1959. Pp. xiii, 259. Frontispiece, bibliographical note, notes, index. \$5.00.)

In a volume of two hundred some pages, Francis L. Broderick has managed to trace the many facets of the career of the man, now over ninety years old, who, along with Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington, is frequently referred to as one of the three most influential Negro leaders since the Civil War. The book is a biography of