

handed, and that he dominated all the sessions is utterly without support." He is portrayed as a feeble old man who went home admitting defeat. Along a quite different tangent David White Trafford approaches "The Ruhr and French Security as Reflected by the British and French Presses, 1923." This is a study of opinion expressed in some twenty newspapers concerning the occupation of the Ruhr by the French army. The tortuous course of diplomacy is meticulously paralleled by press comment, and the result is a clear picture of post-war English feeling toward a late ally.

*Essays in Modern European History* concludes with a list of the "Publications of Professor William T. Morgan"—five books and fifty articles—and the names of twenty-six "Students who received degrees under Professor Morgan's direction and their theses' titles." John J. Murray, who has capably succeeded to Morgan's position at Indiana University is to be commended upon a thorough editorial assignment and the presentation of an almost faultless text. His selection of essays has produced a volume both interesting and valuable—a worthy tribute to the man whose scholarship and teaching ties the whole together *in memoriam*.

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Robert R. Rea

*The Georgia Florida Frontier, 1793-1796: Spanish Reaction to French Intrigue and American Designs.* By Richard K. Murdoch. Volume 40, University of California Publications in History. (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1951, pp. ix, 208. Bibliography and index. \$2.00.)

Murdoch's study is a careful, detailed analysis, based upon wide research of the events on the Florida-Georgia border, 1793-1796. In 1793, the French consul at Charleston, Citizen Mangourit, representing Genêt, elaborated plans for the invasion of Florida and recruited prominent Georgians including General Elijah Clark. These failed, but Governor Quesada on the alert prepared for the attack by arresting French sympathizers, removing settlers from the frontier, seeking aid at Havana, placating the Creeks, and protesting to Governor Mathews of Georgia. Murdoch portrays well here and throughout the book the unusual abilities of the Spanish governor.

Hardly had this threat evaporated when Elijah Clark attempted a settlement in the Creek country beyond the Oconee River. Here the author skillfully reveals the conflict between the federal government and Georgia, ambitious Americans seeking land irrespective of Indians or Spaniards, the bearing of the incident upon the relation of Spain and the United States, and the capacity of Quesada to defend Spanish interests. The remainder of the study details with care incidents of similar character until peace is established in 1796.

The chief contribution of the book is the expert handling of details in "an examination of a small bit of the vast mosaic (of American history. . . ." Although the author views his work with a westward look, his study has its chief significance as an aspect of the southward expansion of the United States. As such it is directly related to the colonial history of this movement, the fundamental insights of which are portrayed in the writings of Mary Ross, Herbert E. Bolton, and John T. Lanning. With this broad base included in his first chapter, his work would have been naturally linked with an expanding frontier and international conflict much older than the western movement. This comment, however, should not detract from the fine workmanship of the study.

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*The Establishment of Canadian Diplomatic Status at Washington.* By John S. Galbraith. Volume 41, *University of California Publications in History*. (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1951, pp. xi, 119. Bibliography and index. \$1.25.)

Galbraith states that his study is "an attempt to examine in some detail one important aspect of Canadian national growth—the inauguration of diplomatic relations with the United States." Of five chapters, four are devoted to the history of the assumption by Canada of control over its external representation and the achievement of international status, the fifth to the actual establishment of diplomatic representation between Ottawa and Washington. The story recounted in the first four chapters is in general a familiar one. Galbraith tells it faithfully, with some freshness, and in particular makes worthwhile use of Canadian parliamentary debates on external representation.