

State Nurses' Association incorporated in 1904 faced many obstacles before securing the first nurse practice act in 1915. The nurses of the organization worked for women's suffrage and the right to serve on the state committee regulating the standards of nursing schools and the licensure of nurses. The nurse examining board functioned under the state medical board until 1941, when the state nurses' board was finally created.

Events in the first half of the twentieth century present a swiftly moving complex story as nursing schools advanced toward sound educational programs as opposed to the apprenticeship pattern, as new fields in public health nursing, school nursing, and industrial nursing developed, and as nurses faced the problems of military needs during the two world wars. Many nurses who participated in the development of nursing in Ohio during this period are recognized nationally for their outstanding contributions to nursing. The State now has two well-established autonomous basic collegiate schools of nursing and an outstanding advanced nursing education program. By 1950 thirty nursing schools in the State had co-operative arrangements with seventeen colleges for some of the instruction which indicates the movement toward improved nurse education.

The final chapter of the book entitled "What of the Future?" is particularly good. It summarizes the present status of nursing in Ohio, the changing concepts, the reasons for these changes and identifies some of the nursing problems currently faced by the nurses and other citizens of the State.

Indiana University

Dotaline E. Allen

A Book of Memories. By Hilton U. Brown. (Greenfield, Indiana: Old Swimmin' Hole Press for Butler University, 1951, pp. 339. Index. \$3.50.)

Hilton U. Brown is one of the few Hoosiers who have lived in Indiana since before the Civil War. His memory of events, personalities, episodes, and movements, spans a period of almost ninety years. *A Book of Memories* is an apt title for these recollections of the dean of Indiana newspapermen. This volume is neither history nor autobiography in the usual sense. It reflects a substantial degree of understanding, a generous tone, and even a spirit of youthfulness. The author's apparent conservative leanings are grounded upon a considerable knowledge of human nature. Hilton U. Brown has obviously found

zest in living; he is not unduly sentimental about the good old days, nor does he find only sordidness and corruption in recent years. Perhaps his study of Greek and Roman civilizations—of language, history and literature—gave him a perspective about mankind which has abided with him to his present age of ninety-three.

This book has many glimpses and sidelights concerning men, incidents, trends, and episodes which will be helpful to historians and others. Many who use this volume will wish its author had told more, while historians will naturally check him against other accounts in accordance with the standards and practices of their profession. These random recollections include useful information regarding college life at Butler, the establishment of the William H. Smith Memorial Library, the days of mule-drawn street cars in Indianapolis, the coming of the telephone, ballot-stuffing at elections, Catherine Merrill as a teacher, the location and purposes of the Woollens Gardens, the "literary" names for Irvington streets, the Sim Coy chapter of boss rule and corruption in the Hoosier capital, the strained relations between Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks, the editorial ability of Berry R. Sulgrove, the personality of Benjamin Harrison, the establishment and evolution of the Indianapolis *News*, the merger of the former and the Indianapolis *Star*, Harvey Wiley as a member of the Butler faculty, and so forth.

The memories are principally clustered around three threads: Butler University, the Indianapolis *News*, and the life of the Hoosier capital. Hilton U. Brown has served on the Butler Board of Trustees for sixty-nine years, and as president of this body for half a century. He attended the preparatory department at Butler and was graduated from the college in 1880, when it was located in Irvington. Since 1881—or for seventy-one years—he has been on the staff of the Indianapolis *News* holding sundry positions from market reporter to Vice-President of the Indianapolis Newspapers, Inc. The association with the *News* has been his "main beat." His service on numerous boards and committees which have considered or dealt with many aspects or problems of the life of Indianapolis has marked him as one of its prominent civic leaders. His counsel with many other committees and groups have added to his influence through the decades.

Mr. Brown has told much about many things, but in so doing he has revealed considerable of himself. None can record his memories of others without telling something about himself. The author deserves an orchid for adding the words

"Permission to reprint granted," beneath the copyright description. Possibly here he was acting as a newspaper man who wants information to be unfettered and without needless restrictions. Whoever compiled the index should have realized that names alone do not make a satisfactory guide. The book has a certain composite touch—as indicated in the postscript—which may be common newspaper practice, but offers some difficulties by way of interpretation. The generous use of verbatim quotations poses similar problems. Such criticisms, both favorable and unfavorable, are obvious to the careful reader. Hoosiers should be grateful for this further addition to their literature. Perhaps with this beginning Hilton U. Brown will decide to add another volume in order to record more of his memories as he enjoys the years of life beyond that commonly allotted to man.

Indiana University

Donald F. Carmony

The American Veteran Back Home. By Robert J. Havighurst, Walter H. Eaton, John W. Baughman, and Ernest W. Burgess. (New York: Longmans, Green and Co., 1951, pp. xiv, 271. Tables, appendix, and index. \$3.50.)

The project undertaken by the authors of this volume was to present some statistical analyses of the social and economic readjustment of the American veteran of World War II. At least this is the proposition which is posed to the reader.

An introductory statement that "specific hypotheses can be safely and profitably entertained even though conclusive statistical data may be lacking" leaves the findings uncomfortably in doubt from the beginning. This feeling becomes increasingly more pronounced as many of the tables, most notably in the "Appendix," are judged not reliable by the authors' themselves. Moreover, they say that any application of the findings to a geographical section or the whole of the United States is left to the discretion of the reader. Certainly the study is of a very localized nature.

One small city in Illinois and its environs was selected. From this city a varying number of persons was chosen for each study, the total being 416. Frequently the people under observation numbered from approximately fifty to one hundred for a particular part of the work. For many of the studies, merely the lower socioeconomic groups were the ones concerning whom reports were published. Generally the groups compared were unmarried and married veterans as