Bell's generosity as well as that of other famous collectors who gave collections to public institutions.

Bell fittingly titled his essay "Bound Fragments of Time." The motive which led him to become a collector of books dealing largely with "trade" is simply stated: "man's insatiable appetite for experience. He wishes to live not only his own life but the lives of many other men as well, especially the lives of men whose preoccupations are similar to his own" (p. 25).

Stanley Pargellis, librarian of the Newberry Library, considered the always tantalizing topic, "Rare Books and the Scholar." He defined a rare book as one which is important, is in demand, and scarce. Admonition was passed on to those investigators who do not concern themselves with primary source material: "No scholar worth his salt but goes to the original document, in manuscript or in print" (p. 38).

Colton Storm, who directs the Western Reserve Historical Society, discussed the "Specialized Collection." Co-operation is called for when such a collection is placed in a public institution. It then becomes the duty of all collectors, book dealers, and librarians to co-operate one with the other in making such a collection the best of its kind.

Louis B. Wright, the director of the Folger Shakespeare Library, wrote of "American Book Collectors." He pointed out the contributions great book collectors of the past have made to the cultural development of the nation by assembling collections of importance and making them available for public use. Wright used Henry E. Huntington and Henry Clay Folger as exemplars of collectors who have made such contributions.

As befits a memento of the Bell Collection, the book is pleasing in format, well printed, and handsomely bound. The colophon informs us that it was designed by Jane McCarthy, printed at the Lund press, and bound at the A. J. Wahl Company.

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Cecil K. Byrd

The Nation and the State, Rivals or Partners? By William Anderson. (Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press, 1955, pp. xvi, 263. Bibliography and index. $3.75.)

A persistent question in American history has been how to draw the boundaries between state and national powers.
within a complex federal system so as to provide essential operations of government while protecting the liberties of the people. Both past and present generations have debated the issues with much vigor. Disagreement concerning the nature of the Union led to civil war in the nineteenth century. During the twentieth century the imposing growth of the national government has been deplored or defended by political, industrial, labor, and educational leaders.

Shortly after he took office, President Eisenhower, proceeding on the theory that some suspicious changes had occurred in the previous twenty years, urged an extensive study of constitutional and administrative aspects of the problem. Congress responded with a law establishing the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. That body, minus its originally appointed, crusading chairman, Clarence Manion, submitted its report in June, 1955. Few recommendations for major reallocations of functions were made, although the emphasis of the document was clearly favorable to increased activity by the states.

One member of the commission has written a book, The Nation and the States, designed to inform the public about the background and present position of intergovernmental relations. He is William Anderson, professor of political science at the University of Minnesota, a long-time specialist in this field. Professor Anderson cautions the reader that his suggestions for "constructive action" are his own and not those of the commission. When this volume and the official report are compared, the differences are obvious. In fact, Professor Anderson probably preferred the former as a vehicle for expressing his views, since he attached few dissents to the report itself.

The author skillfully surveys the principal functions of the national government, of the forty-eight states, and of the more than 100,000 local units in the United States (counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts, etc.). He shows that state and local governments are far from becoming merely "administrative districts" and indeed that they are expanding their operations instead of being choked off by a national leviathan. A particularly valuable part of the book describes several of the fifty-two grants-in-aid programs which have disturbed those persons, including many Hoosiers, who fear undue consolidation of power. Professor Anderson believes that such undertakings as social security, highway construc-
tion, and vocational education have been in the national interest and are national problems. But the states, acting as partners instead of rivals of the nation, have also played an important role in formulating as well as executing these policies. Furthermore, state administrative standards have been decidedly improved.

Some attention is paid to the constitutional history which affords perspective on these matters. The Union formed by the founding fathers is an indestructible one composed of indestructible states, as Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase later said in Texas v. White (1869). The intents of the "original framers" at Philadelphia in 1787 are explored, but the chief intent, in Professor Anderson's opinion, was not to bind the nation to an inflexible Constitution, a "lawyers' document." "Later framers"—the term is interesting—inherited a practical instrument, adjustable and usable. This portion of The Nation and the States is not so satisfying to the historian interested in details. Very little is said, for example, about the shifting spheres of national and state powers over interstate commerce through the years. To explain the taxing-spending authority, the important case of United States v. Butler (1936) and an opposite line of Supreme Court decisions should have been developed more fully.

Nevertheless, Professor Anderson accomplishes his main purpose: to lay the fundamentals of the record before the lay reader, not the scholar. He concludes that the general outline of the present system should be retained, that cries for "returning" powers to the states should be critically examined, and that the states themselves can do much to improve conditions by modernizing their own constitutions and by giving local units the self-government which states' righters frequently preach but do not practice.

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Maurice G. Baxter


This will be a welcome volume to all students of the Carolinian frontier in the eighteenth century and of British