

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.

Indiana University

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Indians of the Southern Colonial Frontier: the Edmond Atkin Report and Plan of 1775. Edited with an Introduction by Wilbur R. Jacobs. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1954, pp. xxxviii, 108. Maps, illustrations, bibliographical note, and index. \$5.00.)

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

imperial policies in relation to Great Britain's great duel with France for empire. It presents two documents, not heretofore available, written by Atkin. He was a loyal colonial imperialist holding important offices in South Carolina, and a man of considerable wealth gained in large part in the Indian trade. The author's scholarly and full introduction and his numerous footnotes present Atkin's *Report* and *Plan* in excellent setting. His research has taken him to Columbia, S. C., Washington, Ottawa, and London. The publishers have supported the editor in presenting his work in an attractive, beautifully designed volume. It is the type of book which one expects a university press to publish.

Atkin was sorely troubled by the confusion, selfish rivalries, and the lack of understanding, statesmanship, and patriotism among both colonial and imperial leaders of the 1740's and 1750's, and so he poured out his heart and soul in trying to present to the powerful Board of Trade a report describing in detail the important Indian tribes on the Carolinian and Georgia's frontiers and their relations to French and English traders. These men often had their eyes only upon immediate profit, and, at times, sold war goods even to the enemy. His *Report*, antedating by twenty years James Adair's famous book, *History of the American Indians*, published in 1775, is a valuable source of information on the southern Indian tribes and British and French policies toward them.

In his *Plan* Atkin urged the creation of a northern and a southern district with Canada and Florida as boundaries and separated by the Tennessee River. Each was to have an imperial superintendent of Indian affairs with ample funds for forts, agents, interpreters, gunsmiths, and missionaries, and power to control land purchases and Indian traders so that justice would be done to the Indians and hence their friendship secured.

The 1750's was a period in English history similar to the early years of the two recent world wars. In all three cases it was a war of "John Bull the Unready" under weak leadership until a Pitt, Lloyd George, or a Churchill emerged. Till then, Britain was losing battle after battle. As in World War II American leaders followed a policy of "Europe first" and denied the Pacific theater the men and supplies it needed, so in the 1750's British leaders favored the northern district and denied the southern district money and supplies.

Quebec's capture was considered more important than that of New Orleans. It is in this setting that one must consider Atkin's record as superintendent and his *Report* and *Plan*.

The Board of Trade followed the major principles of Atkin's *Plan* and appointed Sir William Johnson superintendent of the northern district and Atkin of the southern district. The former was supported by General Loudoun with goods and money, whereas Atkin was given but meager supplies. Atkin, unlike Johnson, could not get the co-operation of British military leaders, colonial governors, and Indian chiefs, nor could he get along with Johnson and his chief deputy, George Croghan. Atkin served from 1756 to 1761. Jacobs concludes that Atkin was unfitted for his post, but that conditions in the southern district were so different from those in the northern district that not even a strong man could have succeeded to the extent that Sir William Johnson did. Atkin's statesmanlike plan for the management of Indian affairs, however, like Johnson's policies, had much influence on Indian affairs, both during his lifetime and in the decades that followed. This imperial plan met with but little favor and much opposition in the thirteen colonies. As a result, bloody Indian wars accompanied the westward movement of the pioneer frontier all along the way from Jamestown and Plymouth to Seattle and San Francisco. It became, however, the basis of Indian policy in Canada, and its beneficent results enabled the white man to advance across this country without costly wars.

Ohio University

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The Army Air Forces in World War II. Edited by Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate. Volume VI, *Men and Planes*. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1955, pp. lii, 808. Illustrations, end maps, charts, appendix, and index. \$8.50.)

With the appearance of this volume, the sixth in the projected seven of the official *The Army Air Forces in World War II*, the stateside (Zone of Interior) phase of its activities is told. The previous volumes in the series were concerned with combat activities in the several theaters of operations from Pearl Harbor to Nagasaki. *Men and Planes*, as the subtitle of this volume is designated, is concerned with the considerable number and variety of activities that must be successfully accomplished before a plane can be airborne in combat.