readers interested in more details can find them in The First Twenty-five Years—W. K. Kellogg Foundation 1930-1955, published in Battle Creek, Michigan, in 1955.

Powell gives only brief attention to the relation of the Kellogg organization to other companies or to the retail phase of the business. An unpublished history of the company, which the author lists in his “Acknowledgement,” would probably fill this gap.

The book is written in simple and direct style, the text is excellent, and the illustrations are well selected. The author indicates that the work was designed for the general public, but this explanation does not satisfy the scholar’s need for an index and bibliography.

Wabash College       Theodore G. Gronert


In every presidential election year the American people have campaign documents of various types through which they can become acquainted with the candidates and issues of the campaign. When the President seeks another term, he naturally runs on his record. Merlo J. Pusey's *Eisenhower the President* is a campaign document but a first-rate one. The author, who won the Pulitzer Prize for his biography of Charles Evans Hughes, knows how to tell a story. He has a readable style and in the Eisenhower administration he has a story worth telling.

The present regime in Washington is pictured as one of clean politics and fair play and is contrasted with the dirty politics and foul play of the Democratic administrations. Although the author does not admit it, both of our major parties have their honest leaders and their corrupt spokesmen. When the reader has finished *Eisenhower the President*, he should turn to the May issue of Harper's Magazine and read Warren Unna's article, “Republican ‘Give-aways’: The Charges and the Facts.” The contrast is appalling.

“Probably no President,” says Pusey, “has ever done more than Eisenhower to promote good causes, to help people in distress, to cheer the victims of misfortune, or to lift the general morale of the people.” (p. 99). Evidently, the re-
turn to work of about one-third of our employables beginning in 1933 was forgotten. Much will be made in the ensuing campaign of Republican prosperity. One looks in vain in this book for any mention of approximately 30 per cent decrease in farmers' income since 1952 and for any indication of the more than 40 per cent increase in little business failures in the same time. These facts may presage trouble ahead.

In foreign affairs the difference between the Taft and Eisenhower wings of the Republican party is labelled as merely “differences of degree,” whereas the contrast was fundamentally that between isolationists and cooperationists. Nowhere, perhaps, in Mr. Pusey's book is his thesis of Republican “light” contrasted with Democratic “darkness” more obvious than in his treatment of Dulles and his predecessor Acheson. When Dulles became Secretary of State Acheson had already hurled the unfortunate South Koreans to the Communist wolves. Dulles, however, “with a fabulous store of knowledge and wisdom,” is pictured as having prodigious energy and a superb technique in deflating the Soviet bluster.

Such is the nature of this campaign document. Certainly, the author would not contend that he has written an objective book. As Republican campaign propaganda it is excellent. Otherwise it has no raison d'être.

University of Florida

George C. Osborn

Fifty Years of Christian Education; A Short History of Indiana Central College, 1905-1955. By Russell E. Vance, Jr. (Indianapolis: Indiana Central College, 1955, pp. iv, 80. Illustrations. $1.00.)

This brief history of Indiana Central College, located at Indianapolis, was written at the request of its Golden Anniversary Committee. The material is divided into five sections: The Origin and Growth, 1902-1905; Building Period, 1915-1930; Progress, 1931-1944; The New Era, 1944-1955; In Retrospect. Within each section the author discusses such topics as administration, departments and faculty, and student life.

Indiana Central College is one of the younger church-related institutions of the state. Founded by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, the college was incorporated in 1902 and its doors were opened to students in 1905. High-