Alden believes that the social and economic changes wrought by and during the Revolution have been over-stressed. He thinks the term "Internal Revolution" is not justified since economic shift was slight (p. 338) and since human slavery did not promptly disappear (p. 348). More authors would do well to follow Alden's practice of carefully distinguishing among the Conservatives, Democrats, and Liberals of the period.

Usually there is no problem in understanding the meaning of the author, but there are a number of instances of "antecedent trouble," for example, the second sentence of the paragraph beginning in the middle of page 263. The fourth sentence on page 373 does not make sense, and the last two on page 367 are strange bedfellows. In fairness, it should be noted that these are counterbalanced by some finely turned phrases and sentences.

Alden's volume is a good synthesis of developments in the southern colony-states during the generation prior to the establishment of the Federal government. It will be especially valuable to historians of the South, but other American historians can read it with great profit.

Indiana University

Chase C. Mooney


In the midst of a plethora of Civil War histories Professor Freidel, biographer of Franklin D. Roosevelt, presents a documentary and pictorial history of the Spanish-American War. History professors have tended to emphasize the "quasi-comic-opera aspect" of the brief struggle, admittedly with much justification, but Freidel reports the tough military campaigns fought by the army and navy. He feels that the heroes of this struggle were not the spectacular Roosevelts, Schleys, Deweys, Sampsons, or even Hobsons, but "some of the sailors... the sweltering stokers... many of the soldiers, especially those in regiments decimated before Santiago..." (p. 3). These men, who had to fight in addition to a tenacious enemy, disease, an oppressive and deadly climate, as well as to endure the antics of an inept War Department, have not received the proportionate gratitude accorded their counterparts in other American wars.

The thousands of soldiers gathered at the various camps awaiting embarkation were issued obsolete Springfield rifles and heavy blue uniforms more suitable for the arctic than the tropics, while they were denied for some months modern rifles, smokeless powder, medical and hospital supplies. The fighting at Las Guasimas, El Caney, San Juan, and Kettle Hills was severe and gave American troops their baptism of jungle fighting. The Spaniards, despite the leadership of officers fatalistically resigned to ultimate defeat, fought better than is generally believed. American naval personnel had an easier time than did army personnel if one discounts the sweltering heat endured by those below decks. Naval units at Santiago may not have been the most efficient
fleet ever to engage the enemy, but it is doubtful if there ever had been a more enthusiastic one. When the four destroyed Spanish ships were examined the investigating board counted 122 visible hits. American forces had fired 9,433 shots.

Professor Freidel has constructed this narrative from accounts by participants or other observers of the action. Diaries, journals, and other writings of officers and enlisted men are extensively utilized. Many famous American war correspondents wrote of the various campaigns; Stephen Crane described the great sufferings of the Americans; Richard Harding Davis and others did much substantial reporting from the front. Writings of foreign observers such as Winston S. Churchill are also cited.

The highpoint of this volume, however, lies in the extraordinary illustrative material. The sketching of the talented Fredic Remington, Howard Chandler Christy, and William K. Glackens is outstanding. Artists, nonetheless, must give precedence to the photographers. If there is no successor to Matthew Brady among them, certainly Dwight L. Elmendorf, John C. Hemment, and James Hare must be considered first-rate cameramen. Hemment, Hearst's man, developed his photographic plates on the "Sylvia." Hare, who was to pioneer aerial photography and to win fame as a World War I photographer, is considered by many to have been America's foremost war photographer.

Freidel uses his materials intelligently and his narrative is always interesting and informative. He makes no attempt to search out the motives for the war nor to assess its results. Rather he praises those who fought this "popular crusade" and who found that war is never "splendid."

Indiana University

Douglas L. Meikle


As the subtitle indicates, Times of Trial is a compilation of essays dealing with some of the "great crises in the American past." These essays, appearing originally as a series of articles in American Heritage were written by men whose scholarly interests have given them close acquaintance with the events under consideration. Allan Nevins and the other contributors apparently are among that group who yet believe that man may profit from his mistakes. In all of the accounts there is an attempt to cut through circumstances that may be deemed uncontrollable and isolate the one factor which might be subject to a measure of control, i.e., the man who holds the reins of leadership.

In the almost two hundred years covered by these analyses, the record of American leadership in government ranges from the best in positive statesmanship to the worst bungling and foot-dragging. Richard