

the collapse of international order and its implications for the United States, Range adds little that is new. As major causes for rupture of peace Roosevelt saw the failure of the United States to join the League, economic nationalism, governments unresponsive to problems of modern society, evil leaders, the armaments race, decline in moral and spiritual fiber, and the "peace at any price" theory of the thirties. His thinking on these matters is well known.

The President's ideas on a new world order did not differ much from the hopes of anyone who desired world-wide peace and good will. The author believes that Roosevelt personified the ideas and aspirations of a considerable portion of the American people. FDR was an optimist who believed that the good neighbor concept would permeate the globe. The nations would recognize their interdependence. The President had strong faith in democracy and freedom. In a world where evil forces—mainly Fascist and Nazi—were eradicated and where colonialism would gradually disappear, free people could make great progress. Roosevelt also envisaged a global New Deal. Conservation, reclamation, economic planning would be steps toward a healthy world order. To preserve the international system Roosevelt had an idea for a big power guardianship which would aim not to dominate but to keep the peace.

*Franklin D. Roosevelt's World Order* is one of the "what might have been" genre—not so much what might have been had Roosevelt lived, but what might have been if all the Allies' postwar aims had been similar to those of the United States. Obviously they were not. For this reason one may feel that there is something futile in reading about what most of us desired but did not get. Of what importance is this recapitulation? The reason that Range offers is that perhaps in the long run Roosevelt was right. If pursued long enough, a good neighbor approach could possibly produce a good neighbor response from all except a small group of incurables. The author's optimism is commendable—and we hope correct—but it is not too comforting to think that the "small group of incurables" may be nearly a billion strictly regimented people who never get an accurate view of our good neighborliness.

Willard Range has used extensively printed publications concerning Roosevelt and the people about him. He has also used, but to a lesser extent, materials in the Roosevelt manuscripts at Hyde Park. The book is amply footnoted; the placing of the notes at the back of the book makes reading them in conjunction with the text a test of one's manual dexterity.

*Indiana University*

William Kamman

*The Journals and Miscellaneous Notebooks of Ralph Waldo Emerson.*  
 Edited by William H. Gilman *et al.* (Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1960. Pp. 1, 430. Illustrations, editorial title list, alphabetical title list, textual notes, index. \$10.00.)

This is the first volume of a new edition of Emerson's journals and notebooks which is intended to be the "definitive" edition and, when completed, will comprise approximately sixteen volumes. Older editions (published in 1914 and earlier) were prepared by persons close to

Emerson and were designed to substantiate an already preconceived image of the "Sage of Concord"; hence, the need for a new edition—an edition to correct past editorial errors, omissions, and erroneous interpretations. This volume covers the years 1819-1822, when Emerson (age 16 to 19) was an undergraduate at Harvard. Included are five journals, four notebooks (one college theme book, two commonplace books, one quotation book), and a catalog of volumes Emerson read between the years 1819 and 1824. The editors' Introduction explains the plan of publication for this series, the editorial method, and the nature of the entire manuscript collection (234 items in all).

In the Foreword to this volume, there is a partial chronology (1803-1822) of Emerson's life and a list of symbols and abbreviations used by the editors. In the middle of the book, there are twelve photographs of original manuscript pages; a glance at these impresses one with the very difficult task the editors have undertaken. Editorial and alphabetical title lists, textual notes, and an excellent index comprise the last portion of this volume.

Often the nature of the contents belies the titles of the manuscripts—e.g., the college theme book not only contains the first drafts of themes but also drafts of essays and poems, quotations, and miscellaneous notes. The actual contents reveal a young Harvard student who read widely and who wanted to become a writer. These writings, done during Emerson's apprenticeship, illustrate how he assembled his material and how he began to practice the art of writing. Emerson confided his inner thoughts—trivial and profound—to these pages, and he began to build systematically a storehouse of ideas and quotations for future use. His comments range from the topics of nature, religion, philosophy, and drama to professors and their lectures and the usefulness of history. For a young man who was about to transcend into an orbit of individualistic and high thinking, it is comforting to know that he, like many more mundane mortals, was occasionally aggrieved by bad weather conditions.

Subsequent volumes will demonstrate precisely for scholars Emerson's mental and artistic maturity, his role as philosopher of Romantic democracy, and his espousal of the "Over-Soul" concept in the transcendentalist movement. The high quality of editorial workmanship displayed in the first volume convinces this reviewer that every feasible step was taken for this volume and will be taken for future volumes to reproduce Emerson's notes as he first penned them.

*Indiana University*

Gerald O. Haffner

*Mark Twain on the Lecture Circuit.* By Paul Fatout. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1960. Pp. 321. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$6.00.)

After years of neglect, Mark Twain, the professional lecturer, is having a revival. In 1943 William Brigance omitted Twain from his *History and Criticism of American Address* on the premise that he exerted little influence on the flow of history. To those who have listened to Hal Holbrook or who have read Paul Fatout's recent study,