

the speeches and writings of Lincoln and Douglas during the Ohio campaign of 1859, entitled *In the Name of the People* (1959). In view of this spadework in the sources, we may expect from his pen a more comprehensive study of the famous Senator from Illinois than any that has yet appeared. Meanwhile, all students of the politics of the middle decades of the nineteenth century will find this painstaking edition not only highly useful but indispensable.

Tulane University

Gerald M. Capers

The Life of Jonathan Baldwin Turner. Reprint. By Mary Turner Carriel. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1961. Pp. xviii, 267. Illustrations, appendix. \$5.50.)

It is appropriate in the centennial year of the Land Grant Act of 1862 that the University of Illinois should select as one of its projects the reprinting of *The Life of Jonathan Baldwin Turner*, by Mary Turner Carriel. The biography was published privately in 1911 and has been out of print for a number of years. As source material concerning the man who more than anyone else was responsible for the Land Grant Act of 1862, the reprinting represents a genuine service to higher education and to all institutions and agencies interested in observance of the land grant centennial.

Jonathan Baldwin Turner was an unorthodox person. The story of his life as told by his daughter shows the strength of the man as a great, early citizen of the state of Illinois intensely interested in education, agriculture, religion, politics, and public welfare. He was a nonconformist; he had strong convictions in every field to which he devoted himself, but his ideas were often unusual, and at times actually unwelcome.

An analysis of the content of the volume shows that Mrs. Carriel has used her father's letters and papers where they will add emphasis, interest, or authority. The relatively brief section devoted to Mr. Turner's early life, his days at Yale, his acceptance of the call to Illinois College at Jacksonville in "the west," his marriage, his experience at Illinois College, and his difficulties as a pioneer teacher is adequate to give the reader excellent insight into the character of the man, into what sort of person he was.

The core of the work lies in the well outlined and documented record of the part Turner had in the proposal for "a state University for the Industrial Classes," how he developed this idea, sponsored it, expanded it to national scope, then literally gave his life to it for approximately fifteen years. Certainly no man did more in the development of the plan on the national level, once he had established it well in the state of Illinois.

The remainder of the book is devoted to other interests of Mr. Turner, his active participation in the slavery question, his promotion of the Osage orange among farmers of the Midwest, his active participation in church and religious affairs, his advocacy of better care for the mentally retarded and insane, his attacks on corporation abuses, his

active life as an author and lecturer. Numerous anecdotes relating experiences with Lincoln and other prominent persons of Turner's day are also included.

The book is valuable as a source of firsthand information about the man who has been termed "the Father of the Land Grant Act"; it is also good reading about one of the most interesting personalities of the Midwest in the nineteenth century. It must be conceded that Mrs. Carriel has written with the prejudice derived from affection, and some persons have questioned the authenticity of some of her statements. Curiously enough, those who have raised questions have been forced to admit at the same time that there is inadequate evidence to prove the statements to be in error.

The reprinted volume with an excellent Introduction by Dr. David Dodds Henry, of the University of Illinois, constitutes a genuine contribution to the nationwide celebration of the centennial of the Land Grant Act of 1862.

University of Illinois

Fred H. Turner

Chicago and the Labor Movement: Metropolitan Unionism in the 1930's.

By Barbara Warne Newell. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1961. Pp. viii, 288. Tables, bibliography, index. \$6.00.)

This book is not, and does not pretend to be, a complete history of the Chicago labor movement in the 1930's. The author frankly admits that the railroad brotherhoods, for example, have purposely been omitted, and Milton Webster of the Sleeping Car Porters does not appear. These exclusions result from the author's theory that there is a predictable pattern of development in metropolitan unionism. It is Mrs. Newell's contention that the first unions to organize are the skilled groups, that from these develop a core of unions catering to a local market, that three of these groups—the teamsters, building service, and building trade unions—represent the heart of urban unionism and in turn aid workers in adjacent industries. This process is mitigated in particular urban centers by the "mould" of the city. Chicago's peculiar "mould" has been formed principally by the influence of the city's ethnic pattern, the social worker, the stand of the Catholic church, the local political system, and the historical heritage of the trade union movement in Chicago. These factors all played their parts when the CIO came to Chicago in the 1930's. Thus "it was not under the aegis of the central body that the industrial unions were finally to be organized, but rather through the assistance of the established nationally oriented unions, which had themselves received major aid from the urban unions" (p. 225). This theory, the author asserts, evolved during the course of the study. Actually, however, much of the information from which her theory is constructed was gathered from the years preceding 1930. Her coverage of these years is sketchy and conventional. It is perhaps unfortunate, from the historian's point of view, that she did not give more space to generalizing about developments in the thirties.