

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.

Beyond the theory, however, there is much in the volume of interest to the historian. In her "diary of a metropolitan labor movement" Mrs. Newell discusses the surprising influence of Martin Dies and his committee on CIO attempts to organize the meat-packing industry and Mayor Kelly's reaction to the 1937 Memorial Day incident. Of equal interest is the analysis of the influence of F.D.R., the NRA, and the NLRB on the Chicago labor movement. In this connection, Mrs. Newell suggests that the New Deal may have affected metropolitan unionism in about the same fashion as it did the metropolitan political boss. Other valuable sections of the book are those dealing with "gangster unions," the teamsters, steel, and AFL-CIO relations. Other unions, ranging from the corsetmakers to the "cow-punchers" of Union Stock Yards are covered in illuminating sketches.

Mrs. Newell has utilized a wide variety of sources, including interviews. Her style, while not felicitous, does meet the minimum requirements. Documentation is adequate, but there are lapses, especially when she deals with anti-union forces and attitudes. The full history of the Chicago labor movement in the 1930's remains to be written, but Mrs. Newell has done much of the spadework, raised some pertinent questions, and offered some thought-provoking answers.

University of Chicago

Zane L. Miller

Roosevelt's Farmer: Claude R. Wickard in the New Deal. By Dean Albertson. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1961. Pp. ix, 424. Illustrations, index. \$6.00.)

This book has an intriguing title. It is almost using the euphuistic approach of President Franklin D. Roosevelt (p. 214) to call Claude Wickard a farmer. Wickard's father was an authentic farmer in Carroll County, Indiana. But Claude went to high school in town, graduated from Purdue University, and began to farm only with the special inducement of his father who "scratched his chin and shook his head, but . . . held to his bargain that Claude should run the farm as he saw fit" (p. 31). Under these terms Wickard farmed from 1915 to 1933, although he continued to own and manage a farm where he wore overalls from time to time. His family had no strong attachment to the farm. To be sure he was honored with the Master Farmer award in 1928, but this was cherished mainly because it established him as a success in the eyes of his family. Although Wickard had the psychology of a farmer in desiring to be his own boss, physically he suffered from fatigue. Moreover, there was a strong desire for both the things purchased by the higher income in other occupations and for recognized success.

It is even clearer from the evidence that Wickard was a man of unquestioned integrity. He was elected to the Indiana Senate in 1932, and after serving one session in which he showed preference for soundness of principle to support by the political machine, Wickard received an appointment in the Department of Agriculture. Valuable to the Democratic administration because of his reputation as an