

association with a thoroughly discredited organization, makes Klan research a very difficult and frustrating experience.

The most valuable portion of the book is the brief but perceptive concluding section which presents the central findings of the study. Another outstanding feature is the annotated bibliography—one of the most exhaustive compilations of Klan primary and secondary sources.

The spadework done by Jackson is an important contribution to Klan literature and prepares the way for more intensive work on the subject. Some of the author's contentions, such as his assertions that there is a significant correlation between urban population growth and Klan success, that economic philosophy was not an important Klan concern, and that urban klansmen were in the main not recent rural migrants, will require further probing before they can be accepted as valid. A definitive history of the Klan in the city remains to be written inasmuch as many questions are left unsettled, unfocused, or unraised.

Indiana State University

Herbert J. Rissler

The Frontier against Slavery: Western Anti-Negro Prejudice and the Slavery Extension Controversy. By Eugene H. Berwanger. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1967. Pp. viii, 176. Notes, note on sources, bibliography, index. \$5.95.)

In his introduction the author states: "This book reveals that prejudice against Negroes was a factor in the development of antislavery feeling in the ante-bellum United States" (p. 1). He amasses irrefutable evidence to support this thesis in his study, which deals with the states of the Old Northwest plus Iowa, California, Oregon, and Kansas.

Berwanger shows that anti-Negro sentiment became more pronounced in the years from 1846 to 1860, the same period in which the controversy over the extension of slavery became most acute. He demonstrates that in all the states and territories under consideration opposition to the expansion of slavery and proposals to exclude free Negroes were linked and were often advocated by the same groups. Many Republican leaders emphasized that they opposed slavery in the territories because they wanted to preserve those lands exclusively for white men. In Iowa a popular campaign slogan was: "WE ARE FOR LAND FOR THE LANDLESS, NOT NIGGERS FOR THE NIGGERLESS" (p. 131).

Probably the most striking contribution of the book is its demonstration that emigrants from the older states of the Middle West carried their racial attitudes to the new territories of the West. Thus the story of Indiana and Illinois was repeated in Iowa, California, Oregon, and Kansas, where the settlers showed themselves to be both antislavery and anti-Negro. In every case proposals to legalize slavery were rejected; but in every case proposals to exclude free Negroes were adopted or at least seriously considered. In

Oregon, for example, slavery was prohibited by the Constitution of 1857, but an article barring free Negroes was also incorporated.

In Kansas the vast majority of settlers (who came mainly from the Old Northwest or from the nonslaveholding population of Missouri) were unconcerned about the morality of slavery, but they saw in the antislavery movement an opportunity to exclude *all Negroes*. The antislavery men from New England, who advocated equality for Negroes, were an ineffectual minority. James H. Lane, formerly of Indiana, supported and led the so-called Topeka Movement only on the condition that Negro exclusion be linked with opposition to slavery. The Topeka constitutional convention of 1855 prohibited slavery and adopted an exclusion article which was ratified by a large margin in a referendum. The fact that the Wyandotte Constitution of 1859 under which Kansas was ultimately admitted did not contain an exclusion article was due in part to congressional opposition. But this constitution denied Negroes the right to vote and permitted segregated schools.

Some of Berwanger's findings have been anticipated by earlier studies of individual states. But he has focused attention on a significant facet of the antislavery movement, and he has reinforced and illuminated the work of earlier scholars by a prodigious amount of work in manuscripts, newspapers, and public documents. His book is heavily footnoted and contains an impressive bibliography.

Butler University

Emma Lou Thornbrough

Clio's Servant: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1846-1954. By Clifford L. Lord and Carl Ubbelohde. (Madison: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1967. Pp. x, 598. Notes, illustrations, sources, index. \$10.00.)

This substantial volume traces the history of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin from its halting beginnings in 1846 to the proud rededication of its building in 1955. The story is one of impressive achievement in the preservation and dissemination of the American heritage. A central feature of that achievement has been the development of the society's library—described by Frederick Jackson Turner as “one of the great treasures of the country.” Of equal importance have been the society's broad educational programs through which the people of Wisconsin have become meaningfully involved in their past. A great influence in shaping the history of the society has been its close association with the University of Wisconsin—for many years the society's library was the university's—and the society has also had an important influence on the university, having been a significant force in the development of its program in American history.

Appropriately, the story centers around the careers of the men who served the society as chief administrator: Lyman Copeland Draper, Reuben Gold Thwaites, Milo M. Quaife, Joseph C. Schafer, and Edward P. Alexander.