
At a time when educational change is the order of the day, it is refreshing and informative to read what some educators were saying about education and its problems nearly one hundred years ago. An Early View of the Land-Grant Colleges is a report on the proceedings of the Convention of Friends of Agricultural Education held at Chicago in August, 1871. It was the first time that representatives of the new land-grant colleges met together to discuss their individual and mutual problems. There were twenty-nine presidents and professors of agricultural colleges and friends of agriculture at the convention. A representative of the Prairie Farmer made a record of the proceedings which otherwise might have been lost.

The formal papers and general discussions centered around a number of problems of current importance. These included the place of teaching and research in higher education, the admission of women, the role of experiment stations, the question of students working for the colleges, student responsibility for their own government, and continued relations among agricultural educators. Two of the main problems under consideration—the emphasis upon teaching and research and student self-government on the campus—sound as relevant in 1968 as they did in 1871. This book is mainly useful because it gives something of the educational flavor of the times and outlines some of the challenges facing educators in the years right after the Civil War. It is a valuable contemporary document for the history of both agricultural and general education.

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In this, the third of some forty projected volumes of The Papers of Woodrow Wilson, students of the twenty-eighth president's career will discover much that is new and enlightening, some that is familiar. Common to all the more than four hundred items, however, is the human dimension they give to an estimate of Woodrow Wilson. The conventional Wilson is an austere, cold person, a lonely figure who in one acquaintance's judgment could love humanity but not men. But from the letters in this book there emerges a new Wilson, "My darling Woodrow," a man of warmth and intensely human qualities. Flesh, blood, and emotion have been added to the bony features, the morning coat, and the erect posture.

The chief source of this new dimension, as well as the unique contribution of this volume, is the collection of intimate letters between Wilson and his