

well proportioned in its coverage. Braeman succeeds in locating Beveridge both in the tangle of Indiana politics and in the broader milieu of the national political scene. He throws a good deal of light on the unending factional struggles within Indiana's Republican party. He is sympathetic toward his subject but forthright in dealing with Beveridge's less attractive qualities. The heart of Braeman's study is the treatment of Beveridge's political career—particularly his two terms in the Senate and his experiences as a member of the Progressive party. But careful consideration is also given to Beveridge's writing of history, and in this respect, as in many others, Braeman goes far beyond Bowers.

Beveridge was throughout life an ardent nationalist and a thoroughgoing Hamiltonian. He was "never temperamentally a radical or even a reformer," his new biographer asserts. "He was a worshiper of order, efficiency, and material progress" (p. 273). Braeman does not resolve all of the paradoxes in Beveridge's career, but his interpretation of the major aspects of the Hoosier's politics is generally sound and persuasive. He is not as clear as he might be on the reasons for Beveridge's shift to progressivism, on the relationship between his views on foreign policy and his domestic reformism, and on his growing conservatism in his later years. One also misses a sharply etched overall interpretation of this remarkable man. Although Braeman seems to avoid psychoanalytic explanations, he displays poise, common sense, and critical judgment in elucidating Beveridge's thought and behavior. Indeed, the merits of this scholarly and well written biography, one of the best yet written of a key progressive leader, will commend it to all serious students of Indiana history and of the recent American past.

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Robert Owen: Aspects of His Life and Work. Edited by John Butt.
(New York: Humanities Press, 1971. Pp. 265. Illustrations,
notes, appendices, tables, index. \$11.50.)

Several colleagues of the editor, John Butt, in the department of economic history at Strathclyde University in Scotland have written this series of essays. This university is in close proximity to New Lanark, the site of Robert Owen's industrial empire and the seat of his early innovations in the field of factory and educational reforms. The essays examine several areas of Owen's life and experiences, starting with his rise from small beginnings as a cotton spinner to his position of leadership in the field of cotton manufacturing. They also trace Owen's role as an educational reformer; the New Lanark

school with its broad curriculum, and discipline based upon kindness, attracted wide attention. Much emphasis is given to Owen's attempt to secure parliamentary factory reform laws, his more radical moves toward communitarianism, and his final role as a founder of the co-operative movement.

The essay on Owen as a businessman reveals him to be a shrewd financier, often with the problems of operating on large sums of borrowed capital and faced with several reorganizations because of disaffected partners. The concluding essay gives details of the building of the New Lanark Mills and the model factory village along with interesting accounts of the mechanical workings of the plant. One small part of the mill is in use today. The New Lanark Association is restoring some of the homes of the workers to their original state, a project which it hopes to complete as a memorial to Owen and the Industrial Revolution.

These writings reveal some of Owen's inconsistencies. He attacked religion, and, at the same time, the core of his work was the foremost Christian principle of charity toward all. He turned to spiritualism in his last years. His belief in the profit motive as a legitimate one in business is in sharp contrast to his denunciation of private property. "Owen was certainly good at handing down the tablets of law but bad at debating their validity. Much substantiation of this can be found in Dr. Fraser's essay (in this series) where it is made plain that Owen's relationship with the working classes was essentially that of a paternalist" (p. 14).

Butt believes that Owen's reputation does not gain by unscholarly idolatry, but concludes: "We regard Robert Owen as a great inspirer of social movements rather than an efficient organizer of social advances. As a truly great man, Owen does not require adulation" (p. 16).

The book is attractively illustrated with pictures of New Lanark, Owen and other personalities, charts of model communities, tables of the mill's industrial output, and a chronology of Owen's life. One error was noted in the failure to include footnotes for numbers 44-69 in Chapter 5. American readers will note that references to the New Harmony, Indiana, experiment are only incidental. The essays are well written and the book is a valuable addition to Owenite literature in this the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

New Harmony, Indiana

Helen Elliott

Building Sullivant's Pyramid: An Administrative History of the Ohio State University, 1870-1907. By William A. Kinnison. ([Co-