

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-

lumbus]: Ohio State University Press, 1970. Pp. xii, 225. Illustration, notes, bibliography, index. \$8.00.)

The First Hundred Years: A Family Album of the Ohio State University, 1870-1970. Compiled and edited by the Department of Photography and Cinema. ([Columbus]: Ohio State University Press, 1970. Unpaged. Illustrations, documents, notes. Paper-bound, \$7.00.)

Ohio, like all of the states whose higher educational outlines were formed prior to 1862, faced a central conflict of developing a state university based upon the broader vocational, or applied, philosophy of the Morrill Act or of forming an institution in the image of the older colleges such as Miami and Ohio universities. Joseph Sullivant worked to secure the state university at the site of the state capital. His triangular philosophy was outlined in the seal he designed for the institution. Agriculture was to be basic, supporting the liberal and mechanical arts. There was internal turmoil over both the location of the institution and the definition of its objectives.

Kinnison includes a good chapter on the role of Rutherford B. Hayes, who, like so many politico-trustees of the period, had a well developed idea of what he wanted to see Ohio State become as the central institution in the state's public educational system. Two chapters of this brief study treat the central themes of professors and students. The issues of academic freedom and professorial tenure were at times ensnared in both state and board of trustees politics. One now wonders how the trustees could have interfered with the administration of Edward Orton because he was obviously a man of genuine scholarly capability, even though he did take radical views toward religion, business, and society. The matter of chapel services in the era of rising science and Darwinism caused Ohio State the same trouble as was common in other schools. The board of trustees placed great score by chapel services, and this got in the way of their perception of the larger problems of administering the institution.

Founders of Ohio State University dreamed of a state university in fact, but the early enrollments were predominantly local in origin, and not always oriented to the basic purposes of the institution. Perhaps one of the most interesting facts about American university history is the common thread of student relationships. The students at emerging Ohio State acted no differently from those at Indiana, Miami, or Cornell. They were maturing adolescents who resented the stern hands of presidents and faculties who acted the role of *in loco parentis*. The student publications, underground, poetic, and otherwise, had their say. At Ohio State the feelings of students toward

the institution were conditioned somewhat by their reactions toward the presidents. In summary there was a lot of what G. Stanley Hall called "babyism" in the earlier years.

Kinnison has described the central battle of the emerging institution with the Ohio farmers. The farmers in Ohio like farmers everywhere following passage of the Morrill Act misread the full intent of the legislation and created serious problems in the organization and conduct of the school's program. Making peace with the farmers absorbed energy that desperately needed to be applied elsewhere.

Sullivant's pyramid of letters, science, arts, agriculture was slow and troubled in the building. This slender volume contains a compact, yet surprisingly full account of the Ohio State University's struggles, and its triumphs.

The First Hundred Years is a good panorama of the changes which have occurred in a major university in the span of the past century.

Indiana University, Bloomington

Thomas D. Clark

A House for all Peoples: Ethnic Politics in Chicago, 1890-1936. By John M. Allswang. (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1971. Pp. x, 253. Notes, tables, charts, appendix, bibliographical essay, index. \$8.95.)

Chicago, with its diverse population and its solid political structure, has been of interest to careful and casual observers for decades. Horace R. Cayton and St. Clair Drake, writing generally of the city's Negroes in *Black Metropolis* (1945; revised, 1970); Allan H. Spear, looking at the minority group historically in *Black Chicago* (1967); and Harold F. Gosnell, examining the race's political activities in *Negro Politicians* (1935) have covered the plight of Chicago's most conspicuous minority. Correspondingly, understanding of the city's political machines and its various ethnic blocs has come from a bevy of articles, monographs, and biographies.

Nevertheless, despite an obviously exhaustive bibliography, Chicago continues to be a favorite city for inquiry by Clio's devotees. John M. Allswang has found enough questions left unanswered about the shifting political allegiances of the city's ethnic groups to apply quantitative methods in search of trends. The result of Allswang's imaginative use of statistical data has been most revealing. He has uncovered many reasons for the development of a solid Democratic vote from the city's ethnics.

Emerging as the most salient conclusion is the importance given