Young. As chapters reveal the life of Rich, the reader can observe the growing pains of the young Mormon church. From his part in the establishment of a Mormon colony in California to his mission to aid European Mormons, Rich made a significant contribution to the eventual success of many Mormon dreams. Even the disappointment of failures seems part of a pattern designed to test the mettle of this courageous frontiersman.

The author examines the institution of plural marriage with much understanding and compassion. The incredible obstacles confronting Rich as he attempted to provide for his family present a saga of courage and faith. Nevertheless, the reader is left with the impression that without the help and cooperation of each of his six wives, the Rich clan would have been hard pressed to maintain any semblance of stability. In effect the book is also a biography of some of his wives. Each of their roles, so important in the total picture of the life of this remarkable man, is brought out in some detail.

A number of illustrations bring an additional dimension to the book. Well documented, the volume will be useful to the serious scholar. A reasonable price, sturdy binding, and good craftsmanship make this work one which will stand the tests of time, economy, and heavy usage. Volume one of the Series Studies in Mormon History published by the Brigham Young University Press under the editorship of James B. Allen, this biography of Rich is a worthy contribution to the growing knowledge of the leaders of the early Mormon church and their important contributions to the development of the American frontier. This volume should be on the bookshelf of scholars and general readers interested in the history of the Mormons in the United States.

Missouri Southern State College, Robert E. Smith
Joplin


When writing about the Civil War era, historians often focus on the war itself and neglect other matters of national importance, particularly Indian affairs. This is unfortunate
because the Civil War was not only a period of strife between northerner and southerner but also one between red man and white. The policy of concentrating the tribes on reservations, begun in the 1850s, had not worked as well as federal officials believed. The Indians feared federal motives and seethed with discontent, but most realized they were helpless to stop the surge of white settlement. With the outbreak of the Civil War conditions changed. The United States substantially reduced western garrisons and focused its military might on crushing the southern rebellion, and many of the Indians seized the opportunity to lash out at encroaching miners and farmers. This was especially true in two areas of the country—Colorado Territory and Minnesota—where two of the most brutal massacres in United States history occurred: the Santee Sioux Uprising of 1862 and the Sand Creek Massacre of 1864.

In this well researched and readable book, Professor Danziger provides the first comprehensive analysis of Indian affairs during the Civil War, focusing on the Santee Sioux and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe, who were the victims at Sand Creek. Danziger chose these tribes to demonstrate the difficulty of developing and administering an effective Indian policy that had, at once, to provide for the needs of a settled, progressive, largely agricultural tribe like the Santee and also a means of coping with nomadic and militant tribes like the Cheyenne, who were determined to resist the continual pressure on them to live on reservations. Ironically, the policy that emerged satisfied no one. The patient and peaceful Santee erupted in hopeless rage at land hungry whites and corrupt traders, killing some eight hundred Minnesotans in a few days in August, 1862, whereas white exasperation at controlling such free spirits as the southern Cheyenne and Arapahoe led, in 1864, to the wanton murder of some 450 peaceful villagers by Colorado volunteers under Colonel John A. Chivington.

Danziger shows that despite its good intentions the Lincoln administration was preoccupied with the eastern military theater. It left the administration of Indian affairs largely to an understaffed and rather ineffectual Office of Indian Affairs headed by Commissioner William P. Dole, a friend of Lincoln from his Illinois days. Dole was a skillful administrator but too inexperienced in Indian affairs to cope
effectively as head of this far flung and complex department. Still, "deplorable as the Indians' plight was during the early sixties it would have been far worse without the special protection of the Indian Office. The office stood alone between them and utter degradation and annihilation" (p. 206).

National Museum of Natural History, Herman J. Viola
Smithsonian Institution, Washington


This volume surveys the activities, motives, leadership, techniques, and accomplishments of the movement for uplift and efficiency of country life in America during the Progressive Era. The research was based most extensively on magazine articles but also on much work with manuscript collections and public papers such as the Liberty Hyde Bailey papers at Cornell University and the 1909 Report of the Country Life Commission.

Bowers' central thesis, restated at the conclusion of each chapter on the movement, is that country life reformers were victims of a characteristic American schizophrenia. On one hand they looked back to the mythical virtues of an agrarian utopia, rooted in the goodness of nature and productive of sturdy individualism. On the other hand, they saw the needs of scientific industrialized agriculture in a market economy. Incapable of building a coherent ideology, the movement foundered upon its fundamental contradiction. The thesis is not new, but Bowers pulls together a good deal of information which illuminates the problem. Particularly helpful is his collection and analysis of biographical data on a representative sample of country life leaders. The eighty-four persons on his final list, trimmed from an original 150, were well educated, comfortable, secure nonfarmers. The status and motives of these midwesterners are basically in accord with George E. Mowry's California Progressives (1951).

Some readers will question whether Bowers really earns the right to be so critical, and at times almost contemptuous, of his double minded reformers. Should one criticize the