

that the ability to relocate has been a vital safety valve for the preservation of the total community. For the Iowa Amish, whose existence in the state predates statehood, the creation of new settlements has brought enlarged farming opportunities, stronger family controls during periods of transition, and the defusion of troublesome personality conflicts. And so the Amish have moved. Ironically but without doubt mobility has helped to prevent the decline of a faith which travels by horse and buggy.

Like most writers who have published on the Amish, the authors of this book are plainly favorable to the people they describe. Fortunately, their sympathy does not deteriorate into the gawking, sentimentalized version of the sect, which is the fate of so many nontechnical studies of the plain people. An error the writers do commit is to state that relations between the Amish and the non-Amish in older Iowa settlements have invariably been positive and that even the church's nonresistance has brought "little if any difficulty" (p. 99). On the contrary, wars have had serious repercussions for the Amish. During World War I patriots organized around detachments to intimidate them into accepting military service. But this is pale criticism in the face of the book's achievement: it is comprehensive, concise, readable, and interestingly illustrated.

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Allan Teichroew

*Advocacy and Objectivity: A Crisis in the Professionalization of American Social Science, 1865-1905.* By Mary O. Furner. (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, for the Organization of American Historians, 1975. Pp. xv, 357. Notes, bibliography, index. \$17.50.)

By its cover this book appears to be yet another telling of the now well known story of the development of the social sciences in the late Gilded Age. Like others, however, this book should not be judged only by its cover. Mary O. Furner's main concern is indeed the conflict between reform advocacy and academic objectivity. But beneath these shopworn headings she provides a wealth of useful detail, new interpretation, and even an exciting plot. The book is lucidly written and is based on extensive mining of primary and other sources—most notably the correspondence of academics, administra-

tors, and amateur economists—so revealing as to prove again that universities should require faculty members to donate their papers to their university archives.

Despite its title most of the book deals with 1884-1900 and with the economics profession rather than all of "American social science." Furner excludes history and anthropology and devotes only about two chapters to political science and sociology in 1900-1905. But she finds plenty to say about the economists, treating them as a group seeking their professional identity rather than, as other historians have done, as social theorists, fringe members of the Social Gospel movement, or protoprogressives. She opens with a chapter on the 1870s, focusing on the American Social Science Association with its mixture of amateurs and academics, some of whom were becoming worried about the social problems of modernization. In four fascinating and dramatic chapters she treats the confrontation between Richard T. Ely and other young economists—most of them trained in German historicism and motivated by social ethics—and William Graham Sumner, Simon Newcomb, and other upholders of laissez faire orthodoxy; the resulting creation of the American Economic Association in 1885; and the aftermath of the affair, involving a retreat from ethical problems and from Ely's leadership, through 1892. These events were no tempest in an academic teapot. They were crucial for social science professionalization and for American social history because the widely publicized challenge to laissez faire provided the beginnings of a rationale for reform which was socially and intellectually respectable, and which in the progressive era upheld corporate capitalism and middle class values. Furner's treatment of the AEA struggle is exceptionally clear and detailed. One can argue with parts of it, such as its portrayal of Ely as something of a false prophet; but arguing with Furner is part of the fun of reading her intricately interesting story.

The next five chapters examine the academic freedom cases of Henry Carter Adams at Cornell in 1886, Ely at Wisconsin in 1894, Edward W. Bemis at Chicago and John R. Commons at Syracuse in 1895, Elisha B. Andrews at Brown and J. Allen Smith at Marietta in 1897, and Edward A. Ross at Stanford in 1900. The book's narrative force is less compelling here, but the author convincingly demonstrates how, over those fifteen years, "the limits of acceptable advocacy were gradually defined" (p. 144). Concern with ethical

problems such as labor relations and wealth distribution became muted from the Adams' case onward. By the time the Ross case was over professional economics was established in academe, the ASSA and its amateurs were on the way out, and the old laissez faire consensus was shattered. The price was that by 1905, "the academic professionals, having retreated to the security of technical expertise, left to journalists and politicians the original mission—the comprehensive assessment of industrial society—that had fostered the professionalization of social science" (p. 324).

Furner's book is a worthy addition to the list of Frederick Jackson Turner prizewinners. It is a fascinating treatment of an important subject.

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*Whitelaw Reid: Journalist, Politician, Diplomat.* By Bingham Duncan. (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1975. Pp. 305. Illustration, notes, selected bibliography, index. \$11.00.)

This study is the first biography of Whitelaw Reid since Royal Cortissoz, a Reid friend and associate, published a two volume biography in 1921. While scholars will continue to find material of value in Cortissoz' work, Bingham Duncan's study explains more satisfactorily the many chapters of Reid's long career.

Born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1837, Reid first won distinction as a reporter during the Civil War. Within a few years after that conflict he succeeded Horace Greeley as editor of the New York *Tribune*. Soon he had financial control of the *Tribune* company. His marriage to Lizzie Mills, daughter of the enormously wealthy Darius Ogden Mills, brought Reid even greater financial power. Reid became one of the most influential spokesmen of the Republican party, winning its vice presidential nomination in 1892. More interested in domestic politics than foreign affairs he nevertheless became a respected diplomat, serving as minister to France during the Benjamin Harrison administration, as a member of the commission to negotiate peace with Spain in 1898, and as ambassador to Great Britain from 1905 until his death in 1912.

Reid was an enigma to people of his time. While he won considerable respect for his many achievements in public life,