

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,

he impressed many acquaintances as being a man whose greatest concern was his own advancement. He himself liked few people, but he enjoyed his success as a leader in society. Reserved and withdrawn, he nonetheless was an effective public speaker. Duncan does not profess to have solved the mysteries of Reid's personality, but he provides his reader with many anecdotes which reveal Reid in different moods. For example, Duncan describes the Reids buying a room from a French chateau and installing it in their New York mansion; a few pages later he describes Reid trying to decide between two plasters, one costing thirty-five cents a yard and the other thirty cents, for the walls of a chicken house at Ophir Farm, his country estate. Duncan writes of Reid's constant concern for his mother, wife, and children, but some of the most memorable passages in this book tell of Reid discharging employees of the *Tribune* when he found he could hire others for less. Duncan's presentations of Reid's views on most major issues are brief—perhaps too brief—but his discussions of Reid's positions on the protective tariff and the acquisition of the Philippines are unusually clear analyses of those important subjects.

Duncan bases this study primarily upon the Reid papers in the Library of Congress, documents in the National Archives, and Reid's published writings. This concise, well written biography will be of interest to anyone concerned with American politics, diplomacy, and journalism of the periods from the Civil War to World War I.

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Adlai Stevenson of Illinois: The Life Of Adlai E. Stevenson.

By John Bartlow Martin. (Garden City, N.Y. : Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1976. Pp. ix, 828. Notes, illustrations, appendixes, source notes, index. \$15.00.)

Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson had a splendid idea for his 1952 campaign: appeal to the best in people. He told Archibald MacLeish, one of his speechwriters: "I get so sick of the everlasting appeals to the cupidity and prejudice of every group which characterizes our political campaigns. There is something finer in people; they know that they owe something, too. I should like to try, at least, to appeal to their sense of obligation as well as their avarice"