vate human being. We see, for example, a series of her photographs, but never one of her—a symbolic omission. Students of the period will find the book helpful for what it says about this rarefied Boston community, but a definitive study of the talented, tragic women of these historical families—including Clover Adams—is not here. The book might best be described as an "intellectualization of Mrs. Henry Adams"; what is missing is a clear picture of what she was without the Mrs., or without the Henry. Kaledin proposes to illustrate "the ways in which the grudging dilettantish nature of Clover's education and the critical temperament of her husband might have contributed to her self-diminishment." The education is clearly defined, as is the critical temperament, but their formative effects on Clover, or hers on them, is not. Kaledin's title indicates that the approach is deliberate—and she should not be criticized for what she did not intend to do, but neither should this be thought a biography of Clover Adams. It is a study of Henry Adams' world, and his wife's.


This biography of a minor writer known primarily for her eleven popular novels and more than one hundred short stories is valuable primarily for what it records about Canfield's publishing career rather than for what it reveals of her personal life, which is treated with rapidity and superficiality. Organized initially by chronology and then by genre, the book contains plot summaries of Canfield's novels and selected stories with intermittent, terse critical commentary. The book is helpful for its valuable quotations from Canfield's own analysis of the popular literary scene of her era (her first novel appeared in 1907, her last book in 1959), a subject she knew intimately through her involvement with the Book-of-the-Month Club selection board. Washington has drawn extensively on Canfield's letters and papers, and obviously knows her subject well. The reader, unfortunately, does not gain a real sense of Canfield's personality or life, but does gain an interesting acquaintance with the works of a largely forgotten writer.


The thesis of this persuasive literary biography is that Kesey's frequently neglected second novel, *Sometimes a Great Notion*, rather than the more widely acclaimed *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, represents the pinnacle of his art. Leeds defends Kesey from accusations of misogyny and racism, and offers valuable interpretation of Kesey's symbolic use of "hands." Contains chapters on the stage and screen adaptations of *Cuckoo's Nest* and on Kesey's most recent works: *Kesey's Garage Sale*, *Spit in the Ocean* and *Seven Prayers by Grandma Whittier*.


This reference volume is for "students using small college libraries"; it therefore limits itself to 48 journals which publish articles felt to be not too technical for students. In excluding "journals which publish large amounts of other [than literature in English] material," however, the editors eliminate most of the broad-gauge essays which would be of greatest use to the designated audience: the editors of *this* journal, for instance, or of the good quarterlies, force authors to communicate with nonspecialists, people who are not professional English scholars. *JEGP, PMLA*, or the *Journal of Narrative Technique*, in contrast, are designed for a narrow audience, yet they are included. The Corses' design, in short, is at odds with their goal.

To test, I looked up entries for authors I know well, and asked colleagues to do the same, to see whether the Big Stuff one wants good students to use and know is present. In
the areas we tried, the answer, alas, was "No," which is a shame, because this project was a
good idea, honestly carried out.

SGL

THE ASTONISHED TRAVELER: William Darby, Frontier Geographer and Man of
Press. 1981. $22.50.

In the first half of this book, Kennedy presents the biography of William Darby, an
early nineteenth-century geographer who published in the 1830's under the pseudonym
"Mark Bancroft" a popular series of "Cooperesque border narratives." The second half
consists of a literary analysis with accompanying reprinted samples of Darby's border
narratives and geographical writings. Although Kennedy has done an admirable job of
historical detective work in tracking down the elusive facts of Darby's life, his protagonist
appears of limited interest and significance.

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peace movements

A decade ago, American Studies published a special issue (XIII, 1 [Spring, 1972]) on this
subject. A number of places used it as a textbook, so we printed extra copies. A few are
still available at the classroom adoption rate of $2.00 (see inside front cover for details).


A. J. Muste (1885-1967) was America's foremost twentieth-century pacifist, a radical
activist who opposed American militarism from World War I to Viet Nam and who was a
mainstay of such organizations as the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Committee for
Nonviolent Action and the Congress of Racial Equality. Robinson's work is the first
thoroughly scholarly treatment of his life. Although the book's pedestrian style and
indifferent editing make it less readable than the one earlier biography of Muste (Nat
Hentoff's Peace Agitator, Macmillan, 1963), its scholarship is exhaustive, and it provides a
comprehensive overview of Muste's pilgrimage from the Protestant ministry to secular
leftist political activism of a Trotskyite variety to a thoroughgoing Quakerish pacifism.
Scholars of the American Left will find useful not only the main text of the book but the
extensive footnotes and bibliographical essay as well.

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CLASS, CULTURE, AND THE CLASSROOM: The Student Peace Movement of the

The turmoil on the college campuses of the 1960s and early 1970s has stimulated
historians to investigate earlier examples of student dissent in the United States. Eagan
focuses upon probably the foremost example of a widespread student protest movement
before the 1960s which, like its later counterpart, had the peace issue as its driving force.
She traces how the conjunction of the Great Depression with the Marxist, pacifist and
social-gospel ideologies then popular spurred a large-scale student movement to resist
involvement in war. Though a workmanlike account of student activism in the 1930s, this
volume suffers from an uncritical and unsophisticated eulogistic tone. What Eagan's
evidence shows—although she not surprisingly shies from the implication—is that the key
role of the Communists in the antiwar campaign and their shifting positions in accord with
the changing party line proved the movement's Achilles heel.

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John Braeman