

EUGENICS AND THE PROGRESSIVES. By Donald K. Pickens. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press. 1968. \$7.95.

Victorian science and progressive politics merged when the theories of Sir Francis Galton "provided a means of defending the status quo in the name of an apparent radicalism—eugenics" (4). Scientific naturalism was a link between racial romanticism and conservative political reforms for Theodore Roosevelt, Herbert Croly, E. L. Godkin, William Allen White and David Starr Jordan. As applied racism, eugenics justified immigration restriction, racial segregation and sterilization programs for social defectives. But biological solutions also resolved social problems in education, mental health and social welfare for Charles B. Davenport, Henry F. Osborn, Margaret Sanger, Paul Popenoe, G. Stanley Hall and Edward L. Thorndike. Gradually eroded by new studies of genetics and environmentalism, the eugenics movement declined after 1930 only to be replaced by more sophisticated theories of biological perfectability. Although the thesis is challenging, naturalism, conservatism and progressivism need to be more clearly defined.

University of Wyoming

Eckard V. Toy, Jr.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN: Prophet of the Social Gospel. By Jacob H. Dorn. Columbus: Ohio State University Press. 1967. \$8.00.

The life of Washington Gladden covered eighty-two years of far-reaching changes in America. Born in 1836, he grew up under the influences of the Burned Over district of the northeast and lived to see his doctrines of humanity tested by World War I. Professor Jacob H. Dorn treats one of the fascinating spokesmen of the Social Gospel in this badly needed biography, and the results are impressive.

Gladden received his undergraduate work at Williams College in a period when its faculty included Mark Hopkins, John Bascom and Charles Van Hise. Influenced by Horace Bushnell's thought, he developed an attachment to theological liberalism. And as many of his 1500 sermons revealed, religious thought must be applied to social conditions. His faith in progress presupposed a belief in the melioration of the environment, and the brotherhood of man was as important as the hegemony of God.

Professor Dorn has dealt with all aspects of Gladden's life from his belief in civic reform to his disputations with Billy Sunday. Chapter 8, an examination of his subject's popularization of the Social Gospel, is one of the best explanations of that movement. This volume will be the standard life of Gladden for some time to come.

University of Missouri at St. Louis

Richard W. Resh

bibliography, edition, dictionary

DICTIONARY OF NAMES AND TITLES IN POE'S COLLECTED WORKS. By Burton R. Pollin. New York: DaCapo Press. 1968. \$12.50.

This is a computerized index based upon the James A. Harrison edition of 1902, *The Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe*. Professor Pollin's staff went through the Harrison edition coding evidence for names, titles, allusions, reviews, fictional characters and so forth. Data from the survey were fed into a computer, which printed out indices entitled,

Names in Poe's Works
Titles in Poe's Works
Fictional Characters in Poe's Works
Titles of Poe's Poems and Tales
Titles of Poe's Articles
Titles of Poe's Reviews.

With the recent death of Thomas Ollive Mabbott, it is hard to say what is the status of the long-awaited standard edition of Poe which Mabbott and the Harvard University Press were to have produced. I've written to Harvard to find out what's going on, but have received no answer. Professor Mabbott had told me in a series of letters that he had finally been relieved in the last few years of an onerous teaching load, and had been making excellent progress on the *Works*. The first volume was to have appeared during the current year. He had also sent me sample sections of his typescript for the edition. One is tempted to say that it is a shame that Professor Pollin could not have based his index on the forthcoming edition rather than upon that published in 1902, but in truth it seems to me a most useful tool even as matters stand. There are not very many important bibliographical problems in Poe—certainly nothing comparable to the *Billy Budd* mess which for so long vexed Melville scholars—and it would not be very difficult to work from Pollin's book, through the Harrison edition and then back to the Harvard-Mabbott edition when and if it appears. Moreover, Pollin had Mabbott's help in excluding items in the Harrison which Mabbott believed were not really Poe's.

I have not done a very thorough job of checking the index for completeness and accuracy, but the dozen or so times that I have used it myself, I've found it right on target. The reader who wants to know what Poe said about Hazlitt, about Hawthorne, about Griswold, or who can't remember where it is that Poe mentions Orestes Brownson, can now find out in a moment.

It's worth pointing out that computer studies in the humanities can do more than this modest book attempts. But people involved in such studies too often strike traditionalists as being more concerned with *how* than with *why*. Conversely, too many humanists not involved in computer studies regard the computer as just one more machine in their garden. Given meaningful hypotheses and adequate programming, computers can, even at the simple level of data sorting, handle our evidence effectively. The problem then becomes "Do humanists ever pose significant hypotheses?" The response is in Cummings: "Always the beautiful answer who asks a more beautiful question."

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THE PAPERS OF ANDREW JOHNSON. Volume I, 1822-1851. Edited by LeRoy P. Graf and Ralph W. Haskins. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press. 1967. \$15.00.

In the last two decades, multivolume letterpress editions have been announced, begun or completed on the papers of a dozen American Presidents and an even longer list of non-presidential notables. Since the appearance of the first volumes of Julian Boyd's *Jefferson Papers* (1950) and the publication of Roy P. Basler's *Lincoln's Works* (1953), we have come to expect an exceedingly high level of editorial diligence, judgment and skill in the assembling, selecting and annotating of the papers of our famous men. It is a measure of their success that Professors Graf and Haskins have met the high standards set by their most distinguished peers and have impressively launched a project (ten volumes are anticipated) which should go a long way toward revealing the nature and role of one of our most enigmatic and controversial national leaders.

Professors Graf and Haskins have labored under severe handicaps in attempting to compile the record of Johnson's first forty years. Because he was born in poverty, did not learn to write until he was in his twenties, and did not find writing easy until his late thirties, the written legacy of his early life would be small under any circumstances. Unfortunately, this shortage of material was made even more acute by the destruction of most of his personal papers during the Civil War. As a result, there is practically no correspondence of any sort for the crucial 1830's when Johnson was launching his career in Tennessee politics. After he enters the state legislature, the few incoming and outgoing letters can be supplemented by his recorded speeches and by occasional press reports, but even so the record is fragmentary. As the editors note in their introduction, much remains, and probably will remain, obscure about Johnson's early political life, including his alleged relationship with Andrew Jackson.

The papers begin to fill out following Johnson's election to Congress in 1843, and the outlines of his political principles emerge gradually in his correspondence and speeches on the floor of the House. The resulting picture does no damage to the traditional portrait of Johnson as a loyal Democrat and a fervent spokesman for the common man. Indeed, there are very few surprises of any sort in this volume, as the editors readily acknowledge. What it offers is the fullest documentary view we are ever likely to obtain of Johnson's early years. The richest material will obviously come when Johnson leaves the political wings and becomes the central figure in the drama of Reconstruction. If this volume is indicative of the quality of the editorial work that will follow, we can look forward to learning a great deal about the part Johnson played, or failed to play, in one of the most critical episodes in American history. The University of Tennessee Press deserves a final word of commendation for providing a format and design which does justice to a work of this substance and scholarship.

University of Missouri

Charles B. Dew

THE CRITICAL REPUTATION OF F. SCOTT FITZGERALD: A Bibliographical Study. By Jackson R. Bryer. Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books. 1967. \$15.00.

The results of Professor Bryer's staggering labor make us aware of the fantastic volume of talk about Scott Fitzgerald. The compilation lists more than a thousand reviews of Fitzgerald's books, more than 600 articles about him (almost half of them written in the ten years beginning in 1956), nearly 200 books or sections of books about him and nearly 100 each of foreign books or articles and dissertations—all this by 1965. This book, however, is far more than a catalog of this outpouring. Through the presentation of succinct, but judicious summaries—often in the form of quotations of principal points—the compiler has turned what might have been another computer print-out into a truly running account of the responses to Fitzgerald's work