

a number of good ones have been published. For example, there are Crouch and McHenry, *California Government*; Sikes, *Indiana State and Local Government*; Donnelly, *The Government of New Mexico*; and Patterson, McAlister and Hester, *State and Local Government in Texas*. Professor Walker has added a description for Ohio. It is the hope that those states for which there is comparable no study will have friends who will be spurred on by these examples.

Professor Walker is in a fortunate position to draw attention to his friend Myers Cooper. He himself was an active participant in governmental affairs before and during Cooper's administration. He prepared the report of the joint committee on economy which was submitted to Cooper when he became governor, and he was also the superintendent of the budget during the administration of Cooper. He is a professor of public administration in Ohio State University, and he is an author of distinction in the field. He, therefore, writes with full information and practical as well as theoretical understanding. His treatment of Cooper throughout the book is friendly and his evaluation is such as to make the former governor available for further public service should the opportunity present itself.

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*The Power in the People.* By Felix Morley. (New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., 1949, pp. xv, 293. Bibliography and index. \$3.50.)

This book is the outgrowth of work done by Mr. Morley as President of Haverford College, as a Lecturer at Wabash College, and as an editorial writer and publicist. The book is not a history, but it utilizes history to illuminate the subject of the people and political power in our American political system. This system, according to Mr. Morley, is based on the assumption that men can govern themselves, but that while the people possess power to govern they will do a better job of governing if they discipline and limit themselves in the exercise of their power by operating through a representative government, organized on a federal basis, and subject to constitutional limitations. This, in substance, is what Mr. Morley means by the "American Way."

One of the most revealing statements to be found in the book is the following: "But modernization should be in harmony with the original design and must not press too heavily on the foundations that support the whole. We are life tenants; not owners. Others will dwell in the United States when we are gone" (p. 2). And again: "Political reformers, however, are often curiously unaware of the fact that their efforts in the aggregate, do literally reform the governmental system. So, when constitutional change is not accompanied by public awareness of its implications, the seeming modification of original purpose actually operates to bring an unrecognized change of political form."

In Chapter I, Mr. Morley urges more serious consideration by everyone of the purposes set forth in the Preamble of the Constitution of the United States, especially when testing the soundness of proposed change. Chapter II deals with the constitutional reconciliation of authority and liberty and the reliance placed from the beginning by Americans on the spirit of compromise in public affairs. This chapter is one of the most interesting in the book. Democracy unrestrained, in Mr. Morley's view, is not the end that was visualized by the founders of our system. In Chapter III, Mr. Morley bewails the current lack of the knowledge of American history; and as he points out the dangers resulting therefrom for both domestic and foreign problems, he sketches a brief historical account of the early political theory of the colonial settlers and their leaders. Perhaps the emphasis in this chapter on the role of the people as citizens, as distinguished from their former role as subjects, strikes the keynote for the chapters that follow. The Revolution is dealt with as a continuation of English politics, but some might feel, in reading these pages, that the author does not sufficiently take account of the Scotch-Irish in this phase of his account. (See also Chapter VII.)

Mr. Morley approves, in Chapter IV, De Tocqueville's stress on religion as our primary political institution, and seems to feel that individuality is the second. An important distinction between freedom as a general condition and liberty as an individual aspiration, as well as distinctions between authority and force, and society and the state, are also emphasized by the author. The moral of the French Revolution drawn in this chapter is aptly illustrated by the obliteration of liberty by equality.

Apprehension is expressed by the author when he hears and reads that the individual has no rights that cannot be alienated by the state. As he elaborates the rational basis for this fear in Chapter VII, he repeatedly refers to the Puritans and the soundness of much of their political thought. One gathers that Mr. Morley is doubtful of the political contributions to be made by oriental philosophies to Americans, perhaps parting company here with Northrup's *Meeting of East and West*. The incidental role played by systematic history in this book is well illustrated on pp. 165-166, in the discussion of disestablishment of the church in the United States, the author failing to note that the movement was not as uniformly effective as he implies. More systematic narrative requires notice that not only did Massachusetts not disestablish until long after the Revolution, but that even Virginia did not do so until after, though shortly after, the end of that war. Also, accuracy might dictate a statement that disestablishment seldom meant complete separation of religious from political matters.

Chapter IX is devoted to the conflict in ideas between the United States and Russia. Chapter X, entitled "To Maintain the Republic," makes the point repeatedly that the American way provides for sensible government, moderate programs, responsible men of action, minorities with high ideals, and a fundamental spirit of decency and compromise. The retention of this Way depends on the retention of the attributes and attitudes that made the system possible.

Mr. Morley writes an interesting and intelligent book, and doubtless it will strengthen many a reader in his understanding of Americanism.

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Oliver P. Field

*United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific, Guadalcanal: The First Offensive.* By John Miller, Jr. (Washington, D.C., Historical Division, Department of the Army, 1949, pp. xviii, 413. Maps, illustrations, bibliography, and index. \$4.00.)

This volume is an account of the American occupation of the island of Guadalcanal and the Russell Islands during the period from August, 1942, to April, 1943. It is a part of