

Nevertheless, the slipping support of President Hoover did not throw open the doors of the White House to Roosevelt. As the Republican Party verged on collapse, conservative Democrats, who shuddered at the thought of an expanded government under FDR, engaged in a tremendous struggle for retention of control of the party machinery. Believing in certain victory in the presidential election of 1932, the Democratic factions maneuvered for position at the nominating assembly. Rosen vividly describes the numerous arrangements to halt the selection of Roosevelt, and the perplexing bargaining at the Chicago convention.

However, perhaps the most significant contribution of Rosen's work is his investigation of Roosevelt's economic synthesis as suggested by a group of advisers recruited from Columbia University. The Brains Trust of Raymond Moley, Rexford Tugwell, and Adolf Berle suggested a program which insulated the economy of the United States from world influences, and offered the view that appropriate functions of the federal government required expansion—a new constitutional order was needed. Many of the author's conclusions are based upon new research of the papers and manuscripts of Moley, as well as interviews with Tugwell and Berle.

Thirteen years in preparation, *Hoover, Roosevelt, and the Brains Trust* is an excellent addition to the scholarship of the New Deal era. Fifty pages of exhaustive notes are included; however, a bibliography would have been useful in amassing this information. Rosen maintains objectivity throughout his work as he marshalls all available evidence to illustrate and explain this complex and influential period of American history.

—W. Edwin Derrick
Oklahoma State University

Harry Hopkins: A Biography, by Henry H. Adams. Foreword by Averell Harriman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1977. pp. 448. \$15.00.

In 1934, Harry Balkin, a vocational counselor, conducted personality studies of several New Dealers and concluded that Harry Hopkins was admirably suited to be an administrator of a social service agency or an educational institution. Early in his career, the ambitious social worker selected the administrative path to advance both the cause of mankind and Harry Hopkins. This tension between public service and self-interest propelled the feisty Iowan through the age of the Great Depression. Hopkins' victory over Harold Ickes in the "battle of relief" marked the rise of the WPA chief's star because it guaranteed a controlling interest in the expenditure of federal work relief funds for Hopkins' agency. The WPA under Hopkins spent over ten billion dollars on a variety of community projects ranging from airports, bridges and roads to murals, state histories and symphony concerts. Hopkins was a Crolyean nationalist who advocated Hamiltonian means to secure Jefferson-

ian ends. He juggled many interests during his New Deal career until recurring ill health doused the flames of ambition, which had included the presidency itself, and transformed him into the selfless true believer and Assistant President, who, quite literally, spent his life after 1940 in the war effort.

Henry H. Adams, a retired naval officer and teacher, has, according to his publisher, written the "first full-scale, objective biography of Harry Hopkins, a monumental work that reveals the private man within the context of his historic role." The author treats the first forty three years of Hopkins' life (1890-1933) in a single chapter and, consequently, there is little discussion of the roots of Hopkins' weltanschauung; the checkered set of values he inherited from his parents, his social gospel progressivism, his social work and public health experiences, his administrative predilections, his simmering personal ambitions and chronically poor health, and finally, the emergency-charged ambiance of the New Deal and the Second World War. Although the author uses recently declassified documents at Hyde Park, he often cites secondary sources when the originals were available; Adams relies too heavily on Hopkins' personal correspondence, ignores current research on the professionalization of social work, the relationship between the Progressive Movement and the New Deal, the emergence of the welfare state and the imperial presidency and FDR's use of the analogue of war. Except for one mention of the Columbia Oral History Collection, Adams gives no evidence of using any manuscript collection outside of the FDR Library.

Adams brings no historiographical or thematic perspective to his "objective" study of Hopkins, except his unfailing support for Hopkins' public policies; the author places too great an emphasis on a factual, chronological approach to his subject, resulting in an unimaginative and uneventful journey with Hopkins. Adams fails to question his companion thoroughly, thus giving the impression that he was not as familiar with Hopkins as Sherwood was. The latter's portrait of the wartime Hopkins as the President's alter ego, prodding industrialists and generals, smoothing the rails of international diplomacy and anticipating FDR's needs and responses, remains the definitive account of the final six years of Hopkins' life when the selfless servant played the moth to Roosevelt's flame.

—Frank J. Rader
Empire State College-
New York

In Small Things Forgotten: The Archaeology of Early American Life, by James J. Deetz, Garden City, New York: Anchor Press, 1977. pp. 184. \$2.50. (paperback)

In Small Things Forgotten is mainly for the professional, not the amateur reader. Deetz does not intend the book to be simply about old things found in archaeological digs but a major theoretical statement about the young dis-

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