

Book Reviews

enlisted in the army, served as press officer for Douglas MacArthur, and acted unofficially as MacArthur's organizer for a possible political campaign after the war. La Follette even cozied up to an old arch-rival, the *Chicago Tribune*. Miller sees nothing odd in a hero of the liberal Left of the 1930s throwing in with the American Right.

We are in Miller's debt for what he tells us of Wisconsin, La Follette, and the New Deal. But Miller has done less well—perhaps because the explanation is too deep within the subject—in explaining Phil La Follette, a person.

IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY

MERWIN SWANSON

The Structuring of a State: The History of Illinois, 1899 to 1928, by Donald F. Tingley. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1980. pp. vii, 431. Photographs. \$20.00 cloth.

In this second volume of the Sesquicentennial History of Illinois Series, Donald Tingley places Illinois economic and political history in perspective by detailing the growth of social and cultural institutions in the early 1900s. He describes the institutions (industrial, social, and political) of the era and the philosophies, ideas, and biases of those who tended to govern them. Thus, Tingley covers a great deal of ground, presenting an excellent detailed overview of early twentieth-century Illinois.

The Structuring of a State can be divided into three main parts: The first deals with the economic aspects of Illinois history detailing everything from the average price of land per acre to the dollar output of different major industries. Tingley recounts the growth and consolidation of Illinois industries, delving into the lives of rich industrialists of that era and showing how a small number of them (through consolidation) controlled enormous assets. The history of Illinois agriculture, mining, and oil are thoroughly reviewed. The author details the plight of Illinois workers and the growth of cultural institutions in the state—both brought about, paradoxically, by the actions of rich industrialists. While downstate Illinois is not neglected, perhaps a chapter contrasting the development of small towns to Chicago's growth would add an extra dimension of understanding.

The second part of Tingley's book deals with Illinois politics. Outlining the factions supporting different candidates, listing campaigns and conventions, and chronicling state and national elections becomes somewhat difficult to follow. "World War I and the Red Scare," however, superbly narrates America's entry into the war, the flood of propagandists, and the activities of the pacifists, Socialists, and

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antipacifists. Tingley draws a vivid picture of the hysteria resulting in the Palmer Raids and "Red Scares" and the changing attitudes: bigotry toward German-Americans, existing prejudice toward blacks, and "Americanisms" such as "America: Love it or Leave it." This section provides the reader with a clear chronology of political events.

And third, Tingley explores Illinois society. He discusses "modern" inventions and ideas including household items, the radio, movies, jazz, automobiles, and the "Roaring 20s." He describes the period as one of changing values and of throwing off Victorian mores for a freer way of life. He recounts black achievements and details vicious bigotry and violence (more attention might have been given to integrating black problems and achievements into the book as a whole). Tingley concludes on a somber note, arguing industrialization made Americans more comfortable, but the "confidence, optimism, and self-reliance of the people were lost" (395).

Tingley's research is thorough, yet the people themselves are not always visible. The pictures, however, help the reader visualize the times and contribute to understanding early twentieth-century Illinois. Although the book is readable, more frequent anecdotes and quotations would help the narrative. Tingley's detailed factual account of the development of institutions and society in Illinois is a fine addition to this sesquicentennial series and also gives perspective to nationwide issues.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

O. VERNON BURTON

Folk Architecture in Little Dixie, by Howard Wright Marshall. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1981. pp. xiv, 146. Photographs, plans, sketches, notes, bibliography, index. \$22.00 cloth.

Folk architecture is the "new kid on the block." It is not yet a valued concept in historic preservation and is routinely ignored when historical and architectural field surveys are conducted. Its proponents are faced with the challenge of both defining what folk architecture is and convincing academics and the general public that it is worthy of their consideration. Howard Wright Marshall, the author and co-author of numerous articles in the field of folk architecture, has met both of these challenges.

In *Folk Architecture in Little Dixie*, Marshall offers a simplified primer which explains what folk architecture is and why it is important. Relieved of the detailed classification schemes which are favored by some of his colleagues, Marshall primarily relies upon plan and

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