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Pamphlets on the Constitution of the United States. by Paul Leicester Ford

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Professor Cotter's lucid descriptive study of the Wichita crash provides useful data for generating hypotheses, developing insights and explanations, and constructing a theory for disaster analysis. The text draws very liberally from the transcripts of interviews with persons directly affected by the disaster, possibly to an excessive degree. Although the book contains four pages of illustrations, no diagram or map of the crash area is provided for the reader's reference in locating streets, intersections, and other pertinent geographical points. Considerable irrelevant detail possibly may be eliminated in future disaster studies by use of a model in which the collective efforts and perceptions of the various participants could be integrated for analysis of successive phases in the community response.

This useful study will be of special value to all persons responsible for preparing for local emergencies. As a dual case study of intergovernmental relations and of cooperative action by public and private organizations, it will also be of interest to political scientists, sociologists, psychologists, and other students of community planning and action.

ALBERT L. STURM

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Pamphlets on the Constitution of the United States. Edited by PAUL LEICESTER FORD. (Originally published in 1888. Republished by the De Capo Press. New York, 1968. Pp. viii, 451. n.p.)

Anyone looking for a single volume illustrating the variety of pamphlet literature dealing with both sides of America's first, and in many respects its only, referendum on a single issue, would almost certainly select Ford's *Pamphlets on the Constitution*. Here one will find Federalist and Antifederalist arguments, most of them by men of high standing in their own states, some of whom were, or were to be, national figures. None of the essays equals the best of the Publius letters which, when combined into a book, become known as *The Federalist*, but that collection reflects a single position, while Ford's first collection (his *Essays on the Constitution* was published in 1892 and was a useful supplement to the *Pamphlets*) of materials on the ratification contains a variety of points of

view, one rivaled only by the much larger collection of debates in the state ratifying conventions, namely Jonathan Elliot's *Debates*, first published in three volumes in 1827.

Ford's *Pamphlets* includes essays by such well known Antifederalists as Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, Melancthon Smith of New York (who, in the end, voted for ratification), Richard Henry Lee and George Mason of Virginia. The pro-Constitution, or as they came to be called, "Federalist," writers include Noah Webster, John Jay, Pelatiah Webster, James Wilson, John Dickinson, James Iredell, and David Ramsay, a list which includes an eminent lexicographer, the first Chief Justice of the United States and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the author of the famous *Farmer's Letters* of 1767-68, and one of the first widely read American historians.

Ford selected well when he collected the *Pamphlets* for a centennial publication, and we can be grateful to the De Capo Press for their reproduction in the form he gave them. My only regret is that the binding of the present edition, though in boards rather than paper, is an easily soiled and apparently fragile white.

BENJAMIN F. WRIGHT

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The Supreme Court and American Capitalism. By ARTHUR S. MILLER. (New York: The Free Press, 1968. Pp. ix, 259. \$5.95.)

This volume is one of a series on the Supreme Court in American life under the editorship of Samuel Krislov. The present study focuses on the transformation of American capitalism in the twentieth century, and traces the Supreme Court's reaction to these developments. Early chapters of the book relate the evolution of nineteenth-century constitutional doctrines, and the subsequent application of these doctrines by the Court. The treatment is the conventional one, and there is little here that will add to or alter existing knowledge of these periods of constitutional history. An effort is made to discount the importance of the Supreme Court as a vital force in the changing economic order. Accordingly, Miller questions some of the orthodox interpretations concerning judicial influence. He believes that more research on "impact analysis" is needed before definitive judgments can be arrived at and confident assertions made.