

ever, some expansion of news volume was clearly discernible as dramatic domestic conflict and foreign strife caught the public fancy and the larger number of reporters searching for something to report, wrote about it. The telegraph certainly helped increase the volume of news from abroad—especially about Africa, Persia, and India. Such news was often reported from the filings of foreign reporters, not British, and was accepted because there was nothing else available.

It is useful for historians to be reminded of this as they search the newspaper records for perspective on events in the Victorian era. The news was news, but its reporting was not very accurate or probing. This is a book about the infancy of modern mass circulation journalism. It was an infancy, as detailed in this book, of undistinguishable individuals who all learned to walk at about the same time with the same props, and except in some instances, were uninteresting. They became more interesting as robust adults in the twentieth century. But Brown's book is not about newspaper adulthood.

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MacKay, David
**In the Wake of Cook: Exploration,
Science and Empire, 1780-1801**

New York: St. Martin's Press
216 pp., \$27.50, ISBN 0-312-41177-4
Publication Date: July 1985

The bicentenary of the epic voyages of Captain James Cook has occasioned a considerable outpouring of scholarly endeavor focusing on the man and the implications of his work, but the approach taken in the present volume is among the most noteworthy of these varied examinations. In it David MacKay, who is a senior lecturer in history at Victoria University in Wellington, New Zealand, analyzes the impact Cook's endeavors had on subsequent exploration.

Geographically MacKay's scope is virtually world wide, although the northern and southern Pacific receive particular attention. Curiously, and it is a shortcoming of the book, Africa and the pioneering efforts of Mungo Park and others to penetrate the continent's western interior receive no mention. This is a significant oversight, because the work of Joseph Banks and others with the African Association was a splendid example of the general exploratory thrust of leading Englishmen in the Age of Reason. This sin of omission aside, the book is a solid one.

The book's central themes—the impact of Cook's efforts in connection with expanding scientific knowledge on those who followed him and on imperial developments—are carefully delineated. As a result we have a fuller understanding of important

and heretofore curiously neglected aspects of imperial history in those vital decades immediately following the loss of the American colonies. Readers of this book are certain to come away with new perspectives on the formative states of the second British Empire as a result.

Similarly, and what to this reviewer is the book's most notable contribution to knowledge, MacKay offers considerable insight on the manner in which science was promoted with an ultimate eye to what scientific (and geographical) discoveries could mean for the empire. His findings suggest, though it is nowhere expressed in precisely those terms, that the period saw the emergence of a sort of "imperialism of exploration." The coverage of such issues, together with a careful delineation of the shrewd eye for commercial gain which likewise underlay exploration, will be of considerable interest to those specializing in British imperial history.

The book reads well, is solidly grounded in archival and library research, and features a fine bibliography. It belongs in all research collections as well as any library supporting studies on the British Empire.

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Myers, J. N. L.
The English Settlements

New York: The Clarendon Press, Oxford
University Press
248 pp., \$24.95, ISBN 0-19-821719-6
Publication Date: January 1986

The story behind this book is a particularly pleasant one. The first volume of the Oxford History of England (OHE), covering the beginnings of the tale in a magisterial treatment by the philosopher-historian R. G. Collingwood, appeared in 1936 entitled *Roman Britain*, to which—because the volume for Anglo-Saxon England *per se* was thought not to impend for some years (in the event, F. M. Stenton's even more magisterial work of that name was published in 1943)—a rather brief appendage called . . . *and the English Settlements* was added by a young Oxford don. Fifty years and a great mass of archaeological discoveries later, that same author, for many years Bodley's Librarian at Oxford and without question the pre-eminent authority on Anglo-Saxon pottery, has been able to expand and update his treatment in a self-standing volume that is welcome in its own right and as the sequel to Peter Salway's *Roman Britain*, which on its appearance in 1981 replaced Collingwood's part of the old OHE volume I.

As Myres explains in the extensive introduction (which together with the bibliographical essay at the end provide a useful historiographical survey), his original em-

phasis on archaeological material both set his treatment apart from Stenton's stress on documentary and place-name evidence and rendered his own work quickly in need of drastic revision. That 1936 was three years before the Sutton Hoo ship burial was even discovered, let alone understood, demonstrates the latter point adequately. This does not mean that the present work should be regarded as definitive; the nature of the subject precludes such an accolade. But it is of immense value to have Myres's mature reflections on some of the thorniest problems in all of English history, those connected with the Anglo-Saxon invasions and settlements.

The book's structure makes the subject as clear as perhaps it can be made. After chapters on the nature of the evidence (both literary and nonliterary) and on the continental and Romano-British backgrounds, each of the major English areas, the South-East, Wessex, and the North, is dealt with, and there is a closing chapter of cautious conclusions. The detailed table of contents is a great help. The style is forthright and authoritative, with an occasional endearing growl, for example, on the "historical Authur." "No figure on the borderline of history and mythology has wasted more of the historian's time" (p. 16).

This is the finest and fullest treatment to date of the English settlements, one to which there is no rival. Intended for the serious student (from very advanced undergraduate to practicing scholar), and in that sense giving no quarter, Myers's book immediately becomes in the most literal sense of the sometimes hackneyed phrase the indispensable starting point for further work on its subject.

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Cook, Ramsay
**Regenerators: Social Criticism in Late
Victorian English Canada**

Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto Press
291 pp., \$15.95 paper, \$32.50 cloth, ISBN
0-8020-6609-7 paper, ISBN 0-8029-5670-9 cloth
Publication Date: November 1985

Ramsay Cook, professor of history at York University, Canada, is best known as one of Canada's major anglophone "windows" on francophone Québec. This book represents a major effort in the quite opposite direction—Protestant anglophone Canada. Cook focuses on the fifty years, from the 1870s to the 1920s, when an explosion of social criticism and reform effort reconfigured the more optimistic and self-satisfied years of the mid-nineteenth century. As in his earlier work on Quebec, Cook attempts to understand the premises and presupposi-

is of his subjects. His argument is that the critics and reformers were a highly disparate collection of men and women but that they also shared a common fundamental ambition—regeneration. Cook suggests that this ambition was distinct from the traditional Christian definition related to individual rebirth; rather, the regenerators called for a larger social salvation. Ironically, in the author's view, the call for social salvation emerged from a strong religious commitment but led to increasing secularization. Attention to the here and now fueled the rise of science, professionalism, and publicly supported secular institutions. In this way, the thoughts and actions of the regenerators did not achieve the kingdom of God on earth but rather the secular city of the twentieth century.

Ramsay Cook writes well and the book is aimed at both specialists and a more general reading public. The book includes photographs and numerous satirical cartoons. A central theme of the work involves the changing character of religious thought within Protestant society. Cook's concern with this "soft variable" is quite timely as researchers attempt to build on the 1970s historiography which emphasized social and economic factors in historical change. Cook treats religious thinking as an independent factor whose changing nature can be understood in terms of discourse within the history of ideas. *The Regenerators* thus parades a fascinating cast of characters across the historical stage. Some characters have quite familiar faces (including Goldwin Smith, Phillips Thompson, and Flora McDonald Dennison) while others are rescued from historiographical oblivion (including spiritualists, single-taxers, and a free-thinking bee-keeper). In this way, Cook is attempting to advance understanding of a familiar topic in Canadian history. The crucial aspect of this contribution is Cook's perception of a basic link among a seemingly eclectic group of critics and reformers. The author often lets the actors speak for themselves in order to expose the underlying unity in their perspectives. The book is thus a collective biography though certainly not in the prosopographical style of systematic history. Cook weaves together his impressions of a wide array of literary evidence especially newspapers and specialized periodicals. The author demonstrates a sophisticated and extensive knowledge of the era, and while readers may wonder about how Cook chose his characters, sources, and quotes, the book is always stimulating and informative.

In limiting the book to Protestant English Canada, Cook implies that non-Protestant Canada (both anglophone and francophone) cannot be understood in similar terms. Recent research on Catholic society in Quebec supports this view. Instead of a "crisis of faith" engendering secularization, a "devotional revolution" reflecting increased Catholic Church control characterized the later nineteenth century. Given

his earlier research, Ramsay Cook is clearly now in a position to offer a comparative perspective on this phenomenon. *The Regenerators* therefore promises to spark further research on this formative period of Canadian society. The book deserves a wide readership.

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Andrew, Christopher
Her Majesty's Secret Service: The Making of the British Intelligence Community

New York: Viking Press
619 pp., \$25.00, ISBN 0-670-80941-1
Publication Date: February 1986

Published to critical acclaim in the United Kingdom in 1985, this book documents the growth of the modern British intelligence community from its haphazard origins prior to World War I to the astonishing successes of the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) during World War II. Christopher Andrew is a fellow at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, editor of the *Historical Journal*, and author of four other books on twentieth century history. His "warts and all" portrait of the British secret services complements F. H. Hinsley's three-volume "official" history of *British Intelligence in the Second World War* (1979-).

The reader is constantly aware of an inherent tension in intelligence work. That is, how can covertly gathered intelligence be revealed for strategic advantage without compromising the technique? Andrew demonstrates how the cryptanalysts of "Room 40" in 1917 skillfully resolved the dilemma by the way in which the intercepted Zimmermann Telegram was revealed to the Americans (pp. 106-115). This is contrasted with the ineptitude of key British politicians who, outraged by Comintern interference in domestic politics, read out extracts of top-secret Soviet intercepts to Commons in 1927. As a result, the Russians changed their code and cypher systems, and Britain lost its most valuable peacetime intelligence source (pp. 326-338). It was not until World War II that the intelligence services reacquired the morale characteristic of the 1914-1918 period.

Much of the credit for the latter belongs to Winston Churchill. Fascinated by the cloak and dagger from his early adventures at the outposts of empire, Churchill followed the development of MI5 (Security Service) while home secretary in 1910-1911. As first lord of the Admiralty in 1914 he was involved in the founding of "Room 40" and the revival of British code breaking. During the 1930s, Churchill was supplied with secret intelligence which he used to attack the defense policies of MacDonald, Baldwin, and Neville Chamberlain (p. 355). Once he became prime minister in 1940, "it was under

his inspirational leadership and in the finest hour of his long career that the fragmented intelligence services acquired at last that degree of coordination which turned them into an intelligence community" (p. 486). By cracking Germany's Enigma machine codes between 1940 and 1942, the newly recruited team of Anglo-American cryptanalysts assembled at Bletchley Park acquired access to German strategic intelligence—an essential factor in the development of the "double cross" system which insured the success of the Normandy invasion.

An epilogue summarizes developments since 1945. Andrew attributes the 1980s deterioration within the intelligence agencies to governmental neglect attendant upon excessive secrecy and the absence of agency accountability to Parliament. It is a warning that Americans, currently witnessing a series of spy scandals within their own security service, would do well to heed. The book, a compelling blend of rigorous scholarship, colorful characterization, and telling anecdote, can be read with profit by generalists and specialists alike.

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Malcolm, Elizabeth
'Ireland Sober, Ireland Free': Drink and Temperance in Nineteenth-Century Ireland
Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press
363 pp., \$27.50, ISBN 0-8156-2366-6
Publication Date: May 1986

This is the sixteenth volume in the Irish studies series published by Syracuse University Press. The historical volumes in the series originate in most instances outside of North America and with commercial publishers. This is relevant because it explains why a book that should be a pleasure to read is very hard to get through. Two systems of documentary notes are simultaneously employed, apparently in an attempt to save money, and one of these involves littering the text with numbers that are set in bold face. The volume is physically painful to read and is one of the least successful efforts at book design I have seen in a decade.

That is a pity, for the topic is important and Elizabeth Malcolm is skilled. Alcohol is Ireland's drug of choice. Recognizing this, Malcolm has made the intelligent decision to deal both with drink and with those who try to stay off it. Malcolm, an Australian, began her studies in Irish history with Patrick O'Farrell and continued with T. W. Moody at Trinity College, Dublin. This book is a revised version of her Trinity doctoral thesis.

The topics are complex and Dr. Malcolm has no single theme or hypothesis. She shows that the incidence of alcohol consumption varied greatly by class, locality,