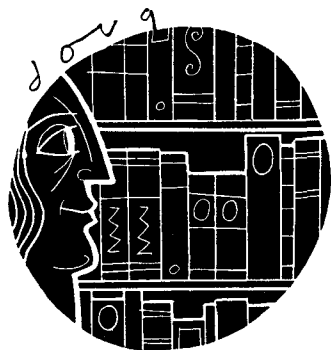


Professor of English Literature and chairman of the Department of English at Princeton, now joins the company of professors who have written novels about professorial life. But he has not joined in the great betrayal. His principal characters are all hard-working teachers and scholars, and decent fellows. There is no dirty work in the Faculty Club. His protagonist is happily, even ideally married, and the only sex in which Dr. Baker traffics, save for a tangential undergraduate episode, is connubial.

His plot is centrally concerned with the choosing of a new president for Enfield University, an Ivy League institution; but he has refused to exploit the dramatic possibilities of this plot. There is no struggle for power, no clash of candidates. Instead, there are rather languid meetings of the board of trustees and the faculty committee that have been given nine months in which to find a successor to Enfield's great president, Homer Virgil Vaughn, who is stepping down after thirty years of leadership. Month after month the meetings are held as the search for the right man continues. Month by month the novel moves slowly, even ploddingly, towards a conclusion that the average reader will have long foreseen. Again and again the author leads us up to a scene that promises to be dramatic, and then leads us away from the scene without having written it.

If all this sounds rather dull, it must be admitted that it is. "A Friend in Power" challenges direct comparison with C. P. Snow's brilliant novel of English university life, "The Masters," in which the Fellows of a Cambridge College are faced with the necessity of electing a new master. The challenge proves disastrous to the American author. Mr. Snow's novel generates mounting interest and excitement, and gives us intellectual pleasure in the company of well-drawn characters; Dr. Baker's does none of these things. Mr. Snow knows how to realize the best potentialities of his theme and setting. Dr. Baker, dealing with almost identical material, has fumbled.



## English Hillbillies

**"The Darling Buds of May," by H. E. Bates** (Little, Brown. 219 pp. \$3.75), a departure for the author, is a comic tale about an English family's attempts to marry off a daughter.

By E. P. Monroe

AS IF to prove once and for all the truth of that old bromide that serious writers secretly yearn to write comedy, Englishman H. E. Bates, a normally serious novelist and short-story writer ("The Daffodil Sky," "The Sleepless Moon"), has chosen to people his latest effort, "The Darling Buds of May," with a group of characters who, initially at least, appear to have walked out of a burlesque of a Tennessee hillbilly ballad. And the results in this supposedly comic novel of English family folkways are rather more disconcerting and baffling than funny. Take, for example, the head of the family, Pop Larkin, a scrap-dealer and farmer with a gargantuan appetite who is given to such Okie-like expressions as "Perfick!" and "Hitch up a bit!" Or Ma, his common-law wife, whose stomach and thighs bulge "like a hop sack" and who "in her salmon jumper was almost two yards wide." And then, there are the Larkin children, whose names are Zinnia, Petunia, Primrose, Victoria, Montgomery (named for the General), and Mariette (a contraction of Marie Antoinette). In the true tradition of hillbilly ballad maidens, Mariette, an olive-skinned, black-haired beauty of seventeen, is thought to be pregnant. According to Ma, "it's either that Charles boy who worked at the farm or else that chap who works on the railroad line." Both these gentlemen, it turns out, are unavailable for matrimony so Mariette's future becomes something of a problem, which Pop gallantly sets out to solve. As luck would have it, a prim, young tax inspector named Charlton happens along to find out why Pop has filed no returns for the past year. "I got no time for forms," explains Pop. "Gawd Almighty, I got pigs to feed." Nonetheless young Charlton is invited to tea and from then on nature in the form of Mariette and a cocktail called a "Rolls-Royce," which is mixed by Pop, take over.

Fortunately, for the sake of literary sanity if nothing else, this is not quite the whole story. Somewhere along towards the middle of "The Darling Buds of May" there appear, for the purpose of organizing a gymkhana on Pop's "medder," two impoverished,

horse-loving aristocrats. These are a brigadier who wears patched clothes and a maiden lady named Edith Pilchester, "a fortyish, slightly mustached brunette shaped like a bolster," who finds everything "ghastly." Although one is inclined to agree, Miss Pilchester is at least a recognizable English type, and this is very reassuring. It is primarily through her intervention that we learn the Larkins are not the transplanted hillbillies they seem, but Mr. Bates's version of the new rich of England. Once you have this under your belt, everything takes on a different cast. Thanks to the contrast between old and new society, the ensuing high jinks, while hardly hilarious, do at least, turn up some humor. One could even, it must be admitted, end up with a certain gross affection for the hillbilly Larkins (but is it worth it?).

As for author Bates—well, the inside jacket cover of "The Darling Buds of May" presents him as being "in a new and Rabelaisian mood." To some readers this may explain everything. To this one, however, "Brobdingnagian" would seem more like it.

## En Route to Ruin

**"The Royal Succession," by Marcel Druon** (translated by Humphrey Hare; Scribners. 254 pp. \$3.95), set in medieval France, tells of the political intrigue that surrounded Philip V.

By Thomas Caldecot Chubb

IN "The Royal Succession" Marcel Druon gives us a fourth installment of "The Accursed Kings," his intricate fictional chronicle of the medieval French monarchy. It is written with the same competence as the earlier three volumes, which have already given M. Druon a place among the best modern historical novelists.

But in this book the classroom lecturer, who up to now has been so conspicuous, steps down, and a writer of suspense and intrigue takes over. Whether it be in the conclave at Lyons, which elected Pope John XXII or in the royal palace at Vincennes, where widowed Queen Clemence gave birth to her posthumous son, the question is never "Why did this happen?" but, rather, "What happened next?"

This is not to say that "The Royal Succession" strays too often from factual accuracy—although I suspect (Continued on page 41)

# Immortality in Defeat

**"Death of a Nation," by Clifford Dowdey** (Knopf, 383 pp. \$5), is an account of General Lee and his soldiers at the historic battle of Gettysburg. Richard S. West, Jr., who reviews the study, wrote "Mr. Lincoln's Navy."

By Richard S. West, Jr.

CONSIDERING how Lee's barefooted, butter-nut-clad troops cleaned out the haberdasheries and smokehouses of Chambersburg, the Gettysburg campaign may be interpreted as the Civil War's "greatest commissary raid." Militarily the campaign marked Lee's final effort to break loose from Jefferson Davis's defensive strategy. Then, as the spearhead of Lee's last great thrust into Northern territory was blunted and turned aside by "those people" at Culp's Hill and Cemetery Ridge, Lee's hopes for overwhelming victory died away, and with it went the Confederacy's last chance for survival. The meaning which Civil War author Clifford Dowdey finds in Gettysburg (and few will take issue with him) is that the three-day tragedy spelled literally "the death of a nation."

As a writer on the Civil War, Mr. Dowdey has served an apprenticeship in two earlier books ("Experiment in Rebellion" and "The Land They Fought For"). He is a resident of Richmond who has been interested in the Civil War for the past thirty years, and an ardent admirer, though by no means blindly uncritical, of Robert E. Lee, and he aligns himself with those who take a dim view of "Lee's war-horse" and acrimonious postwar critic, General James Longstreet.

In lieu of footnotes Mr. Dowdey has included a readable twenty-page note on sources which inspires confidence in his craftsmanship. "I have in my possession," he writes, "the diary of a great-uncle, who, a chemist, was transferred . . . to the field medical corps and served at Gettysburg. But he was obsessed with working out a formula of meat juice to serve as a meat substitute for the wounded and ill, and, try as I might, I could not justify the inclusion of Uncle Ira's findings in a narrative of the invasion." This willingness to sacrifice Uncle Ira has given "Death of a Na-

tion" a firmness of texture not really inherent in its sprawling subject.

From the outset Mr. Dowdey conveys an awareness of Lee's many problems, and, as the factual and quietly paced narrative proceeds, an understanding of some of the reasons for the campaign's failure.

In the background always is the image of that fallen giant Stonewall Jackson, to whose loss at Chancellorsville a few months before the Gettysburg operation Lee had not yet adjusted. On the eve of the latter's departure Jefferson Davis had "interfered" by withholding certain tried-and-true brigades for garrison duty and replacing them with new troops. Both A. P. Hill and R. S. Ewell, commanders of the Third and Second corps, had previously done well as division leaders, but how they would perform under their present increased responsibilities was to be seen only in battle. In Mr. Dowdey's interpretation, unknown to Lee, his "war-horse" Longstreet, of the First Corps, lusted to succeed Stonewall as Lee's chief advisor, and Lee's failure to accept his advice about where to attack at Gettysburg turned Longstreet so sour as to impair his judgment as a commander.

From the start Lee was badly served by his cavalry. "Jeb" Stuart's role had been to move northward to the east of the Blue Ridge while the infantry ascended in the valley. Instead, he undertook a "gallant" dash clear

around the Union Army (motivated by sheer vanity, in Mr. Dowdey's opinion), crossed the Potomac not far from Washington, and became so bogged down with the capture of a Federal wagon train that he didn't regain touch with Lee until the afternoon of July 2, when the Gettysburg battle was in its second day. Deprived of his scouting cavalry, Lee at Chambersburg had no means of knowing where Meade's army was when, on June 30, he turned eastward to concentrate his infantry, and stumbled upon the enemy at Gettysburg.

The complexities of the three-day battle are artfully described, piecemeal and in slow motion from the ugly struggle at Devil's Den on the first day through Pickett's spectacular and disastrous charge on the third. In Mr. Dowdey's opinion Lee erred by granting his untried corps commanders the same wide discretion he had always given to Stonewall Jackson. Battle fatigued, as was Lee himself, they failed to measure up to what had been expected of them. "Death of a Nation" tells its tragic story with dignity and charm. It is well worth reading.

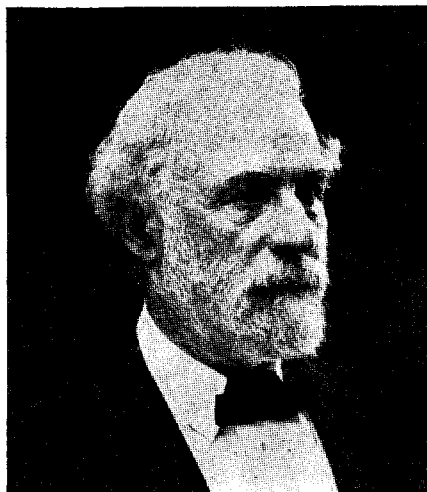
## A "Put-up" Job?

**"Why the Civil War?" by Otto Eisenschiml** (Bobbs-Merrill, 208 pp. \$3.75), is an interpretation of the forces that started the Civil War, with Lincoln as the chief culprit. Our reviewer is Bruce Catton, author of "A Stillness at Appomattox."

By Bruce Catton

IT APPEARS that the Civil War was a put-up job, and Abraham Lincoln was the man who did the putting. Lincoln arranged things purposely so that the misguided Confederates would fire on Fort Sumter; then, when the firing had taken place, he further manipulated things so that the people of the North would accept the bombardment as the beginning of a war. There would have been no war if Lincoln had not gone out of his way to stage it; he did it purposely, believing that the war would be short and easy and would offer a handy way out of a tough political situation.

This, if I understand everything correctly, is roughly the thesis which Mr. Otto Eisenschiml advances in "Why the Civil War?" And whether the book is presented as a serious contribution to history or is simply intended to stir up the animals and touch off a fine argument is a trifle beyond me. The interpretation is not



Robert E. Lee, 1870—"... stumbled upon the enemy at Gettysburg."