

January-March, 1927

breaking of which led to the opening of the various campaigns. General Crook's winter campaign of 1876 is graphically described. The plan of battle and the details of the Little Big Horn fight are carefully discussed. Interesting word-sketches of the principals, including Generals Terry, Custer, and Gibbon, the Scout Reynolds, Chiefs Rain-In-The-Face, Crazy Horse, Gall, Sitting Bull and many others are interspersed throughout the book. This personal touch lends an element of interest which adds greatly to the value of the work.

Mr. Byrne also describes the Indian tactics, methods of battle and other subjects of interest to a military man. The retreat of the Nez Perce's Chief, Joseph, in 1877 which was afterwards characterized by General Merritt as a "wonderfully conducted withdrawal" is described in great detail. During this withdrawal, Joseph, in his march through wild and exceedingly rough country, resorted to feints, stratagems, ambushes, resolute marches, defense and passage of rivers with all his impedimenta, including women and children, the meeting and battling with intercepting forces or the avoidance of these, camouflage, etc.

Although written solely from the Indian standpoint with the idea of glorifying and defending the Indian in his wars with the Whites, the book contains much of interest to the student of military history and especially to a cavalryman.

(Reprint of review on p. 162, *U. S. Cavalry Journal*, January, 1927.)  
Of general interest.

#### THE FIGHTING CHEYENNES

By George Bird Grinnell. 418 pages. Maps. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1915.) Library No. 970.3.

This book, by one of the greatest living authorities on the Indian, depicts the history, from the earliest days to the present time, of one of the most warlike of all Indian tribes. Subsequent to 1856, the Cheyennes were usually represented in the Indian wars on the western plains, so this narrative practically covers the history of these wars from that date to 1891. Miles, Crook, Custer and other famous Indian campaigners fought against the Cheyennes and found them to be worthy opponents in every instance.

The author is a friend of the Indian and has an intimate knowledge of his character and psychology. Everyone familiar with the Indian and his history will admit that he has many admirable qualities, and that the record of the dealings of the Whites with him has been marked by injustice, ill-treatment and broken treaties. In the westward course of civilization the Red Man was doomed to disappear, but that many of our Indian wars might have been avoided, is indisputable.

We have had many descriptions of battles with Indians, but few from the Indian standpoint. In this work there are many accounts of such battles from Indian sources. "What the Indians saw in the battles here described," says Mr. Grinnell, "and in many others—I have learned during years of intimate acquaintance with those who took part in them."

In studying the Indian campaign of 1876, one cannot fail to be impressed with the degree of strategical and tactical leadership exhibited by the Cheyenne and Sioux Chiefs, and the fighting qualities of their warriors. This campaign was to have been one of cooperation between the commands of General Crook from the Department of the Platte, General Terry from the Department of Dakota, and General Gibbon from the Department of Montana. While on his way to the rendezvous, Crook was eliminated from the campaign by Crazy Horse at the battle of the Rosebud. Crazy Horse then joined the hostiles on the Little Big Horn, where Custer's force from Fort Abraham Lincoln was defeated before it effected a junction with Gibbon's force for the anticipated fight. Further, there exists no better

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example in history of taking advantage of a division of enemy forces to defeat each in detail, than is illustrated by the Indian tactics at the battle of the Little Big Horn.

(Reprint of review on pp. 160-161, *U. S. Cavalry Journal*, January, 1927.)

Of general interest.

#### THE PEOPLE NEXT DOOR

By George Creel. 418 pages. (New York: The John Day Co., 1926.) Library No. 972.0.

Mr. Creel's interesting story of Mexico seems to have originated in studies made by the author in 1920 when he was sent to Mexico by President Wilson as an unofficial agent for the composition of difficulties between the two republics. He brings his narrative well up-to-date including the crisis in relations between Church and State which culminated in August last.

(Reprint of review on p. 670, *American Review of Reviews*, December, 1926.)

Of general interest and of special value to the G-2 Section.

#### A CYCLE OF ADAMS LETTERS 1861-1865

Edited by Worthington C. Ford. 298 pages. (New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1920.) Library No. 973.71.

This volume contains a series of interesting letters between the following members of the Adams family at a critical period of our Nation's history; Charles Francis Adams, son of John Quincy Adams, and at that time minister to Great Britain, his sons, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Henry Adams, and their mother. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., had graduated from Harvard College in 1856 and just before the beginning of the Civil War was studying law in a law office. Henry Adams, the younger of the brothers, also a graduate of Harvard College, was then confidential secretary to his father in London.

The letters open with the minister on his way to London with his son Henry, as secretary; with Charles, in the Federal Army, on temporary garrison duty at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor; with the war opened and the North partially aroused. The letters contain a free and uncensored intercourse between the sons, their father and mother in which some interesting details of the small cavalry actions in the Army of Virginia are narrated in a delightful manner. The Minister's, and Henry Adams's correspondence give some very interesting sidelights on the effects on British public opinion, of the important events occurring during the first two years of the Civil War.

The book is of interest to all officers and of special interest to cavalry officers.

C. W. J.

#### THE PHILIPPINES: A TREASURE AND A PROBLEM

By Nicholas Roosevelt. 315 pages. (New York: J. H. Sears & Co., Inc., 1926.) Library No. 991.4.

Mr. Roosevelt discusses the Philippine problem as an international and not a domestic question—an issue that concerns the entire Far East and not the Philippines and ourselves alone. In a chapter entitled "The Dogs of War," Mr. Roosevelt, brings out clearly the international aspects of the Philippine situation. He is convinced that the immediate granting of