

Tibullus speaks out forcefully for the old Roman ideals, within an Italian landscape, not in an Arcadian or Sicilian one. Tibullus is a Roman poet who gives poetic expression to the patriotic feelings of his countrymen, but his own patriotism is natural and not forced, and he remains what the Roman critic Quintilian so perceptively called him "*tersus atque elegans maxime . . . auctor*" ("a most polished and elegant author").

In his volume *The Erotic Elegies of Albius Tibullus* Creekmore has unwittingly placed the emphasis on personal love by his title. Yet Tibullus is also concerned with the issues of peace, the country, old-fashioned religion, and a return to ancestral virtues. Reading Tibullan poetry in translation or in the original, or in both, even though it is "personal poetry," will readily reveal where the Roman placed his values. Together *Roman Culture* and the Creekmore version of Tibullus provide us with substantial looks at the world of ancient Rome and give us the opportunity to examine those features of Roman life and culture that have enduring interest and value and those that do not.

Reviewed by JOHN E. REXINE

Aftermath of Conquest

Come as a Conqueror: The United States Army's Occupation of Germany, 1945-1949, by Franklin M. Davis, Jr., *New York: The Macmillan Company, 1967. xvi + 271 pp. \$5.95.*

EXCEPT FOR a little-known book by Oliver J. Frederiksen, *The American Military Occupation of Germany, 1945-1953* (Darmstadt, 1953), the history of the American occupation in Germany has been

written chiefly as a history of military government rather than of the Army's military occupation.

Franklin M. Davis, who acknowledges a heavy debt to Frederiksen, describes his own book as a general history of the Army's role in the occupation. He has, however, written a book that historians—perhaps overly concerned with the formalism of their discipline—would classify somewhat differently. It is, in the eyes of one historian, a hybrid: part reminiscence, part good journalistic description of first-hand observation, part fiction, and part history in its traditional sense. It is also an obvious labor of love on the part of the author.

The book is in three parts. The first deals with occupation planning, both political and military, and with the negotiations that led to the zonal division of Germany. It also contains an obviously fictionalized account of a military unit's entry into a German town on May 8, 1945, and there is an essay on Army theory and practice and on the unity and individualism found in the citizen Army. The latter is interlaced with organizational description and a curious comparison of the merits of the M-1 rifle and its 1903 Springfield predecessor.

Part two describes some of the Army's major occupation tasks and problems. It begins with a fictionalized account, complete with conversations, of an occupation day in a small German town south of Darmstadt. On the day chosen two GIs, named Willy and Joe, go in search of wine, which they finally buy with cigarettes, only to be tempted to go into a small, black-market business operation. The incident permits easy transition to a description of the breakdown in Army discipline and morale ("a general letdown in standards"), and a discussion of the reasons therefor. Davis offers the usual explanations: rapid redeployment and demobilization, the black market, the deplorable social and economic conditions in Germany and the opportunity and the temptation

they afforded to GIs well supplied with PX rations and the like. Human nature also seems to have something to do with it. Davis concludes that the Army's practice of maintaining separate living compounds—"Little Americas," they have been called elsewhere—and its decision to bring dependents to Germany alleviated the problem considerably. He does not, however, go into the tremendous impact the policy had on German housing, incredibly short already because of wartime destruction and the postwar flood of refugees.

The final chapter in this section is an account of the organization and function of the U. S. Constabulary, which has received very little attention in the literature of the occupation. The Constabulary, the mobile occupation-force organized by General Ernest N. Harmon in 1946, is for Davis the vehicle through which the Army corrected and mastered the general let-down in standards. He expresses highest praise for "Ernie" Harmon and his troopers, a judgment not shared universally by Germans who happened to live in towns where the troopers took their leisure.

Part three is devoted to the change that came over the Army's occupation function as a result of Byrne's Stuttgart speech in September, 1946, and subsequent policy revisions that led to formation of the Bonn Government. The Army's German Youth Administration (GYA) looms large, as does the discussion of the effect of the Berlin airlift, for which the Army provided much logistical and ground support.

As a general history, the book suffers from lack of reference to much that has been written on the occupation. Though most books on the subject are biased toward the political and economic function of military government and therefore of little direct use to the subject, Walter Rundell's *Black Market Money* (Baton Rouge, 1964) certainly has much to offer on the problems of currency and black market. Harold Zink, Julian Bach, Eugene Davidson, and Jean Edward Smith, among others, have written books that throw much

light on the major topics found in this one.

There are also a number of slips: World War II GIs did not have life insurance at no cost in premiums (p. 35); the mines Morgenthau would have flooded were coal, not iron, mines (p. 85); Greater Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden were not old German states, but new creations (p. 107); JCS 1067 was published on October 17, 1945, not on August 2, 1945 (p. 136); the exchange rate in 1945 was 10 marks to the dollar, not 4 to 1 (p. 150); and German marks were not stable, though Davis says they were on p. 139 and that they were not on p. 155.

The general reader interested in some of the flavor of the occupation as described by a participant who has taken the trouble to reflect upon and research into the Army's role in Germany will, perhaps, find more of value in the book than would the more serious student of the subject. It is very readable; it has a chronology, an index, and an afterword commenting on the German situation in 1966.

Reviewed by JOHN GIMBEL

Aufklärung and Aftermath

The Genesis of German Conservatism, by Klaus Epstein, *Princeton: The Princeton University Press, 1966. xiii + 733 pp. \$17.50.*

IT SHOULD BE emphasized, first of all, that this is *not* a work of revision. The dottering cliché that the German lands were first roused out of a prolonged stupor by the events of 1789 was finally laid to rest in 1951 by the publication of Fritz Valjavec's imaginative *Die Entstehung der politischen Strömungen in Deutschland 1770-1815*. In fact, Valjavec probably displayed too much imagination in contending that Germany's political reawakening actually predated