

Coordinating "every site of American life" to serve a national purpose hardly encourages a free civil society; deriving significance in one's daily life from one's connection to the nation hardly fosters an independent citizenry. Concern with the potential fragmentation of multiculturalism is certainly reasonable. The unanswered question that the historical alliance between liberal politics and liberal religion raises is whether narrative can accommodate civic independence or requires the coordination of American life across political, economic, legal, labor, educational, and journalistic sectors in the name of freedom and progress.

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## DISCURSIVE EXPATIATIONS ON AN UNNATURAL INSTITUTION

George Anastaplo: *Reflections on Slavery and the Constitution*. (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2012. Pp. xv, 318.)

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George Anastaplo has lived a long life and made a noted career out of playing by his own rules, and that independent streak is on full display in this book. The work's open-ended, plural title (*Reflections on Slavery and the Constitution*) is appropriate: there is almost nothing in human history, literature, philosophy, or personal experience that Anastaplo cannot connect in some way to either slavery or the Constitution or both.

Some of the topics more obviously relevant to the book's title theme include slavery in Ancient Greece, slavery in the Bible, John Wesley and the sins of slavery, the Declaration of Independence and slavery, the Dred Scott case, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Douglas, Frederick Douglass, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the Confederate Constitution, and contemporary Confederate-flag wavers. Topics whose relevance to American slavery was less clear to this reviewer include the Constitution's prohibition against imposing religious tests on office holders (57), its provisions concerning financial compensation of presidents, judges, and members of Congress (53–54), the fact that the vice president cannot preside over the Senate when presidents are tried under impeachment proceedings (55), the author's own experience being barred from the practice of law in 1957 for refusing to take a loyalty oath (xiv), the precise numbers of major generals, brevet major generals, brigadier generals, and brevet brigadier generals serving in the Union Army (185–86), and a detailed transcription of the author's interviews with two survivors of the Nazi Holocaust (269–300). Some of the connections Anastaplo makes are fresh and insightful; many others are tangential at best. The Holocaust interviews are

In this insightful book about constitutional law and slavery, George Anastaplo illuminates both how the history of race relations in the United States should be. In this insightful book about constitutional law and slavery, George Anastaplo illuminates both how the history of race relations in the United States should be. *Reflections on Slavery and the Constitution* [George Anastaplo] on alcorrienteconge.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. In this insightful book about constitutional law and slavery, George Anastaplo illuminates both how the history of race relations in the United States should be. *Reflections on Slavery and the Constitution*. URL: alcorrienteconge.com/group.com/view/uresolver/01OKLA\_NORMANLAW/openurl?ctx\_e.A Loyola School of Law Faculty Progress Report *Reflections on Slavery and the Constitution: The Lost Cause Transformed* > *Reflections on Slavery and the Constitution* by George Anastaplo, available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide. *Reflections on Slavery and the Constitution* George Anastaplo. In this insightful book about constitutional law and slavery, George Anastaplo illuminates both how the history of race relations in the United States should be. George Anastaplo: *Reflections on Slavery and the Constitution*. (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, Pp. xv, ) - Volume 75 Issue 3. *Reflections on From Slaves to Citizens Bondage, Freedom and the Constitution: The New Slavery. Scholarship and Its Impact on Law and Legal Historiography*. The largest flaw in the Constitution, of course, was its perpetuation of slavery. Some of the Framers saw this as a fatal flaw, or at least one that. The first indication of slavery in the Constitution appears in Article I, Section 2. The slaves were not viewed as property, but were treated more as a reflection of. *Reflections on From Slaves to Citizens Bondage, Freedom and the Constitution: The New Slavery Scholarship and Its Impact on Law and Legal Historiography*. DISCURSIVE EXPATIATIONS ON AN UNNATURAL INSTITUTION. George Anastaplo: *Reflections on Slavery and the Constitution*. (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, ) (forthcoming): *Reflections on War, Peace, and the Constitution*; *Reflections on Race Relations and the Constitution*; *Reflections on Religion, the Divine, and the Constitution* (hardcover). and the Constitution ( ), and *Reflections on Slavery and the Constitution* ( ).

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