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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

Racial Change and Community Crisis: St. Augustine, Florida, 1877-1980. By David R. Colburn. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1985. xi, 258 pp. Preface, conclusion, notes, index. \$30.00.)

This book is a valuable contribution to the recent literature on various aspects of the civil rights movement in the South in the 1950s and 1960s. Professor Colburn describes and analyzes the course of race relations in St. Augustine, Florida, from the end of Reconstruction to the 1980s. St. Augustine gained national attention in the civil rights struggle when the Southern Christian Leadership Conference led by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. selected it as a target city in 1964.

Colburn explains why King's coming to St. Augustine on June 25, 1964, and the peaceful march he led ended in violence wreaked by white supremacists on the marchers. In searching for the origins of such racial tensions, he surveys the history of St. Augustine. Segregation and economic discrimination, overlaid with black deference and some racial comingling and apparent cordiality between the races, prevailed, as elsewhere in the South. After the Brown decision, like most of Florida, St. Augustine refused to desegregate its schools. Such events as the Montgomery bus boycott in 1956 went largely unnoticed in the city. One or two blacks tried sit-ins at lunch counters in 1961 and 1962, but they were arrested and then released, and no change took place.

In 1963, when Dr. Robert B. Hayling, who had come to St. Augustine in 1960 to take over a dental practice, became the leader of the Youth Council of the NAACP, organized demonstrations began in the city. Whites began to regard Hayling as a black extremist. Colburn also believes his presence kept moderates, who would have wanted to do something, from coming to the fore.

Government officials in St. Augustine responded negatively to the protests and refused to appoint a biracial commission to find ways to desegregate facilities owned by private businesspersons. As demonstrations and marches grew larger, police vio-

lence against the demonstrators became a problem. Also, armed white militants increasingly rode at will through black neighborhoods threatening blacks. The mayor finally appealed for a cessation of the violence and got from the governor thirteen state highway patrol officers to help keep order. But when a grand jury blamed Dr. Hayling primarily for the confrontations, the national NAACP had him resign from his post in the local chapter. His leadership continued, however, and the persistent refusal of the city commissioners to set up a biracial commission prevented any resolution.

In 1964, as more Klan violence began, black leadership decided to seek outside assistance. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the SCLC decided to intervene in St. Augustine, and mobilization began for a campaign over Easter weekend, March 28-April 2, in order to engage northern recruits, including college students on Easter vacation. When the campaign began, persons such as Mrs. Malcolm Peabody, a seventy-two year old grandmother, wife of an Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, and mother of the governor of Massachusetts, came to participate. Mrs. Peabody's arrest gained national attention to events in St. Augustine.

By April 2, the objective of filling the jails and gaining publicity had been won. SCLC decided to continue the protests and bring in Dr. King in order to help with the passage of the civil rights bill which was tied up in the United States Senate. As the protests escalated, attacks were made on the marchers. King asked for federal intervention, and on June 11, he was arrested during a sit-in, but the federal government decided not to intervene until after the civil rights bill was passed. On June 17, merchants announced their intention to abide by any present and future laws. But as the demonstrations continued and SCLC refused to leave, the Klan organized counter-demonstrations. On July 1, the bill was passed, and on July 2, 1964, President Johnson signed it into law and businessmen announced they would comply with the law and desegregate their businesses. In the meantime, Florida Governor Bryant announced falsely that a biracial committee would be formed. SCLC withdrew on July 1. The Klan protested the passage of the bill, burning a restaurant that complied with the new law and assaulting and threatening blacks who tried to get served at motels and restaurants.

Business groups did little to help end the crisis until toward

its end when the economic toll had become disastrous. They had to be forced by events and by federal Judge Bryan Simpson, who acted courageously in dismissing charges against demonstrators and mandating desegregation, to change. The white churches remained aloof throughout the crisis. They provided no moral or spiritual leadership to address the issue. From 1965-1980, white leadership continued to refuse to address racial problems unless there were demonstrations threatening economic distress. Physical intimidation by whites also continued to occur sporadically. Cordiality had receded into the background.

Desegregation of schools and of some other facilities did take place. The Voting Rights Act brought changes. But neighborhood segregation increased, and little economic change for blacks took place. Few opportunities in government jobs and tourism, except low-paying ones, were available, and the civic leaders made a decision not to recruit new industry because they did not want to change the character of the town. The quality of life did not improve much for blacks in St. Augustine.

Colburn's fine study of the struggle for civil rights in St. Augustine depicts how difficult it was for blacks to gain their rights in some places in the South. Colburn believes that given the absence of leadership from the churches, business, and local government, the presence of the Klan as a countervailing force, and the unwillingness of whites to respond to black pleas for change, militancy as exercised by Hayling and the SCLC offered the only pressure for reform. More local studies of the type done by Colburn should help us to understand the progress made and the continued resistance that has limited the extent of real change.

Howard University

MARY FRANCES BERRY

Six Columns and Fort New Smyrna. By Charles W. Bockelman. (Daytona Beach: Halifax Historical Society, 1985. xii, 113 pp. Biographical note, editor's note, acknowledgments, introduction, notes, bibliography, index, illustrations, maps. \$14.95. Order from the Halifax Historical Society, 252 S. Beach Street, Daytona Beach, FL 32014.)

The late historian Charles W. Bockelman has left us with a compelling story of the importance of Fort New Smyrna which served as a supply depot from 1837 to 1855 during the Seminole Indian Wars. As a prelude to those wars, Bockelman begins with a discussion of the Indian tribes of the eastern half of North America and traces the descent of the Miccosukee, Muscogee, and other Creeks into Florida from the north. Bockelman details, with an almost pro-Indian bias, the encroachments of the white settlers which finally drove the Indians further south and the eventual removal policy which drove them into war.

The Indian uprising of 1835 began the Second Seminole War and destroyed virtually all the white civilization on the east coast of Florida below St. Augustine. The first recovery of importance was made at New Smyrna, and in 1837, the fort was built there on the ruins of Judge David Dunham's elegant manor house, six columns of which remained as mute testimony to the Indians' destruction. Fort New Smyrna never suffered attack, but it was critical to the Indian campaigns as a staging and supply depot. Eventually, as the war moved south, it would be replaced by other supply forts, such as Fort Pierce. Nevertheless, it remained garrisoned for most of the Second Seminole War and also for a period during the Third Seminole War in the 1850s. Although not garrisoned as a fort during the Civil War, the remaining buildings of Fort New Smyrna were appropriated by the Confederacy for storing contraband unloaded from blockade runners who found Mosquito Inlet a convenient destination from the Bahamas. A small earthworks mounting two guns was erected on the grounds of the old fort to protect these warehouses. In March 1862, Union troops were surprised and scattered when they landed near the old fort to destroy a saltworks, and in July 1863, the town and old fort site were bombarded by the Union Navy. Although the blockade was tightened, swift schooners managed to get through as late as June 1864.

Relying primarily on first-hand and official accounts, the book is well-documented and should serve as a landmark work in the further study of this period in the history of the northeast coast of Florida. It is, in this sense, a point of beginning rather than a definitive history. The book is attractively printed and published by E. O. Painter, one of Florida's finest printers (also responsible for printing the *Florida Historical Quarterly*), and de-

spite a few errors, the book should whet the interests of the military historian in particular and be enjoyed by nineteenth-century enthusiasts as well.

Daytona Beach

THOMAS W. TAYLOR

Finest Kind: A Celebration of a Florida Fishing Village. By Ben Green. (Macon: Mercer University Press, 1985. x, 261 pp. Acknowledgments, prologue, photographs, epilogue, postscript. \$19.95.)

Native Floridian Ben Green, one of a vanishing species unrooted by tides of bulldozer change, mutes his sensitive, earthy celebration of an endangered community, Cortez, in a lyrical storm raging in unashamed subjectivity.

In addition to his reversal of time, conveying quaint and charming portraiture of a place and its 500 people located on Sarasota Bay near Bradenton, Green protests the inevitability of massive development of high-rise condominiums, the lure of the lucrative narcotics traffic, and the environmental horrors of "Mr. Bull Dozer, Mr. Dredge Boat and Mr. Drag Line."

His ancient imagery and story-telling express his obvious affection for Cortez—"truly a community of kinfolks"—that was settled in the 1880s by North Carolina fishermen seeking one thing: mullet. Yet, throughout his nostalgic yearning for the people and the unspoiled face of a vanished Florida, his editorial pen swirls fiercely, much like the Gulf storms he wishes for Florida's despoilers. Much like novelist-environmentalist John McDonald, Green dips his pen in acid for those entrepreneurial interlopers who have invaded his narrow world.

Yet, weathering his no-growth or growth-management message, rays of natural Florida sunlight shine on little Cortez, one of the last fishing villages on Florida's Gulf coast. First and foremost, Green has written a love story, structuring a lively mosaic of "living histories" of rooted sons and daughters of the original Carolinians who converted their isolation, communal closeness, and fishing into a way of life rather than a way of making a living. He portrays their heartaches and hardships,

hears their music, feels their fundamental religion, knows their honest racial relations; he echoes their laughter, their sorrow; he transforms their love and eloquence and earthy vitality into a treasure of stories that delight, inform, and preserve the nuances of a vanished Florida.

Floridians— indeed, Southerners; many Americans— will relate to Green's yearning to reverse time. His portraiture could be transported to other American communities under assault by jolting change and the entrepreneurial whirlwind. Yet, typically, his vignettes of graying boat captains, aging grandmothers, and proud descendants of simple fishing folk are laced with a frontier spirit and neighborly humanity that stand enduringly preserved as much Florida history as folklore.

He concludes as strongly as he begins: "though I hope for no loss of human life, I would glory in the wholesale destruction of Florida's coastline, I suspect that Cortez residents, Wyman Coarsey among them, and many native Floridians would join me in that celebration. . . . Even now I thrill to hear the news of an approaching gale, and I spend my days pleading and praying for the coming of a mighty, cleansing storm."

His preaching, his yearning, while personal and highly subjective, nonetheless become a part of Florida in transition. His work must stand as a personal testament, flavored with remembrances of a Florida village that was and sadly will not be again.

Pensacola News Journal

JESSE EARLE BOWDEN

Speedway to Sunshine: The Story of the Florida East Coast Railway.
By Seth H. Bramson. (Erin, Ontario: The Boston Mills Press, 1984. 320 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, bibliography, illustrations, appendices. \$45.00.)

Seth H. Bramson, a life-long devotee of the Florida East Coast Railway, has provided us with the first comprehensive history of that important transportation network along the state's Gold Coast. Over the years Bramson has collected pictures, postcards, and other memorabilia associated with the growth and development of the line. In the process, he has

gained an encyclopedic knowledge of the trains, especially the different engines which hauled freight and passenger cars from Jacksonville to Key West.

It is good to see a "railroad buff" attempt to go beyond that usual concern with engine configurations and delve into the history of the road. However, in this particular instance, the effort is marred by the narrative itself. Bramson oscillates from a pedantic style full of clichés to flourishes full of verbiage. The most startling flaw is basic: Three sentences begin with Arabic numerals. Beyond these serious writing weaknesses, Bramson does an adequate job of chronicling the FEC's past. Although he at times gives vent to his emotions, especially when discussing the labor troubles of the 1960s, his overall impressions give the reader a good sense of the time and place. He does a commendable job of explaining Ed Ball's protracted (1930s-1960s) legal struggle, ultimately successful, to gain control of the road.

Since this book is not a typical history, but rather a pictorial essay of the FEC, I believe that is the ground upon which the book should be judged. Except for a few quibbles about the placement of some of the pictures, I feel that Bramson has succeeded in his primary task. He has done a commendable job, especially in his depictions of the late-nineteenth century, in presenting the pictorial history of the road. Everything from the short lines which were the antecedents of the FEC to the Key West Extension is pictured in this volume.

Although the pages of charts devoted to the FEC's engines and rolling stock is a bit much for me, every railroad buff in Florida should buy this book— I seriously doubt that it will be superseded in its portrayal through photographs of the heyday of the FEC. There is still room for a more objective and comprehensive history of the road itself, but local historians may wish to peruse this volume while our wait continues.

Mississippi College

EDWARD N. AKIN

Giant Tracking: William Dudley Chipley and other Giants of Men. By Lillian D. Champion. (Pine Mountain, GA: Lillian D. Champion, 1984. ix, 125 pp. Foreword, prologue, epilogue, biographical note, references. \$6.00 plus .69 postage. Order from Lillian D. Champion, Route 1, Box 20, Pine Mountain, GA 31822.)

The author informs the reader that her purpose for writing this thin volume was “to preserve facts of the man, William Dudley Chipley, and the town in Georgia named in his honor” (p. vii). To accomplish this undertaking, Champion attempts to trace Chipley’s life from his birth in Columbus, Georgia, in 1840, until his death in Pensacola, Florida, in 1897. Chipley’s accomplishments in his fifty-seven-year lifetime, including his military service—twice wounded and rising from an enlisted grade to become an officer in the Confederate Army—as a highly successful railroad builder in the Bourbon South, who openly defied the Florida Railroad Commission, and as a Florida politician and state senator, the author claims, reserves a revered place for him among the giants-of-men.

The content of the book is most accurately characterized as a collection of genealogical information about relatives of Chipley and others who, Champion believes, in some way possibly helped mold Chipley’s character. In developing this connection, however, the author relies more on conjecture than on solid evidence; thus, it is something less than convincing. Moreover, the book is marred by Champion’s proclivity to digress, when developing information on Chipley’s life, and discuss topics which, in many instances, are not germane to the development of the author’s stated purpose for writing the volume. Similarly the foregoing statement applies to Champion’s treatment of the founding of the town of Chipley, Georgia (circa 1879), and its subsequent history. Consequently, the work lacks an overall focus, resulting in tedious reading.

This book illustrates an attempt to accomplish too much in one volume. If a biography of Chipley is needed, and if facts about the town in Georgia named in his honor (it was changed to Pine Mountain in 1958) need to be preserved, they should be treated in separate works. If, however, as in this instance, they are treated together the volume needs a title more befitting its content. One suspects the author lumped them together because of the scarcity of materials on both topics.

Despite these shortcomings, Champion has provided a service for the general reader who might be interested in the career of William Dudley Chipley and/or the history of Chipley (Pine Mountain), Georgia.

Although she has relied heavily on other accounts dealing with Chipley’s life, her assiduous research has added somewhat

to our previous knowledge of him. More importantly, however, she has pulled most of the obviously scarce information about this man, who she alleges was a giant in his time, together into one volume. Residents of Chipley (Pine Mountain) will be treated to many facts about their town's origin, along the railroad constructed under Chipley's supervision, and the subsequent history of this Georgia community.

University of West Florida

GEORGE F. PEARCE

Perspectives on Gulf Coast Prehistory. Edited by Dave D. Davis. (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1984. xi, 379 pp. Contributors, preface, notes, roundtable discussion, references, index. \$24.50.)

This volume is the result of a conference on Gulf coast archeology sponsored by Tulane University and hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Simmons at Avery Island, Louisiana, in 1981. The goal of the fourteen conference participants was to review the archeology of the Gulf coast as an independent region in response to their growing feeling that coastal sequences did not correlate well with the baseline derived from interior alluvial valley data.

Sherwood Gagliano describes the natural geological system of the shore and relates archeological site locations to coastal developmental cycles. The chapters by J. Richard Shenkel and Lawrence Aten deal effectively with the Woodland Period cultures of the coast, while Robert Neuman covers recent physical anthropological data for this and other cultural periods. The contributions of Ian Brown, David Brose, Dale Greenwell, and Dave Davis make extensive use of ceramics in their reviews of various regional culture periods, sequences, and relationships. Marco Giardino explores the problems of linking historic Mississippi delta tribes and archeological assemblages through the direct historic approach. Vernon Knight considers prehistoric adaptive patterns and coastal horticulture in Mobile Bay, while Jerald T. Milanich (and others) presents a detailed faunal and ceramic analysis of the prehistoric Calusa at Useppa Island in Florida.

The major theme running through each of the eleven chap-

ters is traditional culture historical reconstruction. The papers by Gagliano, Knight, and Milanich are more typical of post-1960s processual archeology. As the participants observed, it is necessary to control the cultural sequence before meaningful causal interpretation can be sought. The attention to chronological relationships in this volume is clear testimony that much remains to be done with the culture history of the Gulf coast area. This collection of papers represents a major step in that direction.

The final chapter, the roundtable discussion, was a significant element in the conference but will be more difficult for non-professional readers to appreciate. This volume was written by archeologists, for archeologists, and the general reader may find it hard going. It will, however, repay the effort of both professionals and non-professionals with a genuine interest in Gulf coast prehistory. The book is a welcome syntheses of current knowledge in an area where localized cultural diversity is linked by ceramics and other traits which spread throughout much of the region. The editor and authors are to be commended for a job well done.

University of South Florida

ROGER T. GRANGE

Forgotten Places and Things: Archaeological Perspectives on American History. Compiled and edited by Albert E. Ward. (Albuquerque: Center for Anthropological Studies, 1983. xii, 358 pp. Preface, notes, illustrations, index. \$24.00 plus 2.00 postage.)

Forgotten Places and Things is a collection of forty short papers covering a wide variety of topics in historical archeology. The papers are a sample of those presented at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archeology, held in Albuquerque in 1980. They were compiled and published by the Center for Anthropological Studies in Albuquerque to commemorate those meetings. That is essentially all that the papers in the volume have in common, and although much interesting and occasionally provocative material is included, the book suffers from the lack of coherence inevitable in such a sample of papers.

The papers in the volume can be roughly organized into the following categories: multidisciplinary issues in historical archeological research (six papers); archeological projects in the western United States (six papers); "ethnic" studies in archeology (four papers); the archeology of western railroad and logging camps (four papers); eastern North American historical archeological projects (four papers); artifact analyses (four papers); cultural resource management issues (three papers); subsistence analysis (three papers); cemetery studies (two papers); the keynote speeches given at the conference (two papers); one methodological paper, and one paper on a Caribbean project.

Overall, there is a strong orientation toward topics relevant to western United States historical archeology. This feature of the volume should prove to be a positive one for researchers in other areas of the country, where it is not always easy to obtain the reports and insights of archeological projects dealing with the nineteenth-century American West. Non-archeologists who read the book to gain an overview of what is happening in historical archeology should be cautioned, however, that the scope of the volume is restricted in this manner.

It is obviously impossible to review all forty papers included in *Forgotten Places and Things*, and so I will instead comment upon a group of papers that probably has the most direct interest for the readers of the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. They deal with the relationships between archeology and history, both theoretically and methodologically. Three papers by historians and one by cultural geographers explore these relationships and point out a number of problems that historians and geographers have in using archeological data. Although the comments are insightful and are a highly worthwhile lesson for archeologists, the overall tenor is somewhat one-sided, since no archeologists contributed papers on this theme from their perspective.

Historian Paul Hoffman (Louisiana State University) offers a penetrating look at working relationships between historians and archeologists based on his participation in multidisciplinary Spanish colonial projects. The different needs and perspectives of historians and archeologists are underscored, and Hoffman offers suggestions whereby these differences might be minimized. Theodore Karamanski (Loyola) discusses the respective roles and accomplishments of archeology and history in the study of the American fur trade, and James Whittenburg (Wil-

liam and Mary) addresses these issues from a colonial Virginia perspective.

Other contributions to the volume which maybe of special interest to the *Florida Historical Quarterly* readership include the late Jill Loucks's excellent study of the nature of acculturation of the Florida Indians brought about by the early seventeenth-century Spanish missions; a very entertaining paper by Ivor Noel Hume (one of the keynote addresses) which explores the questions of who, really, are we doing archeology and history for, and what real benefits are we producing. Nicholas Honerkamp and Elizabeth Reitz's study of Anglo-colonial subsistence practices at Frederica, Georgia, provides a number of undocumented details on that aspect of colonial life in the Southeast during the eighteenth-century.

Forgotten Places and Things, despite the unevenness of the contributions and the absence of a coherent theme, is an important book for several reasons. It is one of the few easily available sourcebooks on historical archeology that provides a selection of current research of a national scope; it is an excellent source for pursuing the debates and reconciliations among historians and archeologists; and for those scholars who are interested in westward expansion and economic development in nineteenth-century America, this volume offers some fascinating, and often undocumented glimpses into the details of those processes.

Florida State Museum

KATHLEEN DEAGAN

Spanish Sea: The Gulf of Mexico in North American Discovery, 1500-1485. By Robert S. Weddle. (College Station, TX: Texas A & M University, 1985. xvi, 457 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, introduction, illustrations, maps, conclusions, glossary, bibliography, index. \$34.50.)

Robert S. Weddle is perhaps best known for his study of the Spanish search for La Salle (*Wilderness Manhunt*) and his works on the Padre Island wrecks of 1554. With this book he begins a two-volume general history of the Gulf of Mexico, the Spanish Sea of his title. Written as a work of synthesis, but with conclusions he hopes will stir additional research, the work has the

style and format of Samuel Elliott Morison's *The European Discovery of America*, in particular the use of short essays on sources at the end of each chapter in place of footnotes. Weddle's thesis is that from 1508, and Sebastián de Ocampo's circumnavigation of Cuba, "the Gulf [of Mexico] became the conduit for discovery, exploration, and settlement of the [North American] continent, unrivaled as such for years to come— the Atlantic coastal voyages and search for a northern strait notwithstanding (p. 412)."

This is a story told in four parts and a total of twenty-one chapters. Parts I and III (West from the Islands; The Continent of Florida) and chapters 17 and 18 (Land of Angels: Menéndez and Escalante, 1565-75; The "Tragic Quadrate": [Luis de] Carvajal and the New Kingdom of Leon, 1567-90) will be of greatest interest to readers of this journal. The first gives the history of the earliest exploration of the Gulf, including the voyages of Juan Ponce de León and Alonso Alvarez de Pineda. Part III covers the stories of Narváez and Cabeza de Vaca, Soto and Moscoso, Fray Luis Cancer, and the Luna expedition. The contents of chapters 17 and 18 are indicated by their titles. Carvajal attempted to follow up on some of Menéndez de Avilés ideas. The other parts and chapters cover events in Mexico in the early sixteenth century and from the 1550s to 1685.

Weddle's thesis seems valid for the years to 1560 if North America is taken in its more extended meaning to include Mexico, but fails to be convincing thereafter. Even more certain to provoke discussion are his conclusions about the locations of certain events. Ponce de Leon's landing place is put near the bay of the same name in extreme southern Florida. Soto's landing is taken to be near Charlotte Harbor, the original "Tanpa" [Tampa]. Alvarez de Pineda's story is extensively revised to, among other things, place his forty-day stop on the Panuco River, not on the River of the Holy Spirit (the Mississippi). Narváez and his men are taken well down the coast of Texas before they are overwhelmed by disaster.

Unanswered is the question of why the Gulf approach to North America was preferred. The squabble over Pánuco province, which was motivated by a desire to move in on Mexico and to extend its mission frontiers, and the Luna expedition's objectives seem clear enough. But why did Narváez and then Soto choose to venture into North America from the west coast

of Florida? Or is it that the thesis claims too much, implicitly equating Texas with North America, just as Herbert E. Bolton's "epic of greater America" makes California the center of the history of the Americas? Does the Gulf of Mexico have a history?

In a work of this geographic and chronological scope, it is inevitable that some errors will appear. Thus the locations given for Cofitachequi and for Pardo's route are those of scholarship as outdated as some that Weddle rightly revises for topics closer to the center of his interest (Texas). The form of citation for documents from the Patronato section of the Archive of the Indies (AGI) is confusing, appearing at first to be the old three part numbers of pre-1929 vintage, but in fact being a shorthand for the *numeros* and *ramos* which are given for other document series in the AGI.

Such matters aside, this is an excellent overview of events around the rim of the Gulf of Mexico during the first half of the sixteenth century. It is particularly strong in the characterization of the leading personae and in succinct narrative of complex events. Standard secondary sources have been supplemented by documents from the archives; all have been subjected to a well-trained critical eye. Anyone with an interest in the early history of Florida or any other Gulf coast state should read this book.

Louisiana State University

PAUL E. HOFFMAN

Spain and Portugal in the New World, 1492-1700. By Lyle N. McAlister. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1984. xxvi, 585 pp. Preface, notes, bibliographical essay, maps, tables, index. \$35.00; \$13.95 paper.)

Lyle N. McAlister of the University of Florida has had a long and distinguished career. As a scholar his seminal book on the *fuero militar* in New Spain and his highly perceptive, interpretive article on Spanish colonial society put him in the front ranks of Latin American colonial historians. At the same time he has trained almost three generations of Ph.D. students, for whom he has set the highest scholarly standards. Now after a quarter century of research, he has provided us with a brilliant new synthesis of the Ibero-American world to 1700.

In his preface McAlister lays out seven themes as the framework for his book, repeated here because they demonstrate the sophistication of his approach. They are (1) the effects of vast distances, terrain, and climate on the forms of Hispanic action in the New World; (2) the great efforts of Spain and Portugal to colonize their American empires; (3) the elaborate structures used by the two Iberian nations both to provide good government and to exploit their colonial subjects; (4) formation of distinct American societies with their own identities; (5) contradictions and tensions among these several processes; (6) the archaic nature of American society and imperial systems; and (7) the durability of these societies and systems. Within this framework he divides the book into three broad chronological sections: one on the Old World background; a second on discovery, conquest, and colonization to 1570; and a third on the establishment and formation of Hispanic American empires, 1570-1700. Chapters within each of the three major parts of the work are broken up into well-delineated smaller sections. Maps and tables complement the text, and a fifty-page bibliographical essay closes out the work. Only a glossary is missing.

This book has so many strengths that it is difficult to pick out the most salient. First, however, McAlister has given far greater attention to the Old World background than either the old or the new syntheses. Because he sees so many continuities between the medieval history of Spain and Portugal and the archaic medieval structures established in the New World, he has attempted to describe these in some detail: the rhythm of the Reconquest, the importance of the *municipio*, ideas on race, and the ordering of society are good examples. Second, as might be expected, his descriptions and analyses of colonial society are absolutely brilliant. Chapter 18, "American Societies and American Identities," can be read profitably by both the seasoned scholar and most callow undergraduate. Third, particularly for those of us who teach, are his clear, thoughtful, dispassionate analyses of some of the major controversies swirling about in Hispanic American colonial history— the size of the indigenous population at the time of European contact, the seventeenth-century depression, dependency theory as applied to colonial Hispanic America, and the Columbian transfers. McAlister not only spells out these debates, but he also takes a stand himself without depreciating or discrediting those with whom he disag-

rees. Fourth, McAlister's work integrates both the latest research and the contributions of earlier generations of scholars, sometimes ignored by the current generation of scholars rushing to be *au courant*: McAlister recognizes our debt to these early pioneers. Fifth, his book is a fount of information for all students of Latin American colonial history with the key names, dates, places, events, weights, measures, and values all there to provide a solid historical understanding of the realities of colonial and imperial life. Lastly, his discussion of *both* the Spanish *and* the Portuguese empires has led him into discerning comparisons and contrasts of imperial systems. Although he has given no attention to colonial culture per se, his judicious use of quotes from contemporary writers more than compensates for this lacunae. One might also raise a minor quarrel with his periodization. In fact McAlister himself makes a good case for closing out the work at 1660 or 1670 when significant changes began occurring in the Ibero-American world. These are only minor criticisms, however. Clearly written, well-organized, and carefully researched, this book by Lyle N. McAlister is the most important new synthesis of Latin American colonial history to appear in the last thirty years, a vitally significant contribution which will be useful to scholars and students alike at all stages for a long time to come.

Duke University

JOHN J. TEPASKE

The Cherokee Ghost Dance: Essays on the Southeastern Indians, 1789-1861. By William G. McLoughlin, with Walter H. Conser, Jr., and Virginia Duffy McLoughlin. (Macon: Mercer University Press, 1984. xxiv, 512 pp. List of abbreviations, acknowledgments, introduction, maps, tables, notes, index. \$34.95.)

An unwary reader should not purchase this book assuming it contains much information on the Ghost Dance. The well-known Ghost Dance movement originated with the Paiutes in 1890 and swept over the Great Plains and even to the Pacific coast. It was messianic, prophetic, pacific, and pan-Indian in nature. After performing the proper rituals and dances, perhaps wearing special "ghost shirts," devotees expected to see

the resurrection of deceased Indians and the reestablishment of traditional societies.

Both before and after 1890 prophets, medicine men, and shamans appeared among diverse Indian peoples advocating reforms and regeneration. Such "prophets" emerged among the Cherokees in 1811, and the author had characterized their appeal or movement as a ghost dance. McLoughlin argues that the Cherokee "prophets" were separate from or not greatly influenced by those prophets who appeared in the Creek country at approximately the same time. But he does not tell us very much about these prophets and their message. Were they true Cherokees, or Shawnee, or Creek refugees, and how did their message compare with that of the Plains Indians? Though the author has not answered these questions satisfactorily, neither has anyone else, and at this late date it may not be possible to recapture the reforms advocated by 1811 Cherokee prophets.

This work, a collection of articles and essays published in the post-1974 decade, covers the 1789-1861 years. They concern not so much the Indians but white attitudes toward Native Americans, and especially in this regard they have much to offer. When McLoughlin deals with the Indians he concentrates on the mestizos and white Indian countrymen and on their role in the process of acculturation, opposition to removal, and increasing Cherokee nationalism. The author is particularly interested in white missionaries, primarily Baptists and Prebyterians— among whom were his wife's ancestors— who, in the East or in Oklahoma, established missions. In telling their story and interpreting their motives McLoughlin has relied heavily on documents in the National Archives and to a lesser extent on those of the Moravians at Winston-Salem.

Another of his interests is the status of Negroes among non-Cherokee southern tribes and how missionaries, influenced by the growing abolitionist movement, dealt with Indian slave-owners. In discussing Indian racial attitudes, McLoughlin analyzes, as have others, the Seminole (Creek) Neamathla's observations on Negroes, Indians, and whites.

Assorted documents are reproduced in this work, including extensive extracts from Cherokee censuses and a Moravian missionary's second-hand account of the 1811 Ghost Dance movement among the Cherokees. These documents, the treatment of the missionaries' motivations, frustrations, and successes, and

the convenience of having previously-published scholarly and informative articles brought together in a body— not the Ghost Dance— are the strengths of this book which can serve as a valuable reference for those interested in Cherokee history.

Florida State University

J. LEITCH WRIGHT, JR.

The Papers of John C. Calhoun, Volume XVI, 1841-1843. Edited by Clyde N. Wilson. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1984. xxxii, 744 pp. Preface, introduction, symbols, bibliography, index. \$34.95.)

Like its predecessor volumes, this one is as complete as it could be made. It includes letters to and from Calhoun, his recorded public utterances, and pertinent letters by his close kinsmen and some close associates. It documents two sessions of Congress during the presidency of John Tyler during which efforts were underway to make Calhoun the Democratic party's 1844 presidential candidate. The volume ends with Calhoun's resignation from the United States Senate four years before his term ended. The editor suggests that there are three important topics in these papers: significant events of Calhoun's private life, his philosophical reflections upon "the American republican federation," and the unsuccessful maneuverings for the presidential nomination.

Today's presidential campaigns would have appeared offensive, undignified, and dishonorable to Calhoun. He was the product of an age when candidates must appear not to be seeking office. As was the custom, he publicly feigned indifference and insisted that it was his friends who were pressing his candidacy. Unfortunately, both Calhoun and his friends were inept in the party politics that were developing in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. His chief rivals were far more skilled in the mechanics of party politics. In a sense, Calhoun was a political antique who was not destined for success in a political system based on compromise and accommodation; he viewed issues theoretically and sought solutions in terms of abstract principles.

There can be no doubt that electioneering was not to Cal-

houn's taste. The editor of the volume well summed up Calhoun's plight in a political system rapidly becoming democratic: "there was about Calhoun's effort an old-fashioned amateurishness. His goals and his appeal were no longer in step with the quotidian realities of politics as it had developed over much of the Union. Calhoun did not fully understand, or if he did understand, was too proud to adapt adequately to the system that was emergent. His greatest strength as a candidate was the appeal of his aloofness from practical politics, which was also his greatest weakness" (p. xxii). He withdrew from the presidential race late in 1843.

Biography buffs will be interested in nagging problems of his private life documented here: his wife's illnesses, his concern for his disappointing, unambitious children, the alcoholism of his brother-in-law, and his financial circumstances. (He died intestate and in debt.)

If his papers are any indication, Florida was a subject that rarely crossed Calhoun's mind. It was a territory until 1845, and played no role in presidential politics. In this volume, however, Florida comes into view several times as Calhoun presents to the Senate petitions from citizens of several Florida counties seeking admission to the Union.

The editor and his staff are to be commended for maintaining the high level of editing, compiling, and printing which has characterized the previous volumes in this series.

University of Florida

HERBERT J. DOHERTY, JR.

Chattanooga: A Death Grip on the Confederacy. By James Lee McDonough. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1984. xviii, 298 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, illustrations, notes, appendices, bibliography, index. \$19.95.)

Cannoneers in Gray: The Field Artillery of the Army of Tennessee, 1861-1865. By Larry J. Daniel. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1984. xii, 234 pp. Preface, appendix, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$19.95.)

The western theater of operations, extending from the Allegheny Mountains to the Mississippi River, had an importance

in the Civil War that has never been fully appreciated. The West protected the very heart of the southern nation. Its loss could—and did—reduce the Confederacy to a thin and short strip of land along the eastern seaboard; and then it was but a brief time to the end.

After the fall of Vicksburg in July 1863, the next strategic target in the West for both sides became Chattanooga, Tennessee. Vital road junction, railroad hub, supply depot, and veritable gateway to the Deep South, Chattanooga was the key to future movements by Confederates and Federals. A complicated, two-month campaign for control of the city began in September. The climax came at Thanksgiving time, when General U. S. Grant's troops drove Braxton Bragg's army from the surrounding heights so decisively that the Confederate withdrawal bordered on a rout.

The military events at Chattanooga have never received in-depth and scholarly analysis—until now. James McDonough has not only told the story well, he has also dispelled a number of misassumptions and traditional but false conclusions. For example, McDonough carefully shows that the long-held belief (voiced anew by Bruce Catton and other recent writers) of Grant planning and executing flawlessly the climactic assault at Missionary Ridge is simply not true. Through garbled orders, attacking Federals found themselves entangled in an “awful mess” at the base of the ridge. It was too dangerous either to remain in place or to fall back. Hence, the bluecoats continued forward in a charge (writes McDonough) “born of desperation, anger, and the instinct of war-wise combat veterans.” The Union generals that day were little more than shocked spectators.

General Bragg, as expected and deserved, is the arch-villain in this drama, and McDonough finds few redeeming qualities in that tormented commander. Yet Bragg is not alone with shortcomings. Burly James Longstreet is guilty of “disastrous bungling,” in addition to machinations for higher command. General William T. Sherman, McDonough asserts, left a good deal to be desired throughout the Chattanooga campaign, and the impression is clear in this book that Grant once again profited as much from luck as from skill.

A few distractions here interrupt the flow. McDonough's occasional penchant for discussing imponderables breaks the chain of thought. The might-have-beens of Chickamauga are

the first examples. Too often, the author seeks to blend historiography and history. What other writers of late have thought is not a proper subject of this book, and personal disagreements or praise belong in footnotes. These quirks notwithstanding, McDonough has produced the best study ever done on the Chattanooga campaign. Each army receives equal attention and treatment, and McDonough throughout remains commendably impartial except to generals who merited strong opinions. Battle maps, incidentally, are as revealing as the text.

Only Stanley Horn and Thomas Connelly have written detailed works on the Confederate Army of Tennessee. Both authors naturally concentrated on the activities of infantry, which were the basic fighting component of any army. Overlooked almost entirely in the handful of books treating of the western forces has been the artillery. Its role was vital, as Larry Daniel shows in a pathbreaking work long overdue.

Daniel follows the Army of Tennessee from beginning to end; yet he reverses the usual approach by zeroing on cannoneers and showing riflemen in supporting roles. For the first time, battery and battalion commanders such as Thomas Hotchkiss, Llewellyn Hoxton, Felix Robertson, Henry Semple, and Robert F. Beckham come alive in all of their varying personalities. What the artillery units did and did not do in all of the major battles of the West is carefully described. The view is both unique and enlightening. As examples: Daniel shows that a well-drilled gun crew could fire two rounds per minute, and because Civil War cannons recoiled so drastically, positioning and aiming (rather than loading and firing) consumed the most time.

This volume does not go into the detail found in Jennings C. Wise's classic study of Confederate artillery in the East (*The Long Arm of Lee*, 2 vols., 1915), and Daniel's compilation would have benefitted greatly from just one map showing artillery displacements in a battle. Still, the book is a major breakthrough and a valuable tool for any future study of the hardluck Army of Tennessee.

Daniel's conclusion is especially provocative: "It seemed to be the western artillery's misfortune to have a series of army commanders who did not fully appreciate its vital role in combat. Albert Sidney Johnston considered the artillery only as an after-thought. Braxton Bragg was inflexibly locked into an ap-

proach that was obsolete by the time of the Civil War. Hood was essentially a romantic, who was impressed with the infantry charge, not the artillery barrage. Only one general seemed to appreciate the long arm: Joseph E. Johnston.”

*Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University*

JAMES I. ROBERTSON

Cotton Fields No More: Southern Agriculture, 1865-1980. By Gilbert C. Fite. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984. xiii, 273 pp. List of tables, preface, appendix, notes, sources, index, illustrations. \$28.00.)

Despite the obvious importance of agriculture in post-Civil War southern history a comprehensive study equivalent to L. C. Gray's monumental *History of Agriculture in the Southern United States to 1860* has been lacking. Fortunately, however, one of the nation's leading agricultural historians has finally undertaken that formidable task. Gilbert C. Fite, past president of both the Agricultural History Society (1960) and of the Southern Historical Association (1974) and author of several books on American agriculture and two important articles on mechanization of southern farms, has filled in the gap in southern historiography with his *Cotton Fields No More: Southern Agriculture, 1865-1980*.

Professor Fite believes that over-population and under-capitalization of southern farms were the basic causes of the poverty that beset the region from the Civil War until World War II. Because farms generally were too small for mechanization, progress in agricultural science and technology which had transformed northern agriculture had little effect in the South until the era of the New Deal. Then federal programs brought a new prosperity to the larger class of agriculturists, if not to agricultural workers.

According to Fite, World War II accelerated the agricultural revolution begun during the late 1930s. High prices enabled large landowners to reduce or eliminate their indebtedness and to accumulate capital for mechanization after the conflict was over. In this period over-population of the rural areas of the South was reduced significantly when many farm workers left the land for the cities or the armed forces.

Fite makes his greatest contribution in his discussion of the post-World War II era. He describes the mechanization of southern staple crops without becoming lost in technical details, and discusses the consequences of the elimination of the system of sharecropping. Through this mechanization, Fite explains, successful agriculturists attained a new flexibility which permitted them to turn away from the traditional staple crops when market conditions changed, and to plant such new crops as soybeans, peanuts, small grains, grasses, or rice. Many abandoned cotton or tobacco for livestock breeding. Fite also analyzed the plight of small farmers and sharecroppers displaced by mechanization and the shift away from the labor-intensive staple crops, and discussed the sporadic efforts of the federal government to assist these unfortunates. Fite concluded that such relief efforts were half-hearted because federal experts believed that these surplus farm workers must eventually seek urban employment.

If they are to be able to understand the history of the South after the Civil War, historians, teachers, and students must all familiarize themselves with Fite's *Cotton Fields No More*. This is undoubtedly the most important work in southern economic history to come from the presses during the last decade.

Florida State University

JOHN HEBRON MOORE

The Two-Party South. By Alexander Lamis. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984. x, 317 pp. Preface, maps, tables, appendix, bibliographic note, notes, index. \$25.00.)

One of the leading scholars of post-World War II southern politics, Alexander Heard, posed a challenging question in his book published in 1952 by The University of North Carolina Press, *A Two Party South?* Thirty-two years later another Alexander, Alexander Lamis, has given us a thoughtful and well-documented answer in the title of his book published by Oxford University Press, *The Two-Party South*.

Lamis's introductory chapters carefully narrate the emergence of two-party politics in the South. This commentary is followed by a chapter-by-chapter analysis of party competition

in each of the eleven former Confederate states as it has evolved since the end of World War II and a final chapter which discusses the politics of these states in the 1980s and beyond.

The first cross-over from Democratic party to Republican party by some leading southern politicians was in response to the Democratic party's advocacy of civil rights legislation. Lamis notes the beginning of the shifting during the 1950s. He discusses in detail the most dramatic shifting, which came during the Goldwater v. Johnson campaign of 1964 and was accelerated by the passage of both civil rights and voting rights laws.

These laws modified the issue of race, which had been exploited by the all-white Democratic party and which had been the linchpin of its dominance of southern politics from post-Reconstruction days into the 1960s. The Republican party was then able to make inroads into the once solid Democratic South and to present a challenge to the Democratic party to adjust to new political realities. Lamis discusses both developments, pointing out that while some leading southern Democratic party politicians defected to the Republican party beginning in the 1950s there were still enough southern Democrats who did not defect to start building a coalition with the black political community. As a consequence, Republican presidential and United States senatorial candidates achieved successes, yet the Democratic party maintained solid control, with few exceptions, at state and local levels.

Lamis contends, that while each party's reaction to the issue of race remains a factor, class has become the more dominant factor in explaining further two-party development in the South. He believes that more and more the party competition in the southern states mirrors national party competition. He notes, as have other scholars of southern politics, that bona fide two-party competition already exists in the Rim South states (Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, and Texas), and such a trend is measurable in the remaining six states (South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana).

Lamis devotes a complete chapter to each of the eleven southern states, in which he discusses the political peculiarities that relate to the development of two-party competition. In these chapters he has provided a wealth of data bringing us up-to-date on politics in the contemporary South.

Finally, Lamis raises significant questions concerning the future of two-party competition in the southern states. He puts his finger on the heart of the matter when he raises the critical question as to whether those southern citizens who presently remain without significant influence in the political process (the "have nots") will gain a meaningful role in a viable two-party South. He concludes that the dream of the southern Populists has not yet been realized, but that changes in the nature of party competition point to a higher order of probability that they could.

Florida State University

ELSTON ROADY

The Black Worker since the AFL-CIO Merger, 1955-1980. Edited by Philip S. Foner, Ronald L. Lewis, and Robert Cvornyek. (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1984. xi, 589 pp. Preface, notes, index. \$39.95.)

This final volume in a massive documentary history of the black worker is quite different from the early volumes. Whereas they focused on narrow objectives such as the right to organize and strike, volume VIII focuses on the ideology of race and class. Here we meet a much more class-conscious black worker. Also the focus is more national than regional. Little in this volume is distinctly southern. Even the index, which had numerous references to Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and other southern states in earlier volumes has none at all in this one. Although earlier volumes mentioned racism within the labor movement, the focus was still basically economic. In this one the emphasis is less on bread-and-butter issues and more on internal conflict within labor itself.

The major divisions of documents illustrate these generalizations. After an introductory section dealing with the general racial and economic conditions of black workers, the editors move to the major focus of the book: the AFL-CIO and civil rights issues, radical black workers, the Negro-labor alliance, and Drug and Hospital Employees Local 1199, which provided the most impressive case study of poor workers aided by the powerful civil rights establishment.

The individual documents range from the famous to the obscure. They include speeches, internal union documents, propaganda leaflets, AFL-CIO resolutions. Although the theme of the book is the black experience with unionism, much important biographical information appears in printed form for the first time. One entire subsection deals with Philip Randolph. Another contains speeches to the AFL-CIO by Thurgood Marshall, Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Mary Moultrie, Benjamin Hooks, and Vernon Jordan, Jr. A third subsection is devoted to Bayard Rustin.

Some labor historians may quarrel with the scant attention paid to individual strikes. The only one treated in some depth is the 113-day Charleston, South Carolina, hospital workers strike. Perhaps other better-known strikes (for instance the Memphis sanitation workers) might have been more appropriate, but the less-familiar Charleston strike certainly demonstrates the interaction between racism, worker indigence, and the national influence of groups such as the NAACP, the Urban League, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Of more general use to labor historians will be documents pertaining to racial policies and relations within individual unions. Substantial numbers of documents deal with the United Auto workers, the United Steel workers, and the building trades (which formed one of the strongest anti-black barriers within unionism). The editors provide introductions to each section which briefly summarize the topic and provide important background.

Obviously, any documentary collection will leave a reviewer wondering why one document which he believes to be marginal was included, and another more important document omitted. I see no reason to engage in this sort of second-guessing. This series of eight volumes has enormously enlarged our understanding of black's ambivalent relationship with the labor movement in America. The editors deserve credit for a job well done.

Auburn University

WAYNE FLYNT

No Place To Hide: The South and Human Rights, Volume I. By Ralph McGill. (Macon: Mercer University Press, 1984. lviv, 321 pp. Editor's introduction, acknowledgments, illustrations, notes.)

No Place to Hide: The South and Human Rights, Volume II. By Ralph McGill. (Macon: Mercer University Press, 1984. xxiii, 346 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations, notes, index. \$40.00 for both volumes.)

These volumes constitute the core of Ralph McGill's writings on important, social issues in the South over a fifty-year period. In a series of essays, interviews, book reviews, and statements, McGill, former reporter, editor, and publisher of the *Atlanta Constitution*, assesses and offers his views on racial developments, the South, Georgia, southern politics, and public education. Throughout these pages, as editor Calvin M. Logue notes, McGill provides Southerners with "an alternative to inaction, hate, violence, and racial discrimination" (p. xlv).

McGill was not only a native Southerner, he also loved the South and sought to induce it to enter the twentieth century. As with the followers of Henry Grady, he believed progress in the South would result from the movement of industry and technology into the region. But he also urged a more progressive racial policy upon his fellow Southerners, arguing that slavery and segregation were primary reasons why the South lagged behind the rest of the nation. While he proved to be a gentle reporter when trying to convince Southerners to accept new methods and new directions, he could be an unsparing critic when dealing with reactionary southern political leaders. Commenting on Lester Maddox, for example, he remarked during a talk show that "running the state of Georgia is a major business enterprise . . . [but] I don't feel he has the competence for the job" (p. 658). Or, reporting on the leadership of George Wallace, Lester Maddox, and John Bell Williams, he asserted that they know "the image they create of their region and their country is harmful and ugly. But their attitude is, 'Who gives a damn what the rest of the world thinks!'" (p. 603).

Calvin Logue has done an excellent job of selecting these writings and preserving them for the reading public. The first volume opens with an essay by McGill on "The Southeast," and

then proceeds chronologically with his writings on social issues from 1938 to 1969. Much of the focus is on race relations in the South, as it should be. Although McGill was often angered and frustrated by racial developments, he was a realist who understood that racial and social progress would take time. Despite threats on his life, he never hesitated to speak out against racial injustice, believing that Southerners needed to know the full story and that they would respond justly if they knew the truth.

While it is difficult to attach labels to McGill, he remained a booster of the South throughout his life and believed that economic, educational, and racial advancement were inextricably linked and essential for the South's emergence. He took great pride in the development of Atlanta and frequently pointed to it as a model for the region.

These two volumes remind us of the great debt the South owes to individuals like Ralph McGill. Scholars will certainly profit by these writings, and the general reader will enjoy reexamining the South's past through the eyes of its leading reporter. Floridians should especially profit from McGill's assessment of LeRoy Collins and the leadership he provided the state and the region in the critical decade of the 1950s.

University of Florida

DAVID R. COLBURN

Land Growth and Politics. By John M. DeGrove. (Chicago: American Planning Association, 1984. ix, 454 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, index. \$33.95.)

Among the legacies of the 1960s, the American concern for protecting the environment persists as a powerful public policy issue. In this impressively-researched book, John M. DeGrove traces the course of environmental politics as reflected in the development of land/growth management policies in seven states during the 1960s and 1970s. As DeGrove puts it, the major purpose of the book "is to document the political context of the development and implementation of seven state land- and growth-management systems" (p. 7). Given the dramatic national demographic shifts of recent decades and the emergence of serious growth-induced problems in Florida and

other so-called Sun Belt states, DeGrove's analysis is especially timely.

DeGrove's political analysis relies upon examination of four successive stages in the creation of state environmental policy: the emergence of the problem; the politics of adoption; the politics of implementation; and the politics of the future. As might be expected, the political context and reform agenda of land-use legislation differed somewhat in each state. In Hawaii, the first state to adopt land-use controls (1961), environmental reform stemmed primarily from efforts to preserve agricultural land from unplanned urban encroachment. Vermont's 1970 growth-management law sought to impose controls on large-scale housing and recreational developments which seemed to threaten both the state's environment and its small-town patterns. In California, big oil and land development interests blocked environmental reform legislation, but a voter initiative in 1972 produced a comprehensive coastal zone management law. Despite the varied political context in these states (and in the others covered by DeGrove: Florida, Colorado, Oregon, and North Carolina), the success of environmental activist groups and a widespread popular support for environmental protection provided some common threads.

The chapter on environmental reform in Florida is the strongest in the book. This should not be surprising, since DeGrove headed the state task force which developed the key land management legislation in 1972; from 1983 to 1985, DeGrove was secretary of the Florida Department of Community Affairs, the state's land planning agency. Thus, DeGrove writes not only with the perspective of the social scientist, but with the knowledge of the political insider as well.

Land management legislation in Florida emerged from a growing concern about the impact of rapid population growth and development on the state's fragile environment. Several issues in the 1960s and early 1970s— including controversies over the Cross-Florida Barge Canal and the South Florida regional jetport planned for the Big Cypress Swamp, as well as a water shortage in the early 1970s that endangered the Everglades— all raised public consciousness about protecting the state's land and water resources from hasty and unplanned development. The Land Management Act of 1972 (also known as Chapter 380) represented a far-reaching environmental reform which gave

government wide authority for planning and regulating land uses throughout the state. DeGrove provides a detailed analysis of the law's genesis and implementation, along with revisions and modifications over the years since 1972. Although at first opposed to land management legislation, developers, builders, and other private-sector groups have mostly come to support the concept of land-use regulation. Florida will remain among the fastest growing states through the 1990s but it can depend on a powerful coalition of interest groups that support growth management. DeGrove's only real criticism of the land management process in Florida is the slowness of some local governments to comply with state-mandated planning procedures and inadequate state funding to insure effective compliance and monitoring of environmental regulations.

Generally, DeGrove ends on an upbeat note, suggesting that growth management throughout the nation has come to be accepted by many previously opposed interest groups. Growth is no longer uniformly accepted as entirely positive, especially when the alternative can be environmental catastrophe. This important book informs us about one of the crucial issues of our time. It also suggests that the give-and-take of the political process can provide us with solutions that we can live with and that can improve our lives.

Florida Atlantic University

RAYMOND A. MOHL