love and longing for his family. The multitude of orders to his generals and letters to President Lincoln indicate the efficient operation of his command system as well as his complete grasp of the strategy and tactics needed to defeat the Confederacy. Grant's real concern for the wounded and prisoners of both sides is exhibited in his correspondence with Lee.

Both volumes are handsomely produced. The annotations are sufficient to place the correspondence in context. A helpful chronology has been included at the beginning of each volume as well as a calendar at the end. The Grant correspondence—much of it printed for the first time—makes fascinating reading and portrays the likeable, human side of a great military leader.

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But There Was No Peace: The Role of Violence in the Politics of Reconstruction. By George C. Rable. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1984. Pp. xiii, 257. Notes, bibliographic essay, index. Clothbound, $23.50; paperbound, $10.00.)

In this book, Professor George C. Rable of Indiana's Anderson College offers the most complete study to date of violence in the post-Civil War South. Informed by social-scientific studies of violence and historical studies of the general course of revolutions, Rable enlarges the context in which he assesses the phenomenon. Feeling powerless to control their fate after Appomattox, southerners experienced the sort of concentrated and prolonged frustration that social scientists say produces aggression in humans, Rable writes. "Conditions that a twentieth-century psychologist might describe as a combination of alienation and anomie resulted in anger among the region's traditional leaders" (p. 9).

Rable generally organizes his study chronologically, describing the early race riots of 1866 in Memphis and New Orleans, and moving to the relatively unfocused violence of 1868 to 1870, the activities of the Ku Klux Klan, and finally to the southern Democrats' adoption of violence as a calculated strategy to regain political power. However, Rable's decision to provide a full description of violence in every southern state compels him to violate his chronology in order to limn developments in particular states. This tends to obfuscate his most important points—the way violence in one area led to violence in another and the development over time of a conscious strategy of violence.

Rable offers a number of informative insights. His comparison of the Memphis riot to the antiblack riots of 1919-1920 in the North is innovative and persuasive (although his comparison of them to the black riots in Watts, Detroit, and Newark in the

late 1960s is not). His consistent attention to the social science literature is similarly informing. Of great significance is Rable's conclusion that the violence associated with the elections of 1874 in the South amounted to a testing of the effectiveness of violence as a political strategy. The failure of southern Republicans and the national government to counteract it convinced white southerners to employ violence systematically in the 1875 and 1876 campaigns that overthrew Republican governments in Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana. Finally, Rable notes the implications of his study for historians' arguments about the radicalism of Reconstruction. Refuting those historians who stress the conservatism of Republican Reconstruction policy, Rable points out that it was its radicalism that led to a white counterrevolution. He joins Herman Belz in dismissing the possibility of any further radical effort in the face of such widespread and bitter white southern resistance.

Altogether Rable has made a significant contribution to the historical understanding of Reconstruction. Written primarily for scholars, but accessible to a more general intellectual audience, the book is an important resource for those with a serious, scholarly interest in the problems of post-Civil War America.

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Southern Progressivism: The Reconciliation of Programs and Tradition. By Dewey W. Grantham. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1983. pp. xxii, 468. Notes, tables, maps, illustrations, bibliographical essay, index. Clothbound, $34.95; paperbound, $16.95.)

In 1946 Arthur S. Link published an article, "The Progressive Movement in the South," which challenged the vague northeastern orthodoxy that southerners had not actually participated in the Progressive Era. Since that time Link has been joined by numerous other scholars urging this "revisionist" perspective on the early twentieth-century South, and one of the most influential of these is Dewey W. Grantham. In *Southern Progressivism*, Grantham delivers an encyclopedic treatment of the subject—a product of some twenty-five years of inquiry. The reader emerges from the work not only convinced, once and for all, that there was indeed a Progressive Era in the South but that it had some of the overarching characteristics of a movement.

Grantham perceives southern progressivism as in many ways an extension of the New South creed. One of the chief characteristics of the New South mind of the late nineteenth century was