

education, housing, and public accommodations. Other Civil Rights groups played important roles, too. The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., came to Kentucky in the 1960s to assist in organizing and leading protest marches. Kentucky's blacks and the NAACP, however, remained the core group in the fight for civil liberties and the destruction of white authoritarianism.

Wright notes that from the 1950s to 1980 tremendous positive changes occurred that improved the lives of blacks. Some old pattern still lingered, however, suggesting that the democratic struggle along the color line in Kentucky and the United States is not over.

Lucas and Wright have written excellent accounts of the black experience in Kentucky. The two volumes look at the broad sweep of human experience and will be a model for many years. Lucas and Wright show clearly that a democratic society can be racist, oppressive, and brutal unless its people practice the democratic creed toward all people.

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The Fine Hardwood Veneer Industry in the United States, 1838–1990. By John C. Callahan. (Lake Ann, Mich.: National Woodlands Publishing Company, 1990. Pp. xvi, 368. Figures, illustrations, charts, tables, bibliography, appendixes, indexes. \$32.00, plus \$3.00 shipping and handling.)

John C. Callahan's study of the American fine hardwood veneer industry covers several subjects. Callahan, formerly a forestry economics and policy professor at Purdue University, writes about the entrepreneurs, business administrators, individual corporations, and trade associations that developed this industry. Callahan explains how the fine hardwood veneer industry has been a global enterprise from the nineteenth century and how changes in manufacturing technology led to the rise and fall of American firms associated with the business.

Callahan adopts a regional focus to the organization of his book. First, he discusses the importance of hardwood firms in the northeast. Then, he moves to a discussion of the so-called "coastal mahogany mills" located from Pennsylvania to Louisiana. Next, Callahan devotes almost four chapters of the book to midwestern firms, with extensive discussion given to major Indiana companies. He finishes with a discussion of the trade association activities of the member companies.

Callahan's profiles of Indiana hardwood entrepreneurs constitute the most important sections of the book. He discusses the

careers of such pioneers as Harry Daugherty (the Hoosier Veneer Company), John Nye Roberts (Roberts and Strack Veneer Company), and Charles W. Talge and George O. Worland (Evansville Veneer and Lumber Company). He shows how such individuals were not only successful managers of their own firms (although Daugherty almost lost his business during the Great Depression) but were also knowledgeable technologists. Several members of the Hoosier hardwood industry's leadership became influential in the affairs of the industry's trade associations, too.

To his credit, Callahan has done a tremendous amount of research for the book. He has examined company records, published materials from the industry press, and conducted over seventy interviews with prominent individuals in the industry. He has also examined government publications which relate to the regulation of the industry. He presents virtually an encyclopedic account of the fine hardwood veneer industry. The reviewer should add a note of caution, however. Callahan's book is not for the general reader, including the Hoosier general reader. People who are familiar with the American fine hardwood veneer industry will find a great deal of useful information in the book. Other readers, however, will find themselves overwhelmed with the amount of specialized information that Callahan presents. Still, this book adds a great deal to the knowledge of an industry in which Hoosier business leaders have played a prominent role.

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Crossings: The Great Transatlantic Migrations, 1870-1914. By Walter Nugent. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1992. Pp. xvi, 234. Maps, tables, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

"Descriptive synthesis" is probably the best term to describe Walter Nugent's new book on the Great Transatlantic Migrations. The primary purpose of the book is to go outside and beyond the traditional national treatments of immigration and emigration and "pull together in one place the main contours of population change in the Atlantic region during the 1870-1914 period" (p. 3). The book focuses on the Atlantic World, viewing the Atlantic as a great highway that in this period bound together, as never before, the distant shores of Europe and the Americas through the unprecedented migrations of tens of millions of people. Nugent takes a comparative look at the experiences of more than a dozen countries that were major participants as donors or recipients (sometimes both) of transatlantic migrants. He asks two important questions: whether the American (U.S.) experience was exceptional