

Emerson accurately points out that this most beloved American writer and humorist is not always the Twain that America has embraced as its own. In good American fashion, Clemens was a contradiction and, ultimately, a man who kept reinventing himself. Born in a log cabin to a poor family, he grew up in a Missouri river town which supplied him with characters and incidents for his writing career. He was a typesetter, river pilot, prospector, journalist, and lecturer before he became a writer of fiction. In his later life, in his quest to fulfill his American dream of being rich, he was also a publisher and an investor. He married wealthy, refined Olivia Langdon of Elmira, New York, and chose to live in Hartford, Connecticut, often in a fashion above his means. When money pressures got too great, he went to Europe to save on expenses and to find inspiration for the books that sold best during his lifetime, his travelogues.

Clemens would probably be amused that he continues to be talked of, written about, read, and that he can still stir up controversy. He would be pleased that scholars such as Emerson go back to his own words as a source of the truth about his life.

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Southern Migrants, Northern Exiles. By Chad Berry. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2000. Pp. xiii, 236. Notes, illustrations, bibliography, index. Clothbound, \$44.95; paperbound, \$21.95.)

One of the most significant population movements in midwestern history was the migration of white southerners to the Great Lakes states during the twentieth century. Some histories have touched on this subject, but *Southern Migrants, Northern Exiles* is the first attempt to offer a book-length account of the phenomenon. The grandson of southern migrants to Indiana, Chad Berry offers a sympathetic and insightful study of the northward movement and its consequences. Believing that the migration story needed to be told from the viewpoint of the migrants themselves, Berry conducted a long list of interviews, and he quotes at length from these personal reminiscences. Some may take exception to the subjectivity of this approach, but none can legitimately deny that Berry's study admirably illuminates a major development in the history of Indiana and adjoining states.

Berry begins by discussing the World War I era and the 1920s, when the first wave of white migrants came north to find jobs in the booming factories of the Midwest. During this period and later decades, the appeal of the industrial Midwest was economic. Southerners sought better-paying jobs and found them in Akron, Flint, Cincinnati, and Muncie. Yet they also suffered homesickness, and this yearning to return home is a persistent theme in Berry's book. Despite

good wages in the North, many lonely and disenchanted whites returned to the South either temporarily or permanently.

During the early 1930s many more returned home, as the Great Depression reduced the supply of jobs, the Midwest's chief attraction. By the late 1930s, however, the northward migration of white southerners resumed and accelerated during World War II and the postwar period of prosperity, reaching a peak in the 1950s. In the process, southern whites transplanted much of their culture in northern communities. Berry specifically considers the transplantation of southern religious and musical culture, discussing the rise of the Southern Baptist Church north of the Ohio River and the importance of country and western music in the lives of the newcomers to the Midwest.

Berry finds that throughout these years prejudice against the migrants was widespread, spawning negative stereotypes regarding the supposed ignorance, poverty, and violence of southern whites. As the elimination of poverty rose to a place of prominence on the national agenda during the 1960s, well-meaning social scientists and social welfare agencies reinforced these stereotypes when they focused new attention on the hillbilly ghettos of midwestern cities. Berry, however, emphasizes that white southern migrants, though largely blue collar, were not necessarily poor. Instead, he contends that most of them achieved their economic goals and found relative prosperity in their new homes. Yet, not all wanted to remain in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, or Illinois for the rest of their lives. Thus Berry concludes with a short discussion of those who returned to the South after retirement. By the end of Berry's book, however, the reader is aware that even the white migrants who returned to the South left their mark on the history of the Midwest.

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Kerner: The Conflict of Intangible Rights. By Bill Barnhart and Gene Schlickman. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1999. Pp. xii, 406. Illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

The Kerner Report will insure that the name of Otto Kerner will not be forgotten. The report remains a seminal statement on American race relations more than thirty years after its release. Yet it is striking how little Americans—even most American historians—know about Kerner, the governor of Illinois from 1961 to 1968 and the chairman of the commission that prepared the famous report.

Bill Barnhart and Gene Schlickman have helped repair this deficiency with their new biography, the first full study of this significant politician. Theirs is a sympathetic portrait, covering the