

has earned a "place among the great experiments in colonization; along side Raleigh and Hakluyk and Gibbon Wakefield . . ." (p. 342).

*Lord Selkirk of Red River* is well written and admirably documented. The maps and illustrations are valuable adjuncts. Many American readers, however, will still have difficulty with the geography of Upper Canada.

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*Regional Development and the Wabash Basin.* Edited by Ronald R. Boyce. Prepared in cooperation with the Wabash Valley Advisory Committee of the Council on Community Development, University of Illinois. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1964. Pp. xi, 224. Notes, maps, tables, charts, appendixes, index. \$6.95.)

This book, as indicated in the Preface, is essentially a series of papers on various topics of regional development organized under the direction of the Wabash Valley Advisory Committee and presented at the University of Illinois during 1961-1962. The papers were discussed in seminars and revised for publication, and Wabash Valley Advisory Committee members then submitted other essays to augment those presented by persons outside the university. Fifteen authors, representing various fields, contributed the fourteen chapters of which the book is composed. Each chapter is well written, completely documented, and cartographically well illustrated. The final chapter is devoted in part to the application of the technique of linear programming.

Although this brief book consists of four parts, its contents divide in a more natural fashion into chapters on regional development and chapters on the Wabash Basin, as the title of the book implies. Some of the development chapters make no reference to the Wabash whatsoever, and even their applications to the Midwest do not seem to be appropriate. The conflicts in water use in the Pacific Northwest on the Columbia and the Snake rivers seem to be a far cry from the Wabash although water is, no doubt, the basic problem in both areas. Likewise Montana appears to be geographically out of phase with the Midwest.

The several chapters on the general economy, agriculture, industry, and recreation of the Wabash Basin are well written and developed in detail to the county level by several authors, all highly trained geographers. All of them, as well as other contributors, question the regionality of the Basin. "It is difficult to assess the economic merits of the Wabash Basin for yet another reason—the Basin is a poor geographic region for economic analysis" (p. 11). Various authors refer to the lack of either homogeneous or nodal characteristics, to the lack of a regional capital, and to the lack of rank-size gradation of cities and towns which would be expected if the Basin were a homogeneous region. It is also pointed out (pp. 34-35) that the railroads in the area are related to Detroit and St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans, and Chicago and Louisville rather than to the Wabash Basin.

The one item of unity is water—the drainage basin of the Wabash River; and as such, the problem of flood control, especially in the lower

reaches of the valley, is the special province of the United States Army Corps of Engineers as presented in Chapter 11. In Chapter 12, "Water Management and the Wabash Basin," several multi-purpose river developments are cited such as the Miami Conservancy District, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Hoover Commissions, and the Select Committee on National Water Resources. The Delaware and Potomac basins are projected as examples of the new integrated water resource planning of the Department of Agriculture's small watershed program, together with the water supply, recreation, flood control, and navigation responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers. Chapter 12 also presents the concept of multi-purpose and comprehensive planning. Most of the thinking is based directly upon water management and related land resources such as flood, water supply and quality, sediment abatement, improved drainage, water recreation, fish and wild life, nature preservation, navigation, hydroelectric power, waste disposal, irrigation needs, and industrial use of water. It is Chapter 12 that best summarizes the purpose of the entire book, after giving credit to the Wabash Valley Association and the Corps of Engineers, "the problem facing the Wabash Basin is to create and execute a plan considering and including all the uses to which its natural resources may be applied while bringing together in coordination the points of view of all users of these resources . . . when the plans . . . are prepared they will be applicable uniquely to the Wabash and to no other area, because no two watersheds are alike" (p. 177). Obviously this could be Volume I in a long series of plans and studies, especially in view of the lack of regional homogeneity in the Wabash Basin.

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*Mr. Crump of Memphis.* By William D. Miller. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1964. Pp. xiii, 373. Illustrations, notes, essay on sources, index. \$6.75.)

This book provides the first full-length treatment of Edward H. Crump, the power of Memphis politics from the Progressive period until the late 1940's. Professor Miller, the author of a previous book on Memphis in the Progressive era, brings to his subject extensive knowledge of Memphis politics and society. He has also used Crump's personal papers and has interviewed many of Crump's relatives, friends, and former political associates.

In Miller's view Crump emerges as a progressive businessman-politician not unlike others of the period. As mayor of Memphis from 1909 to 1915 Crump provided honest, efficient, and economical government. He tried also to aid the Negro population by improving park facilities and health services. As a boss in subsequent years Crump did not rely upon graft but upon Negro voters and upon financial contributions of businessmen grateful for Memphis' orderly politics, excellent public services, and low tax rates. Miller also stresses Crump's loyalty to the New Deal, his love of the TVA, and his hatred of private power