ists, or, even more darkly, to a "Bourbon" pattern in which blacks had no white allies. (Such "New South moderates" as Jimmy Carter do not fit their binary scheme very neatly.)

This is excellent political journalism. Knowledgeable and commonsensical, the authors offer a thorough, but nonetheless lively, analysis of events. Yet if Barley and Graham display the virtues of newsmen, they do not escape some of their faults: the book lacks a foundation in political theory; it skirts difficult questions concerning the connection of society and politics; and its statistical analysis is unsophisticated—a fact disarmingly admitted by the authors in their appendix. Ignoring recent political science literature on electoral competition, political beliefs, and rational decision-making, the authors paint confusing pictures of party strategies and "rational" or "realistic" choices by voters. Nor do they relate changes in Southern social structure to alterations in politics. Does the category "lower class," for instance, mean the same thing in 1970 as it did in 1949? As for their methodology, by collapsing 1,134 counties into 24 ecological areas, they have vastly decreased the reliability of their statistical estimates. Their unexplained regional and sociological groupings obscure the determinants of political outcomes. By incautiously generalizing in the text (despite qualifications in the appendix) from data drawn only from homogeneous areas, they may have misled us about the class basis of certain politicians' appeals. Finally, by using total votes, rather than eligible voters, in the denominators of many of their equations, they leave us hopelessly confused about changes in the candidates' voting bases from primary to general elections and about the probably crucial effects of migration and increased electoral participation on political outcomes.

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