

but ultimately unnecessary. Nagin incorrectly says that David Duke "came within a whisker of winning the seat of governor of Louisiana" in 1991 when in fact he was trounced by Edwin Edwards, 61 percent to 39 percent. (pp. 15-16) Somewhat unfairly, Nagin also gives short shrift to Maurice "Moon" Landrieu as a mayor (1970-1978) who he says "Pushed for some equal rights," when it is instead widely known that Landrieu actually opened up city government hiring to African Americans at virtually every level of administration. (p. 15) The book's lack of an index is an additional weakness.

But despite those shortcomings, *Katrina's Secrets* is a consistently compelling and vital historical work, eloquently detailing both the natural and sordid man-made disaster known across the world simply as Katrina, and importantly adding to a conversation not likely to end any time soon.

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THE NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF SOUTHERN CULTURE:
Volume 17—Education. Edited by Clarence L. Mohr. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2011. xxii, 375 pp. General introduction, introduction, contributors, index. Paper \$24.95, ISBN 978-0-8078-7201-7).

"The institutions of learning in the South have played a key role in reflecting and shaping southern cultural ways, from racial segregation to religious values to social class differences." (p. xxi) This is the basic premise of *Education*, as outlined in the volume's introduction. Edited by Clarence L. Mohr, *Education* is volume seventeen of the twenty-four volume *The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture*. A joint project of the University of North Carolina Press and the Center for the Study of Southern Culture at the University of Mississippi, the *New Encyclopedia* series aims to present a comprehensive survey of southern culture, with dedicated volumes on *Ethnicity, Language, Music, Race, and Religion*, among other topics.

In an incisive introductory essay entitled "Education in the South," Mohr expands on the book's overarching argument—that education has both reflected and shaped southern culture—to sketch the terrain of the southern educational landscape, from the colonial era to the first decade of the twenty-first century.

Mohr maintains that education in the South has played a critical role in mediating between "parochial" and "cosmopolitan" concerns. "[T]he Janus-faced quest to elevate the South and strengthen regional consciousness by embracing institutional models and intellectual standards imported from other parts of the nation" is the central theme of southern educational history, according to Mohr. (p. 1) This dynamic is clearly evident in Mohr's discussion of three critical periods of educational reform: the push for "common schools" during the antebellum era; the expansion of public schooling for southern white masses during the progressive era; and the highly contested efforts to desegregate schools, beginning with the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* Supreme Court decision.

Education includes more than 130 entries, ranging from "Academic Freedom" to "Woodward, C. Vann." There are four main types of entries. The first focuses on prominent individuals such as William E. Dodd, Allen Tate, and Booker T. Washington. The second concentrates on educational institutions, with an emphasis on colleges and universities such as Fisk, Rice, and the University of Virginia. The third details organizations and associations such as the General Education Board, the National Humanities Center, and the Southern Regional Education Board. The fourth examines significant events, developments and trends, including, for instance, "Busing," "Homeschooling," and "Technological Education."

One noteworthy feature of *Education* is the use of photographs to accompany some of the individual entries. Those that focus on buildings and architecture appear to come straight out of university promotional materials. Much more compelling are the archival photos that capture specific historical moments—a 1928 Georgetown versus Washington and Lee football game, for instance, or the 1962 photograph of James Meredith being escorted by U. S. marshals onto the University of Mississippi campus.

For a volume with particular strengths in African American education, it is surprising that *Education* does not include the pioneering historian Carter G. Woodson and his Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (Woodson's Association played a significant role in promoting black history and culture in the segregated schools of the Jim Crow South, especially after the advent of Negro History Week in 1926). Of course, one can always quibble with who and what is omitted in an encyclopedia,

and any shortcomings in this respect should not detract from the overall quality of this publication. As a general reference work, it should prove to be valuable for historians of education and scholars of southern history and culture alike.

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