

example, the book makes reference to the existence of many liquor stores in African-American neighborhoods without considering the unemployment rate.

4. Since most of the exercises are excellent tools for university as well as on-line and K-12 classrooms, it would be invaluable if the book would offer suggestions on how to adapt the exercises for these various possibilities. For example, the authors of Chapter Eighteen suggest the "Label Game" developed by Ponterotto and Pederson (1993). To experience the pain of being stereotyped, students in an on-line classroom could be asked to visit an on-line chatroom under a different identity and students in the K-12 classroom could have the labels (even pictures) taped on party-hats rather than on the back of a person.

5. Since technology is here to stay, Chapter Three is indispensable in its discussion of the implementation of technology in the classroom. However, the chapter fails to address the proliferation of racist web-sites, such as those of the Ku Kux Klan or the Aryan Nations.

6. Since the book is a resource guide rather than cover-to-cover reading it would be helpful if each of the four parts had a title and even a brief synopsis.

Beate Baltés
National University

Patsy West. *The Enduring Seminoles: From Alligator Wrestling to Ecotourism*. (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1998). xvi, 150 pp., \$24.95 cloth.

Patsy West, long the archivist of photographs for the Seminole and Miccosukee Native nations of Florida, has written an exceptional book in her first full-length work, *The Enduring Seminoles: From Alligator Wrestling to Ecotourism*. Although she has devoted a lifetime to researching, writing, and cataloging the photos which show the degree of cultural change of these two groups, this is her first book on the subject.

To scholars of the i : lapanothli (Miccosukee speakers) and the ci : saponathli (Muscogee speakers), West's premise of Seminole/Miccosukee agency in their own 20th century cultural change is well-known. This work allows her to fully explore this idea, and she does so in a way which both satisfies the academic's desire for copious sources and the layperson's interest in anecdotal information.

Many familiar with the sad history of Native America since European contact simply assume that the story has been the same for virtually all tribes: Europeans/European Americans forced cultural change on the aboriginals, usually a destructive type of change, that the indigenous people could only endure if they wished to survive. In *The Enduring Seminoles: From Alligator Wrestling to Ecotourism*, we are introduced to a people who accurately sized up their options and from the start of the 20th century have proactively embraced tourism, craft marketing, and most recently, gaming. In fact, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, Inc. started "Indian Bingo," ushering in a new era in aboriginal economics throughout Indian Country. West chronicles how this came about, beginning with a discussion of the unique history and culture of the Seminole and Miccosukee, people whose very survival during the Removal Era (1818-1855) rested upon their ability to adapt their culture, jettison those traditional elements which made them vulnerable to European American intrusion, and accept those facets of non-Native culture which were likewise most functional.

In subsequent chapters (the text replete with photos, maps, and other illustrations), Patsy West details Native involvement in commercial "Indian camps" (they often sought out these camps, seeing themselves as professional actors, not display pieces), marketing of crafts as a way of preserving the artisans' skills, and the most bold move of all. . . going to federal court to establish the fact that Native sovereignty meant reservations could host such enterprises as high-stakes gaming. To her credit West makes little mention of gaming in comparison to other Seminole/Miccosukee economic initiatives, steering away from America's fascination with Indian casinos.

No discussion of modern Seminole/Miccosukee-initiated cultural or economic change would be complete without some

detail about those tribal leaders whose efforts have transformed their tribes. West does give a good bit of detail to telling the tale of Seminole Tribal Chairman James Billie (currently serving his second decade in the capacity), a leader so bold that his name is usually prefaced "flamboyant." However, she also notes the critical roles played by such individuals as Betty Mae Jumper (first woman Seminole Tribal Chairperson, among other influential positions) and Buffalo Tiger (Miccosukee Tribal Chairman at the time of federal recognition in 1962).

Overall, *The Enduring Seminoles: From Alligator Wrestling to Ecotourism* is readable, interesting, and provides a wealth of information for scholars of Native America. Patsy West has done a commendable job in compiling this unique story of Native self-sufficiency.

Cynthia R. Kasee
University of South Florida

Calvin Winslow, ed. *Waterfront Workers: New Perspectives on Race and Class* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1998). 204 pp., \$17.95 paper.

Students of race and ethnic relations have used two perspectives to explain the effects of industrialization on dominant and subordinate relations. One view holds that the process of industrialization results in individuals becoming detached from associations based in race and ethnicity as their life chances are determined by their participation and position in the economic order. A second perspective suggests that industrialization inevitably leads to tension and hostility between groups because they are forced to compete for scarce resources. The articles in *Waterfront Workers: New Perspectives on Race and Class* attempt to bridge the gap between these conflicting perspectives by suggesting that both may apply, as longshoremen who are racially and ethnically different attempt to adjust to social changes in their occupational setting. Before the 1960 Mechanization and Modernization Agreement, which allowed