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MIAMI, ECONOMIC PATTERN OF A RESORT AREA, by Reinhold Paul Wolff. The University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida. 1945.

Ralph C. Binford

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esting, and, although this reviewer, being a lawyer, is possibly not fully qualified to judge, he is of the opinion that the contents of the volume are such that the reader without previous legal background will be able to read the book with understanding and profit, and with real interest. Certainly the student who reads the volume will have a far better understanding of the underlying principles of our legal system than does the average college graduate.

The reviewer cannot refrain from remarking on the attractive format of the book which is well bound, of library rather than law book size, and in marked contrast to the flimsily paper bound case books currently published.

RALPH C. BINFORD*

* Lecturer in Law, University of Miami.

MIAMI, ECONOMIC PATTERN OF A RESORT AREA, by Reinhold Paul Wolff. The University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida. 1945. pp. 172. \$2.00.

Because the role of the lawyer as a business and civic advisor has grown in importance, the necessity that he keep abreast of the economic facts and trends of his community becomes more and more evident. Doctor Wolff, basing his book upon a series of studies made by him in connection with the work of the Post War Planning Commission at the University of Miami, has compiled an economic analysis of the Miami area, which is amply buttressed by statistical material, but is yet concise and readable. In the preface, Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, President of the University of Miami, says that regional studies of this type have been made by numerous agencies of the national government, especially by the National Resources Planning Board, but that, "few, if any, of these studies have dealt with resort areas and none has attempted a complete analysis of the various phases of economic activities in a resort city." Accordingly, the present volume should be of interest not only to readers directly interested in the economics of south Florida, but also to those interested in similar areas as suggestive of probable analogies and profitable lines of economic analysis in their own regions.

The author begins with a chapter on the resources of south Florida as a whole, which he classifies as essentially a frontier area, rich in climate, water, beaches and ocean, but lacking in population necessary for the full utilization of these natural assets. Against this background of sparsely settled frontier country, the Miami metropolitan area stands in marked contrast. Dade County, a large part of which is included within the metropolitan area, has a population density of some 130.4 persons per square mile as contrasted with 27 persons per square mile in south Florida as a whole. Moreover, the same contrast exists in respect to the growth of the metropolitan area as contrasted with the "back-country". This element of growth in the urban center and the still existing potentialities of expansion of the resort area are factors dealt with more particularly later in the book. Despite agricultural and other opportunities, it seems to be clear that the growth of the metro-

politan area of Miami must be ascribed primarily to the climatic and other facilities provided by nature.

The tourist trade constitutes the largest single industry of the area and this fact is reflected throughout the economy of the region. It has its effect upon the distribution, as compared with other regions, of the activities of the workers, professional men, and business men, and the relative proportions of the working population engaged in particular activities. However, many readers whose ideas about a resort area have been garnered from casual observation may be surprised to learn that, although the impact of the tourist trade is clearly evident in the comparative importance of different types of retailing and commercial occupations and as between commercial occupations and industrial occupations, yet the income immediately and directly paid into the area to amusement and entertainment enterprises is relatively low in comparison with the expenditures of a character similar to those in the ordinary commercial or industrial area. The recreational enterprises serve principally to supplement the natural advantages of the area in bringing the tourist. Once the tourist reaches the resort, the pattern of his expenditures, particularly those in connection with ordinary retail purchase, does not appear to change greatly from the pattern of such expenditures which he followed at home.

Among specific features considered by the author on a comparative basis with non-resort areas are the retail and wholesale statistical conditions and trends, the real estate problem, the income structure of the population as a whole, and certain data peculiar to the particular area under consideration concerning agricultural, industrial and foreign trade possibilities and indicated probabilities.

The book is well written and will repay the time consumed in reading it by anyone, lawyer or otherwise, who wishes reliable information as to economic factors which should be considered in connection with the establishment or direction of business activities of any type in a resort area.

RALPH C. BINFORD*

* Lecturer in Law, University of Miami.