as the discussion of Sherman's alleged "exogenous neurotic depression" (p. 68), are more speculative than substantial. One annoyance is the volume's lack of any illustrations, charts, or maps; they could have made the presentation more graphic.

Although Marszalek expends much effort trying to establish a "constitutional struggle" framework for the book, he is soon forced to admit that the conflict between Sherman and the press was actually one of personality, not abstract theory. Neither adversary seemed to have a solid understanding of the larger constitutional issues involved in the Civil War that raged around them.

Just as Sherman and the other military commanders sought to achieve various degrees of press censorship, the Civil War newspaper publishers and their correspondents were equally determined to protect what they considered to be their constitutional guarantees. They battled government restrictions and those military men who tried to enforce them. Since Sherman's antipress activities were so blatant, he was a constant target of intense newspaper criticism. The war within a war exemplified the problems inherent in the universal question of freedom of the press in a democracy at war. Unfortunately for the reader this otherwise perceptive monograph does not offer an adequate understanding of the press during the Civil War years. Too many pages are spent rationalizing the behavior of an obsessed military commander who attempted to instill total censorship over the press, and too few pages are offered to help understand what it meant to be a reporter or a publisher trying to cover the military action of the Civil War.

Indiana Historical Society, John W. Miller
Indianapolis


The Bodnar-Simon-Weber study under review is the best monograph on Pittsburgh ever done. Not only that, it provides a solid methodological model that integrates quantification, oral history, foreign language materials, and major, primary documentary sources in order to illustrate and dissect the complex interrelationship between blacks and white ethnics in the factory neighborhoods they inhabited. The authors are es-
especially to be commended for utilizing a comparative framework and for examining working-class life from the point of view, or value system, of their subjects.

If racial friction was more inadvertent, subdued, and less noticeable in Pittsburgh's boom period, one coinciding with massive Italian and Polish entry into the city, it certainly became more overt and far less accidental during the Depression years and after, when municipal construction ground to a halt. Such is the thesis of "Seven Neighborhoods: Stability and Change, 1930-60," a brilliant and model piece of microhistorical investigation and analysis. The chapter emphasizes that job opportunities, even at the bottom rungs, dried up in the 1930s, especially for blacks, who suffered unemployment rates as high as 43 percent in the Lower Hill area as late as 1940. Blacks, for the most part, thereafter became a permanent renter class in Pittsburgh, in sharp contrast to the stable homeowner Italians and Poles whose neighborhoods were propped up by dozens of homeowners and building-and-loan associations. When housing transactions were conducted, Italians and blacks more often than not moved to avoid each other.

The Bodnar-Simon-Weber study insists that the process of white ethnic-black adjustment is much more complex than mere population succession. While never denying the persistence of blatant forms of racism and discrimination in jobs and housing in Pittsburgh, the authors argue that the white ethnic neighborhood infrastructure and kinship system was more functional in the long run in a toughly competitive industrial city like Pittsburgh. The strength of white ethnic subsocieties, reaching back to primordial immigrant origins, had more to do with blocking black movement upward than did racial hostility.

With this concept as their focus Bodnar, Weber, and Simon engage in the still fashionable historiographical pursuit of occupational mobility. The authors constantly reiterate, however, that economic mobility is not always an upward-bound process; that downward mobility frequently occurs (especially for blacks); that kinship patterns are a most significant variable in finding jobs in the first place; that the white immigrant community's interlocking associational structure (church-school-fraternal organization-neighborhood business/commerce) gives such groups as the Italians and Poles a head start over blacks; that aside from racism and discrimination in hiring, powerful and neutral economic factors contributed to heady competition between Poles, Italians, and blacks in the workplace, all of whom were crowding each other at the bottom rungs of the
occupational ladder. Moreover, the race to escape the bottom was directly related to the overall economic health of the entire Pittsburgh metropolitan area, a "city building" process over which no ethnic or racial group, either individually or collectively, had control.

Is there anyone out there who might like to apply the Bodnar-Simon-Weber model to northwest Indiana, especially to the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago immigrant/black industrial complex?

Northern Illinois University, Joseph John Parot DeKalb


The title of this collection of essays is somewhat misleading. It implies a comprehensive treatment of all the lesser-known tribes of Oklahoma. The slim volume actually provides several brief articles focusing on seven tribes—the Nez Percés, Potawatomis, Peorias, Poncas, Otoes, Modocs, and Wyandots—that were relocated in Indian Territory. Editor Robert E. Smith explains that the essays "are an attempt to present case studies of representative tribes in the hope that they will stimulate further investigation into the reasons why the Indians came to Indian Territory and what happened to them after they arrived" (p. 7). Smith fails, however, to explain the criteria that make these seven tribes any more representative than some of Oklahoma's other forgotten tribes such as the Senecas, Shawnees, Chippewas, or Ottawas.

Oklahoma's Forgotten Indians is, nevertheless, a useful addition to the field of Native American history. It should be especially helpful to students of Indiana history who would like to investigate the fate of the Wyandots, Potawatomis, and Peorias after they migrated westward from their original homes in the Old Northwest. The book picks up the history of the seven tribes where most historians have left off—when the Indians are placed on reservations. It shows how the federal government often neglected to provide promised aid to the tribes, and it details how the reservation experience frequently drained the Indians' physical and spiritual strength.