

proach to charity as a mixed blessing at best because it interfered with the friendly, informal network of voluntary associations under local leadership with which the community preferred to meet its social responsibilities.

The Hoosier Jews also preferred to handle external threats in a manner consistent with the size and influence of the Indianapolis community. During the 1920s Jews throughout the country were a target of the Ku Klux Klan as well as other nativist groups. Jews in Indianapolis were fewer in number and felt more vulnerable to the threat than their east coast co-religionists. They did not hesitate to resist the Klan, but more often their response was a quiet, firm refusal to be intimidated, accompanied by restrained political counter-pressure rather than loud, public protest.

Endelman carries her story well beyond the peak period of immigration. She describes in admirable detail the response of the community to the Holocaust, the founding of Israel, and postwar suburbanization. Throughout the volume Endelman places what is going on in the Indianapolis Jewish community in the larger context of American history. This is a gracefully written, informative study that deserves a respected place in collections of Indiana history and on the book shelves of those who chronicle the American Jewish experience.

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Hammond: A Centennial Portrait. By Lance Trusty. (Norfolk, Va.: Donning Company/Publishers, 1984. Pp. 214. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. Paperbound, \$14.95, plus \$1.10 shipping and 5 percent Indiana sales tax.)

Hammond: A Centennial Portrait by Lance Trusty was prepared to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the city of Hammond, Indiana, in 1884. It covers chronologically in both text and pictures the history of the area from the Indian presence to 1984. Hammond, located in the north-westernmost part of the state, is Indiana's sixth largest city and has been primarily known for its industry and manufacturing. Trusty, professor of history at Purdue University Calumet, is well versed in the history of the region. His previous publications include *Town on the Ridge: A History of Munster, Indiana* (1982) and *The Calumet Region: A Master Bibliography* (1985).

Although photographs comprise the bulk of the book, Trusty has written a popular, yet intelligent, thoughtful, and readable history of Hammond based primarily on secondary sources and the *Hammond Times*. He has successfully avoided turning the work into either a nostalgia scrapbook or a sanitized Chamber-of-Commerce-style history, a fate which befalls all too many anniversary

histories. While this book will certainly appeal to those who wish to look back nostalgically on the good old days (I found myself yearning for a Maid-Rite hamburger), Trusty looks at Hammond realistically and is not afraid to deal with some of the less positive aspects of the city's history such as labor disputes, black/white relations, and the decline of the downtown shopping area. A few minor errors are to be found. The Orpheum Theater was on State Street not Hohman Avenue, and Edison School was not closed in 1981.

The author has carefully chosen pictures showing many aspects of life in Hammond—work, recreation, education, social life, religious life, and organizations. Pictures are well reproduced and clearly identified. Trusty's captions are informative, descriptive, and often humorous. Unfortunately, the photographs for the post-World War II period are few in number and among the least interesting in the book although the text is thorough and up-to-date. There are a few too many photographs of individuals and school groups; and more nonphotographic sources such as advertisements, broadsides, and prints would have been preferable. Those that do appear in the book are very effective. More maps would also make it easier for readers, especially nonresidents, to follow parts of the text. A map showing the railroad routes, which were so central to Hammond's development, or the exact location of important landmarks that are now gone, like the State Line Slaughterhouse, would have been helpful.

Hammond: A Centennial Portrait will appeal to a variety of readers and is a worthy contribution to the celebration of Hammond's centennial. For those who find themselves wishing that Trusty had been able to go into more detail, there is the happy news of the forthcoming publication of his *Workshop of the World: A History of the Calumet Region since 1920* by the Indiana Historical Society.

Oak Park, Ill.

Peggy Tuck Sinko

Shortridge High School, 1864-1981: In Retrospect. By Laura Sheerin Gaus. (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1985. Pp. viii, 295. Illustrations, index. \$15.00, plus \$1.25 postage, also \$.75 sales tax for Indiana residents.)

This is a loving portrait of one of Indiana's oldest and most famous high schools. Shortridge was organized as Indianapolis High School, the city's first, in 1864. During the rest of the century its facilities were gradually improved, and the school finally moved into a large building in 1905, a few years after adopting the name of Abram C. Shortridge, the city's superintendent of schools in 1864. From the beginning the school developed a strong academic reputation and highly qualified faculty. As Laura Sheerin Gaus pro-