

by local Klan leaders with ulterior motives. Could there really have been much of a Klan movement without such leaders? Unfortunately, Moore does not delve into one area that might advance his thesis. In the wake of the 1925 Stephenson scandals that discredited the Klan, the press reported movements within individual klaverns to overthrow the authoritarian leadership and introduce a measure of democracy into the Invisible Empire.

Not only did these efforts at democratization flounder but, as Moore concedes, the Klan failed to accomplish very much of its "populist" agenda. One must question Moore's assertions that the Klan possessed a "remarkable ability to create a sense of congruity within Indiana's predominantly white Protestant communities" (p. 101) and that it was devoted to a definition of community based on a traditional value system rather than the idea of business success that was being pushed by Chamber of Commerce types. The Klan talked about promoting Protestant unity, but ultimately it generated a division among Protestants that went beyond non-elites challenging elites. Ideologically, the Klan did seem to espouse traditional values above pecuniary gain, but the whole movement was so beset by huckstering and profiteering that one has to wonder not just about the organizers but about the actual values of the rank and file. For example, the Klan drive to construct a Protestant hospital in Kokomo to rival the city's Catholic facility can be seen as an expression of local prejudice, as a public relations gimmick, *and* as an example of the kind of civic boosterism (a second hospital would help local business) that Moore says the Klan resisted. The author's discussion of the Richmond Klan indicates that members were divided on proposals designed to benefit local industries. Moreover, the TWK (trade with a klansman) program was designed not just to damage Catholic and Jewish enterprises but to enhance the fortunes of Klansmen.

Moore correctly asserts that the Klan of the 1920s did not represent a simple desire to return to normalcy and that with its focus on prohibition, vice, and government corruption it carried on past Progressive crusades. Perhaps the real challenge is to reconsider carefully the American reform tradition's relationship with nativism, racism, and self-advancing opportunism. In other contexts historians have recognized these interconnections. Moore appreciates this to some degree, as readers will find, but future studies of the Indiana Klan will need to give even more attention to this issue.

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Tony Hinkle: Coach for All Seasons. By Howard Caldwell. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1991. Pp. xv, 188. Illustrations, appendix, index. \$19.95.)

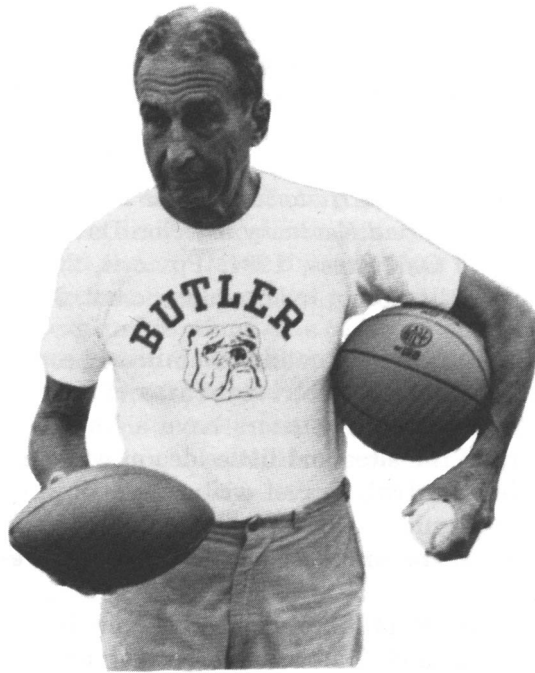
Apparently no one has ever called Paul Daniel "Tony" Hinkle Mr. Chips, but the name fits. Although Hinkle only lived slightly

more than a year in the nineteenth century, he seems to have belonged more to that century than to the twentieth. Most of today's coaches are gypsies, roving from school to school in search of the bigger, better deal. Many measure loyalty to a school in months. (As of early 1992 there are only eleven NCAA basketball coaches who have been coaching at the same school for twenty or more years.) The worst are bandits without masks. To keep them universities have to promise to get them shoe contracts, clothing contracts, television contracts, radio contracts—as well as automobiles, a house, and a salary equal to the budget of a small department. Of course there are exceptions—and several of them coach basketball for universities in Indiana—and they are praised throughout the sports world as rare individuals. But one only has to read Peter Golenbock's *Personal Fouls* (1989) or Rick Telander's *The Hundred Yard Lie* (1989) to realize how exceptional the exceptions are.

Howard Caldwell's *Tony Hinkle: Coach for All Seasons* is the story of a coach who even among the exceptional coaches was something of an exception. Born a few miles south of Logansport, Indiana, into a family that believed strongly in the value of education, Hinkle was raised on Chicago's south side and received his college degree from the University of Chicago, where he played sports under two legendary coaches, Amos Alonzo Stagg and Harlan "Pat" Page. Both coaches left deep impressions on Hinkle. Stagg, whom the players called "the old man," coached forty years at the University of Chicago before he was forced to retire at the age of seventy; he then took other coaching jobs and continued in his profession until he was ninety-three. Page, who was as warm as Stagg was cold, mixed discipline with good humor and made sports fun. Like his father, Hinkle became a teacher, but like Stagg and Page, he used gymnasiums and playing fields as his classrooms.

Hinkle ended his playing career at the University of Chicago in 1920. In early 1921 he followed Page to Butler. Page stayed at Butler until 1925, when he resigned and accepted a coaching position at Indiana University. Hinkle stayed at Butler for the rest of his career. Starting as an assistant coach under Page, Hinkle was a utility man. At one time or another he coached everything but the band. For most of his coaching career, which ended in 1970 when he retired, he coached football, basketball, and baseball. His record is impressive, especially his 572 wins in basketball. But the statistics tell only a very small part of the Hinkle story. Hinkle the man and the teacher overshadowed Hinkle the coach.

Howard Caldwell, best known as the anchor of Indianapolis's WRTV Channel 6 early-evening news and the "Howard" Indiana series, tells Hinkle's story well. First and foremost it is the story of loyalty and humanity. Although early in his career Hinkle was demoted from head coach to assistant coach by Butler, he never



PAUL DANIEL ("TONY") HINKLE

Reproduced from Howard Caldwell,
Tony Hinkle: Coach for All Seasons
(Bloomington, 1991).

quit in frustration or looked for a better position at another school. As always, he hid his feelings and did his best at whatever job was assigned him. Nor did Hinkle try to embarrass his players. As Caldwell writes, "Hinkle never dressed a player down in front of the team. Serious matters were always discussed in private" (pp. 35-36).

Caldwell also recounts Butler's growth as a university and its decision to use sports to help enhance its reputation. Butler and Hinkle matured together, both reaching a balance that brought them deserved credit. Butler learned to feature sports without overemphasizing sports. Hinkle, a man who hated the idea of recruiting and thought nothing about polishing the basketball court

himself, led Butler and his players by example. To reconstruct Hinkle's life Caldwell conducted scores of interviews, examined the leading Indianapolis newspapers, and received access to the material on Hinkle at Butler. The end result is a faithful and warm portrait of an exceptional coach.

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In Lincoln's Footsteps: A Historical Guide to the Lincoln Sites in Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky. By Don Davenport. (Madison, Wis.: Prairie Oak Press, 1991. Pp. xvii, 206. Illustrations, map, additional reading, index. Paperbound, \$12.95.)

In the past year approximately one million people have visited the major Lincoln sites in the tri-state area of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Many of these visitors have a limited knowledge of the significance of the sites and little idea of what they will experience upon their arrival. Travel writer Don Davenport has prepared a historical guide to assist future tourists in preparing and enjoying a visit to the areas associated with the pre-presidential Abraham Lincoln.

After a chronology of Lincoln's life, the book is divided into the Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois locations. For each major site information is provided on location, hours, admission, accessibility, address and telephone numbers, and directions to the site. This practical information is followed by a narrative entitled "What Happened Here." Davenport provides historical background on the site as well as a description of what the visitor will experience on the visit. Each section concludes with a listing of "Nearby Accommodations" and "Related Lincoln Sites." The epilogue contains a short biographical sketch of each member of the immediate Lincoln family, plus law partner and biographer William Herndon. A short Lincoln bibliography is provided for additional reading.

Davenport's intent, as the book's first sentence informs the reader, was to write a travel guide, not a Lincoln biography. This he has done in an interesting and readable manner. While some of the site information is not completely accurate, it is a work that will assist the traveler to learn more about the Civil War president and the places significant in his life.

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