

for orphans and the deaf and to instruct young women. They taught the liberal subjects, music, needlework, and manners. By 1859 American recruits (frequently of Irish ancestry) outnumbered the French-born sisters 144 to 32. They rapidly responded to Indiana Governor Oliver P. Morton's call for nurses and staffed five military hospitals during the Civil War. Sorin could view their separation from the motherhouse overseas as a major step toward his freedom from outside control; but for the sisters in a predominately American community with a midwestern apostolate, separation meant that their American leadership would be better able to understand and react to American needs and conditions than French superiors who were several weeks away by letter.

Generally community histories gloss over the rough spots and stress the sanctity and wisdom of founders and past leaders. Costin scrutinizes, evaluates, and corrects previous studies of community personages, especially the biographies of Holy Cross founder the Reverend Basil Anthony Moreau and the hastily researched lives of the community's general superiors written a half-century ago. She questions the accuracy of memoirs, examines the community's pious myths, and rattles skeletons (alcoholism, infidelity, pettiness, misunderstandings, jealousy, mental illness), thereby reminding readers that religious remain subject to human frailties during their search for godliness. Costin believes that she will be the last historian to recount the first fifty years of her community's development. In her search for the "last word" she fascinates readers with her sharp, critical look at the "priceless spirit" of her community's pioneers. She shows that single-spaced quotations and superscripts do not detract from the telling of an interesting, important, and honest story.

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*Amish Style: Clothing, Home Furnishing, Toys, Dolls, and Quilts.*

By Kathleen McLary. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1993. Pp. xvi, 104. Map, illustrations, figure, bibliography. Clothbound, \$39.95; paperbound, \$24.95.)

Northern Indiana is home to one of the country's major Amish communities. The Amish first migrated to America in 1714, settling in Pennsylvania. The need for land caused them to look westward. The country in and around LaGrange and Elkhart counties in Indiana was determined a good place to settle, and the first families moved to this area in 1841.

Religion is the basis of Amish life. It defines clothing, furnishings, toys, and more. But there are differences in religious opinion

among the Amish, differences which have led to variations in lifestyles. Some drive automobiles, others hold public office, still others own businesses. Still, there are those who prescribe strictly to a life that excludes the outside world. Even with differences in religious belief, the separate churches and the people live in harmony.

Quilts are an exception to the quiet ways of the Amish. Colorful expressions of life and nature, the quilts are sought by individuals and museums alike, and approximately one-third of this book is dedicated to them. More than forty photographs of quilts appear in the book, which also includes a narrative on the craftswomen who are responsible for design and construction. Kathleen McLary is to be commended for encouraging the Indiana State Museum to acquire this excellent collection; the museum is to be commended for listening to her. In fact, *Amish Style: Clothing, Home Furnishing, Toys, Dolls, and Quilts* is in many ways an exhibition catalogue on the museum's fine collection. Each chapter includes an introduction to the topic and excellent photographs of objects in the museum collection or representative of Amish life.

It is difficult to research and write about the Amish because they are a very private people. It is even more difficult to photograph them because they respect the scriptural passage "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above" (Exod. 20:4). In spite of these difficulties McLary has put together a book that serves as a good introduction to some of the complex issues of Amish life. Those readers who are interested in more than a glimpse, however, will want to consult other publications that delve more deeply into Amish traditions, beliefs, and lifestyles.

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*Racial Politics and Urban Planning: Gary, Indiana, 1980–1989.* By Robert A. Catlin. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1993. Pp. viii, 241. Tables, figures, notes, index. \$35.00.)

Robert A. Catlin chaired the Department of Minority Studies at Indiana University Northwest, Gary, from 1982 to 1987 and was an advisor to Mayor Richard G. Hatcher. The book deals mainly with those years. It is purportedly a guidebook for "Type II" cities like Gary—those with a black majority, with a black mayor, but without Fortune 500 corporate headquarters, major universities, and large medical centers. (Type I cities have "placebound" institutions requiring their white leaders to work with black elected officials.)

Catlin emphasizes the failure of leaders in the private and public sector to cooperate and both parties' (mostly whites') jealousy and racism. Despite the perception of Gary's high unemployment,