

strikes of the 1980s and 1990s. His favorable assessment of Lewis and his very critical depiction of Arnold Miller and his appointees differ from the evaluations of other specialists. Presentation of the fund story in a wider context would enrich its meaning. The fund was formed during a time of labor ferment, including a strike wave in 1946, attempts to establish economic democracy, and the negotiations by Walter Reuther for a contract for auto workers that included wage increases, health care coverage, and pensions. The demise of the health care system of the United Mine Workers coincided with increasing competition for unionized coal production from western coal fields, from domestic oil and natural gas production, and from imported fuel. Nevertheless, this book is a valuable institutional study of the health care aspect and should join Ivana Krajinovic's *From Company Doctors to Managed Care: The United Mine Workers' Noble Experiment* (1997) and the scholarship of Alan Derickson as essential reading for anyone interested in studies at the intersection of labor history and medical history.

IRWIN M. MARCUS is professor of history at Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Pennsylvania. His research focus is on western Pennsylvania, particularly coal miners, steel workers, and the deindustrialization of the region.

Under Army Orders: The Army National Guard during the Korean War. By William M. Donnelly. (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 2001. Pp. xiii, 271. Appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$34.95.)

The mobilization of the National Guard during the Korean War remains something of an enigma in American military and social history. William M. Donnelly closes a huge gap in National Guard history with this exhaustively researched book. The author uses a wide variety of sources, in particular command reports, correspondence, and newspaper coverage of the units he selected as representatives for each of the guard's three Korean War missions.

This work contributes to several areas of scholarship. Most significantly, while previous historians have focused on the relatively few units actually sent into combat—and Donnelly does not neglect these units—he also recognizes that “most Army National Guard units mobilized during the Korean War did not deploy overseas—instead they remained in the Zone of the Interior” (the continental U.S., where they served as home guards or training units) or were federalized and sent to Germany as reinforcements against a possible Soviet attack (p. 147). Donnelly excels in his treatment of these previously neglected units.

Mobilization problems of the guard and reserve have often been ignored by historians, but not in this case. Donnelly looks closely at administrative, personnel, equipment, and training problems that systematically plagued all federalized National Guard units, regard-

less of the mission to which they were assigned. For example, one of the most pressing issues was created by the guard's recruiting slogan, "Go with those you know." Designed to foster unit cohesion and esprit, the slogan was quickly ignored as units, especially those that were not deployed to Korea, were often required to levy troops. The author also discusses racial integration in the federalized units, though only as an aside. Donnelly is critical, and with good reason, of the guard's overall mobilization plan and its lack of adequate training facilities for the large number of units that were ordered to active duty.

Donnelly addresses the social implications of the activation of the guard, both for the individual guardsmen and for their families and hometowns. He explores issues such as the morale of units activated but not sent to Korea and the real and perceived inequality in the army's treatment of guardsmen (officers in particular) and provides insight into the lives affected by the mobilization, the consequences of which were obviously different for guardsmen than for people already on active duty.

Readers looking for information on Indiana National Guard units will not find it here, as the author makes only a few references to postmobilization training at Camp Atterbury for some units. For a look at Indianans' participation in Korea readers should consult Randy K. Mills and Roxanne Mills's *Unexpected Journey* (2001), which deals with the Marine Corps Reserve unit from Evansville.

Overall, Donnelly accomplishes his goal of treating objectively the entire National Guard mobilization for the Korean War. The publication is timely in view of our current defense posture and heavy reliance on the guard and reserve. While this book fills a void in National Guard history, there remains substantial unexplored territory. Based on this book, one hopes that Donnelly will continue his ventures into this uncharted water.

CHRIS MORTON, USMC, is a captain and senior instructor in the history department of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. His research has focused on the Marine Corps Reserve of the pre-Korean War era and its mobilization for World War I, World War II, and Korea and on the naval militia of the pre-World War I era.

Unexpected Journey: A Marine Corps Reserve Company in the Korean War. By Randy K. Mills and Roxanne Mills. (Annapolis, Md.: Naval Institute Press, 2000. Pp. xvi, 271. Illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

Of all the wars ever fought by the United States, few, if any, rival the Korean War in intensity, brutality, and unpopularity. From 1950 to 1953 American and United Nations forces often battled superior numbers of North Korean and Chinese troops in a harsh mountainous terrain marked by extreme weather variations—from summers that featured scorching heat and oppressive humidity to winters with