
Book Reviews

Note: The editors regret that in the June issue the review of *Destination Indiana: Travels through Hoosier History*, text by Ray E. Boomhower, photography by Darryl Jones, incorrectly identified the publisher. The book was published by the Indiana Historical Society.

Indiana Blacks in the Twentieth Century. By Emma Lou Thornbrough. Edited and with a final chapter by Lana Ruegamer. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2000. Pp. x, 286. Illustrations, notes, index. \$27.95.)

In *Indiana Blacks in the Twentieth Century*, the long-awaited sequel to her landmark study *The Negro in Indiana Before 1900*, the late Emma Lou Thornbrough continues her exploration of the plight of black Americans in Indiana. She not only describes the growth and power of African Americans throughout the state during the twentieth century, especially in cities such as Indianapolis, Gary, Evansville, Fort Wayne, East Chicago, and South Bend, but also explains how the arrival of these migrants led to increased racial segregation statewide during the 1920s and 1930s. Thornbrough shows how World War II marked the defining moment in Indiana's race relations, since most racial barriers in public education, housing, and employment were eliminated during the 1950s and 1960s, as well as how after the 1970s, despite the expansion of numerous economic and social opportunities, black Hoosiers continued their march toward social equality and racial justice, while facing "new problems, and attitudes on race and race relations were changing" (p. 190).

In her first three chapters Thornbrough discusses the status of blacks during the early 1900s, the movement of thousands of African Americans to Indiana, and the emergence of legalized racial segregation during the 1920s and 1930s. The author contends that although most black and white Hoosiers lived, worked, and played in separate communities at the beginning of the twentieth century, it was the Great Migration of African Americans to Indiana during and following World War I, along with the "ascendancy of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana politics and society" during the 1920s that led to an increase in local moves to segregate schools and housing.

Thornbrough next describes how World War II was the decisive moment in the history of African Americans in Indiana because of the emerging statewide civil rights movement and the subsequent efforts to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination throughout Indiana during the 1950s and 1960s, which were spearheaded by the establishment of a group of "new" grassroots and civic organizations, such as the Gary United Council of Negro Organizations, the Indianapolis Jewish Community Relations Council, and the Indianapolis Federation of Associated Clubs, as well as the appearance of a