

Library of Congress, the National Archives, and Indiana State University, presents a more complex portrait of Indiana than do the few finished publications . . . . It is time to pay attention to them" (pp. 4, 5). In this important book, Blakey expands the work, begun by Ronald Baker in his study of the folklore collections of Indiana's FWP, of uncovering and analyzing this rich source of material.

Blakey places the *Indiana Guide* in its national context, which he then sets against the passions and obsessions of the three writers primarily responsible for the finished project: Ross Lockridge, Rebecca Pitts, and Gordon Briggs. The Indiana that emerges in the *Guide*, as Blakey describes it, is a self-portrait created by the convergence of these three particular writers. But it is in his analysis of the rest of the self-portrait—the unfinished projects, ephemeral publications, oral histories, and research inventories—that the true picture of Depression Indiana emerges. Blakey refers to these manuscripts as

"archival windows" that "offer a view of Indiana that is far more urban, female, multiracial, and multiethnic than the published works portray" (p. 211). By combining the vision of Indiana in the published accounts with those in the unpublished archives, Blakey states, "an Indiana of the Depression decade emerges that is more complex and less nostalgic than that found in the FWP books and articles" (p. 211). The archival collections remain, as he notes, rich with interviews, observations, and lists from around the state. This is one of those books that makes anyone interested in Indiana history want to take a pilgrimage into the archives with the author as their guide.

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### "Honoring Those Who Paid the Price"

#### *Forgotten Voices from the Korean War*

By Randy K. Mills

(Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society Press, 2002. Pp. xx, 276. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

Randy Mills draws upon soldiers' letters and recent personal interviews with veterans, relatives, and friends to recover the voices of Indiana veterans of the Korean conflict. He contextualizes their struggle in the

broader scope of the war's arc from shocking mobilization to fading victory to disillusioning stalemate.

Mills adroitly selects ordinary citizens' voices, devoting lengthy sections of the narrative to their detailed

recollections and allowing veterans and their families to illuminate several key aspects of recruitment and fighting conditions. We learn of the many factors that motivated soldiers to enlist: poverty, desire to emulate older brothers' World War II service, machismo, and adventure. We learn, too, of how soldiers' ordinary struggles became extraordinary challenges in difficult terrain and climate, as Marine Corps reservist David Graham suggests in his description of carrying a frozen sleeping bag. Others suffered pain of a different sort, as we see from the racial slurs in the letters some soldiers sent home and in the recollections of African American soldiers—juxtaposed with Army private Stanley Nelson's reflection that "Korean civilians were the greatest casualties of the war" (p. 101). Mills includes voices from the home front, including a letter to the *Indianapolis Star* that illustrates the rampant paranoia induced by confrontation with Communism.

The stories of reservists, like Graham, are particularly poignant. Though promised that they could quit at any time, these soldiers were denied that privilege amid national emergency. Terrified parents raged at the scandalously hasty deployment of these untrained reservists in the Pusan perimeter. Graham recounts a colonel promising him "all the boot camp you want" after his return from Korea! (p. 60).

Most heartrending of all are the words of soldiers, like Donald Hamil-

ton, who did not survive: "the squirrels and game wardens will get one more year's rest," writes Hamilton, "but don't make too many plans because no one knows what will happen in the next year. I don't even look ahead a year anymore because with the luck I have, there just isn't any need to" (p. 57).

Mills constructs his battle narrative around the Hoosiers who fought in some of the most important Korean battles. Stanley Nelson, Hobert Young, and Ray Cox were among the first combatants in Pusan perimeter. Hamilton, Charles Garrigus, Jr. (Distinguished Service Cross recipient), and Donald Faith (Congressional Medal of Honor) died in the Chosin fighting, while Nelson and future Congressman Andy Jacobs, Jr., were among those who survived.

Some problems with editing remain. The deaths of Faith and Garrigus are introduced at the opening of chapter 3, but not actually discussed until chapter 4. The call-up of Marine reservists is repetitively addressed. Some photo captions are oddly placed; for instance, Samuel Muncy is mentioned in text adjacent to his photo (p. 96) but the caption references Chosin, which is described in the following chapter. A map would have been very useful alongside the Chosin narrative. China launched a spring offensive, not an "offense" in 1951 (p. 171). While Mills begins with veterans' source materials and later uses Hoosier newspapers to convey the "larger con-

text" (p. xiv), he treats the *Terre Haute Tribune's* June 1950 editorials on Truman's initial commitment of combat troops only after narrating the actual impact of early combat on Nelson, Young, and Cox. Mills also does not quite explain why Indiana offers "a particularly important case study" other than to note that the state lay at the "demographic heart of the country" at the time (p. xiii).

Still, Mills's heartfelt tribute to the ordinary soldier, replete with touching anecdotes of bereaved fam-

ilies, reminds the reader of the realities of war for Americans, and especially for Hoosiers. Mills's eye for the illuminating quotation and illustrative anecdote makes this book a pleasure to read and a useful tool for the teacher. He indeed honors those who paid the price.

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### *IUPUI*

#### *The Making of an Urban University*

By Ralph D. Gray

(Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2003. Pp. xvi, 339. Illustrations, notes, index. \$45.00.)

### *Steel Shavings*

#### Vol. 35: *Educating the Calumet*

#### *A History of Indiana University Northwest*

By Paul B. Kern. Edited by James B. Lane and Paul B. Kern

([Gary]: Indiana University Northwest, 1994. Pp. 288. Illustrations, index. Paperbound, \$15.00.)

Writing a history of urban universities is a challenging task—one reason why these new studies of Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI) and Indiana University Northwest (IUN) make a contribution to a growing body of historical literature. Both studies begin appropriately on a defensive note. The origins, growth, and development of these twentieth-century urban satellite campuses—extensions of a powerful nineteenth-century rural institution—number

among Indiana's best kept secrets. Urban universities founded in the second half of the twentieth century have struggled to establish identities of their own while still confronting the needs of disparate and often conflicting constituencies: among them city and state politicians, admissions from a racially and economically diverse mix of students (many of them first-generation commuters from inner city schools), research and teaching faculties, neighborhood economic interests,