

[sic] way. . . . I am glad to have got an insight into the doings of these people's legislative assemblies which present Democracy in all its roughness and nudity, with all its party spirit. . . . I often saw them throwing paper-balls at each other and even at the speaker." (pp. 18-19).

But Dr. Schliemann was not in Indianapolis for cultural purposes. He had come to the United States in March of 1869 to acquire American citizenship, which he thought would be helpful in his archaeological dealings with the Greek and Turkish governments. He went to Indianapolis to get, as quickly and quietly as possible, a divorce from a Russian wife from whom he had been separated for years. Indiana, he had discovered, had the most notoriously lax divorce laws in the country. The three months he spent in the city were exactly the time required to establish residence and get his decree.

The present slim and handsome volume gives the fullest account to date of this little-known episode in the life of the father of modern archaeology. Mr. Lilly has written two brief narrative chapters on the life of Schliemann before and after his stay in Indianapolis, but the heart of the book consists of excerpts from his diary from March 26 to July 18, 1869, and of selections from the ninety-seven letters he wrote to various correspondents from Indianapolis or, later, to people in that city. These letters in four languages (translated in the present volume) to correspondents in eight countries give a vivid impression of the range of interests of this eccentric genius. In addition to the observations on American life, we find the preliminary correspondence that led to his selecting his second, Greek, wife from photographs sent him from Athens, correspondence relative to arrangements for the expedition that was to discover Troy, an essay on *The Arabian Nights*, a letter reproving his brother for gambling at cards, a paper read before the Convention of American Philologists, schemes for reaching the North Pole, and letters pertaining to a great many business transactions.

Mr. Lilly's little book gives us some welcome additions to the portrait of Heinrich Schliemann, as well as penetrating and amusing views of ourselves (or our ancestors) through the eyes of an intelligent foreign visitor. The research in the Schliemann Archives in the Gennadius Library, Athens, where almost all this material is housed, was done by Mr. Peter-Nick I. Vavalis, of Athens. Mr. Lilly and the Indiana Historical Society are to be congratulated on a very attractive example of bookmaking, practically free from errors.

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*The Hoosier Community at War.* By Max Parvin Cavnes. *Indiana University Social Science Series*, Number 20; *Indiana in World War II Series*, Volume IX. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1961. Pp. ix, 527. Maps, notes, bibliography, index. Paperbound, \$6.00.)

A war's impact on local communities far from actual combat is a proper subject for study. Cavnes has made a real contribution to the series, *Indiana in World War II*. He has not attempted to describe every

phase of Hoosier community life in the war years but has selected a dozen topics such as boom towns, education, public health, care for servicemen, housing, and race relations, since these are related to the war and its effects on Indiana.

Most Hoosiers were poorly prepared to cope with the new situations as they arose. Sometimes they were slow even to recognize a problem, as is well illustrated by the questions of housing, sanitation, entertainment of Negro servicemen, and the appearance of teenage prostitutes. In other cases, while aware of the problem, community leaders revealed ineptness, fear, or downright unwillingness to act, as in the conduct of some recreational centers, organized vice in some cities, and employment of Negro workers in the larger communities.

The author is to be commended for his willingness to reveal Hoosier shortcomings as well as their successes. It appears that in too many cases there was a desire to wait out the war; in a few cases there was great reluctance to accept needed help from the outside; at times there were indications of a desire to use war as an excuse for retrogression, as in the attitude of many toward child labor legislation.

Not all activities in Indiana during the war reflected unwillingness to act decisively. Some cities and towns made remarkable progress in their handling of difficult situations. Teachers and school administrators adjusted quickly and efficiently. Perhaps the greatest change in the field of education was that in the colleges and universities. Young men and women in uniform, in virtually all of the schools, were trained under programs set up by the armed forces; in most cases there was a radical revision of curricula and a reduction in the time required for completion of studies.

Much space is devoted to state and local care of the aged, the mentally ill, and inmates of correctional institutions. Reluctantly, the reviewer finds that this part of the volume, though well done, is related to the war in but one important respect: the distressing shortage of qualified personnel arising out of the demands for men in the armed forces and in industry. The aged posed a problem before the war. They became more numerous during the war, but war did not greatly affect the problem of an aging population. Nor did war affect mental illness (among civilians) to any great degree. War did influence the crime rate, as is well brought out in the excellent discussion of juvenile delinquency. But, except as noted in regard to personnel, the Hoosier community at war was little different from the same community in peacetime as far as penal institutions, the aged, and the mentally ill were concerned.

Some very important wartime activities are not described. Sacrifices on the part of rationing boards, support of bond drives by Indiana cities, hardships imposed on manufacturers not engaged in producing war materials—these are omitted. But the strong points of this book far outweigh its short-comings. It is exceedingly well documented. Almost without exception, the sources are primary; copious references are made to newspapers, correspondence, and official reports.

As an historical record and as a blueprint for those Hoosiers who might wish to avoid making certain mistakes in some future conflict, this book merits careful study.