

eastern cities, industrialization and urbanization after 1850 increased social and residential divisions and restrictions and decreased prospects of assimilation for later arriving ethnic groups, especially Polish Americans. This conclusion is by no means new, but Esslinger has made significant scholarly contributions in providing quantitative support and in elaborating the intricacies of these far reaching changes in a small midwestern city. His work will surely be of interest to the many scholars studying mobility and ethnicity in other communities, although they might wish that Esslinger had not bound himself so exclusively to the four midcentury census returns. Readers interested in the general development of Indiana and the Midwest will also profit from Esslinger's work. The writing style is clear and concise; the quantitative techniques used can be readily understood; and the subject is interesting and of utmost significance. Indeed, there have been few books published in the last decade that tell readers more about life in nineteenth century Indiana.

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Guide to Manuscripts Collections & Institutional Records in Ohio. Edited by David R. Larson *et al.* ([Bowling Green]: Society of Ohio Archivists, 1974. Pp. x, 315. End maps, notes, index. \$8.00.)

Ohio archives and manuscripts are being revealed to researchers by published inventories. Guides to the manuscripts in the Ohio Historical Society, Western Reserve Historical Society, and American Jewish Archives, and county and municipal government records have been published in the last four years. A guide to state government records is scheduled for 1975.

This *Guide* lists the many manuscripts to be found in public, college, and historical society libraries and museums. Included are the large holdings of the Cincinnati Historical Society, the University of Cincinnati, Oberlin College, Kent State University, Hiram College, and Northwest Ohio-Great Lakes Research Center in Bowling Green, Ohio; archives of the Ohio Synod of the Lutheran Church of America at Wittenberg University; and the Quaker collection at Wilmington College.

Arrangement of this book is by counties. Under each county Larson indicates depositories with collections of manuscripts, followed by a list of "Institutions." These are organizations which maintain their records within their place of business, mainly for their own use, and include better business bureaus; chambers of commerce; Red Cross chapters; banks; industries; hospitals; medical, social service, and welfare societies; fraternal organizations; newspapers; radio stations; and individual churches. There are an outstanding number of churches represented, eighty in Franklin County, and forty in Montgomery County.

The comprehensive index includes libraries, institutions, subjects, and references to collections within depositories by name. This work was compiled by twenty-five members of the Society of Ohio Archivists, who visited depositories and institutions, examined the holdings, and reported on the contents. The society is to be congratulated for their cooperative and carefully prepared work. The result is an attractive, clear, easy to read book, packed with information about Ohio's manuscript collections.

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Leona Alig

Polish-American Politics in Chicago, 1888-1940. By Edward R. Kantowicz. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1975. Pp. xi, 260. Maps, tables, note on sources and method, notes, index. \$12.95.)

Edward Kantowicz, currently an assistant professor at Carleton University, has written a first rate study of the voting behavior and political aspirations of Chicago's Polish American population. The book follows other modern studies on Chicago's ethnic groups by John Alswang (*A House for All Peoples*, 1971) and Humbert Nelli (*The Italians in Chicago*, 1970); but in some ways it is more focused, and it takes advantage of the insights gained by the authors of the earlier works. Since the Polish American element is perhaps the largest identifiable ethnic segment in the Chicago area, Kantowicz's information and critical judgments carry major significance. These findings are not only important for Chicago but also for the national scene. Polish Americans have been as often spurned by historians as they have been