

enemies, but when they teamed up to adjust to changing technological needs, they angered the people who had created the cooperatives, their farmer owners.

This book would be a good place to start for anyone interested in agriculture in the post-World War II era. For academics it would be a good choice for collateral reading in college courses or for their own use in preparing classes.

*The Cold War American West, 1945-1989*, edited by Kevin J. Fernlund. Historians of the Frontier and American West Series. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1998. xii, 222 pp. Maps, tables, graphs, index. \$45.00 cloth, \$16.95 paper.

REVIEWED BY PAUL M. EDWARDS, CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE KOREAN WAR

This is a surprisingly good book. Editor Kevin J. Fernlund has compiled a series of essays that are timely, informed, well written, and make a significant contribution to an understanding of the Cold War. Many Cold War scholars see it as an international event, the effects of which were to be found in McCarthyism and presidential voting patterns. This is one of the first works to address its broad, but intimately related economic, religious, racial, gender, and environmental effects on a segment of the American culture.

In ten essays of about the same length, style, quality, and focus—cryptically introduced and summarized by the editor—the reader is informed of Cold War conditions and repercussions affecting landscape and migration; the policies of containment and emancipation; the problems of race, class, and gender; the urban response; the legacy of the military-industrial complex and defense; and anticommunism as seen in religion, culture, symbol, and myth. Among these discussions particular attention should be paid to Michael Welsh's introduction of the "'intellectual' phase of defense spending" (92); Mark Stoll's consideration of Fundamentalist Protestant interpretations of the Cold War in terms of good and evil (122); Charles Kupfer's view that science fiction continued in this period with a decidedly apocalyptic bent (173); A. Yvette Huginnie's look at the changing nature of race, class, and gender during this time; and Charles Kupfer's "The Cold War West as Symbol and Myth," which not only extends the thesis of Henry Nash Smith's *Virgin Land: The American West as Symbol and Myth*, but strengthens it. Also of particular help are the brief bibliographical essays at the end of each piece.

The only case where I was left wanting more was in the various authors' reactions to the Korean War. Admittedly biased, for I believe that the Korean War had a great but unrecognized influence on the American people, I looked in vain for more than film references (201-2) to this heating up of the Cold War.

This book concentrates on the West, as westerners like to identify it, and does not directly include Iowa. But for Iowans who identify themselves as either westerners or midwesterners depending on the issue, this book can be very informative, for it helps explain the state's relationship to the more western states, and illustrates the degree to which Iowa was affected differently by the Cold War. That story remains to be written, but perhaps this study will move that along. I highly recommend *The Cold War American West, 1945-1989* to anyone interested in understanding America in the last half of the century.

*The Russians Are Coming! The Russians Are Coming!: Pageantry and Patriotism in Cold-War America*, by Richard M. Fried. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998. xiv, 220 pp. Illustrations, notes, sources, index. \$35.00 cloth.

REVIEWED BY MICHAEL J. ANDERSON, CLARKE COLLEGE

Richard M. Fried traces the rise and decline of patriotic pageantry during the Cold War. He argues that his subject offers a chance to uncover the "soft" side of Cold War anticommunism (ix). The study of patriotic pageantry, according to Fried, can help answer the question, "How did Americans when not consumed by Alger Hiss or Stalin or Korea, articulate their concern about communism and translate it into patriotism?" (ix). While admitting that this is not a work of "bottom up" social history, since many of those involved were elites, Fried argues that the study of these pageants offers a "whiff of the grassroots" while illuminating the relationship between national leaders and "local civic groups" (x).

In his introduction Fried traces the pre-Cold War history of patriotic pageantry. He reminds readers that organized pageantry, while not unknown in the nineteenth century, had, at best, received a mixed reception. Patriotic pageantry increased in the twentieth century as "the emergence of an industrialized, multi-ethnic society prompted Americans who fretted over these trends to seek appropriate rituals to domesticate alien influences" (4). The "foreign challenges" of "two world wars and their preliminaries" together with "threats, both real and imagined, from alien sources" increased "efforts to inspire greater

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