

Hope for All Generations: Lutheran Social Service of Iowa—125 Years, 1870–1995, by George L. Hanusa. Minneapolis: Kirk House Publishers, 1996. vii, 136 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendix.

REVIEWED BY BEVERLY STADUM, ST. CLOUD STATE UNIVERSITY

Needs of children— orphaned and poor— touched nineteenth-century Iowa Lutherans and resulted in homes and asylums that evolved over time into Lutheran Social Service of Iowa. *Hope for All Generations* begins by describing pioneer staffs who provided residential care on thin budgets enabled by congregational and synodic support. By the 1930s, shifts in government policies supporting families and an antiinstitutional philosophy among national child welfare leaders encouraged reorganization as the intersynodic Lutheran Welfare Society of Iowa. Statewide branch offices provided case work, child placement, and other services in cooperation with public agencies. Church mergers in the 1960s led to a renaming as Lutheran Social Service (LSS). Changing social needs and the use of various funding sources have made LSS a multiservice agency with a demographically diverse clientele.

As LSS history is interwoven with church politics in this volume, non-Lutheran readers may become confused by synodic differences and church body names; an organizational chart would have been useful. The story also could have been clarified by a more chronological organization and a comparison of developments in Iowa with those in neighboring states. What the book does well is celebrate the hard work of individuals, often named. The last chapters describing LSS's current work are the best, making an eloquent statement about the need for a "many-faceted response" in today's world (116).

A Centennial History of the State Historical Society of Missouri, 1898–1998, by Alan R. Havig. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1998. x, 282 pp. Illustrations, tables, bibliography, index. \$29.95 cloth.

REVIEWED BY ALAN M. SCHRODER, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA PRESS

This is a well-researched, reasonably objective, and very readable history of the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia (SHSM). The society was established in 1898 under the impetus of Missouri's newspaper publishers, who wanted a central depository for their back issues. From 1901 to 1915 the society's secretary, Francis Sampson, expanded the collections to include books, pamphlets, and to a lesser extent manuscripts on Missouri history and western Americana. During his long tenure from 1915 to 1960, Floyd C. Shoemaker employed his

talents as a writer and speaker to achieve his goal of making the SHSM the largest state historical society in the country. Between 1960 and 1985, Richard S. Brownlee turned the society more toward scholarly research and writing while expanding its service to Missourians who were neither members nor researchers. Finally, since 1985 James W. Goodrich has sought to fit the society's programs to the modern definition of public history.

In many ways, the history of the Missouri society contrasts with that of the State Historical Society of Iowa (SHSI). In its first half-century, the SHSM stressed its role as a collector (particularly of newspapers) and as a membership organization staunchly independent of the university in whose library building it was located. At the same time, under Benjamin F. Shambaugh, the SHSI focused on scholarly research and publication by the university's graduate students and faculty. During the second half of the century, while the SHSM drew closer to the University of Missouri, the SHSI focused on popular history in its publications, moved into its own building, and followed an independent course. The history of the Missouri society that Alan Havig describes thus provides an interesting mirror for the Iowa experience.

Jailhouse Journalism: The Fourth Estate Behind Bars, by James McGrath Morris. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, 1998. 251 pp. Illustrations, graphs, notes, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$37.50 cloth.

REVIEWED BY MATTHEW CECIL, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

In 1937 Tom Runyon was convicted of murder and bank robbery and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison. To pass the time, Runyon wrote articles for the prison monthly, *Presidio*, became editor of the magazine, and gained such a wide following for his columns and profiles of inmates that he was asked to write a memoir, which was published in 1953. "Being a prison editor," he wrote, "means walking a tightrope between officials and convicts, unable to tell the whole truth about either" (14).

In *Jailhouse Journalism*, James McGrath Morris recounts the stories of Runyon and other noteworthy prison editors and publications. The book, as Morris notes in the preface, combines institutional history and biography. As a descriptive study, the book succeeds admirably, offering a series of interesting and nicely illustrated vignettes. Morris traces the arc of jailhouse journalism from debtors prisons in the early nineteenth century, to the first true reformist prison newspapers in the 1870s, to the end of America's rehabilitative justice system in the 1980s,

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