demand side of the food equation include Margaret Sanger, a pioneer in birth control in the United States; Sanjah Gandhi, who sought with mixed success to deal with threatening high birth rate in India; and several birth control reformers and their policies in China and Taiwan.

Of the individuals discussed in this book only Knapp, Schultz, Wallace, Borlaug, and Hoover had any direct connection with Iowa, and in the cases of Schultz, Borlaug, and Hoover, that connection was brief. Nevertheless, they and most of the remainder of Paarlberg's "hunger fighters" had a significant impact on the state and its people. Iowans will enjoy reading this book.

Historic Missouri: A Pictorial Narrative. Second edition. Columbia: State Historical Society of Missouri, 1988. vi, 94 pp. Illustrations, bibliography. \$9.95 paper.

REVIEWED BY WILLIAM E. PARRISH, MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

As a part of its commemoration of the nation's bicentennial in 1976, the State Historical Society of Missouri devoted the July issue of its *Missouri Historical Review* that year to a pictorial essay of the state's history. This proved sufficiently popular that its executive committee authorized a reprinting of the material in book form. Now a second edition of that work has been prepared with an updating of the narrative and the inclusion of new illustrative materials. A list of suggested readings on the various topics in Missouri history has also been added.

The resulting volume is an attractive pictorial review of the Show-Me State, which would be valuable for classroom use as well as being of interest to those concerned with Missouri history generally. It is divided into nine chapters, ranging from "The Indians in Missouri" to "The Late Twentieth Century." Arranged chronologically, each chapter is introduced with a brief summary of the time period under consideration followed by several pages of black-and-white drawings, photographs, maps, and other materials taken from the State Historical Society's extensive collections. These include reproductions of the works of such famous artists as Karl Bodmer, whose Indian paintings are used extensively to illustrate that chapter; George Caleb Bingham, whose mid-nineteenth century genre paintings reveal so much of the lives of the average Missourian and midwesterner; and Thomas Hart Benton, whose twentieth-century murals of contemporary as well as historical subjects enliven pages throughout. There are cartoons from the society's collections of drawings by S. J. Ray of the Kansas City Star and Daniel Fitzpatrick of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The volume includes every aspect of Missouri life and society. The chapter on native Americans includes photographs and explanations of Missouri's rich archeological past as well as the Bodmer paintings of historical Indians. "Discovery and Exploration" has several illustrations of town life in Ste. Genevieve, the state's first French settlement, as well as of explorers of note. Along the way, the volume highlights educators, artists, musicians, writers, editors, and labor leaders, as well as the standard political types. It reveals Missouri guerrillas invading Kansas in the 1850s and Kansas bushwhackers returning the favor during the Civil War. The work of Reconstruction following the war, including the education of the state's former slaves, and the growing industrial factories which began to cover the Missouri horizon are well depicted.

The chapter on "The Formative Years, 1821–1860" includes a page on the "Honey War" which should be of interest to Iowa readers. This short conflict in 1839 was caused by a boundary dispute between the two states. When the Clark County, Missouri, sheriff attempted to collect taxes within the disputed area, he was arrested by Iowa authorities, whereupon Governor Lilburn Boggs of Missouri called out the state militia and Governor Robert Lucas of Iowa retaliated by calling out his own state forces. Cooler heads prevailed, and the boundary line was finally settled by arbitration. The term "Honey War" came to be applied to this episode because presumably several Missourians cut down a number of bee trees in the disputed area during the short-lived affair.

The chapters on the twentieth century depict Missourians' contributions to the age of ragtime and Progressive change as well as show how they endured two world wars and the Great Depression. And, of course, there is ample attention to Missouri's only president, Harry Truman. The volume concludes with a broad range of pictures of contemporary Missouri life.

A center section in color is devoted to a Bodmer painting of a Missouri River scene near Fort Osage and the Bingham painting "Order Number 11" depicting the forced evacuation of southern partisans near Kansas City during the Civil War as well some beautiful photography of contemporary Missouri. It is regrettable that more of the Bodmer, Bingham, and Benton paintings could not have been included here to give greater play to their brilliant colors.

In spite of this, the State Historical Society has produced a useful pictorial overview of Missouri's rich heritage.

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