about the Holocaust. Biniaz's journey of survival was no less than a miracle, but her ongoing determination to share her story is her gift to younger generations. With the number of Holocaust survivors dwindling, the urgency of "never again" has become less pronounced and more distant. Even Steven Spielberg's epic *Schindler's List*, once the "most real" rendition of the horrors of the Nazi murder of European Jews, is almost 30 years old and no longer captures the public's moral outrage as it once did. Ultimately, it is but a poor substitute for the voice of survivors like Biniaz's and those of thousands of other survivors whose stories have been carefully archived by Spielberg's Shoah Foundation.

Organizing Women: Home, Work, and the Institutional Infrastructure of Print in Twentieth Century America, by Christine Pawley. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 2022. x, 267 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. $30.95 paperback.

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In *Organizing Women*, Christine Pawley, professor emerita at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, interweaves the lesser-known histories and impact of Iowa and midwestern women during the Progressive Era. Married or single, high- or middle-class, white or Black, these women pushed for change in their social circles while simultaneously being held back due to their gender in male-dominated institutions. Through six vignettes, Pawley takes the reader on a geographic journey, beginning in Iowa, continuing to Wisconsin, and ending in Illinois, illustrating the often-invisible work by women in each chapter.

The first three chapters feature Iowa women who began their work closer to home and whose efforts touched their immediate community first before eventually extending outside of the home. Through her personal diaries, Clara Steen Skott provides a narrative of farm life in West Liberty, Iowa. Skott began sharing her voice through local newspaper submissions, but after pursuing an education at Iowa State College, she worked for the school's Extension Services as a full-time employee and regularly published and traveled throughout the state. In Shenandoah, Iowa, Leanna Field Driftmeier's radio show, *Kitchen-Klatter* (1920s–1985) and monthly *Kitchen-Klatter Magazine* publications demonstrated "what it means to be an American homemaker" (46). Driftmeier's organized work remained within the confines of her own kitchen where she

provided advice on domestic topics over the air and through publishing. To create a sense of community with her audience, Driftmeier often incorporated family members on the show, listeners' advice, and recipes over the air and in the magazine. She stood out from the increased "authoritative voice of the male-dominated sciences" (61). For some, domestic topics were not necessarily top of mind. Ten African American women in Des Moines, Iowa, were concerned about the political and social unrest in their immediate communities. In 1925, the Book Lovers Club was formed, where weekly meetings reviewed and discussed literature "to help . . . explore their identities as Black Iowan women" (79). The club featured difficult to locate books about race and those by Black authors, and in doing so, the Book Lovers created their own safe space at the YWCA Blue Triangle Branch where they engaged in and reshaped their own narratives.

As the last three chapters move further east to Wisconsin and Illinois, the work extends beyond immediate communities to increased access in the public realm. In the early 1900s, Lutie Eugenia Stearns worked for the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, in which she "[founded] 150 public libraries and oversaw the administration of 1,400 traveling libraries and 14 county traveling library systems in Wisconsin" (115). Mary Emogene Hazeltine became the first director for the Wisconsin Library School (1906–38) as women's college education and librarianship was growing (143). Hazeltine and her students struggled with prejudice and gender inequality as they advanced the institutional hierarchy within a male-dominated field. Looking to expand access to South Side Chicagoans, as one of the first Black librarians, Vivian Gordon Harsh was appointed head of the Chicago Public Library's branch in Bronzeville in 1931. Although Harsh had the credentials and experience, the opening of the library branch and her appointment caused controversy and fear of a race riot. Nevertheless, Harsh's work paved the way for Black history and culture as a study (178).

Readers will appreciate the in-depth research that Pawley has conducted over several years. A vast array of primary and secondary sources depicts the cultural, social, and economic constructs surrounding these women and what they faced. From a methodological point of view, Pawley demonstrates that overlooked organizational documentation by women can provide a story and that those stories are just waiting to be uncovered if you take the time to examine them.