

mine] material, analyze it, bring matters together into a whole, and show how Missouri progressed and changed at a significant juncture in its history" (ix). In the process, he has crafted a 20-page essay on sources that should prove an invaluable resource for other scholars. Larsen is also to be commended for generally avoiding the pitfalls of conflating personal reminiscences with historical analysis.

Among the defining trends that shaped the state's course between 1953 and 2003 were the end of legal segregation, the explosion of the recreation and entertainment industries, the increased power of the Republican Party, extensive suburbanization, a dramatic increase in the size, scope, and functions of state government, the significant influx of African Americans and other racial minorities, and the exponential expansion of higher education. Most of the book's seven tightly written chapters "detail the development of modern Missouri and show how it fared in relationship to the rest of the nation" (3) by focusing on a single aspect of that evolution and using 1953 and 2003 as benchmarks. One of the most interesting chapters looks at change and continuity over time in seven selected small towns ("bedrocks of stability"), as well as in Missouri's six "outstate" small cities: Cape Girardeau, Columbia, Jefferson City, Joplin, St. Joseph, and Springfield. Equally insightful is his analysis of the efforts of the state's two metropolises to "keep abreast of change," especially in transportation and urban renewal, sometimes at considerable cost (82).

In his treatment of the state's political history under its 1945 constitution, the author finds the key in the slow, steady striving for equality by women, racial and ethnic minorities, and organized labor and in the achievement of parity by the Republican Party. Of special interest in the final chapter is Larsen's discussion of two Missouri-based Supreme Court decisions of crucial significance in the national "culture wars": *Cruzan v. Missouri Board of Health* and *Webster v. Reproductive Services*. All things considered, Larsen has done a first-rate job of meeting the challenges of his daunting task, thereby providing future historians of twentieth-century Missouri with a solid foundation upon which to build.

History of South Dakota, 4th edition, revised, by Herbert S. Schell, revised by John E. Miller. Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 2004. xviii, 425 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$24.95 paper.

Reviewer Terrence J. Lindell is professor of history at Wartburg College. He has researched and written about Populism in South Dakota, among other topics of interest.

Students of South Dakota history will be glad to know that Herbert Schell's classic *History of South Dakota* is back. First published in 1961, new editions of the work appeared in 1968 and 1975. Now, a decade after Schell's death, John E. Miller, professor emeritus of history at South Dakota State University, has brought the state's history to the present by adding to Schell's 1975 text two new chapters and a bibliography of recent scholarship.

There is much to commend this book. Schell's text is still an excellent history of the state. Miller's chapters bring insights into South Dakota's story since the start of World War II. Although Iowa and South Dakota have some significant differences in their pasts, they have shared many of the same issues in recent years, including declining rural populations, pressure to consolidate schools, an exodus of young people, and efforts to diversify agricultural economies.

However, Schell's work focuses on political and economic history. Had a scholar produced a new edition of Leland Sage's 1974 *A History of Iowa* by retaining the original text and adding chapters to cover recent events, the result—though valuable—would be similar to this book. Iowa is better served by a new history, Dorothy Schwieder's 1996 *Iowa: The Middle Land*, which incorporated the new perspectives of the varied fields of social history that blossomed in the last half of the twentieth century. There is still room for a new synthesis of South Dakota's history that would do the same.

Irish in Wisconsin, by David G. Holmes. Madison: Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2004. 91 pp. Maps, illustrations, appendix, bibliography, index. \$9.95 paper.

Reviewer John D. Buenker is professor emeritus of history at the University of Wisconsin–Parkside. He is the author of the *History of Wisconsin*, volume 4, *The Progressive Era, 1893–1914*, and coeditor of a revised and expanded edition of *Multiculturalism in the United States*.

If this tightly written, provocative volume has a major thesis, it is that Wisconsin, a state "so closely associated with the Germans, Scandinavians, and Poles, has more than a wee bit of Gaelic spirit." More concretely, the author attempts to "square the numbers" that show the Irish losing demographic ground to the above groups during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century "with recent studies placing them as the second-largest ethnic group in the state after the Germans" (53–55).

Although David Holmes does not offer any definitive answer to the dilemma of the "Disappearing Irish and Irish Resurgence," he does suggest that Wisconsin Hibernians were more prone than their

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