

Focusing on the convention and a short period before that event, Ferrell does not probe Roosevelt's move away from Wallace. More may have been involved than the leaders' pressure. Even before it began, FDR may have been disappointed with Wallace because of the surfacing of the "Guru letters," the failure to carry Iowa in 1940, and the public row with Jesse Jones in 1943. In addition, the author, focusing on political elites, does not analyze the leaders' success with the delegates. Some must have had ideas and interests of their own that made them more than followers of the leaders. In fact, Democrats that year were sharply divided on issues such as civil rights. Somehow, Truman, whom Ferrell sees as eager to become president, functioned more effectively in that situation than his leading rivals, Wallace and James Byrnes.

Hannegan, Pauley, and their associates, even more than Truman, are the heroes of Ferrell's story. In his view, they served the country well by choosing a well-qualified person for the presidency. Furthermore, they worked in accord with an admirable code—the code of political bosses—that placed a high value on telling the truth, a trait that distinguished them from Roosevelt.

But did these bosses tell FDR the whole truth? They attempted to conceal Wallace's popularity from the president, even working to keep the vice-president's champions away from the oval office. Perhaps this deception, rather than personality defects, explains the president's wavering after Wallace had a chance to inform him of pollsters' findings about voter appraisals of vice-presidential possibilities. And perhaps those appraisals and the Iowan's ideas justified his battle for renomination. He surely believed they made him the person who should succeed Roosevelt.

Women Remember the War, 1941–1945, edited by Michael E. Stevens. Voices of the Wisconsin Past Series. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1993. x, 157 pp. Illustrations, index. \$7.95 paper.

REVIEWED BY SUSAN M. HARTMANN, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Historians using oral history to reconstruct women's experiences during World War II have thus far tended to concentrate on a particular sphere of activity, such as military service, the shipbuilding industry, or aircraft production. *Women Remember the War*, the first published oral history project to focus on a single state, provides a broad sampling of how the war shaped many elements of women's lives.

As part of a larger project to capture the history of ordinary citizens in their own voices, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin sponsored interviews, lasting from one to more than three hours, of more than one hundred women who were between the ages of 14 and 39 when World War II began. The recollections of thirty of these women appear in this volume, along with wartime photographs and brief biographical sketches. The women represent various racial, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds, including African American, Armenian, Eastern European Jewish, French Canadian, German, Greek, Italian, Lakota Siouian, Oneidan, and Polish. They discuss an ample range of experiences in both the public and private spheres.

After a prologue in which several women recall receiving the news of Pearl Harbor, the book devotes chapters to mothers in factory work, single women in office jobs, women in the military and at Red Cross stations abroad, wives and mothers at home, high school girls, and women with loved ones in the military. A final chapter and epilogue recount how some of the women celebrated V-E and V-J days and how they believe the war shaped their lives. Within these particular foci, the women also discuss such topics as race and ethnic group relations, shortages, rationing, volunteer war work, and dating and entertaining soldiers or waiting for boyfriends, brothers, and husbands to return.

Although these women do not constitute a sample from which we can generalize, their recollections confirm some interpretations of the wartime experience that historians have advanced, and suggest new topics for scholars to explore. Rose Kaminski reflected general assumptions about women's postwar prospects when she said, "we knew that when the boys would come back that we were out of jobs . . . but we didn't care" (16). Unlike most women, she ended up going back to her war job a few years later and working there until retirement. Anne (Aparatore) Dinsmore recalled how the war broke down the isolation of the Italian community in Madison: "We began to have things in common with the community at large. . . . And there began to be a feeling of oneness with a larger community" (93). Frieda Schurch remembered harassment and inadequate conditions in the early months of women's military service; when the army decided to house German prisoners of war in former WAAC barracks, the area had to be drained to meet international standard for POWs. A number of women—married and single—commented on the unusually close relations they formed with other women during the war.

In recounting women's lives on farms and in small towns as well as in centers of military mobilization and defense production, this book reminds us that the war was a truly national experience, albeit

one with profuse variations. Its vivid pictures of day-to-day living on the homefront will both entertain readers and expand their understanding of this generation-shaping event.

From Six-on-Six to Full Court Press: A Century of Iowa Girls' Basketball, by Janice A. Beran. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1993. xvi, 226 pp. Illustrations, tables, graphs, map, appendixes, notes, index. \$24.95 cloth.

REVIEWED BY ROBERT NEYMEYER, UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA

Sports have played an important role in fashioning Iowa's culture and social history. By the 1890s, large numbers of people had sufficient leisure time to participate in organized activities such as baseball, basketball, cycling, and football. Today, historians study how these sports reflected the social structure of society and affected the economic development of communities. Of particular interest is the one hundred years of continuous competitive girls' high school basketball, unique to Iowa. Janice Beran's book is a valuable account of how the game grew from a YMCA activity in Dubuque to a field of eight hundred high school teams courting the state championship. Beran captures the passion and commitment of the players and explains how the game became an integral part of the life of families and communities. Easily read and rich with facts and illustrations, this work will be well received by players, fans, and devotees of popular Iowa history.

The book is divided into two sections. The first five chapters provide a chronological history of the game. Each contains an overview of events, personal experiences of how the game was played, and information on rules, changing uniform styles and fashions, and a list of state tournament champions. The best teams and players are featured, and individual heroics, from the Langerman twins to Lynne Lorenzen, are highlighted. The second section deals with more specific issues: the state tournament, industrial and company basketball, the impact of Title 19, and the operation of the Iowa Girls High School Athletic Union, the sport's governing body. Nine appendixes record the best players, coaches, and teams. A comprehensive index will benefit the many readers who buy the book to find "their" town, school, daughter, or mother. The author has compiled an impressive collection of interviews and has made good use of the limited resources available for the years before 1940.

The success and popularity of girls' basketball suggests that Iowa was in the vanguard of equal treatment for women. On the one hand,

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