

There are no notes, bibliography, or index, which is the typical format for this publisher's local history series, but each image is credited.

Fifty-nine of the 7,500 publications in Arcadia's Images series have Iowa subjects. What is most useful about the series and this book is the potential for uncovering previously unpublished images held in private collections. When combined with better-known images from public archives, the subject is presented in an extremely accessible format. One learns a little history along the way from the captions. Without sources, however, the photo credits offer the only useful research tool. Unfortunately, the credits in this volume may not always be accurate. This book is of interest to aviation enthusiasts who do not want or need to replicate the research for their own purposes, surely the intended audience.

Freedom Betrayed: Herbert Hoover's Secret History of the Second World War and Its Aftermath, by Herbert Hoover, edited by George H. Nash. Stanford, CA: Hoover Institution Press, 2011. cxx, 957 pp. Notes. \$49.95 cloth.

Reviewer Glen Jeanson is professor of history at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. His articles and books about Herbert Hoover include *The Life of Herbert Hoover: Fighting Quaker, 1928-1933* (2012).

Freedom Betrayed is Herbert Hoover's last will and testament about foreign policy, a landmark in diplomatic, revisionist scholarship at the hands of a former president. Thoroughly researched and meticulously edited by George H. Nash, the dean of Hoover scholars, it is a labor of love for both the author and the editor. *Freedom Betrayed* begins with an incisive, detailed introduction by Nash. The editor traces the evolution of the manuscript through numerous revisions and places each portion of the narrative within the historical context in which it was written. Nash reveals glimpses of early drafts in order to establish the evolution of Hoover's thought. The editor describes the materials Hoover used and identifies the ex-president's research assistants, proofreaders, fact-checkers, and secretaries. Nash pieced together hand-written, annotated scraps, determined which to include, and edited for clarity.

Part history, part memoir, the manuscript pertains exclusively to foreign policy and communist subversion from 1933 to 1952. Hoover relates as much of the story as possible via documents and quotations in order to render the narrative more objective. He remained during that time the spokesman of the GOP and attempted to exert influence on foreign policy. Hoover published seven books during the last five

years of his life and left unpublished his most important one. He was driven not simply by an effort to redeem his name but also by his desire to make a difference.

Iowa readers will find new insights into one of the lesser-known facets of their famous native son, whose philosophy as an aging elder statesman continued to resonate through his roots in the rural Midwest and his Quaker rearing. He might have left Iowa at ten, but he never left behind the work ethic, the spiritual idealism, fortitude, and seriousness of purpose he absorbed there. It is fitting that he and his mate are now buried at West Branch, where they wanted to be.

Hoover considered Franklin D. Roosevelt intellectually dishonest, superficial, self-centered, and naïve about communism. He viewed the FDR and early Truman era as a period of debacles, flawed judgment, and setbacks for American foreign policy. He is also critical of the British. The guarantee of Polish security by Britain and France was a major blunder, Hoover believes. Given logistical obstacles, there was no practical way they could defend Poland from Hitler. Further, Hitler intended to expand eastward, and their declaration drew them into an unnecessary confrontation. Once Hitler attacked Stalin, the United States should have permitted the dictators to exhaust themselves rather than sending Lend-Lease and ultimately joining the Soviets as an ally. Britain was never in danger once the Nazis were locked in deadly embrace with the Red Army. Sanctions against Japan only made the Pacific war inevitable. There was a strong peace faction in Japan, and by refusing to compromise on reasonable terms with Prince Konoye, Roosevelt ensured the demise of the peace faction and the ascension of the militarist Tojo as prime minister. Hoover devotes a long section to "the March of Conferences," a series of follies and duplicity. Among other blunders Hoover cites are FDR's destruction of the London Economic Conference, his recognition of the Soviet Union in 1933, the demand for unconditional surrender, the use of the atomic bomb, and the failure to deliver China from the claws of communism. In his discussion of the Cold War, Hoover presents case studies of four nations that the United States under FDR and Truman permitted to fall to communism: Poland, China, Korea, and East Germany.

Freedom Betrayed is not a military history but a study in the problems of statesmanship. Hoover repeatedly warns of the consequences of wars and believes America should fight only to defend the western hemisphere. Neither does he believe the United States can police the world or build enduring democracies everywhere. Many of his predictions appear not anachronistic but prophetic. Few historians, and certainly not the general public, appreciate Hoover's contributions to

statesmanship. Nor do they realize the quantity and quality of his literary output, some 33 books. Usually Hoover's foreign policy message is given short shrift, distorted by a preoccupation with his perceived failure as a Depression-era president. This manuscript will help rectify that. Given Hoover's reputation for intellectual honesty and his stature as an ex-president, *Freedom Betrayed* is a fresh contribution, a piece of serious scholarship by a man with a serious purpose.

Six: A Football Coach's Journey to a National Record, by Marc Rasmussen. Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 2011. xv, 155 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendix, bibliographical essay, index. \$16.95 paper.

Reviewer Terrence J. Lindell is professor of history at Wartburg College. His research has included a variety of topics in the history of Iowa and South Dakota.

First-time author Marc Rasmussen tells the engaging story of Bill Welsh, a phenomenal high school coach whose six-man football team compiled a national record 61-game winning streak between 1947 and 1953. Welsh, a native of Aberdeen, South Dakota, earned a spot on the 1923 football team at the University of Illinois, where he was coached by the legendary Robert Zuppke and practiced with "Red" Grange. Injury and illness ended his career there after one year, but he completed his education and earned accolades in sports at Northern Normal College in his hometown. After successful multi-sport high school coaching runs at Kimball and Webster in his home state, Welsh took a post at Forest City, Iowa, where his young son died in a tragic accident. Grief-stricken, Welsh and his wife returned to northeastern South Dakota, starting a game lodge in the small community of Claremont. There he rediscovered his passion for coaching and introduced six-man football, a fluid and high-scoring version of the game developed for small schools. His Claremont Honkers—a moniker derived from the Canadian geese that filled the fall skies—dominated the sport in the region, winning their first game and sixty more to follow. Rasmussen's father played on Welsh's last Claremont team.

Six ably tells the story of midwestern small-town football in the post-World War II era, before school consolidations made larger teams possible. The book also conveys the power of an extraordinary coach to inspire his players and mobilize a community.