

research, arranged interviews, and began to write. The result is serviceable but far from definitive. It reflects a variety of strengths as well as significant limitations. The book will be informative for those who know little about the topic but will not meet the needs or expectations of academic historians.

*Prohibition in Eastern Iowa* provides a cursory overview of the implementation and enforcement of prohibition in eastern Iowa from 1920 to 1933. McCann organized her book into eight chapters plus an introduction, conclusion, and bibliography. She includes chapters on organizations involved in the campaign, on brewers and the liquor industry, on the impact of prohibition on the state, and even a chapter on "loop holes."

McCann writes reasonably well; most readers will have no trouble with her prose. Her chapters use bold type and subheads to highlight subtopics of particular importance. More important, many of the chapters have extended quotations from numerous local newspapers. Each quotation block is printed in italics but not set off from the rest of the text. Some readers will find this use of bold type, roman type, and extended italics to be disconcerting. Although each newspaper quotation is identified by the title of the paper and the date of publication, McCann does not provide specific citations for other sources that she used in her research.

*Prohibition in Eastern Iowa* is one of several similar books published under the auspices of *The Iowan*, a company devoted to promoting the state's culture and heritage. As a magazine, *The Iowan* goes back to 1952; in recent years, the company has branched into book publishing as well. With all of its publications, *The Iowan* relies on free-lance writers and historians to produce articles and books that celebrate as well as inform. Both the author and the publisher are to be commended for their work in this effort.

*Little Hawk and the Lone Wolf: A Memoir*, by Raymond C. Kaquatosh. Madison: Wisconsin Historical Society Press, 2014. xi, 259 pp. \$22.95 hardcover.

Reviewer Thomas A. Britten is associate professor of history at the University of Texas Rio Grande Valley. He is the author of *The Lipan Apaches* (2010); *Black Warriors: A History of the Seminole-Negro Indian Scouts* (1999); and *American Indians in World War I: At War and at Home* (1997).

Raymond C. Kaquatosh (Little Hawk) was born July 25, 1924, on the Menominee reservation in eastern Wisconsin. The fifth of seven children born to a Menominee medicine woman, Raymond grew up in a caring and stable household until his father's death in 1933 at the height

of the Great Depression. Unable to make ends meet, Margaret Kaquatosh sent nine-year-old Raymond to the Menominee Boarding School at Keshena. After his return home a year later, Raymond worked various odd jobs to help provide for his family. During the winter of 1935 he encountered a lone timber wolf that he tamed and befriended. The wolf, whom Raymond named Kernel, became a close companion and protector for the next 20 years. Following U.S. entry into World War II, Raymond enlisted in the Marine Corps and served in the South Pacific, where he was wounded in action and contracted malaria. Upon his demobilization and return home, Raymond attended high school in Wausau. There he met and married his wife, Elaine. In 1947, at Elaine's urging, Raymond entered flight school; in August of that year he became one of the first Menominee Indians to earn a pilot's license.

*Little Hawk and the Lone Wolf* provides an important Native American perspective on the trials and tribulations many midwesterners faced during the Great Depression and World War II eras. Although he was the occasional victim of racism and racially inspired stereotyping, Kaquatosh also experienced compassion, respect, and kindness from boarding school personnel, military officials, and hospital staff. His memoir is invariably upbeat and optimistic. Because of the graphic nature of some of his wartime recollections and periodic irreverent humor, the book is not appropriate for young children but would certainly be suitable for high schoolers and above.

*Sounds of the New Deal: The Federal Music Project in the West*, by Peter Gough. Music in American Life. Urbana, Chicago, and Springfield: University of Illinois Press, 2015. xvi, 259 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$50.00 hardcover.

Reviewer Kenneth J. Bindas is professor of history and chair of the History Department at Kent State University. His books include *All of This Music Belongs to the Nation: The WPA's Federal Music Project and American Society, 1935-1939* (1996).

*Sounds of the New Deal* is an interesting and informative book about the WPA's Federal Music Project (FMP) and its influence and effect on the American West. In it Peter Gough argues that "the WPA music programs in the West left behind an enduring legacy that has shaped the region's social, cultural, political, and even historical progress to the present day" (88).

Many sections of the book are enlightening. The discussion of the FMP in Colorado, Utah, Oregon, and Washington best captures the essence of Gough's argument, as he does well in that chapter to define what he means by the West and how the FMP projects in those states