

other elements of the regional movement's development, such as activists' use of automobiles in suffrage campaigns, the intertwined support for temperance and woman suffrage in Norwegian American communities, and woman suffrage content in German-language newspapers.

Equality at the Ballot Box represents a valuable contribution to woman suffrage scholarship. The essays included provide a thorough account of suffrage activists' successes and failures in the region and present compelling analyses of the forces that helped or hindered suffragists' efforts. Especially welcome are chapters that address the perspectives of ethnic communities and of American Indian women. However, as the editors note, additional research on the political activism of American Indian women and women of color is needed to provide an even more complete picture of women's concerns and strategies in the Northern Great Plains. Also, although the collection includes research on European immigrants, the perspective of immigrant women is missing. Several of the contributing authors note that many immigrant men opposed women's enfranchisement, but the essays fail to consider how immigrant women responded to debates over women's political equality.

This volume also offers important comparisons to the women's rights movement in other parts of the nation. The states of the Northern Great Plains shared a number of social and economic characteristics with other midwestern states: primarily rural populations, local economies dependent on agriculture and the connections railroads provided to distant urban markets, and relatively large numbers of European immigrant settlers. Given these similarities, the essays in this work suggest additional areas of research and points of reference that could shed further light on the suffrage movement in the Midwest. *Equality at the Ballot Box* provides a compelling history of woman suffrage in the Northern Great Plains and enhances our understanding of how the politics of woman suffrage influenced regional and national conceptions of democracy and citizenship.

A Life on the Middle West's Never-Ending Frontier, by Willard L. "Sandy" Boyd. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 2019. xix, 362 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$35.00 hardcover.

Reviewer Michael S. Hevel is associate professor of higher education at the University of Arkansas. His research and writing focus on student life at colleges and universities, including an article in the *Annals of Iowa* in 2011 on the role of literary societies in early Iowa higher education.

"I was one of the few World War II veterans who experienced the promised land of California but opted to return to the heartland to live my

life," Willard "Sandy" Boyd writes in the preface of his memoir (xvi). The Midwest proved to be a place where Boyd would live a fulfilling and successful life. He made lasting contributions to two of its most important organizations, the University of Iowa and the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. His autobiography spans several genres, including midwestern memoir, institutional history, and leadership manual.

The midwestern patois is strongest in the opening chapters, as Boyd recounts his ancestors' arrival in the region and his idyllic childhood in St. Paul, Minnesota, where his father was a professor of veterinary medicine at the University of Minnesota. Boyd learned about university outreach by accompanying his father on visits to Minnesota farms. When he was 15, Boyd also tagged along on one of his father's work trips to Chicago, where he visited the Field Museum for the first time.

After attending St. Paul's public schools, Boyd enrolled at the University of Minnesota in 1944 when he was just 16 years old. Once old enough to enlist, he left the university and joined the navy. He eventually returned to the university to complete his undergraduate and law degrees. After a graduate fellowship to study international law at the University of Michigan in 1951, Boyd returned home and spent two years working for Minnesota's largest law firm. The day he proposed marriage to Susan Kuehn in 1954, he received a call from the dean of the law school at the University of Iowa (UI).

Susan and Sandy Boyd moved to Iowa City that fall, eventually becoming parents to three children. Boyd taught business law courses, served as the advisor to the *Iowa Law Review*, and, working with practicing attorneys on a bar association committee, drafted a new probate code enacted into law by the Iowa General Assembly. He was soon pulled toward administration. He served as the secretary-treasurer of the Iowa Law School Foundation and chaired the dedication committee for the new law school building. Just as he was about to become associate dean of the Law School in 1964, he was named interim vice president of academic affairs by new university president Howard Bowen. Within a year, the interim appointment became permanent, and Boyd served in that role until he succeeded Bowen as president of the university in 1969.

Boyd's 17 years atop the UI administrative hierarchy were marked by institutional growth and student unrest. He writes about both with candor that will be compelling not only to those interested in UI history but also to scholars studying student activism and the expansion of the research university. For example, enrollments at UI grew from 16,355 in 1965 to 25,100 in 1981, and the first college student in the nation to

publicly burn a draft card did so in front of the Iowa Memorial Union on October 20, 1965. Boyd's experiences with UI athletics also centered on expansion and activism, not to mention the hostility between athletics director Forest Evashevski and football coach Ray Nagel. Boyd let them both go in 1970.

During Boyd's leadership, UI garnered a national reputation for supporting the arts, and President Ford appointed him to a six-year term on the National Council of the Arts in 1976. That increased Boyd's exposure to cultural organizations, and in 1981, he left UI to become president of the Field Museum, where he launched a major renewal of the permanent exhibit halls and increased support for collection-based research. Boyd navigated Chicago's notorious political machinery to secure his most lasting contribution, a \$60 million public works project that rerouted Lake Shore Drive and created a museum park that connected the Field Museum with Shedd Aquarium and Adler Planetarium. That was accomplished in 1996, the same year Boyd returned to the law faculty at the University of Iowa.

Back in Iowa City, Boyd immersed himself in a center that supported non-profits and an institute that assisted municipal governments. Focusing on these externally oriented initiatives enabled Boyd to live out his conviction that "old presidents should never be heard and seldom seen" (263). Boyd limited his involvement in university-wide affairs to requests from UI presidents, of which there ended up being quite a few, including a year as interim president in 2002. Boyd's last administrative role was as interim director of the UI Museum of Art in 2010, some six years before he officially retired.

Interspersed throughout the book are issues of diversity and advice about leadership. Boyd worked to make UI more welcoming to racial minorities and women. At the Field Museum, he engaged the delicate task of working with indigenous people whose artifacts the museum displayed. Boyd's leadership advice ranges from a guiding philosophy—that organizations are made up of people—to the specifics of how colleges and universities should search for administrators. Readers interested in the University of Iowa's history will learn much from *A Life on the Middle West's Never-Ending Frontier*, but so, too, will leaders of large organizations and those who want to understand the possibilities and limitations that the Midwest offered its citizens from the 1920s to the 2010s.