

numbers of German-American voters, involved him in every presidential election from 1856 to 1900. Indeed, one of the main thrusts of this elegantly concise biography is the attention it gives to the ethnic factor in nineteenth-century politics. Schurz's important speeches for national party candidates Abraham Lincoln and Rutherford B. Hayes were reason enough to reward him with federal office, but Trefousse makes the persuasive case that in every instance of political favor—including his service as minister to Spain, major general in the Union army, United States senator from Missouri, secretary of the interior under Hayes—it was Schurz's perceived leadership among German-Americans that was decisive in getting him these governmental rewards.

Some aspects of Schurz's life are relevant to Indiana. Before eventually settling in Watertown, Wisconsin, in 1854, he considered Indianapolis. Two thousand Germans lived in one section of the city, and he considered it a positive sign that "between noon and one o'clock it was possible to see six trains leaving Union Station in different directions" (p. 51). During the week of March 7-14, 1860, Schurz lectured in Terre Haute, Evansville, South Bend, La Porte, Indianapolis, and Richmond, complaining that "the trains were bad, the food worse" (p. 83). Trefousse's masterly study profited from, *inter alia*, the extensive collection of Schurz papers in the possession of Indiana University Professor Arthur R. Hogue of Bloomington. In fact, Mrs. Hogue is a great-granddaughter of Schurz's sister, Antonia.

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*Battleground: The Autobiography of Margaret A. Haley.* Edited by Robert L. Reid. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1982. Pp. xxxv, 298. Illustrations, notes, appendixes, index. \$22.95.)

*Battleground* is the autobiography of Margaret A. Haley (1861-1939), a founder and leader of the Chicago Teachers' Federation. Haley, who begins her autobiography with "I never wanted to fight" (p. 3), concludes that she told her life story "with as little of my own personality as is humanly possible" (p. 270). While she does not probe her own psyche in introspective reminiscences, Haley's career reveals the character of a combative challenger who eagerly fought entrenched financial, business, political, and educational interests.

When the smoke of battle cleared, Haley's major efforts

were directed to: (1) uniting classroom teachers in a single organization that would not only improve their working conditions but also improve Chicago's public schools; (2) forcing an equitable and realistic assessment of corporate property that would generate revenue adequate to finance Chicago's schools and teachers. Her drive to organize teachers along union lines brought her into conflict with the educational establishment not only of Chicago but of the nation. The struggle to force reassessment of corporate property brought her into conflict with Chicago's vested financial and political interests.

During her life of struggle, Haley had few heroes or heroines. She was loyally devoted to the Chicago Teachers' Federation President, Catherine Goggin, and held Ella Flaggy Young, Chicago School Superintendent from 1910 to 1915, in deep esteem. Others, particularly those who compromised, she unmercifully cut down. She scornfully rejected Jane Addams as "gentle Jane," an ineffective member of the Chicago Board of Education who was too weak to stand up for principle. Leading educators such as William Rainey Harper, William Torrey Harris, Nicholas Murray Butler, and many of Chicago's school superintendents were attacked for opposing teacher organization.

Although involved continually in complex local and state issues of tax reform and property reassessment, Haley was not parochial in outlook. She was able to place the Chicago educational situation in the larger national scene. Haley's attitude and temperament reflected the political and educational progressivism current in the twentieth century's first three decades.

Robert L. Reid demonstrates editorial competence. His long and balanced introduction creates an interpretive biographical framework for Haley's autobiography. His explanatory footnotes identify the persons and issues mentioned in Haley's narrative. Despite Reid's good scholarship and editing, Haley's commentary on her life is unsatisfactory as autobiography. The total portrait that should appear is missing and obscured by the detailed complexities of legal maneuvers, legislative lobbying, and political stratagems. A well-done biography that provides a more finished portrait of Haley's life, career, and contributions is still needed.

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