

uals seized the opportunity to build their own programs within the institution. They laid the foundations for the university's lasting strengths in psychology, literature, creative writing, the arts, physics, speech, and medicine. The last stage—institutional inertia—emerged at midcentury. The university had become thoroughly stabilized, running on its own momentum.

Although Persons's book will have special meaning for anyone who has known the University of Iowa, it deserves a far wider audience. The writing is lively, laconic, and graceful. The author's long affiliation with the university does not dull his critical perceptions. Students of American higher education will find valuable comparative data in his description of the problems of interinstitutional rivalry and the struggles of departmentalists versus generalists and interdisciplinarians versus specialists. The description of the impact of the Vietnam War on academe is among the best yet written. In short, Persons has set a high standard for future institutional studies in American higher education.

ALAN F. JANUARY, a graduate of the University of Iowa, is an archivist with the Indiana State Archives, Commission on Public Records, Indianapolis.

The History of Wisconsin. Volume V: War, a New Era, and Depression, 1914–1940. By Paul W. Glad. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1990. Pp. xv, 642. Notes, maps, illustrations, tables, appendixes, figures, essay on sources, index. \$35.00.)

State histories are a difficult genre for writer and reader alike. The focus should not be so narrow as to be parochial nor so broad as to minimize the distinctiveness of the state's experience. This volume, the penultimate in the series, generally succeeds in steering between those opposing tendencies.

Paul W. Glad begins with World War I, an event that transcended state boundaries. The strong German ethnic community in the Badger state, however, divided Wisconsin more sharply than did ethnic diversity in most other states. Senator Robert La Follette opposed United States involvement in the war and subsequently opposed the draft, earning President Woodrow Wilson's scorn as one of "a little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own" (p. 21). Later, when Milwaukee elected socialist Victor Berger to the House of Representatives, Congress refused to seat him. Even though many Wisconsinites would have preferred neutrality, when war came the University of Wisconsin sent more of its faculty to serve as officers in the war than did any other university.

The Red Scare that ushered in the New Era of the 1920s did not divide the state nearly as much as had the war nor as much as

would prohibition and women's suffrage. Milwaukee breweries that catered to German immigrant traditions accommodated to the Eighteenth Amendment by switching to production of low- or non-alcoholic beverages. They had earlier joined Catholics and Lutherans in a losing battle against women's suffrage, fearing that a large influx of female voters would assure prohibition. Glad also discusses how the Ku Klux Klan's demands for immigration restriction contributed to an influx of African Americans from the South in response to industrialists' recruiting efforts.

Wisconsin has justifiably prided itself on its state university, which achieved considerable national prominence for its activism during the Progressive Era. During the New Era, the university's College of Agriculture played an important role in bringing scientific applications to the state's farmers. Patent income from its research faculty contributed to the development of one of the first university research foundations. WHA, the university's radio station, extended education to isolated hamlets, villages, and farms.

The dominant personalities of the book are the La Follettes—father and sons. While they accomplished major reforms, Glad points out how their progressive rhetoric also contributed to class consciousness and interest-group politics. During his three terms as governor, Philip evolved an imaginative program to meet the challenge of the Depression. His administration often anticipated New Deal policies and occasionally contributed to tensions with Franklin D. Roosevelt, who tended toward less radical solutions in an effort to keep his New Deal coalition intact.

While the author places Wisconsin in the larger national perspective, he seldom sees the state in a regional framework. He succeeds, however, in giving the reader a solid understanding of events that have profoundly shaped the recent history of the state.

NICHOLAS C. BURCKEL, associate dean for Collections and Services at Washington University Libraries, St. Louis, previously held positions at the University of Wisconsin—Parkside where his research focused on Wisconsin local history. He is a contributor to the *Handbook of American Women's History* (1990) and to the forthcoming *Political Parties and Elections in the United States*.

Mind's Eye, Mind's Truth: FSA Photography Reconsidered. By James Curtis. (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1989. Pp. x, 139. Illustrations, notes, note on sources, index. \$29.95.)

Cameras do lie. Today's computer imaging technology simply extends previous photographic manipulation. Whether it be the "ghosts" seen in nineteenth-century double exposures or the recent New York *Times* image of Sylvester Stallone as "Rocky" posing with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Groucho Marx at Yalta, photography—"the mirror with the memory"—does not always depict reality in a truthful manner.