sition, for example, is presumed to have been destroyed. To Indiana's credit, Benton's mural was always considered permanent and valuable, although as this book explains, Benton's inclusion of the "contradictory" aspects of the state's social history (from KKK rallies to striking laborers) also made it highly controversial. In the 1990s, some IU students objected to Benton's inclusion of the KKK and to what they deemed derogatory depictions of African Americans. Fortunately for contemporary viewers, Benton's Indiana epic remains intact as the visual narrative of one twentieth-century artist's view of American history.

ERIKA DOSS is a professor of art history and director of the American Studies Program at the University of Colorado, Boulder. She is the author of numerous books and articles on twentieth-century American art, including *Benton, Pollock, and the Politics of Modernism: From Regionalism to Abstract Expressionism* (1991) and *Twentieth-Century American Art* (2002).

"But I Do Clamor": May Wright Sewall, A Life, 1844–1920. By Ray E. Boomhower. (Zionsville: Guild Press of Indiana, 2001. Pp. xii, 199. Illustrations, notes, select bibliography, appendices, index. $26.95.)

Hundreds of U.S. women who dedicated many of their waking hours to the suffrage and peace movements are little known. They are what some historians call the "second-rank activists," but their contributions were invaluable to the work of both causes. May Wright Sewall was one such woman. An educator and reformer, Sewall campaigned for both suffrage and peace, first in Indiana and later on the international scene. It is her work in education, suffrage, and peace that Ray E. Boomhower emphasizes in his account of Sewall's life.

As a young Wisconsin woman, May Wright decided that she wanted to be a teacher. Her commitment lasted a lifetime—as a normal school student, a teacher, a principal, and, finally in 1882, as the founder and guiding spirit of the Girls' Classical School of Indianapolis. Sewall's two-year program trained young women in the classics or English with a third year for those wishing to go on to college. Sewall's interest was in providing Indiana female students with an intellectually rigorous but progressive education. Dress reform and physical fitness were woven into the program, drawing the wrath of some traditionalists.

Sewall's interest in educational reform for women naturally led her to the struggle for women's rights. She supported the Indiana Woman's Suffrage Association that in 1870 affiliated with Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony's National Woman Suffrage Association. Although perceived by some as having a difficult personality, Sewall's organizational skills prompted the respect she needed to become a leader in the state's suffrage campaign and then in the national movement. As such, she traveled to many states to campaign for the vote.

As with many women, Sewall's interests led her from local and national organizations to the international scene where she conceived of and campaigned for the establishment of the National (and International) Council of Women which supported an ever-expanding dialogue about women's rights. When war erupted in Europe in 1914, some suffragists, including Sewall, embraced the cause of peace, for without it, they felt, women's rights could never be achieved. Sewall's contribution to the cause was her work for the 1915 International Conference of Women Workers to Promote International Peace and in the very controversial Ford Peace Ship endeavor. These efforts added to the larger work of peace carried on by the suffragist-pacifist Woman's Peace Party.

Boomhower has written an informative book that works to enlighten readers about this lesser-known, but important, activist. Sewall's life represents the path of many second-rank women whose hard work gets lost in the glow of such stars as Stanton, Anthony, Jane Addams, and Carrie Chapman Catt. This volume is a welcome addition to the literature of women's rights activism.

HARRIET HYMAN ALONSO is professor of history and associate dean of the Center for Worker Education of the City College of New York, City University of New York. She is the author of several articles and three books: *The Women's Peace Union and the Outlawry of War, 1921-1942* (1990), *Peace as a Women's Issue: The History of the U.S. Movement for World Peace and Women's Rights* (1993), and *Growing Up Abolitionist: The Story of the Garrison Children* (forthcoming).

Meet Jim Riley. By Robert C. Kriebel. (Lafayette, Ind.: Tippecanoe County Historical Association, 2001. Pp. xii, 148. Illustrations, notes, references, index. Paperbound, $14.95, plus 75 cents shipping. Order from the publisher, 909 South Street, Lafayette, Ind. 47901.)

The Tippecanoe County Historical Association continues its long record of publishing local and state history with this attractive and affordable book about James Whitcomb Riley. This compact work by local historian and newspaperman Robert C. Kriebel is organized primarily by theme rather than chronologically, and, in chapters whose names were inspired by Riley dialect writing, examines aspects of the writer's life and career, such as "Fame 'n' Repatashun," "Shortcomins'," "Jim 'n' Luv," and "Rever'nt Riley."

The book does not plow much new ground; the endnotes and bibliography reveal an author conversant with the secondary literature on "the Hoosier poet" but who provides little indication of having delved into archival sources. In the introduction, Kriebel lists what he sees as Riley's three primary achievements: first, "He freeze-dried and thus preserved a vanished life through his camera-eye reports and his tape-recorder-ear recreations of speech and dialect"; second, "Riley poems show how things remain in human nature unal-