

funds for black-led programming from the United Methodist Church, the National Council of Churches, and a number of other mainline outlets, whose contributions made the United Front's daily work possible and lent them the legitimacy and resources necessary to attract larger federal grants. Yet pushback from the membership of those churches and new forms of state repression made such funds short-lived, and by 1970, the United Front had reached its peak.

Pimblott's story ends in decline, and in the seemingly unjustified

imprisonment of many Cairo United Front leaders—including Koen, currently imprisoned again. Yet it is not an altogether bleak narrative, in its recounting of unlikely alliances and moments of unexpected victory. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in religion, race, politics, theology, and resistance.

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Cold War in a Cold Land: Fighting Communism on the Northern Plains

By David W. Mills

(Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2015. Pp. ix, 300. Illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

Many Americans who came of age during the Cold War might recall participating in preparedness drills at school. The image of schoolchildren “ducking and covering” under their desks illustrates American fears during the atomic age. But apparently, the people sheltering under a desk or in a backyard bunker were not living on the Northern Plains. In *Cold War in a Cold Land*, David W. Mills argues that residents of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana did not live with the same anxieties as people in other regions of the country, believing either that an attack would never come, or, if it did, would not affect their area.

Mills's larger argument posits that the Cold War experience varied greatly by region: “While much of the nation expended time, energy, and financial resources to detect or oust Communist sympathizers, this phenomenon largely bypassed the [Plains] region, with a few noted exceptions” (p. 7). Mills takes the study of Cold War history to the state and regional level; as he notes, most historians have focused on national events. By narrowing the scope, Mills offers his readers a glimpse of the early Cold War era for the average American living on the Northern Plains. This book will likely not be useful for scholars focused on larger

patterns in Cold War history. It will, however, serve as an excellent case study for those looking for a unique perspective on the early Cold War and will be of value for readers interested in everyday life in the Northern Plains during the 1950s and early 1960s.

One of the most interesting chapters in this slim volume is "Freedom Crusades," which illustrates how local organizations used public demonstrations to convey anticommunist beliefs. Mills maintains that while people on the Northern Plains may not have shared the fears of people on the coasts they were no less invested in defeating communism. Like Americans across the country, they used events such as parades and rallies to demonstrate their patriotism and belief in their system of government.

Mills does not discuss other social issues of the day and virtually ignores questions of gender, race, or class. He acknowledges that his study has its limits, noting that he intends the book to start a larger conversation about what the Cold War meant for different regions of the United States. Mills has succeeded in that goal, and, hopefully, other Cold War scholars will begin to explore the regional differences that Mills has illuminated. *Cold War in a Cold Land* is an important contribution to the history of the Midwest, and should be useful for scholars of the entire region.

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Hall of Mirrors: The Great Depression, the Great Recession, and the Uses—and Misuses—of History

By Barry Eichengreen

(New York: Oxford University Press, 2015. Pp. 1, 512. Notes, references, index. Paper, \$29.95.)

In *Hall of Mirrors*, Barry Eichengreen provides an outstanding example of comparative history to demonstrate the parallels between the Great Depression of the 1930s and the Great Recession, which began in 2008. Eichengreen is a knowledgeable and well-respected economic historian, whose command of economic theory, empirical evidence, and the tools of economic history make

Hall of Mirrors an essential interpretation of the Great Recession. Beyond mere comparison, Eichengreen seeks to leverage historical analogy to further explicate the policy framework that ultimately rendered the global responses to the Great Recession only partially successful.

While a comparative approach tying the Great Depression to the