

statesmanship. Nor do they realize the quantity and quality of his literary output, some 33 books. Usually Hoover's foreign policy message is given short shrift, distorted by a preoccupation with his perceived failure as a Depression-era president. This manuscript will help rectify that. Given Hoover's reputation for intellectual honesty and his stature as an ex-president, *Freedom Betrayed* is a fresh contribution, a piece of serious scholarship by a man with a serious purpose.

Six: A Football Coach's Journey to a National Record, by Marc Rasmussen. Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 2011. xv, 155 pp. Illustrations, maps, appendix, bibliographical essay, index. \$16.95 paper.

Reviewer Terrence J. Lindell is professor of history at Warburg College. His research has included a variety of topics in the history of Iowa and South Dakota. First-time author Marc Rasmussen tells the engaging story of Bill Welsh, a phenomenal high school coach whose six-man football team compiled a national record 61-game winning streak between 1947 and 1953. Welsh, a native of Aberdeen, South Dakota, earned a spot on the 1923 football team at the University of Illinois, where he was coached by the legendary Robert Zupke and practiced with "Red" Grange. Injury and illness ended his career there after one year, but he completed his education and earned accolades in sports at Northern Normal College in his hometown. After successful multi-sport high school coaching runs at Kimball and Webster in his home state, Welsh took a post at Forest City, Iowa, where his young son died in a tragic accident. Grief-stricken, Welsh and his wife returned to northeastern South Dakota, starting a game lodge in the small community of Claremont. There he rediscovered his passion for coaching and introduced six-man football, a fluid and high-scoring version of the game developed for small schools. His Claremont Honkers—a moniker derived from the Canadian geese that filled the fall skies—dominated the sport in the region, winning their first game and sixty more to follow. Rasmussen's father played on Welsh's last Claremont team.

Six ably tells the story of midwestern small-town football in the post-World War II era, before school consolidations made larger teams possible. The book also conveys the power of an extraordinary coach to inspire his players and mobilize a community.

A White-Bearded Plainsman: The Memoirs of Archaeologist W. Raymond Wood, by W. Raymond Wood. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2011. xvii, 364 pp. Illustrations, appendix, references, index. \$49.95 cloth.

Reviewer David Mayer Gradwohl is professor emeritus of anthropology and founding director of the Iowa State University Archaeological Laboratory. He has worked in prairie and plains archaeology for 60 years.

This book traces the formative childhood experiences and long professional career of W. Raymond ("Ray") Wood, a leading scholar in the anthropology of the plains and prairies of North America. Attaining his professional goals and status was certainly not guaranteed to him as a child who was born and grew up during the Depression years in small rural towns of western Nebraska. Wood modestly attributes his success to the fact that he "unconsciously managed to be in the right place and the right time" (332). To be sure, serendipity was one factor in Wood's accomplished career. But more critical would be his boundless curiosity, dogged determination to find answers to his questions, a dash ofchutzpah, and a driven work ethic to finish and publish all of his research. Never content with loose ends, Wood always had an eye out for his next project, whether something relatively new or a further insight into matters he had researched decades ago.

Wood recounts his childhood in the Nebraska Sandhills in generally positive terms. His family was nurturing and supportive of his obvious intelligence and prodigious interests. But Wood's multifaceted interests and questions went beyond those normally dealt with in the small schools in Gordon and then Cody, Nebraska, where his father was a railroad station agent. Furthermore, the available municipal libraries had only limited books and reference sources on the topics Wood wanted to pursue—in particular, fossil hominids. So, undaunted, he wrote off to renowned experts at museums and academic departments in the United States and abroad. Some of those scholars replied by sending books and articles that were written for professional audiences, not schoolchildren. Wood immersed himself in reading those materials, increasing his vocabulary, appreciation for science, and awareness of worlds far beyond the Nebraska Sandhills. Given the meager educational opportunities available in his hometown, during his sophomore and junior years of high school Wood commuted to the preparatory school run by Chadron State Teachers College. During the week, he lived in a rented room near the college; on weekends, he took the train home via his father's railroad pass. Those years not only exposed Wood to some college-level classes but also conditioned him to living away from home and, to a large degree, fending for himself. Another formative factor in Wood's youth was that he spent the sum-