HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY

AUGUST 22, 1969

I asked Mr. Fridley and Mr. Pederson what I might talk about here tonight, and they said, "Well, we want you to prepare a very, very impressive and important document." Well, I'm happy to tell you that I've been on vacation, and so have you. I'm not going to make any such presentation. You'll have to invite me back for another day. But I did get some questions that were given to me in a letter a little over a page long. In one paragraph four little items that I might want to direct my attention towards and I am going to do that tonight, with slight variations. It will be, undoubtedly, the variations that will take most of the time. But that will be the time that I enjoy the most.

John Stuart Mill was one of my heros as a political philosopher and a political economist. John Stuart Mill once said, "Let a man have nothing to do for his country and he shall have no love for it." As I sat here tonight, pondering that phrase and it just flashed through my mind as I was sitting here, I thought I would paraphase it because I think it applies to what we are trying to do in this association. Let a man be ignorant of what his forebearers have done for his country and he shall have little love or respect for it. You cannot live on current events. It's far too intoxicating and toxic a diet, and particularly in the day and age of the news broadcast every fifteen minutes and the day and the age of the picture on the television and the several editions of the morning and the afternoon newspaper with all of

the variations. If there is any one thing I try to tell my students, it is that if you are only interested in current events, go get yourself a world almanac, because the only way that you can have any hope for the future is to have some knowledge of the past. Because history gives perspective, and history also generates tolerance, it generates patience, and it generates understanding. I am convinced that much of the difficulty today in American society, as well as around the world, is due to the fact that we are so inundated with this tidal wave of information and current events made possible by modern communication and media that we've lost our bearing, so to speak. We are not quite sure from whence we came or where we're going. We're storm tossed on the sea of contemporary events, rather than being able to set our sights to the stars and knowing where our goal and our objective may be. Now this is my view of it, and every man when he occupies a podium like this, of course, exercises his right of point of view. I'm not sure that I am right but this is at least one of my observations. I do believe that it is much better to make history than it is to read it, or study it; but I believe with equal fervor, as I said just a little earlier, that you will really not be able to make much that is worthy of being called history, unless you have a sense of history, unless you have the feeling of it. And it's with those early observations that I want to direct myself now to the questions that were posed by Mr. Pederson and Mr. Fridley and others in their letter to me. The first proposition that was stated is to what extent is a man who makes history influenced by history, or how has your knowledge of history influenced your career?

Well, one has to be slightly immodest to place himself in the channels of history, but tonight I will indulge as I frequently do in that kind of immodesty. My friends will not be surprised and

others might just as well become accustomed to it.

Well, every young man, I would hope, sort of romanticizes about his life. This is one thing that parents can do for their youngsters, to give them a sense of importance and feeling of greatness, even if it's only in their imagination. I guess that my interest in public affairs was generated in a family that was proud of its books, and particularly by a father that was very well read in biography. I've had many people say to me in recent years particularly, "Well, Mr. Humphrey, what books have you read of late?" This is particularly true when you get into highly sophisticated society where there is a sort of genteel matching of wits, sort of a way to put you in your place. Particularly if you're in public life, because people in public life are frequently looked upon as a rather unusual breed that need to have a kind of enforced humility and when you're vice president, believe me, you have it both by the constitution and practice and tradition. Well, my father taught me to read biography and I read the Boys Life of Edison, the Boys Life of Lafayette, the boys life of practically everybody that ever lived, it seemed like as a youngster. And I romanticized in my life about knights of old and how a young-man's mind can wonder and how he can just dream that he is a truly great figure. But I think this is as important for a youngster, particularly when he is in that impressionable period of his life, in adolescence, as any experience that will come to him. I recall that as a very young man, I was taught by teacher and father about Woodrow Wilson. Now one of the finest things that's happened to me in my public life and one of the final public acts of the former president, Mr. Johnson, that he appointed me as Chairman of the

Board of Regents of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, which was commissioned by an act of Congress in October 1968, and will become a truly advanced studies institute on international relations and American government. It will become a university of universities. It's in its first year now and in the year of 1970 we will have the first forty or fifty scholars coming to this country from all over the world, having at their fingertips access to the archives of our government, to the departments of government, to the great universities and advanced study institutes to learn and to teach, to study and to tell about international relations, domestic policy, American government, to learn more about these United States. So one of my boyhood dreams has been realized. Namely, to have some identification with Woodrow Wilson. But the Woodrow Wilson that I remember was the Woodrow Wilson of the League of Nations. We were talking here tonight about something that was printed in the Minnesota Historical Society Bulletin about my interest in international relations even as a student at the University of Minnesota, and in 1939 and 1940 when there was a bitter struggle going on in this country as to whether or not there should be a program of aid to the allies, and particularly aid to Britain, in those difficult and tragic moments of the battle of Britain. There was a divided America. I was one of the young men at that time that said yes, we must aid. And I came from South Dakota, isolationist country, and I've had many people ask me since, "How come that you could grow up in Minnesota and South Dakota, born and raised in South Dakota, your higher education in Minnesota, the center of isolationism in the United States and still be an advocate of international cooperation, foreign assistance,

foreign aid and subsequently an advocate and a strong advocate of the United Nations?" I said, "Because my political hero in my adolescence, in my teenage period, in my early college days was Woodrow Wilson." Woodrow Wilson, the man of peace, Woodrow Wilson the man of vision, Woodrow Wilson who gave his life in that cross country tour as he fought for the League of Nations. Woodrow Wilson, who had a vision, and I still believe to this day that had we listened to his voice, had we followed his advice, we may have been spared the carnage of World War II. At least, it's my opinion. So a man's life, a political hero had an impact on my life.

My second political hero and more contemporary was Franklin Roosevelt. Roosevelt was the man for whom I had the privilege of casting my first vote. I'll never forget it. I felt as you, Mr. Mortenson, that I was really striking a blow for freedom, that I was really taking a stand because there will never be an experience in my life that was as meaningful in terms of its impact upon my thinking as the depression and the almost at least breakdown of our system as I tell young Americans today, this system hasn't broken down today. It's troubled, it's corroded at times, it's even corrupted but it still works. I grew up in a time when the system ground to a halt, when the poor were not the indigious poor that had always been poor, but the poor were people that once were men and women of substance, of wealth, of middle income, of property and they were struck down as if they had been rolled over by a mighty tidal wave. I think that that part of history has left it's impact upon me and surely has conditioned my politics. I will never be able to forget it. I

know that out of those days, experiences came to mind, experiences that I recall that helped shape legislation later on. The job corp, I was it's original author in the Congress of the United States, because I remembered the Civilian Conservation Corp and I remembered the young men that walked the railroad tracks in the days of the depression. I remembered that many of them were considered to be useless and worthless by some of their more fortunate contemporaries, only to have them become generals and colonels and congressmen and governors and businessmen and labor people and labor leaders and professors. I have not forgotten. It left a tremendous impact on me. I also can remember the biting sarcastic criticism of the works of the WPA and how some people stood in judgment of their fellow men and their fellow citizens and called them ne'er-do-wells, said they were lazy, said they were worthless and they were the subject of ridicule. Where are they today? Many of them are men and women of great economic strength and wealth, people of culture, in fact the best art that this country has had, the best in art came out of the WPA art project. Without a doubt, without that program many a courthouse, many a post office and many a federal building which ought to represent the people's art would have nothing but concrete and brick. Today there is at least an expression of the soul of America, that came from people who could interpret the life of this nation, and interestingly enough they didn't interpret it with bitterness. They interpreted it with hope. Take a look at those murals that were painted, take a look at some of the fine art work of that day and you'll see not a tortured mind, but you will see a mind that was filled with hope and with confidence about this country and this world in which we live. So I guess it's fair to say that history surely can influence a man

in his public utterances and his public life. I recall, for example, that my recollection of history is of the Smoot-Hawley tariff act just to be a little more mundane. Ever since that day, because I think that that act had something to do with bringing America to her economic knees and touching off a world-wide depression. Ever since then I have been a man that has advocated not just reciprocal trade but ever more freer trade because I believe that when nations trade without this impediments and barriers that we become more civilized and we become at least more reasonable in our approach to the problems that beset us. Well, I could talk far too long about that and I shall not.

Now the seoond question that was posed to me was "How have the figures of political power that you have known been influenced by the study of history?" Well, it's difficult to answer that, because one would have to have a very intimate insight or intimate knowledge of the life of a person that you know or an insight into his experiences. But I happen to know that this one man that was oftentime looked upon as less than an intellectual and frequently the subject of bitter criticism and now a national hero, Harry Truman, President Truman, was a student of history, and particularly American history and particularly the presidency of the United States. Little did people know that Harry S. Truman as country judge, as citizen and United States Senator was a profound student of the presidency of the United States. This was a hobby of his. And when he became president, he understood how to be president. History conditioned him, and he had a sense of history. I'm sure that no man in our time had a greater sense of history than that charismatic, brilliant young man, John Kennedy. From his earliest

days as a student in England when his father was ambassador there to his days in the Senate and to his writings that we recall and then to the presidency, he had a sense of history. He was always capable of reciting or quoting the greats of America and the world because he was a student, not only of literature but of biography, of events. I remember how he used to say when people would ask about how things were going, whether or not he could endure the struggle and the strain of office, he said it always reminded him of that man in the French Revolution who was asked "What did you do during the revolution?" and the old Frenchman said, "I survived." Well, most of the time a president is so beset with problems, strain, and tension that he is lucky if he can survive. Adlai Stevenson was an intimate friend of mine. Stevenson was a student of Lincoln, a student of Americana, a student of American political history, and I am just as sure as I look at this audience that part of his greatness was due to that knowledge. Beside that, Adlai Stevenson was the kind of man that sought out the nobility of history, the decency of it, that was his emphasis. He lived that way. So history early influenced his life. President Johnson, with whom I've had a very close association, was a detailed student of the Congress of the United States. Which by the way is a shortcoming, this knowledge of the Congress is a tragic shortcoming in the higher education institutions of this land. Young people are brought up to have disdain and disrespect for Congress, rather than respect. It's the most human institution of parlimentary government by far. For one reason above all, it is representative, secondly, that it requires self-discipline rather than imposed discipline. In other parlimentary institutions you have to vote a certain way

because you are a member of a party, and if your party loses a vote, your government goes out of power. If the Prime Minister of Great Britian lays down the policy and his party doesn't back him, he is no longer Prime Minister and the Labor Party is out of government, I mean out of power. In the United States of America, the President of the United States can be of the same party as the majority in congress and he has no authority whatsoever, except persuasion and influence and personal relations over that congress, and the caucus of a political party in the congress has no binding authority over its members. So that the Congress of the United States becomes an instrument of self-discipline, if any discipline and therefore it shows all of the human frailities, 'cause how much self-discipline do any of us have? It seems to me that somewhere along the line we ought to start teaching American government like it is. I'm trying to do a little of that, I haven't really got around to it as much as I should like but I will do more of it, because this country is no better than its congress. If there is a fool or two there, just remember there are some of those in the electorate. They're entitled to representation.

Now let me digress for just a moment on a broader plane. I hope you're having as much fun about this as I am at the moment. Poor Mrs. Fridley, she's had a rough time up here because I've been bending her ear about my observations about the Soviet Union. You know you get to be a great expert when you're quite a ways away from home. I don't claim to be any expert on the Soviet Union, but I've been there -- Mrs. Humphrey and I have been there three times together, 1958, 1963 and 1969. What I really

wanted to tell you about it is the impact of the history of the Russian people upon whatever government is in charge of Russia. Mark my words, ladies and gentlemen, Russia's history is more impressive and has a greater impact upon what happens in Russia than does communism. Communism is a veneer over Russia. It's a tough one but it is not the sum and substance of that land and its people. In World War II when the Russians were driven back to the gates of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Moscow, Rostov, Odessa, what was the appeal to the people? Was it stand up and fight for Lenin, was it for the glory of Marx, not on your life. It was stand and die for Mother Russia! Mother Russia, very important. So to understand that great expanse of territory, that tremendous power that's there this system that they have today, you have to understand the history of Russia. And really in many ways, they've traded the Tsars for Commissars, they've traded off the church for the Communist Party, they've traded off the Princes for the Ministers, and the bureaucracy of the present regime is very similar to the bureaucracy of the regimes of years and years ago. And Russia, itself, is very much the same except for its technological advance which is, of course, substantial, except for its tremendous program of literacy, for which the government of the Soviet Union is to be commended, for its programs of health. But the temperament of the people is very much the same. Russia is not a bubbling stream coming out of the mountains, it is a slow moving glacier and thus it has always been. You get a sense of history there as few other places because even with the mighty power of the police state, they can only do so much. The Russian peasant is still the backbone of that great land and when they're in dire trouble they depend on him. He's always been exploited

and he is even to this day. And yet he's the most loyal, as he was to the Tsars. So he is today to a new political system. They have never known freedom, as we've known it in the Soviet Union. And therefore, they possibly don't miss it as we would. They have new heros but they also have old ones. And I want to just leave this thought to you because it's a part of the history, Peter the Great is the new national hero of the Soviet Union. I think there's something meaningful in this. At least this is my observation and I haven't heard anybody else make it, but it's worth at least one point of view and one man's voice. Today the central issue that confronts the Soviet Union is the menace of China. This consumes their thought every day, and by the way if you have a knowledge of history of Russia, the racial prejudice in that country is not about blacks, of which they have none, but Chinese. When Japanese are there on the recent tours they wear a little pin, the rising sun, to differentate themselves from what Russians might think was a Chinese. Why then do the Russians today seem to honor Peter the Great? Because Peter the Great was the man that opened the windows of Russia to the West. He was the man who traveled to England, to France, to Germany, to Holland, to the West. He was the man that said Russia must be westernized. I think that I have had enough experience in political life to know that this is a rather subtle way of saying to the whole world and particularly to the United States that we know where our trouble is and we're looking for friends. And we are identifying ourself with the part of the world that is less menacing and more hopeful. A knowledge of history of Russia, not just the Communist Party. The Communist party is a recent development but the 500, 600, 700 years of Russian history since the first walls of the Kremlin gives you some

insight into what is Russia. And Russia is more than the U.S.S.R., which has become communist and identified with the communistic ideology. Well, that's just a little thought I had. I think Khrushchev, by the way, was a student of history and was influenced by Russian history. He was a peasant, he was rugged and cunning, he was clever, politically sensitive. He represented that element in the Russian life that was of the sensitive element, of the artist, of the musician, of the literary genius, of the political genius but those had been the luxuries of Russian life. He was too unpredictable, too emotional, too fast moving, for that slow, cautious, defensive, less than self-confident Russia. And Mr. Kosygin fits it better. He is quiet, thoughtful, methodical, managerial, much less given to explosive outbursts, reliable; they know what they have and this fits the pattern. You see, the Soviet Union is the most unrevolutionary revolutionary country on the face of the earth. Dynamic changes are few, steady pressure is its pattern. Well, I think your knowledge of history gives you some insight in how you deal with these people. This is why some of us have said, "You must have infinite patience, and you must understand that decisions can be made promptly, quickly without any apparent relevance to what transpired before, except if you watch carefully you can understand what's going to happen." This is a topic within itself, I just thought I'd toss it out, just for your consideration.

How important is a knowledge of history to a political figure of power? Well, I haven't had much power as a political figure so I can't — you know what Humphrey's law is relating to the vice presidency, (you get whatever authority you have from the

president, not from the constitution) and the law is, he who giveth can taketh away. So you really don't have much power, you have occasionally a little lease on some power that somebody else had. But I think that a man in public life is the first person to understand that the word politics even though it is derived from the Greek word that means community and, of course, has interpretation to mean people really is power. Now a senator has a great deal of power without having the requirement of responsibility all the time for the use of that power. A vice president has a great deal of responsibility with no constitutional hold upon any degree of power. The president is the only person in government that has both power and responsibility. But a man in public life, in order to have any kind of influence or power, in order to get elected -- I have been elected sometimes, and I know both the pleasures and the pains of victory and defeat. And before I forget it, let me tell you there's nothing that you can learn in defeat that you can't learn better in victory. Well, how important is a knowledge of history to a political figure. I think it's terribly important. By the way, there is something happening in our educational institutions now that is going to sharpen, I think, the political sensivitity of many of our people, our leaders in particular and I hope the general citizenry. Ethnic studies. Now you've heard a great deal about the struggle for Afro-American studies or African studies or the Negro in American History or all kinds of names have been attached to it. What is really happened is that not only are centers for black studies being established now at universities, but the whole subject of ethnic groups is coming to the forefront in education. Now I happen to work for a great company known as

the Encyclopedia Britannica. I'm a member of its board of directors. I'm chairman of its board of educational consultants, I'm chairman of its editors of special publications. This is a great experience for me to be associated with a company that has two hundred years of excellence in the field of education. Not long ago, I was visiting with some of our contributors at Oxford and Cambridge in Britain, and that within itself is a rich experience for a man that's been in both educational and public life. But when you understand, for example, the history of the Negro in America, you will have a better understanding of what's going on in the black community of America. Let me give you an example of what I speak. Mrs. Humphrey and I were at Colonial Williamsburg, which by the way is a marvelous historical reproduction, of course, as we know and we're indebted to the Rockefeller family for it, but I recall being in the House of Burgess. And while we were there that day, and Muriel you will recall this, there were two groups of children, all Negro, Black, that came in dressed in little continental hats, looking like original little revolutionaries from 1776 and they sat there on those benches. The guide was giving them a talk about the Virginia, the days prior to the revolution, about the House of Burgess and the men that spoke there and who was there and so on. But not one word about the contribution of the Negro. Ladies and gentlemen, they should have been told, those little fellows and those little girls there, that when white men refused to take up the gun to fight for independence from Virginia, blacks did. And plenty of them. The soil of Virginia was not only dampened with the blood of Confederates and Unionists in the mighty battles of Bull Run and so on, but it was also dampened with the blood of black men in the fight for freedom in this country.

I can just see those boys and girls there, they wanted to feel so much a part of America, and they were being told the story of Patrick Henry and they were being told the story of Thomas Jefferson, they were being told all the stories of the great men of America that were whites; but there were blacks too that were faithful, loyal and great. They must be told, and I have asked that the brochures that are prepared now for the Colonial Williamsburg guided tour include something about those blacks that were there and lifted the musket and fought for freedom in America, when others were Tories and ran away. And by the way a little knowledge of history will help you out again. You know we haven't always been so fancy. We haven't always been so noble, rich and orderly and all that goes with it. The capitol of the United States was moved eleven times from 1776 to 1790. We were seldom ahead of the enemy and what is more is that only about one half of the people of the colonies were willing to take any stand for freedom and about one third of the one half finally defected. So when you hear about that there are problems in South Vietnam of loyalty and a few defections, join the club, folks. Oh, how much better it would be if we had a little better knowledge of history. Not to debunk ourselves, but just to understand it. Well, ethnic studies are coming forth. We need to know more about our American Indian. We need to know much more about him and we need to know much more about the Mexican American, the Spanish American and all the ethnic groups. Why? Because this is the only way we are going to understand the world in which we live. We're going to have to individualize our educational proceedures and our educational programs because there is a passion in the world for individualism and emancipation. The most single fact in the world

is that of national identity and this is where to start teaching it in the schools. Teach about it as it is and we will rear a generation of young Americans here that can understand the kind of world in which we live. We pride ourselves on saying that we are literally a little United Nations and yet we like to make it a monolith rather than a mosaic. This is a pluralistic society. We ought to have a sense of joy in it. John Kennedy once said, "Let's make the world safe for diversity." Let's be proud of the diversity that's in America. Let's not be fearful when somebody talks about black power or red power or white power or green power or whatever it is, as long as we begin to identify what they're really talking about. They say, "Here I am. I want you to know me. I want you to know about me. I want you to know about my forebearers. I want you to know what I contributed to this country. I want you to know what my life has been in this country." And then people will have a love for it. You can help in every locality. It wasn't just Americans that did these things as we recall, they were Scandinavian Americans or German Americans or Chinese Americans. The railroads of this country were built, not by Scandinavians, but every railroad line has along its side the bones and the blood of the Chinese, of the Mexican, of the black man. Some of the best cowboys in America were black, not white. Young people love cowboys and they will love them for years yet to come. One of the ways to answer the racial problem in this country is to derace it. Not erase it but to make it come alive. If you want color television, put some color in it. It helps, and particularly the right kind of color. The good guys--now we generally see what some people interpret as only the bad guys.

Well, now finally and this is all Jim Pederson's fault, because they gave me too much here. Oh, I want to just say this,

that you know we tried to get a character analysis of many people. For example if you're going to hire somebody, you'll write and get a reference or you're asked to give a reference and the corporations today and universities and even societies say before they hire somebody, let's take a look at him. What's his characteristics? What's his character? What kind of a person is this? We like to find out the character of a person, we also need to find out the character of a country, the character of a locality. I would suggest as a teacher that one of the best works written about America, which has told more about us than almost anything that's ever been written, are those writings of Alexis de Tocqueville, the French philosopher and sociologist, who told us so much about America, and told us so much about Russia, who told us so much one hundred and twenty five years ago that has come true, so much. He emphasised the impact of environment and geography and climate and such natural things as that, upon the personality of a people. Things that we need to know.

Now the importance of historical agencies having access to the papers and records of public officials. Have you ever thought about how much better it would be today, how much richer our culture would be if we had the library of Alexandria that was burned to the ground and destroyed in the wars between the men and women of Carthage and Rome? Just think of the precious documents that have been lost over the centuries, and think of how delighted we are when we get a discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls or we find some grave or some burial ground of some ancient people and we begin again to trace the devolopment of a nation and of a culture, of a race. Well, we need a sense of history, ladies and gentlemen.

Any building in our country that's over twenty five or thirty years of age, we'd like to tear it down. We haven't yet quite understood that we may have something yet to offer to children yet unborn and to ages yet not revealed. I think it's terribly important that public papers and records and artifacts be preserved, and I think we ought to do everything we can to see that it's done. Not just of presidents and vice presidents, but of community leaders. How do we make public policy in this country? Wouldn't it be interesting if we had all of the public papers of America, of every president on the subject of race or on the subject of taxation? You realize, of course, that we have several presidents, the papers of which have been totally dissipated, gone, and then when we try to find them later on we spend millions of dollars and many years to try to get a little piece of paper here and there, a letter here and there, These are precious documents. My memory isn't clear tonight about the number of presidents, but I recall, for example, as we are now trying to bring together the papers of James Madison and we have the Madison Library being established along with the Library of Congress. I was very interested in all of this when I served in the Senate. We will be spending many millions of dollars to be able to acquire those papers. How fortunate it is that men like Mr. Truman, Mr. Eisenhower, Adlai Stevenson, John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson and Franklin Roosevelt have saved their public papers, made them a part of the record of our civilization, of our time, and more important today because America means so much to the world. Every senator, every congressman, every governor, how important it is to have the papers of the mayors and even of city councilmen and others. They all ought to be preserved in

your locality. Then there should be something preserved, may I say, and guarded of the environment in which these papers lived and breathed life. We have many ways to do this and we should do it because, you see, I think that public papers and historical objects are a part of education, a very important part of it. We must understand our culture because when you begin to understand from whence the people came, you have some idea where they are going. Some idea. History doesn't repeat itself, to be sure. But history gives you a sense of the experience of others which may have some influence or impact on the yet undeveloped and undone things of people yet to be heard from. So it's worth while. History is not of the past, it is a key to the future. History is not of the yesterdays, it's a keyhole for the tomorrows and everyone of you in this room are engaged in this worthy and tremendously important project. I want to compliment you and thank you. This is your twenty ninth annual meeting. I was so happy to be invited and very pleased that we could come.

Can I now thank the Minnesota Historical Society for its wonderful cooperation with me on reference to things that we are trying to work out together. I have a feeling that in some of the papers that someday will be made available to the public that are being deposited with the Minnesota Historical Society; there will be a great deal of information that will be valuable on Vietnam, on Indonesia, on how the non-proliferation treaty was actually negotiated, on what efforts went in to get the Peace Corp, and how the disarmament agency finally was advanced by John Kennedy, and where it took place when we came to the agreement, and how we decided in the Senate in the leadership who would introduce it,

and who would hold the hearings, and what a great deal of information there will be on how the civil rights act of 1964 came to be, and how we were able to break the first filibuster in seventy some years. The inside, the human interest stories that if you tell too much about it now, it's lost in what the writers call the conspiracy of politics. Its meaning is adulatory but it's there. Thousands of papers, little memorandum, I have saved every slip of paper in my public life for over twenty years. Every telephone call has been recorded, not on a tape, but who called me, when, and what the conversation was about. I've had a secretary that thought that was important when I didn't think it was, and we have kept that record. We have kept the record of visits with the men of the world, and the men and women that have made decisions in this world. Of men in Germany and Italy, India and Pakistan, of the Philippines, of Korea and Japan and of every country in Europe, and the original notes of an eight hour conversation with Nikita Khrushchev are there. Might I say that those notes would maybe be the most valuable notes on a conversation with Mr. Nikita Khrushchev of any, except possibly the late president Kennedy. I went over those notes with President Kennedy after he had had his visit with Mr. Khrushchev three years later and the similarity between what Mr. Khrushchev told President Kennedy and what he had said to me was startling. But the details are there. The first time that a leader of the Soviet Union spoke with concern about China. All of the details are there someday for some student when it is not troublesome to our policy makers. The meetings of cabinet and of the security council after the Tet offensive in this past year of 1968. Might I say that some of the

most interesting papers will be about the Deomcrats and the Democratic party in 1968, if you can call it a party. These will be papers that will help some student sometime over here at some university, I hope; but, after all, wouldn't it be equally interesting if every person that was in these conversations and in these discussions also saved the papers so that we could check one source against another, because remember this, every person no matter how objective he seeks to be, is somewhat subjective. Seldom do you give yourself a rough time. Seldom do you interpret your own actions in the light of failure or as less than honorable, and we always need the competition of information even in history.

Well, good night.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE

For_____

Date_____ Time_____ A. M. P. M.

WHILE YOU WERE AWAY

M_____

Of_____

Phone No._____
Area Code Number Extension

Telephoned		Please Call	
Called To See You		Will Call Again	
Wants To See You		Urgent	
Returned Your Call			

Message_____

Ruth had to leave a file — not like tomorrow

Signed_____

Cocktails Friday
6:10 or 6:15
Livingston Riggs Res.
432 Summit Ave.

Jim Peterson
221-9747

MACALESTER COLLEGE

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

■ DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

October 20, 1969

MEMORANDUM

TO: Carol Conner

FROM: HHH

Here is a transcript of an address that I made to the American Association for State and Local History.

Would you go through it carefully and edit it? It was all ad lib. I didn't even have an outline, so it may be a bit jumpy and loose. Let's see if we can make it readable and worthwhile.

Ursula,

On August 22 HHH made a speech to the American Association for St ate and Local History. Do you ha ve a le tter--what I really want is a name and phone number of the inviter or a chairman or something? ? ?
can you help? ?

lovecaryl

Caryl -
Please return file to me -
Marsha

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF COLORADO

Colorado State Museum, 200 Fourteenth Avenue, Denver 80203

September 2, 1969

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Macalester College
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Humphrey:

You provided the American Association for State and Local History an exceptionally stimulating evening, which we would have been glad to have had go on indefinitely. I would like to add my personal thanks to the official appreciation of the Association for your significant and exciting participation on our program, we all benefitted from your insights.

You were a perfect representative for the Voyageur ceremony and, as our stand-in, the sole beneficiary of shrub; I trust that you will be equally willing to shoulder the Voyageur responsibility should the occasion arise when a heavy portage becomes necessary; a superfluous thought, as you have always been willing to shoulder more than your share of the load.

Respectfully,

W. E. Marshall
Executive Director

called him & told him we'd try to arrange Neg. meeting.

June 24

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cedar Street and Central Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 221-2747

June 23, 1969

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Macalester College
1600 Grand Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Hubert:

We have been informed that most of the balance of your papers and records will be arriving here in a few days. I want to express again, on behalf of the Minnesota Historical Society and the cause of history, our gratitude and appreciation to you and also to the members of your staff for the cooperation you have extended over the years in building the Humphrey Collection in the Society. Your example provides a model of what a public man should do to preserve his papers for the long future.

We are also happy to report that with the legislative appropriation which enabled us to purchase the McLean Warehouse on Mississippi Street it will not be long before we will be in a position to provide more desirable storage space for the papers combined with adequate reading room facilities for those persons you have authorized to use the collection. The acute space problems of the past have worked some hardships both on the users and our staff, to say nothing of the inconvenience to the donor when he wished to examine for his own use the contents of the papers he gave to us.

On another subject, let me express my appreciation for your acceptance of the invitation to address the American Association for State and Local History Convention on Friday, August 22. I know that your presence will lend a great deal to the entire event and will also increase the attendance. We look forward to your message.

Would it be possible to meet briefly with you in the near future, at your convenience, to discuss the convention and a number of other items? I think it would be helpful if Lucile Kane, Bob Wheeler, Jim Pederson and I would see you for a brief time. We would, of course, adjust our schedule to your busy timetable. If time would permit, we would like to arrange for a luncheon here so that you could personally see how we are preserving and cataloging your papers.

the papers.

Again, thanks for making possible the extremely valuable collection of your public papers and records.

Sincerely,

Russell W. Fridley
Director

RWF:ALF

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cedar Street and Central Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 221-2747

History folder

May 19, 1969

Mr. David G. Gartner
Assistant to Mr. Hubert H. Humphrey
Federal Office Building 7
Room 6233
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gartner:

Thank you for your good letter of May 8 informing us that Mr. Humphrey will address our association following the banquet on Friday evening, August 22.

You asked for details surrounding this event. First of all, let me assure you that our oral history department will arrange to tape record Mr. Humphrey's remarks and will forward you a copy of the tape and two copies of the transcript, including introductory remarks.

The association referred to above is the American Association for State and Local History, a national organization with a membership in excess of 4,000. This number includes over 2600 state, county and local historical societies throughout the United States and Canada. I am enclosing a copy of the association's newsletter, History News, which will give you additional information about the organization.

The 1969 annual meeting of the AASLH will be held in St. Paul,Minnesota at the St. Paul Hilton, where Mr. Humphrey will speak on Friday evening, the 22nd. For Mr. Humphrey's information, I was president of this organization up until late last summer. Dr. Russell Mortensen, Professor of History, University of Utah, is the present president. The headquarters of the association is in Nashville, Tennessee.

I am asking my secretary to forward to you in the future any additional material, news releases, etc. which appear about the convention and about Mr. Humphrey's appearance.

Also enclosed with this letter is a preliminary run-down on our local arrangements for the convention.

Again, let me say how delighted we are that Mr. Humphrey will address our association.

Sincerely,

Russ Fridley

Russell W. Fridley
Director

RWF:gh
Enc.

AASLH CONVENTION - St. Paul, Minnesota - August 20-23

Tuesday evening - August 19, 1969

Complimentary cocktail party, at the St. Paul Hilton.

Wednesday, August 20, 1969

Noon: Opening luncheon at the St. Paul Hilton. One of the highlights of this event will be "The Sock it To "Em 30s" style show, prepared and presented by Janis Obst, acting curator of the MHS museum, using costumes from the Society's collections. This will be sparked by scintillating laugh-in commentaries.

5 p.m. - Buses will pick up people at the St. Paul Hilton and transport them to Fort Snelling for a Buffalo buffet and Frontier Soldiers' dinner, which will include Barbeque Buffalo, corn on the cob, baked beans, corn bread and Minnesota blueberry dessert. Prior to the dinner, special frontier drinks, including "shrub", "traders' punch", and "high wine" will be served. Following the dinner the Minneapolis troupe, Shakespeare in the Streets, will carry on a long Fort Snelling tradition with an outdoor performance of Taming of the Shrew. Buses will return people to the Hilton at 9:30.

Thursday, August 21, 1969

A highlight of the Thursday program will be the open house in all departments of the Minnesota Historical Society which will be followed by a reception buffet sponsored by the 3M Company in the Society's third-floor museum. There will be special exhibits of museum displays, pictures from the Society's picture department, and manuscripts and documents from the Allyn K. Ford Collection of the American Revolution and War of 1812 period. Twin City folk singers will provide the musical entertainment. There will be time after the reception for those who have obtained theater tickets to attend the Guthrie Theater.

Friday, August 22, 1969

Noon: Business meeting of AASLH and Awards luncheon at the St. Paul Hilton. The AASLH annual banquet will be that evening and the guest speaker will be former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey. The banquet will be held in the elegant ballroom of the Hilton and an equally elegant menu has been planned.

Saturday, August 23, 1969

Three tours have been planned for Saturday:

Tour #1: This will take visitors to the scenic St. Croix Valley as far as the Dalles of the St. Croix at Taylors Falls and will enjoy a luncheon at the famous Lowell Inn in Stillwater. There will be visits to the Folsom House at Taylors Falls, the Stone House in Marine, and the Washington County Historical Society in Stillwater. Tour leader will be James Taylor Dunn, author of The St. Croix: Midwest Border River.

AASLH Convention

Tour #2: Tour to Rochester and the famous Mayo Clinic and Mayowood, the picturesque home of the Mayo family. Luncheon at the unique Depot House with its mementoes of the railroad era. Return by way of Lake City and Red Wing through the scenic Mississippi River Valley. Tour guide is Helen M. White, member of the Manuscripts Department at MHS.

Tour #3: Twin City tour will feature visits to the Ramsey County Historical Society's charming Gibbs Farm House, the American Swedish Institute with its splendid collection of Swedish-Americana, an unusual luncheon at the Gast Haus Bavarian Hunter. A visit to the private home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nelson, located in St. Paul's restoration area, to see their outstanding Indian artifact collection and stops at Como Park Conservatory, St. Anthony Falls and Minnehaha Falls. Tour guides will be Janis Obst and Lolita Lundquist of the Society's museum staff.

PLEASE NOTE: The prices of all tours include luncheon and all other charges, including any admission fees.

Please see attached sheets -- one gives list of other things to do in Minnesota for those who may remain in our state for a longer period of time; one gives suggested events for the family groups to enjoy.

EVENTS AND PLACES TO GO TO IN THE TWIN CITIES
AND SURROUNDING AREAS.

Camping. Send a stamped self-addressed envelope to the Minnesota Historical Society for list of places.

Boat Trips. Contact Muller Boat Co., Inc., Taylors Falls, Minnesota and see the Dalles of the St. Croix River.

Canoeing. Write The Voyageurs Canoe Outfitters, St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, or the Muller Boat Co.

Innertubing down the Apple River. Float leisurely down the river on a rented inner tube and ride the aerial chair lift back up the river. Address inquiries to Float-Rite Park, Somerset, Wisc. 54025 for hours and prices.

Como Park Zoo. See Monkey Island, feed fish to the seals, hear the lions roar. Open dawn to dusk during the summer.

Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar St., St. Paul. Hours: 8:30 - 5, Mon. - Fri.; 10 - 4, Sat.; 2 - 5 Sun., museum only.

St. Paul Art Center, 30 E. 10th St., St. Paul. Hours: 9 - 5, Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat.; 9 a.m. - 10 p.m. Thurs.; 1 - 5 Sun. Closed Mon.

American Swedish Institute, 2600 Park Ave., Minneapolis. Hours: 2-5 p.m. Thurs. - Sun.

Minneapolis Institute of Arts, 201 E. 24th, Minneapolis. Hours: Tues. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m.; Wed. - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sun. and holidays 1-5 p.m.

Minneapolis Public Library Science Museum and Planetarium, 300 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis. Hours: Mon. - Sat. 9 - 5; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m.

Minnesota Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota campus, University and 17th Ave., S.E., Minneapolis. Hours: Mon. - Fri 9 - 5; Sun. 2 - 5 p.m.

Tyrone Guthrie Theatre, 725 Vineland Place (at Lyndale Ave.), Minneapolis. 337-2224. "Mourning Becomes Electra" will be presented on Thursday night, August 21, at 8:00 p.m. Tickets must be ordered in advance, preferably before August 1, from the boxoffice: $4.12 or $5.82 plus twenty-five cents handling charge per order.

Theatres: The Cricket Theatre, 1414 W. 28th St., Minneapolis. 825-8281.
The Old Log Theatre, Excelsior. 474-5951.
Chanhassen Dinner Theatre, Highway 101 and 5, Chanhassen. 474-4181.
Eastside Theatre, 311 Ramsey St., St. Paul. 226-0625.
The Brave New Workshop, Dudley Riggs' Cafe Espresso, 2605 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis. 377-2120.
Children's Theatre in the Brave New Workshop. 377-2120.
Crawford Livingston Theatre, 30 E. 10th St., St. Paul. 227-8888.
Edyth Bush Theatre of Hamline University, Cleveland and Eleanor, St. Paul, 699-1337.
Theatre in the Round, 1308 Stevens Ave. S., Minneapolis. 336-9123.

FAMILY EVENTS arranged by the Minnesota Historical Society

General Mills Betty Crocker Kitchen Tour. 9200 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis.
Wednesday, August 20, 1969, 2:00 p.m.
Bus leaves the Hilton Hotel at 1:00 p.m., arrives back at Hotel 4:00 p.m.
Reservations limited to fifty persons (children and adults.)
Transportation charge $1.00 per person.

Yesteryear Tour.
Thursday, August 21, 1969, 9:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Bus picks up tour takers at the Hilton Hotel. Visit the Livingston-Griggs House, Sibley House and Faribault House, concluding with lunch at Diamond Jim's.
Reservations limited to 30 persons.
Cost is $10.00.

St. Paul Walking Tour.
Thursday, August 21 and Friday, August 22.
Tour begins at the Hilton Hotel at 10:15 a.m. and takes about four hours. Explore small, locally-owned quality stores in downtown St. Paul, and enjoy lunch at the Women's City Club.
Reservations limited to 15 persons each tour.
Cost is $4.00.

St. Paul Science Museum and Art Center. 10th and Cedar, St. Paul.
Friday, August 22, 1969, 2:30 p.m.
One hour tour of museum and art center, followed at 3:45 p.m. by a puppet show: "Puppet Tour of Fort Snelling."
Reservations requested. No cost.
The Center is located six blocks from the Hilton Hotel and four blocks from the Minnesota Historical Society.

Babysitting Service.
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.
Reliable high school and college students, who are children of staff members and their friends. $.75 per hour.
Requests for this service must be made in advance.

_____General Mills Tour

_____Yesteryear Tour

_____St. Paul Walking Tour. _____Thurs. _____Fri.

_____Science Museum/Art Center

____Babysitting ____Wed.____Thurs.____Fri.
Number of children_____
Ages _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Fill out and return to Mrs. Patricia Harpole, Minn. Historical Society, 690 Cedar St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101

ADDRESS AM. ASSO. FOR STATE
AND LOCAL HISTORY CONVENTION

dg/b

Inv. Aug 22
St. Paul, MINN
ACCEPT

May 8, 1969

Federal Office Bldg. 7

Room 6233

cc: Mrs. Humphrey
John Watson
John Stewart
Bill Connell

Dear Mr. Fridley:

This is in further response to your letter inviting Mr. Humphrey to participate in the national convention of the American Association for State and Local History.

Mr. Humphrey will plan on addressing your association following the banquet on Friday, evening, August 22. I will appreciate your forwarding to me all of the details surrounding this event.

We would appreciate your making arrangements to tape record Mr. Humphrey's remarks and to forward to us a copy of the tape and two copies of the transcript including any introductory remarks. If you have any questions regarding Mr. Humphrey's appearance, please contact me.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

David G. Gartner
Assistant to
Mr. Humphrey

Mr. Russell W. Fridley
Director
Minnesota Historical Society
Cedar Street and Central Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

ADDRESS AMERICAN ASSO. FOR
STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY
CONVENTION Federal Office Building 7 DC/mp

Inv. Aug. 20-22
St. Paul, MINN.
PENDING

Room 6233

March 3, 1969

OK

Accept for August 22

Dear Mr. Fridley:

Mr. Humphrey has asked me to respond to your kind letter of February 13 inviting him to participate in the national convention of the American Association for State and Local History this August.

At the moment we are unable to give you a definite answer in this respect, due to the fact that the former Vice President has not yet had an opportunity to plan his schedule that far ahead. You may be sure that we will be back in touch with you when we can let you know what to count on.

Best wishes in the meantime.

Sincerely,

David G. Gartner
Assistant to
Mr. Humphrey

Mr. Russell W. Fridley
Director
Minnesota Historical Society
Cedar Street and Central Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cedar Street and Central Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 221-2747

February 13, 1969

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Executive Offices, Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Humphrey:

The American Association for State and Local History will hold its national convention in St. Paul next summer. The dates for the meeting are August 20, 21 and 22, 1969.

On behalf of the Association I would like to invite you to participate in this event which will attract between five and six hundred historians from the United States and Canada. We would be pleased if you would address the Association following the banquet on Friday evening, August 22. A reception is being planned for Thursday evening, August 21, and if your schedule does not permit you to address the Friday session, we would be delighted to have you and your wife as our honored guests at the Thursday reception.

Because of the long and close working relationship between you and the Minnesota Historical Society, covering most of your distinguished public career, we believe the national Association would profit immensely if you will accept our invitation.

Without suggesting a specific topic for an address by you I believe it would be of interest to Association members, particularly from other parts of the country, if you would include remarks about your upcoming book. Perhaps you could touch on your decision to make the Minnesota Historical Society the home for your records and papers and the use to which those papers will be put in the writing of your book.

As the hosts for this year's convention, we are extremely hopeful that you will be able to attend and participate.

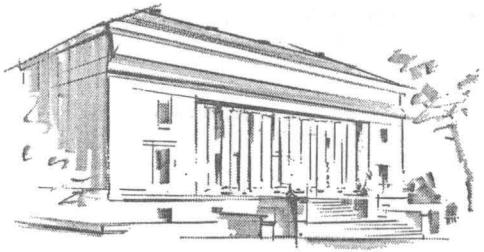
I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Russ

Russell W. Fridley
Director

RWF:vjs



Minnesota Historical Society

Cedar Street and Central Avenue

St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

NONPROFIT ORG

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PB METER PB.127837

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Executive Offices, Senate Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cedar Street and Central Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101 221-2747

August 14, 1969

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Macalester College
Grand and Snelling Avenues
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mr. Humphrey:

It was good to talk with you by phone this morning and we are looking forward to your address at the convention of the American Association for State and Local History on Friday, August 22, at the Hilton Hotel in St. Paul. We are delighted that you and Muriel will be able to join with honored guests and some of the Association council members before the banquet. This small pre-banquet affair will take place from about 6:30 to 7:00. We will inform your office of the room number before the day of the banquet.

Among the topics we think would be of interest to this audience are: (1) to what extent is a man such as yourself, who makes history, influenced by history? - how has your career been influenced by your knowledge of history? (2) how have the figures of power you have known been influenced by the study of history? (3) how important is a knowledge of history to a political figure of power? - and what does it contribute? (4) the importance of historical agencies having access to the papers and records of public officials. While none of these subjects are mutually exclusive, we think they will be high on the list of questions the delegates to this convention would like to ask a person who has occupied positions in the highest councils of government. Your own suggestion of relating current happenings to their proper perspective historically is an excellent one. We know we will be pleased with however you wish to develop the theme of your address.

Enclosed is a printed program detailing the agenda for the convention, as well as a pamphlet describing the American Association for State and Local History. Also enclosed is a brochure telling briefly the story of the Minnesota Historical Society. The December, 1968, issue of History News, the regular publication of the Association includes a speech made by Russell W. Fridley, at the conclusion of his term as President of the organization. I have checked a few portions of the speech that I think you will enjoy, since they touch on the question of change and perspective.

We are looking forward to seeing you. We may even have time to talk about the historical importance of owning Model "T" and Model "A" Fords.

Sincerely,

James Pederson
Assistant to the Director

JP:vs

many here by grace of the Electors

I'm here by the grace of the electorate & the Constitution.

(1) Standing for my (young) wife –

(2) Schmidt | Hat, canoe, spare paddle

~~(3) Vermont~~

~~Gov~~ Johnson canoe

✓ Dr S. K. Stevens (Aylmouth) Penn State Univ

New York State
Dr Louis Clark Jones
Cooperstown N.Y.

(Introductions)
Mr Mortenson
Russell Fridley
Jim Pederson
(Fred Manfred) Bob Wheeler
Gov Elmer L. Anderson

(X) Instead of talking History I had hoped to be making it.

– model T –
– model A
– Eastman Painting of Ft Snelling

(X) Smithsonian (Bd of Regents)

"It is better to make history than to study it" –

but to study history, inspires one to make history"

J. S. Mill.

"Let a man have nothing to do for his country, and he shall have no love for it" –

or Let a man be ignorant of what his forebearers have done for his country, & he shall have little love for it.

(X) History – V.P. (Amer. Roulette)

(1) X

1° What extent is a man who makes history influenced by history

How has your knowledge of history influenced your career — Pol Biographies

Wilson FDR

(2) How have the figures of Power you have known been influenced by the study of history

Truman Stevenson
Kennedy LBJ

"Sense of history"

Krushchev — Russia — USSR

Young man "Romanticize" Biographies

League

Depression

Soviet Union —

USSR. Peter the Great

Lenin

X (3)

How important is a knowledge of history to a political figure of power. — EB

Ethnic groups "Annals of Amer"

negro
Indian
sp. amer.

History. SPIRIT and character of People

X (4)

The importance of historical agencies having access to the papers + records of Public officials.

Museums. — Part of Educ.

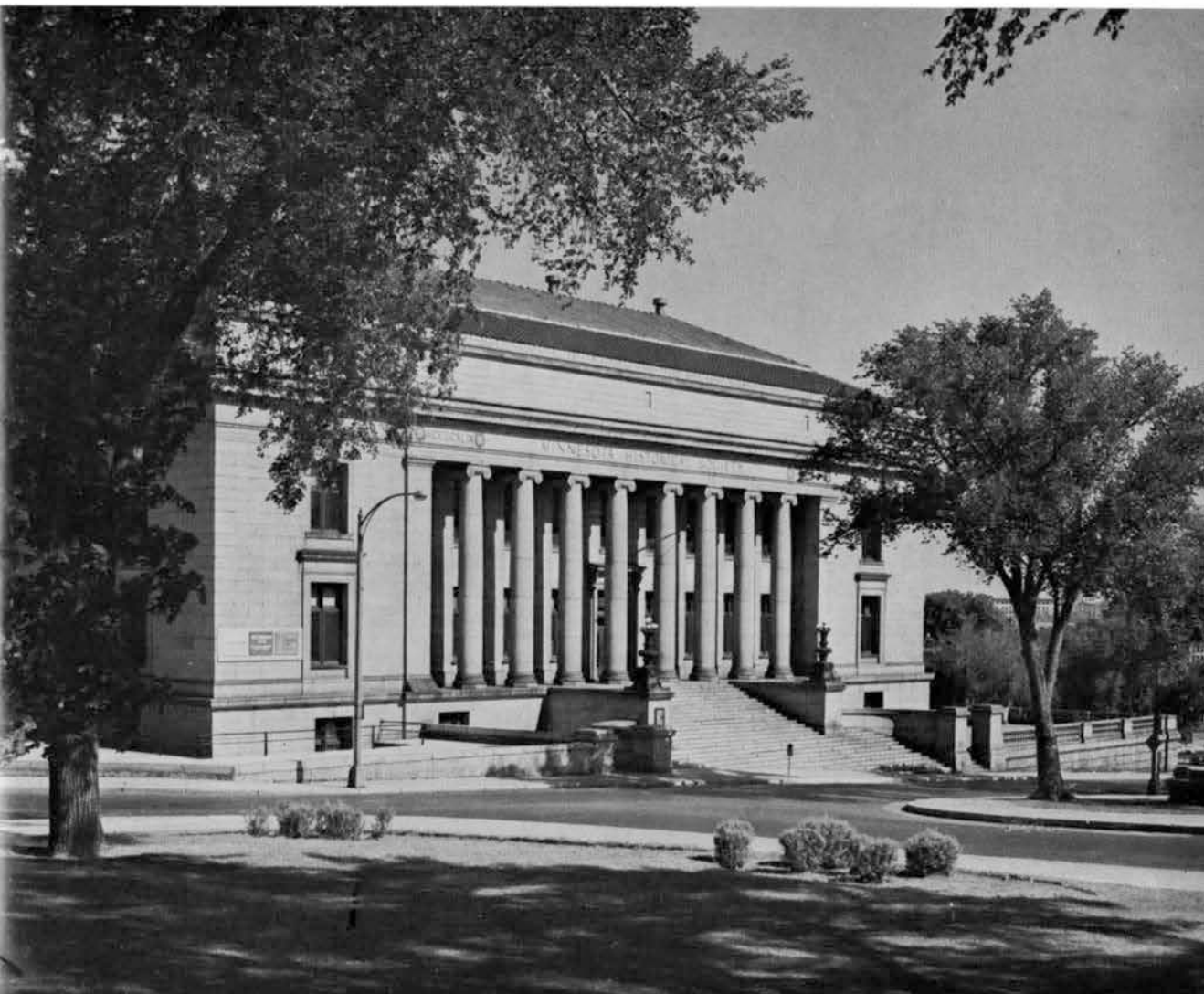
History + Perspective

Young People

See page 231 for Fridley's speech

HISTORY NEWS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY/VOLUME 23—NO. 12● DECEMBER, 1968



HISTORY NEWS

VOLUME 23 NUMBER 12 DECEMBER, 1968

WILLIAM T. ALDERSON, JR., Editor

MARTIN M. LAGODNA, Associate Editor

HISTORY NEWS is published monthly by

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
FOR STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY
132 Ninth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Second class postage paid
at Nashville, Tennessee

The American Association for State and Local History is a non-profit, educational organization dedicated to advancing knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of localized history in the United States and Canada. It publishes HISTORY NEWS, bulletins, technical leaflets, and other materials: makes grants in support of historical research; confers prizes and awards in recognition of outstanding achievement in the field; and carries on a broad educational program and other activities designed to help members work more effectively in the profession.

Members of the Association receive HISTORY NEWS monthly. They also receive a special discount on all Association bulletins. Membership contributions are $5.00 for annual members, $10.00 for contributing members, $25.00 for sustaining members, $50.00 for supporting members, and $100.00 or more for benefactors. Applications for membership should be addressed to the Association at 132 Ninth Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

HISTORY NEWS is printed by Williams Printing Company.

COVER: The Minnesota Historical Society Building, St. Paul, which houses the state's oldest institution founded in 1849 (see story pages 227-29). Photo: Minnesota Historical Society.

EDITORIAL

Our big news this month is the welcome word that the National Endowment for the Humanities has awarded your Association another grant with which to conduct three training seminars. Plans are already underway for a historical administration seminar in the Far West, a historical museums seminar in the East, and a publications seminar in our headquarters city.

The awarding of a seminars grant for the third consecutive year is gratifying in a great many ways. From the profession's standpoint it means that about seventy-five more staff members and active volunteers will have an opportunity to improve their abilities and help increase the effectiveness of their society's work. From the Endowment's standpoint it means that these same people will be able to do a better job of helping the American people develop that humanistic understanding of their society that comes with a knowledge of their past. And from the point of view of the Association there is the satisfaction of receiving a vote of confidence from the Endowment on the work we have been doing in the seminar field during recent years.

The greater satisfaction to us, though, is that we shall have the opportunity to make yet another contribution to the profession which we represent and which we were created to serve—a contribution that will be measured by the accomplishments of those who attend the seminars. Just recently one of the participants in our 1967 Publications Seminar sent us a revised edition of a booklet published by her agency. "If," she wrote, "you take the time to pull the first edition of our booklet out of your files and compare it with the revised edition, I think you will see a graphic illustration of just how much the Seminar on Historical Publications helped. . . . This booklet is the best 'thank you' I can give for the valuable teachings of the Seminar."

A letter such as this is what makes all the work and planning and expenditure of grant funds really worthwhile. It will be a welcome challenge to try to merit similar letters with future seminars, both next year and in the years to come.

W.T.A.

Endowment Funds AASLH Seminars

The National Endowment for the Humanities has just awarded a grant to the American Association for State and Local History to conduct three educational seminars for historical organization personnel. The educational meetings include a historical administration seminar, one on historical publications, and a seminar on the management and interpretation of history museums. The total amount of the grant is $52,680.

For the third consecutive year the National Endowment has granted funds for a seminar on the administration of historical societies and museums which provides an intensive three weeks course for the directors of small historical societies and museums. This year the seminar will be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, under the sponsorship of AASLH, the Western Americana Collection of the University of Utah, the Utah State Historical Society, and the University of Utah's Western History Center.

The program of the seminar will be arranged to provide registrants with expert practical knowledge of historical society and museum administration. The locale for the seminar is especially suitable for training since it has historic sites, preservation projects, research facilities, and other history-related institutions.

The third annual seminar on the publications of historical societies and museums will convene in Nashville, Tennessee, under the joint local sponsorship of AASLH and Vanderbilt University. The seminar is designed to bring together for one week a selected group of persons who are engaged in publications work in historical societies and museums.

Through an intensive program of lectures, field trips, and discussions, the publications seminar will make possible an interchange of ideas among the participants. It will also afford them the opportunity to get practical, up-to-date information from leading editors, publishers, and printers in the country. The seminar is intended to help the personnel of historical societies and museums improve the quality and effectiveness of their publications. Because Nashville is a leading printing center in the nation, the site of the seminar will provide many opportunities to visit modern printing plants and publishing houses.

The seminar on the management and interpretation of history museums will be co-sponsored with AASLH by the New York State Department of Education and will convene in Albany, New York. The 1969 seminar will differ from a previous museum seminar at Grand Canyon, Arizona, in that it will emphasize the broad range program and administrative functions of museums as well as museums architecture, exhibits design, and display techniques.

The selection of participants for the seminars will be made by a committee specially created by AASLH to plan the sessions, select faculty, screen applications, and handle other planning functions. Participants must be employed in a historical society or historical museum. Selection will be based on the potential benefit of the training to the participant and to his employer. Special consideration will be given to beginning professionals and to staff members of smaller but promising institutions.

The committee will select twenty participants each for the historical administration and the museums administration seminars, and thirty-five participants for the publications seminar. Participants will be reimbursed for necessary expenses of travel and will receive a stipend to defray expenses for food and lodging.

Faculty will be drawn from throughout the country with selection based on demonstrated competence of the individual in the subject he will be presenting. Many faculty will be drawn from among the officers and council members of the Association. Other faculty members will be invited from leading historical agencies, historical museums, and publishing houses.

Since their inception, the AASLH seminars have been conducted in various parts of the country. In 1967 two historical administration seminars were held—one in Portland, Oregon, and the other in St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1968 a historical exhibit techniques seminar met at Grand Canyon, Arizona, and a historical administration seminar met in Madison, Wisconsin; in 1969 a museums management and interpretation seminar will convene in Albany, New York. For the third consecutive year the historical publications seminar will take place at Nashville, Tennessee.

Dates for the three seminars have not been set, but an announcement will be made soon. Persons interested in obtaining more information about the seminars should write the American Association for State and Local History, 132 Ninth Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

INTRODUCING

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Newly elected to the council of the American Association for State and Local History is Daniel J. Reed, assistant archivist of the United States for Presidential Libraries (see HISTORY NEWS, November, 1968). Reed has distinguished himself in work with the Association, especially this year when he was chairman of the local arrangements committee of the Association's highly successful annual meeting in Washington, D.C.

Prior to August 12, 1968, when Reed assumed his present position, he was chief historian in the Smithsonian Institution's National Portrait Gallery. There he was responsible for developing a research and publication program which includes creation of a library; an archive of portrait prints and photographs; a collection of records on important portraits prints and photographs; and a collection of records on important portraits in the gallery and elsewhere in the country. He also directed a national inventory of historical likenesses known as the Catalogue of American Portraits.

Before joining the Smithsonian, Dr. Reed was assistant chief of the manuscript division of the Library of Congress (1959-1965), where he played a leading role in several of the library's undertakings. He directed its program to index and publish on microfilm its collection of papers of twenty-three former Presidents and assisted in the development of *The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. He also led the library's extensive international program to acquire and catalog photocopies of European records relating to American history.

During all of 1967 Reed was on leave from the Portrait Gallery in order to serve as deputy director of the President's National Advisory Commission on Libraries.

Born in Springfield, Illinois, July 19, 1922, Reed received his B.S. and M.A. degrees from St. Louis University and the Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He was director of libraries at the University of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan, for six years. He also taught history in Detroit and St. Louis.

Williamsburg Plans Forum Series

The Williamsburg Forum Series for 1969 begins in January with the Antiques Forum, first in a series of six activities presented by Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Virginia, as part of its extensive educational program.

The twenty-first consecutive gathering of the Antiques Forum will explore "The Oriental Impulse in Early America" in two separate sessions, January 26-31 and February 2-7. Twenty-one experts from the United States, Canada, and England will present their findings and observations to the large group of participants in this popular annual event.

Another Forum Series perennial favorite, the Williamsburg Garden Symposium, in cooperation with the American Horticultural Society, is scheduled for March 16-22. This event brings together home-gardeners and horticultural experts from here and abroad in an examination of "Our Changing Horticultural Horizons." Prominent speakers are featured, and time is scheduled to allow inspection of the gardens and plant materials of Williamsburg.

Other distinctive events in the Forum Series are the Williamsburg Student Burgesses, a convocation for selected high school seniors from this country and abroad, February 15-19; the Williamsburg International Assembly, June 8-11, offering foreign and American graduate students the opportunity of examining contemporary American concepts; the Seminar for Historical Administrators in cooperation with the American Association for State and Local History, the American Association of Museums and the National Trust, June 15-July 25; and a special workshop for teachers, "Life in Early Virginia," is scheduled for June 15-July 18. This course is offered for credit, in cooperation with the College of William and Mary.

PHOTOS: MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Former Governor Elmer L. Andersen, president of the Minnesota Historical Society, conducting a seminar jointly sponsored by the society and AASLH.

The Minnesota Historical Society

"The Minnesota Historical Society," wrote Sinclair Lewis in the foreward to his novel *The God-Seeker* (1949), ". . . was cannily founded in 1849 to record state history before there was any state or much of any history." Chartered by the fifth act of the first territorial legislature, the society is Minnesota's oldest institution.

The author of the society's charter, Territorial Secretary Charles Kilgore Smith, selected nineteen men without consulting them, but, as one of them recorded, "We were all antiquarians, collectors, and historical boys, indoctrinated with the historical fervor which manifested itself in the southeast corner room of Robert Kennedy's log tavern on Bench Street . . . ." From this "auspicious commencement" the society has grown continually, if not consistently, for 120 years. Perhaps the most remarkable growth during this entire period has occurred during the last ten years. State appropriations to the society have increased over 300 percent since 1958, and private endowment has passed the million-dollar mark, dedicated funds having increased over 500 per cent in the last six years alone.

The society's premature birth gave it a peculiar legal status. It is a private corporation supported primarily, but not entirely, by state funds. It receives its appropriations quarterly from the state and is spared the red tape that characterizes most state operations. It has its own governing body and is free of political influence, but it was created by the legislature and has been regulated by laws written specifically for it. Though accruing largely by private donations, its fine library collection has been public since 1867. The society is the official custodian of the state's history, and its museum is the state history museum. It is an official agency staffed with professional personnel, but it has relied heavily on the avid support of leading laymen, such as past president Walter N. Trenerry, the author of *Murder in Minnesota*, who provides valuable legal counsel for the society.

Without close cooperation between state and private interests, the society could not have survived. Three of the first four presidents of the society, including Alexander Ramsey and Indian-fighter Gen. H. H. Sibley, were state governors, a tradition revived in 1966 with the election of its current president, former Governor Elmer L. Andersen. Ramsey backed the society in his first speech to the territorial legislature, stating, ". . . the preservation by a community, of materials for the composition of its history, when a future time shall require it to be written, is a task not without its uses; and when early commenced, easily accomplished."

The task was commenced early, and during the 1850s and 1860s volunteers organized committees, held meetings, kept meticulous minutes, and began a library including a collection of the indispensable newspapers which Governor Ramsey had called the "day books of history." The publication of the seventeen volumes of the Minnesota Historical Collections, begun in 1850, is testimony to the success of the volunteers.

Smith's 1849 charter of the society called for "preservation"; and, early society members were true to this spirit, though lacking ade-

Fort Snelling

quate resources and permanent quarters. The museum collection first appeared in what came to be called habitually "the cabinet," which was crammed with bizarre "curiosities," including the scalp of Little Crow, leader of the 1862 Sioux Uprising, "tanned, and thus in a measure imperishable." The rope with which Chaska, another Sioux warrior, was hanged after the Uprising was also preserved along with other bloody relics, not all so relevant to Minnesota history.

The museum displays now are crowded on the top floor of the present building. Nearly half a million visitors, many of them local school children, annually view the interpretive exhibits, which use a careful selection of artifacts from the vast collection which grew from a "cabinet of curiosities." Six specialized museums around the state supplement the home museum. The Indian museum at Mille Lacs, the most popular of the small museums, attracts 100,000 visitors annually by its portrayal of the life of the Sioux and Chippewa.

The impact of the society's revised archaeological program is dramatized at the full-scale restoration of Fort Snelling as it was in 1824. This ten-year project will cost an estimated two million dollars. Because of the fort's strategic location in the Twin Cities, annual visitation is expected to reach one million by its completion in 1976.

Appropriation for historic sites were substantially increased in 1963 under the Omnibus Natural Resources and Recreation Act. This act specifically recognized historic sites as a "natural resource" and provided for a study which has produced a ten-year development program. Among the most important sites are the Lower Sioux Agency; the Dr. William W. Mayo house; the boyhood home of Charles A. Lindbergh; Connor's Fur Post; the homestead farm of Oliver H. Kelley, founder of the National Grange; and the residences of Alexander Ramsey and William G. Le Duc.

These sites are only a part of the society's present responsibility. In cooperation with the Division of State Parks of the Department of Conservation, the State Highway Department, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the society is involved in the preservation and interpretation of 79 historic sites, 23 state monuments, 109 historical markers, and six museums. The society is represented on the State Archives Commission, the State Geographic Board, the Mississippi River Park Commission, and the State Scenic Board. The director is immediate past president of the American Association for State and Local History, and he is a member of the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

All the early statements of policy specifically recognized the importance of the library. In 1858, when the state began, the society had a donated library of 441 volumes "of minor value." Today the library contains over a quarter million volumes—fourth largest library in Minnesota—with two-thirds of the acquisitions still derived from gifts.

The earliest important addition to the manuscript department remains one of the society's most valued possessions. Lawrence Taliaferro, Fort Snelling Indian Agent from 1819 to 1840, gave most of his journals to the society in 1860. In 1966 the collection was the first to be microfilmed and made available to students across the world as a part of a microfilming program under the auspices of the National Historic Publications Commission. Other early collections filmed include the great Ignatius Donnelly collection and the papers of James Wickes Taylor. The papers of Alexander Ramsey, General Sibley, and the National Nonpartisan League are being filmed currently.

Microfilming began at the Minnesota Historical Society in 1948 in an attempt to preserve the superbly comprehensive but rapidly deteriorating newspaper collection. The high filming standards attained at the society have made the program a model for other states.

The manuscript collection did not begin to grow dramatically until the era of Solon Buck, during whose administration it increased ten fold. Theodore Blegen continued Buck's efforts, and by 1939 the society had 1600 separate collections. In 1967 a public affairs center was created in order to preserve the papers of national leaders while their careers are still unfolding. In the center, which provides security and detailed cataloging for efficient information retrieval, are the papers of five United States cabinet members from Minnesota: Alexander Ramsey, William Windom, Frank B. Kellogg, William D. Mitchell, and Orville L. Freeman. Minnesota has always had many national leaders in public affairs, but never more than at present. The papers of both Hubert H. Humphrey and Eugene J. McCarthy are being preserved by the center.

While the Minnesota Historical Society continues to build collections of long standing, such as the picture collection of nearly a half million photos, paintings, and other pictorial documents, new programs continue to be initiated. The oral history program, for example, also started in 1967, is designed to preserve systematically the sounds of history. The voices and views of Minnesota's governors since 1920 have been recorded.

The society was born publishing. The first book printed in Minnesota, issued in 1850, was volume one of the society's *Annals*, later succeeded by the *Collections*. Two years later the society came out with Rigg's *Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language*, still the major work on the subject. Edward Neill's *History of Minnesota* came off the press sixteen days after the state was admitted to the Union in 1858. Numerous histories and biographical collections appeared in the years which followed. In 1915 the first issue of the *Minnesota Historical Bulletin* appeared under the editorship of Theodore Blegen, who was director of the society. Between 1921 and 1930 Folwell's standard history of Minnesota appeared. In 1923 the society started a check list of state documents, since the society was serving as archives at that time. A state archives was established in 1953, relieving the society of a large responsibility.

A flurry of book publishing associated with the Territorial Centennial in 1949 produced a study of the Negro in Minnesota. In the last few years an even more ambitious and more stable publishing program has developed. Forty-four of the seventy-six titles listed in the current general catalog of society publications have been published since 1960, the most recent of which are *Aspects of the Fur Trade, Ho! For the Gold Fields*, and *The Valley of the Mississippi Illustrated* by Henry Lewis, an early artist-traveler on the river.

Many new developments at the society relate to its educational function. For two decades, the division of field service has conducted institutes to assist county and local societies to develop their own programs. Virtually all of Minnesota's eighty-seven counties have active historical societies. In 1949 counties and municipalities were given authority to maintain tax-supported historical programs. Federal funds helped defray expenses of the 1967 Seminar on Historical Administration, hosted by the society under the auspices of the American Association for State and Local History.

In 1967 the legislature provided for an educational director who works directly with the schools across the state. Visual aids, traveling exhibits, and history fairs all help to interest young people in their own background. A Junior Historian program with its own journal the *Gopher Historian*, has operated since 1946. Efforts to reach the general public include both radio and TV programs. While radio broadcasts began as early as 1932, programs for TV date from 1966. The society's first movie, on St. Paul history, appeared in 1962. Every summer the society sponsors historical tours around Minnesota and the Twin Cities in addition to at least one tour to various parts of North America or to Europe. In 1966 the society began its North American Fur Trade Center and has already published one study of the fur trade.

While techniques change, the institution's scope continues to enlarge and new programs begin; the society pursues the same objective articulated by Edward Neill at the first meeting of the organization: "Write your history as you go along, and you will confer a favor

Minnesota Historical Society staff member conducts an oral history interview.

upon the future inhabitants of Minnesota." Perhaps it is in recognition of this favor that the public continues to support generously the Minnesota Historical Society. The independence and enthusiasm of Minnesotans of today is much the same as that of the remarkable pioneers who founded the society before there was a state.

Russell W. Fridley

On the Horizon . . . . . .

Dec. 21	Pilgrim Society	Plymouth, Mass.
Dec. 27-29	American Society of Church History	Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 28-30	American Catholic Historical Society	Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 28-30	American Historical Association	New York, N.Y.
Dec. 29	Conference on Latin American History	New York, N.Y.

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Jan. 9-11	Society for Historical Archaeology	Tucson, Ariz.
Jan. 20	Bostonian Society	Boston, Mass.
Jan. 20	Virginia Historical Society	Richmond, Va.
Jan. 25	State Historical Society of Wisconsin	Madison, Wisc.
Jan. 30-Feb. 2	Society of Architectural Historians	Boston, Mass.
Mar. 20-22	Louisiana Historical Society	Lafayette, La.
Mar. 20-22	Mississippi Historical Society	Hattiesburg, Miss.
Apr. 10	Pacific Northwest Museums Conference	Boise, Idaho
Apr. 10-12	Pacific Northwest History Conference	Boise, Idaho
Apr. 10-12	South Carolina Landmark Conference	Spartanburg, S.C.
Apr. 11	Ohio Association of Historical Societies	Columbus, Ohio
Apr. 11-12	Ohio Genealogical Society	Columbus, Ohio
Apr. 16-19	Organization of American Historians	Philadelphia, Pa.
May 25-28	American Association of Museums	San Francisco, Cal.
Aug. 5-8	World Conference on Records	Salt Lake City, Utah
Aug. 20-23	American Association for State and Local History	St. Paul, Minn.
Nov. 1-2	Conference of New England Historical Societies	Springfield, Mass.

• POSITIONS •

The National Archives and Records Service is now accepting applications for senior archivists, archivist trainees, museum curators, oral historians, audio visual specialists, and librarians.

These positions, which are subject to civil service standards and qualifications, are located in West Branch, Iowa (Herbert Hoover Library); Hyde Park, New York (Franklin D. Roosevelt Library); Independence, Missouri (Harry S. Truman Library); Abilene, Kansas (Dwight D. Eisenhower Library); Washington, D.C.; and Waltham, Massachusetts (John F. Kennedy Library; and Austin, Texas (Lyndon B. Johnson Library).

All archivist trainees will be employed in Washington, D.C., for at least one year. The salaries for each of these positions will be determined by the qualifications of the persons selected and the exact nature of the responsibilities assigned. The entrance range for each group is as follows: senior archivist, $8,462 to $12,174; archivist trainee, $6,981 to $8,462; oral historian, $8,462 to $12,174; museum curator, $10,203 to $14,409; audiovisual archivist, $8,462 to $12,174; and librarian, $8,462 to $12,174.

Appointments to these positions are being made between December 1, 1968, and March 1, 1969. Additional information can be obtained from Walter Robertson, Assistant Archivist for Administration and Technical services, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C. 20408.

Historic Sites Officer, Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta, Edmonton. The new $9 million museum requires a historic sites officer to compile inventories and undertake marking of historic sites and buildings, undertake research, documentation of buildings, etc. Qualifications: university graduate in history or architectural history and relevant experience. Salary $6,240-$9,900. Write Personnel Administration Office, Room D203, Terrace Building, Edmonton, Alberta, for further information and application forms.

Curator I, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg. Person to coordinate an educational program on the American Revolution in Pennsylvania, dealing with the Bicentennial celebration. Will give lectures to community groups of all ages and interpret artifactitious and documental materials. Salary $7,775. Write Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, P. O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108.

THE USES OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY

RUSSELL W. FRIDLEY

The president's address delivered at the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Association for State and Local History, Washington, D.C., September 26, 1968.

Russell W. Fridley was president of the American Association for State and Local History from 1966 to 1968, and now serves on its council and executive committee as past president. He has served on the AASLH awards committee, was a member of its council from 1958 to 1964, and served as its secretary, 1964-1966. Fridley administers Minnesota's oldest institution, the Minnesota Historical Society, which was founded in 1849. A native of Oelwein, Iowa, he attended Des Moines public schools and received his B.A. from Grinnell College in 1950 and M.A. in history from Columbia University in 1953. Fridley joined the Minnesota Historical Society in 1953 as assistant director, was appointed acting director in 1954, and became director the following year. Under Fridley's leadership the Minnesota Historical Society's annual budget has more than quadrupled, and its staff has nearly tripled. The society's collecting, research, publication, and microfilming programs have been expanded. The state's archaeological program has been placed under the society, and an extensive effort has been launched to preserve and develop historic sites. During Fridley's administration of the society, Minnesota became the first state to grant to its historical agency financial support for the establishment and maintenance of historic sites as part of its long-term natural resources program.

Fridley's other activities include membership on the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and he is a board member of the American Heritage Publishing Company. He serves as a consultant to the National Park Service and the National Endowment on the Arts and Humanities. He is chairman of Minnesota's State Geographic Board, secretary of the State Archives Commission, president of the Hawkins Foundation (Minneapolis), and a board member of the Quetico-Superior Foundation. Fridley is a member of the Minnesota Mississippi Parkway Commission and the State Scenic (Billboard Control) Board. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and in 1957 received the Grinnell College Trustees Award of Merit. He is the author of two books: *A Sketch of Minnesota* and *Charles E. Flandrau and the Defense of New Ulm.*

THE USES OF STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY

In this well established ritual of our Association, observed every two years, you permit the president to walk up the mountain and take a look around. The high slopes are a lonely place this year. The view is clouded. All of the action is down in the valley, for that is where history is being made. What my metaphor is trying to say is that generalizations about state and local history—or anything else—come particularly hard in this year of surprise and trauma.

I come to you well traveled. The Association has carried me at least 20,000 miles by air and a few hundred on the ground. Thanks to the Association, I feel at home on freeways. Also, I can testify that the trains are no more on time in the East, West, and South than in the Middle West. I have had the good fortune during my term of office to witness the rebirth of one of our state historical societies—Alaska—in Anchorage. The opportunity to meet and work with Canadian groups has made me more fully aware of one of the enriching qualities of our organization, which we tend to take for granted—its binational character. Last year's meeting in Toronto, one of the best in my memory, introduced all of us to what most of us have been missing north of the United States border. Above all, my appreciation of the tremendous amount of effort at the grass roots of historical work has been enlarged.

This evening I would like to present one man's view of the condition and uses of state and local history in an era of social upheaval. While I occasionally draw upon the opinions of others for support, the impressionistic nature of these observations will be all too readily apparent. This approach reveals my bias about the nature of history, but you are entitled to know it sooner rather than later.

We are witnessing a constant acceleration in the velocity of history. This has now reached a point where lives alter with startling rapidity; where inherited ideas and institutions are in constant jeopardy of becoming obsolete. For an older generation, change was something of a historical abstraction, occasionally breaking through the social fabric with spectacular innovations, like the telegraph, the locomotive, the automobile, or

the airplane; it was not a daily threat to values and institutions. For our children, change is the vivid, continuous, overpowering fact of everyday life, saturating each moment with tension, intensifying the individual's search for identity.

New realities demand new values—or the reinterpretation of old ones—and when this change of assumptions takes place within a generation, children find their parents voicing one creed and often living by another. As Kenneth Keniston points out in a recent article published in the *American Scholar*, "no society ever fully lives up to its professed ideals."

But a rapid rate of social change reveals this age-old gap in all its naked hyprocrisy. Those among the young who are sensitive and thoughtful react with scorn. There are other groups—like the agricultural workers of the South—who find themselves stranded, their skills superseded by technology, and literally without a place to go. A recent issue of *Fortune Magazine* described the Mississippi plantation, "Due West, which now hires only nine full-time hands to operate 3,000 acres. Twenty years ago, one hundred Negro families lived and worked there." And there are those for whom change brings a new awareness of injustice but no comparable shift in the attitudes and institutions responsible. These people boil with indignation. And above all, the men and women who find cherished beliefs and ways of life consigned to the scrap heap of history are filled with baffled fury. Thus we live in an angry society. The current presidential campaign daily reminds us of the negative assumptions that have so far dominated it. A visitor might conclude we were electing a sheriff instead of a President.

It is difficult not to concede at least one argument to Marshall McLuhan—his emphasis on the fact that this is the first generation to have grown up in the electronic age. Television affects children by its rapid and early communication to them of styles and possibilities of life, as well as by its horrid relish of crime and cruelty. But it affects the young far more fundamentally by creating new modes of perception. What McLuhan calls "the instantaneous world of electric informational media" alters basically the way people perceive their experience. Where the printed page gave experience a frame, McLuhan argues, providing it with a logical sequence and a sense of distance, electronic communication is simultaneous and collective; it "involves all of us all at once." Thus children of the television age differ more from their parents than their parents differed from their own fathers and mothers. Both older generations, after all, were nurtured in the same typographical culture. The implications for those who explore the past are clear. The moorings of historical study, so long anchored to the written word and printed page, have been loosened—and irrevocably.

As technology diverts us from the printed frame of reference, it is also profoundly transforming the physical character of our lives. The increasing tempo of urbanization has deprived millions of Americans of decent surroundings. Mere existence in the largest cities is becoming almost unendurable. People move out to get closer to nature, only to find that nature moves farther from them. Kenneth Boulding in *The Impact of the Social Sciences* assesses the consequences:

> Engineers, because of their insensitivity to the importance of social systems, are constantly devoting their lives to finding out the best way of doing something which should not be done at all. Planning that is done by engineers in the absence of any conscious appreciation of the social system within which it operates is frequently disastrous. One could cite water policy, flood control, urban renewal, highway construction, and in a good many other cases in which physical planning turns out to be socially costly.

Compounding our problems are the accelerating specialization and consequent fragmentation of our society. The engineer or management expert may make a cross-country move half a dozen times within as many years; his community is the company for which he works, not the place in which he lives or grew up. Scholars increasingly regard themselves as members of a professional discipline, not of any particular faculty or institution. American has always been a mobile society—one in which roots were often wrenched up—but now for a great number of our people roots scarcely exist at all. As community ties dissolve, family ties also weaken, and all too often the result is an isolated individual vainly seeking some identity among a lonely crowd of similar atoms. How many of us know who and what our great-grandparents were? How many live and work in the community where we played as children and went to school? How many can name a truly lifelong friend—one from our childhood with whom we still share more than an annual Christmas card? Irving S. Cooper, New York physician, writes:

> The condition of Western man has so rapidly become one of increased loneliness and estrangement, in a world that changed too quickly to enable him to find stable values within it, that man has to a large extent lost the feeling and significance of the ultimate reality of being human.

Warnings about the damage man is inflicting upon his inner self and outward surroundings constitute one of the popular topics of the day. However one's reflections develop, they generally embrace these elements: (1) concern over the dehumanization of life; (2) fragmentation of man's collective existence—or culture; (3) skepticism about specialization ever solving the staggering social problems of our age; (4) the need to attack

our common problem with a blend of appreciation for their complexity and sensitivity to the human consequences resulting from the public policies pursued to eliminate them.

How can history—particularly local history—relate to this situation? In answering the question, we must first examine some intense debates in progress over the nature of history itself. One of these is being carried on not only in educational institutions but also on the street. On one side it is argued that the wave of the future is rolling away from us and toward other shores. History is said to have no relevance. The old, whether in literature or in public affairs, does not count for much. At the same time there is a feeling among minority groups that history—written largely by more dominant sectors of society—has ignored them and thus deprived them of a vital heritage. They view this lack of representation as a form of discrimination and as a denial of their historical franchise.

The other debate is carried on largely in college classrooms, historical societies, and in that new but rapidly multiplying species of institution—the research center. It concerns the makeup of history as an academic subject, what it is, what it is not, what it can and cannot do. Four lines of argument can be distinguished. First is the traditional view of history as a liberal art. It is one of the humanities; it belongs with the liberal arts of the medieval curriculum. Those who take this line do not affirm that history is either practical or useful. It is essentially the story of mankind, a chronicle, a legend, a tapestry. At the other extreme is a school that approaches the study of the past as a behavioral science. They view the stuff of history as empirical in the strict scientific sense, relying upon quantitative evidence, most often of a statistical nature. A third argument views history as a social science. It accepts the reality of historical causation—affirms that effects may be explained in terms of causes. History is thus vested with a force in the affairs of men, for if the causes can be modified, so can the effects. But the scholars who look for patterns of causation that explain events must inevitably rely upon presumptions about those events that are derived from their own time and environment. A fourth group is made up of the emerging historians who deny that history should be explained at all. Its members are not so much interested in explaining events of the past within an ideological framework as in demonstrating that assumptions about history and its meaning are merely the products of social forces which inevitably determine the nature of the assumptions.

These debates should be welcomed by all of us, as an association, in our own organizations, and as individuals. They apply equally at all ranges of historical focus—from observation of the rise and fall of civilizations to the study of a particular community.

Local history should not be confused, as it often is, with narrow history contrasted to broader history. It is not the lowest rung on a hierarchal ladder that stretches from the smallest hamlet to the entire world. Rather, as Philip D. Jordan has observed: "in local history the lens of research is directed so as to bring a detail into the foreground, while subordinating other details to a background position."

Because it can be sharply focused, local history has a particular advantage. It is susceptible to being validated with a precision lacking in wider-ranging subjects. This is well stated by Maurice Mandelbaum: "historians and philosophers would be well served if the theory of historiography were to have a greater variety of concrete problems to discuss than has previously been the case."

In an age of specialization, local history provides a feasible vehicle for research. Yet, its closeness to the human situation and manageable area of concentration tends to resist its dehumanization which is the fault of much specialization.

My favorite example is Fort Snelling, at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers. The frontier outpost was enclosed by a wall whose perimeter measured 1,600 feet; it occupied ten acres; its buildings were few; and its garrison seldom numbered more than 250 men. Yet no account of it can be written exclusively in terms of its local aspects. The historian reconstructing its story soon finds himself exploring the maneuvers of nations seeking control over vast reaches of territory; the jockeying for position of fur companies with headquarters in Montreal, New York, and St. Louis; the unlocking of the geographical mysteries of the Upper Mississippi Valley; the tides of Indian migration and the pressures of advancing white civilization on the native cultures. In other words, although the historian of Fort Snelling has taken up what is presumably a local and restricted subject for examination, he has been forced into political, economic, and social backgrounds and has been obliged not only to travel wilderness paths and canoe routes but also the pavements of Washington and the streets of foreign capitals. He finds his area of research broadening to round out his subject. If it did not do so, he would miss the very meaning of Fort Snelling's existence.

One of the commonest errors about local history stems from the conception that American life was similar to European life. There the locale was in many cases truly isolated. For centuries Old World villages and provinces remained pretty much as they had always been. There was little change in population, architecture, traditions, or economic base. The graveyard showed headstones inscribed with names of several generations, and local ways possessed a remarkable stability. American and Canadian villages were quite different. Never set in permanent form, they

usually mushroomed along routes of travel—at a port, a crossroads, a river landing, a railway depot. They were forever on their way from here to there, their horizons bounded only by the mouth of the river or the end of the tracks. Localities became less localized, reaching for far-flung points of reference, and local history became more accurately regional history.

What, then, can the study of local history bring to a fragmenting society that seems increasingly devoid of meaning to an alarming number of its citizens? At least four things, as I see it: immediacy, identity, perspective, and an acceptance of change. Writes J. H. Plumb in a recent issue of the *Saturday Review:*

> Perhaps the greatest pleasure of local history is its immediacy. It brings one face to face with ordinary men and women who once walked the streets that we walked and are now dead and almost forgotten. The bundles of letters which are so frequently the core of an article in a journal of local history have a poignancy that is rarely matched. They express hopes and fears, affection, love, want, despair; in them our common humanity is bared. Written without a thought of posterity, they reveal human character as sharply as any novel.

The writer might have added that there is no more convincing demonstration of the relevance of the past. For local history brings with it a special dimension of reality. Here the individual is not lost to sight. Clifford L. Lord put this well when he said: "The study of history at the local level—the study of people—reveals how things really happen; how things act and react, how the wheels and gears of history mesh and cog with one another."

Local history shows men and women living together, working (or failing to work) together, in politics, business, and government, and in social and cultural pursuits.

By affirming the place of the individual in the community, local history can help to preserve or rebuild a sense of identity. One need not be a lifelong resident of a town to feel that he belongs there and is a part of its ongoing story. The streets belong to him who knows whence their names came, what they looked like fifty or a hundred years ago, and who walked their pavements. The past may seem to some like a shadow world but they will find that at times it has a deeper grip than the bustling, ever-transient present. The sense of continuity is bound up with the past—with the view of life as a stream in which each individual plays his part and affects not only the visible world around him but the future. Such a view can free man from the sense of isolation, from the haunting questions, "Who am I? Where did I come from? What am I a part of?"

All too often these values of history are overlooked. Far too many of our fellow citizens see local history as essentially lifeless and historians as mere attic explorers. The very words conjure up relics and ancestor worship. And sometimes we ourselves are partially to blame. One of the sharpest criticisms, made in the context of historic sites, has been leveled by David Lowenthal in an article entitled "The American Way of History."

> What is absent in America's pursuit of the past is the familiarity of constant association. What is old is looked upon as special, "historic," different. Not wanting to be dominated by "antiquity," Americans anathematized the past. In the process, they became conscious of antiquity as a separate realm. And as the past was cut away from the present, history emerged as an isolated object of reverence and pleasure. It became "Historyland"—something to be visited on Sunday afternoons.

Take, for example, Independence Hall. It is a national shrine and is treated as such—painstakingly restored, surrounded by lawns, and reserved for the admiring tourist almost as though it were under glass. In Europe it would be carefully preserved but still in use for the daily affairs of men—like Westminster Abbey, where past merges naturally into present with scarcely a break.

Lowenthal has a point. The study of history too often lacks a sense of evolution. Anniversaries, in particular, have a way of hardening the arteries of historical events and personages. It is common to place them on a pedestal as fixed and inexorable. A refreshing contrast is found in Charles A. Lindbergh's view of the fortieth anniversary of his epoch-making flight. Walter S. Ross in *The Last Hero* writes:

> On Tuesday, May 16, 1967, at the Lotos Club in New York many of Lindbergh's old friends and colleagues gathered at dinner to remember him, as the fortieth anniversary of his famous flight (May 20-21, 1927) approached . . . . Later the same week there was a dinner with speeches at the Garden City Hotel, a plaque was dedicated at the approximate spot where the "Spirit of St. Louis" left the ground (from what used to be Roosevelt Field, and is now a shopping center); a pilot flew a replica of the "Spirit" around the Eiffel Tower in Paris . . . . Lindbergh was not present at any of these events. A friend offered to keep track of these and other anniversary celebrations. "No thanks," said Lindbergh. On the anniversary date of his flight, he was in Indonesia tracking a rare species of rhinoceros threatened with extinction. The general told a friend he thought it futile to keep on promoting an event that took place forty years ago. "I devoted time to that in 1927 and '28," he said, "and I've written two books about it. It's not that era any more, and I'm not that boy."

Local history will have no greater test of its power to combat a frozen stereotype of past events than in the upcoming bicentennial of the Ameri-

can Revolution. Will this anniversary of the cardinal event in the history of the United States go the regrettable way of the Civil War centennial that was launched in a burst of commercialism and ill-conceived hoopla? Or will we seize this opportunity to reexamine and reevaluate the event in the light of a new age of revolution? Will we emphasize the fact that there was nothing fixed and foreordained about it—that the cause of the Revolution hung in the balance, that its nature and meaning evolved through time, that it might have had many possible outcomes?

The challenge falls to our Association as much as to any group. Under the most favorable conditions the task is a difficult one. How do you commemorate a revolution in an age when revolution has changed in meaning to our nation? How do you show that although the American Revolution overthrew an imperial power—symbolized by George III—the rebels continued to emulate and admire much in the civilization of the enemy? How do you explain a revolution that gave birth to the first new nation—a nation that now has the oldest continuing form of government in the world? And how do you portray to present-day youth a revolution that fell short of its ideals by achieving equality for some men but perpetuating servitude for others? It demands the most careful understanding of the parallels and the vast differences between the Revolutionary period and our present situation.

Perhaps we should pause and listen to the words of John Adams, written to Thomas Jefferson in 1815:

> What do we mean by the Revolution? The war? That was no part of the Revolution; it was only an effect and consequence of it. The Revolution was in the minds of the people, and this was effected, from 1760 to 1775, in the course of fifteen years before a drop of blood was shed at Lexington. The records of thirteen legislatures, the pamphlets, newspapers in all the colonies, ought to be consulted during that period to ascertain the steps by which the public opinion was enlightened and informed concerning the authority of Parliament over the colonies.

In his classic work *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution,* Bernard Bailyn describes why this event belongs as much to the American future as to its past:

> How else could it end? . . . The details of this new world were not as yet clearly depicted; but faith ran high that a better world than any that had ever been known could be built where authority was distrusted and held in constant scrutiny; where the status of men flowed from their achievements and from their personal qualities, not from distinctions ascribed to them at birth; and where the use of power over the lives of men was jealously guarded and severely restricted. It was only where there was this defiance, this refusal to truckle, this distrust of all authority, political or social, that institutions would express human aspirations, not crush them.

If we carry this sense of the American Revolution into the bicentennial, it could make the anniversary a most significant event. For one of the great lessons to be derived from a study of the past is that change is the perpetual condition of mankind. As Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes observed, "it is not so much where we stand, it is a question of in what direction are we moving."

Our view of history itself is constantly changing, its focus being adjusted to new forces and new values. Jacksonian Democracy is interpreted quite differently now than it was a century ago; explanations of the Civil War and the Reconstruction era vary today from those of yesterday; our understanding of the role of the immigrant has been modified. No longer are Turner's frontier and sectional theses accepted as gospel, and the very concept of America as a unique experiment in the history of mankind is called into question.

There will be no final answers. But through this process of constant revision, history can bring perspective to a society in turmoil. This is probably its greatest contribution to an age in which man reshapes his environment but seems impotent to control his inner self, in which humanism no longer seems to motivate the thought of men as does science, and in which the machine threatens to become the arbiter of values. Wrote the English scholar William Edward Hartpole Lecky a hundred years ago:

> History is never more valuable than when it enables us, standing as on a height, to look beyond the smoke and turmoil of our petty quarrels, and to detect in the slow developments of the past the permanent forces that are steadily bearing nations onwards to improvements or decay.

The perspective of history can equate contemporary problems with past fears and can offer a measure of comfort. It can demonstrate that there is no need to despair. Mankind has faced monumental crises before and has come through them. History can show that despite the appearance of the machine age, it is the individual—the you and the me—that gives meaning to life, that creates ideas and ideals which shape our daily experience.

Writing in 1960, George F. Kennan challenged historians:

> It may be true that we are condemned to explore only tiny and seemingly unrelated bits of a pattern already too vast for any of us to encompass, and rapidly becoming more so. All these things, to my mind, merely make the effort of historical scholarship not less urgent but more so.

On the course of debates over method, we must never lose sight of our basic job and ultimate goal—the deepening of our people's understanding

of history. A need for a widespread sense of history among Americans has never been greater. An increasing number of people seem to know more and more about a restricted subject and less and less about the world of which they are a part. Although our physical frontiers are expanding into space, greater conformity is developing among us, and opportunities to share moral and intellectual values are diminishing. Young people, confronted with the fastest rate of change the world has known, find it ever more difficult to communicate with the older generation. As Margaret Mead has pointed out:

> There is tremendous confusion today about change. . . . Young people have been confronted with the changes, but at the same time they have no sense of history and no one has been able to explain to them what has happened.
>
> We are always very poor at teaching the last 25 years of history. Adults have been shrieking about the fact that great newnesses are here but they are not talking about what the newnesses are. . . . I'm not denigrating the crisis but in order to cope with change you have to know what is new and what is old.

Racial minorities, groping for a sense of identity and pride, are seeking eagerly for their own roots in the past—roots that at once bind them and lend support to our common destiny as a nation.

To avoid being overwhelmed by the passing scene, we as individuals need to see our world in perspective—to understand it in terms of what has gone before. Today there are vital reasons for understanding and perpetuating the ties that hold our increasingly disparate and complex world together—the common heritage of traditions, customs, and values that cements individuals into groups and binds groups into communities and nations. Also we need to be reminded of the nature of the species we belong to, and of both the limitations and possibilities of the human condition. History, the memory of mankind, is *the* humane study, and through whatever channel we choose to approach it, we must keep in mind the need of man to see himself as he is—linked with both past and future.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The North Carolina Museums Council has recently issued an attractive *Directory* of the state's historical societies, museums, preservation commissions, research agencies, and directors, and locations. It also has issued in brochure form a small directory designed to accompany the official state highway map. These directories may be procured from the Department of Archives and History, Box 1881, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

Roy P. Basler, formerly director of the reference department of the Library of Congress, on October 1 succeeded David C. Mearns, now retired, as chief of the manuscript division and incumbent of the chair of American History. To these important positions Basler brings distinguished background of scholarship during a career devoted to both history and literature. Editor of The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln *(8 vols., 1953), he has published several studies of Lincoln and has devoted much effort to the development of literary programs.*

WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY

A $35,000 increase in the Washington State Historical Society Museum building fund occurred with a Weyerhaeuser Company Foundation donation. George H. Weyerhaeuser, president, left, studies an architect's drawing of the 30,000 square foot addition planned for the museum. Reno Odlin, president of the society's board of curators, holds the foundation check for $35,000.

Miss Mary U. Rothrock of Knoxville, Tennessee, was honored in the Publications *of the East Tennessee Historical Society with the release of Publications No. 39, edited by Dr. S. J. Folsbee of the University of Tennessee. Tribute is paid Miss Rothrock by Dr. Samuel B. Smith, state librarian and chairman of the Tennessee Historical Commission. Miss Rothrock is a past member of the Tennessee Historical Commission, a former historian of Knox County, author, and a past president of the American Library Association.*

The board of directors of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society has announced the appointment of Sidney Burr Brinckerhoff as director and historical secretary. Brinckerhoff, a staff member of the state society for more than five years, was first hired as museum curator and later served as assistant director for museums. He replaced Donald E. Phillips, who resigned on July 1, 1968. He serves on the State Historical Advisory Commission and is vice-chairman of the State Landmarks Committee. Active in the area of historic site preservation in Tucson and around the state, Mr. Brinckerhoff has served on several committees working to save historic buildings.

The Oregon Historical Society's director, Thomas Vaughan, just back from a research journey to the remote eighteenth and nineteenth century archives of Siberia, on November 8 gave his formal report on the Siberian archives to members and guests at the annual corporation dinner of the historical society.

More than 300 archivists from the United States and Canada converged on the Canadian capital of Ottawa for the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists, September 30-October 2. The picturesque, spacious, and comfortable Chateau Laurier, adjoining the impressive Parliament buildings above the Ottawa River, served as the headquarters of the meeting.

(*continued p. 250*)

Dateline:

WASHINGTON

BY RONALD F. LEE

LOOKING TOWARD 1969

What is likely to be the attitude of the new President and Congress toward historic preservation? In October President-elect Nixon sent an encouraging letter to Chairman Gordon Gray of the National Trust, which said: "Historic preservationists have an important role to play in the revitalization of our central cities and our countryside. The adaptation to modern use of historically and culturally important buildings gives the people who use them and live with them a sense of contact with their American heritage and culture. It helps to reduce the sense of alienation prevalent in our central cities and to enhance the attractiveness of rural life.

"Under the National Historic Preservation Act and other legislation, the National Trust, state preservation agencies, and the federal government have entered into a partnership to rehabilitate historic properties for use by all our people. My Administration will remain alert to the possible need for additional authority to protect our historic and culturally significant structures and areas."

The new Congress will include most of the members who voted major preservation legislation only two years ago, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Nothing specific can be forecast, however, until the President's annual budget message goes to Congress in January, showing that funds are requested for the Interior Department for matching grants to states and the Trust, and for HUD for urban renewal and other programs involving historic preservation.

It is not likely there will be a problem of finding good will but rather establishing a place for historic preservation high enough on the scale of national priorities to result in really helpful appropriations. National priorities are being intensively re-examined by members of the incoming administration and will constitute much of the business of the new Congress. We are all aware that the nation faces many needs, including defense, cities, space, education, poverty, transportation, health, and the quality of our environment. Where does historic preservation fit in such a list?

During the past decade the American people have been giving new priority to a group of related domestic problems including urban sprawl, water and air pollution, open space, the disruptive effects of new highways and decay of urban centers. In 1965 these problems were brought into national focus by the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, which launched a national movement reaching into states and communities throughout the country. Although the term "natural beauty" might seem to exclude direct concern for historic and other cultural resources, in practice they too have had a limited place in this movement.

The term "natural beauty" is now becoming merged into a broader concept summed up by Secretary Udall in the phrase "a quest for quality in our environment." The words "environment" and "ecology" are now commonplace in newspapers, magazines, and books, and on radio and television. The change to this broader concept may be found, among other places, in a brand new report by the President's Council on Recreation and Natural Beauty, available from GPO for $2.50 and entitled *From Sea to Shining Sea—A Report on the American Environment—Our Natural Heritage*. In spite of its title, this handsome report provides a partial foothold for historic preservation. In October 1968, there appeared a *Congressional White Paper on A National Policy for the Environment*, reporting the stimulating results of an informal joint House-Senate colloquium held last July 17. Available from your Congressman, it reflects an important look forward in an area likely to receive high priority in the years ahead. Unfortunately, it did not include historic preservation.

Now the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is endeavoring to remedy the oversight. On November 14, the Council held a special session on *Cultural Heritage and a Quality Environment*. Among panelists was William J. Van Ness, special counsel, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs which sponsored the July 17 Colloquium. Dr. S. K. Stevens presided, and another former president of AASLH, Russell W. Fridley, participated. A key point was recognition that the mechanism created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, including the National Register and Section 106 procedures, is one of the most unusual environmental controls on the national law books. It is being watched closely on the Hill as a possible proto-type for other controls.

The Historic Preservation Council will now establish direct liaison with the Natural Beauty Council and key committees of Congress to bring historic preservation into closer relations with this new national movement. Our total environment has a time as well as space dimension, and is incomplete without orientation in history through the conservation of landmarks. Otherwise we may have beautiful rootlessness. Looking to the future, historical societies are urged to speak up for historic preservation in state and local conferences and workshops devoted to the quality of our environment. And the AASLH, through its committees and ties with federal agencies and members of Congress needs to relate historic preservation closely to this national trend that will have wide influence, and possibly growing financial support, in the years ahead.

SEEING & HEARING HISTORY

By WILLIAM G. TYRRELL

Musical highlights of two historic subjects are available on four long-playing recordings from Kimbo Educational Records (Box 55, Deal, New Jersey). These releases, consisting of two records in each set, are titled *America's Fight for Independence* and *The War Between the States*. Norris O'Neill created, narrated and sings the contents of both sets. Both are rich in the music of the period—for the latter set, the period covers the years 1840-1865—and includes excerpts from appropriate documents in order to increase the historical significance of the material. Narration ties together words and music to trace the course of events in the two periods.

The account of the Revolutionary War is effectively presented in the first person. In O'Neill's presentation, a New England youth tells and sings about backgrounds to the conflict and then follows the action from Boston to Yorktown. The eye-witness approach makes it easy for junior high school listeners to identify with the presentation. The material strikes a good balance between political and military subjects. O'Neill has effectively researched the music relating to those developments. Solo renditions predominate, but there are also group selections supported by convincing instrumental accompaniments.

Many of the vocals, however, are sung with inflections and phrasings that resemble styles of the present day rather than of the 18th century. The theory behind the modern touches was evidently to make the songs more appealing to the contemporary listeners. Although the arrangements are not in a "hard-rock" style, the renditions are unnecessarily modern. The music from the Civil War period is more natural in presentation. This release does not stress the "eye-witness" approach as in the recordings on the Revolution.

These Kimbo records are well produced. The sources of the contents are identified, and the complete song words are included in accompanying booklets. This material also includes brief guides for teachers, true-false quizzes, and map exercises.

Enrichment Materials, Inc. (246 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y., 10001), treats some of the same material on its long-playing recording, ERL 127. One side of the 12-inch disk covers *The American Revolution* while the other side provides a verbal report on Gettysburg. The style of these releases is to reveal historical information and to stimulate interest in the subject by brief conversations using real or imaginary "participants." Narration ties together the action, and brief musical passages serve as connective links as well as added touches of historical authenticity. Some selections are not appropriate, just as some of the conversations are awkward and unnatural in the attempt to present historical information.

Another release (ERL 128) in this series reviews recent events by combining *Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo* with *Americans into Orbit*. The first has the advantage of dramatizing the experiences of an actual participant in a famous World War II incident. It is difficult to see how the second can match the many documentary releases that appeared soon after the original historic event. Television and other coverage of the accomplishments of subsequent space flights make well-known the hazards and successes of going into orbit so this release, apparently, has limited uses.

A companion series to the above is also produced by Martha Huddleston for Enrichment Materials and is based on the World Landmark Books, published by Random House. Recent releases in this series are *Queen Elizabeth* and *Mary Queen of Scots* (307), *Adventures of Marco Polo* and *Genghis Khan and the Mongol Hords* (308), *Sun Yat-Sen, the Man Who Saved China* and *Queen Victoria* (309), *Leonardo da Vinci* and *Joan of Arc* (310), *Battle of Britain* and *Ben Gurion—The Birth of Israel* (311).

These records, designed for junior high school classes, follow the same format. Enrichment records list at $6.50 each and are sold net, for educational purposes, at $5.95. Unusually complete instructional guides accompany each record.

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What's Going On (cont.)

The South Carolina Tricentennial Commission is sponsoring a Tricentennial Historic Restoration Conference in Columbia on January 25, 1969. The purpose is to coordinate restoration programs throughout the state with the tricentennial celebration and to provide a means for sustaining interest in historic restoration after the 1970 celebration is concluded. Principal speakers will be Helen Duprey Bullock of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Martin M. LaGodna, assistant director of AASLH.

The Northern Indiana Historical Society (South Bend) is collecting materials relating to the groups of people who have come to this area between the mid-nineteenth century and the present, both from Europe and from other parts of the United States. Especially desired are photographs of people and business and organizational records and writings; clothing, tools, and other materials illustrative of customs, occupations, and attitudes. The museum is interested in the lives of prominent individuals; but, it is especially interested in the lives of people who may be otherwise little remembered.

Fort Point—that imposing bastion beneath the Golden Gate Bridge—is the site of the 1969 annual membership meeting of the Council on Abandoned Military Posts. At the invitation of Mr. George M. Dean, president of the Fort Point Museum Association, CAMP president Herbert M. Hart is proposing that Wednesday and Thursday, April 2 and 3, 1969, be set aside for the gathering at the classic old structure begun in 1853 and first occupied February 15, 1861.

Donors in the last few months have offered $40,000 to supplement the $499,750 appropriation for an addition to the Montana Historical Society headquarters in Helena. The additional money will assure adequate space for the society's museum, library, merchandising, publications, and administrative operations. Curator Robert Morgan and his assistant, Rex Rieke, are completely redesigning the ground floor level of the present structure, creating a frontier street scene. Authentic objects and decor of the 1880's will be used throughout these buildings. Curator Morgan planned to begin actual construction last fall with the first village establishments open to the public in June, 1969.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Western Reserve Historical Society (Cleveland, Ohio) recently received a grant of $3,364.26 from the Kulas Foundation for a much needed Steinway piano for public concerts. Chisholm Halle, a society trustee, contributed the balance of the funds needed for this concert piano. Plans are also underway at the society to use the piano to record a history of "Music Americana." Left to right: Judge Earl R. Hoover, trustee of the society, and the international pianist, Arthur Loesser, are placing the commemorative plaque on this gift.

Featured events at North Carolina's Culture Week, this year in Charlotte, were the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association meeting and the dedication of the visitor center museum at the President James K. Polk birthplace. A film on the life of President Polk and interpretive exhibits were being completed for use in the $75,000 building.

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