

*Man on His Past: The Study of the History of Historical Scholarship.* By HERBERT BUTTERFIELD. (Cambridge, England, The University Press, 1955. xvii, 238 p. \$4.50.)

Reviewed by J. Huntley Dupre

THIS VOLUME, comprising the Wiles Lectures given at the Queen's University, Belfast, in November, 1954, by Henry Butterfield, professor of modern history in the University of Cambridge, is really addressed to the professional historian. For him it is a gem of critical scholarship and of lucid writing. It is an important chapter in the history of historiography from the middle of the eighteenth century to the end of the nineteenth.

After laying the foundations for modern historiography in the *Age of Reason*, the author evaluates the pioneer contribution of the historians of the University of Göttingen. Most of his attention is given to Lord Acton and Leopold von Ranke, and to the German historical school, the problem of universal history, the development of criticism, the opening of the archives, the range of general history, and the periodizing of history. The lectures conclude with two fascinating "case studies" in changing historical interpretation dealing with the history of the inquiry into the origins of the Seven Years War and Lord Acton and the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Professor Butterfield comments critically: "It is a common defect of historians to poke the new evidence into the old structure of story, instead of reducing the whole narrative to its primary materials, and then putting the pieces together again in a genuine work of reconstruction." He writes that Acton "has an idea of the prophetic function of the historian" and quotes the latter as writing: "To develop and perfect and arm conscience is the great achievement of history." The author goes on to explain that

Ranke "holds that two things are necessary for an historian. The first is a joy in detail as such, and a desire to participate in it wherever it comes—a passion for human beings in themselves, in spite of their contradictions, and a love of events in their very uniqueness. Secondly, however, he tells us that 'the historian must have an eye for generalities'—his treatment of the details must lead him to a view of the broader course of change which the world has undergone."

The historian comes away from this work with a new appreciation of the indefatigable scholarship, the steady growth, and the developing scientific techniques of his predecessors in the nineteenth century, particularly the two singled out for major treatment. With sympathetic insight and rich knowledge and understanding, Professor Butterfield makes these earlier colleagues of ours live. They almost seem to be our contemporaries, and they do command our filial respect.

### RED MAN'S TRAGEDY

*Mu-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kia, Black Hawk: An Autobiography.* Edited by DONALD JACKSON. (Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1955. 206 p. Illustrations, maps. \$3.75.)

Reviewed by John T. Flanagan

THE LAST major Indian uprising east of the Mississippi was the so-called Black Hawk War of 1832. In most ways the war was a fiasco, since the Sacs and Foxes led by Black Hawk had tried to surrender before they fled into the Koshkonong marshes and then across the Wisconsin River to the Mississippi, where they were virtually exterminated by white troops who killed braves, squaws, and children indiscriminately. But the terror produced by Black Hawk's "invasion" of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin resulted in the summoning by the governor of the Illinois militia (including a lanky, obscure private named Abraham Lincoln) and the eventual arrival in the upper

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Mississippi Valley of General Winfield Scott with regular army troops.

The leader of this foray, motivated basically by the reluctance of the Indians to leave their ancestral homes along the Rock River, was a war chief who had fought with the British in 1812. Black Hawk was neither a Tecumseh nor a Pontiac, a warrior rather than a statesman, intelligent and vigorous but credulous and ill-advised. Where Keokuk urged compromise and peaceful measures, Black Hawk counseled the use of force. As a result, his raid of 1832 brought disaster to all who followed him.

Black Hawk's autobiography was first published in 1833 and has appeared in several editions since, the last dated 1932. Since the Indian chief knew virtually no English, his story is the work of his two amanuenses, the half-breed interpreter Antoine LeClaire, and the Illinois newspaper editor John B. Patterson. To them the reader must ascribe the occasional stilted diction and literary touches which sound so strange on Indian lips. Black Hawk's own voice is apparent in his factual accounts of aboriginal life, his estimates of leaders both red and white, and his illuminating remarks on Indian psychology and tradition. He felt himself deceived and tricked by the whites, and he constantly affirmed the superiority of his own code of action.

The present edition is altogether admirable. Donald Jackson in a clear and informative introduction has provided the necessary background and has given a detailed examination of the accuracy and authenticity of the book. His notes to the text are full without being oppressive. Useful maps are included and there are excellent reproductions of paintings by George Catlin, J. O. Lewis, and Charles Bird King. Both the editor and the publisher are to be congratulated on the distinction and attractiveness of the format. The glossy paper improves the illustrations and emphasizes the typography. Only two slight objections might be voiced—the book's square shape makes it look slightly awkward on a shelf, and the failure to indent paragraphs, even though they are clearly spaced, produces an unfortunate run-on impression.

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## ROLE OF THE HORSE

*The Indian and the Horse.* By FRANK GILBERT ROE. (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1955. xvi, 434 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

Reviewed by Jay Edgerton

MR. ROE, the Canadian farmer, ranch hand, and locomotive engineer turned scholar, has gathered together in this volume a vast amount of information on Indians and horses from hundreds of sources, literary, documentary, and personal. If the book lacks the readability and polemic sparkle of Mr. Roe's earlier work on *The North American Buffalo* (1951), it makes up for such limitations by piling fact on fact out of apparently inexhaustible stores of research. "The present essay," the author explains, "is an attempt to draw these scattered comparative data together from their various resting places, and to summarize in a conveniently co-ordinated form the existent evidence—or the main currents of its findings—concerning the impact of the historic horse upon the principal horse-using tribes of the North American continent in the predominating aspects of chronology, geography and tribal reactions."

Mr. Roe has divided his book into two main parts, one dealing with the acquisition of the horse by the Indian tribes and the other with the influence of the horse on the Indian people. He rejects the ancient "stray" theory of acquisition as a legend, and holds that any "accidental" hypothesis is altogether untenable. The Indian acquired the horse by direct action.

In the more interesting, and longer, second section, Mr. Roe takes up in minute detail the influence of the horse on Indians. Consideration is given to the horse and the buffalo, the horse and nomadic life, Indian migrations, the Indians as horse masters, the horse and Indian warfare, economic and social assets, and tribal psychology.

One has the feeling that Mr. Roe was burdened by a monumental collection of research. There are interminable pages of notably dull reading. Many, many sentences should have been shortened. An alert and remorseless editor could have blue-penciled the manuscript into a much more readable book.

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This is the forty-first volume in the University of Oklahoma's *Civilization of the American Indian Series*. It is equipped with an index, a bibliography, and appendixes, and is exhaustively annotated.

## HISTORIC WEAPON

*The First Winchester: The Story of the 1866 Repeating Rifle.* By JOHN E. PARSONS. (New York, William Morrow and Company, 1955. xi, 207 p. Illustrations. \$5.00.)

Reviewed by F. Sanford Cutler

TWO WEAPONS have become symbolic of the winning of the West—the Colt revolver and the Winchester repeating rifle. In the volume under review, written both for the collector and the general reader, the author critically examines the latter gun's claim to fame. Although he admits that the Winchester proved to be one of the most effective weapons on the frontier, he has collected considerable evidence to show that other rifles were used there. This leads him to conclude that no one firearm deserves to be called "the gun that won the West."

The book's title is somewhat misleading, for the author not only deals with the 1866 repeating rifle but also includes material on earlier and later Winchesters as well as Springfields, Sharps, Spencers, and other competing models. There is also a discussion of Winchester's attempts to develop a foreign market for his products. Collectors will find a chapter on variations and serial numbers of considerable value. Also of interest are the many illustrations which include photographs of guns in various collections, contemporary advertisements, sketches of the mechanisms of certain models, and pictures of Indians and frontiersmen with Winchesters and other weapons.

## PROTEST POLITICS

*The Age of Reform: From Bryan to F.D.R.* By RICHARD HOFSTADTER. (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1955. viii, 328, xx p. \$4.50.)

Reviewed by Clarke A. Chambers

RICHARD HOFSTADTER has again produced an analysis of the American past at once delightful, persuasive, and lightened with flashes of original insight. The task he assumes is that of

making a "critical, but not hostile" analysis of the liberal tradition in the twentieth century. Criticizing this liberal tradition from within, Mr. Hofstadter has elaborated what were, to him, the limitations of Populism and Progressivism—their "proneness to fits of moral crusading," their setting of "impossible standards," their "moral absolutism," their tendency to see conspiracies and to offer simple solutions to very complex problems. Agreeing with Samuel Lubell that the New Deal represented an "abrupt break with the continuity of the past," Mr. Hofstadter concludes that Franklin Roosevelt succeeded where earlier reform leaders had failed because of his pragmatic and realistic approach to the resolution of modern problems.

To Mr. Hofstadter, Populism represented an attempt to preserve an older value system and agrarian sentiments and preconceptions in an age in which the forces of industrialism and urbanism were rapidly transforming American society. To meet new problems, Populism proposed specific reforms, many of which were enacted into law during the administrations of Wilson and the two Roosevelts; but the psychological anxieties which these agrarian crusaders suffered led as well to excesses of nativism in the 1890s and to the reaction of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s. In this way Populism anticipated the radical reaction of groups which, during the past decade, indulged in "hatred of Europe and Europeans, racial, religious, and nativist phobias, resentment of big business, trade unionism, intellectuals, the Eastern seaboard and its culture."

The Progressive movement arose out of the discontents of a middle class that was rapidly losing status to the newly powerful class of industrial and financial leaders. Hoping to restore lost opportunity and social cohesion, to defend the individual against all the assaults of corporate power, the Progressive movement, says Mr. Hofstadter, was the "complaint of the unorganized against the consequences of organization." Seeking to erect a "neutral" state—a state in which the middle groups in America could hold off the special self-seeking pressures

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of class and section—the Progressives were doomed to ultimate failure primarily because they failed to work with the new dynamic forces of American life, although they did succeed in softening many abuses which had accompanied exploitative capitalism.

The final chapter pursues the hypothesis that Roosevelt's New Deal marked a new departure in American political thought. Progressivism, the author notes, was Protestant and nativist; the New Deal coalition included new immigrant groups, Catholics and Jews, whose political coming of age coincided with the depression. Progressivism was moralistic and absolutist; the New Deal, practical and pragmatic. Progressivism was a middle-class affair; the New Deal drew upon the support of depressed farmers, union labor, and the unemployed. Progressivism did battle with the trust and the corrupt political machine; the New Deal accepted the fact of bigness and cheerfully worked with the bosses. To most historians this analysis makes a great deal of sense, but when Mr. Hofstadter proceeds to elaborate New Deal attitudes and ideology in terms of novelty, citing Thurmond Arnold as the spokesman for this new point of view, his analysis is less convincing. The New Deal, one suspects, was far more old-fashioned in its ideology than Mr. Hofstadter suggests: if one looks at Henry Wallace, let us say, and Tugwell, Moley, Ickes, Perkins, or at Wagner, Pepper, Black, Barkley, and O'Mahoney, the New Deal takes on quite another meaning.

But Mr. Hofstadter is not unaware of the complexities that history presents, and his hope that his "observations will be taken as a prelude and a spur to further studies of American reform movements and not as an attempt to render a final judgment" is certain to be fulfilled, especially as a result of the stimulation that he himself has given to such re-evaluations.

### SETTLERS' MEMORIES

*Dutch Immigrant Memoirs and Related Writings.* Selected and arranged for publication by HENRY S. LUCAS. (Assen, Netherlands, Van Gorcum & Company, 1955. 2 vols., 514, 479 p. \$15.00.)

Reviewed by Carlton C. Qualey

TO HIS encyclopedic work on *Netherlanders in America*, Professor Lucas has added these two large volumes of source materials. Although

they are published in the Netherlands, the distribution rights in the United States and Canada are held by the University of Washington Press, Seattle. In a foreword the editor explains the circumstances of the collection of these documents, especially as a result of the large number of anniversary celebrations held in the various Dutch settlements for twenty-fifth and subsequent anniversaries. Diligent search both in the Netherlands and the United States has netted a surprisingly large amount of pertinent material.

Professor Lucas has included not only "America letters" and diaries of immigrants, but also autobiographies, memoirs, commemorative addresses, and local histories. Where the original is in Dutch, both the original and a translation have been provided. The organization is roughly geographical, with the first volume and part of the second devoted to material on the Michigan settlements, and much of the second volume to documents on settlements in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and scattered settlements elsewhere in America. Explanatory notes accompany each document. There is no bibliography, but the reader is referred to Professor Lucas' major work, mentioned above, and other books.

For Minnesota readers, there is a chapter including two documents on "Netherlanders in Minnesota." The first is Anna Brown's life story of John Tuininga, her father, who emigrated in 1853 from Friesland, suffered shipwreck in the Bahamas, settled in New Amsterdam near La Crosse, Wisconsin, and later settled in Houston County, Minnesota. More useful and significant is Herman Borger's sketch of the Hollanders in Minnesota, prepared for the semicentennial celebration at Holland, Michigan, in 1897, and first published in *Minnesota History* for June, 1947. This is a factual account of settlements of Netherlanders in Fillmore County, especially at Greenleafston, and in Kandiyohi, Chippewa, Renville, Pipestone, Nobles, Rock, and Pine counties.

A number of illustrations, including contemporary photographs and maps of settlements, are scattered through the volumes. There is no

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MR. QUALEY, who is professor of American history in Carleton College, contributed a review of Mr. Lucas' book on the *Netherlanders to the March, 1956, issue of this magazine (p. 33).*

index. The reviewer's copy of this work is the paper-bound Dutch edition. In all other respects, this is an admirable and highly useful publication.

## BUSINESS HISTORY

*Pioneering in Big Business, 1882-1911: History of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey).* By RALPH W. HIDY and MURIEL E. HIDY. (New York, Harper & Brothers, 1955. xxx, 839 p. Illustrations, maps. \$7.50.)

*Standard Oil Company (Indiana): Oil Pioneer of the Middle West.* By PAUL H. GIDDENS. (New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1955. xviii, 741 p. Illustrations, charts. \$7.50.)

Reviewed by Merrill E. Jarchow

THE YEAR 1947 deserves a footnote at least in some future volume on business historiography, for in that year the officers of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and those of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) took, to quote Professor Henrietta M. Larson, "a step without precedent among large American corporations" by granting "to scholars over whom they had no control unrestricted access to the company's records and complete freedom of publication." Furthermore, they provided financial support for the imposing task of writing the histories of the two companies without attaching any strings whatsoever to the bequests. We have the assurance of Miss Larson of the Business History Foundation, under whose auspices the Hidy study was written, and that of Dr. Giddens for the Indiana volume that the companies "scrupulously observed" their parts of the bargains. Having done so, they had a right to expect craftsmanship of the highest order on the part of the researchers and authors. They were not disappointed. The two volumes, well-written, comprehensive, accurate, and judicious in tone, stand as notable examples of what first-rate business history should be.

The authors, unlike the "muckrakers" of an earlier period, had no ax to grind. Neither painting over the black spots nor seeking sensational-

ism, their intent was to arrive at the truth; and having had access to sources heretofore largely closed to scholars and journalists alike, they were in a position to make valid and, for our generation at least, conclusive judgments.

In his single but weighty tome, Dr. Giddens traces the course of Indiana Standard's existence from its beginning in 1889 through 1951. The New Jersey company's history, as perhaps befits the largest American oil company, is constructed on a grander scale; despite its over eight hundred pages, the Hidy volume is only the first of three which will bring the New Jersey history up to mid-century. Both studies treat practically every phase of their subjects' businesses, but major emphasis in both cases is on administration and operations.

Readers of the current volumes will probably focus considerable attention on the controversy which led up to the Supreme Court action of 1911. Was the widespread hostility directed at Standard Oil and its leaders deserved? Were Ida Tarbell and others justified in heaping calumny on the heads of Rockefeller, Archbold, Rogers, Flagler, et al.? Mr. Giddens does not give a categorical reply to these questions, preferring to record allegations pro and con and the facts as he uncovered them. The reader is left to do his own editorializing. The Hidys, with a broader canvas on which to work, admit Miss Tarbell made some contribution but point out that her "work is actually so replete with contradictions and errors of omission that full analysis would necessitate a monograph." The truth seemed to be that the men who made Standard were not unique in receiving rebates and in using the devious devices of local price-cutting, hidden companies, and spying on competitors. They were unique rather in the degree of their success. Generally able, fearless, and hard-working, they recognized the importance of large-scale enterprise and of sound financing in the dynamic American economy. Their mistakes emanated from their failure to appreciate sufficiently the economic mores of the time and to realize that strict adherence to the letter of the law was not enough. In labor relations they were benevolent, but not sufficiently farsighted to strike out as leaders.

In addition to discussing the controversy, the Hidys deal with many other subjects—the personalities of Rockefeller and his business associates, Standard's foreign operations, the

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achievement of full vertical integration, the coordination of far-flung enterprises, the development of the committee system of policy making, reliance on science and research, and employee relations, to list a few. Evidence that they write with authority is to be found in eighty-nine pages of double-columned notes following the text. Still, the reader need have no fear of attacking this large book. The fine literary style and the periodic summaries make it easy and enjoyable going.

Minnesotans and other Midwesterners should find Mr. Giddens' volume especially interesting because of the vital role Standard of Indiana has played and is playing in the life and economic development of the Middle West. Four-fifths of the volume deals with the period since 1911 when the company, though independent, was left without any crude production or pipe-line facilities. Forty years later, a great integrated oil company, it was the largest marketer of petroleum products in the fifteen North Central states. Net earnings in 1911 were \$8,132,142; in 1951, after taxes and deductions, they were \$148,700,000. This truly amazing growth occurred in "one of the most highly competitive oil markets in the world," and without stifling competition, as the growth of other integrated oil companies will testify. How Standard met the challenge of changing times, of wars, of depressions, of investigations, and of legal battles makes frequently exciting and always informative reading.

Both volumes are amply supplied with illustrations, charts, tables, and maps, together with impressive annotation and excellent indexes. They are a tribute to fine bookmaking. Let us hope they are widely read not only by scholars and business leaders but also by the general public seeking to understand big business and the part it plays in what Frederick Lewis Allen called "the unsystematic American system."

## AMERICAN INVENTORS

*Tinkers and Genius: The Story of the Yankee Inventors.* By EDMUND FULLER. (Hastings House, New York, 1955. xii. 308 p. \$4.50.)

Reviewed by Merrill E. Jarchow

"SOMETHING special (though I won't quite say unique), something intensive, in the creative realm, with regional characteristics of its own,"

writes Edmund Fuller, "occurred with New England as its focus, in the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth centuries." One manifestation of this creative upsurge was a cultural renaissance; the other was an amazing proliferation of mechanical inventions, improvements, and production methods. In fifteen delightful chapters Mr. Fuller describes the latter, and in a brief sixteenth chapter he opines the why and the how of it all. After examining various theories and influences, he concludes that the answer to the question: What makes an inventor the man he is? "remains a gratifying mystery."

The knowledge that Fuller (how fitting a name for the author of such a book) has taught creative writing will come as no surprise to his readers, for in large measure the merit of his work stems from its literary quality. Utilizing the techniques of a casual, almost conversational style, of parenthetical asides, of lively quotes, and of ingenious organization, the author, often meandering down charming side lanes, has told a fascinating story. The cast includes all the familiar figures, such as Paul Revere, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Eli Whitney, Samuel Morse, Charles Goodyear, and Elias Howe, as well as a host of lesser-known characters, each one sharply etched by Mr. Fuller's gifted pen. Readers of *Tinkers and Genius* need have no fear of being bored, and those who pride themselves on being amateur psychologists will recognize a fellow enthusiast in Mr. Fuller.

Not designed for scholars, the book is without footnotes, and the bibliography lists only thirty items, all secondary works. Nevertheless the text is sound and so well written that it will enjoy a wide popularity.

## HISTORIAN BRADY

*Mathew Brady: Historian with a Camera.* By JAMES D. HORAN. Picture collation by GERTRUDE HORAN. (New York, Crown Publishers, Inc., 1955. xix, 244 p. Illustrations. \$7.50.)

Reviewed by Paul Vanderbilt

A GOOD BOOK on Brady, the most frequently mentioned photographer of the American mid-nineteenth century, has long been desired and long overdue. Logically, one might assume that

a biography of exceptional pertinence could be constructed around the career of a man who eminently served such extraordinary times and moved among so many colorful public figures. But the limited literature on Brady, to which Mr. Horan's book is no exception, tends to be about the times, the men, the Civil War, and, to a lesser degree, the technical difficulties of early photography, rather than about Brady. Now was Brady, as a man or a photographer, really of any great stature, or was he an able craftsman, a good administrator and contact man, fortunate in his setting, who through a special kind of martyrdom became a legend?

As Mr. Horan repeatedly points out, very little is known about the man, and very little of the record photography to which Brady's name is traditionally attached has any creative or expressive, as distinct from associative, elements to which he could rightly lay claim. His many prizes were won for technical proficiency at a time when, in retrospect, his ability as a sensitive portraitist seems to have been greatly surpassed by others. Most so-called "Brady" photographs were in fact made by employees, both in the studio and in the field. As the author makes clear, after 1851 and after only six or seven years of photographic activity, Brady's eyesight was such that he rarely was able to take pictures himself. He was a promoter and executive, and in this hardly exceptional. This reviewer suggests that Mr. Horan's book be considered a finale to the legend of Brady the great photographer.

The exciting times, the men and women of whom there is adequate record, the wealth of anecdote, the photographs by a great variety of men are all something else and they are inexhaustible. The possible definitive work, which Mr. Horan's is not, would perhaps be an extended reworking of the same ground as F. T. Miller covered in his ten-volume *Photographic History of the Civil War* (1911), carrying the scope a generation back and a generation forward, and applying modern concepts of photo-editing and iconographic association. Mr. Horan has indeed very carefully sifted and quoted the scattered references to Brady and the relevant

documents, but with a yield of mere minutiae. The rest of the text consists mainly of readable anecdotes, descriptive passages about the war, and very commendable accounts of Tim O'Sullivan and T. C. Roche, two of Brady's staff photographers who outdid him, along with sundry digressions—the whole, it seems to this reviewer, rather loosely hung on a flimsy biographical framework.

The section of reproductions, while extensive, is not remarkable either for layout or typography. Although there is evidence of the usual struggle for space, it includes much new material interestingly associated with Brady's career, such as New York and Washington street views, and examples of later work by Brady staff men and various other contemporaries.

Mr. Horan has certainly made more accessible many factual details of the history of photography, but a true perspective view of the photo-documentation of the extraordinary nineteenth-century period, without the remark that modern cameramen can do no better, is still a desideratum.

## THE FAR WEST AT WAR

*Frontier Politics and the Sectional Conflict: The Pacific Northwest on the Eve of the Civil War.* By ROBERT W. JOHANNSEN. (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1955. xiii, 240 p. Illustrations, map. \$5.00.)

Reviewed by Kenneth Carley

THE ISSUES that brought on the Civil War east of the Rockies also had an impact upon the remote Pacific Northwest. In his fresh study of a subject usually ignored by Civil War historians, Robert W. Johannsen of the University of Kansas explores "the reaction of this frontier region to the explosive issues of the sectional controversy."

By way of background, he points out that the scattered population of Oregon and of Washington Territory, totalling 64,000 in 1860, came largely from the Middle West and was "steeped in the Jeffersonian-Jacksonian tradition." This gave the Pacific Northwest the characteristics of a transplanted border state, with

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settlers who "expressed a nationalism and conservatism that was reminiscent of the states in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys." Opposed both to abolitionism and secessionism, the people of the new area were indifferent to the welfare of the Negroes. In 1857 they approved an anti-slavery constitution by a decisive margin and voted even more strongly to exclude free Negroes from Oregon. Until war broke out, the Democratic party dominated Pacific Northwest politics, particularly with its popular sovereignty doctrine, which the area interpreted "to mean full and complete territorial self-government."

Mr. Johannsen traces the growing split among the region's Democrats, first on local issues and then, after Oregon became a state in 1859, on national issues. One faction was led by the redoubtable Joseph Lane, one of Oregon's first United States Senators and vice-presidential candidate of the Southern Democrats in 1860. The Democratic division of course helped the fledgling Republican party. In 1860 the fusion of Oregon Republicans with Douglas Democrats—"a unique Western development"—put Abraham Lincoln's friend, Edward Baker, in the Senate. In 1860, too, Oregon went for Lincoln by a slim margin of 270 votes. As war neared, the Pacific Northwest held out as long as possible for compromise, thus revealing its "border region" conservatism. It stood by the Union, however, all through the war.

Mr. Johannsen has done impressive spadework in contemporary Oregon and Washington newspapers and settlers' private and public papers. Although marred by too much repetition, his book is a welcome addition to Civil War literature.

### MILITANT EVANGELISM

*Soldiers Without Swords: A History of the Salvation Army in the United States.* By HERBERT A. WISEBY, JR. (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1955. viii, 242 p. \$4.00.)

Reviewed by Erling Jorstad

ONE OF the most important aspects of America's industrial revolution was the response of the churches to the new problems facing the working classes. Among the earliest leaders was the Salvation Army. A thorough study of its role has long been needed, and in this book Pro-

fessor Wiseby has, to some degree, met that need.

The author sketches the rise of the Army, drawing on the techniques of its parent organization in England as it was established on the Atlantic coast. He happily keeps the focus on personalities rather than "forces," and succeeds in portraying the early hopes and dreams of those who attempted to reach individuals neglected by the middle-class Protestant denominations. The formative period from 1880 to 1904 is treated in great detail. Over two-thirds of the space is devoted to this era, in which schisms, persecutions, expansion, and final acceptance marked the Army's history. In the last third the author summarizes the organization's enormously expanded program during the First World War and the boom and depression years, ending with a sketch of its role in the Second World War and a report on its now international sphere of operations.

Throughout, the author shows a deep respect and admiration for his subject. Although this has its merits, the result leaves much to be desired. After a promising start, Mr. Wiseby omits any further mention of the Army's relation to the Social Gospel movement in American Protestantism. He seems to believe that the Army was the first to inaugurate a welfare program in New York City slums, disregarding earlier university and mercy settlements in blighted areas. Nor does he connect the Army's work with the many other nondenominational groups which were active in its early period. Finally, the book is limited almost exclusively to the activities of the New York headquarters. Except for a brief look at St. Louis and San Francisco, the author has used only the New York office records and documents. As a result, he pictures the Army chiefly as a top-heavy bureaucratic organization, and he misses an opportunity to summarize activities in the rest of the country.

The book provides a good insight into the activities of the Salvation Army's generals in New York, and a brief summary of its national and international activities. The author, however, has made only a start toward presenting the complete story of the brave "soldiers without swords."

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## AMERICAN JOURNEY

*Seeress of the Northland: Fredrika Bremer's American Journey, 1849-1851.* By SIGNE ALICE ROOTH. (Philadelphia, American Swedish Historical Foundation, 1955. xiv, 327 p. Illustrations. \$3.75.)

Reviewed by Mary W. Berthel

"SEERESS of the misty Norland," the opening line of Whittier's poem "To Fredrika Bremer," inspired the title of this book, which "proposes to shed some new light on the literary and social contacts the Swedish writer had with Americans." Included are seventy-five letters written in English by Miss Bremer between 1846 and 1865 to American friends, all but a few of them hitherto unpublished. More than half were written during her visit in 1849-51, and they supplement her impressions of America and Americans as recorded in letters to her sister in Sweden, which were published in 1853 under the title *The Homes of the New World*.

Thirty-five of the letters in the present volume were written to Miss Bremer's close friends, Marcus and Rebecca Spring, in whose Brooklyn home she visited soon after her arrival in America. Several were written to James Russell Lowell and his wife, Maria, and among her other American correspondents were Lydia Sigourney, Charlotte Cushman, and James Hamilton, son of Alexander.

A letter to the Springs written from Galena in 1850 describes Minnesota, which "looks as an English park in great style with fine Oak openings lovely lakes and rivers. It is one of the finest countrys for settlers, and yet almost whol[l]y unsettled. . . The falls of St. Anthony are nothing after Trenton and Niagara, nothing more than the falls of a large Mill dam."

Preceding the letters are five chapters, based on extensive and thoroughgoing research in Sweden and the United States, in which Dr. Rooth presents detailed information on Miss Bremer's life and backgrounds, her overwhelming welcome in the United States, her travels and literary contacts and activities in this coun-

try, her impressions of American home and social life, and her later contacts with Americans. A comprehensive bibliography of manuscripts, books, and articles written by and about Fredrika Bremer follows the letters, and reproductions of a number of Miss Bremer's charming portrait sketches of her American friends and acquaintances are included in the book.

## TRANSPLANTED FOLKLORE

*Negro Folktales in Michigan.* Collected and edited by RICHARD M. DORSON. (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1956. 245 p. Illustrations. \$4.75.)

Reviewed by Philip D. Jordan

PROFESSOR DORSON, long known for the enthusiasm with which he has collected folklore for volumes on Davy Crockett, Brother Jonathan, and blood-stoppers and bear-walkers, has now brought together a group of tales told him by Negroes of Michigan.

Beginning with a pleasing introduction which describes his experiences in the field and characterizes, in deft vignettes, a few of the major yarn-spinners, Mr. Dorson turns to a discussion of Negro storytelling. Here he recognizes that all tales lose some charm and become inert and rigid when put into print. Negroes, he says, are excellent mimics, reproducing the musical inflections and tonal sounds of barnyard animals and forest creatures. They can, he continues, "rumble like a bull, croak like a frog, crow like a rooster, caw like a crow." Indeed, the stock in trade of Southern Negroes are the intoned prayer, the rhythmic cry, the chanted phrase, and the religious lyric.

The remainder of the book presents the tales as the author heard them or as they were caught on tape. There are the animal and bird stories, of course, and the exploits of the slave and his master, and tales that concern the supernatural—spirits, hants, witches, and the devil. There are horrors and hoodoos. The fairy tale is represented. The singing, exhorting, hypnotic Baptist preacher is put on display, and a chapter is devoted to liars and Irishmen.

The author concludes, as the result of his researches, that: "United States Negro tales form a distinctive repertoire, separate from the narratives of West Africa, the West Indies, Europe, the British Isles, and white America. Southern

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MRS. BERTHEL was the society's associate editor in charge of book publications until her recent retirement.

Negroes have drawn upon all these lores, and added materials from their own environment and experience to produce a richly diversified and culturally independent folk tradition." A section of bibliography and notes, an index of informants, and an index of motifs furnish scholarly apparatus.

## POLITICS AND RELIGION

*A Christian in Politics: Luther W. Youngdahl.* By ROBERT ESBJORNSON. (Minneapolis, T. S. Denison & Company, 1955. 384 p. Illustrations. \$3.50.)

Reviewed by Scott D. Johnston

IN THIS WORK Professor Esbjornson has put out a worth-while contribution on one of the more challenging figures of recent Minnesota history. Although it is devoted mainly to the career of Judge Youngdahl, there is an introductory section on Christian faith and philosophy as they relate to politics and the state.

That section provides a basic philosophical foundation upon which Mr. Esbjornson justifies Christian intervention in the political arena, and it is, on the whole, welcome. While his discussion of such matters as "power lust" as "the demon in politics" and his assertion that "the state is an order of creation designed by God" seem somewhat quaint in the light of present-day political science, the author also shows a praiseworthy grasp of many of the fundamentals of American political processes, including a dissection of that overrated demigod of editorial folklore, the political independent.

A running account of Judge Youngdahl's life and career is handled in an interesting way. In some of the earlier chapters, however, the style is overly folksy, and the volume includes no fewer than twenty-six pictures of Youngdahl with Boy Scouts, at Sunday school, fishing, with members of his family, and even a shot demonstrating how his wife was wooed and won! The only publication in which these photographs would look reasonably appropriate would be a piece of campaign literature.

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MR. JORDAN, who is the author of numerous publications in the folklore field, is professor of history in the University of Minnesota.

MR. JOHNSTON is associate professor of political science in Hamline University, St. Paul.

Nevertheless, such comments should not be overstressed. The book presents a worth-while account of the development and an analysis of Judge Youngdahl's career and a well-written section on the Lattimore decisions. Despite Professor Esbjornson's obvious, and I believe justifiable, admiration for his subject, he has also been perceptive in noting some of Judge Youngdahl's weaknesses, such as his lack of appreciation of the legitimate role of party and organization in a democratic society and his oversimplification of the moral problem in politics. Indeed, as the author points out, these weaknesses are frequently present among church people, and in their approach toward public affairs the "so-called 'good' people have not been as good as supposed." Concerning the all too common tendency of "good" people to look down on the politician and the role he plays in American life, one may recall the words of T. V. Smith, philosopher and former member of Congress, who observed that it is the secular saints of politics who keep the heavenly saints from cutting each other's throats.

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## Memorials

THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY has a Memorial Fund to which contributions can be made upon the loss of a relative or friend. Such gifts not only serve as appropriate expressions of sympathy and condolence, but they help to support work that is a fitting memorial to any Minnesotan.

Whenever a contribution is received for the Memorial Fund, a suitable card is mailed to the bereaved family, and the names of those whose memories are honored, as well as of contributors, are recorded in a Memorial Book.

Use the blank that follows in contributing to the Memorial Fund:

ENCLOSED is my contribution of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to the Minnesota Historical Society's Memorial Fund.

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## . . . on the *HISTORICAL HORIZON*

"THE development of knowledge of a given region is frequently better told" by contemporary maps "than by even the best efforts of historians." Thus writes Carl I. Wheat in an article on "Mapping the American West," which appears in the *Papers* of the Bibliographical Society of America for the first quarter of 1956. Although he deals with an area somewhat west of the Mississippi, the author mentions the maps produced by numerous explorers and cartographers whose records touched the Minnesota country. Included, for example, are the La Vérendryes, Peter Pond, Zebulon M. Pike, Stephen H. Long, and John Charles Frémont.

TO THE January number of *Agricultural History*, Edward N. Wentworth contributes a useful discussion of "Dried Meat—Early Man's Travel Ration." From the narratives of such explorers as Nicolas Perrot and George Catlin, the writer draws examples of the use of dried buffalo meat and pemmican, and he also tells how they were prepared. Most interesting, perhaps, are some of his statements about the "food value of pemmican," which "often yielded 3200 to 3400 calories" to the pound. Thus, under normal conditions, only "three quarters of a pound of pemmican was needed for the day's ration." The same issue of *Agricultural History* contains an account by William L. Cavert of "The Technological Revolution in Agriculture, 1910-1955." Since the author is director of research for the Farm Credit District of St. Paul, it is not surprising that many of his examples are drawn from the Upper Northwest, and particularly from Minnesota.

AS THE SECOND volume in its "Mid-America Series," the firm of Ross and Haines has issued a facsimile reprint of the third edition of Jonathan Carver's *Travels through the Interior Parts of North America*, originally published in 1781 (Minneapolis, 1956). The newly published version, which sells for \$8.75, is the fortieth known edition of Carver's classic account of his journey into the Northwest and the Minnesota country in 1766-68. The last previous edition was a Greek translation published at Galizao in 1881.

A NEW EDITION of *The Younger Brothers: Their Life and Character* by A. C. Appler has been issued by Frederick Fell, Inc. (New York, 1955. 245 p. \$3.50). A feature of the work is a twenty-page foreword by Burton Rascoe, who devotes much of this space to a discussion of the

circumstances under which Appler wrote and published his book. Mr. Rascoe records that the bulk of the narrative was written in 1875; that the final chapter on the Northfield bank robbery was of necessity written after 1876; and that the work, which first appeared in 1882, has been out of print since 1892. He evaluates Appler's book as "on-the-spot local history of phases of the American Civil War that have never gotten into the official or academic histories."

TO THE *American Industries Series*, Merrill Denison has added a volume entitled *The Power to Go*, in which he reviews the history of the automobile (Garden City, Doubleday & Company, 1956. 324 p. \$5.00.). The writer deals both with the development of the mechanized carriage which revolutionized American life and with the gigantic industry which produces automobiles. Among the unusual and especially useful features of the work are an "Automotive Chronology" covering the automobile's progress from 1678 to 1955, a series of statistical tables, and a glossary of "technical and commercial terms used in the automotive industry."

READERS of Mr. Naftalin's article on the "Roots of the Farmer-Labor Party," which appears elsewhere in this issue, will turn with interest to the second volume of Philip S. Foner's *History of the Labor Movement in the United States* (1955. 480 p.). Of special significance are chapters on "Labor and Early Populism," on the "Rise of Labor-Populism," and on the election of 1896. Some attention is given to the role of Minnesota's Ignatius Donnelly in the record of the Populist party.

THE HARROWING effects of typhoid fever upon a pioneer Red River Valley family in 1877 are graphically depicted by Roy P. Johnson in a series of articles appearing in issues of the *Fargo Forum* for December 18 and 24 and January 1. Based upon a diary kept by Randolph M. Probstfield, a German immigrant who settled in the Moorhead area in 1859, the articles provide glimpses of early farm life and give information on the remedies and treatments used in attempting to cure a then unrecognized disease.

### SOME ANNIVERSARIES

TO CALL attention to the Minneapolis centennial, the *Minneapolis Tribune* of March 4 devotes much of its *Picture Magazine* to a vis-

ual record of the pioneer city. Pictures of "St. Anthony and Minneapolis in 1857" are selected from originals in the E. A. Bromley collections of the Minnesota Historical Society and the Minneapolis Public Library, and several lithographs and original water colors are reproduced in full color. Among centennial features published by the *Minneapolis Star* are a series of articles by Abe Altowitz on "Minneapolis Neighborhoods," appearing from February 13 to 28, and another group by Al Woodruff on "Minneapolis in Uniform," published from April 9 to 24. The January number of *Greater Minneapolis*, a publication of the chamber of commerce, is devoted in large part to sketches giving high lights in the first century of the city's corporate existence.

THE DEVELOPMENT of water power at the Falls of St. Anthony is the subject of an informing and valuable article by H. W. Meyer appearing in five installments from November, 1955, to March, 1956, in *Our Shield*, a house organ of the Northern States Power Company. The occasion for its publication is the centennial of two companies chartered in 1856 by the Minnesota territorial legislature to control and lease the power of the falls. They are the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company and the Minneapolis Mill Company, both of which have been subsidiaries of the Northern States Power Company since 1923. Mr. Meyer describes the geological formation of the falls, reviews the story of their discovery and early exploitation, and explains the rapid growth of Minneapolis that resulted from this source of water power for the lumber and flour milling industries.

THE PASSING of a century since the "oldest retail drygoods outlet in Minnesota," Field Schlick, Inc., of St. Paul, was founded is the occasion for a series of articles on its history appearing in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* for January 1. Included are accounts of the firm's beginning in 1856 as D. W. Ingersoll and Company, of Thaddeus C. Field's entrance into the company in 1858, and of various other personalities who have contributed to its progress.

TO MARK the *Centennial of Missouri Synod Lutheranism in Minnesota*, an illustrated pamphlet in which its history from 1856 to 1956 is reviewed has been issued (16 p.). It contains brief statements about the earliest of this church's organizations in Hennepin, Ramsey, Carver, and Winona counties; about the work of pioneer missionaries like F. Sievers; and about the founding in 1893 and the growth of Concordia College in St. Paul.

## THE MINNESOTA SCENE

THAT the National Education Association's earliest headquarters office was located in Winona from 1893 to 1912 is brought out by Mildred S. Fenner in the *Minnesota Journal of Education* for February. The office, according to the author, was located in the home of the association's secretary, Dr. Irwin Shepard, who was also president of the Winona State Normal School. Although he originally served the association on a part-time basis without pay, Dr. Shepard continued in the national secretaryship after 1898, when it became a full-time salaried position. The voluminous records assembled in the Winona office as the association's work expanded are described by the author, who also relates that in order to house them Dr. Irwin built an addition to his home. A recent photograph of the old Irwin residence accompanies the article.

THE CREATION of Itasca State Park represented the "first positive step on the part of the state to preserve a part of its forestry domain," according to Clarence Prout, who contributes a series of three articles on Minnesota forestry to the *Conservation Volunteer* for October and December, 1955, and February, 1956. In the first, the writer deals with "Early-day Forestry," including accounts of the founding of the Minnesota Forestry Association in 1876 and of early attempts to set up forest reserves and tree nurseries in the state. The later articles are devoted to "Modern-day Forestry," especially as practiced since the Minnesota conservation department was founded in 1925, and to "Forestry for Tomorrow." Other articles of special interest in recent issues of the *Volunteer* include John Dobie's historical sketch of "Itasca Park—Pride of Minnesota," and John B. Moyle's account of wild rice as a "Pioneer Food and Modern Delicacy."

MARTIN Ridge is the author of an article on "Ignatius Donnelly and the Granger Movement in Minnesota," which appears in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for March. The author opens his narrative by describing Donnelly's organization of a Grange in Hastings in January, 1873, and he shows how later in the same year Donnelly brought about a fusion of Grangers and Democrats which resulted in the new Anti-Monopoly party. As its candidate, he was elected to the state senate from Dakota County. His record in the months that followed is traced in some detail by Mr. Ridge, who reveals that "Donnelly's program attacking both the corpo-

rations and the railroads led to no effective regulatory legislation and met with success only in its exposure of abuses." Although his role was "that of the leader of a lost cause," he "emerged as the recognized spokesman for the politically minded farmers," according to the writer.

WRITING in the *Minneapolis Star* of January 13, Jay Edgerton notes that two Minnesotans — Alexander Ramsey and Knute Nelson — are among eighty-nine from the entire nation who during their lives held the three offices of governor, United States Senator, and representative in Congress. The writer draws his information from a compilation made at the Library of Congress, which reveals that the neighboring states of Wisconsin and Iowa have only "one each on the list of three-time winners," whereas North and South Dakota are not represented. Ramsey's "offices were held in different states," since he was a "congressman from Pennsylvania and governor and senator from Minnesota."

THE MOTORIST who wishes to understand Minnesota's present in the light of its past will find useful and informing the articles which Erling Larsen contributes to *Sparks*, a magazine published by the Minnesota State Automobile Association. In the February number he tells of "The Mississippi and the Lake of Tears," as Father Hennepin called Lake Pepin; and in the March issue he describes the "Shadow of the Sioux" in the upper valley. The Minnesota museum of Mining at Chisholm is the subject of Mr. Larsen's April article, to which he gives the title "A Future in Its Past."

WITH QUARTERS in the South St. Paul High School, the Dakota County Historical Society opened its museum on April 3. The society's president, Mr. Fred Lawshe, is the author of a series of articles on Chief Little Crow and Kaposia village published in the *South St. Paul Reporter* from April 3 to 24.

THE Spring Valley Community Historical Society was organized at a meeting held in the Fillmore County town on February 13. Rolf Hagen was elected president. At the society's second meeting, held on April 9, plans were outlined for a summer tour to Forestville.

TO PROMOTE interest in and support for the Hennepin County Historical Society's proposed building project, a series of booster banquets have been planned. At the first, held on February 21, Dr. J. O. Christianson of the University of Minnesota school of agriculture was the speaker. An architect's sketch of the proposed

building is reproduced in the *Minneapolis Tribune* for February 22.

MORE THAN two hundred and sixty people attended the annual meeting of the St. Louis County Historical Society at Duluth on January 31, when Julius F. Wolff, Jr., discussed "Shipwrecks of the North Shore." Of those present, a hundred were students in Minnesota history classes at the Duluth Branch of the University of Minnesota. The "History of the Duluth Board of Trade" was reviewed by Lawrence Linden before the society on March 23.

AT A meeting of the Sibley County Historical Society held at Henderson on January 24, President William F. Winterfeldt and State Senator Frank P. Kroehler ceremoniously burned the four-thousand-dollar mortgage that had been held on the society's building. The step marks the successful conclusion of a project begun in 1948, when the organization purchased the building and began the work of renovating it for use as a museum.

NEW QUARTERS for the Winona County Historical Society's museum, located in the Lumber Exchange Building in Winona, were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on May 5. The principal speaker, Mr. Val Bjornson of St. Paul, took as his subject "The Importance of Local History." During the open house which followed, more than twelve hundred people visited the museum. The new quarters have been made available to the society through the generosity of members of the Laird and Norton families, who also provided funds to equip the museum.

## NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

AT THE society's one-hundred-and-seventh annual meeting, which was held in the Historical Building on May 11 and 12, Clarence R. Chaney of Minneapolis was elected president. He will fill out the remaining year of the three-year term of Carl W. Jones, who resigned because of ill health. New council members named on the same occasion are Herbert Heaton of Minneapolis, and Richard Ordway and Mrs. T. Lincoln O'Gara, both of St. Paul. They replace Louis W. Hill, Mrs. Bunn T. Willson, and Mrs. Grace Flandrau. The latter was named to the honorary council. Miss Helen Clapesattle, director of the University of Minnesota Press, gave the annual address, taking as her subject "When Minnesota was Florida's Rival." An expanded version of her address will appear in a later issue of this magazine. A county historical

society institute, with sessions on Minnesota folklore and on the statehood centennial of 1958, and a walking tour of the Lake Calhoun and Lake Harriet district of Minneapolis were other features of the meeting.

PLANS are being made for the society's annual summer tour, which will be held this year on July 28 and 29. Its destination will be the Pipestone National Monument near Pipestone in southwestern Minnesota, where tourists will have an opportunity to view the annual Hiawatha Pageant. Another feature of the tour will be a tri-state meeting in Luverne attended by representatives of the Iowa, South Dakota, and Minnesota historical societies.

THE FOLLOWING resolution, drafted by Dean Blegen and adopted by the executive council at the society's annual meeting on May 11, was occasioned by the resignation of Mrs. Berthel as associate editor on the society's staff:

For nearly thirty-six years Mary Wheelhouse Berthel has woven her competence as an editor and her character as a human being into the fabric of the Minnesota Historical Society.

Through these many years — from 1920 to 1956 — her standards of accuracy, her nice discrimination, and her fine taste have been dependable guides in transforming manuscripts into the published books of the society.

Beginning in the 1920s with the classic four-volume *History of Minnesota* by Dr. Folwell, she has edited and guided through the press twenty-six of the fifty-one volumes, large and small, that the society has brought out in its existence from 1849 to 1956. In some instances, Mrs. Berthel has been both author and editor, notably in the preparation of *Horns of Thunder* and of *Minnesota Under Four Flags*.

The meticulous professional care with which she has discharged her every duty has established a standard of editorial excellence unsurpassed by any historical society in the country, but it has done more: it has also been a stalwart aid in insuring permanent historical value to the society's publications.

Mrs. Berthel has been as critically intolerant of shoddiness as she has been critically constructive in improving and strengthening every piece of work that has come under her purview. Into the ongoing society and its books of history she has infused the spirit of her own editorial integrity.

The catalogue of the publications she has steered from her editorial pilot house is enough to make her one of the genuine builders of this society. But she has done more. Serving loyally under seven superintendents and directors, she has been a quiet force for steadiness and continuity in good times and bad. Sensitive to the importance of history and to the basic purposes of the society, she has shared her knowledge and understanding generously with the society's staff, new and old, and with the wider public. Her energy and time have been freely expended

also in various undertakings designed to advance the historical interests of the state. Thus she has managed the compilation of extensive records for the Minnesota Geographic Board, and through more than a decade she acted as its deputy secretary. And in all her relationships she has drawn upon a rich and unending fund of humor and an unaffected charm to smooth the paths of her colleagues and to help make Minnesota history an adventure of singular delight.

The Minnesota Historical Society, through its executive council, therefore expresses its gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. Berthel for her long-continued, faithful, and high-level services and for her contributions to this institution and the basic cause it symbolizes in the life of Minnesota and for the people of this state. The society will treasure and long remember her many services as it now bids her God-speed and voices its good wishes for her happiness in the years that lie beyond her retirement.

THE POSITION of associate editor in charge of the society's book publication program, left vacant when Mrs. Berthel retired, has been filled by the appointment of June Drenning Holmquist, a member of the editorial staff since 1949. Her place as assistant to the book editor and to the editor of this magazine has been taken by Frances Urevig, a former member of the staff of the *Northwestern Miller* of Minneapolis.

AFTER serving for five years as the society's public service co-ordinator, Ruth Abernethy has submitted her resignation, effective on June 30. In addition to handling publicity, Mrs. Abernethy was executive secretary of the society's women's organization.

THE MINNESOTA State Archives, formerly housed in the Historical Building with offices on the second floor, may now be consulted in Room 616 of the State Office Building. The archives department has in its custody the manuscript federal and state census records, as well as non-current records of all departments of the state government. Robert M. Brown is archivist.

ALONG WITH papers summarizing litigation over the field notes of Captain William Clark, the law school of the University of Chicago has placed on display a manorial roll dating from the reign of Henry VIII. The roll was among those involved in the *Great Tey* case, which, according to a recent issue of the *Law School Record*, "seems to stand for the principle that original records of legal and historical interest may be sold by their initial owner, but that all purchasers assume an obligation to make the records available to anyone whose rights may be affected by their contents."



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