

talked to local groups, conducted oral history clinics, helped sponsor regional meetings, participated in local activities, and in general have made the centers into identifiable and important assets in their geographic areas. The oral history programs, in particular, bring directors and interns into communication with a wide cross section of people in their regions — state legislators and local officials, bankers, farmers, lawyers, and others. The pilot inventory of county and local society resources further broadened the scope of contact, providing a means of co-operating with these groups in their own efforts. This activity has had a good response from the societies' staffs and memberships. The county societies are in a strong position to expand their use of MRRCs and develop regionally co-ordinated collecting pro-

grams. Expansion of the centers' role in community service is as important as the continuation and expansion of the collecting program and is an integral part of it.

In practice, the centers serve as regional extensions of the Minnesota Historical Society; together they represent an effort by the society to reach everyone in the state. Some state historical societies are isolated or "elite" institutions, but the Minnesota Historical Society is making a determined effort to make its resources available on as wide a scale as practical. Through the programs of all its divisions, including the regional centers, it is working to ensure that Minnesota history, whether of local, county, regional, state, national, or international significance, is adequately preserved and made accessible to all.

BOOK REVIEWS

Private Liberal Arts Colleges in Minnesota: Their History and Contributions. By Merrill E. Jarchow. (St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1973. xiii, 345 p. Illustrations. \$17.00.)

MERRILL E. JARCHOW has compiled an encyclopedic survey of Minnesota's sixteen, private, accredited, four-year liberal arts colleges, institutions whose histories reflect pioneer idealism, the diverse aspirations of religious and ethnic groups, heroic leadership efforts by presidents and others, and the sustained loyalty of students and alumni. His book is organized chronologically into three sections, treating the years 1850–1900, 1900–1940, and 1940–1970. Each section is prefaced by an essay surveying the principal developments and issues in American higher education during the period under consideration.

The separate institutional histories which follow offer a fascinating panorama. Carleton, founded by Congregationalists in 1866; Hamline (the oldest of the sixteen), founded by Methodists in 1854; and Macalester, established by the Presbyterians in 1874, have attracted national recognition. St. Olaf (1874) and Gustavus Adolphus (1867–76) symbolize the aspirations of Norwegian and Swedish Lutherans respectively. Norwegian Lutherans also sponsored Augsburg in Minneapolis and Concordia College in Moorhead, while Concordia in St. Paul originated with German-Americans. Roman Catholic efforts gave rise to St. Benedict, St. Catherine, Saint Teresa, and St. Scholastica colleges for women, and St. John's, St. Mary's, and St. Thomas for men. Conservative Swedish Baptists founded Bible-centered Bethel in St. Paul. Mr. Jarchow's sketches of each institution are balanced and judicious, treating such topics as chartering, new buildings, presidential leadership, and fund raising, as well as changing academic programs and the flavor of

student life. His accounts amply illustrate the richness and diversity of Minnesota's heritage in higher education and demonstrate that in recent decades national forces have superseded local efforts in determining the destiny of each institution.

Here, then, is a volume to be enjoyed and cherished by the alumni of each college. Yet it was not undertaken simply to arouse nostalgic memories but to stimulate and strengthen commitment to the ideal of the liberal college. The concluding section of almost every institutional survey in the book is shadowed by the specter of financial crisis; clearly Minnesota's institutions share the uncertain future which faces private higher education across the nation. Mr. Jarchow has enlisted as a warm defender of the institution he has served (he was associate professor of history and dean of men at Carleton) and chronicled. "The private liberal arts college," he writes in his preface, "has long been and still is a potent safeguard against the erosion of a strong free society." Moreover, at a time when many of the nation's political and cultural institutions are severely strained, the renewal of private higher education could produce benefits not confined to the educational world. Such an effort, however, must be (and can be) defined as a realistic as well as an idealistic goal. Hence, it is disappointing to find the author so often in his narrative relying on platitudes and the self-congratulatory rhetoric of press releases and committee reports, frequently at precisely the point where incisive evaluation is needed. Each of the institutional sketches in Part III, for example, ends with such an inspirational passage.

The outstanding contemporary scholarship on American higher education is analytical and sociological — too starkly so for my own taste. For example, Burton R. Clark's *The Distinctive College* (1970), poses the sort of questions that might well be asked in evaluating Minnesota's private institutions. Even more

important is *The Academic Revolution*, by Christopher Jencks and David Riesman (1969). Its central thesis — that professional scholars and the research ethos of the leading graduate schools have come to dominate American higher education — is certainly open to criticism, even more so today than when the book was published. Its corollary assertion “that the crucial division in modern higher education is not between public and private colleges but between terminal undergraduate institutions and the universities and university colleges,” is directly relevant to Mr. Jarchow’s subject. His book abounds in insights which call for more precise discussion and comparison: for example, the steady growth of academic quality at Carleton versus the availability since 1960 of substantial resources from a major donor at Macalester, or the varying consequences of ethnicity and sectarianism for the several Lutheran schools. Perhaps the most serious omission is the author’s failure to consider in any depth the impact of the University of Minnesota on the private colleges. Was it the case, as Mr. Jarchow wants to imply in his preface, that the private schools did more to uphold the standards of scholarly attainment? The educational impact of institutions on students is in any case a most complex and difficult matter to estimate.

These criticisms are not meant to detract from the thoroughness or attractiveness of Mr. Jarchow’s narrative but to suggest that the cause of the private college may benefit from comparative analysis as well as felicitation.

Reviewed by THEODORE R. CRANE, *associate professor of history at the University of Denver, editor of The Colleges and the Public, 1787–1862 (1963) and The Dimensions of American Education (1974).*

Francis Lee Jaques: Artist of the Wilderness World.

By Florence Page Jaques.

(Garden City, New York, Doubleday, 1973. Illustrations. xxi, 370 p. \$25.00.)

NORTH AMERICANS were once richly endowed with a continent filled with natural beauty. In an age when “progress” and “development” jeopardize the very existence of wilderness and beauty, we are doubly fortunate to have the work of Francis Lee Jaques as an inspiration and a reminder of our natural heritage. *Francis Lee Jaques: Artist of the Wilderness World* is an intimate look at the life and work of one of this century’s outstanding artists and conservationists. But there is more. The short biography about Lee Jaques also reveals Florence Page Jaques, who wrote the text. She opens the door to their lives and leads the reader into it, room by room, with warm, informal, and gracefully disciplined prose. This book is a tribute to the combined talents of Florence and Lee Jaques.

For his touchstones, Lee Jaques could call on experiences extending back to his early childhood. A few years after his birth in 1887, the Jaques family moved from Illinois to a Kansas farm. His boyhood revolved around farm chores and hunting. The great autumn migrations of geese and ducks filled him with an excitement that lasted throughout his life.

The family left Kansas in a covered wagon for the forests near Aitkin, Minnesota, in 1903. Young Jaques farmed, cut wood,

and operated a taxidermy shop. He left Aitkin for Duluth in 1913 to work as a fireman on the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad. Stoking coal on the run to the Ely, Minnesota, mines, he glimpsed the Quetico-Superior canoe country. Months later he paddled through the wilderness. So began a lifelong infatuation with a region he worked hard to protect.

Not until 1925 did Jaques settle upon his life’s work: designing and painting natural history exhibits. The American Museum of Natural History in New York and the Bell Museum of Natural History in Minneapolis are only two institutions containing examples of his craft. He moved to New York in 1925 and worked with the world’s greatest ornithologists — among them Peter Scott, Louis Agassiz Fuertes, and young Roger Tory Peterson. He also met, and married, Florence Page, a literature student at Columbia University.

Florence and Lee Jaques complemented each other in talents. Together they traveled and wrote and illustrated books about wilderness and wildlife that have remained in print for more than thirty years. In this volume there are excerpts and illustrations from Florence Jaques’ *Canoe Country*, *Snowshoe Country*, *Canadian Spring*, and other volumes. As in *Francis Lee Jaques*, her earlier works bubble with a zest and appreciation for wildlife.

Lee Jaques’ work excelled for many reasons. A meticulous draftsman, he designed the exhibits and backgrounds with elaborate care. Every bird and animal is portrayed to scale; each flower and tree is recognizable by species. Not content with surface accuracy, Jaques drew upon his observations to give his subjects character and personality. The posture and expression of every snow goose, caribou, and red fox make each a distinct individual. But as a wildlife artist he succeeded (where others failed) by placing his subjects in (and not against) a background that looked natural, enhancing rather than detracting from the subject. His backgrounds are masterful optical illusions that convey a sense of vast, uncluttered, and unfettered space. Jaques gathered all these traits together and infused them with his own romantic spirit.

Francis Lee Jaques is several books in one. Sigurd Olson penned a fitting tribute. Roger Tory Peterson wrote the introduction. Florence Jaques wrote the biography, and others have written commentaries on Jaques’ style and techniques.

But it is the gallery of paintings and illustrations that speaks volumes about Lee Jaques, the artist of the wilderness world. The gallery opens with a painting of Jaques as a small boy, resting behind a walking plow, gazing up at a thundercloud piling high over the Kansas plains. Plow horses rest, heads down. The viewer feels the sultry heat. Then, on page after page, passes a parade of frightened black ducks, migrating caribou, soaring eagles, grazing buffalo, and prowling wolves. Each painting takes the viewer within it, conveying animals and landscapes, weather and wind. Throughout this gallery we see the poetry in a cut bank along a prairie creek, cottonwood buds bursting in the April sun, the fleeting shadow cast by a raven as it flies past a cliff.

In a poignant closing, the gallery comes full circle. A prairie homestead (such as Lee Jaques once lived in) stands abandoned and dark against the open sky. The sun is setting. Across this lustrous autumn sky, lines and wedges and skeins of ducks and geese beat southward in migration. Lee Jaques called this painting “The Passing of the West.” It was his favorite; it was his last.

Like the large waterfowl migrations that Lee and Florence Jaques loved to watch, the American wilderness is passing away. In a legacy of beauty, they have left an inspiring reminder of what once was, and what, with effort, can still be.

Reviewed by NEWELL SEARLE, whose article on the Minnesota State Forestry Association begins on page 16 of this issue. Mr. Searle is a wilderness enthusiast and has long been interested in Francis Lee Jaques' work.

The Arvilla Complex. By Elden Johnson.

(St. Paul, Minnesota Historical Society, 1973. 88 p. Illustrations. Paper \$6.00)

ARCHAEOLOGISTS have long been intrigued by the Arvilla Cultural Complex. This book, based on field notes by Lloyd A. Wilford, brings together the studies of the various excavations of the complex over the last forty years. It is indeed welcome.

In 1931 Albert E. Jenks learned of the burials and materials discovered in the Campbell Beach deposits near Arvilla, North Dakota, a quarter of a century earlier by the Great Northern Railway gravel crews. He conceived that "the Arvilla Gravel Pit culture belonged to a migrating hunter tribe from an area probably accessible to Eskimo culture influence." Professor Wilford was Jenks's young assistant and kept the field notes when they dug on the Arvilla, Warner, Peter Lee, Lake Bronson, and Wilson mounds. In subsequent decades, when he participated in the systemization of Midwest archaeology, Wilford rejected Jenks's Eskimo speculations simply by ignoring them and interpreted the Arvilla Complex as it is known today.

The Arvilla Complex is distinguished by linear and circular burial mounds with underlying deep pits, complete or disarticulated primary burials, secondary burials, and a variety of associated grave goods. There are numerous ornaments of shell, bone, antler, and teeth, as well as utilitarian artifacts of bone and antler. Chipped stone tools are a rarity. Pottery elbow pipes are sometimes present, but pottery vessels are seldom found. In Minnesota the complex developed rapidly about 500 to 600 A.D. and disappeared by 900 A.D., but continued in the Red River basin of Manitoba. It extends geographically from the St. Croix River west to the Red River, then north into Canada. The complex is northern, but intrusive marine shell trade goods appear from the south. The Clam River-Kathio Foci of central Minnesota precede it, while the Blackduck culture pattern may have developed from it.

The book includes an abstract and is introduced by a history of the research on the Arvilla Complex written by the author. Then each of the Red River Valley mound excavations (Arvilla, Warner and Lee, Lake Bronson, Haarstad, Snake River, Red Lake River, Habben, Slininger, Wilson, and De Spiegler) are described, beginning with the work of Jenks in 1933 and ending with the excavation of the Haarstad mound in 1961. The field reports written by Wilford were slightly edited, and artifact descriptions, written by the author and Joan Vicinus, follow each report. A final section covers the comparative data of burial mode, artifact association, demographic characteristics, radiocarbon age determinants, and geographical distribu-

tion of the complex. Included in this chapter are the Stumne mound group excavated by Leland R. Cooper in 1966, the Pentom site excavated in 1963 by Vernon Helmen, in addition to other work in Manitoba and the Dakotas. Five tables cover Arvilla Complex distributions, burial modes, type and position of burials in the Arvilla mound group, characteristic Arvilla artifact distributions, and Arvilla Complex demographic characteristics. An appendix shows twelve Arvilla site locations.

Some of the difficulties with the Arvilla Complex result from the fact that it was established only on the basis of burial mound material. An understanding of a fuller context has not come forth to date. Even though Professor Johnson deals well with the problems in the radiocarbon dates and has demonstrated that the sites fall between 600 to 900 A.D., I think there are some indications it may have begun earlier. I would also extend or, more cautiously, relate the complex to the Glen Even burial mound in southeastern Saskatchewan, which I excavated for the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History in 1964. Charred wood planking covering the submound burial chamber beneath a central tumulus was radiocarbon-dated at A.D. 730±70 (S-258), within the range of the Arvilla Complex. Four linear mounds radiated from the central mound up to a length of 600 feet and terminated in conical mounds. In this relationship, the sometimes-connected long linear mounds of the Stumne group, as well as Lapham's 1851 Wisconsin survey records of ancient earthworks in the form of an X, may be relevant. In a more cautious vein, as a colleague and I wrote recently in another article, we must warn that "the burial sites commonly contain too few distinctive artifact classes to be evidence for more than the presence of general cognitive schema organizing certain social needs; particular artifacts or social practices could be shared across ethnic lines. . . . Not so many sites can reasonably be placed within defined cultures."

Professor Johnson must be lauded for bringing together information in such a systematic and scholarly fashion on a subject that has intrigued so many of us for so long.

Reviewed by THOMAS F. KEHOE, curator in the Anthropology Division of the Milwaukee Public Museum and formerly provincial archaeologist for the province of Saskatchewan.

Teamster Power. By Farrell Dobbs.

(New York, Monad Press, 1973. 256 p. Illustrations. Hard cover \$8.95, paper \$2.95.)

BEFORE THE strike of Minneapolis Teamsters' Local 574 in 1934, the Twin Cities were generally recognized as open-shop strongholds, dominated by an antiunion group of businessmen and bankers organized into a pressure and propaganda group known as the Citizens' Alliance. On the federal and state levels, governmental agencies encouraged workers locally to organize and bargain collectively. In turn, workers' actions stimulated further public policy thrusts, which culminated in 1935 in the National Labor Relations Act. Also known as the Wagner Act, this legislation went further than any before to legalize union activity.

In the Twin Cities, "class war in '34" revolved around ef-

forts of truck drivers and warehousemen to establish unions through which workers could participate as equals in the collective bargaining process. The success of the Teamsters was a first step in converting Minneapolis into the union-shop city it has since become.

Farrell Dobbs, a major participant in these events, is now publishing his version of this major event in labor history. His first volume, *Teamster Rebellion*, recounted how the initial battle was won; his second, *Teamster Power*, carries his story from the successful conclusion of the 1934 strike to the end of 1939.

The major theme of the second volume is the expansion of Teamster organization to include the over-the-road drivers. A conference type of organization emerged which enabled local union strongholds to assist weak intercity groups to organize and, conversely, strong over-the-road combinations to force the organization of resistant truck employers in smaller open-shop towns. This accomplishment, widely recognized as the fundamental structural base upon which the present strong Teamsters union has been formed, was achieved in the face of employer resistance, efforts by Teamster President Daniel J. Tobin to throw the radical Trotskyist leadership out of local union control, opposition by the Farmer-Labor political leadership, and internal sectarian conflicts with Stalinists. It was a remarkable achievement against overwhelming odds, balanced in part by worker militancy resulting from depression conditions and high New Deal expectations.

Mr. Dobbs's account is a memoir. As such, it is a highly personal narrative of his participation in the events and focuses strongly on organizational and institutional concerns. It richly details all of the many organizing drives of the period, gives a blow-by-blow account of the internal conflicts, and provides a roster of the heroism of the rank-and-file supporters of the local leadership. But as an active Trotskyist Mr. Dobbs tries to show the validity and truth of his sectarian approach to all events of his memoir. It is thus a valuable source document but not an objective historical account of the Teamsters' struggles of the late 1930s. In addition to lacking political balance, the book fails to give the reader any knowledge of the day-to-day life of the ordinary truck driver or warehouseman before or after organization.

The author continually alludes to the differences between his colleagues' class-conscious approach to worker organization and the business-unionist approach of Tobin and his successors, including David Beck. Despite this alleged distinction, no appreciable difference in result can be seen in the class consciousness of those Teamsters who organized under Trotskyist leadership and those who banded under the aegis of Beck.

Teamster Power is a valuable addition to the memoiristic literature of labor activists during the New Deal era. It serves the needs of historians and enables the general reader to gain an insider's view of the Teamster struggles of the time. However, it does not adequately answer our many questions regarding the nature of labor organization, radicalism, and worker actions during the depression of the 1930s. For this, the reader awaits the insightful historian who will find this book a good primary source if cautiously used.

Reviewed by HYMAN BERMAN, *professor of history at the University of Minnesota and a specialist in labor history.*

America in Legend: Folklore from the Colonial Period to the Present. By Richard M. Dorson.

(New York, Pantheon Books, 1973. xvi, 336 p. Illustrations. \$15.00.)

THE INNER DRIVES and character of American civilization have always come from the beliefs we have of ourselves: about being a land of freedom where democracy flowered and where the national heroes stand straight and tall. This image of ourselves has been shaped both by historical forces and by the wonderful myths about being a Chosen People with a God-given right to occupy the continent. Historians and folklorists have been slow to shape a view of national development that describes how folk beliefs have affected history or how history has affected folk beliefs. For years, Professor Dorson, trained as a historian, has tilled this field, and the title of this volume would suggest that a marriage of legend and history has taken place.

As Mr. Dorson sees American history, there have been four major impulses that affected or reflected the ways of life of the people: the religious impulse in the colonial era, the democratic impulse in the early national period, the economic impulse in the post-Civil War days, and the humane impulse in the contemporary period. He illustrates the first era with the belief in "providences" and witchcraft, not with folk heroes or legends about Pocahontas; he devotes the second entirely to frontier heroes such as Mike Fink and David Crockett, not with legends about the Pennsylvania Dutch or other cultural centers; he describes in the third era the occupations of miners, cowboys, loggers, and oil-drillers, not the difference between the Paul Bunyan legend and the appraisal of it by historians; and in the last period he focuses largely on the life of college youth in California who have shown their contempt for the Establishment by using acid and other forms of dope. A more accurate title for the book might have been "How Folklore of Varying Types May Reflect the Spirit of an Era."

This reviewer's reaction to such a volume is similar to the barfly's appraisal of mixed drinks. When he tasted a martini glass filled with plain water, he said: "I can't tell you what it is, but I know it won't sell." *America in Legend* will not sell as an examination of the accuracy of legend in reflecting the history of an age or as an appraisal of the role of legend in history, but it does contribute to the task of relating various types of folklore to an understanding of history. Minnesotans might argue that they deserve better than Finnish Otto Walta and Swedish Otto Värmlänning in the great folk beliefs that have shaped the state.

Reviewed by WALKER D. WYMAN, *professor of history at the University of Wisconsin at River Falls and a frequent reviewer of books on folklore for this magazine.*

Frontier Regulars: The United States Army and the Indian, 1866-1890. By Robert M. Utley.

(New York, Macmillan, 1973. 462 p. \$12.95.)

LET IT BE SAID at once, and strongly, that, at least in the viewpoint of this reviewer, Robert M. Utley's *Frontier Regu-*

lars and its predecessor, *Frontiersmen in Blue: The United States Army and the Indian, 1848-1865*, are by far the best histories of this vital subject written to date. Furthermore, these books are of such a high standard that it will be difficult to surpass them in the future. This is no shallow, pretentious, ill-prepared volume riding the present "Indian kick," written hastily for profit or propaganda. *Frontier Regulars* is history soundly researched, readable, and objective within normal human limitations. There is a sure depth and erudition behind all statements and conclusions that the felicitous style makes disarmingly easy.

Before he gets to the campaigns themselves, Utley wisely spends nearly a fourth of the book setting the scene. These pages concern the conditions on the frontier; the post-Civil War army; command, staff, and line relations and conflicts; problems of doctrine and theory; the army, Congress, and the public; weapons, uniforms, and equipment; and army life.

The author feels the postwar decades brought some stagnation as well as an "awakening professionalism" to the army. The Indian wars, he feels, were not "conventional." Special conditions made "the U.S. Army not so much a little army as a big police force." The army's policy of both dispersion and concentration "was not a satisfactory strategy." We can with profit reflect upon Utley's detailed description of the lack of support of the army by Congress, the administration, and the public.

The author very ably traces the campaigns from 1866 on, avoiding the pitfalls of the usual "battle book." Policy and the daily activities of the army are interwoven through the military accounts. Custer is not allowed to get out of hand. Utley sums up: "Whatever may be said in mitigation, the ultimate responsibility for the disaster must rest with Custer."

The thorough research, particularly in the printed primary and secondary sources, is used with precise judgment. It may be quibbling, but the excellence of the volume might possibly have been increased even further by more use of the manuscripts of lesser officers and other eyewitnesses. Happily, the maps fit the book and cover the subject matter. Pictures are well chosen.

To Utley, all frontiersmen, trappers, miners, stockmen, farmers, railroaders, and others shared in the process of pushing the frontier westward. Thus the frontier army "was not, as many of its leaders saw it, the heroic vanguard of civilization crushing the savages and opening the West to settlers. Still less was it the barbaric band of butchers, eternally waging unjust war against unoffending Indians, that is depicted in the humanitarian literature of the nineteenth century and the atonement literature of the twentieth." The author feels the frontier army was a conventional force "trying to control, by conventional military methods, a people that did not behave like a conventional enemy and, indeed, quite often was not an enemy at all." But that does not detract from what it did in writing "a dramatic and stirring chapter of American history, one that need not be diminished by today's recognition of the monstrous wrong it inflicted on the Indian."

Utley has himself honored that army and all the people of the West, settlers or Indians, by a judicious, rounded treatment of a period and area that stand in need of just this kind of solid history.

Reviewed by E. B. ("PETE") LONG, associate professor of American Studies at the University of Wyoming at Laramie. He has written widely on Civil War era subjects.

The principle, as always, is more easily enunciated than executed. Knotty problems remain and must be left to the professional judgment of the historian and curator. Public and private papers seldom come in neatly separated cartons. How should the line be drawn between public and private documents? This has always been a gray area and will remain so. Considerable discretion must be left to the collecting institution and to the professionals working with the collections.

The widespread public discussion of the President's tax deduction has been in the public interest. Perhaps it will help correct abuses. It may even reverse a time-honored practice and return to the public what rightly belongs to it — the public papers of its officials. Yet, the discussion has focused too narrowly on tax loopholes and very little on the good end that this questionable means

encouraged. In this state it aided in preserving precious collections that illuminate the careers, achievements, foibles, and, above all, the times of a truly remarkable group of Minnesota public figures (for example, the Charles Lindberghs, Walter H. Judd, Elmer A. Benson, and Eugene J. McCarthy in addition to others already mentioned) and political movements whose national influence has been out of all proportion to the state's age and population. Minnesota is indeed fortunate to have had leaders with the vision and the sense of history to preserve for future benefit their collective record in public life. Whoever fashions future policies to govern the control of public papers should heed the Minnesota experience and include incentives that encourage the preservation of such papers for public use and not for private gain.

news & notes

JUNE DRENNING HOLMQUIST was promoted to the new position of assistant director for publications and research for the Minnesota Historical Society on January 1, 1974. Formerly managing editor of publications, she is the first woman to hold an executive-level position within the society. In her new capacity she will supervise all publications and research undertaken by the society's nine divisions.

Mrs. Holmquist, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Minnesota, joined the society's staff in 1949 as editorial assistant. She was named managing editor and head of the publications department in 1956. Since then, the society has issued more than seventy books and pamphlets — well over the total number published from its founding in 1849 until she assumed editorial responsibility in 1956.

Russell W. Fridley, society director, in announcing the appointment, said Mrs. Holmquist's promotion not only recognizes her outstanding contributions to the organization but also underscores the significant growth of the society's publishing program in recent years.

Mrs. Jean Brookins, who began her association with the society in 1958, succeeds Mrs. Holmquist as managing editor of the publications division.

SIDNEY LENS'S book, *The Labor Wars: From the Molly Maguires to the Sitdowns*, originally published by Doubleday in 1973, has been released in paperback form by Anchor Press (xii, 440 p. \$2.95). Lens has written about the most bitter, violent, and significant battles in the rise of the American labor movement from the 1870s through the 1930s. Each battle was a milestone in labor's fight for recognition and legality. One of the turning points covered is the Minneapolis truckers' strike of 1934, included in the chapter, "Impending Victory." Without the advances made in the wake of the bloody 1934 battles, especially the organization of intercity drivers, Lens says, the "present Teamsters' union could not have achieved its position as the largest and most powerful union in the country."

IN 1805, when Zebulon M. Pike selected the site for Fort Snelling, the history of Highland Park in St. Paul also began. So writes Donald Empson, assistant reference librarian at the Minnesota Historical Society, in an article, "Highland-Groveland-Macalester Park: The Old Reserve Township," in the Fall, 1973, issue of *Ramsey County History*.

Pike purchased land on both sides of the river for the military reservation,

thus beginning a fifty-year association between the fort and the Highland area, writes Mr. Empson. In 1820, for example, a lieutenant and his bride-to-be had to row across the Mississippi from Fort Snelling to Highland Park (then part of Michigan Territory) to be married.

The lands on the river's east bank were sold in 1854 (at \$1.25 an acre, with "obvious collusion"), and in 1858 the area was organized into Reserve Township, so named because it had been part of the Fort Snelling Reservation. The township was annexed by St. Paul in 1887. But development came slowly: Not until the first two decades of the twentieth century were the "mile-upon-mile" of houses built north of Randolph Avenue, and it was not until the 1940s and 1950s that the area south of Randolph became the residential area it is today.

TWO BOOKS recently brought out by Peguis Publishers of Winnipeg deal with the history of the Chippewa or Ojibway people in Manitoba. They are of particular interest for the similarities and contrasts they reveal between Canadian and United States Indian life and government policies. *Chief Peguis and His Descendants* (1973. 86 p. \$6.00) is by Albert Edward Thompson, who is chief of the

Peguis Reserve and served as first president of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood Association. He is also one of the descendants mentioned in the book's title. Mr. Thompson tells the history of a venturesome band of Saulteaux (Chippewa) who, according to their own traditions, migrated from the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie to Manitoba around the year 1790. Led by Chief Peguis (whose Ojibway name is given as Peeh-quaa-is), they settled near the mouth of the Red River on what is now known as Netley Creek. There they pursued a peaceful policy toward their Cree and Assiniboin neighbors, befriended the Selkirk settlers, embraced Christianity, and became thrifty and prosperous farmers. All of this counted for little, however, when urbanization around Winnipeg increased the value of their reserve. The author tells how in 1909 Canadian government agents through "trickery and bribery" acquired the band's 48,000 acres for \$5,000 and the promise of a new reserve and of how the uprooted community was forced to start all over again at the isolated Peguis Reserve, a hundred miles north on Lake Winnipeg, without broken land, buildings, or roads.

The problems and hardships of those Canadian Indian people who have pursued a more traditional style of life can be glimpsed in the reminiscences of Tom Boulanger, a Cree-Ojibway trapper of Berens River, Manitoba. Published under the title, *An Indian Remembers* (1972. 85 p. \$4.95), this little book reproduces almost without change the life story that Mr. Boulanger himself wrote down. In it he tells in halting but often powerful words of the people and places he knew, the habits of animals, the persistence of Indian medicines and traditions, the impact of changing times and government policies, and his own deep religious faith. "During my trapping life I was alone a lot of times," he writes. "I think it more over the life in this world when I was always alone. Sometimes it's very hard to get animals and furs including fish. When you were working in this occupation it sometimes feel like the same as gambling."

Rhoda R. Gilman

THE MINNESOTA Historical Society is actively seeking original, pre-World War I photographs and negatives throughout the state for its permanent collections. The project, designed by Chris Cardozo of St. Paul, was made possible by a \$25,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Mr. Cardozo is searching out items which, he says, "evoke a strong feeling of

Minnesota's past" throughout the counties of the state. He is particularly interested in material which may remain from the work of early, local photographers and also pictures that record the activities of the state's ethnic groups. Although most of the material will become part of the collections in the society's audio-visual division, items of more local interest will be donated to the various county historical organizations.

The search for original photographs and negatives is expected to be completed next August. Anyone who has original photographs or negatives depicting Minnesota's past up to 1914 is invited to contact Chris Cardozo, Audio-Visual Library, Minnesota Historical Society, 690 Cedar Street, St. Paul 55101.

JAMES J. HILL'S *Highways of Progress*, first published in 1910, has been reprinted by Arno Press (New York, 1973. 353 p. \$18.00) as part of its collection, "Big Business: Economic Power in a Free Society." This is a second reprinting of several of Hill's articles on economic issues of his time (he died in 1916); in 1962 the Louis W. and Maud Hill Family Foundation of St. Paul made a reprint available.

In a note preceding the title page of the new reprint, the editors indicate that "this book reflects his [Hill's] belief that railroads should serve as responsible builders of communities — local, national and international." The volume includes Hill's observations on such subjects as agriculture, reciprocity with Canada, industrial and railroad consolidation, Oriental trade, and the conservation of capital, land, mineral, and other natural resources.

RICHARD BISSELL is a funny man, and he has written a funny book (*My Life on the Mississippi, or Why I Am Not Mark Twain*, Boston, 1973. 240 p. \$7.95) about the tows, houseboats, rowboats, and other things that float on the inland rivers of the United States and on the Upper Mississippi in particular. He also has quite a bit to say about the bard of Hannibal whom he does not hold in reverence and with whom he does not enjoy being compared. This is all good news and will warm the hearts even of people who do not live on the Mississippi River and who do not wait every spring for the big boats to come back again to the Robert Street Bridge in St. Paul after the ice on Lake Pepin has broken up. For people who do — well, the book is a real treat.

Perhaps you have neither read Mark Twain's minor works lately (Mr. Bissell

lists them) nor thought about that two-mile trip that twelve-year-old Tom and Huck and others took in the "spooky moonlight" down the Mississippi, going into a cave that even "plucky little Truman Capote" would not enter and returning without getting sleepy. If you have not, you might like to hear about these and other aspects of the life and works of Sam Clemens (Mark Twain) along with incidents in the life of Richard Bissell of Dubuque, Iowa, who loves the river and the smell of Diesel oil. Academic people, says Bissell, have an argument going about what is a frontier town, but he knows Dubuque is one even though it has a K-Mart. Bissell is a licensed pilot, the author of a popular musical, *The Pajama Game*, and a graduate of Harvard. For a magazine like *Minnesota History*, one might point out that though Mr. Bissell's middle name is Pike — after Zebulon, one of his ancestors — his assessment of the stalwart lieutenant's accomplishments is not well-documented.

Martha Bray

"AGRICULTURE in the Development of the Far West" is the theme of a symposium to be held June 18-21, 1974, at the University of California, Davis Campus. It is sponsored by the Agricultural History Society, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other institutions and individuals.

The program will be scholarly and interdisciplinary, with nonacademic authorities from public and private organizations taking part. Some twenty papers will be presented. Sessions will include discussions of distinctive developments in the agriculture of the Far West that have importance for other areas, and how western American agriculture took its present shape, with implications for the future.

CARLTON C. QUALEY, director of the Minnesota Historical Society's Minnesota Ethnic History Project, represented United States history with a paper and attendance at a colloquium for scholars from about thirty-five nations on March 8-9, 1974, at Wuppertal-Elberfeld, West Germany. The colloquium, on the general subject of international migrations, was preparatory to a session at the International Congress of Historical Sciences, San Francisco, in August, 1975. The colloquium was sponsored by the Commission Internationale d'Histoire des Mouvements Sociaux et des Structures Sociales and by the Association of German Historians.

Since 1849, when it was chartered by the first territorial legislature, the Minnesota Historical Society has been preserving a record of the state's history. Its outstanding library and its vast collection of manuscripts, newspapers, pictures, and museum objects reflect this activity. The society also interprets Minnesota's past, telling the story of the state and region through publications, museum displays, tours, institutes, and restoration of historic sites. The work of the society is supported in part by the state and in part by private contributions, grants, and membership dues. It is a chartered public institution governed by an executive council of interested citizens and belonging to all who support it through membership and participation in its programs. You are cordially invited to use its resources and to join in its efforts to make Minnesota a community with a sense of strength from the past and purpose for the future.

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