

Watchdog of Loyalty: The Minnesota Commission of Public Safety During World War I.

By Carl H. Chrislock.

(St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1991. 387 p. Cloth, \$39.95; paper, \$19.95.)

DURING WORLD WAR I Americans were so eager to make the world safe for democracy they almost lost it at home. Historical interest in that great conflagration has long since shifted from overseas battlefields and naval contests to the home front, where zealous patriots stressed and sometimes shredded the fabric of constitutionalism in their determination to win the war. The chief instruments in guarding the home front were the state councils of defense established at the behest of the Council of National Defense, a federal agency. Most state councils were simply appointed by governors and were limited in power. They performed commendably as they coordinated efforts to mobilize food and manpower resources, but some were perverted to serve other purposes.

Such was the case in Minnesota, where the state legislature created the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety and granted it extraordinary and unique powers to prosecute the war effort at home. In Carl H. Chrislock's well-written interpretation, members of the MCPS "spent more time defending the existing socioeconomic order against a rising tide of radicalism on the prairies and a growing labor militance in the mines, forests, and working-class wards than they did cooperating with the federal mobilization effort." Moreover, they "covertly resisted implementation of federal policies" when such a course promised to subvert the political goals of the Nonpartisan League; they sought nothing less than its exclusion from the political process. As the reliable ally of business interests, the MCPS often seemed a mere device to attack, under the cloak of patriotism, the radical Industrial Workers of the World. All this in the name of "loyalty"—a good word that acquired negative connotations at the hands of superpatriots in World War I.

Chrislock, who is a master of Minnesota history, bases his indictment on massive research in primary sources. His evidence is convincingly presented in a detailed account. Like

other state councils, the Minnesota commission accomplished much that was creditable. But this book would not have been written if, as Chrislock puts it, the commissioners "were innocent of serious mischief." Indeed, the offenses of the Minnesota commission against political liberty were so obnoxious that they still, after seventy-five years, stir one's blood and arouse concern for the fragility of democracy in contentious times, including our own.

Can one excuse the willingness of the MCPS to permit its publicity arm to work for the reelection of Governor Joseph Burnquist in 1918? Can one condone its failure to restrain mob violence or its "benign toleration" of vigilante action? Some reputations cannot be expected to survive Chrislock's scalpel. Will anyone remember commissioner John F. McGee, a corporation lawyer who stands condemned by his own words, for anything other than his single-minded intolerance and suppression of dissent? Can one forget the failure of the pusillanimous Burnquist to dismiss McGee, even though he earlier had mustered the courage to remove the patrician Charles Wilberforce Ames for supererogation?

Chrislock leaves no doubt that he is on the side of the angels. This is why his account is so detailed—more detailed than some readers will find tolerable. In his eagerness to indict his culprits, he fails to explain how their behavior was understandable in their time and circumstance. This is not to suggest that their decisions were right or justified. Instead, one must understand that the MCPS was not itself a cause of superpatriotic excess; it was a manifestation of a spirit found throughout the United States and among many public servants. The history of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety readily demonstrates how easily intelligent men of good will can confuse personal and class interest with the public good, and how patriotic enthusiasms can distort commitment to democratic ideals.

Reviewed by FREDERICK C. LUEBKE, *Charles J. Mach Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Among his numerous publications are* Bonds of Loyalty: German Americans and World War I (1974) *and* Germans in Brazil: A Comparative History of Cultural Conflict during World War I (1987).

People of the Willows: The Prehistory and Early History of the Hidatsa Indians.

By Stanley A. Ahler, Thomas D. Thiessen, and Michael K. Trimble.

(Grand Forks: University of North Dakota Press, 1991. 132 p. Paper, \$19.95.)

TO RECONSTRUCT a consistent and empirically sound picture of the Hidatsa Indians from prehistoric times to the present is an awesome undertaking. Such research is also bound to be open to varying interpretations, depending on the weight one places on the different kinds of data and the inferences that one might draw from them. A concise book that describes the prehistoric and historic cultural patterns and experiences of the Hidatsa in an accurate and readable fashion would allow readers to enter the world of one of the Northern Plains' most fascinating tribes, about which relatively little has been published.

People of the Willows is an attempt to achieve this objective. The authors present a picture of Hidatsa cultural development and change over a thousand-year time span, selectively drawing on historic documentation, such as the journals of Lewis and Clark, the ethnographic studies of cultural anthropologists, and archaeological materials from the Knife River area of North Dakota and beyond. In its overall endeavor, however, this book succeeds only partially.

The first section discusses the environmental and ethnographic backdrop to the archaeological research, giving a standard overview of the climate, flora, and fauna that made up the regional habitat; the cultural patterns of the historic Hidatsa tribe; and technology and subsistence patterns, along with aspects of everyday life. A discussion of matrilineal clanship would have significantly enriched the authors' treatment of Hidatsa social organization. This fundamental organizing principle of all three known Hidatsa village groups deserves more than just passing reference.

The second section, on archaeology, provides a chronological overview of the prehistory and history of the Knife-Heart region, attempting to trace Hidatsa origins and development within this context. This section tells of the Hidatsa's arrival in the region, their interactions with the nearby Mandan, and their reactions to the fur trade and devastating epidemic diseases. Excellent illustrations, photographs, and artists' conceptions accompany the text. In accurately portraying what is known (and not known) about the prehistoric and historic Hidatsa, this section merits a mixed review. The discussion of the ecological and cultural impact that epidemic diseases, such as smallpox, had on the Hidatsa villages is compelling. The winter-count illustrations are particularly impressive. There is an excellent summary of how the fur trade provided the Hidatsa with new technology and new economic and political relations, as well as the people's consumer preferences and eventual dependence on Euroamerican technology. The transition to reservation life and the current status of the Fort Berthold people are well presented, although perhaps too briefly.

It was with the reconstruction of Hidatsa prehistory that this reviewer had difficulty. Based on a selective and often uncritical application of ethnographic data, the authors

make inexplicable and extraordinary claims, which are presented with a sureness that is disturbing. This is particularly apparent regarding Hidatsa origins and migration. There is, to be sure, much gray in this area of Hidatsa prehistory and wide latitude for well-reasoned inferences and conjecture. However, the claim that Hidatsa origin traditions have "recently been confirmed and embellished by scientific investigations" is hyperbole. Two examples from the book illustrate this point.

First, the "hypothesis" that the Flaming Arrow site represents the arrival of the Awatixa Hidatsa is grounded in the Charred Body or Burnt Arrow myth, which relates how the people descended from the sky, led by Charred Body, and settled at that spot. The location is supposedly "confirmed" by archaeological remains from the site. The authors conclude that "nothing discovered there contradicts the [Awatixa origin] legends." This is an equivocal statement at best. It remains to be understood how Late Woodland pottery at this site—and the pottery at subsequent sites nearby—can reasonably be associated only with the Awatixa Hidatsa. There certainly is no ethnographic or ethnohistoric basis for distinctive subgroups of pottery styles. Such associations exhibit the conceptual flaw of assuming that the attribute differences that archaeologists describe are ethnically salient. Given the known depopulation and merging of Hidatsa groups, it is unwise to reconstruct a Hidatsa prehistory as if the three historically known subgroups were the only ones that ever existed.

Furthermore, the Charred Body myth is used uncritically. If one assumes for the moment that such narratives are amenable to scientific testing, this site should have specific evidence that supports, rather than "does not contradict," the narrative. For example, according to one version, there should be remains of palisades, "tchung-kee" stones, and evidence of mass destruction. From the perspective of cultural anthropology, the very nature of oral history, especially creation or origin legends, confounds attempts at "testing." These narratives are pliable. Renditions change, depending on the style or memory of the individual storyteller. Locations and elements can be inserted, altered, or dropped in order to update the narrative and make it relevant. And how are we to interpret the feats of supernatural performance? All of these problems apply to the Charred Body narrative, of which there are multiple versions—some of which differ substantially from the one described in the book.

A second example of reconstruction lacking scientific confirmation is the authors' case for Hidatsa-proper and Awaxawi migration into the Knife River region. Here one finds the extraordinary claim that these Hidatsa migrated from the Mississippian site of Aztalan in southern Wisconsin. While the text does admit that this is an untested hypothesis, most readers probably will not notice this statement, given the illustrations, maps, and text devoted to its support. Scientific "confirmation" comes not from a critical examination of Hidatsa oral tradition (which tells of a previous occupation near Devils Lake), but from apparent acceptance at face value of the writings of geographer David Thompson, who made one brief visit to the Knife River tribes in 1797. The authors' choice of Thompson's belief over the Hidatsas' own tradition is based on references to wild rice and white-tailed deer, both

of which are erroneously alleged to have a more eastern distribution (Minnesota-Wisconsin). But both resources were also present in the Devils Lake area.

In both of these examples claims are based on a careless application of the ethnographic and historical documentation and flimsy archaeological evidence. The entire thesis is, in fact, hopelessly teleological. Furthermore, a scenario of tribal history that has two branches coming together from widely different geographic and cultural regions would represent the most astonishing example of linguistic convergence in the New World.

The book's remaining two sections are devoted to a description, with illustrations, of the archaeological sites within Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site and a good discussion of archaeological research methods and techniques. For readers who hold a deeper interest, there are lists of suggested readings at the end of the book.

In sum, *People of the Willows* blows hot and cold. It is a visual success, and there are substantive, well-written sections concerning the historic Hidatsa. Site descriptions and research methods are valuable inclusions for the general reader unfamiliar with techniques of archaeological investigation. Hidatsa prehistory, however, is poorly treated, and many of the archaeological claims are grandiose, inconsistent, and largely unsupported. The real damage here, however, is that to the impressionistic or uninitiated reader, these archaeological fictions may become fact.

Reviewed by JEFFERY R. HANSON, *an associate professor of anthropology at the University of Texas-Arlington, whose research interests include Northern Plains ethnohistory and human ecology.*

The Diary of Caroline Seabury, 1854–1863.

Edited with an introduction by Suzanne L. Bunkers.
(Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1991. 148 p.
Cloth, \$30.00; paper, \$10.95.)

START THIS BOOK on page twenty-five and get right to Caroline Seabury's diary. Save Suzanne Bunkers's introduction, insightful and informative though it is, because it gives away the story. From 1854 to 1863, this Yankee woman created a remarkable record of her life as a teacher in the Deep South. Her journal covers quite a range of subjects: her awakening to the harsh realities of slavery, her perception of woman's sphere, the onrush of the Civil War, and her participation. Discover for yourself Caroline's sadnesses, joys, and opinions, and learn what happened to her and her adopted hometown as the war descended. Her intelligence and humanity warm every page.

Then flip back to the introduction. Editor Bunkers, a professor of English, discusses in detail the historical and emotional landmarks of Seabury's sojourn in Columbus, Mississippi—thus the advice at the beginning of this review. When Bunkers takes over, you will find her observations well grounded in nineteenth-century women's history and the

scholarly study of autobiography. She has also done an admirable job of research into the life of a woman whose sole legacy was this diary.

Born to a New England family plagued with tuberculosis, Caroline as an adult headed South to find a place for herself in the world—no easy task for an unmarried, educated woman in the United States of the 1850s. Whether she accomplished her goal, and how she changed and grew, form the text and subtext of her diary.

As important as Seabury's nine years in Mississippi were, the years that bracketed 1854–63 were equally so. Bunkers has uncovered as much as possible about those decades; she must share this reader's desire to know more, especially about the last third of Seabury's life. Caroline apparently made her home in St. Paul with her younger brother, Channing Seabury, helping with his business and children through his first wife's death and his remarriage; she lived away for the last decade or so of her life. Did she find fulfillment as a helpmeet? Did her sisters-in-law welcome or resent her? Why did she leave her brother's roof, and what did she do for the rest of her life? Unless another diary shows up, we'll probably never know.

Caroline's journal made its way to the Minnesota Historical Society mostly because Channing Seabury made a name for himself in turn-of-the-century Minnesota politics. "Though a 'lone woman,'" Caroline Seabury wrote in 1863, "I had found friends and help every-where." She found them even in the future, when Suzanne Bunkers and the University of Wisconsin Press saved her diary from obscurity. Now it can inform readers for years to come about nineteenth-century womanhood and war.

Reviewed by JULIE A. CAMPBELL, *assistant editor of publications at the Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, who holds a master's degree in U.S. and women's history.*

The Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, November 2, 1805–March 22, 1806 (volume 6), and March 23–June 9, 1806 (volume 7).

Edited by Gary E. Moulton.

(Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, vol. 6, 1990. 531 p. Cloth, \$50.00; vol. 7, 1991. 383 p. Cloth, \$50.00.)

THE PUBLICATION of these journals proceeds at an understandably slow pace. They continue to reflect editorial care that cannot be hurried, and the nine-hundred-plus pages in these two volumes—covering just over seven months—remind the reader of the sheer quantity of material to be edited.

Volume six opens on a triumphal note. The expedition is at the estuary of the Columbia River. But the triumph is quite literally drowned out in days of November rain. The journals take on a new tone, however, as the company settles in at Fort Clatsop for the winter, and as this volume ends all are preparing to return eastward. The winter is spent with concern for survival—hunting (primarily elk), making salt, caring for the

sick; for maintaining good relations with the Indians by trade (fish, hats, and so forth for fishhooks and other metal utensils); and for discovering what they can about the traders who come regularly by sea to deal with the Indians. Remarkably, they learn the names of these traders and the types of ships that bring them, but do not meet any of them.

While these are major concerns of Lewis and Clark, they find expression usually in brief passages scattered through masses of natural-history material gathered in the rich biological environment of the region. Descriptions of varieties of squirrel, grouse, rabbit, fish, and geese take their place among extensive reviews of types of fir trees, grasses, ferns, and berries. This volume, more than any of its predecessors, shows the scientific side of the expedition. And it is not without anthropological interest, either. While relations with the Indians were not always trusting, there is a fair amount of mutual admiration of, for example, the tools of the white men and the skills of the Indians, especially in building canoes and handling them in rough water.

When it was time to leave Fort Clatsop, Lewis wrote of their sojourn, "We have lived quite as comfortably as we had any reason to expect we should." Editor Moulton adds a "Fort Clatsop Miscellany," which presents a useful review of the route westward, and a compilation of Lewis's and Clark's estimates of western Indian populations.

Volume seven presents a very interesting phase of the expedition, the return trip from Fort Clatsop to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Idaho. While the earlier anxiety over routes and distances was now gone, the timing and economics of the return trip were troublesome. The expedition's need to arrive at the mountains when the least snow would be encountered meant departure and moving up the Columbia ahead of the salmon run. It also meant seeking horses in an area where they were scarce, because the river was the dominant means of transportation. The lessons of frontier economics are abundant: how much is a horse worth in terms of kettles, knives, and other necessities? (And the horse was also an item of diet when the hunting was poor.) As it turned out, a major element in trade was medicine and the medical skills of Captain Clark, whose eyewaters, poultices, and sweating techniques yielded rewards both humane and economic. But the technology transfer was not all in one direction. In several instances Indians drew maps to guide the expedition and shared knowledge about the roots of plants, enhancing the food supply in lean times. They helped classify species of bears encountered. All admitted to the superiority of the Indian technique of castrating horses.

Exchanges of this type led to a more mutually respectful relationship at Camp Chopunnish (in present-day Idaho) than at any previous time in the expedition. Lewis and Clark acknowledge the generosity of their hosts in making preparations for passing through the Rockies. And through it all, President Thomas Jefferson was well served by descriptions and classifications of birds, plants, animals, and reptiles of western North America.

Both volumes are interestingly illustrated with good reproductions of materials from the original manuscripts. Especially useful are the maps based upon Indian information in volume seven. One or two additional maps of portions of the route would have been welcome to help the reader locate

more specifically the path of the expedition. The editorial work continues at a high level of expertise, and the quality of publishing remains very good. Enthusiasts for western exploration await eagerly the completion of this magnificent set.

Reviewed by JOHN PARKER, *editor of Jonathan Carver's journals, who has reviewed the earlier volumes of Lewis and Clark journals for this quarterly.*

The Dispossession of the American Indian, 1887–1934.

By Janet A. McDonnell.

(Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1991. 163 p. \$20.00.)

THE POLICY of allotment, part of the ongoing expropriation of North American resources, was a logical step in the United States government's response to native tribalism during the closing years of the last century. It was a simple concept, embraced by every commissioner of Indian affairs for the next half-century: If Indians received individual plots of land, they would learn to support themselves and gradually adopt white ways. Allotment remained the formal U.S. policy until John Collier, director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, denounced it in 1934 as "the greatest single practical evil" ever visited upon Indian people. In its wake, it left many of those people far more dependent upon a diminished tribal land base and a greatly expanded government bureaucracy.

In this book historian McDonnell skillfully scrutinizes the implementation and subsequent failure of this divisive and destructive policy. Relying primarily upon the copious holdings of government archives, she traces the formulation, implementation, and effects of the allotment policy on the tribes in the Northwest and northern plains, chronicling the subsequent exploitation and reduction of tribal land and mineral and water resources.

The Dawes Allotment Act of 1887 followed the same fundamental divide-and-conquer strategy developed over a century for the deliberate sequencing of treaties with Indian nations. Such treaties sought first to express sentiments of international peace and friendship, then to establish tribal boundaries, and finally to secure cessions of land within those boundaries. These agreements reduced tribal holdings to circumscribed, federally recognized reservations.

By 1887 Indian tribes had lost control of all but 7 percent of the almost 2 billion acres that make up the lower forty-eight states. With allotment, the policy focus shifted from tribes to individuals. Parceling out tribal lands to individuals was supposed to free the Indian from government control and dependency. Under allotment, 62 percent of the remaining tribal land base was further reduced over forty-seven years, with neither the stated goals of detribalization and assimilation nor any reduction of federal involvement in Indian affairs to show for it.

McDonnell's thoroughly researched and quite readable examination is a welcome chapter on a relatively unreported, though significant, period in American Indian history. For the general public and many historians, 1890 and Wounded Knee signal the close of Indian history with a series of colorful military exploits; interest in policy does not arise again until the mid-1930s and the Indian Reorganization Act. Yet the federal government's Indian-affairs archives hold a massive amount of federal, state, and tribal records that document the wholesale transfer of resources out of tribal control and the increased bureaucratic involvement required to manage the allotted lands.

The author has profitably mined these records to reveal the development and administration of a policy with little emphasis on Indian input or response. Concentrating on the early twentieth century, McDonnell details the variations in policy implementation necessitated by larger concerns such as national economics and foreign affairs, including World War I. She clearly demonstrates how support for the policy was always rallied under non-Indian desire for development of Indian-controlled resources and pursued in what was presumed to be the best interest of the Indian. This interest was almost always determined without the benefit of either Indian consultation or concurrence.

McDonnell elucidates the widespread effects of allotment: not only land loss and increased federal bureaucracy, but also "devastating effects on Indian social and economic life": the breakup of tribal organization and of families (allotments were made to individuals, not to family units); the division of those tribal members "who accepted the policies from those who resisted, those who succeeded financially from those who did not." The consequences of this policy continue today in Indian country.

McDonnell provides insightful profiles of the policymakers and administrators who formulated and carried out allotment. She presents the shuffle of politicians—particularly those from the western states with large tribal holdings—between positions in Congress and the Department of the Interior and its Office of Indian Affairs. In the end, allotment affected more than Indians, for it also led to shifts in the locus of decision making and increased paper work for a bureaucracy trying to manage policy rather than work effectively for its overall goals.

The author shows how allotment exemplified the basic federal assumption that the government had almost complete authority over Indian land and resources. The policy continued the erosion of tribal control, a problem that still plagues many reservations today. It ignored fundamental cultural differences between the dominating society and Indian tribes and among the various tribes themselves. This book illustrates how the government ultimately failed to comprehend the magnitude and complexity of the "Indian problem," which historian William T. Hagan has described as how this nation tried to come to terms with "a land-rich alien minority." McDonnell's useful work makes both a complex government policy and an understudied historical period accessible. It deserves the attention of serious readers, Indian historians, and policymakers.

Reviewed by ROBERT P. GOUGH, *a lawyer who holds master's degrees in anthropology and sociology. He has worked with Ojibway and Lakota peoples on tribal history for more than 15 years and serves as a consultant to the Minnesota Historical Society's Indian Advisory Committee.*

News & Notes

READERS of *Minnesota History* who would like a copy of the table of contents for the eight issues comprising volume 52 (Spring 1990 through Winter 1991) may obtain one by writing the editor, 690 Cedar St., St. Paul 55101.

TWO RECENT additions to the Borealis Books reprint series of the Minnesota Historical Society Press chronicle the lives of influential men. Author Martin Ridge has provided a new preface for the reissue of *Ignatius Donnelly: Portrait of a Politician* (1991, 428 p., \$17.50). The Borealis edition of *James J. Hill and the Opening of the Northwest* by Albion Martin (1991, 676 p., \$22.50) includes a new introduction by historian W. Thomas White.

MAUDE KEGG, an Ojibway elder of the Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa, was born in 1903 in a wigwam at her family's wild rice camp. Her family followed much of the traditional subsistence cycle of Ojibway life and attended Midewiwin ceremonies at Mille Lacs at various times. Since 1968 she has been interpreting the culture and history of her people as a guide at the Minnesota Historical Society's Mille Lacs Trading Post and Museum. In 1990 she received a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts in recognition of her achievements as a folk artist and her role as a cultural interpreter.

In 1970 Maude Kegg began telling stories of her childhood to linguist

John D. Nichols. Twenty-five of them were published in 1978 in *Gabekanaansing/At the End of the Trail*. Now Nichols has edited and translated sixteen more and published them all in *Portage Lake: Memories of an Ojibwe Childhood* (University of Alberta Press, 1991, 272 p., cloth \$29.95, paper, \$19.95). Kegg's vivid memories of mischief-making, of learning to be responsible, and of the events of daily life provide a delightful perspective on Ojibway life early in the twentieth century.

In this beautifully designed book, the original Ojibway text and its English translation are printed on facing pages. Nichols has produced a full Ojibway-English glossary and linguistic study aids to help students of the language. The stories themselves are charming and accessible to all readers.

MESABI MIRACLE: *The 100-Year History of the Pillsbury-Bennett-Longyear Association* by Peter R. Torreano is a handsomely designed, well-illustrated recount of that story. Eighteen short chapters tell of how Bennett and Longyear were granted the right to prospect for ore on the Pillsbury timberlands, their results, and how the subsequent land companies were organized and have evolved over the years. The company has remained under family ownership to the present day. While this book was produced as a limited edition for those closely involved in the company and is not for sale, a copy has been given to the Minnesota Historical Society library.

IN Siloa Lutheran Church: Sent Forth by God's Blessings Since 1891 (Braham: Sentinel Printing Co., 1991, 211 p., \$12.95), author Marilyn McGriff has produced a superb centennial history of a small, rural Isanti County congregation. She departs from the traditional chronological sequence to a thematic arrangement that includes chapters on the church's founding, buildings, worship traditions, pastors, administration, women, youth, and cemetery. Throughout each chapter, Siloa's history is placed in the context of the rural community it serves and of the church at large. Illustrations enhance both the appearance of the book and its text. Lists of officers, members, and burials in the church cemetery add to its genealogical value. This volume should become a model for authors of church histories throughout the state. Students of east-central Minnesota history, religious history, or Swedish immigrant history will find the book informative and rewarding reading. It can be ordered from the Siloa Lutheran Church Cemetery Assn., Rte. 1, Box 185 A, Braham 55006. *Duane P. Swanson*

TWO BOOKS from North Star Press, St. Cloud, describe vastly different aspects of the Finnish-American experience. *Isaac Polvi, The Autobiography of a Finnish Immigrant*, edited by Joseph Damrell (1991, 196 p., paper, \$12.95), was translated from the Finnish language by Alex Sironen. It tells the story of a young boy in late-nineteenth-century Finland. First his father, then his mother emigrated to the United States, leaving the boy with relatives for a time. Finally, he

left Finland alone, was reunited with his parents, and settled in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. The American portion of the saga recounts Polvi's life in the mines, with a temperance society, as a blacksmith, and various other experiences.

Karelia: A Finnish-American Couple in Stalin's Russia, 1934-1941 by Lawrence and Sylvia Hokkanen with Anita Middleton (1991, 139 p., paper, \$12.95) is a personal account of a little-documented and disastrous experiment. In the 1930s, Soviet and Finnish Communists recruited up to ten thousand American Finns to settle the "worker's paradise" of Karelia. For the American Finns, it was a chance to live their ideals and "make good," away from the poverty and prejudice of the depression-era United States. For the Communists, it was a scheme to anchor their politics in Scandinavia, a launching pad for spreading the doctrine northward. World events overtook Karelia, however, and Stalin's purges of 1937 and 1938 cost many of the settlers their lives. The Hokkanens, who managed to escape, returned to Michigan and eventually wrote down their story, at the insistence of their daughter and her family. A preface by historian Alexis Pogorelskin gives readers the historical and political background needed to understand the details of this gripping account.

THE CHICAGO and Northwestern in Minnesota is the latest railroad book by John Luecke, author of earlier books on the Chicago Great Western and the Milwaukee Road in Minnesota. The C&NW line in Minnesota ran from Winona to Mankato on its way to the Black Hills. Subsidiary and branch lines included trackage in southern Minnesota and north through the Twin Cities; the Omaha (Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha) line to Superior and Ashland, Wisconsin; and later acquisitions of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chicago Great Western, and Rock Island lines. Along with the usual photos, Luecke includes extensive transcripts of relevant newspaper articles, a large number of clear maps drawn by the author himself, and indexes listing depots, engine facilities, and abandonments. The 250-page book is available for \$39.95 from Grenadier Publications, P.O. Box 21-361, Eagan, MN 55121.

John Wickre

"I HEAR a voice," claims Donald W. Maxwell, compiler of *Literature of the Great Lakes Region, An Annotated Bibliography* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1991, 485 p., \$62.00). "Not many people will tell you that the U.S. Great Lakes region has a literary voice. If anyone is going to hear anything, someone is going to have to talk. This book is intended as a conversation piece." Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota comprise the bibliographer's area.

The 1,707 entries describe English-language adult fiction, including novels, plays, poems, and short stories. The works range from dime novels and paperbacks to Pulitzer Prize and National Book Award winners and have been culled from standard bibliographic sources, reviews of midwestern literature, and current book review journals. They are listed alphabetically by author, editor, or compiler, with all genres interfiled. The author and title indexes are useful finding aids; an additional one arranged by state or subregion would have been even more helpful.

WOUNDED KNEE 1873, A Personal Account (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991, 180 p., \$30.00) is the diary of Stanley David Lyman, the Bureau of Indian Affairs superintendent at the Pine Ridge Reservation during the American Indian Movement's armed siege of the famous South Dakota hamlet. The diary reveals a candid man willing to rethink some assumptions, a bureaucrat frustrated by the complexities of the situation. The posthumous publication of his journal, edited by Floyd A. O'Neil, June K. Lyman (his wife), and Susan McKay, supplies a perspective not well documented during the course of the long, tense confrontation.

THE FIRST 60 years of the nation's military history are the focus of *Shield of Republic/Sword of Empire: A Bibliography of United States Military Affairs, 1783-1846* by John C. Fredriksen (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1990, 446 p., \$65.00). The volume's preface and introduction are followed by five chapters: "War, Intervention, Border Crises"; "United States Army"; "United States Navy";

"Militia, Canada, Indians"; and "Biographies." Chapter formats are chronological, topical, or alphabetical; cross-referencing helps the reader through the maze. Useful name and subject indexes are also provided.

ANTICIPATING the centennial of the birth of Wanda Gág, award-winning author-illustrator from New Ulm, the recently assembled Glotzbach Collection of Gág Family Material is now open, by appointment, for inspection and study. George L. Glotzbach, in cooperation with the Brown County Historical Society and the Wanda Gág House Association, has assembled this collection, which documents the life and times of the artist and her family. Among its more than 1,500 items are an unpublished manuscript of stories and illustrations, written with Gág's friend Olga Mayer, about 1905; first editions and translations of numerous Gág books; some original art; exhibit catalogs; lecture programs; indexes to 100 collections in libraries and museums; examples of promotional material from her publishers; and assorted memorabilia and ephemera, some of it original, some photocopied. Researchers wishing access to the collection should contact George Glotzbach, 6 Sedgewick Court, Lutherville, Md. 21093.

IN THREE volumes, the *Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography* by Dan L. Thrapp (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991, 1,698 p., \$60.00) is a Bison Books reprint of the 1988 edition. The work ranges from Arizona pioneer Sam Aaron to Zutacapan, a 16th-century Acoma pueblo chief, and includes a panoply of the men and women of numerous nationalities, native people, soldiers, and missionaries about whom there are records or historical mentions. Entries for all but the most well-known of people include bibliographical citations intended both to document and to lead readers to more material. The encyclopedia is amply cross referenced, and the index picks up people who did not receive entries of their own but are mentioned in the biographies of others. Indian tribes merit subentries under "I" in the index; almost an entire column is devoted to "Sioux," but the Ojibway are absent.

LABOR Will Rule: Sidney Hillman and the Rise of American Labor (New York: Free Press, 1991, 688 p., \$29.95) is a sweeping biography *cum* history that chronicles the times as much as the life of that immigrant labor leader. The story of how the rag cutter from Lithuania became a motive force in American labor organizing, eventually joining Franklin D. Roosevelt's inner circle of advisers, is one of radicalism and accommodation. Author Steven Fraser presents the big picture in fine detail, encompassing political, economic, and social history during the turbulent first half of the 20th century. Mid-western readers may be especially interested to note Hillman's involvement with third-party politics on the national level; Fraser even credits his subject with helping to merge the Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties.

CAMBRIDGE University Press has reprinted its retitled edition of Alfred W. Crosby's *America's Forgotten Pandemic: The Influenza of 1918* (New York, 1990, 337 p., cloth, \$39.50, paper, \$12.95). This work documents the effects of a disaster, once called "a page of the Middle Ages bound into the 20th century," that killed some 25 million people in less than a year. While the flu and its effects were felt worldwide, the author concentrates his study on the United States, noting the devastation across the country, in major cities, and in the armed forces. Minnesotans will remember that the epidemic greatly complicated rescue efforts following the great Cloquet fire in 1918.

VESLE Hans, *Little Hans Comes to America* by Leona Hanson Wenaas (Finley, No. Dak.: the author, 1990, 142 p., \$9.95) chronicles the life of a young Norwegian who, with one of his brothers, crossed the ocean, eventually to settle in North Dakota. The story progresses in a series of short incidents; while not comprehensive, it is a lively and charming tale. The author has transcribed her storyteller-father's words, making the book an intimate, first-person narrative. Included in the story are Hans's relatives' exploits in a Minnesota lumber camp and homesteading in

Montana. *Vesle Hans* is available from the author, Route 1, Box 116, Finley, No. Dak. 58230.

RESEARCHERS will welcome the publication of *Ramsey County, Minnesota, Relief Records, 1862-1868* (St. Paul: Warren Research and Marketing, 1990, 72 p., \$9.50, plus \$1.25 postage and 6% sales tax for Minnesota residents). Transcribers Paula Stuart Warren and James W. Warren worked from the original volume at the Minnesota Historical Society; to it they have added an every-name index. The volume is available from the Warrens, 1869 Laurel Ave., St. Paul 55104-5938.

TWO new publications from the Center for Western Studies in Sioux Falls cover a diverse range of topics. *Poems and Essays of Herbert Krause* (1900, 396 p., \$24.95, cloth, \$14.95, paper), edited by Arthur R. Huseboe, includes all of Krause's known poetry and many of his essays. Born in western Minnesota, Krause eventually held the position of writer-in-residence at Augustana College for 38 years. He drew on his environment for his novels, poetry, and nonfiction. Essays in this collection include "Ornithology in South Dakota before Audubon," "Mammals of the Major Long Expedition, 1832," and "The Frontier in American History." A brief "photographic essay" shows the writer at various stages of life.

Natural History of the Black Hills and Badlands by Sven C. Froiland (1990, 225 p., \$18.95, cloth, \$10.95, paper) is a revised and expanded edition of an earlier work. The original book was divided into three major parts, each meant to stand alone: geology, history, and biology. Each section was meant as "an introduction to what can be found here with the objective of providing some aid in understanding what the Hills are today and what they once were." To this edition, Froiland has added a section, "The Current Environment of the Hills," reflecting changes that have occurred since first publication. The fifth section is a new essay, "Badlands," by biology professor Ronald R. Weedon. Appendixes provide information on Dakota reservations; religion, culture, and traditions; rare and endangered plant

species of the Black Hills; as well as 20 butterfly species and elevations of selected sites in that area. Photos, maps, charts, and a bibliography complete the work.

Both books may be ordered from the Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, Box 727, Sioux Falls, So. Dak., 57197. Shipping and handling charges vary; call 605/336-4007 for more information.

THE CENTER for the Study of Local and Regional History at Southwest State University, Marshall, has begun a series of occasional publications under the name *Historical Essays in Rural Life*. This series of pamphlets consists of the best papers by advanced history students and talks by visiting scholars. Student papers published in 1991 include *From Dusty Trails to Rusty Rails: The Rise and Fall of Hanley Falls, Minnesota*, by Tim Kolhei; *Rally of Resolve: The Home Front in Lyon County, Minnesota*, by Thomas W. McCausland; *One Community, One Church, Two Towns: The Poles of Southwestern Minnesota, 1882-1905*, by John Radzilowski; *You Can Never Say We Didn't Try: The National Farmers Organization in Lyon County, Minnesota, 1962-1988*, by Donata DeBruyckere; *The Sounds of a Developing Prairie Town: Marshall, Minnesota, 1872-1918*, by MaryKay Broesder; and *Death, Disease and Deliverance: Chippewa County in the Late Nineteenth Century*, by Craig Donald Jacobs. The series also includes a talk by visiting scholar Robert Swierenga, *The Dutch Transplanting in the Upper Middle West*. All issues are available for \$3.00 apiece, including postage and handling, from the CSLRH, Box #291, Marshall, MN 56258-0291.

THE TRAGIC warfare between the western Dakota tribes and the U.S. Army in the 1870s is the subject of a book published this year by the Montana Historical Society Press. *The Great Sioux War 1867-77*, edited by Paul L. Hedren, brings together 15 articles that were originally published in *Montana, The Magazine of Western History*. Topics range from the causes of the warfare—among others, conditions on the reservations and the impact of the trans-Mississippi

railroad—to accounts of battles and of those who fought in them. The 293-page book is available for \$11.95 (paper) or \$27.50 (cloth) from the University of Nebraska Press, 901 North 17th Street, Lincoln 68588.

The best-known battle of the conflict—Custer's defeat at Little Bighorn—is the subject of another book from the University of Nebraska Press. In *Custer's Last Campaign: Mitch Boyer and the Little Bighorn Reconstructed* (1991, 446 p., \$35.00), John S. Gray explores the campaign from the perspective of Custer's mixed-blood scout. In addition to traditional sources, Gray uses evidence from topographic maps and time-motion analysis to reconstruct events on the battlefield.

AUTHOR Timothy R. Mahoney draws upon the methodology of historical geography, systems analysis, and social, economic, and urban history in his analytical work, *River Towns in the Great West: The Structure of Provincial Urbanization in the American Midwest, 1820-1870* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990, 319 p., \$39.50). The book's eight chapters are divided into three sections: human geography and the structure of regional life, which includes topographical description and the process of settlement; the human

system, which builds from towns, roads, and steamboat routes to the larger network; and the regional urban system, which includes a discussion of local history in a regional context. The book is replete with figures and tables. Seven appendixes supply supporting numerical data.

THE PRESENCE in Minnesota of a leading figure in modern art, Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980), is a little-known chapter in the state's art history. *Mission and Commissions: Oskar Kokoschka in Minnesota, 1949-1957* (Collegeville: St. John's University, 1991, 77 p., \$19.95) documents the Austrian painter's visits in 1949, 1952, and 1957 through the in-depth research of Bela Petheo, artist-in-residence at St. John's. Petheo focuses on Kokoschka's commissions to paint members of the Cowles, McMillan, and Gale families, analyzing the portraits as important examples of Kokoschka's late style. He also explains the artist's dynamic and infectious teaching—the "mission" of the title—which Minnesotans encountered through press and television coverage, as well as in formal seminars. The book is illustrated with color plates of Kokoschka's work, as well as black-and-white illustrations and photographs of the artist in Minneapolis. *Thomas O'Sullivan*

ALTHOUGH women's history has received serious attention only in recent years, many articles published over the decades in *Minnesota History* include information about the lives and work of women. Bonnie Beatson Palmquist has compiled an eight-page bibliography, "Women in *Minnesota History: 1915-1990*," that lists articles in such categories as American Indian women, the arts, crime, family and social life, labor, material culture, politics, and religion. Copies of the bibliography may be obtained free from James P. Smith, Education Department, Minnesota Historical Society, 240 Summit Avenue, St. Paul 55102, telephone (612) 296-8196.

"LANCIE IRONS Was a Ford Man," an article by Bob A. Bilden of Bagley, appeared in the July/August issue of the American Truck Historical Society's journal, *Wheels of Time*. While the article chronicles its subject's "adoration" of Ford trucks, beginning with a used Model TT, which he bought right after World War I, it also describes what it was like to haul logs, lumber, pulpwood, and lath in all kinds of weather through several decades. Lencie Irons worked in the Park Rapids area including Akeley, Bemidji, and Bagley, as well as on the Alaskan Highway during World War II.



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