Catlin’s claims were reinforced by the work of panoramaists who traveled the river painting what they saw on long canvasses that, when unrolled before the viewer, produced a 19th-century equivalent of today’s travel film. Artists visiting Minnesota like Henry Lewis, who in 1848 painted a panorama some 1,200 yards long and 12 feet high, also produced many smaller works depicting scenes along the Mississippi. Lewis’ numerous paintings of the Falls of St. Anthony, several of which are in the MHS and other local collections, exemplify the artists’ fascination with the river.²

Reichardt’s paintings reveal his feeling for the romance of the Mississippi. His 1857 painting of the Falls of St. Anthony, also in the society’s collections, is a brilliant representation of the cataract and the industry that was growing up around it; it is rendered in fine detail, remarkable in an oil of such a dynamic subject on a very small canvas. His success in depicting the cascade might be attributed to his considerable experience in painting Niagara Falls, a favorite subject for artists of the time. Reichardt’s larger river boat paintings are leisurely in pace, pastoral in view, and illumined by the diffused sunlight characteristic of a summer afternoon.

For all their evocative quality, Reichardt’s White House and MHS sternwheeler paintings include an array of detail. From red curtains in the windows and smoke curling from the stacks to passengers standing behind ornate wooden railings, the scenes are recorded meticulously. The log raft that appears in the Washington oil contributes to the picturesque quality of the scene, but it also suggests some of the hazards of steamboating on the Mississippi, where traffic was heavy, and industry and natural obstacles such as sand bars sometimes disturbed the tranquility of tourist travel on the river. The two closely related paintings were probably executed in New York, where Reichardt worked from 1856 to 1859, but they were presumably based on sketches and material gathered from travel in the Mississippi Valley.


THE PAINTING on p. 249 is in the White House collection and is used with permission.

BOOK REVIEWS


MINNESOTA HISTORY has not been unaware of the important Near v. Minnesota case. In December, 1960, John E. Hartmann’s article, “The Minnesota Gag Law and the Fourteenth Amendment,” appeared in these pages. The Winter, 1978, issue carried Friendly’s address to the 1979 MHS annual meeting, “Censorship and Journalists’ Privilege: The Case of Near versus Minnesota — A Half Century Later.” The editors prevailed upon two authorities to review this book, which marks the 50th anniversary of the decision. Their fields of specialization give them particular insights into its significance: one is a lawyer, the other a newspaper editor. Each was told that the other was writing a review, but they did not collaborate. It is our hope that readers will find the two approaches to Friendly’s book worth while and, perhaps, intriguing.

IN 1971, this country watched national security clash with freedom of the press in a court struggle which promised to be a landmark decision. The New York Times and the Washington Post had published excerpts from a secret Pentagon study of the Vietnam War, the Nixon administration, never fond of the press under the best of circumstances, moved quickly to prevent publication of further excerpts. Conflicting decisions in lower federal courts propelled the case into an unusual Saturday session of the United States Supreme Court. Four of this century’s leading First Amendment theorists (absolutists Hugo Black and William O. Douglas; William Brennan, who revolutionized libel law with New York Times v. Sullivan; and Potter Stewart, who has advocated special analysis of the press clause of the First Amendment) sat on the court which heard the arguments.

Yet the Pentagon Papers case has proved to be more of a historical footnote than a legal landmark. Nine justices produced nine separate opinions, none of which mustered more than three votes. A majority of the court could agree only to reaffirm that, whatever subsequent punishment may be imposed for abuses of freedom of the press, nothing less than the most extraordinary circumstances will allow expression to be cut off at its source. That principle of “no prior restraint on expression” had become a central precept of American jurisprudence 40 years earlier, in a case involving a sleazy bigot from Minnesota named Jay M. Near.

Near v. Minnesota is a landmark case for freedom of the press, yet even many lawyers and journalists know little of its facts or background. In Minnesota Rag, Fred Friendly de-
scribes the narrow 5-4 margin by which the Supreme Court decided Near and the historical accidents which made even that slim margin possible. The triumph of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes's majority opinion, which has not only endured but grown over the past half-century, is all the more remarkable when contrasted with the failure of the Pentagon Papers case to produce the expected legal landmark.

Friendly traces the Near decision from its unlikely roots in the Rip-saw, the cantankerous product of a priggish publisher who exposed the hypocrisies of the Duluth elite of the 1920s. One issue of the Rip-saw touched the nerve of an influential state lawmaker, who introduced legislation authorizing courts to halt the publication of any "malicious, scandalous and defamatory newspaper." Despite the law's obvious potential for abuse, much of Minnesota's establishment press hailed it as a much-needed control on the scandal sheets which so embarrassed respectable journalists. The law's eventual victim was Jay Near, after he wrote articles in the Minneapolis Saturday Press that assailed alleged links between city officials and organized crime in terms which also vented Near's anti-Semitic spleen. Floyd B. Olson, then Hennepin County attorney, successfully sued to shut down Near's publication. (Later, as Minnesota's governor, Olson had second thoughts and futilely sought to have the law repealed.) A district court judge silenced the Saturday Press on November 21, 1927. Nearly three and a half years dragged by before the United States Supreme Court ruled (on June 1, 1931) that the Minnesota law was an unconstitutional prior restraint.

Friendly embellishes the saga of Jay Near's legal odyssey with portraits of the characters who played a role in the landmark decision: Jay Near himself, an unprincipled and nearly destitute bigot, who wrote for other publishers under an assumed name during the long legal proceedings that prevented him from publishing his own venomous paper; Robert R. ("Bertie") McCormick, conservative and megalomaniacal publisher of the Chicago Tribune, who was incensed by the Minnesota gag law and bankrolled Near's appeal to the United States Supreme Court; Weymouth Kirkland, McCormick's lawyer, who felt that no one in the country could argue the case before the United States Supreme Court as well as he could; Chief Justice Hughes, who was appointed to the Supreme Court long after Jay Near's legal battles began in Minnesota district court but who wrote the majority opinion in the case; Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis Brandeis, who joined the majority opinion without writing separately, but whose strong prior support of the First Amendment undoubtedly helped to shape the opinion; and Justice Pierce Butler, the archconservative who wrote the dissenting opinion in the Near case and whose family in Duluth had been a frequent scourge of respectable journalists. The law's eventual victim was Jay Near's "malicious, scandalous and defamatory articles," magnifying the mystery concerning the reasoning of Stone and Roberts and leave the reader frustrated.

Such omissions aside, however, Minnesota Rag vividly illustrates a familiar but invaluable lesson: the true strength of this country's principles of liberty is best tested when those principles are used by the least respectable or least popular elements of society. Many of Minnesota's "respectable" newspapers supported the gag law in 1927, sure that it would be used only against such riff-raff as Jay Near. Yet it was Near's victory in 1931, after three and a half years of enforced silence, which led to the speedy vindication of the New York Times and the Washington Post in the Pentagon Papers case 40 years later. The principle of Near v. Minnesota had become so ingrained in American law that an enforced silence of 15 days was widely — and properly — viewed as an affront to the First Amendment.

JOHN BORGER,

Reviewed by John Borger, a Minneapolis attorney who has represented the news media in lawsuits involving libel, invasion of privacy, and access to public records and proceedings. His article, "Newsgathering vs. Privacy: Tension around the First Amendment," appeared in the 1978 Hamline Law Review 1.

MANY a Minnesota newsman, civil libertarian, and Vietnam War foe thrilled to the Supreme Court's Pentagon Papers decision ten years ago. It was high drama, this classic effort of the president of the United States to keep the New York Times and the Washington Post from publishing official secrets. Then came the Supreme Court's 6-3 ruling on June 25, 1971, that material intended for print in America may not be suppressed by government before it appears.

What Minnesotans and others who cheered the victory for press freedom on that day probably did not realize was that the decision was a direct legal descendant from a case 40 years before which originated with Duluth and Minneapolis scandal sheets. Near v. Minnesota paved the way for the Pentagon Papers to see the light of day — President Nixon to the contrary — and author Fred Friendly deftly tells the story.

This is not just a lawyers' book, although they will enjoy its exposition of First and Fourteenth Amendment constitutional doctrines and Friendly's reconstruction of what transpired inside the Charles Evans Hughes court of 1931. (Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, still serving then, played a critical role in Near.) It is not just a newspaperman's book, either, although it...
is must reading for every man and woman who cherishes the First Amendment guarantee of press freedom.

Rather, Friendly's book is for every American who enjoys looking behind the scenes and knowing the earthly human stuff, the inglorious mixed with the more laudable, the strivings of contending political men and money-seekers whose conflicts have fleshed out the concepts of liberty which James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, et al. put on constitutional paper so many years ago.

Describing in detail the blackmail-prone "journalism" of Jay M. Near — one of Minneapolis' most virulent anti-Semites — author Friendly brings out the truth of Justice Felix Frankfurter's words: "It is a fair summary of history to say that the safeguards of liberty have frequently been forged in controversies involving not very nice people." Near, says Friendly in a summing-up chapter, was "near to being an unprincipled bigot."

The racket-ridden politics of pre-Hubert Humphrey, pre-RWDB Andrew W. Mellon and pre-Frankfurter's words; "It is a fair summary of history to say that the safeguards of liberty have frequently been forged in controversies involving not very nice people." Near, says Friendly in a summing-up chapter, was "near to being an unprincipled bigot."

Publisher "Bertie" McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, on the other hand, was the biased and benighted super-isolationalist of the years leading up to World War II — a man who spoke habitually about "kikes" and "niggers." But in Minnesota Rag McCormick is the principled publisher, willing to put his money on the line in defense of press freedom — the hero who shame's the cautious American Newspaper Publishers Association into endorsing his cause and then bankrolls Near v. Minnesota to its final great victory on behalf of liberty. (Minnesota newspapers, at least those Friendly cites, hardly covered themselves with glory.)

It was an era when Minnesota's chief justice, affirming the 1925 gag law, could state for his unanimous court: "There is no constitutional right to publish a fact merely because it is true." But the Minneapolis Tribune, today in the forefront for press freedom, not only helped draft the 1925 gag law but chastised the fledgling American Civil Liberties Union for being disturbed by the law's use to suppress Near's newspaper.

In 1931, when the federal court struck its ringing Near v. Minnesota blow for press freedom, the Tribune also grumbled about the decision and then called on the bar to search out "constitutional means whereby these scandal and blackmailing sheets may be put out of existence." (This reviewer shudders to research old files of the then separate Red Wing Republic and Red Wing Eagle lest his own editor-predecessors turn out to have been equally blind to the principle of press freedom.)

Setting the stage for Near's and McCormick's final triumph in the old Supreme Court chambers on June 1, 1931, author Friendly outlines the intrigues of Chief Justice William Howard Taft up to 1930 to make sure that successor appointees kept the high court on Taft's firmly conservative track. If Taft and Associate Justice Edward T. Sanford had lived a year or so longer, the Supreme Court might never have given birth to the constitutional reasoning that was to mean free publication rather than legal suppression for the Pentagon Papers revelations about United States conduct in Vietnam.

As it was, the Near victory was only 5-4, and that day's ringing dissent came from another Minnesota — Associate Justice Pierce Butler. "To his dying day," Friendly records, "Butler could not understand why the government had censura power against obscenity and not against malicious, false defamation." But thanks to the Near majority, United States constitutional doctrine has for 50 years held that, while the defamed may find recourse in libel actions after the fact of publication, government may impose no prepublication "prior restraint."

For lawyers, newsmen, history-minded Minnesotans, and simply the general reader, Friendly's carefully researched tale moves along rapidly and makes an exciting story about this phase of development of an idea so central to American liberty.


"THIS eloquently mauvlin book might fairly be retitled 'Beyond Reason.'" These words by Francis Jennings in the American Historical Review (December, 1980) clearly signaled that the work in question, whatever its faults or merits, had touched a raw nerve. Going on to read that "the book is gracefully written, and much of what it says so sweepingly will please readers disposed against rationalism and materialism," I suspected that it would be deeply thought-provoking. It is, and I thank Jennings for calling it to my attention.

Frederick Turner taught at the University of Massachusetts and is the author of several works on American Indian history. In Beyond Geography he undertakes to establish a reason for the vast eruption of conquest and migration that spread the civilization of Western Europe around the globe in the moment of time between 1500 and 1900. Why, he asks, did Renaissance society suddenly thrust outward beyond known geography as none ever had before? What impulse drove it on to engulf all of the planet's wilderness areas and peoples — to chart, to convert, and to exploit them?

The conventional answers given by today's historians and social scientists are fundamentally economic and technological. Turner looks further. The reason he finds is a spiritual malaise embedded at the heart of the Judeo-Christian tradition. Humankind, he argues, has traditionally expressed its spiritual unity with nature through the medium of myth; modern man has abandoned myth for history. A sense of eternal cycles has been replaced by a linear chain of events.
In adopting monotheism, the early Jews not only turned away from a pantheon of nature deities; they also rejected the concept of divinity within nature. Their god was pure spirit, and even to symbolize him with a material or natural object was forbidden as idolatry. Thus the duality of spirit and matter was established, and man was severed from his ties with the rest of nature. Moreover, the Jews were a marginal people, existing on the desert fringes of more powerful civilized societies. In time they came to identify wilderness (untamed nature) not only with hardship and misfortune but with absolute evil.

Christianity. Turner finds, inherited this tradition and added an obsession of its own. Originating as one of many mystery cults spawned by the collapse of classical civilization, it established its primacy on the basis of historical evidence. God had in fact entered human history at a verifiable time and place. This sense of literal reality allowed Christianity to outstrip its myth-based rivals, but it also placed faith and inspiration at the mercy of time. The historical events receded through generations and could not be renewed by fresh revelation. As the church became institutionalized, the essentially mystical doctrine preached by Jesus became a barely tolerated undercurrent, for authority and inspiration are antithetical. So Christians were denied the ongoing personal experience of spiritual reality that is vital to human well-being. The age of miracles was gone, and Western man was left alone on Matthew Arnold’s “darkling plain” — at least until the Judgment Day.

Driven by an undefinable hunger and inhibited by no sense of kinship with the natural world, Christians turned outward with unparalleled fury. This was first expressed in the Crusades against the Moslem world and in persecution of deviant Christian sects that groped vainly for new inspiration. Next it turned to wholesale destruction of the hapless inhabitants of the Western Hemisphere and of nature itself. Christianity’s obsessive need to impose itself and civilization throughout the planet was a measure of its own inner sterility.

This is the new frontier thesis proposed by a second Turner. Whether it will be as influential as the first remains to be seen. Although the author supports it with a sophisticated use of broadly chosen sources and sweeping rhetorical skill, it is more a passionate challenge to the historical and scholarly mainstream than a developed framework of thought. Great chapters of the story are left out, both in factual and theoretical terms. Nevertheless, it comes at a time of crisis. Non-Western peoples and philosophies are struggling for a place at center on the world’s stage, and there are many predictions that industrial man’s abuse of nature will soon prove to be his undoing. Some such challenge is desperately needed.

Is it history? Jennings thinks not. “The word for this in English is theology,” he sniffs. Not philosophy — theology. This is the social scientists’ code word for all that is unknowable, imaginary, and therefore a waste of time to discuss. Yet surely the development and social consequences of the world’s great religious traditions are valid subjects for historical study.

What, then, in Turner’s work draws such a stinging response in a leading scholarly journal? Where is that exposed nerve? Unlike most modern scholars, Turner does not a priori rule out the reality or significance of a spiritual dimension to life. Nothing in his argument, however, depends on the nonrational or the supernatural. He maintains that myth has a great and necessary influence over both individuals and societies. That is hard to deny. What historical myth, for example, has had more practical impact than the myth of economic man governing the world’s economy through rational, informed calculations of marginal utility and diminishing returns? Like many other myths, it expresses a basic truth, but a truth that cannot be interpreted literally.

Perhaps the nub of the question is in what we mean by history. Turner and other writers like him have never suggested that we abandon careful, factual recording and interpreting of the past. But they have suggested that man’s interaction with nature and the cosmos around him may be a more important theme than his progressive conquest of geography. Myth, as Turner says, is timeless. Its value lies in illuminating recurring patterns of thought and action, rather than in charting events over time. Western man has traditionally viewed history as a simple, linear march of events, with a beginning, a middle, and (presumably) an end. The effective beginning, for many generations, was the beginning of the Christian calendar — the point at which God intervened. The scientific world view pushed that back by millions of years — and it was a wrenching experience. But though time was vastly extended, its centrality was maintained.

Now perhaps the drama of Western man is about played out, and our perceptions not only of history but of man’s relationship to time will change. Those perceptions have never been universal. They may be superseded just as the Newtonian concept of time has been superseded in physics. If this is true, then history — in one sense at least — may be at an end. The thought seems inconceivable to some historians.

Reviewed by RHODA R. GILMAN. MHS assistant to the director for education and folklife.


(Albany, University of Massachusetts Press, 1981. 312 p. Cloth $18.50, paper $7.95.)

IN 1977 plans to construct a high-voltage powerline across western Minnesota sparked a furious protest by farmers whose lands lay in its path. During the succeeding three years, the protest grew into a national cause célèbre. Originally formed to dispute the construction issue in public hearings, the protest movement later involved the destruction of building equipment, rifle damage to insulators, the toppling of giant towers, and numerous clashes with the Minnesota State Patrol, county sheriffs, and private security personnel.

Like many loosely organized grass-roots movements, the powerline protest created little documentary evidence of its evolution and seemed destined to leave only a sheaf of press clippings to chronicle its development. In 1977, however, the Minnesota Historical Society launched a major oral history project to document the controversy. The Minnesota Powerline Construction Oral History Project, carefully constructed to document all sides of the issue, was completed in 1979. It holds more than 2,200 pages of transcription from interviews with 50
people, and includes interviews with virtually all the chief personalities involved.

Although the society's effort was the first to document the powerline issue, it was followed by a variety of others. The made-for-television movie "OHMS," aired on CBS-TV in January, 1980, was one such attempt; another and far more comprehensive story is that presented in Casper and Wellstone's Powerline. This lengthy study of the powerline construction issue is both compelling and disappointing. On the one hand, it combines a clever use of oral history with excellent narrative and considerable analysis of the protesters and their motives. On the other hand, it studiously avoids examination of the very issues that brought the Minnesota controversy to national attention.

America's schizophrenic attitude toward energy and size were symbolized in the Minnesota controversy, but the authors bypass those questions and instead draw conclusions that seem rather high in drama and lacking in clear-eyed perspective. In avoiding the real implications of current energy sources and the cold reality of Minnesota's distance from United States oilfields and its vulnerability to changing Canadian policy, the authors fail to address issues at the heart of the construction and the controversy it produced. Had they tackled those issues, as they could so easily have done — while leaving the moralizing aside — Casper and Wellstone could have created a work of signal power.

For all its impressive display of information, the book is a straightforward apologia for the protest cause. Its authors are quite frank about their position, and the book reflects that bias. (One of them became protester Alice Tripp's running mate for lieutenant governor in her powerline-based challenge to Rudy Perpich's DFL nomination in 1978.) Once their basic premise is accepted, one can settle down to absorb the remarkable detail the authors provide about their cause and the people it involved. It is not a scholarly and objective study, however, and its silence on the position of the co-operatives and the 1,600 farmers who signed petitions favoring construction of the line is troubling. The MHS project's personnel found that utility officials and powerline supporters were perfectly willing to discuss the line and to reflect on the protest and its consequences.

The authors, in fact, do considerable disservice to the protest leaders by omitting comment on the actual outcome of their struggle and its implications for the future. The book's closing rhetoric leaves the impression that the line is barely in operation, despite the fact that it has been energized for many months, and incidents of vandalism dropped dramatically in 1980. It is hardly popular in the land it crosses, but it is up, fully operating, and likely to continue so for many years.

The grave issues correctly suggested by the authors — with regard to America's energy future and the substantial difficulties faced by the co-operatives in dealing with their own members — are left untouched, and one must wait for a further and more comprehensive study of the controversy. In the meantime, this book provides a very readable, if incomplete, chronicle of one side of an issue with ominous implications.

Reviewed by James E. Fogerty, deputy state archivist at MHS and director of oral history projects for the division of archives and manuscripts.


GERMAN AMERICANS constitute the largest ethnic group in Minnesota but, whereas the Norwegian-American Historical Association has published more than 60 volumes, "there has been no similar effort among German-Americans." An examination of Minnesota's German heritage is, therefore, long overdue. A fine step in that direction is this collection of papers, originally prepared for two 1979 conferences on the German-American heritage held at Moorhead, October 12, and St. Paul, October 19-20.

The resulting, richly illustrated volume is appropriately entitled A Heritage Deferred, since German Americans were forced to submerge their ethnicity as a result of the anti-German hysteria and prejudice engendered by two world wars. It was especially World War I, which Hugo Münsterberg described as "one of the saddest chapters of American history," that left scars and a legacy of bitterness. Gradually these have receded, and the election in November, 1978, "of two U.S. senators from Minnesota with German names was a notable phenomenon and a signpost." The victories of Rudy Boschwitz and David Durenberger "signaled the end of any stigma attached to Germanness in Minnesota."

A Heritage Deferred contains an introduction to the state's German-American history by Glasrud, as well as an excellent bibliography on Minnesota Germans by Rankin. Each of the volume's four sections offers a major paper with three shorter "reactor" papers. In the first part ("The Ethnic Experience"), Rachel Bonney's "Was There A Single German-American Experience?" describes the social, religious, cultural, and linguistic diversity of the Germans, concluding that "There has not been a single German experience in Minnesota, but a variety of experiences, and the German-American identity is one which has been imposed upon persons from these backgrounds by outsiders as a simple way of simplifying the categorization of people." In the same section, Hildegard Binder Johnson deflates the myth of "rapid assimilation" with her comments that there were many instances of "a strengthened ethnic awareness" after World War I.

La Vern J. Rippley's fine essay on "Patterns and Marks of German Settlement in Minnesota," in the second part of the book ("Architectural Styles and Material Culture"), surveys the impact of German immigration on the landscape of the state. In the third section ("Religion and Language Experience"), Colman Barry provides an overview of the German Catholic experience in America. Here, Diana Rankin's "reactor" paper contributes some useful comparisons between the German Lutheran and Catholic experiences. She observes that "Each religion provided a sense of identity for the immigrants and offered them a center of community activity."

Carl H. Chrislock explores "The German-American Role in Minnesota Politics, 1850-1980" in part four ("Politics and Education"). He concludes that by 1950 "ethnically derived values continued to influence the voting behavior of individuals, and candidates bearing a German name might enjoy a slight advantage in bidding for German votes, but the high
priority issues were no longer uniquely German." Kathleen N.
Conzen comments that closer examination of German rural
areas may uncover "a more complex process of ethnic survival
and evolution."

A weakness in the work pertains to the selection of some of
the authors of "reactor" papers. Participants included scholars
from a variety of fields and disciplines, but unfortunately, some
of them were handicapped by a basic lack of knowledge and
understanding of German-American history and culture.
Some, indeed, are strangers to the field of German-American
studies. Nevertheless, A Heritage Deferred represents a con­
tribution to the beginnings of an understanding of the German-
American experience in Minnesota.

Reviewed by DON HEINRICH TOLZMANN, associate librarian
in the University of Cincinnati libraries and the author of three
books and many articles on German-American. He is presi­
dent of the Society for German-American Studies.

The Humanities in American Life: Report of the
Commission on the Humanities.
(Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London, University of Califor­

THE HUMANITIES, we are told in this report, are in crisis.
Yet, more money has been spent on these disciplines during
the last decade than at any time in our history. There are
greater numbers of trained humanists than ever before, and
humanistic research is far flung; more institutions, societies,
and commissions exist to promote the mission of the humani­
ties. Ironically, there has never been so much confusion over
the role the humanities should play in American life. The re­sults
of all this effort and expenditure are unimpressive. Support
of the discipline within educational institutions has de­
clined; illiteracy is rising, foreign languages go unlearned, and
general education is in rough shape.

These ironies should tell us that there are limits to what
great infusions of money, institutionalizing of the humanities,
and promotional efforts can do to restore health to these fields
of study. This report, popularly known as the Rockefeller Com­
mission Report, provides a profile of the declining status of the
humanities and offers a long agenda for heightening public
appreciation of them. Specific recommendations include con­tinued
support from public and private funding sources in
greater amounts, instruction in writing across a broad span of
study, courses integrating themes from all humanistic fields,
clear sequences of classes in each field of the discipline,
development of new materials for teaching these subjects, and
use of resources from local cultural institutions. The most ur­
gent need, the commission believes, is a "drastic improve­
ment in our elementary and secondary schools."

The report is disappointing, for it offers up little that is new
or original. It recommends more money, more institutionaliza­
tion as its 1964 predecessor did in recommending a federal
agency for the humanities. It blithely urges more institutional
involvement in determining the direction of the humanities
and more centralization of scholarship without addressing the
disturbing fact that humanistic research is becoming in­
creasingly narrow, specialized, and pedantic at a time when we
desperately need broad syntheses of humanistic scholarship. In
urging the enrichment of the humanities in schools and col­
leges, the commission fails to tell us where to find the teachers
who will bring about this revitalization. A generation of
teachers has suffered from a lack of training in a common his­
tory and the chronological development of institutions, move­
ments, and ideas. The stark fact is that there is a diminishing
number of teachers who have a general education and who are
qualified to teach general, historical, or interdisciplinary sub­
jects. Virtually everyone agrees that students should be edu­
cated in the core of the humanities, but we lack adequately
trained teachers to teach them and do not have enough
teachers to teach the teachers.

Humanists in nonacademic institutions will be dis­
appointed by the passive role assigned to museums and histori­
sical societies, disappointed because the Rockefeller commis­sion
exhibits little awareness of the active role these off-campus
institutions perform not only as preservers and collectors but as
interpreters of the humanities. This deficiency is perhaps un­
derstandable when one looks at the makeup of the commis­sion
which is largely drawn from colleges and universities. While the
report is well worth reading for the information it purveys, it plows
no new ground, confines the humanities experience largely to the
conventional classroom, places too much emphasis upon money as
the solution to retard the de­cline of the humanities in formal education, and holds out
unrealistic expectations for the expansion of the field in a time
of narrowed academic vision and fiscal restraint. Rather than
treating the humanities as a large-scale industry and a com­
modity to be consumed, the commission would have done well
to stress to a greater degree the humanities as a way of life and
reread a definition of the discipline by one of its linear
ancestors. In 1944, Lionel Trilling, as a member of the Com­
mittee on the Humanities, wrote: "Really [the humanities] are
only a lot of great books, music, and pictures, extremely in­
teresting for teachers to talk about, extremely interesting to
students when they are required to turn their minds to them.
They will not save society or reform it. Their only effect is the
one they have been traditionally observed to have — they give
a kind of pleasure which, as their name implies, makes men
more human."

Reviewed by RUSSELL W. FRIDLEY, director of the Minnesota
Historical Society.
THE WINNER of the Solon J. Buck Award of $400 for the best article to appear in *Minnesota History* during 1980 is Bryn Trescatheric. His work, entitled "Furness Colony in England and Minnesota, 1872-1890," appeared in the Spring issue. Mr. Trescatheric is the assistant curator of the Furness Museum of Barrow, England, a graduate of Southampton University, and a candidate for the Master of Letters degree at Lancaster University.

This year's Theodore C. Blegen Award of $200 for the best article by an MHS staff member was divided between Nina Marchetti Archabal for "In Memoriam, Cameron Booth, 1892-1980: A Chronicle from His Scrapbooks," which was published in the Fall issue, and Carolyn Gilman for "Grand Portage Ojibway Indians Give British Medals to Historical Society," published in the Spring number. Archabal is a deputy director of the society, and Gilman, who won the award in 1978, is a writer and exhibits researcher in the education division.

The Buck-Blegen Award Committee members for this year were Carol Jenson, professor of history in the University of Wisconsin — La Crosse; George S. Hage, professor of journalism and mass communication in the University of Minnesota; and Kenneth Carley, former editor of this magazine.

TWO NEW SERIES dealing with the public lands of the United States have been originated by Arno Press. The first, entitled *The Development of Public Land Law in the United States*, contains 29 reprints dealing with changing laws and the moving forces behind those changes; Fremont P. Wirth's *The Discovery and Exploitation of the Minnesota Iron Lands*, originally published in 1937, is one of this series. The second series considers *The Management of Public Lands in the United States* and consists of 43 books — 15 of which are published for the first time. Minnesotans will take particular notice of Ross R. Cotroneo's *The History of the Northern Pacific Land Grant, 1900-1952* (1979), which examines the railroad's sale policies on acquired land, as well as the reprint of Jay Cooke and Company's 1872 publication, *Guide to the Lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota*.

A SECOND EDITION of Colman J. Barry's *Worship and Work: St. John's Abbey and University* (Collegeville, 1980), first published in 1956 to commemorate that institution's centennial, provides updated information to 1980. In a 69-page "Epilogue," Father Barry describes the multitude of changes at St. John's during the past 14 years: new buildings, reactions to Vatican Council II, many facets of both the religious community and the student body, and a wide variety of programs innovated since 1956. Among these are Minnesota Public Radio; a local government center; and, of particular interest to historians, the Hill Monastic Manuscript Library, begun in 1964.

AS A RESULT of "growing interest in Canadian social history, which includes immigration and ethnic history," the citizenship branch of the Canadian Department of the Secretary of State commissioned a number of histories to form a series entitled *Generations: A History of Canada's Peoples*. One contribution to the series is Gulbrand Loken's *From Fjord to Frontier: A History of the Norwegians in Canada* (Toronto, McClelland and Stewart, 1980, 264 p.). The volume provides a traditional treatment of the subject, concentrating on 20th-century Norwegian settlement in Canada's four western provinces. It is documented, has a variety of appendixes, a bibliography, and a brief index, as well as some photographs. Short introductory chapters on "Early Transient Migration" and "The Push and Pull of Migration" are followed by pioneer settlement, the Depression and World War II years, and Norwegian organizations — with a heavy emphasis on Lutheranism. Loken goes on to discuss acculturation and Canadianization, noting contributions that Norwegians have made to the nation. The final chapter looks at immigration to Canada from Norway in the 1970s and at modern Norwegian as it has been discovered by visiting Norwegian Canadians. The volume concludes with an examination of current ethnic activities among Canada's Norwegians and a brief view of their future.

The book has several Minnesota connections, among them the author's opinion of the Kensington rune stone. "It is generally believed," says Loken, "but has so far not been definitely proven, that the Stone was set up by a group of Norwegians and Swedes under the leadership of one Paul Knutson."

Loken is on safer ground when he writes of the pull of Canadian immigration on Minnesota Norwegians like those who left the Crookston area for Alberta in the early 1890s.

IN 1937, Gilbert H. Doane, then director of libraries at the University of Wisconsin, published *Searching For Your Ancestors*, written in a style which was authoritative, easy to understand, and a delight to read cover-to-cover. Not an easy task to accomplish in a basic reference tool. Over the years, the book has remained one of the best guides to family research and is often used as the textbook in genealogy classes. The fifth edition (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1990, 270 p., $10.95) has been revised by James B. Bell, director of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and remains a "classic guide."

The revisions include more conveniently subdivided chapters with headings; expansion of the section on resources in foreign countries; and a
new chapter which discusses the research challenges for American Indians, French Canadians, and Spanish-speaking people. The chapter on ending the D.A.R. has been omitted as information is readily available elsewhere.

Appendices contain a selected bibliography, a complete address list of state offices of vital records, and addresses of all National Archives and Records Service centers. It should be noted here that since publication of this book, it has been determined that only the Fort Worth office handles interlibrary loans of census microfilms.

A companion volume by Bell, *Family History Record Book* (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1980, 263 p., paper $7.95), is designed to aid the researcher in compiling family records. This contains pull-out sheets for a loose-leaf binder with descriptions of how to use the various forms (supplied in multiple copies) such as ancestor charts, family and individual biographical forms, military service records, immigration and naturalization records, and land records. Single copies of forms to record census data, 1790 to 1900, are also included.

A CONTRIBUTION to the ever-growing number of county histories is *Swift County Minnesota: A Collection of Historical Sketches and Family Histories* (Dallas, Taylor Publishing Company, 1979, 962 p.). The bulk of the text consists of family histories, arranged by township and illustrated by portraits and snapshots. The county historical society, which undertook the project, included extensive material relating to the county’s development. Here are stories about early days of electrification and conservation, a chronology of district schools, and a discussion of local geological features. In each township section, the authors recount the growth of towns, churches, and businesses. The book contains an index to family names — more than 300 entries under Johnson! — and maps of each township.

INTERVIEWS with 12 pioneer settlers reproduced from notes taken during the 1930s by Works Projects Administration employees, have been edited by Robert B. Porter under the title *Northwoods Pioneers* (Center City, 1981, 32 p.). All those interviewed had settled in the region around the turn of the century. In addition to the recollections, the booklet contains maps, a glossary, an explanation of survey lines, township boundaries, and an index.

THE NEIGHBORING Minnesota community of Estherville, Iowa, is the subject of Deemer Lee’s inviting contribution to community history. *Esther's Town* (Ames, Iowa State University Press, 1980, 267 p., $12.95). A grandson of the town’s founders and the editor of a local newspaper for over 40 years. Lee drew on that experience and his wide-ranging interests to produce a town history that is basically chronological in its approach, well illustrated, and often humorous. The book is strongest on the 20th century and describes early days of motoring, the uproar surrounding the annual circus visits, and repercussions of a falling meteorite, interspersed with many boyhood anecdotes of small-town life. The author did some careful research on World War I Liberty Loan drives and the agricultural depression of the 1920s and pointed out an interesting causal relationship between the two. Lee has included useful appendices covering the Emmet County census, local residents elected to state office, amounts subscribed to war loans, dates and organizers of fraternal and social groups, and a list of churches. The book is indexed and annotated but, unfortunately, the only good map is on the book jacket.

*IN Red River: Paul Bunyan's Own Lumber Company and Its Railroads* (Chico, Cal., 304 p., [1980]), Paul M. Hanft traces the history of the firm Thomas Barlow Walker established in 1882 as the Red River Lumber Company from its genesis in earlier partnerships to the end of its corporate life in 1944. Like many other lumbermen of the time, Walker and his descendants operated a mobile business: the migrations influenced by timber supplies and emancipation from waterways that came with the railroad age. While maintaining headquarters in Minneapolis where he first began saving lumber, Walker in the 1880s and 1890s moved on to Crookston, Grand Forks, and Akeley. In 1913 he made the leap to Westwood, California, to begin logging timberland he had been acquiring for almost two decades. With the company as its symbol went the merry image of Paul Bunyan, legendary logger whom exploits earlier recounted in folk tales were elaborated in the firm’s advertising. Important aspects of the book are assessments of Akeley and Westwood as company towns. labor relations, mechanization of the lumber industry, the operation of logging railroads, and attitudes toward forest resources. Included are over 400 illustrations, many of them illuminating important changes in technology, advertising techniques, and the lives of people who worked for Red River.

*ROY W. MEYER'S History of the Santee Sioux United States Indian Policy on Trial*, first published by the University of Nebraska Press in 1967 and reviewed in the *Summer, 1968*, issue of this magazine, has been issued in paper cover by Bison Books ($7.95).

THE PUBLICATION of *The Mapping of America* by Seymour I. Schwartz and Ralph E. Ehrenberg (New York, Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1980, 363 p., $60.00) brings together for the first time a history of North American cartography. This essentially chronological treatment covers the years from 1500 to the present, with particular attention given to the United States. Within that chronology the authors attempt a detailed, analytical history of the continent’s cartography; they also show, by means of a series of maps, the progression from an early mixture of art and science to the predominantly scientific endeavors of today. The first seven chapters, written by Schwartz, a noted surgeon and map collector, concern American cartography from the time of discovery to 1800. This part of the volume treats the continent as a whole. The final three chapters by Ehrenberg, a member of the Library of Congress geography and map division, deal almost exclusively with the United States, its internal development, westward expansion, rising industrialism, and urban growth. The scope of their subject is so large that the authors have of necessity left the history of mapping various regions and states to other studies. Their well-illustrated work provides 223 maps — many in color — and a large amount of related pictorial material which enhances the text. At a time of increasing interest in the collection of maps, their history, their use as interpretive tools and as modern prerequisites in recreation and planning, this volume is rewarding reading.

*Jon L. Walstrom*

TWO SEMI-ANNUAL publications recently launched by Bowling Green State University (Ohio) should appeal to readers interested in the richness and diversity of American cultural
expressions. The *Journal of Regional Cultures* ($10 a year, approximately 150 pp. per issue) tackles a specific area each issue — with one on the Midwest planned — while the *Journal of Cultural Geography* focuses on all facets of human spatial behavior, such as Finnish farmstead organization in Finland and Wisconsin, prairie-style houses, roadside motels, and country music. Both journals are published in cooperation with the Popular Culture Association, and both offer an interdisciplinary format with perspectives drawn from the social sciences and the humanities.

**PAMELA ANDERSON’S Iron Range Country: A Historical Travelogue of Minnesota’s Iron Ranges** (St. Paul: Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board, 1979, 232 p., $9.95), gives information on the Mesabi, Vermilion, and Cuyuna ranges of today and yesterday. Concise, interesting essays sketch the geological, social, and economic development of the ranges and their people. Interspersed throughout the text are a number of stories, apparently quoted from local sources, but unfortunately not attributed. Important tourist information is also included.

**BICYCLE TOUBS** of Minneapolis, with notes on historical sites and convenient resting places, are the subject of A. H. Mayer’s *Guide to Bicycle Riding in and around the Twin Cities* (privately published, 1980, x, 66 pp., $4.95 plus $.85 tax and handling). Trips around the lakes and into the suburbs are included.

**EXPLORING IOWA’S PAST: A Guide to Prehistoric Archaeology (Iowa City, University of Iowa Press, 1980, 169 p., paper $7.95)** joins a filmstrip series and a training program for avocational archaeologists as part of an ambitious effort by that state’s archaeologist to popularize Iowa archaeology. Written by Lynn Marie Alex, a schoolteacher-turned-archaeologist, the book attempts to do the tasks implied by the title: introduce the reader to prehistoric archaeology and outline Iowa’s prehistory. The first five chapters introduce the discipline of archaeology; the history of archaeological research in Iowa; and archaeological methodology, with a good deal of attention paid to the specifics of doing archaeology in Iowa (where to get topographic maps, to whom one should report discoveries, etc.). Artifacts commonly found at Iowa archaeological sites are discussed in the next three chapters, organized by kinds of raw material — stone, fired clay, and animal bone. Each section begins with a discussion of manufacturing techniques, followed by a description of artifact types typical of the prehistoric cultural traditions in the state. There are seven chapters that constitute a useful overview of Iowa prehistory, a chapter pleading the case for archaeological site conservation, and a concluding chapter — “Opportunities in Archaeology” — followed by a glossary of terms and two appendices (one detailing the Iowa archaeological site form and one listing federal and Iowa state laws protecting such sites). References listed at the end of each chapter direct the reader to more detailed literature. Although the description of common artifact types is marred by a few poorly drawn potsherds, the illustrations are generally adequate. The discussions of archaeological theory and methodology are somewhat abbreviated and may be of value only to the novice. On balance, the book is a good introduction to Iowa prehistory for the general reader and a useful synopsis for the scholar.

**THE MOST RECENT** addition to the Minnesota Archaeological Society’s Occasional Publication series is a *Bibliography of Ojibwe Resource Material* (St. Paul, 1981, 24 p., paper $3.50). Based on the 1973 compilation that resulted from the research for *The Ojibwe: A History Resource Unit* by the education division of the MHS, the present work has been revised and updated to 1981. Copies may be obtained by writing to the Treasurer, Minnesota Archaeological Society, Building No. 27, Fort Snelling, St. Paul 55111.

**THE COMMITMENT** of two major Minnesota firms to the improvement of “the quality of life in communities where we operate” is articulated in *Corporations and Their Critics: Issues and Answers to the Problems of Social Responsibility*, edited by Thornton Bradshaw and David Vogel (New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1979, 285 p., $14.95). In chapters by William C. Norris and William A. Andres, chairmen of Control Data and Dayton Hudson corporations, respectively, the two chief executive officers outline the differing programs their firms have devised to meet corporate social responsibilities in an environment Norris feels has changed greatly since the first half of the 20th century. Both men point out that business exists to serve society and that it must form intelligent partnerships with government to solve society’s major problems.

Writing under the title “Business Opportunities in Addressing Societal Problems,” Norris explains in some detail the commitment of the firm he founded in 1957 to the inner cities, where Control Data has built five plants since 1968, to education, and to technology transfer and aid to small business. Describing Dayton Hudson’s “Creative Corporate Philanthropy,” Andres points out that his firm is one of 48 in Minnesota which give to worthwhile efforts the full 5 per cent of taxable income permitted, whereas the national average for such giving is below 1 per cent and only 20 per cent of the nation’s companies make any contribution at all. He goes on to describe the program administered by the Dayton Hudson Foundation, stressing its longevity, professionalism, and accomplishments.

A FEW Minnesota examples appear in *Power and Morality: American Business Ethics 1840–1914* by Saul Engelbourg (Westport, Conn., Greenwood Press, 1980, 181 p., $22.50). They include Charles A. Pillsbury, Richard Sears, 3M, and James J. Hill’s Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. Since much of the pace for change during the period was set by the railroad industry, it is not surprising that the Minnesotan most often mentioned is Hill, who is quoted concerning freight rate discrimination and the necessity for secrecy in business operations — “You know a railroad in order to get its right of way has got to do it quietly.” His handling of the potential conflict of interest between the railroad and his purchase of Mesabi iron ore lands in the early 20th century is used to illustrate changing business attitudes toward this problem. In an attempt to assess whether business ethics changed over the 74 years covered, the author examines five elements — conflict of interest, restraint of trade, competitive tactics, stock watering, and financial reporting. He describes the main efforts of the federal government to serve as regulator and concludes that improvements did indeed occur. “The key element in the drive for external change in business morality, at least in terms of initiating the process,” he writes, “was the victim.”

**THE CENTENNIAL** of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange is observed by the Greater Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce with a special issue of its magazine, *Greater Minneapolis History*.
A VALUABLE FINDING AID is the Compiled Table of Contents to the Publications of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, 1906-1980, issued as that institution's Occasional Publication No. 3 (Bismarck, N. Dak., 1981, $8.00 plus a $1.00 handling charge). The compilation contains author, title, and subject indexes. The North Dakota society has also reprinted Wahenee: An Indian Girl’s Story Told by Herself to Gilbert L. Wilson (1981, $4.50 plus a $1.00 handling charge). This work was first published in 1921 and was reprinted in 1971 as part of volume 38 of North Dakota History. Both these editions are out of print. The new edition includes a revised preface by James E. Sperry and a selected bibliography of works by Gilbert Wilson.

FRANK M. WHITING, director emeritus of the University of Minnesota Theater Arts Department, recounts his part in that school’s development since 1937 in an engaging, privately published narrative entitled One of Us Amateurs (Provo, Utah, 1980, 115 p.). The story includes candid accounts of backstage dramas: the struggle and growth of the department to become one of the finest in the country, its mixed relations with the university’s administrators, the persuading of Tyrone Guthrie to build his theater in Minneapolis; and Whiting’s own memorable successes and painful failures. Copies are available for use in the MHS reference library and Wilson Library at the University of Minnesota.

TWO MEMBERS of the MHS staff, Pat Gaarder of the education division and Tracey Baker of the audio-visual library, are the authors of From Stripes to Whites: A History of the Swedish Hospital School of Nursing, 1899-1973 (Minneapolis, Swedish Hospital Alumnae Assn., 1980, 113 p., $12.00). Based on records, photographs, reminiscences, and nearly 700 questionnaires answered by alumnae of the school, the well-illustrated book is more than an institutional history; it offers a discerning look at changing student life, examines career choices, and provides a clear account of the education nurses at Swedish received. Copies of the book may be obtained from the Swedish Hospital Alumnae Association, 900 South Eighth St., Minneapolis 55405.

THE ELLERBE TRADITION: Seventy Years of Architecture & Engineering (Minneapolis, 1980, 143 p., $24.95), edited by Bonnie Richter, is based on the papers of Thomas Farr Ellerbe, head of the widely known Minnesota firm for over half a century. In addition to presenting a straightforward account of the beginnings and successful growth of one of the nation’s oldest and largest architectural and engineering enterprises, the volume provides a very large number of excellent photographs, many in color. The architectural history shown through these alone gives a good look at the diversity of work done by the firm—from Gothic and Colonial to Art Deco and the contemporary concepts of the 1970s.

THE SWEDISH Pioneer Historical Quarterly for January, 1981, contains two items of particular Minnesota interest. Emeroy Johnson’s “Swedish Academies in Minnesota” traces the histories of St. Ansgar’s, Hope, Emmanuel, and Lund academies, Gustavus Adolphus, Northwestern, and Minnesota colleges, and the Ansgar School. Marie-Louise Salinas’ article on Emil Meurling and Svenska Amerikanska Posten” examines that man’s twice-interrupted career as editor of the paper from 1902 to 1938. Salinas discusses Meurling’s comic stories, his liberalism, and his direction of the paper’s policies and development over these years.

In 1843 a Norwegian newspaper editor, Johan Reinert Reiersen, spent almost a year in America, searching out favorable sites for settlement. A group of prospective emigrants had sponsored the “trip, during which Reiersen investigated the Middle West and the Republic of Texas. In 1844 he published a volume about his findings in Christiania, now Oslo. An English version of Reiersen’s work, issued by the Norwegian-American Historical Association, Pathfinder for Norwegian Emigrants (Northfield, 1981, xi, 239 p., $12.00), is now available. It is the fourth America book to be issued by the association and the ninth in its Travel and Description Series. The translation is by Frank G. Nelson of the University of Hawaii at Hilo, who furnishes a biographical introduction. Eleven chapters comprise the account, plus two descriptive letters that appeared in a Norwegian newspaper in 1846 and 1847. There is a portrait of the narrator, a facsimile of the original title page, and an index.

Reiersen’s investigations were directed mainly at farming conditions in America, and he emphasized such details as agricultural methods, climate, favorable locations, travel routes, and costs of such things as land, housing, livestock, and feed. During his search he journeyed by river boat, wagon, horseback, and railroad — and often on foot. He himself preferred Texas, where he and a number of his relatives settled in 1845.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST to readers in St. Paul and Minnesotans of Czech ancestry is Patricia Hampel’s new memoir, A Romantic Education (Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1981, 308 p., $11.95), which was awarded a Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship. The book’s three sections discuss Hampel’s childhood in St. Paul’s West Seventh Street neighborhood, her preoccupation with beauty, and her trip to Czechoslovakia as an adult “living out the past” of her grandmother’s Czech heritage. Several particularly vivid descriptions of Hampel’s family life bear the stamp of truth, making the reader want to know more about these people. But an editor with a keener eye for repetition of ideas and a sharper pencil on sections that indulge in self-analysis would have tightened the passages that detract slightly from the book’s impact.

Jeanne E. Fischer

CALVIN W. GOWER discusses “Christopher C. Andrews and American Blacks: From Apologist for Slavery to Champion of Freedmen” in the Spring, 1981, issue of Midwest Review. The article delineates the Minnesota’s championship of civil rights for blacks, an attitude Andrews maintained for over half a century following his service with black soldiers during the Civil War. In the same issue Annette Atkins examines “Women on the Farming Frontier: The View from Fiction,” pointing out the influence of Ole Rolvaag’s novel, Giants in the Earth, on historians’ portrayals of frontier women.

The zoo, an outgrowth of a live fish display at the fish market Jones started in 1876, made its home in the Longfellow Gardens near Minnehaha Falls in 1906. Jones, an avid horse racer who "discovered" the famous Dan Patch for Marion W. Savage, finally deeded the gardens to the city of Minneapolis; many of the animals eventually ended up in the Como Park Zoo.

ENERGY IN MINNESOTA is the subject of the Spring issue of Roots magazine, published for young people three times during the school year by the education division of MHS (1981, 32 p., $1.50). Older readers will also find this subject interesting and pertinent. Author Jeffrey A. Hess provides a historical framework for the current energy crisis by looking back to 1872 when an epidemic of horse fever, called epizooty, swept the country. With all their horses sick, Minnesotans faced an energy crisis of major proportions that affected fuel supplies, transportation, and business activity. Hess examines American attitudes toward energy use, surveys changing energy systems in the state, and reveals how these systems affect our lives and the appearance of our cities. A study guide offers discussion questions, suggested activities, and a list of related resources. Each issue of Roots focuses on a different aspect of Minnesota history; a list of past titles is available from the education division, James J. Hill House, 240 Summit Avenue, St. Paul 55102.

BASEBALL historians and fans will want to take note of another in a long (and often undistinguished) line of sports "autobiographies." This time it is Number 1, coauthored by Billy Martin and Peter Golenbeck (New York, Delacorte Press, 1981, 272 p., $11.95). Essentially a biography, the book presents Martin as most baseball fans understand him — an intense and intelligent manager who never backs down from a fight, on or off the playing field. The authors offer the cruel lessons of Martin's early life in explanation of his volatile character; they also provide the obligatory accounts of his celebrated confrontations with various baseball figures (as well as with a marshmallow salesman). The volume captures Martin's uncanny ability to motivate players with a blend of emotion and baseball fundamentals and his affinity for the key players who performed consistently, intelligently, and aggressively without much attention from the media.

For a number of years Martin figured prominently in Minnesota sports history — as a player in the late 1950s and early 1960s, as a scout and a coach, and finally as manager of the Minnesota Twins in the American League. His book sheds light not only on those years but also on persons such as Calvin Griffith, Robert Short, and others who have played vital roles in state sports circles. The book, which is not up to some of the excellent writing that has appeared in recent years, would have been improved by an index, but it is worthwhile biography and will be enjoyed by most baseball aficionados.

Charles Lamb