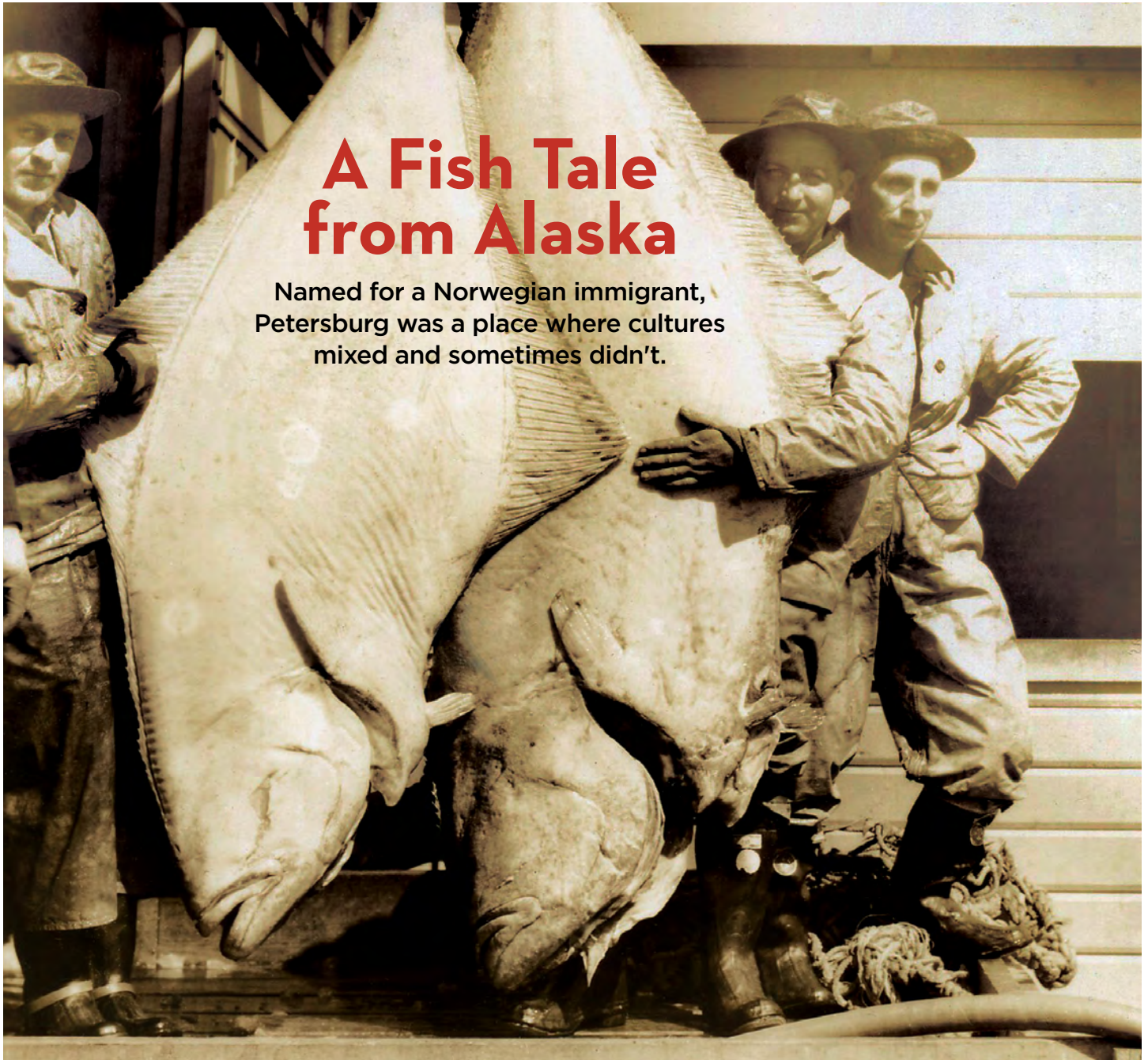


New directors elected to the NAHA board **P. 4**

Preserving NAHA's own history in the archives **P. 10**

Currents

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE NORWEGIAN AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION | WINTER 2024 VOLUME 194



A Fish Tale from Alaska

Named for a Norwegian immigrant,
Petersburg was a place where cultures
mixed and sometimes didn't.

Marking Our Milestones



As the newly elected president of NAHA, I look forward to the year to come. The upcoming bicentennial of Norwegian migration reminds me of a past milestone for the Norwegian-American community.

On a blustery, chilly, and sometimes rainy day in 1975, I joined hundreds of onlookers watching Norwegian King Olav V and the mayors of Bergen and Seattle celebrate the sesquicentennial of organized migration from Norway to North America by formally dedicating Bergen Place in the Washington city.

The trans-Atlantic trio exemplified the spirit of historic ties between Norway and the North American continent, the joy of the moment, and the potential of future links. That same excitement exists today as we are on the verge of the 200th anniversary of Norwegian immigration to North America and the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Norwegian American Historical Association.

This double commemoration is like getting two scoops of ice cream on your cone instead of the usual one. If you're a baseball fan, call it a doubleheader of Norwegian-ness.

At NAHA, our endeavor to mark these new milestones will be both external and internal. NAHA will have a day tour April 27 from the Twin Cities to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for a performance of the opera *Giants in the Earth*. Our longtime partner St. Olaf College will host, with NAHA and others, a Crossings and Connections conference June 18-22 on the campus in Northfield, Minnesota. NAHA and partner Vesterheim Museum will have a joint tour to New York City in October.

Meanwhile, NAHA archivists will be deep into a project, funded through a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, to process and digitize collections for NAHA's Norwegian Americans Fighting for Two Homelands project. The board and staff will talk about new directions in collecting and telling migration stories.

The activity of 2025 that will have the biggest future impact is something you can participate in. It is the Archiving Norwegian America campaign that NAHA announced at its biennial meeting in October. This campaign aims to raise \$2 million to strengthen and expand NAHA's archives.

NAHA is a leader in collecting and archiving materials that tell the stories of migrants between Norway and North America, as well as their descendants. Help us make sure the NAHA archives continue to collect the materials of Norwegian America, preserve them in multiple formats, and make them easily accessible to the public. Please consider a generous year-end gift to support NAHA operations, and watch for more campaign information in the new year.

Tusen takk,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kyle Jansson".

Kyle Jansson, President

ON THE COVER

An Alaskan Halibut can grow up to 500 pounds and measure as much as 8 feet by 5 feet. This crew brought two giant halibut weighing a combined 600 pounds into Petersburg, Alaska, in the 1930s.

Biennial Meeting Celebrates Archives

Board Announces Centennial Campaign

More than 100 members gathered for the association's 2024 biennial member meeting, held October 26 at St. Olaf College. Dr. Annette Atkins served as moderator for the day's presentations, which highlighted the importance of archives:

- **Dr. Maddalena Marinari**, professor of history, Gustavus Adolphus College, "The 1924 Immigration Act and the Scandinavian Experience"
- **Vicki Tobias**, MLIS, lecturer, University of Wisconsin-Madison Information School, "Collecting, Managing, and Preserving Your Family's Archives"
- **Dr. Kari Lie Dorer**, professor of Norwegian, St. Olaf College, "Muus vs. Muus: Unraveling Archival (His)stories"

During the lunch meeting, attendees heard updates from staff and board members. NAHA Executive Director Amy Boxrud announced the launch of Archiving Norwegian America, a campaign to grow the endowment of the NAHA archives for the next century. Information about the campaign is available on the NAHA website.

After the election of new board members, the association shared its appreciation for its term-limited directors who have completed their service: Jim Honsvall, Ann Marie Legried, Debbie Miller, and Scott Knudson, who served as the association's president, 2020-2024.



Clockwise from top: Maddalena Marinari and Kari Lie Dorer were two of the day's presenters. Members of the NAHA board, including new and outgoing members, gathered for a photo. NAHA student employee Simon Pryor studies Hardanger fiddle at St. Olaf College and played at a reception following the meeting.

Member Supported Since 1925

Did you know that donations and memberships account for more than half of NAHA's annual operating budget each year? Help us end the year on a strong financial footing as we embark on our centennial in 2025.



➤ Please consider making a year-end gift by using the envelope provided or by visiting norwegianamericanhistory.org/support/giving/. Tusen takk!



New Board Members

NAHA welcomes the following new members to our board of directors. Each was elected to a four-year term at the biennial meeting in October.

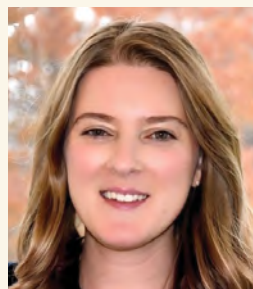
Kristin DeKuiper, Cranston, Rhode Island, attended Princeton, the University of Utah Law School, and Harvard Law School. Her law practice focused on transactions involving economic development in low-income communities. Kristin's Norwegian ancestors were part of the Mormon Norwegian migration in the early 1860s.

David Hakensen, Corcoran, Minnesota, has spent his career in corporate communications and consulting. In 2019, he started his own consulting firm. David currently serves as a past president of the Minnesota Historical Society. He served on the board of Norway House, 2013–2018. He and his wife, Kim, spend time at their Norwegian-inspired *hytte* in northern Minnesota.

Tim Hokanson, Plymouth, Minnesota, is a graduate of Augsburg College and for the past 38 years has served as administrator of Mount Olivet Homes, a 250-bed nursing home in Minneapolis. He has an extensive collection of Norwegian folk art and is excited to support the work of NAHA.

Caitlin Sackrison, Minneapolis, Minnesota, completed her MA and Ph.D. in history at Brandeis University. Her dissertation focused on Norwegian immigrant women homesteaders in Minnesota in the aftermath of the U.S.-Dakota War of 1862. In the fall of 2023, Caitlin joined the faculty at St. Olaf College. She teaches courses in history, Nordic studies, and Norwegian.

Vicki Tobias, Madison, Wisconsin, has worked as an archivist and librarian for institutions including the Wisconsin Historical Society and the UW-Madison university archives. She runs her own genealogy, history research, and archives consulting business while teaching for the UW-Madison Information School and coordinating a program for Recollection Wisconsin, the state's Digital Public Library of America hub.



NAHA directors re-elected to a second term are:

Annette Atkins
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Terje Leiren
Seattle, Washington

Scott Richardson
Northfield, Minnesota

Kristen Walseth
Bloomington, Minnesota

NAHA Executive Committee

In a virtual session held in November, the NAHA Board of Directors elected the following people to serve as NAHA officers and members of the executive committee for 2024–2026:

President
Kyle Jansson
Monmouth, Oregon

Vice President
Kristen Walseth
Bloomington, Minnesota

Secretary
Scott Richardson
Northfield, Minnesota

Treasurer
John Nilson
Regina, Saskatchewan

Representative at Large
Ingrid Urberg
Camrose, Alberta

➤ A full list of board members appears on page 12.

Religious Dissenters in the Records

BY DALE HOVLAND

The Norwegian word “dissenter” looks the same as its English counterpart, and it means the same thing: a person who does not agree with or conform to the opinions or beliefs of the majority. But in Norway, as in England, the word historically referred more specifically to Christians who did not belong to the state church.

In Norway, the Lutheran Church was the state church from shortly after the Protestant Reformation, which began in 1517, until a little more than a decade ago. The state church was a part of the government until 2012, when church and state were separated in Norway through a change to the constitution. For much of that time, until well into the 1800s, Lutheranism was not just the state-sanctioned religion, it was the only form of Christianity that people were allowed to congregate around and practice.

There were attempts to loosen that restriction. A law proposed in 1818, for example, would have allowed the Quakers to form a congregation. Some Norwegians had converted to Quakerism after being held as prisoners of war in England during the Napoleonic Wars. But the 1818 proposal that they be allowed to gather for worship was voted down in Norway’s parliament.

Norwegian Quakers finally received the permission they needed in 1842. The next year, Catholics were allowed to establish a congregation in Oslo. Then in 1845, Norway passed a law—the so-called Dissenter Law—that recognized the rights of other non-Lutherans to organize. At the same time, the law placed limits on dissenters’ freedoms, and it required them to report to the local state church regarding the baptisms, marriages, and burials performed in their congregations.

Notably, the only dissenters granted rights under the 1845 law were other Christians, not people of other faiths. The Dissenter Law was in effect until 1969, when it was replaced with a broader law protecting religious freedom in Norway.

You might encounter dissenters in several types of records as you do family history research.



The 1880s St. Barbara Church in Kongsberg, Norway, originally housed a Methodist congregation, but it became a Catholic church in 2021.

Church Books—The local parish registers kept by pastors of the state church might include records for dissenters in the same sections (“Married,” “Baptized,” et cetera) used for members of the state church. Sometimes, however, dissenters were listed on separate pages. In Norway’s digitized National Archives (digitalarkivet.no/en/), searches of church books can be filtered to focus on dissenter-related entries.

Census Records—The census forms for 1865, 1875, 1891, 1900, 1910, and 1920 in Norway included a field for recording the person’s faith or religious affiliation (*tro/bekjennelse*). Generally, if the census enumerator left that field blank or recorded an “s,” it means the person belonged to the state church. For dissenters, it might be filled in with another denomination, such as *metodist* or *katolsk*.

Other Publications—Dissenters who emigrated from Norway might have connected with their religious community in their new land. Examples can be found in varied works, such as the book *History of the Norwegian Baptists in America*. •

The Man Who Gave Petersburg, Alaska, Its Name / A FISH TALE

BY DEBORAH MILLER AND DENISE LOGELAND

Fishing has been a way of life in southeastern Alaska for as long as people have lived there, long before Norwegians arrived. When a Norwegian immigrant family started a fishing business in the 1890s along Alaska's Wrangell Narrows, there was evidence that they were latecomers. The fish traps of Native people could be seen in the coastal waters, and their petroglyphs were carved in stones. The villages of the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian stood along the shoreline. They had lived and fished on the Alaska coast since time immemorial.

The Norwegians stayed and left their mark on the landscape, economy, and culture of the region. One artifact of their influence even extends its reach to my Minnesota kitchen. The Petersburg, Alaska, Sons of Norway cookbook has long been one of the exotic stars of my Norwegian-American cookbook collection.

The Petersburg Velkommen Book: Alaska's Little Norway was published in 1972. One memorable passage describes "Fish-O-Rama" a feast served "right downtown at Petersburg Fisheries cannery" on a Saturday night each May, during the town's annual Norwegian Fest. "Here, respect is paid to

the fish, who provides the livelihood of so many of us," the book says. "Tables groan with red snapper, salmon, halibut, crab, gravid [sic] lox, pickled herring, beer bits, blueberry buckle...."

I wanted to see the fishing town of Petersburg and explore its Norwegian roots for myself. When my husband and I were planning a trip through Alaska's Inside Passage last summer, we chose a cruise that stopped in Petersburg, which gave me a chance to experience the town and research its history in the lovely local library.

From Aure to Tacoma

Peter Buschmann, the town's namesake, is generally acknowledged as the first Norwegian to arrive in what became Petersburg. He immigrated to the United States with his wife and eight children in 1891. The passenger list of the *S.S. Hekla* shows them arriving in New York on May 29.

The family had come originally from Aure in Norway's Møre og Romsdal County. Aure was another place where people made their livelihoods fishing. It sits adjacent to Kristiansund, which is recognized as the birthplace of commercially produced *klippfisk* in Norway, beginning in the



1690s. Both *klippfisk* (salted, dried fish, usually cod) and its dried but unsalted sibling, stockfish or *tørrfisk*, have historically been mainstays of Norway's trade with the rest of the world.

From New York, the Buschmanns went west to Tacoma, Washington. Peter Buschmann fished along the Pacific Northwest coast. In Fairhaven, Washington, (now Bellingham), he started an enterprise on the preservation side of the business, a small saltery and smokery for salmon, halibut, and herring.

Alaska in the early 1890s was not yet a U.S. state or even a U.S. territory, only a somewhat neglected "district" of the U.S. government. Gold had been found in 1880, but the Gold Rush would not begin until additional finds were made in Alaska and the Yukon Territory in the mid- and late 1890s.

Buschmann found something else valuable when his fishing ventures took him to Ketchikan, Alaska, in 1893: Glacial ice floating in bergs on the water. He recognized the commercial opportunities the ice could open up, allowing crews to transport fish over greater distances. Shirley Bowers, author of the *Petersburg Velkommen Book*, writes that "The many icebergs from Le Conte and Thomas Bay glaciers provided a way for the fishing boats to ice their catch and ship directly to Seattle."

One Cannery Then Many

By 1897, Buschmann had acquired 40 acres on Wrangell Narrows, on the northern tip of Mitkof Island, and had started the Icy Straits Packing Company. He also built a sawmill on his parcel of land. Over time, Norwegians in the area would engage in lumbering, fur farming, and mining, but fishing was their main economic activity.

A commercial fishing hub grew rapidly on and around Buschmann's property. Already by 1902, he owned and operated several more nearby canneries in addition to Icy Straits. A guide to the Buschmann family papers, held at the University of Washington, names Quadra Packing Company, Petersburg Packing Company, and Chatham Straits Packing Company.

Petersburg was not yet officially a town. That would come with its incorporation in 1910. But the work there attracted laborers, and more businesses sprang up to serve them. Norwegian workers who

came in the early decades tended to be "bachelor" fishermen who sent money back home to help support family members. Norwegians were not the majority of the labor force, however. When the 1900 census was taken, it listed 76 residents in the community, all of them men, and 51 of them Chinese. While the Norwegians were most often employed as fishermen and "webmen" who prepared the fishing nets, the Chinese workers were recruited to staff the canneries. Native workers came for jobs in the Petersburg canneries, too.

The mix of cultures was evident as the town continued to grow. Among the many stores in 1915 were Hogue and Tveten, Cato Haarberg, and Sing Lee's "cash store," which advertised potatoes for \$2 a sack and onions for \$3.50. Sing Lee himself was said to be "always on the job, night and day."

In addition to the many canneries in and outside of town, there were two bars, the Gilt Edge (aka the Bucket of Blood) and the Dory Bar. With the advent of Prohibition in 1919, places serving alcohol apparently proliferated. A Ketchikan newspaper reported in 1920 that "16 out of 19 places [in Petersburg] between the dock and Heckmans are bootlegger joints, serving some kind of booze or other."

Cultures Mixed—And Didn't

Petersburg's population was diverse, but it wasn't entirely integrated. Local historian Harold Bergman writes about school segregation: "The White population went to one school, and the Indians went to another. In one incident, the school board refused admittance of [a girl from a nearby Tlingit village] to the Petersburg school system. The Commercial Club asked the school board to reconsider its decision, but nothing was done." The federally funded Indian school "was reputed to be in a dilapidated condition, and one winter the city allocated money for coal to try to keep the children warm."

At the canneries, workers also were segregated. The Minneapolis-based Pacific Coast and Norway Packing Company operated a cannery across the narrows from Petersburg, at a place called Tonka. Run by Joseph and F. C. Kildall, "the Tonka cannery was about as large as the Buschmann operation, employing 63 White men, 44 Natives, and 56 Chinese.... There were two bunkhouses, one for the White employees, and one for the Chinese. The Natives lived in a collection of small houses built on the beach to the south of the cannery," writes Pat Ellis in *From Fish Camps to Cold Storages: A Brief History of the Petersburg Area to 1927*.

CLOCKWISE FROM THE TOP

- 1** The 1912 Sons of Norway hall has pride of place on the waterfront. **2** The *Petersburg Velkommen* cookbook that inspired a summer trip and research on the town's history.
- 3** (L to R) Christian Buschmann, Peter Buschmann's oldest son, was superintendent at his father's first cannery; Arne Thormodsater was a Petersburg storekeeper; and Ludvig Larson a bookkeeper.
- 4** Peter Buschmann's Icy Straits Packing Company in 1900, three years after its founding.



The collection of local histories at the Petersburg Public Library was filled with colorful stories from and about the town's residents. Most of the histories were composed of quotes from local papers or interviews with people. In one, a resident said: "I was born in Petersburg, Alaska, November 11, 1935, on a fur coat. My mother and father were at a Sons of Norway party in honor of Armistice Day. The whole town went with them to take my mother to the hospital, but we didn't quite get there. I arrived on the hospital lawn on my mother's fur coat laid down on a snowbank."

Another account, from *Pioneer Profiles: A History of Petersburg Settlers, 1898-1959*, was of John and Minnie Allen, a mixed couple who moved to Petersburg in 1915. John was a Lummi Indian from near Bellingham, Washington, and Minnie was from Chicago. The couple raised silver foxes, and John was the acting postmaster as well as a fishing and hunting guide. Their daughter Mary, a professional photographer, played piano for the Sons of Norway dances and to accompany silent movies at the Variety Theatre.

Some of the stories in *Pioneer Profiles* tell of not being fully accepted in the community. Tom and Lucy Kito provided accounts of their lives in Petersburg. Lucy was a member of a local Native tribe (unspecified), and Tom immigrated from Japan in 1914 to help his father farm oysters near Olympia, Washington. Later, he worked at canneries in Petersburg and was paid in either gold or paper money. But even "gold failed to help the Natives get into the Sons of Norway Hall for dancing," Lucy Kito reported. They couldn't eat at some restaurants and were restricted to a certain place in the movie theater, she recalled. Mrs. Kito's story included her involvement with the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood and lobbying for equal rights.

Lasting Influence

Perhaps it's not surprising that the Norwegian-American culture of powerful business owners like Buschmann became so prominent in Petersburg's identity. The town has made much

The Petersburg Listening Project

has recorded oral histories to capture the town's multicultural past and present. Listening Project stories can be heard at psglib.org/listening-project.

of its Norwegian heritage and calls itself Little Norway. It constructed a Sons of Norway hall in 1912, a year after the local Fedrelandet Lodge was chartered. The hall soon became Petersburg's social center, holding frequent dances. In 1913, a fledgling Norwegian Lutheran congregation bought the town's Presbyterian church, renaming it Petersburg Lutheran Church. (They now have a newer building nearby). Even earlier, in 1907, a Fisherman's Home was established to provide a wholesome alternative to the saloons for Petersburg's men. The home was in the charge of a Mrs. Hendricksen, a Lutheran missionary recently returned from China. Petersburg's well-known Little Norway Festival began on Syttende Mai in 1958 and has grown and developed since then.

Though he greatly influenced life in Petersburg, Peter Buschmann did not have a long life there. In fact, over time the family had maintained business and personal ties, including homes, in Washington state. In 1902, Buschmann sold his Alaskan businesses to his competitor the Pacific Coast and Norway Packing Company. He was paid in PC&NPC common stock and bonds, according to the archived Buschmann family papers, and those assets became worthless in 1903 when the PC&NPC declared itself bankrupt. Buschmann died soon after, just 53 years old, by suicide.

His son Eigil not only persevered in the industry but became one of its leaders. Drawing from the family's archived papers, a University of Washington archivist writes that Eigil Buschmann rose to general manager of the Northwestern Fisheries Company. Then in 1922, he and a partner, Haakon Friele, started their own business, the Nakat Packing Corporation.

Nakat was a subsidiary of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, famed owner of the A&P grocery store chain, which was the largest retailer in the United States in the early to mid-1900s. In that era, Nakat's Waterfall Cannery on Alaska's Prince of Wales Island was one of the world's largest canneries. It distributed much of its salmon through A&P stores and also produced food for the Allied forces during World War II.

Salmon was one of the main drivers of the fishing industry in Petersburg, but it wasn't the only commodity. Already in 1907, Petersburg claimed to be the leading shipper of halibut in the world, with 40 boats from Seattle wintering there for the halibut fishery. The first shrimp processor in Alaska, called Alaska Glacier Seafoods, was founded in Petersburg in 1916. Other varieties of fish and seafood were harvested, too.

The industry has had its ups and downs, but Peter Buschmann's original cannery still operates in Petersburg. In 1965, local fishermen founded a company called Petersburg Fisheries Incorporated (later it became Seattle-based Icicle Seafoods) to save Buschmann's cannery by buying it from an owner that was in decline. In 2020, Icicle merged some of its operations with Ocean Beauty Seafoods to form OBI Seafoods, which today operates the Petersburg plant on Peter Buschmann's original 40 acres. As the seasons change, the plant processes salmon, cod, sablefish, rockfish, herring, and crab—all the abundance that fills those groaning tables described in my Petersburg cookbook. •

Debbie Miller has served on the NAHA board and as a reference specialist for the Minnesota Historical Society's Gale Library. She plans to donate her Norwegian-American cookbooks to the NAHA archives. Denise Logeland is editor of Currents.

Alaska at NAHA

As we planned our Alaska trip, I was curious to know if there were Alaska-related collections in the NAHA archives. Here are some of my finds.

- Several collections focus on Norwegian participation in the Gold Rush, including the papers of Carl Lokke, author of the NAHA book *Klondike Saga: The Chronicle of a Minnesota Gold Mining Company* (1965).
- Information about Sons of Norway lodges in Alaska is part of the collection of Sons and Daughters of Norway Papers.
- Articles about Alaskan fishing make up part of the collection of Commercial Fisheries Articles, 1940–1980. —D. M.

Preserving NAHA's Own History

BY KRISTINA WARNER, NAHA ARCHIVIST

On October 6, 2025, NAHA turns 100! To commemorate that anniversary next year, we wanted to ensure that the records generated during our association's first 100 years of existence would be well preserved. With the help of a Legacy Grant of \$5,117 from the State of Minnesota's Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund, we have been able to rehouse and redescribe (which is important for organizing material and accessing it) more than 290 archival boxes' worth of institutional records. We're preserving the first century of NAHA for many generations to come.

Our institutional records date back to our founding in 1925. NAHA was formed in the wake of that year's Norse-American Centennial, which marked a century of organized migration from Norway to America. In 2025, for NAHA's centennial, we want to be able to share both the story of the organization and the stories of the foresightful, passionate individuals who worked to create NAHA. These founders established more than a historical association. They also created an archive to collect and preserve historical materials, and a publishing program to interpret the Norwegian-American experience.

NAHA's founders wanted to replace the mythologies and filiopietism of earlier generations of Norwegian immigrants with a professional approach to history. Early NAHA leaders included author and professor Ole Edvart Rølvaag, historians Knut Gjerset and Theodore Blegen, journalist Kristian Prestgard, and professor Laurence Larson.

The association's records highlight the diverse perspectives and experiences of Norwegian Americans, paint a picture of immigration to the United States across eras, and document various aspects and functions of NAHA as an organization. They include Rølvaag's letters seeking funds to start the organization, manuscripts related to our robust publishing arm, and more.



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Norwegian Historical Association Meets Today

The Norwegian-American Historical association Wednesday held its first meeting in the Twin Cities since its organization at Northfield last October. The association gathered for a business meeting at 2 p. m. in the Ryan hotel, St. Paul, and a dinner in the hotel at 7 p. m. Representatives from Northfield, Moorhead, Decorah, Iowa; East Claire, Wis., and Chicago were present. The aim of the association is to foster historical research and literary work concerning the activities of people of Norwegian birth or descent in America. To this end the association is encouraging the development and maintenance of historical archives, particularly at the museum already existing at Luther college, Decorah, Iowa, so that it may become a national Norwegian-American museum.

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FROM THE TOP

1 Former NAHA editor Odd Lovoll, circa 1980s. **2** First edition of the NAHA newsletter in 1934. **3** Former archivist Charlotte Jacobson with Sanford Fosholt. Sanford and Wilma Fosholt set up the first endowment for the NAHA archives in 1985. **4** 25th anniversary of NAHA, October 6, 1950. **5** Newspaper clipping announcing the Norwegian American Historical Association's first meeting. **6** Former archivists Beulah Folkedahl (seated) and Charlotte Jacobson (standing). **7** Former NAHA archivist Forrest Brown. **8** Former NAHA administrator Lloyd Hustvedt, circa 1980s.



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Hands-On Help

Our work to preserve NAHA's past would not have been possible without our student employees, Otelia Lighthill, St. Olaf College class of '27 (majoring in history and Norwegian), and Patrick Hagerty, '25 (history and political science). They share what they've found interesting and impactful about the project.

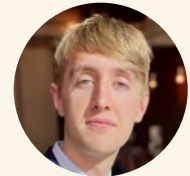
Lighthill:

"Working with archival materials from the past feels like seeing someone's history come to life on the page. And with this project, it is fun to find familiar names or clues [about things] you can find around campus or in the school's history!"



Hagerty:

"It's been fascinating to dig deep into NAHA's archives and see how the study of Norwegian-American history has grown and changed."



Funding was provided to the Norwegian American Historical Association through the Minnesota Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund, a component of the Minnesota Clean Water, Land, and Legacy constitutional amendment, ratified by Minnesota voters in 2008.



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Currents Newsletter

Volume 194, Winter 2024
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