

Chapter 1 : Comic Economics Part 2: History Of The Comic Book Shop - Think Liberty

Robert is joined again by Michael Swaim to continue discussing the 'era of heroic commerce.'

Under the direction of Dr. Van Hise—president of the Academy, chairman of the University of Wisconsin Department of Mineralogy and Geology to , president of the University of Wisconsin from to his death in , and a founding member of the Geological Society of America in —a motion was presented to the Academy that a committee be formed to draft a proposal to establish such a survey. In a bill was drafted by an Academy committee consisting of C. Van Hise Chairman , C. Collie, and A J. The bill was recommended to the Legislature in and finally approved in The newly created Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey WGNHS was placed under the authority of a board consisting of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the state university, the president of the commission of fisheries, and the president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. During its initial period of growth and expansion—the period from through which included the stock market crash and the shift of the Survey to the University—Dean E. Hotchkiss, and Ernest F. Bean each served separate terms as leader of the Survey. Birge, — Dean E. A renowned scientist and dean of the College of Letters and Science, Birge would eventually follow in the footsteps of Van Hise to become president of the University of Wisconsin in Birge was born in Germany in ; he received his early education in science at Leipzig and subsequently attended Harvard College and Williams College. Considering himself a zoologist, his principal instructional areas were in biology and included physiology, embryology, histology, and bacteriology. A thorough and accomplished scientist, Birge stressed the unfolding nature of scientific research in which each piece of new information leads to new questions and the need for additional research to provide answers. This work led to the development of the science of limnology, a word that first appeared in Under his influence, new WGNHS programs were developed in water powers and underground and surface water supplies , road materials and highway surveying , soil surveying , and topographic mapping , in addition to its programs in building stones, geology, geography, lake survey and biology, and forestry and biology. Birge served the Survey as superintendent from to and as director and superintendent from to Hotchkiss was appointed his successor. Hotchkiss, —25 William O. Hotchkiss A Wisconsin native, Hotchkiss earned bachelor, master, and doctorate degrees at the University of Wisconsin in science and engineering, completing the Ph. His early professional work beginning in was in minerals exploration in Minnesota and in Ontario, Canada. In he was appointed state geologist under Birge. When Birge left to become president of the University in , leadership responsibilities in the Survey were consolidated and Hotchkiss became state geologist, director, and superintendent. He also served on many state and federal committees and was a member of many geological societies and president of the Association of American State Geologists. He understood the separate but related roles of industry and academia and emphasized the need for industry and the University to work together to identify and clearly define problems and to resolve them. His philosophy carried over into the planning and conduct of WGNHS programs, which reflected the needs of government, industry and the general public. Hotchkiss resigned in to accept the position of president of the Michigan School of Mines. Bean, —31 Ernest F. He was appointed acting state geologist, director and superintendent in and to full responsibility in Bean earned a B. From to he taught courses in regional and physical geography and economic geography. For two summers Bean was a member of an Alaskan glacial expedition organized by the National Geographic Society. In he was appointed assistant state geologist by Hotchkiss and continued his work with the mineral land classification program. In addition, in cooperation with the Highway Department, Bean developed a Road Materials Survey program to locate aggregate and other materials for highway construction. Bean endeared himself to students, faculty, and industry because of his warmth and sincerity. Bean assumed leadership of the Survey at a time of increasing budgets and responsibilities. They included completion of detailed geological surveys for a large area of central and northwestern Wisconsin and publication of results in over 90 reports and maps. The Depression that followed the stock market crash of led to a severe belt-tightening in Wisconsin through executive and legislative evaluations of various state agencies. In spite of advice to the contrary, the governor proposed that

the Survey be transferred to the University of Wisconsin, that its budget appropriation be eliminated and that responsibility for funding be with the University. University of Wisconsin president Glenn Frank, Dr. Birge, former survey director, Prof. Leith, head of the geology department, E. In his view the Survey duplicated the work and responsibility of the University of Wisconsin geology department and therefore, the University administration should have responsibility for its budgeting and support. This argument did not recognize the very distinct difference between the teaching function of the geology department and the resource survey, research, inventory, and service functions of the WGNHS. Its funding continued to be a line item in the state budget, but the University was given responsibility for survey programs and budgeting. Bean retired in 1972. George F. Hanson succeeded Bean as state geologist in 1972. Hanson was born in Schenectady, New York. He received his primary education in England and attended Oxford University, where he enrolled in medicine. He served as an officer in the U. S. Army, after serving as acting State Geologist for one year, Hanson succeeded Bean. Hanson inherited a Survey with a small staff, restricted quarters, limited budget, and antiquated equipment. Hanson placed particular emphasis on the basic need for accurate and reliable topographic maps. He was also deeply concerned with groundwater issues, including pollution, effect of withdrawals on availability, and human impact through indiscriminate land use. Geological Survey focused on completion of the 1:50,000 scale maps. His efforts expanded the program to include the advice and financial support of the Wisconsin Departments of Transportation and Natural Resources. Chief among these were groundwater and geologic reports published by the U. S. Geological Survey. With the restructuring and integration of the statewide University System in 1970, the Survey was transferred from its administrative location in the University of Wisconsin-Madison to the University of Wisconsin-Extension, where it was assigned at a divisional level. Following this, WGNHS staff were extended the privilege of inclusion in the University faculty subject to the same requirements as other faculty. In 1971 he was appointed as an assistant geologist in the Industrial Minerals Section, where he worked on a variety of subjects including black shales, sandstones, carbonate rocks, and clays. He joined the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey in November 1971 as assistant state geologist with principal responsibility for geology and groundwater. In 1972 he was promoted to associate state geologist and to associate professor in the newly created UW-Extension Department of Geology and Geography. Ostrom was the second of the directors of the Geological and Natural History Survey to have worked for another state survey. His experience with the Illinois Geological Survey provided a basis for viewing the Survey in terms of effectiveness consistent with larger and more extensive operations and programs—that is, operations and programs capable of delivering a broad scope of research, information, and service. These programs led to the preparation of a series of 1:50,000 scale maps. The program was later expanded to include accelerated county resource inventories incorporating groundwater quality, soils and geologic mapping at a scale of 1:50,000. Principal geologic focus was on Pleistocene geology because these deposits have the most impact on groundwater quality. By this program received strong county support, including some local funding. In the federal government decided to discontinue funding support of its state climatologist program. Thus, the office of state climatologist was created in the Survey, with the support of the Wisconsin Natural Resources Council of State Agencies and several departments in the University System. For the first time a state office of climatology was supported solely by the state budget and located in the Survey. The topographic mapping program was completed under Ostrom in 1975 with the advice and strong support of the Topographic Mapping Advisory Committee composed of representatives from the Departments of Transportation, Natural Resources, and Administration, the State Cartographer, and the UW-Madison Department of Civil Engineering, which he created in 1974. Thus, for the first time Wisconsin achieved complete coverage with one series of topographic maps. Because of the need for periodic updating, the committee expressed concern that the program not be dropped. Their concern was shared by Governor Anthony Earl, who indicated his strong support for a continuing maintenance program. Despite this concern, funding levels for a maintenance program have been severely cut back. The Topographic Mapping Committee under Ostrom also initiated and completed a county topographic map series at the 1:50,000 scale. This county series, begun in 1975 and completed in 1978, is published in the conventional English system. A University of Wisconsin-Extension review of WGNHS programs, budget, administrative location, and facilities, requested in 1978 by Ostrom, led to several recommended changes, some of

which were eventually approved and implemented. In addition, in the Survey moved to improved but still rented quarters. The staff has included as many as 10 geologists, 3 part time soil scientists, 4 hydrogeologists, 1. The period was marked by publication of a new 1: Ostrom retired in , and Assistant Director Ronald G. Hennings served as Acting Director and State Geologist until mid His educational credentials included a bachelor of arts degree in geology from Brown University in and a doctorate in sedimentology from The Johns Hopkins University in Reinhardt had planned to continue his research in recent geologic processes such as coastal erosion and soft-sediment deformation and their relationship to humans, and to return to his first love in research—the study of Cambrian and Ordovician carbonate rock. His career was cut short by a fatal automobile accident on September 18, Robertson, James M. Robertson took over as Director and State Geologist in January Robertson received his bachelor of arts degree from Carleton College in Minnesota in and his Ph. Upon receiving his Ph. He then took a job at the New Mexico Bureau of Mines; this job evolved over the years from looking for massive sulfides to reconstructing the overall Precambrian geologic history of New Mexico. Bradbury, present Kenneth R. He was assistant director for science at the Survey from to References Bailey, Sturges W. David Atwood, printer, Madison, Wisconsin, 93 p. Daniels, Edward, , First annual report on the geological survey of the State of Wisconsin:

Chapter 2 : Wisconsin Geological & Natural History Survey » History of the Survey: Part 2

History of Rock, Part Two University of Rochester About this course: This course, part 2 of a 2-course sequence, examines the history of rock, primarily as it unfolded in the United States, from the early s to the early s.

From that time forward, the land we know as Iran passed from one hand to the next. Among the empires that ruled Iran were the Parthians and the Sassanids. Not long after the foundation of Islam, Iran was invaded and conquered, and it became part of the Islamic Caliphate. The Mongols under Genghis Khan conquered Iran as part of the westward expansion of his empire. The region was a major battle ground for centuries until the establishment of the Safavid Dynasty some 1, years after the birth of Christ. They settled the borders of what is modern-day Iran, and ruled into the s when the Ottomans from the West and the Russians from the north took much of their land and held it until after World War I. In , a military coup placed Reza Shah in power, and he and his son Mohammed Shah Pahlavi ruled the country for most of the next 50 years until the Iranian Revolution under Ayatollah Khomeini in . This revolt, which was covertly and sometimes openly supported by many Western nations, including the United States under President Jimmy Carter, installed the radical Islamist regime that still holds power today as a bitter enemy of the nation of Israel. This represented a radical change for Iran, which under the Shah had been very friendly toward the Jewish state. This enmity is no surprise to students of prophecy. In describing the participants who will take part in the great end-time battle against the restored nation of Israel, Ezekiel lists Persia as one of the nations who will be drawn into the conflict in defiance of God and His Chosen People. It is not hard to see the prophetic pieces being positioned when we read the news day after day. No one knows the exact timing of the war to annihilate Israel foretold by the prophet Ezekiel, but we do know that it will certainly take place. Those who oppose the Jewish state and wish to see the Jewish people destroyed have taken sides in the ancient enmity between Satan and God over the fate of His Chosen People. And their judgment for doing so is certain. The Bible not only foretells this great battle, but it gives us the end result as well. Thus I will magnify Myself and sanctify Myself, and I will be known in the eyes of many nations. Many people believe that the Bible foretells a nuclear strike against those who attempt to destroy Israel and the Holy City of Jerusalem. For example, the prophet Zechariah described the results of the battle in terms that certainly match the effects of a nuclear blast. This Bible prophecy is just as certain as the many that have already been fulfilled. Though Iran certainly poses a grave threat to Israel, and their desire to see the Jewish state destroyed cannot be denied, ultimately, they will fail in their evil purpose because God has declared that He will do battle to defend Israel and bring glory to His name.

Chapter 3 : Part Two: The Most Evil Company In History | BehindTheBastards

Part 2 covers what some argue should have been in the Lore Video Welp, I rectified that Lord help me, I rectified that Support this idiot on Patreon!

Meghan White photo by: Part of living in an old house is being lucky enough to live in a place that was witness to dozens of lives. This was a great introduction into what kind of things you should look for to get started—tax records, Sanborn maps, deeds, and titles. Sanborn maps are really cool! You will be able to find the latest deed book or plat book page, recent sale prices, and information on if your house was altered. Here you can find records like deeds, titles, probate records, and wills that will give you information as to when your house was built and who owned it throughout its history, as well as how the house changed ownership over the years. Additionally, they could also have plat records. These are typically official drawings with a description that explains the boundary lines of a property as well as roads and structures. Finding plats that show the land your house is on is a great way to determine the original boundaries of the lot and if that changed and when. Call your local government office to find out if they have an RMC and when visiting hours are. Know how titles, deeds, probate records, and wills can help you. It varies slightly from city to city, but typically documents like deeds, titles, and mortgages are collected in bound volumes or transferred onto microfilm chronologically. The most difficult thing may be reading the handwriting especially dates. But it does get easier with practice! Invest in a good book or two on architectural terminology and preservation law. This might not seem like a glamorous task, but it will save you time and make your search less stressful if you have a great reference book that clearly explains what words like "conveyance," "grantor," "grantee," and "plat" mean. Check out this list of 14 essential preservation books to get started. Sanborn maps are a huge help, once you know how to decipher them. Sanborn maps were developed in the 19th century as a way for determining fire insurance. Today, you can find Sanborn maps at your local library archives or RMC. You can gain a wealth of information from a standard Sanborn map. Each overlay tells a specific fact. That indicates the number of stories. Likewise, if a building has a small circle, that indicates that the roof is made of a material that is flame-retardant, like slate. The maps contain a legend that explains all of the symbols and colors.

Chapter 4 : A Brief History Part 2

Her first book of verses, Enough Rope (cheery title, right?) was fairly successful and she began to work on a novel well, she traveled to Europe with Ernest Hemingway, socialized with the F. Scott Fitzgeralds (among others), and partied quite a bit under the guise of writing a novel.

StumbleUpon There has been an ever vast growing debate on when and where the first comic book shop opened up. I am not here to debate that fact. I will leave that up to the trolls on the threads. I want to give a brief history of comic shops and the progression of distribution. Finally, we can end with the market of comics. Some may even say that they helped win us the War. Others may write them off as nothing but childish fantasy novels. However, the one thing that we can all agree on is that comics have had an incredible impact on American life. This first issue was a collective reprinting of comic strips from the newspaper. Some may argue that The Adventures of Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck was the first printed comicbook, but these were considered to merely be prototypes. The big turning point in comic came in when the creation of Superman in Action Comics 1 was released. Action Comics 1 is important in so many ways. This is the first golden age book, the first appearance of a superhero, and the first appearance of Superman. This issue is considered to be the pinnacle of comics, and one of the rarest. Comics were originally sold in drug stores, newsstands, and even some bookstores. Pop opened his shop in the late s and basically sold back issues of comics. Pop also used to repair comics. Shops began to sprout up all over the place. All of which actually beat Sidebottom in opening up their doors to sell comics. Despite this fact, many believe that Sidebottom was the first comic shop. The comic shop became a haven for fans. The shop itself formed a community in which like-minded people had a place to come together and discuss all things geeky. Companies did this as a way to incentivize newsstand to carry their products. This led to newsstands making almost double the money and comic supplies losing a vast amount of profit. Fixing the Problem Direct marketing was created in the s. There was one distributor for the comic companies; Diamond Comic Distributors. This was the company who would not distribute a comic unless it carried the Comics Code Authority stamp. The largest change that direct to market distributing offered was non-refundable comics. Since comics no longer needed a bar code many artists began to put little pictures in place of the barcode space. Distributors would receive a promo kit, usually for issue one, and then based on that issue and promo kit they would gauge how much of each issue they would want to order. This overflow created a market for the infamous back issues. Back issues have become an integral part of comic collecting. For quite some time Comic shops would have rows and rows of long boxes full of back issues. People would come to comic shops to hunt for these issues in order to complete story arcs. There was no eBay back then. This direct to market and back issue era changed comic collecting. One way that collectors look at comics is by their level of rarity. This is another reason that Action Comics 1 is so expensive. There are somewhere around issues in circulation. See, the longer a comic has been around the more scarce it is. Comics have a level of scarcity. During the book burnings, and the paper returns for recycling pulp, many comics before the s were destroyed. Comics before the 70s were mostly returned for their cash value in the buyback programs. Comics before the early 90s were shelved in back issue bins. Today we are seeing a tightening of printed issues in exchange for trade paperbacks and digital prints of comics. The Era of Collecting Because certain comics were rare and desirable there arose a marketplace for comics. This flooded the market in several ways. Many people were buying up comics left and right through the 90s in hopes of cashing in for retirement on comics. We will get to the speculative market in a moment. First I want to talk about another area of the comic industry that came out of the comic crazy; certified grading. The CGC, Certified Grading Company , was founded in , and has become the premiere comic, trading card, coin, etc grading company in the world. For a fee, you can send your comic into CGC and have them examine the comic and give it a grade between , with 10 being Gem. From there they encapsulate it with a tag of the notes and grade. What this does is it gives the person the ability to price the item accordingly. Now the reason there was a demand for this grading company is because of the speculative market that arose during the 90s. People had begun to see comics from the 60s and 70s that were selling for hundreds and thousands of dollars. Speculators thought this

was a great investment. They would buy any issues they thought were going to be worth something. Mainly they collected first editions and variant covers. There was a huge market for foil and hologram covers. Comic companies were more than happy to crank out second printings and variant covers to generate more revenue. The Comic Bubble of the 90s This created a very large bubble in the comic book world, and all those comics that speculators were banking on became worthless. There were too many printed. Who wants the Death of Superman when everyone who wants one has at least one? The subjective value of comics causes the objective value to decrease. In the late 90s, comic companies, especially Marvel, were going broke because of a recoil in the market and the inability to adjust to the bubble that popped. Marvel and DC began to sell off their movie rights for characters and groups of characters. This is how we came to the movies we have today starting with X-Men. Comics are not above the laws of supply and demand. Economic principles deal with human behavior and not money in and of itself. Economics is about players in a market. This is why so many that subscribe to both the Chicago and Austrian schools of thought understand the market so well. We look at the market in a different light. This is a living, breathing organism, and not an object that we can manipulate. The comic companies have recovered based on free-market tactics and not government bailouts. I think that a number of companies can learn from the moves made in the comic industry. You can read more from Rocky Ferrenburg on Think Liberty [here](#).

Chapter 5 : History of the City Part Two : DestinyTheGame

Check out our new website for more incredible history documentaries: HD and ad-free. blog.quintoapp.com The Dark Ages have been misunderstood.

This team consisted of himself, Praedyth, and Pahanin. Praedyth was erased from time, but Kabr fought the Vex and drank their radiolarian fluid, stating that it "tasted like the sea". Pahanin managed to escape the Vault after witnessing the fall of Kabr. Afterwards, he became so terrified of being alone that he created the weapon called Super Good Advice. The weapon manifested a personality, memory, and a certain amount of sass. The Dark Guardian Rezyl returned from the Moon, but he was no longer the hero that they saw him as. Rezyl Azzir ceased to exist, and he took the name of Yor. On his last day he sat and watched the sun fall. His final thoughts, pure of mind, if not body, held to a fleeting hope. Though they would suffer for the man he would become, the people would remember him as he had been. He ruled the Crucible, where he challenged the mighty Thalor. Thalor was a legendary victor within the Crucible who believed that glory within the Crucible was the truest immortality that a Guardian could attain. Yor was banished from the City, but his influence had already spread. In his exile, Yor had ventured to Mars where he encountered Pahanin. Perhaps he was drawn to the Darkness within the Black Garden, or perhaps he was just hunting Guardians for sport. His Ghost remarked that he had not always been this man. He did not need to remain this man. He could be other. He was a hero. Yet people still died. There was still time to right his path. To cleanse the shadow and return to the Light. It had been a long time since his Ghost saw him as worthy of walking among those he once called brother and sister. Yet, he felt worthy of so much more. He asked his Ghost to leave him, his last good deed. Either his Ghost would leave, or he would carve the Light from its shell and leave the carcass in the dirt of Mars for no one to find. Yor stated that his Ghost use his proper name, Yor, so it could tell them about the man that stood before him, not the Ghost of the hero he once was. He wished to give hope to the frightened, huddled masses so that when he came upon them they would have no more left to lose. Their pain would be greater. When he returned to Earth he would travel across settlements, killing the innocents who questioned him. They would ask where he found his gun, and disputed that he had visiting Luna. They were only trying to make conversation, but his conversations tended to be a bit louder. There was a settlement in the heart of a range that stretched the horizon called Palamon. Wooded mountains that shot with purpose toward the sky. Winters were harsh, but the trees and peaks hid them from the world. They talked about moving on, sometimes, striking out for the City. But it was just a longing. Drifters came and went. On occasion they would stay, but rarely. They had no real government, but there was rule of law. Basic tenets agreed upon by all and eventually overseen by Magistrate Loken. Loken was a hardworking man who became broken. He was sad and frightened. As his fingers tightened on Palamon, people left. Those who stayed saw their days become grey. Shin Malphur was a boy from Palamon. His parents were taken by dregs, and the family that adopted him would care for him as if he was their natural born son. His life was good - or as good as his skewed judgement allowed - Until two men entered his world. The other the darkest shadow he would ever know. Jaren Ward had come to Palamon from the south. Shin had never seen anything like him. The cannon on his hip looked both pristine and lived in. This man was dangerous, but there was a light about him - a pureness to his weight - that seemed to hint that his ire was something earned, not carelessly given. Shin was the first to greet him, and Jaren kneeled, holding out his cannon as if an offering. Shin took the weapon in his hand. That was the first time Shin held "Last Word," but, unfortunately, not the last. Jaren stayed in Palamon for a few months, but his presence angered Loken. Nine guns trained on him. Nine cold hearts awaiting the order. Magistrate Loken, standing behind them, looked pleased with himself. Jaren Ward stood in silence. His Ghost peeked out over his shoulder. Loken belittled Jaren Ward, taunted him, enumerated his crimes and sins. He wished to teach the people of Palamon a lesson in obedience. Jaren Ward spoke as he moved. Loken hit the ground. A dark hole in his forehead. Eyes staring into eternity. Jaren stared down the nine guns trained on him. One by one, they lowered their aim. The people of Palamon assumed Jaren, their Guardian, the saviour of Palamon, would always protect them - could always save them. Jaren, and the others, only a handful, but still

their best hunters, their hardest hearts, had left three suns prior. Tracking Fallen, after the bandits had caused a stir. The stranger - the other - arrived the following day. But the stranger was cold. Only a child, he thought the monsters of their world to walk like men, but they were not. They were something alien. The stranger was polite, but solemn. Shin took him for a sad, broken man, and he was. The dark figure towered over Shin. Looking into him - through him. Then, he turned and walked away. They could hold their own in a fight, but only the dead went looking for one - a hard truth that cut in direct opposition to their reasons for being so far from anything resembling civilization, much less our safety. But Jaren never wavered though. It was his drive, his conviction, that kept them going. Not them, per se, but the moment. From time to time Shin caught its gaze lingering on him, but always assumed the attention was a result of the bond Jaren and he had. The group woke one night to the familiar ring of the Last Word. A single shot, an unmistakable echo calling through the night. One shot, dark and infernal. Yor had murdered a good man. He wished for Shin to take the Last Word. It was a gift. He was trying to tempt him. To feed his anger. A man can be killed. It would be the sliver of hope Shin needed. The tiny Light looked him over with a curious tilt to its axis, then shot a beam of light over his body. Scanning him as it had done the very first time they met.

Chapter 6 : Part 2: Early History of American Indians in North Dakota | North Dakota Studies

In part one of History Ever After, I illustrated how bestselling historical romance is dominated by selectively accurate British peerage chronotopes, especially the Regency.

The Problem of Chronotopes In part one of History Ever After , I illustrated how bestselling historical romance is dominated by selectively accurate British peerage chronotopes, especially the Regency. So what, you ask? A good book is a good book. However, the aggregate impact of these chronotopes can be harmful to our understanding of history, to the romance market as a whole, and particularly to authors of diverse books. British peerage historical romance bestsellers are mirror texts for the dominant culture and windows text for readers of color. We need more of the reverse, too. This is not a new concept. In Nancy Larrick wrote up a study in which only 6. This was a problem for African-American children who could not see themselves in books as heroes, wizards, or just boys and girls. But Larrick saw another problem, too. There seems to be little chance of developing the humility so urgently needed for world cooperation, instead of world conflict, as long as children are brought up on gentle doses of racism through their books. While diverse books do exist, it is not enough—and too often they are published independently, without traditional backing or wide print distribution. This is a self-fulfilling prophecy: True to form, the numbers are worse in than in These numbers do not include two of the Big Five publishers: Given the Ripped Bodice numbers, though, I cannot imagine their inclusion would make the industry more diverse, at least on the author side. Everyone needs both mirror texts and window texts. We need them in different balances at different times in our lives, but we need both. We need diverse historical romance to be pushed with the same kind of institutional support that an Avon Regency duke book gets. Misunderstanding History Part of the reason is we misunderstand history. There is damage done when people believe that the chronotope is history. For example, if one only read the British peerage chronotopes, one might not know that people of color existed in Europe from Rome to the Middle Ages and beyond. Examples from art of the period not only proves this, but also that people of color existed at every level of society , too. Medieval Europeans discriminated more by class than race, a word they did not have. Images from the period, from left: Exaltation of the Cross France c. All courtesy of the medievalpoc account at Twitter. And do not be fooled: They just inhale it. But which history do readers inhale in bestselling chronotopes? One anonymous author in my survey reported: I once was told to remove a secondary character who was Chinese-American from a book set in 19th century NYC because the editor believed having a character of Chinese descent in that time period and setting was anachronistic. It was in fact not—I could and did provide ample historical evidence of this—and I refused to change it because I believed not only did it damage the historical integrity of the work, but it also contributed to the white-washing of NYC history. This editor should have known better. She or he may have even lived in New York. When people in control of publishing have such a warped impression of history by the books they have been the gatekeepers over, then we are in a terrible feedback loop of ignorance. Let me show you how this works. In the AAR Top romance novels process, there were no books by African-American authors on the original stage one voting lists. I believe it is a particularly relevant example. First, AAR had the ambition to make such a list, so clearly they consider themselves an authority in the genre. An Extraordinary Union is the story of a free black woman who goes undercover as a slave in the American Confederacy to spy for the Union and falls for a white pro-Union spy she uncovers along the way. What an interesting story, you say. And outside the British peerage chronotope! So why did AAR omit it? Because they had given it a C. If it were realistic to the slave experience, there would be no happily-ever-after. There was no HEA for slaves. It is usually a minor accommodation, as it was in this case. Its treatment of everyone—from black slaves to white Confederates—is highly nuanced and layered. It also includes a bibliography. As pointed out in the Book Thingy podcast on romance lists, the real and harrowing risks Elle faced in her role as a slave were explicitly laid out in the book. One reason this happened was because the Regency book was judged against a chronotope, not real history. This is a double standard. Since there is not a pre-established model for diverse Civil War romance, An Extraordinary Union was compared to the inappropriate standard of historical fiction.

No romance novel will stand for everything about slavery or the civil war. It can and should be a window into that history, but the world-building has to be done very explicitly to allow for a romance to develop between two characters and to make room for their HEA. Overall, this series is more accurate than much in the Regency chronotope. Jenkins HAS to do this historical work because it is not a chronotope that the reader understands before page one. But, again, both Jenkins and Cole include bibliographies in the back of their books. How many Regency duke stories do? And yet it seems there is no way to win: There seemed to be 2 reviewers of South Asian descent, maybe 3. I saw no African American representation, though there were a few reviewers under pseudonyms with no identifying details so I cannot be sure. I do not mean to pick on one review siteâ€”but, again, if you aspire to poll readers and rank romance novels, your reviews and ratings do matter. I did not break down the ethnicity and race make-up of other romance review sites, like Dear Author or Smart Bitches, Trashy Books , the two the reviewer asked me about. The aggregate is the problem. In the aggregate, if authors writing diverse historical romance, particularly authors of color, are not getting traditional publishing support which the Ripped Bodice statistics show , and they are not getting critical acclaim because of an unequal standard, then they will have a harder time finding their market. They could have a harder time being mainstream bestsellers. They will be sorry. Pew Research found that the most likely person to pick up a bookâ€”in any genre and any publishing formatâ€”is a black woman who has been to college. Reading is an inclusive activity. Moreover, the younger the reader, the more likely she or he is to be non-white in the United States. Diversifying the books in the genre should be a matter of survival for the industryâ€”as well as a matter of variety and accuracy. Is there some optimism from my survey of historical romance readers that they are interested in fresh, new settings outside the British peerage chronotope? Romance is a commercial industry, and readers can choose to read as they wish. But do they understand that their Regency dukes are a fabricated chronotope? More importantly, do industry professionals realize it? If they focus only on current bestselling trends, they will crowd out other books, alienate future readers, and weaken the industry itself by making it less elastic. Change is happening fast. Vested interests are facing a challenge in one of the most money-dominated industries in America: This is how fast markets can change. And the New York Times missed it. Similarly, will New York publishing houses miss a similarly sudden shift in historical romance readership? If they do, we need to help each other find books that are a little different: Help me crowd-source these lists on Goodreads so we can find the historical romances we need for the 21st century: To go back to the History Ever After content page and find the handout flyer, click here.

Chapter 7 : How to Research Your House's History: Part Two | National Trust for Historic Preservation

Iran in History and Bible Prophecy (Part Two) Jan 9, As foretold by Daniel, the Persian Empire lasted until it was conquered by the Greeks under Alexander the Great some years before the birth of Christ.

To understand the war, he suggests, we must first understand Communism and the nature of Soviet power. According to Hoover, Communism is like a religion which exists in every country. Its methods include subversion, infiltration and influence operations. Hoover argues that these operations were facilitated by President Roosevelt, who entered office in 1933. At every turn, Roosevelt helped the Communists. How did this tremendous strategic turnabout occur? It all began with Vladimir Lenin, the Soviet dictator. As early as 1917 Lenin taught his disciples that a Second World War was inevitable. War is also a revolutionary accelerant because war brings poverty, social chaos and instability. It paves the way to revolution. This was true for Russia in the twentieth century. The abortive revolution of 1917 grew out of the Russo-Japanese War. The revolutions of 1917-19 grew out of the First World War. It was, therefore, an elementary deduction for Lenin to make. War was good for Communism. Stir up war, set nation against nation, and reap the harvest of revolution. The same logic would operate, as well, in the Far East. Nationalist China and Japan would be encouraged to fight each other. Agents of influence would be deployed. Japanese nationalism, however anti-Communist in spirit, was easily manipulated. The Soviet Union and its Chinese Communist allies would, in the meanwhile, gather their strength in preparation for a final blow once the Japanese and Chinese nationalists had battled to exhaustion. The theory of exploiting regional wars, and of anticipating a Second World War, was intrinsic to all Soviet economic and military planning in the 20s and 30s. It is no accident that Communist agitation in Germany and elsewhere helped to facilitate fascist or nationalist anti-liberal revolutions. This was intentional policy on the part of the Communists. Creating political chaos naturally engendered a fascist authoritarian reaction, since parliamentary government could not function under conditions of Communist agitation and social sabotage. The Soviets could then align themselves with liberals prior to August 1934, then with the fascists until 22 June 1941, and then to resume an alliance with Western liberals until the surrender of Germany and Japan in 1945. Soviet Russia positioned itself to play both sides against the middle. For this game to be played, however, the stage had to be set. Fascism had to be pushed into power in country after country. If Europe was blessed with 23 democracies immediately after the First World War, ten of those countries had retreated into fascism before the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. Use provocation to create a bloc of fascist countries. Agitate Western liberals against those fascist countries. The former American president wanted to know why Latvia had become a fascist state. This would open the door to chaos later. When you see armed mobs of men in green shirts, red shirts and white shirts coming down different streets, converging into the square, fighting with clubs and firearms, mobs of women and children crowding in and demanding bread, then you know chaos has come. Washington was peppered with the offices of different pressure groups, each threatening elected officials in turn. Hoover disagreed with Ulmanis, but the Latvian leader insisted: Hoover asked Douglas Miller, the U.S. ambassador, failing in that, he would occupy Poland if that country refused to join his alliance against the Soviet Union. Hitler had a mission, Hoover believed. And that mission was to break up the Soviet Union and acquire new lands for the German people. Heaven help anyone who stood between Hitler and his intended victim. The two dictatorships of Germany and Russia would cancel each other out. Western civilization would be left alone. On the contrary, it was stupid to challenge Hitler directly when the Nazis were militarily better prepared than France or Britain and, besides, had earmarked Russia as the intended target. Hoover was, therefore, on the side of appeasement. Let Hitler have his way. Allow the German dictator to use up his armies in Russia. The West would only benefit. Years later, after the West had declared war on Hitler over Poland -- a move which resulted in the fall of France -- Hoover wrote: I have shown in this memoir the road down which Roosevelt and Churchill took mankind. I need not again repeat their acquiescences and their appeasements or their agreements with the greatest enemy of mankind [i.e. their declarations and secret agreements at Moscow in November, 1941, at Tehran in December the same year, at Yalta in February, 1945, Truman, at Potsdam in August, 1945, and his policies in China from 1945 to 1949] are the inscriptions on tombstones which marked the

betrayal of mankind. These peoples wallowing in human slavery in their nightmarish dreams, may sometimes have recollected these Roosevelt promises [of the Four Freedoms] but only to awaken in a police state. At one point in his rethinking the Second World War, Hoover proposed several controversial theses: Meanwhile, the United States had unwisely used two nuclear weapons against Japan in August, setting the stage for this same weapon being used against America. But we have no peace. During the war one of our Allies, Stalin, expanded the Communist dictatorship and empire of Russia to endanger freedom in the whole world. We are everywhere met with the preposterous and ill-informed belief that Soviet Communism voluntarily gave up the ghost in A short list of countries which have succumbed to Communism since the supposed fall of the Soviet Union is telling, but nobody breathes a word. The situation is the same now as it was then, only we are blinded and unable to see the danger. In the s Hoover appreciated the unswerving dedication and fanaticism of the Communists. It is sadistic and cruel. In the last analysis, the free world is inimical to Communism and the Communists know it. The same is true today, only the Communists have grown in sophistication even as their dupes have declined into stupefaction. Yet we talk and talk as we lose and lose again. Early in his book, Hoover explained why President Woodrow Wilson refused to diplomatically recognize the Soviet Union. We cannot recognize a government which is determined and bound to conspire against our institutions. No treaty could be safely made with them. In truth, the Communists have always broken their word. From my personal experience I was naturally opposed to opening the doors of the United States to these conspiracies against free men. Thus, four presidents and their six Secretaries of States for over a decade and a half held to this resolve. Then came the election of and the advent of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who displaced Hoover as president. At the time of the march, I publicly pointed out its Communist inspiration. That this was no figment of the imagination was amply confirmed. At the Seventh Congress of the Communist International in Moscow three years later in , the Communists openly claimed credit for the march. Every point of contact thenceforth would be a point of attack. Every attempt at an agreement would be an opportunity to swindle. These fake notes were circulated intermittently from to over Europe, China and the Middle East. The Russian Communists promised they would not conspire against the free institutions of the United States. Words are one thing deeds something entirely different. Fine words are a mask to cover shady deeds. It is, in fact, the strategic background of the Deep State. Its objective is war, universal poverty and chaos; for this is the path of Communist revolution.

Chapter 8 : History Ever After, Part II: The Problem of Chronotopes – Jennifer Hallock

How to Research Your House's History: Part Two from National Trust for Historic Preservation Meghan White is a historic preservationist and an assistant editor for Preservation magazine. She has a penchant for historic stables, absorbing stories of the past, and one day rehabilitating a Charleston single house.

Teaching Guide Labor Migration and U. It ushered in decades of neglect and chronic underemployment connected with a metropolis-owned and protected sugar plantation monopoly. Virtual eradication of coffee, tobacco and other agrarian sectors became the norm. Almost immediately, emigration loomed large as an escape valve for an increased population, viewed by U. Recruitment of contract laborers by Caribbean plantation owners had drawn some Puerto Rican workers to the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Venezuela and Ecuador in the waning years of the nineteenth century, but this worker exodus paled in comparison to what transpired in the twentieth century. Out of a population of nearly a million, not more than 5, or 6, have emigrated—scarcely one half of one percent. They will never be missed in making up the census returns of the next decade. Contractual accords stipulated incentives—credit for transportation expenses, the availability of public education, opportunities to worship in Catholic Churches, decent wages and standard living accommodations. The voyage to the Hawaiian Islands proved cumbersome, inflicting undue hardship and distress on the contracted workers. From there, the ships steamed to New Orleans, where the workers boarded trains bound for Los Angeles or San Francisco. Families were particularly attractive to recruiters as they were known to provide stability and greater length of service. Women, therefore, were as important for a successful recruitment effort as were the men. Salary differentials as stipulated in the labor contracts placed women and girls at a distinct disadvantage, but this was not an uncommon situation, as female labor had been traditionally undervalued in Puerto Rico. Women were conditioned to work for considerably lower wages. Their primary function, after all, was perceived in conventional terms: Nevertheless, the contracted workforce found great distinctions between the agricultural system as practiced in Hawaii and what they were used to in Puerto Rico. In Hawaii, the Borinkis, as they were called, were used to temper the organizing efforts of the Japanese. Puerto Ricans were segregated in work camps surrounded by groups who spoke different languages, conducted different lifestyles, utilized different modes of transacting trade and worshipped different gods. As early as , Puerto Rican children were enrolled in Hawaiian schools. Within three years this figure rose to , and there are indications that Puerto Rican women were already employed as teachers as early as Puerto Ricans constituted 2. Despite increased outmarriage, dispersal and isolation of Puerto Rican workers throughout the islands and limited involvement with the homeland, 9, individuals claimed a Puerto Rican identity in the census. Desertion was not uncommon, and tales of individuals who refused to board Hawaii-bound vessels account for the emergence of the earliest Puerto Rican settlements in California. Men and women deposited on San Francisco wharves ultimately secured employment in Alameda and Santa Clara counties and went on to form the earliest Puerto Rican organizations in California. Others, intending to justify recruitment, called into question the civil status of the workers: Some became landowners, homesteading on several of the islands. Such possessions remain in the hands of these early families to the present. As would be the patterns in other stateside colonias, organizations soon emerged to structure and coalesce the small communities. The latter sought to change the situation of Puerto Ricans. Historian Norma Carr cites several attempts to deny Puerto Ricans the right to vote. As Puerto Rican contract workers emigrated to various countries and American states between and , they set into motion a continuum of emigration and permutations that persist to the present. Justified by the premise of overpopulation, emigration was promoted as a temporary but valuable measure. Puerto Rican men and women were openly encouraged to leave their homeland, not only for Hawaii but to set the rails in Ecuador, harvest henequen in Yucatan, work in agriculture in Colombia, as industrial workers in St. Louis, Missouri, and pick cotton and fruit in Arizona and New Mexico. During the First World War, a shortage of semiskilled and unskilled labor in the United States stimulated the migration of 13, contract laborers for employment in war-related industries. American citizenship facilitated the transfer of thousands of Puerto Ricans to mainland communities, as their relocation encompassed nothing more than was required of

individuals crossing state lines. Two other factors encouraged Puerto Rican migration: Overall, some 83, individuals saw action in the two World Wars, and many would use their military experience as a springboard for living in the continental United States. An estimated 52, Puerto Ricans resided in the United States between and The prosperous period following the Great War drew Puerto Rican migrants to employment in the lowest paying sectors of productionâ€”manufacturing and light factory work, hotel and restaurants, cigar making, domestic service and laundries. However, between the period of the Great Depression and the end of the Second World War, there was a marked decrease in the annual average net migration. *Memoirs of Bernardo Vega*. Monthly Review Press, Connecticut Humanities Council, *From Colonia to Community*: University of California Press,

Chapter 9 : History of Puerto Ricans In the US - PART TWO | Centro de Estudios PuertorriqueÃ±os

A History of Minnesota's Highways Part Two By Monte Castleman on March 9, in *History, Maps, Roads* Previously this series covered federal and private involvement in Minnesota's highways from the pioneer days into the s.