

Reviews

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The Tape-Recorded Interview: A Manual for Field Workers in Folklore and Oral History.

By Edward D. Ives. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1980. 130 pp.
Bibliography, index. Paper. \$5.50.

If my informal tally of oral history manuals is correct, this is the twenty-fourth "how-to-do-it" primer to appear in English since Willa K. Baum's *Oral History for the Local Historical Society* was published in 1971 by the American Association for State and Local History. Interestingly, Baum's helpful text had an earlier life as a publication of the Conference of California Historical Societies before it was redesigned and reissued by AASLH. In the same pattern, *Oral History: From Tape to Type*, the excellent handbook by Cullom Davis, Kathryn Back, and Kay McLean, was first drafted for an oral history workshop sponsored by the Illinois State Library in 1975 and published in 1977 by the American Library Association. Ives's manuscript developed similarly: it emerged from a *Foxfire* workshop in 1973 as a mimeographed compendium for classroom consumption and then was issued as volume 15 of *Northeast Folklore* in 1974. That edition was exhausted in less than two years. The present volume benefits especially from a fresh chapter on "How a Tape Recorder Works" (an odd omission from other oral history books), and a few additions and corrections to the 1974 version. Otherwise, like Baum's seminal guide and the Davis/Back/McLean handbook, *The Tape-Recorded Interview* is compact, informed by personal experience in oral history over several years, enriched by sample forms and basic letters, and wise with forthright advice.

Trained in folklore under Richard Dorson at Indiana University, Ives has a continuing interest in the authorship of folk songs, and this scholarly pursuit gives his book its distinctive quality. As director of the Northeast Archives of Folklore and Oral History at the University of Maine, his focus is "non-elitist" and his book juxtaposes neatly with William W. Moss's *Oral History Program Manual*, which was distilled from the experiences of directing the John F. Kennedy Library Oral History Project. Says Ives: "Most of our work has been devoted to documenting the lives of common men and women—woodsmen, river-drivers, fishermen, farmers—and I happen to consider *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men* as the sixty-seventh book of the Bible." His "do's and don'ts" thus complement the

"non-elitist" project models in Carl Oblinger's useful *Interviewing the People of Pennsylvania: A Conceptual Guide to Oral History* (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1978), and the working-class perspective of Paul Thompson's stimulating *The Voice of the Past: Oral History* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978). For beginners in oral history courses the Ives book is more practical than James Hoopes's *Oral History: An Introduction for Students* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1979), although Hoopes is insightful about the interaction between personality, culture, and social situation as it affects interviewing.

Archivists will be pleased by the emphasis Ives gives to thorough documentation of every step in the oral history process, both on paper (keeping a journal, linking photographs to specific testimony, etc.) and on tape (identifying tapes with opening and closing information, filing tapes numerically, etc.). "Show me someone who 'hasn't time for all that fussing,'" he declares, "and you will have shown me someone who really should be doing something else."

But readers of this journal will be disappointed that he doesn't offer more details about the archival aspects of oral history. This drawback is frustrating because Ives is a tape-oriented oral historian: "We consider the tape the primary document, the ultimate authority," he writes, and "we do everything we can to persuade the researcher to listen to the tape and make his own transcription of relevant material." For each interview, he outlines procedures for compiling a "catalog" (also described as "a complete précis") which serves in lieu of a transcript and ranges from nine to fifteen pages of double-spaced commentary per hour of interviewing. These catalogs also indicate where spoken portions can be located on the tapes themselves, as keyed to numbers on the digital counters built into most tape recorders, at a rate of two or three references per 100 digits.

Researchers of the future, like many folklorists of today, may be more voice-oriented than the print-oriented progenitors of the oral history movement to date. The Ives booklet could signify a beguiling circumflexion toward the aural use of oral history. This shift would require some modifications of custodial and reference practices inherited from the first generation of oral historians, raised in the shadow of Columbia University's Oral History Research Office. Also, it may prompt still another book about oral history: a volume for archivists and librarians which proposes alternative systems for assembling, maintaining, and servicing oral history collections. Since the guides by Baum, Davis/Back/McLean, and Ives had prior lives as underground publications, the next book may already exist as a series of notes in the files of some archivist who feels a need to educate oral historians about the archival character of the products they create. This elemental relationship clearly merits a twenty-fifth manual in the literature of oral history.

University of Vermont

CHARLES T. MORRISSEY

The Revolution Remembered: Eyewitness Accounts of the War for Independence. Edited by John C. Dann. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1980. 446 pp. Introduction, illustrations, index. \$20.

John C. Dann, director of the Clements Library at the University of Michigan, has compiled this volume of seventy-nine Revolutionary War pension claims from the 80,000 applications by veterans of that war made to the United States government. These pension records, housed in the National Archives, are now available on microfilm for research.

Congress passed pension acts as early as 1776, but the first comprehensive legislation was not enacted until 1832. All but two of the pension applications cited in this book were filed in response to the 1832 Act. Dann establishes the significance of this record series in the first sentence of his introduction, stating that military pension records are "some of the most valuable, yet least explored sources for studying the American Revolution." He mentions that the claims included in the book "were selected for their historical sig-

nificance, literary value, and geographical balance." He arranged them in the approximate chronological order of the events in the Revolutionary War.

To receive a pension, each veteran had to make a statement in a court of law, supported by two or more character witnesses. Dann refers to this as "one of the largest oral history projects ever undertaken, with thousands of veterans being interviewed." Recorded in the first or third person, the narratives are chiefly military history accounts with frequent references to the officers served under (one of the questions asked of each applicant), and the places traveled to or through. The narratives describe in a straightforward manner the interesting details of the life of a soldier, and they reveal what veterans of the war thought important fifty years after the event.

The editor includes two pension applications made by Blacks and two made by women. Jehu Grant, the runaway slave of a Tory, responded to the denial of his pension request with an eloquent statement about freedom. Sarah Osborn's application, according to Dann, is the "only autobiographical narrative of a woman traveling with the army, and it has been previously unknown to scholars."

The editor has compiled this book for the general reader, modernizing the original punctuation, capitalization, abbreviations, paragraphing, and spelling. He has also "corrected" the spelling of the names of persons and places "when identity was certain." Though this form of editing makes the book easier to read than the original nineteenth-century text, it diminishes its scholarly value. It gives the reader no clue about which places and names have been corrected. This is particularly puzzling because some place names have been either misspelled or left in their original form. While the editor warns the reader that these "pension records must be used cautiously" and points out obvious errors in the introductions to individual narratives, he fails to footnote the errors in the narratives. The dates and the descriptions of events should indeed be read cautiously since the narrative text is sometimes incorrect. Moreover, the editor assumes that the reader has a general knowledge of the military history of the Revolutionary War. The editor supplies only a brief chronology of the war and omits a chapter introduction to outline the general course of the conflict. The introductions to specific narratives provide some background, but not nearly enough for the reader unfamiliar with the events of the war. The casual reader may also stumble over obsolete military terms undefined in the narratives.

Despite these criticisms, the book will interest local historians for its descriptions of individuals and localities throughout the eastern United States. It provides persons studying particular regiments or skirmishes with previously unknown eyewitness accounts, and it supplies others interested in the daily life of a soldier a helpful source for what veterans remember of military life. Dann's book offers a first glimpse into the relatively unknown and rarely used Revolutionary War pension applications.

New Jersey State Library

WILLIAM C. WRIGHT

Clio Was a Woman: Studies in the History of American Women. Edited by Mabel E. Deutrich and Virginia C. Purdy. Washington: Howard University Press, 1980. xviii, 352 pp. Illustrations, appendix, index. Cloth. \$19.95.

The excitement felt by participants in the Conference on Women's History, held at the National Archives on April 22 and 23, 1976, can be sensed again by the reader of these edited papers and proceedings of the conference. That excitement resulted from the leading speakers' recognition of women as an integral part of the fabric of this nation's history, as well as from the character of the individual presentations, covering hitherto unpublicized sectors of history and often bringing new insight into well-traveled areas of American historiography.

The conference was the answer to efforts by historians to have the National Archives organize such a meeting as one of the series informing researchers about its resources. The topics selected for the papers of the conference illustrate well the resources of the National Archives and show the breadth and variety of topics related to women's history that may be found there.

To focus more directly on those resources, Virginia Purdy, then women's history specialist in the National Archives, presented a brief guide to locating the records in the National Archives of women both prominent and hidden. Her report on the extent of records on Amelia Earhart, as one sample of the approach to a search, provides excellent instruction for a researcher. The wealth of documentation Purdy skims over shows how urgent is the need for a guide to women's history sources in the National Archives, promised at the time of the conference but not yet prepared.

The conference was carefully structured to provide awareness of the main threads of women's history in this country, the historical resources, and the major problems and relationships of women's history. The editors, both of whom were directly involved in the leadership of the conference—Mabel Deutrich with major responsibility as conference director—have preserved that framework by reproducing the papers in the order presented, with summaries of the discussion that followed each paper, catching the provocative and thoughtful nature of many of the comments, and with brief introductions as given by archivists and historians to each section of papers, thus tying the work together in logical as well as chronological sequence and giving it historical perspective.

The opening dialogue between Anne Firor Scott and William H. Chafe, which took the place of the traditional keynote speech, allows these two scholars to probe some of the major issues facing the researcher in women's history and to suggest areas that need extended investigation. The interrelationship between the history of women and Black and working-class history is one of the leading issues running through various papers, implicit in the content of some and in others explicitly analyzed. But, as Scott and Chafe point out, we cannot yet say whether the distinctive characteristics of race, class, and ethnicity, or the commonality of the female experience is the stronger influence in the development of women's lives.

The chronological sequence of topics emphasizes another theme that surfaces frequently: the cyclical rise and fall of progress in the advance of women's rights. Women's status rises in wartime, when their labor is needed for the success of the war effort, then recedes in the postwar and ensuing depression years when competition for jobs brings recurring attempts to push women back into domesticity as society stresses home and family values. George Chalou's citations of women in the Revolutionary and early Federal periods give early examples, while a little-remembered agricultural effort, the Woman's Land Army of World War I, illustrates a later repetition of the pattern, uncovered by Penny Martelet in her graduate study.

Increased understanding of minorities through the study of women's history is demonstrated most clearly by Mary E. Young in "Women, Civilization, and the Indian Question." She discusses the U.S. government's role in directing Native Americans into farming, and its effect, particularly on the Cherokee, their families, and on the status of Cherokee women. Similarly, in analyzing one aspect of the anti-slavery movement—petition campaigns among women at the grassroots in upstate New York—Judith Wellman broadens our view of Abolitionist activity.

The greatest emphasis is on the "common folk" of all periods of American history, with only three of the fourteen prepared papers dealing with famous names. The papers on the three women, Mary McLeod Bethune, Edith Bolling Wilson, and Eleanor Roosevelt, show the different approaches that the historian may take to a biographical study. Bethune's role as head of Negro affairs for the National Youth Administration is portrayed in some detail, in terms of her effort to advance American Blacks, and especially black youth, into a position of equality with whites. The sketch of Edith Wilson is a brief but

more personalized biographical account, although with stress on her initially unsought political role. Joseph Lash gives a sweeping, too brief, view of Eleanor Roosevelt in her own political stance as (in Arthur Schlesinger's words) "the most liberated woman of the century."

A treat for the conference participants, adding depth to their understanding of the previous papers, was a concluding slide presentation of photographs in the National Archives, prepared by Nancy E. Malan, titled "American Women Through the Camera's Eye." A good selection of the photographs is included in the volume, with captions edited from the script delivered at the conference, making a photographic history to create the same final vivid impression of the details of women's lives in earlier days.

Temple University

MIRIAM I. CRAWFORD

City of Portland Records Manual. By Stanley Parr, Liisa Fagerland, Elinor Levin, and Dorothy Kern. Portland, Oregon: Office of the City Auditor, Records Management Program, 1978. 189 pp. Binder.

This records management manual succeeds on paper in its stated purpose of establishing a system for the effective organization, maintenance, and disposal of the City of Portland's records. Combined with solid staff assistance and education by the records management people, it should serve its users well. The manual's overall organization consists of two parts: records management procedures, and a compilation of individual office retention schedules.

Part I, "Records Management Procedures," offers eleven introductory discussions of various phases and elements of the records management program for the city. This section would be far more useful had the table of contents included pagination.

The first chapter of Part I details the responsibilities and objectives of the records management program, but an "up front" discussion of the life cycle and resource management concept of records management is painfully lacking. Nor are the many benefits of implementation strongly stated. The next five chapters deal effectively with files-management planning and procedures. The files-handling instructions in chapter 4 are particularly relevant and educational for city clerical staff. The suggestion that active files be organized around the retention schedules may occasionally conflict with real line operational necessities, however. The last five chapters clearly detail the records disposition process, including microfilming and archives. The records transfer process is explained in a logical fashion, as is the use of retention schedules. The glossary of records management terms adds a helpful finishing touch to Part I.

Part II, comprising the bulk of this one-inch thick, full-size, loose-leaf manual, contains the retention schedules for all city offices. The functional approach to city records employed in this section, as opposed to a rigid departmental listing, is a good model for other large municipalities. Some attempt at agency sketches describing the purpose of each functional unit of the city's government is needed, however. The schedules for computer services represent one of the more literate discussions of this function to be found in an "archives" publication. The thorough index to the schedules will be helpful to the records management staff. Distribution of the entire contents of the manual to each city unit might prove bulky and somewhat unnecessary, however.

The *City of Portland Records Manual* is generally an effective reference and procedural tool for dealing with retention and files-handling problems of large municipalities. Its format may be slightly cumbersome for many line managers, who would be well-served with all of Part I and only their respective retention schedules from Part II.

Records Manager, Montgomery County, Maryland

STEPHEN E. HALLER

Agricultural Exports, Farm Income, and the Eisenhower Administration. By Trudy Huskamp Peterson. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1980. 222 pp. Index, notes, bibliography. \$15.95.

Trudy Huskamp Peterson gives us a detailed account of the role of high officials in the Eisenhower administration in the formulation of the agriculture surplus disposal program (PL 480). This tightly focused study delineates the attitudes of these officials toward agriculture and trade policy, their efforts to expand foreign agricultural markets, and the limits on their ability to accomplish their objectives.

Peterson does not join the trend to upgrade our estimate of the Eisenhower administration. Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson believed that through trade expansion and a freer market they would restore the sagging farm economy. But by their own standards they failed. The program that emerged consisted of "dumping, state trading, anticommunist embargoes, and shortsighted pursuit of commodity sales." Peterson concludes that farm income was more maldistributed and American agriculture was more concentrated and more dependent on government in 1960 than in 1953. The sources of this failure were increased agricultural production, internal conflict within the administration, and the inability of individual advisers to decide what they wanted to accomplish.

This book is significant not only because of its subject but also because the author has exploited a number of heretofore under-utilized archival sources. Particularly useful were the personal papers of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Clarence Francis, and James M. Lambie at the Eisenhower Presidential Library, and the Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture in the National Archives. The papers of Ezra Taft Benson and Neil Jacoby were also useful, as were a number of oral history transcripts at the Eisenhower Library. The papers of influential members of Congress and of the numerous special interest groups who attempted to shape the disposal program were either not available or not as useful. Had these collections been useful, Peterson might have told us more than she does about the role these groups and individuals played in developing policy. Peterson does not ignore Congress or the interest groups, but they deserve more attention than is offered here. Other weaknesses include inadequate attention to the impact of the increasing role of government in the farm economy, and the mechanisms for compromising within the divided administration.

These criticisms do not diminish the fact that this is an effective discussion of the administration's approach to a major problem of the 1950s. Too few scholars have exploited the archival sources on the Eisenhower administration, perhaps assuming that there was little source material available or that the topics were of insufficient interest. This book demonstrates that there are both interesting topics and useful sources relating to the Eisenhower administration.

National Archives and Records Service

THOMAS F. SOAPES

Chicago: A Historical Guide to the Neighborhoods (The Loop and South Side). By Glen E. Holt and Dominic A. Pacyga. Chicago: Chicago Historical Society, 1979. 174 pp. Index, illustrations, bibliography. Paper. \$7.95.

The south side of Chicago is the subject of much print, ranging from Carl Sandburg's ode to the stockyards to sociological studies of urban change. In this attractive publication, Holt and Pacyga add to that bibliography by insightfully combining urban history with the local histories of fifteen south-side neighborhoods. The chapters on each neighborhood began as notes for historic tours given by the authors as part of community history workshops. Later, those notes were expanded by research to include the demographics and social change of the neighborhoods.

While acknowledging that understanding the changes in the communities and the significant factors in those changes is extremely complex, the writers nonetheless tackled those questions by analyzing the effects of transportation, jobs, housing, parks, ethnic and racial differences, public institutions, private corporations, and community organizations. They divide the south side into three distinct groups of neighborhoods. First, the residential areas that grew up around the Great Union Stock Yard that opened at the end of the Civil War; then the lake shore communities that were middle and upper class suburbs established along the Illinois Central Railroad commuter lines; and finally the communities that became the middle class neighborhoods around the poorer stockyard areas.

Transportation was central to the development of the south side. The railroads coming into the growing city from the east had to come along Lake Michigan through the south side, and then the lines going to the stockyards cut up the still undeveloped flatland. Between the Civil War and the turn of the century a number of companies put in streetcar and commuter lines to serve the south side, and gave its residents easy access to the loop. Later in the twentieth century, trucks would decentralize the meatpacking industry, and that completely shut down the Chicago stockyards. And massive expressways were built through the south side, destroying or dividing some neighborhoods while forming new borders for other communities.

The authors describe the building of local institutions that signified growth, residential maturity, and later efforts to restabilize communities. Churches and saloons were the first institutions that organized the neighborhoods. Later, schools and ethnic and business organizations provided identification and activities to coalesce the communities. Holt and Pacyga found and used statistical data to document the changes in housing, residents, and businesses. The data included types of housing, incomes and ages of residents, the ethnic and racial populations, and length of residence. When tied to the histories of the communities, the data does nail down what happened in the neighborhoods, and in many cases why the changes took place.

In this study, conflict does not play a major part in the histories of the communities. Race riots, crime, and block busting are mentioned, but as events that for years dominated many of the neighborhoods of the south side they are insufficiently analyzed in the individual community histories. The discussions of those disruptive events are "balanced" and often dispassionate. As one who lived through the 60s in Hyde Park, I would agree with the description of the community and university efforts to stabilize the neighborhood; but the conflict and passions involved in that work are missing.

The volume is handsomely done, with many well-captioned maps, engravings, and photographs of streets, houses, churches, and commercial buildings, from the Chicago Historical Society and other collections. In these times when archival outreach and publication programs are being reduced by budgetary necessities, it is very good to see a joint effort by the Chicago Historical Society, the Newberry Library, and two foundations be so successful—and perhaps profitable.


National Archives and Records Service

R. MICHAEL McREYNOLDS

BRIEFLY NOTED


The following are notices and brief reviews of recent publications. Unsigned notes are by the Reviews editors.

Assisting patrons with the use of genealogical collections has become a major responsibility of many libraries and archives, large and small. The staff of the New York State Library has published an attractive and helpful guide to their collections, which will be of use to beginning as well as experienced researchers. Compiled by Adele Jackel and James

 Corsaro, the guide is appropriately entitled *Gateway to America: Genealogical Research in the New York State Library*. The work serves as a teaching tool and identifies for the beginning genealogist basic terms and methods of research; discusses the use of manuscripts, printed books, and archives; and defines the services available, and not available, at the New York State Library. The bulk of the book guides the researcher through the Library's catalogs and card files and includes a helpful layout of the major research rooms. A selected list of suggested readings in genealogical research is provided, followed by genealogical reference aids; guides to state, local, and church records; a map of New York State counties; and a helpful list of state counties, parent counties, and dates of origins. The 27-page work is available for \$1 from the Gift and Exchange Section, New York State Library, Cultural Education Center, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12230.

The *ALA World Encyclopedia of Library and Information Service* (edited by Robert Wedgeworth. Chicago: American Library Association, 1980. 624 pp. \$85.) contains 452 alphabetically arranged articles, including an extensive, 21-page entry for archives. Various well-qualified authors have written on specialized topics: Morris Rieger on "Goals and Principles," Michel Duchein on "Legislative Foundations," Meyer Fishbein on "Current Records Management," Frank Evans on "Internal Processing: Arrangement and Description," Harold Pinkett on "Services to Users," A. Arad on "Technical Aspects," W. I. Smith on "Archives Management," and Michael Cook on "Professional Training." There is also a separate entry on archives education, by Trudy Peterson. Unfortunately, the presentations vary in content and approach. Some encompass the international elements common to archives while others discuss only American techniques; some go into great detail while others offer succinct summaries; several articles overlap. It is gratifying to see in-depth coverage of archives in this kind of publication, but a bit discouraging to note the lack of coordination which needlessly complicates the entries.

The Regional Oral History Office of the Bancroft Library at Berkeley has produced a descriptive guide: *Catalogue of the Regional Oral History Office, 1954-1979* (Edited by Suzanne B. Reiss and Willa K. Baum. Berkeley: University of California, 1980. xxiii, 119 pp. Illustrations, index. \$6.50). In 392 entries written in the style of archival series descriptions, 468 interviews collected over the twenty-five years of the office's existence are presented. In contrast to the catalog of the Columbia University Oral History Office, the entries are organized by topic rather than alphabetically, with an index to interviewees as well as additional subjects. Each of these two major oral history collections, at Columbia and at Berkeley, offers viable yet dissimilar finding aids. A potential compiler of an oral history guide would do well to see both before selecting the approach appropriate for a particular project. Also available from the Regional Oral History Office are bound volumes of interviews, the latest addition being *Sara Bard Field, Poet and Suffragette*.

 The *Proceedings of the Symposium on Archival Education*, held at the School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario, 18 July 1979, is now available. Edited by Janet Fyfe and Clifford Collier, the *Proceedings* publishes the papers delivered by the symposium's participants, including Janet Fyfe, Lawrence McCrank, Edward Phelps, Burton Glendenning, Philip P. Mason, and Hans Schulte-Albert. Themes of the presentations and discussions include archival and library education, the case for proximity; present developments in archival education; collecting policies; educational needs of a medium sized archives; and the need for standards in archival education. The 67-page booklet is available free of charge from the School of Library and Information Science, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Committee Records Guidelines: Guidelines for Standing and Select Committees in the Preparation, Filing, Archiving, and Disposal of Committee Records, was published by the Committee on

House Administration of the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1979. Introductory chapters define the records of Congress and describe the differences between legislative files, oversight and investigative records, and administrative materials. Later chapters discuss archival procedures employed when handling records of a sensitive nature. Rules of procedure for House Committees are printed in the appendix, as well as a glossary and sample forms. The print is available from the Committee on House Administration, U.S. House of Representatives.

The Center for the Study of the Consumer Movement announces the publication of *A Guide to Documents of the Consumer Movement: A National Catalog of Source Material*, compiled by Steven W. Gelston and Peggy A. Pascoe. The *Guide* describes collections of historical material dealing with individuals and organizations associated with the consumer movement throughout the United States from the late nineteenth century to the present. The materials are arranged in three groups: individuals, organizations, and government agencies. Each entry includes the name and birth and death dates of individuals, or the name and address of organizations. The physical description of the records includes the type of material, dates, amount or volume, scope and content, and restrictions if any. The *Guide* will be sent free to anyone requesting a copy from the Center for the Study of the Consumer Movement, 256 Washington Street, Mount Vernon, NY 10550.

The Author-Publisher Handbook (David T. Hunn, editor. Phoenix, Arizona: AZTEX Corp., 1980. 96 pp. Paper. \$3.95) would be a welcome gift to any budding author. This slim volume comes to grips with some of the most vexing and fundamental problems of the publishing industry. In a somewhat glib tone, the book covers questions relating to manuscript preparation, proofreading, copyrights, technical preparation, and—briefly—the time frames involved. The sample contract and a summary of the more commonly used proofreading symbols are particularly useful, as is the brief bibliography. Unfortunately, the book does not tackle a problem commonly faced by authors of scholarly treatises: footnote style and location are barely mentioned. [IMRE LIPPING]

The Library of Congress has published *Maritime Folklife Resources: A Directory and Index*, a 129-page guide to 172 museums, archives, and other institutions with maritime holdings. The directory is based on a survey conducted to assist folklorists and other specialists interested in traditional maritime culture. The report is not comprehensive and some important collections, like the National Archives and the Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society, are not included. On the other hand, the publication is the first of its kind on the topic and proved so unexpectedly popular that the first printing has already been exhausted. For further information, contact Peter Bartis of the American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, who, with the assistance of Mary Hufford, is author of the publication.

Stolen Art Alert 1980, formerly the *Art Theft Archive Newsletter*, is published monthly, with a year's subscription price of \$48, by R. R. Bowker Company in association with the International Foundation for Art Research (IFAR). The publication contains illustrated articles on theft-prevention techniques, and entries about thefts of paintings, prints, drawings, photographs, sculpture, furniture, and other art objects. An indexed, two-year, cumulative volume, *Stolen Art Annual, 1978-79*, is also available, for \$40.

The Spring 1980 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* is devoted to James Madison, in honor of the completion of the Madison Building of the Library of Congress. Copies are available for \$2.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.



SELECTED RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

- American Association of University Women: Archives, 1881-1976: A Guide to the Microfilm Edition.* Edited by Barbara Sokolosky. Sanford, N.C.: Microfilming Corporation of America, 1980. \$50. Accompanies 35mm. microfilm edition of AAUW National Archives. \$6,450.
- Biographical Dictionary of American Science: The Seventeenth through the Nineteenth Centuries.* By Clark A. Elliott. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1979. Appendixes. xix, 360 pp. \$45.
- Catalog of the Scientific Apparatus at the College of Charleston: 1800-1940.* By Barbara Hughes. Edited with additional material by Ralph Melnick. Charleston, S.C.: College of Charleston Library Associates, 1980. Appendixes, bibliography, photographs. 110 pp. Paper. \$10.
- Correspondence of James K. Polk. Volume 5, 1839-1841.* Edited by Wayne Culter. Earl J. Smith and Carese M. Parker, Associate Editors. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1980. xxvii, 836 pp. Index. \$20.
- Federal Land Series: A Calendar of Archival Materials on the Land Patents Issued by the United States Government, with Subject, Tract, and Name Indexes. Volume 3, 1810-14.* By Clifford Neal Smith. Chicago: American Library Association, 1980. 382 pp. \$45.
- A Furniture Family: The Slighs of Michigan.* By Francis X. Blouin and Thomas E. Powers. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, 1980. 26 pp. Paper.
- Guide to the Archives and Papers: Cumulative Supplement, 1975-1979.* Compiled by Anna M. Cunningham. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand, 1979. 100 pp. Index. Paper.
- Guide to the Papers in the John Hunter Walker Collection, 1911-1953.* By Douglas W. Carlson, Lois M. Pausch, and Margaret W. Robertson. Champaign: University of Illinois Library and Graduate School of Library Science, 1980. 114 pp. Index. \$15.
- Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. Volume 49, 1772-1773.* Edited by Malcolm Freiberg. Boston: Massachusetts Historical Society, 1980. xvi, 327 pp. Index. \$20.
- Les Archives Nationales: Etat Général des Fonds.* Edited by Jean Favier. Paris: Archives Nationales, 1978. Volume 1: *L'Ancien Régime*, 820 pp. Volume 2: *1789-1940*, 656 pp. (New guide to the French National Archives.)
- L'Archivio della Schola Professionale di Arti e Mestieri Aldini-Valeriani.* By Isabella Zanni Rosiello. Bologna: Commune di Bologna, 1980. 158 pp. Index. Paper.
- Local Government Records Management Manual.* By Tom Lovett. Springwood, N.S.W., Australia: Infoman Press, 1980. 190 pp. Glossary, index. \$40, plus postage. Set of four annual conference papers also available from Infoman Press (P.O. Box 62, Springwood N. S. W. 2777, Australia) for \$79.75, plus postage, or single *Conference Papers, Fourth Annual Conference on Records Management in Local Government*, August, 1979, available for \$25, plus postage.
- Mountain West Pioneer Jewry: An Historical and Genealogical Source Book.* By Hynda L. Rudd. Los Angeles: Will Kramer, 1980. 117 pp. Index, bibliography. Paper. Distributed by Dawson's Book Shop, 535 North Larchmont Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90004.
- National State Papers of the United States: Texts of Documents (1789-1817).* General editor, Martin P. Claussen. Wilmington, Del.: Michael Glazier, Inc., 1980. 24 large volumes. \$1,790.
- Newcastle upon Tyne Charters: From the Twelfth to the Twentieth Century.* By W. A. L. Seaman. Newcastle upon Tyne: Tyne and Wear County Council, 1980. 25 pp. Illustrations, glossary. Paper.
- The Organization of Information Systems for Government and Public Administration.* By Eric de Grolier. Paris: UNESCO, 1979. 163 pp. Paper. Available from UNIPUB, 345 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010. \$8.

The Papers of Andrew Jackson. Volume 1, 1770-1803. Edited by Sam B. Smith and Harriet Chappell Owsley. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1980. xxxix, 529 pp. Chronology, appendixes, index.

The Papers of Daniel Webster: Correspondence, Volume 4, 1835-39. Edited by Charles Wiltse and Harold Moser. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1980. xxvi, 562 pp. Chronology, index. \$27.50.

Rijksarchief in Groningen: Inventaris van het Huisarchief van de Bredenburg te Warffum. By J. Meinema. Groningen: Rijksarchief, 1980. 173 pp. Index. Paper.

A Selected List of Newspaper and Manuscript Holdings. Compiled by Roy H. Tryon. Philadelphia: The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, 1980. 14 pp. Paper. \$1.50.

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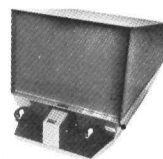


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