

Reference Works
for
Congressional Papers Repositories:
A Bibliographic Essay

by James F. Cartwright

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Introduction

This bibliographic essay grew out of the list of reference works I created for the Congressional Papers Archives at the University of Hawai‘i during a sabbatical leave from the University of Hawai‘i in the fall of 2001. I do not pretend that the list is exhaustive; nor is this essay exhaustive. I primarily visited reference collections at congressional papers repositories in various sections of the United States. My goal was to document and evaluate what is used as reference works in repositories. During a visit to a repository, I only placed a resources on the list if it was available as a reference work in the congressional papers location. I did not perform searches in online catalogs at the universities I visited to discover what holdings could be used. During the visits, I made notes on the works concerning their value as reference tools to the specific collection and in general. I made notes on local and regional works, though the list I produced for the University of Hawai‘i contained only works that were of national importance.

For this essay, I am expanding the original list of reference resources to include notations on regional, state and local reference works. As the value of any such local reference work will be primarily limited to congressional papers repositories in that region, I frequently approach the reference work as an example of what one could look for in other locales.

I have organized this essay into two main parts, national resources which every congressional papers repository would likely benefit from having, and regional, state and local resources. A small third part focuses on resources valuable to the staffs of congressional papers repositories rather than useful as reference works for patrons. The National Resources section includes resources on the Federal Government and resources on general United States history. Within the section on the Federal Government, the most significant section concerns Congress. This section is divided into Congress as a whole, U.S. Senate only, and House of Representatives only. The section on Congress as a whole is further subdivided with sections on general works, directories, biographical resources, congressional districts, legislative analysis, and history. I then have a section on the general Federal Government, the Executive and the Judiciary. The national resources portion ends with a section of general U.S. history.

Within the second major portion of the essay, Regional, State, and Local resources, I have organized the resources by type: atlases, regional histories; state and local histories; histories of indigenous and ethnic groups; histories of industries, mining, and manufacturing; bibliographies; state and local codes.

Some topical sections appear woefully small at first. I have selected only one work, for example, on the whole of the Federal Government and only a few on the Judiciary and the Executive. Within the context, however, that this essay is to guide the selection of reference works for congressional papers repositories, the limited resources on the overall Federal Government seems warranted.

At times, a particular work would fit into more than one area within the essay; generally, I have tried to place the work in the list only once, selecting the location most appropriate for the particular work. As a result, when one looks for works on the history of Congress, one should also look under the Senate, the House, and under congressional districts and legislative analysis as well as other related sections.

I am grateful to the staffs of the various repositories I visited during my sabbatical. In some situations, several people contributed to my work; in other locations, I worked essentially with one person. With apologies if I omit inadvertently someone who assisted me, I thank the following people who helped so much. Ms. Sheryl Vogt, Ms. Jill Severn, Ms. Mary McKay, and Ms. Greta Browning at the Richard Russell Library at the University of Georgia; Mr. Herb Hartsook in the Modern Political Collections of the South Caroliniana Library at the University of South Carolina; Ms. Rebecca Johnson Melvin at the University of Delaware; Mr. Connell Gallagher and Ms. Sylvia Bugbee at the University of Vermont; Mr. Rob Spendler at Arizona State University; Mr. John Murphy and Mr. Roger Myers at the University of Arizona; Mr. Todd Kosmerick and Ms. Carolyn Hanneman at the Carl Albert Center at the University of Oklahoma; and the staffs in the Arizona State Library and Archives and in the Special Collections departments at the University of Utah, Brigham Young University, and Bancroft Library at the University of California at Berkeley. Of course, I am grateful to the University of Hawai'i at M noa for the sabbatical leave which enabled all of this.

National Resources

Federal Government

Congress as a Whole

General Sources

Concerning Congress as a whole, I begin with two works on the Congress generally before moving to works of a more specific focus. Congressional Quarterly's *Guide to Congress* is now in the fifth edition, published in 2000. While the internal organization has varied from that of the first edition in 1976, the value remains high. The beginning part includes discussion of the constitutional background for the congress and short histories on the House of Representatives and the Senate. Development of the powers of congress and the procedures within congress make up the next two sections. Section four discusses the infrastructure of the Congress: the office buildings, the Library of Congress, pay and perquisites, and supporting organizations. Sections five and six explore the relationships of congress to the electorate and to the other institutions such as the press, the presidency, the courts, lobbyists, and others within congress. Section seven discusses the qualifications and conduct, including controversies over seating and discipline.

Patricia D. Woods' *The Dynamics of Congress: A Guide to the People and Process in the U.S. Congress* contains eight chapters dealing with an aspect of congress. She begins with the process by which a bill becomes law. Other topics covered include the leadership within congress, the role of committees and the hearing process within committees, the president as a legislator, the budget and congressional budget process, and lobbying. Woods ends with a series of appendices. Woods' work is a very useful source from outside of the congress.

Directories

Two congressional directories are worth noting. The *Congressional Staff Directory* by Congressional Quarterly is now published three times each year with Spring 2001 being the sixtieth edition and Summer 2002 the sixty-fourth edition. "Staff" in the title refers only to official staffs of Congress (committees, subcommittees, and any task forces, commissions, etc. which either the Senate or the House has organized); staffs of individual congressmen are not included. Staff biographies are limited at best to position held, summary of education attained, career record and publications, religion, interests, military record, etc.; at worst, the biography may be extremely brief. The section on state and district includes helpful maps of congressional districts within each state, showing county boundaries and names within each district. This resource may be more useful for the repository staff than for patrons. (See also, *Almanac of American Politics*, on page .)

Another useful directory is the Joint Committee on Printing publication, *Official Congressional Directory*. This comes out each congress, with the most recent being for the 107th Congress (2001-2002). As the GPO is eliminating as much paper records as possible, look for this publication to become electronic in the future. As with the previous directory, the *Official Congressional Directory* does not include members of the staffs of individual members of congress.

Biographical Resources

The *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989: The Continental Congress, September 5, 1774, to October 21, 1788 and the Congress of the United States, from the First through the One Hundredth Congresses, March 4, 1789, through January 3, 1989 Inclusive* contains two important resources: a list of members of each congress arranged by state beginning with the Continental Congress and extending through the one hundredth Congress of the United States in 1989; and biographical sketches of each of these members arranged alphabetically by surname. Biographical information focuses upon the legislative career of the individual. Repositories holding papers from members of congress during this two hundred plus years should consider this source for the reference collection.

Another biographical resource is the Congressional Quarterly serial publication *Who's Who in Congress*. The latest issue covers the 107th Congress, for first session in 2001. This short, handy directory provides very brief biographical details of congressional delegates, arranged first by Senate, then by House, and within each body alphabetically by surname of delegate. The five non-voting representatives from Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia occur out of alphabetical order at the end. The appendices contain lists of state delegations, Senate and House committee and subcommittee memberships, and votes on key legislative actions during the previous year. This resource will not be the most worthwhile on the biographies for members of Congress, so if budget is limited, other biographical resources may be more valuable.

The *Biographical Dictionary of Congressional Women* by Karen Foerstel contains brief biographical sketches, sometimes up to a page and a half or two pages, of all women who have served in the congress, beginning with Jeanette Rankin in 1917. The arrangement is alphabetically by surname. Each entry also lists at its end books written by the woman member of congress. An index and a bibliography complete the book. Repositories holding papers of congresswomen should consider this resource. Shirley Washington's *Outstanding Women Members of Congress*, one of the series, *Outstanding Members of Congress*, focuses upon a select few women who have served in Congress since Jeanette Rankin. The book may not be crucial to most congressional repositories but will be more so for those holding papers of women members of Congress; it should be included in repositories holding the papers of any women covered in the book.

When a member of congress dies in office, a joint memorial service is held in honor of the member. The addresses are published by the Joint Committee on Printing, with the title

frequently beginning, *Memorial Services* Congressional papers repositories should hold the volumes containing addresses in memory of the delegates whose paper are in the repository. The series usually only includes members who died while holding office although some special exceptions do exist.

Congressional Districts

Resources examining congressional districts appear periodically, some making earlier works obsolete, but others adding valuable information without deleting the value of earlier works. One of these latter is the *Almanac of American Politics*, a periodical appearing every Congress, i.e., every biennium, frequently with an additional subtitle. Michael Barone has been associated with this series since its inception in Boston in 1972; Douglas Matthews worked with Barone on the early issues; Grant Ujifusa has worked with him on the later issues. Since 1982 the National Journal, Inc., in Washington, DC. has published the series. In it, the authors include detailed analysis of each congressional district, discussing in detail the analysis of the demography and economy of the district, and explaining the history of the current office holder. The *Almanac of American Politics 2000* analyzes thoroughly the incumbents of the congressional seats in 1998-2000 state by state and district by district, and forecasts the congressional election results of 2000. In this regard, it is better than Congressional Quarterly's *Congressional Staff Directory* listed page above. While holding an ongoing subscription may seem prohibitive, it is valuable for the years represented by the papers in a congressional papers repository. An ongoing subscription is recommended strongly for repositories planning on collecting papers of current congressional delegates.

An alternative possibility to the Barone and Ujifusa works above is Congressional Quarterly's *Congressional Districts in the...*, an analysis each decade of House and Senate districts. The series actually begins in the 1970s (1973) and continues to current time. (An earlier publication by Congressional Quarterly in 1964 covered statistical census data for congressional districts from 1783 through 1894 and therefore was not a parallel compilation.) The three works which have appeared and a fourth which should appear soon to continue the series may make a satisfactory substitution for the more frequently published — and hence more expensive — *Almanac*.

Legislative Analysis

Analysis of the legislation during particular periods of time provides valuable information for researchers in congressional papers collections. *Congress and the Nation: A Review of Government and Politics* by Congressional Quarterly first came out in 1965. This first issue covers 1945-1964. Since the first volume, subsequent volumes come out covering each presidential term. The goal of the series is to analyze the work of Congress over a span of years as other Congressional Quarterly publications do in short term. Chapter titles within each volume cover the significant issues of the time and obviously vary. Volume nine, covering the first term of President Bill Clinton, has sixteen chapters with such focuses as Politics and National Issues; Economic Policy; Trade Policy; Foreign Policy; Environment and Energy; Health and Human Services; Education Policy; Housing and Urban Aid; Labor and Pension Policy; Law and Justice to name some. The final three chapters cover General Government, Inside Congress, and the Clinton Presidency. Volume ten covering President Clinton's second term has only recently appeared, and the writer has not had opportunity to handle the work. In theory, the entire set seems well worthwhile to the researcher though it may be difficult to obtain older volumes and the cost will be high. More practical for a new repository would be purchase of the current and future issues.

Major Legislation of the Congress, an irregular serial, covers the 96th through the 102nd Congresses (1979 to 1992). Subsequent issues within a particular congress contain comprehensive indexes for that congress. This work by the Congressional Research Service appears to have ceased in 1992. It will be a valuable resource on legislation debated in congress for the years it covers. Printed by GPO, it may still be available in microfiche if not in paper. An earlier resource is the index, *Major Studies & Issue Briefs of the Congressional Research Service, 1916-1989: Cumulative Index*. This two-volume index accompanies the microfilmed documents also produced by University Publications of America. Each entry includes an accession number referring to the location in the microfilm collection. The Congressional Research Service document number follows the title, date and size information. The indexes in volume one are by title and by report number; the single index in volume two is of subjects and names. This index will prove valuable to patrons in congressional papers repositories even if the institution does not own the microfilm collection.

History of Congress

Roger H. Davidson and Walter J. Oleszek's *Congress and its Members* first appeared in 1981 with second edition in 1985. This resource examines the work and history of Congress as that work emerges from the concept that Congress is really two separate things simultaneously: a law making body and a representational body reflecting the constituents at home. The value of this source for Congressional Papers collections lies in the useful knowledge about Congress it contains. At first, editions came out irregularly; since 1994, it has appeared biennially. An ongoing purchase of each new edition seems unwarranted, but purchasing issues covering the

terms of important congressional members whose papers are within a repository would be worthwhile.

An alternative to the previous resource is *Politics in America*, edited by Alan Ehrenhalt, Phil Duncan, and others, also published by Congressional Quarterly. First published in 1982, *Politics in America* has the goal to examine in detail the lives of congressmen not only in Washington but also in their home districts. Interviewers spend time with colleagues and constituents for each member of congress, but did not interview the member concerning him/herself. The entries for many officeholders provide detailed analysis of strengths and weaknesses of individuals and trends within the districts. Various issues have differing titles and subtitles. Subtitles include *Members of Congress in Washington and at Home; 1990, the 101st Congress*; and *The 100th Congress*. The publication now has the title *Congressional Quarterly's Politics in America*. Philip Duncan continues as editor. It appears every two years, the latest with the subtitle, *2000, The 106th Congress*.

Senate

The Senate of the United States is one of the grand institutions of this nation. The following paragraphs contain a select few works on the Senate and/or senators, which help one understand the institution. One insider, Senator Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, prepared speeches to document the history of the Senate during the decade of the 1980s. First elected to the Senate in 1958, Byrd had served in the Senate for eleven Congresses — twenty-two years — by the beginning of the 1980s; his involvement in the workings of the institution lead him to become one of the outstanding members of the Senate, well qualified to prepare and present such a series of speeches. His book, *The Senate, 1789-1989: Addresses on the History of the United States Senate*, edited by Mary Sharon Hall, contains these speeches. Volume one treats the Senate chronologically, volume two topically. While some of the speeches may have some bias, either personal or political, the speeches gained the support of senators from both sides of the aisle. Though obviously celebratory of the Senate, the speeches provide the reader valuable insight into the history and evolution of the Senate.

Another valuable source on the Senate is the *Guide to the Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives, 1789-1989: Bicentennial Edition*, edited by Robert W. Coren, Mary Rephlo, David Kepley, and Charles South. The *Guide* contains one chapter for each of the Senate standing committees (with a few exceptions) for which the National Archives (NARA) has records, beginning with the standing committee system in 1816 and extending through 1968. The chronological subdivisions within each committee are generally nineteenth century, 1901-1946, and 1947 to 1968. While an earlier inventory of Senate records was published by the National Archives in 1950, this *Guide* has superseded the earlier work quite satisfactorily for most patrons.

The *Congressional Handbook: U.S. Senate Edition*, a valuable resource on the Senate, is discussed in detail below in the small section on resources for Congressional Papers Repository staff. (See page below.)

Shifting from the Senate to senators, Karen Dawley Paul's *Guide to Research Collections of Former United States Senators, 1789-1995: A Listing of Archival Repositories Housing the Papers of Former Senators, Related Collections, and Oral History Interviews* includes all senators who had completed their Senate service by the end of the One Hundred Third Congress (1994). Arranged alphabetically by senators' surnames, each entry begins with birth and death dates, the state(s) the person served as senator, the dates of service and the party affiliation(s). Then follows the list of repositories holding materials on the senatorial career of the senator. When no collections are known, the citation "Location of papers unknown" appears. Several appendices provide helpful information: a list of senators for whom no collections are known; a list of senators by state, a directory of repositories with addresses arranged by state. This work is essential.

A bibliography of senators' writings, *Senators of the United States: A Historical Bibliography: A Compilation of Works by and about Members of the United State Senate, 1789-1995* by JoAnne McCormick Quatannens, lists works by and works about senators of the United States. The work includes entries for all senators who have served in the First through the One Hundred and Third congresses of the United States, 1789-1994. Only 1,164 senators have any bibliographic data within the citation, and many of these do not have modern scholarly biographies. It therefore serves as a useful guide to what work remains open for new scholarly endeavor.

House

Resources on the House of Representatives, as with the resources on the Senate above, cover congressional members' collections as well as official House records in NARA. A corollary resource to Karen D. Paul's *Guide to Research Collections of Former ... Senators* is Cynthia Pease Miller's *A Guide to Research Collections of Former Members of the United States House of Representatives, 1789-1987*. This resource is crucial to locating collections of Representatives who retired or donated their papers by 1987.

Two resources cover the official House records held by NARA. The earlier work, *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States House of Representatives, 1789-1946 (Record Group 233)*, compiled by Buford Rowland, Handy B. Fant, and Harold E. Hufford, follows a chronological arrangement, discussing the records of the House, congress by congress. For patrons needing to supplement congressional papers from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with NARA materials, this resource is indispensable. The *Guide to the Records of the United States House of Representatives at the National Archives, 1789-1989: Bicentennial Edition* by Charles E. Schamel and others is not a replacement of the earlier work, but "supplements and

extends" it. The organization of the later work follows each committee rather than each Congress, so it is topically, not chronologically, arranged. For congressional papers repositories dealing primarily in holdings of the late twentieth and twenty-first centuries, only this later *Guide* is likely to be useful.

One final resource on the House of Representatives will likely have value for a few congressional papers repositories. *The American Speakership: The Office in Historical Perspective* by Ronald M. Peters, Jr. offers such insight into the history of the office of the Speaker that any repository holding papers of a former Speaker should have the book available.

General Works on Federal Government, the Executive and the Judiciary

The *United States Government Manual, 1999/2000*, by the National Archives and Records Administration, provides comprehensive information on agencies of all three branches of the Federal government. Though the *Manual* lists members of congress, the value of this source lies in the entries on agencies beyond Congress. It contains an agency/subject index as well as a name index. The table of contents in combination with the indices appears to provide access to any Federal agency. Congressional papers repositories would do well to consider holding issues of the *Manual* to match the years the congressional holdings.

Congressional Quarterly, Incorporated, though focusing primarily on Congress, has produced several valuable reference works on other branches of the Federal government. Its *Cabinets and Counselors: The President and the Executive Branch* is included as pages 919-1071 in its later *Guide to the Presidency*, edited by Michael Nelson. The second edition of the *Guide* (1996), also edited by Nelson, splits this sizeable work into two manageable volumes. Slight changes exist in the headings of the various parts between the two editions, with the second edition each time having a fuller explanation -- and presumably fuller development -- of the contents of the respective part. In the second edition the appendix is divided into documents and tabular data. The *Guide to the Presidency* should be in the reference collection of a congressional papers repository.

Another potentially useful reference work for congressional papers collections is Dennis A. Burton, James B. Rhoads, and Raymond W. Smock's *A Guide to Manuscripts in the Presidential Libraries*. Presidential libraries contain collections documenting American politics and society during the entire political career of the respective president. Frequently the libraries contain oral history interviews of leaders and important members of Senate and House of Representatives during the president's term. This *Guide*, therefore, may provide valuable references to further materials on a congressperson's career in office. The main body of the *Guide* consists of an alphabetical listing by surname of the creators of the collections. Each entry begins with a unique number in left hand margin and more importantly, the initials of the president whose library holds the collection in right hand margin. Most entries contain a descriptive title of collection, a short statement of the person's career, a summary of the contents

of collection, indication of the type of finding aid, and a statement of restrictions. If the collection has a NUCMC number, it is listed at the end of the entry.

Two additional lists within this work add to its usefulness. A summary statement of each presidential library with address, telephone number, research hours, general description of holdings, museum content, and names of key personnel precedes the general guide. An index, listing all the collections in which a person is mentioned in the entry description, follows the list of manuscript collections.

Finally, for the Judiciary, the Federal Judicial Center has produced the *Directory of Manuscript Collections Related to Federal Judges, 1789 - 1997* which somewhat parallels the *Guide to ... Presidential Libraries*. The body of this source lists justices of the federal judiciary with all the collections from various responding libraries of holdings of materials by or about that justice. When the collection involved is from the judge, the title of the collection appears in italics. These personal papers of the justices are listed first; collections of other people containing important documentation on the justice's life or containing documents from his judicial career follow.

Resources on General U.S. History

Guides, Bibliographies of Sources, etc.

Over the years since the establishment of the National Archives in 1934, guides to its holdings have been published from time to time. In 1974, the *Guide to the National Archives of the United States* appeared, reprinted in 1987. The *Guide* tried to organize the holdings by moving logically from agency to related agency; the order of agencies in this work is not logical nor clear. The *Guide* does include a listing of the records of all Federal government departments and independent agencies, both current and discontinued. At the time of the reprint, a second edition, totally reworking the content was being planned.

The second edition, *Guide to Federal Records in the National Archives of the United States* by Robert B. Matchette, and others, organizes the inventory of National Archives by record group number, volume one containing Record Groups (RG) 1-170, volume two containing RG 171-515, and volume three containing the indexes. The Introduction explains the concepts of main entry, record group, sub group, etc. and clarifies that the record group number is assigned to an agency when National Archives staff establish a record group for that agency in the beginning stages of processing its records. Hence the record group number has no relationship with the history of the agency. When records have been microfilmed, the entries give the National Archives microfilm number. The Introduction also contains two tables. Table A lists all NARA repositories, including Presidential Libraries, and all affiliate repositories: United States Military Academy Archives, United States Naval Academy Archives, Yellowstone National Park Archives, Library of Congress, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives and the

Oklahoma Historical Society. Table B provides an alphabetical list of all record group names, i.e., the names of the federal departments and agencies.

Congressional papers repositories will find one of these sources highly valuable for their patrons. If one's budget precludes buying numerous reference books and the earlier edition is available, it would serve. If one has a choice, the new *Guide to Federal Records* is preferable.

Frequently, collections of important people associated with a President find a home in the presidential library. Such does not usually happen with congressional collections. Locating papers of business partners, social friends, family members, and even political allies who were not congressional delegates may take serendipity; if one has no other leads, the *Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the United States*, produced by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, may provide help. The main portion of the *Directory* is arranged alphabetically by state, then alphabetically by city. The code at the beginning of each entry reflects that arrangement, with the standard two-letter abbreviation for the state, and a three-digit number for each city. The code ends with a dash and a two-digit number for the individual repository. The main entry includes areas of import to the repository, hours open to the public, and contact information. Two indexes follow the main section, one of repositories, and a subject index. Names of a few very important people throughout history of the United States and names of some famous families appear in the subject index. Most likely, however, the subject index will not list the person whose papers are being sought; then the *Directory* is helpful in locating repositories within an area which may likely hold the papers of the person.

Francis Paul Prucha published *Handbook for Research in American History: a Guide to Bibliographies and Other Reference Works* in 1987. His second edition (1994) made the entire work a bibliography of bibliographies on the various topics. If his second edition is available in the general reference collection of the institution collecting congressional papers and if that general reference collection is readily available to patrons of the congressional papers, then it will probably not be needed in the congressional papers reference collection. It is useful, however, so if it is not available elsewhere in the institution which collects congressional papers, it likely should be in the congressional papers reference collection.

The *National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United States* published by Chadwyck-Healey goes far beyond the Federal government records of the *Guides* to the National Archives mentioned above. This work indexes those records, manuscript collections, and other documentary sources for which finding aids have been sent to Chadwyck-Healey for microfiche copying and inclusion in this index. The *National Inventory* contains the microfiche number of the finding aid in each entry. The *National Inventory* appears in four parts: part one, Federal records; part two, Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress; part three, state archives, state libraries, state historical societies; and part four, academic and research libraries and other repositories. This resource is based on a dated format — microfiche; as web-based finding aids become more prevalent, this *Inventory* will become less valuable.

Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, etc.

The Readers' Companion to American History, edited by Eric Foner and John A. Garraty is, as the title suggests, an encyclopedia geared to being informative, accurate, and highly readable. The sponsoring organization, the Society of American History, is dedicated to the "writing of history as literature." Three types of entries exist in the *Companion*: Short, essentially informational entries on specific events; interpretive essays on more significant events, topics, periods of time, etc.; and biographical accounts of select individuals explicating that person's import in American history. It has an impressive list of contributors who have their names at the end of the interpretive essays they have written.

The *Encyclopedia of American History* by Richard B. Morris, has three parts plus index. The first part of the book follows American history chronologically, although this section breaks into foreign and domestic subsections from the Hayes administration through World War I, and post-World War II. Part I ends with the first year of the Reagan administration (1981). The second part is a topical chronology covering Expansion of the Nation; Population, Immigration and Ethnic Stocks; Major Supreme Court Decisions; American Economy; Science, Invention and Technology; Thought and Culture; and finally Mass Media. The third part consists of biographical sketches of 500 notable Americans. The entries are almost too brief and lack effective cross referencing. Even in the topical section (Part II), the discussion of the topic is cut into short entries, often year by year. A much needed index concludes the work. The Foner and Garraty work above is a better resource.

Jack C. Plano and Milton Greenberg's *American Political Dictionary* is in reality much more than what is usually inferred by the term, "dictionary," with expository material explaining the context of the terms within the general history of the United States. The first section is the most general, "Political Ideas." The second section covers the federal constitution and the resulting union. The following four sections discuss political parties, legislative process, the executive offices and public administration. One section covers the judiciary. Then several sections cover civil rights, taxation, business and labor, agriculture, welfare of citizens, and foreign policy and defense. The final section focuses on state and local governments. Each section supplements the definitions with key court cases and with legislative acts pertaining to the topic. The eighth edition, (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1989) is the one I found in a congressional papers repository; the work has a ninth edition (Fort Worth, Texas: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich College Publishers, c 1993).

The *Encyclopedia of Religion in American Politics* is part of the American Political Landscape series published by Oryx Press. The source has entries on several topics pertaining to religion and politics such as ERA, Homosexual Rights, Catholic Worker Movement, Creationism, and on several historical people. This work is part of a series: *Encyclopedia of Women in American Politics*, *Encyclopedia of Minorities in American Politics*, *Encyclopedia of Corruption in American Politics*, and *Encyclopedia of Media in American Politics*. In spite of the wording in the

section title, "Homosexual Rights," the *Encyclopedia of Religion* is quite balanced in approach. Individual volumes of this series may be important to a specific repository if one of the congressmen whose papers are in the repository dealt extensively with one of the topics covered in the series.

In the *Handbook for Research in American History: a Guide to Bibliographies and Other Reference Works*, mentioned in the previous section, Francis Paul Prucha writes (p. 91) that researchers frequently need biographical information of living people, not just of people who have died. *Who's Who in America* appears annually; for the past several years, it has been in three volumes, with the small third volume consisting of a group of indices: Geographic, Professional, Retiree, and Necrology.

In addition to the national resource, the publisher, Marquis Who's Who publishes regional books, *Who's Who in the East*, *Who's Who in the Midwest*, *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, and *Who's Who in the West*. The standard of admission section in *Who's Who in the West*, as an example, indicates that congressional delegates, governors, federal judges, highest level of state and territorial justices, presidents of universities, mayors of important cities, and state attorneys general, among others, are included. Admission on achievement, "is based upon qualitative criteria" and the person must "have attained conspicuous achievement," though the specific criteria are not explained. According to the introduction, no monetary contribution influences the selections. The biographical sketches are very brief; they state birth place and date, parentage, spouse's name and dates of marriage, education, and career accomplishments with date ranges of positions held. The source is far from exhaustive, but gives introductory information which in many cases may be adequate for the congressional papers patron. An index to all of these works, *Index to Marquis Who's Who Publications* begins in 1994. Patrons of congressional papers collections may need the index and the appropriate regional *Who's Who* as well as the national *Who's Who* for reference use. As the regional issues appear biennially, an ongoing subscription is hardly worth the cost for a congressional papers repository; perhaps one set every five to ten years would be cost effective.

Resources of biographies of people who have died include the *Scribner Encyclopedia of American Lives* and *American National Biography*. *Scribner* is an ongoing work, the first volume of which includes biographies of 494 persons who died between 1 January 1981 and 31 December 1985. *Scribner* contains a few advantages over the *American National Biography* in having photographs of the subjects, a significant summation of the person's life in the first paragraph and an occupational index. Volumes 2-4 (1986-1996) each include comprehensive indexes of occupations and names.

American National Biography is a more modern replacement for *Dictionary of American Biography* and thus reflects the changes in American historiography that have altered American history from the white-male-leaders approach to looking at all facets of human society as part of history. Potential subjects were placed into categories, primarily occupational, to evaluate their contributions to American history in this broad definition. Except for Native Americans, racial,

ethnic, cultural and social groups are not given separate categories. Native Americans were grouped together in order to bring specialists who possess the expertise from archaeology, anthropology, and linguistics to bear on the subject evaluation. An online version, *ANB Online* includes illustrations and links to selected web sites; it is updated quarterly; it can supposedly be searched for occupation, state of origin, and various other ways.

As *American National Biography* and *Scribner* only cover people who have died, a repository would have to subscribe to the ongoing publication to cover the necessary lives patrons may need. As a result, the *Who's Who* series mentioned above is likely a more cost effective resource.

Additional Resources

Some focused histories of the United States during the mid to late twentieth century seem appropriate for a reference collection supporting congressional papers collections. What areas to focus on, will depend upon the collections. The Vietnam War was one of the most dominant aspects of the 1960s and 1970s in the United States, and at least one history of the war may be necessary. Robert D. Schulzinger's *A Time for War: The United States and Vietnam, 1941-1975*, found in the Carl Albert Center, also reflects the Center's policy of collecting works for which the scholars used the collections.

The *Washington Information Directory, 1997-1998* by Congressional Quarterly Inc. consists of a complex directory to resources in the Washington, D.C. area. It divides its subject matter into nineteen general areas with subheadings within. For example, the first area is titled Advocacy and Public Service. It contains subheadings on civil rights; consumer affairs; philanthropy, public service and volunteerism; public interest law; and religion and ethics. Each of these subheadings contains subgroups and within each subgroup, numerous listings of organizations and contact information. To carry the example further, civil rights lists African American groups, Hispanic groups, lesbian and gay groups, Native American groups, senior citizen groups, women's groups and other minority groups in addition to general organizations. It is indeed complex; yet as a resource both for the congressional papers repository patrons and staff, it could be highly useful. Scattered throughout the directory are organizational charts in appropriate places near entries for the respective organizations.

Oryx Press in Phoenix, Arizona, has published a group of Directories (*Directory of Grants in the Humanities*, and *Directory of Grants in the Physical Sciences*) which may be of value to researchers in congressional papers repositories. If these directories or similar ones are available in the parent institution even though not in the congressional papers repository itself, having duplicate copies in the congressional papers reading room is superfluous. Oryx Press has also published *Tapping the Government Grapevine: The User-Friendly Guide to U.S. Government Information Sources*. While the approach of this work may be overly simplified for

some patrons, it walks patrons through the ways of obtaining access to information from the various sources of within the government.

Local, State, and Regional Sources

The local resources available at various congressional papers repositories for reference reading can be classified into some general categories. Atlases; regional histories; state and local histories; histories of indigenous and ethnic groups; histories of labor, industries, mining, and manufacturing; bibliographies; biographies; state and local codes are the most important of these categories. In this part of the annotated list, I will follow the above groups.

Atlases

Atlases are valuable resources for researchers using congressional papers. The obvious maps within a worthwhile atlas would cover congressional and state legislative districts with attendant charts, graphs, etc., showing various aspects of each district that make the district unusual or unique, as well as those aspects which put the district within the broader context of the state or region. Atlases attain added reference value by accurately portraying economic data; manufacturing, farming, and industry; natural resources; population concentrations and scarcities; ethnic variations. Researchers in congressional papers frequently wish to be able to see how details of some one or another of the above aspects impinges upon a congressional district.

When a congressional papers collection documents an unusual state or local political reality, a good atlas showing these anomalies will have added value. An example of this comes from Vermont. In Vermont, the Town Meeting remains from Colonial times the major local form of government. The Town, however, is not a village or small city, but what is known in areas outside of New England as Township. The *Atlas of ... County, Vermont: From Actual Surveys by and under the Direction of F. W. Beers, Assisted by W. S. Peet and Others*, a series of atlases of Vermont, provides detailed maps of each Town and of cities and villages within the Towns. While each atlases is of a county, each focuses on the Towns which are the real centers of political activity.

Many states have historical atlases as well. If a congressional papers archive will hold papers from the nineteenth century or even early twentieth century, such an atlas may be valuable. One excellent example comes from the relatively new state of Oklahoma. John W. Morris, Charles R. Goins, and Edwin C. McReynolds' *Historical Atlas of Oklahoma* includes valuable information from the nineteenth as well as the twentieth century and gives detail on agriculture, mineral extraction, congressional districts, judicial districts, and various Native American nations within the boundaries of the state. Repositories should consider any historical atlas available on the state as political boundaries within the state may have changed well within the holdings or potential holdings of the repository.

Should a congressional papers repository in the western United States not be able to find an adequate state atlas, the staff could well consider *Historical Atlas of the American West* by Warren A. Beck and Ynez D. Haase as a useful substitute. This work details major railroads, agricultural regions, agricultural products, minerals and petroleum, Japanese American internment camps, and military installations in the West. This *Atlas* may be of higher value to patrons than some state atlases. Another regional atlas of the West is *Atlas of the New West* from the Center of the American West at the University of Colorado at Boulder. This work defines the “New West” as the area from the eastern foothills of the Rockies west to the crests of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Ranges. The contents include such modern concepts of infrastructure such as airports and air travel, highways, Internet connectivity, corporate capital as well as such traditional concepts of water and demography. This *Atlas* may function adequately for congressional collections within this region if an adequate state atlas does not exist.

Regional Histories

In several areas of the nation, regions of important political, economic, and/or social life of the people cross state political boundaries. Examples are numerous; a few specifics suffice. New England is perhaps the best known example with many similarities between neighboring but currently vastly different states. Duane Lockard’s *New England State Politics* provides a detailed study of contrasts between two New Englands, examining the politics and political structure and function within the two. The two are not geographical, but conceptual, as urban/rural, old polity/new polity, industrial/agricultural conditions exist in all New England states to some extent. This work analyzes on a regional basis where the interrelationships among states remain strong. Another work on New England, Joseph F. Zimmerman’s *New England Town Meeting: Democracy in Action*, approaches the issue of town meetings as governing bodies by a direct analysis of the functions of such meetings. The analysis is state by state, but the contrasts and comparisons are still available. Rhode Island, for example, conducts its town meetings with the focus on fiscal aspects of government only.

Another important region in which individual states may not be clearly understood without regional histories is the Intermountain West. Leonard Arrington’s *Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-Day Saints, 1830-1900* provides an absolutely necessary background to understand local and state politics as well as congressional delegate decisions for Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona and Nevada. The Mormon influence and the reaction to it pervade the politics of these states into the twenty-first century.

Another aspect of the Intermountain West pertains to the development of the region through railroads. Donald B. Robertson’s two-volume study of the impact of the railroad on this region, *Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History: The Desert States: Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah* and *Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History Volume II: The Mountain States*, exemplifies a topical history on a regional basis. This work carries much more detail on the individual railroads’ motive power, development, and even disposition as a corporation than

most congressional papers repositories would need. It nevertheless exemplifies a history focusing on the effects of the technological development in a region which will be important to understanding the political history of a region.

A third example concerns the southern Great Plains. Brad Lookingbill studies the influence of the combination of world wide depression and severe drought upon the states of the southern Great Plains in his *Dust Bowl, USA: Depression America and the Ecological Imagination, 1929-1941*. Full understanding the politics of congressional members from these states depends upon an understanding the impact upon the region of the depression and the drought.

Finally, the concept of The American West leads to some regional works of varying value. Howard R. Lamar's, *New Encyclopedia of the American West*, uses as the guiding principle the idea that the West is a concept, not a geographical location. As a result, some entries in this encyclopedia cover from the Colonial period; the concept rather than the geographical definition lessens the value of the work as a regional reference work.

Two works published in the 1990s carrying similar titles, Charles Phillips and Alan Axelrod's *Encyclopedia of the American West* and Robert M Utley's *Encyclopedia of the American West* both define the West as trans-Mississippi. The temporal focus of Phillips and Axelrod carries only up to about 1935 with some entries post dating that date. The entries in Utley are brief and largely ignore twentieth century developments. Both works seem too brief and limited to work well for a congressional papers reference section.

State and Local Histories, Statistical Compendiums, Politics, etc.

Roger L. Kemp's *Forms of Local Government: A Handbook on City, County and Regional Options*, has value for many political papers collections, particularly for the repositories collecting state and local officials' papers in addition to congressional papers. The essays within not only analyze recent past development of local governments, but also include future studies concerning local government.

Frank M. Bryan, in *Politics in the Rural States: People, Parties, and Processes*, analyzes three rural states and the politics within each: Montana, Vermont, and Mississippi. He selected these three states in that they do not have any sizeable cities within their borders. The resource should prove valuable to researchers in congressional repositories in these three states; it could easily have value in reference collections in other states having extensive rural areas.

A history of the state or states, which a congressional papers repository documents, seems obviously necessary. Nevertheless, it may bear repeating: a good history of the state is valuable. Several examples exist as guides. John A. Munroe's *History of Delaware* replaces a much older, though definitive work, J. Thomas Scharf's *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*. Gaston Litton's *History of Oklahoma at the Golden Anniversary of Statehood* uses four volumes

to cover in detail the history of the state. Litton devotes volumes three and four to biographical sketches of important individuals and families in Oklahoma history. Though this work is old now, it still functions as a well used resource. When a recent, well researched and well written state history exists, such a resource should be in a congressional papers repository.

In addition to a good state history, congressional papers repositories would do well to have in the reference section an almanac or yearbook of the state; statistical summaries; and other significant histories, such as social and economic. Additionally, the journal of the state historical society should likely be included in the reference collection.

Histories of Indigenous and Ethnic groups

Congressional papers collections with significant populations of Native Americans, Blacks, Chicanos, and various other ethnic groups should have some standard reference works on those groups available for patrons. Examples of such abound. Franco Americans form a significant minority in upper New England. Gerard J. Brault's *The French-Canadian heritage in New England* begins with a background chapter and then two chapters on the historical progress of French Canadians in the United States, beginning with the first of the large scale immigration in 1865. He then goes back in history, to recount his own family history, over the nine generations of his family from colonization in Canada through exile from Acadia by the British in the eighteenth century to life in the twentieth century. The book ends with an examination of Franco Americans today.

Another useful example from the region is C. Stewart Doty's *The First Franco-Americans: New England Life Histories from the Federal Writers' Project, 1938-1939*. This work uses oral histories created during the Federal Writers' Project of people who had come from French-speaking families in eastern Canada to the United States. The interviews focused on four New England locations: Old Town, Maine; Barre, Vermont; Manchester, New Hampshire; and Woonsocket, Rhode Island. The book offers insight into the experiences of immigrant peoples told in their words. As most congressional papers repositories will have minorities and immigrant populations among the constituents of the congressional people represented in their collections, such works as this should prove valuable to patrons.

The Southwest also has important ethnic groups living in most states. Native American tribes influence the political life of some states, so congressional papers collections in those states would do well to have reference works concerning Native American tribes. Barbara A. Leitch's *A Concise Dictionary of Indian Tribes of North America* attempts a comprehensive listing of all groups though occasionally one is omitted. The entries are brief. Veronica E. Velarde Tiller, in *Tiller's Guide to Indian Country: Economic Profiles of American Indian Reservations*, focuses on economic conditions of the tribal reservations with briefer statements on culture and history, government, services provided, and minimal statistics on education rate of population. Some large tribes publish, and such publications should be considered for reference collections. The Chickasaw Historical Society publishes the *Journal of Chickasaw History*.

While other periodicals by and/or about various tribes of Native Americans exist, this *Journal* was the only one discovered in a congressional papers repository. Staff at a congressional papers repository will need to evaluate the value of any local publication to their patrons' needs.

Native Americans are a political reality in many regions of the nation. William C. Sturtevant's *Handbook of North American Indians* comes in twenty volumes with volumes five through fifteen focusing on distinct geographical areas. Volumes two through four cover Indians in Contemporary Society; Environment, Origins and Population; and History of Indian-White Relations. Purchasing the applicable volumes makes sense for those repositories holding congressional papers whose creators dealt in depth with Native Americans or whose creators represented states or districts in which Native Americans form a significant portion of the population.

Donald L. Fixico focuses on a vital aspect of relations between Native Americans and Whites in his *The Invasion of Indian Country in the Twentieth Century: American Capitalism and Tribal Natural Resources*. The work is relatively current, coming out in the mid-1990s. For repositories of congressional papers with significant holdings pertaining to Native Americans, this work would be worth considering.

Blacks have been important in the history of several states. One example of an important reference source comes from Oklahoma, focusing on education. George Lynn Cross, a former president of the University of Oklahoma, wrote *Blacks in White Colleges: Oklahoma's Landmark Cases*, an account of the desegregation of the University of Oklahoma. Though this was the only history of the role of Blacks I found in a reference collection at a congressional papers repository, numerous other histories of the contributions of Blacks exist. Any repository holding political papers of a locale with a significant Black population should have a good history of Blacks in that area.

Another source, also from Oklahoma, exemplifies a useful reference work for several ethnic groups. *Newcomers to a New Land*, a series by the Oklahoma Department of Libraries and the Oklahoma Library Association, provides a basic level introduction to the history of Poles, Czechs, Italians, Blacks, Germans, Germans from Russia, and Jews, among others, in the state. Accounts of the struggles of ethnic minorities in a state may not exist in separate books, but in a single work as this one. If separate works do not exist, one covering all groups will be of value to congressional repositories there.

Matt S. Meier has written or contributed to three important resources for Chicano Studies discussed in this essay. Repositories in areas of the Southwest and other regions of the country with significant Hispanic populations should consider these resources. Meier's *Bibliography of Mexican American History* may be too extensive for a congressional papers repository. The *Bibliography* begins with a section on general works. It then contains chronological sections on the Spanish Colonial period, the Mexican period, from Guadalupe Hidalgo to 1900, from 1900 to World War II, and World War II to the 1980s. The *Bibliography* then contains three topical sections on Labor, immigration and the Border Region; Civil rights and

politics; and Culture. The *Bibliography* divides each of the above sections into subdivisions on books, periodicals, and theses and dissertations. Finally, the *Bibliography* concludes with three sections of genre: bibliographies and guides; collections, archives and libraries; and journals. It is truly a large work. A congressional papers repository which must create its own reference section apart from the main reference collection of the parent institution may find the *Bibliography* too extensive for the limited financial resources available, but some resources listed therein may be valuable.

Meier and Feliciano Rivera collaborated on *Dictionary of Mexican American History*. This resource is valuable for its explanation of various movements within Mexican American history, especially within the twentieth century emergence of the Chicano movement. Meier's *Mexican American Biographies: A Historical Dictionary, 1836-1987* may be more suitable than the co-authored work. Meier concentrates on contemporary Mexican Americans, though as the dates in the subtitle indicate, he includes some from the nineteenth century. While some biographical material appears in Meier and Rivera's work, Meier's *Biographies* provides more information in the biographical sketches and probably includes some entries not in the *Dictionary*.

Histories of Labor, Industries, Mining, and Manufacturing.

Several states will have histories of labor, industries, mining, manufacturing. These activities will have exerted significant influence on members of Congress. Having at least one history of the important industries of a state or region in the reference section of the congressional papers repository will be useful to patrons.

Anne Loftis' *Witnesses to the Struggle: Imaging the 1930s California Labor Movement* carries significance far beyond California. I found this book in the Carl Albert Center at the University of Oklahoma; it has value for Great Plains collections because so many involved in the labor movement in the 1930s were migrants to California coming from Kansas, Oklahoma, and northern Texas. It also has obvious value for congressional collections holding papers of 1930s and 1940s California congressional delegates. The book details the movement among liberal young literati to document serious social problems existing in the local area. The resulting documentation (Steinbeck commented that they were writing history as it occurred, hoping also to influence the outcome of the situations) helped influence national and local politics. Histories of local and statewide labor movements will balance the histories of industries and mining in the reference collection.

While not technically an industry nor a mined resource, water is one of the important natural resources upon which economic development in many areas hinges. Especially in the West, a history of the development of water resources for a region would be of assistance to patrons of a congressional papers repository. One reference work in particular seems quite valuable: *The Southwest Under Stress: National Resource Development Issues in a Regional*

Setting, by Allen V. Kneese and F. Lee Brown. This report is the capstone of a cooperative research project among the four states in the Four Corners Region: Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. The project sponsors included the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Electric Power Research Institute, The Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Four Corners Commission among others. The report focuses on three major issues, problems held in common by the states of the Four Corners Region, but which also affect other states and regions: the water supply; the environment of the region; and the future of Native American and other poverty-stricken peoples in the region. This resource is highly recommended for collections in the region; it is recommended as an example of regional studies for other regions. Any studies on water resources for states or regions in the West would likewise be worthwhile considering for the research collection of congressional papers repositories.

The three volume *History of Mining in Arizona* exemplifies one state-wide study. The three volumes came out independently. Volume one grew out of the papers presented at a symposium on the history of Arizona mining. As such, it had obvious limitations; a second volume was planned which filled in some of the lacunae. The third volume attempts to address the public in a more readable style and with less technicalities. Volume three also contains a desperately needed index to the entire work.

Donald B. Robertson's *Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History: The Desert States: Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah* and its companion volume for the Mountain States, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, receive discussion under regional histories (see page above). As the Railroad was most crucial to the development of the American West and continued dominant until the end of World War II, congressional papers collections from those states may wish to have the appropriate volume of this set.

Another resource discussed previously which bears mentioning here is Fixico, *The Invasion of Indian Country in the Twentieth Century: American Capitalism and Tribal Natural Resources* (See Ethnic Histories above, beginning page .)

Bibliographies.

Bibliographies are potentially quite useful to researchers in congressional papers repositories though admittedly most researchers may have already done their work in bibliographies. Selectors of the reference collection for a congressional papers repository should consider appropriate bibliographies for their clientele. Three examples appear here, one of a region, one of a state, and one of a people.

Borderlands Sourcebook: A Guide to the Literature on Northern Mexico and the American Southwest, an annotated bibliography edited by Ellwyn R. Stoddard, Richard L. Nostrand, and Jonathan P. West, consists of three unequal parts: Frontiers, Boundaries, and Borderlands; Major Topical Concerns; and Borderlands Information Resources. As suggested by its broad title, the second part is by far the largest and contains sections of History and Archaeology; Geography

and the Environments; Economy; Politics, Law and Demography; and Society and Culture. Each sections contains various bibliographic essays by scholars introducing the sources on the topic and explicating the strengths of them. Generally speaking, the bibliography covers California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Texas. *Borderlands Sourcebook* is recommended for congressional papers collections in these areas; it is an example of a worthwhile resource for congressional collections elsewhere.

Congressional papers repositories will likely find a state bibliography to be valuable for patrons. One example is *Alaska, a Bibliography, 1570-1970: With Subject Index*, compiled by Elsie A. Tourville. Most states will have such a bibliography. This work extends in time from the earliest mention of the area, 1570 through 1970. The compiler omits federal and state and territorial publications unless issued for promotion of Alaska in such areas as tourism, development, etc. Such a limitation, particularly concerning territorial years, may be questionable. Entries are by surname of author with a subject index.

The third bibliography used as an example here is Davis Bitton's *A Guide to Mormon Diaries and Autobiographies*. This *Guide* includes diaries, journals, autobiographies which are available for researchers at various repositories; it excludes those held by private owners. Though the entries extend into the middle of the twentieth century, the publication date of the *Guide* occurs so early in the twentieth century (1977), that many contemporary figures were still in their active lives and had not deposited their materials in a library. This work will be of use in a congressional papers repository holding older collections from the Intermountain West; an updated second edition would be worthwhile in a repository holding only recent collections from member of congress from the Intermountain West. The concept of a bibliography of a people could be fruitful for any important group in a congressional repository's area of collecting. As with *Guide to Mormon Diaries*, recent works will have more potential value.

Biographies of congressional members, other important local political leaders.

Congressional papers repositories should contain the biographies and autobiographies published about the men and women whose papers are in the repositories. For those congressional papers repositories which collect state and local political papers as well, this suggested requirement extends to these local leaders as well. A few examples follow: Carl Albert, *Little Giant: The Life and Times of Speaker Carl Albert* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1990); Ingrid Winther Scobie, *Center Stage: Helen Gahagan Douglas* (Oxford University Press, 1992); Malvina Stephenson, *King of the Senate: The Early Life of Robert S. Kerr and Other Insights With His Wit and Humor* (Cock-A-Hoop Publishing, 1995); Anne Hodges Morgan, *Robert S. Kerr: The Senate Years* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1977); and Stewart L. Udall, *The Myths of August: A Personal Exploration of Our Tragic Cold War Affair With the Atom* (Pantheon Books, 1994).

On the state and local level, Harriet Keyserling's *Against the Tide: One Woman's Political Struggle* (University of South Carolina Press, 1998) exemplifies an autobiography of an influential state political figure. Born in New York City of Eastern European immigrants in the 1920s, she married a medical doctor from South Carolina in 1944 and moved to his home city. Years later she entered local politics and then ran for the legislature. *Against the Tide* documents the life of a northern liberal woman in a politically conservative southern city and state.

As one can readily see through examining the books above, there exist great, insightful biographies and sycophantic writings as well as everything in between. Usually most repositories will not see a need to hold biographies of people whose papers they do not hold.

Sometimes congressional papers repositories have collected published writings beyond autobiographies of the people whose papers they hold. The University of Arizona holds other books Udall wrote both before and after his terms in congress and the cabinet. These add to the usefulness of the reference collection to patrons.

State and Local Codes

It would seem appropriate and useful to have a copy of the state codes in which a congressional papers repository collects, but none of the repositories I visited had one readily available for the use of patrons. I would conclude, therefore, that such a source was not that important for patrons.

Resources for Congressional Papers Repository Staffs

The following resources document congressional papers collections. They technically will not be reference works for patrons nearly as much as they will function as valuable handbooks for the staff of congressional papers repositories. Nevertheless, I found them in the reference works at repositories I visited, so perhaps some patrons do use them. I approach this section chronologically. Karen Dawley Paul's *Records Management Handbook for United States Senate Committees* is perhaps the one source here most useful for patrons. This resource contains such useful information as definitions of committee records, development of committee organization, and discussion of types of records created by committees. Since committee records are government records, they will not be in congressional papers repositories but in the National Archives. This source will assist researchers in discovering the fine lines between what the repository has and what materials have gone to NARA.

Karen Paul's *The Documentation of Congress: Report of the Congressional Archivists Roundtable Task Force on Congressional Documentation* contains reports on the records created of various aspects of a congress person's activities, such as political party functions, campaigns, party caucuses, relations with the administration, as well as those activities related directly to

Congress and the constituents. While perhaps not essential for patrons, it will be highly valuable, if not necessary, for staff of congressional papers repositories.

In 1994, Margaret Chase Smith Library, Northwood University, sponsored a two-day Congressional Papers Conference, 16-17 September 1994. The proceedings, *The Preservation, Use, and Accessibility of the Personal Papers of Members of Congress*, edited by Gregory P. Gallant, and William E. Brown, Jr., were published the next year in Portland, Maine. This resource contains presentations made by panel participants and plenary sessions speakers, including an assessment of the conference given at Society of American Archivists in 1995. Discussions covered new movements in congressional papers, responsibilities of creators, historians' approaches to congressional papers, and ideas concerning future movements in congressional papers collecting.

Faye Phillips 1996 work, *Congressional Papers Management: Collecting, Appraising, Arranging and Describing Documentation of United States Senators, Representatives, Related Individuals and Organizations* provides valuable suggestions for staff members in processing, appraising, weeding, and describing congressional collections as they come. The work's major weakness is its handling of electronic records; the discussion here is combined with sampling, suggesting limited, outdated, information.

One more important resource for staff personnel is the *Congressional Handbook*. Produced by Committee on Rules and Administration of the United States Senate, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Sergeant at Arms. The version I used has the number S. Prt. 100-2; this is not a Superintendent of Documents number (the SuDoc # system for the United States Congress begins with Y) but an internal Senate number referring to the One Hundredth Congress, Senate publication #2. It is an in-house document, not published nor printed by GPO. Beginning in 1996, a publication with similar title also by the Committee on Rules and Administration, appeared. It is available through GPO. This later item may in fact replace the earlier issue, but the Library of Congress has assigned different call numbers to the two items. Many senators' staffs keep them tightly under control, so obtaining one for the years the congress person is in office may be difficult, but worth the effort.

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