

Selected Reference Books of 1988-89

Eileen McIlvaine



his article follows the pattern set by the semiannual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than thirty years ago and continued by Eugene Sheehy. Since the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and general works of interest to reference workers in university libraries, it does not pretend to be either well balanced or comprehensive. A brief roundup of new editions of standard works is provided at the end of the article. Code numbers (such as AD540, CJ331) have been used to refer to titles in *Guide to Reference Books* (10th ed., Chicago: American Library Assn., 1986).

FACT BOOKS AND COMPENDIUMS

The New York Public Library Desk Reference.
New York: Webster's New World (dist. by Prentice Hall), 1989. 836p. \$29.95 (ISBN 0-13-6204448). LC 89-16692.

Not many interchanges at busy reference desks can be described as typical, but this handy volume could answer many of the straightforward questions—What is the proper way to address a duke? How do the crime rates of New York and San Francisco compare? What is the Morse Code designation for a period?—that readers bring to librarians. While all of these questions could be answered with various

individual encyclopedias and almanacs, the editors of this work have attempted to provide in one volume "basic answers to commonly asked questions."

The editors of this volume "informally surveyed" professional researchers, librarians, and reference editors for suggestions on the contents of this sort of ready reference tool, but it is unclear what other contributions were made by librarians from the New York Public or any other library.

Organized in twenty-six subject sections, such as "Time and Dates," "Legal Information," "Sports and Games," and "Words," the *Desk Reference* contains chronologies, graphs, charts, addresses, lists, formulas, and brief text entries. Emphasis is on the practical, and many subjects discussed herein would not be located in standard ready reference sources, e.g., stain removal, veterinary first aid, consumer information on insurance and real estate terminology and practices, even an explanation of Dewey Decimal and Library of Congress classification. Each section is followed by a brief bibliography of "Additional Sources of Information," but no sources are given for the data or text within the articles. An index follows the main text.

Entries are sometimes too terse. The transliteration tables are helpful, but is the Greek table for ancient or Modern Greek?

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Are the "Distress Signals" from an international, a military, or a scouting convention? Though readers may often need to pursue specialized or scholarly information elsewhere, this *Desk Reference* should prove useful to smaller, departmental libraries and offices lacking access to large reference collections.—B.J.

BIOGRAPHY

Thrapp, Dan L. *Encyclopedia of Frontier Biography*. Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark, 1988. 3v. \$175 (ISBN 0-87062-191-2). LC 88-71686.

The author has written short biographical sketches of some 4,500 trappers, traders, cowpokes, marshalls, chiefs, scouts, miners, heroes, and desperados from the American frontier. "Frontier" is here defined in the broadest possible terms, with entries for travellers from the earliest era of western exploration, such as Saint Brendan and Erik the Red, to the explorers of the very last frontiers, such as Peary and Cook. Included here are men and women (and one mule) from all aspects of frontier life—all "who came to attention through the significance of their deeds or simply were of interest in some connection with the evolving drama" (Introd.).

Each entry contains birth and death dates (not always straightforward—George LeRoy Parker, alias Butch Cassidy, has at least three possible death dates), a biographical profile, an assessment of influence or importance, and a few bibliographic notes or sources for further research. An index of personal names, topics ("Ghost Dance," "Gold Rush"), geographical locations, Indian tribes, and occupations ("Gunmen," "Vigilantes") follows the text.

Thrapp has a captivating style and obvious enthusiasm for his subject. Despite some inconsistencies in the indexing (why an entry for historians but not cattlemen or ranchers?) this encyclopedia is an extremely welcome addition to the shelf of biographical dictionaries.—B.J.

Who's Who in the Socialist Countries of Europe: A Biographical Encyclopedia of More Than 12,600 Leading Personalities in Al-

bania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia. Ed. by Juliusz Stroynowski. New York: Saur, 1989. 3v. \$350 (ISBN 3-598-10636-X). LC 89-154784.

This is not Stroynowski's first treatment of this subject: in 1978, he and Borys Lewytzkyj produced *Who's Who in the Socialist Countries (Guide AJ56)*, a guide profiling 10,000 prominent figures in sixteen Communist countries, including the Soviet Union. The narrower scope of this *Who's Who*, however, permits much more extensive treatment, to say nothing of the fact that the passing of a decade has wrought considerable changes in the elites of Eastern Europe. As a result, this is a very different work from its predecessor, though use is naturally made in many cases of entries that appeared in that compendium.

Compiled from Stroynowski's personal files between January 1986 and October 1988, the work is broad in scope, covering living persons (and a few recently deceased individuals of particular promise) from political parties, government, military, diplomacy, the economy, science, literature, religion, art, and the press. Also included are biographies of some 350 leading political dissidents and émigré figures. The records are arranged in a single alphabetical sequence, but there are country lists as well. Entries include information on nationality, profession, date of birth, family background, career, publications, honors, decorations, and prizes.

Not too surprisingly, coverage of the individual countries is far from even. Comparing share of entries to share of population in the region, Hungary is by far the best represented, followed by East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Poland. Much more poorly represented are Albania, Romania, and especially Yugoslavia. In addition, the biographies of Poles are generally much more detailed than the others.

Of course, a work of this sort is always bound to leave something out. One wonders about the omission of such figures as: Aleksandr Paszynski, now Polish minister of the construction industry, but long

prominent in political affairs; Ludmila Zhivkova, powerful and enigmatic daughter of Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov, who died just a few years ago under mysterious circumstances; or Paul Goma, perhaps the single best-known Romanian dissident, now living in France. Naturally, too, despite efforts to keep up-to-date with personnel changes, errors occur: this reviewer noted in passing, for example, a failure to note Marian Dobrosielski's tenure as Polish vice-minister of foreign affairs at the end of the 1970s, an appointment that represented the apex of his career.

Current upheaval in Eastern Europe is of course rendering much of this information out of date, but there is certainly nothing available in English (or perhaps any language) that can match the comprehensive sweep of this impressive encyclopedia. True, three guides to individual countries do come to mind: *Who's Who in Poland* (Guide AJ335), Wisniewski's *Who's Who in Poland* (Guide AJ336), and *Prominent Hungarians at Home and Abroad*, 4th ed. (New York: Csombor Literary Circle, 1985). Strynowski's work overlaps to a certain extent with the two Polish handbooks but provides a great deal of new or more up-to-date material. He does appear to have relied fairly heavily on the Hungarian guide, however. Nonetheless, it would be difficult for any library attempting to provide solid coverage of East European affairs not to add this work to its collection.—R.H.S.

RELIGION

Allison, A. F. and D. M. Rogers. *The Contemporary Printed Literature of the English Counter-Reformation between 1558 and 1640*. Aldershot, England: Scolar Pr., [1989] (2/v. par. in progress). (ISBN 0-85967). LC 88-39681.

Contents: v.1, *Works in Languages Other Than English*, with the collaboration of W. Lottes (291p., £119.95); v.2, *Catholic Books in English Printed Abroad or Secretly in England* (forthcoming).

The editors have now completed their coverage of English Catholic writers. The first volume, *Works in Languages Other*

Than English, describes religious literature written, edited, or translated by English Catholics in Latin or a modern foreign language published between 1558 and 1640. "Religious Literature" can include politics, law, modern history, or literature "if they have a sufficiently close bearing on the politico-religious situation in England" (Foreword). Also cited are works by "foreign Catholics concerning English affairs or replying to publications by English Catholics."

Most of the entries are cited under the name of the author or, if it is an anonymous work, under the name of an institution or a group of people, or translator or editor; other anonymous works are placed in the second section under the main topic, which is usually a descriptive phrase. There are numerous cross-references. The form of entry is similar to that of the short title catalogs. For each work up to fifteen locations are given; the holdings of some 400 libraries are included. This first volume ends with four indexes: Title, Publishers and Printers, Chronological, and Proper Name.

The second volume is an updating and rearrangement of Allison and Rogers' *A Catalogue of Catholic Books in English Printed Abroad or Secretly in England, 1558-1640* (Bognor Regis, England: Arundel Pr., 1956) with tables converting the old numbers to the new ones. The first volume of the set uses the old A&R numbers since the second volume was later published.

The set takes its starting point, 1558, from the date Elizabeth ascended the throne and 1640 as a closing point. The next few years are covered by Thomas H. Clancy, *English Catholic Books 1641-1700* (Chicago: Loyola Univ. Pr., 1974).—E.M.

Gray, John. *Ashe, Traditional Religion and Healing in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Diaspora: a Classified International Bibliography*. Bibliographies and Indexes in Afro-American and African Studies, 24. New York: Greenwood, 1989. 518p. \$49.95 (ISBN 0-313-26500-3). LC 89-2168.

What is ashe? As Prof. Gray quotes in the Introduction: it is "an elemental force that is neither good nor bad, but has the potential to make things happen. . . . Hu-

mans possess ashe, and through education, initiation and experience learn to manipulate it in order to enhance their own lives and the lives of those around them." In this bibliography, Gray has focused on two major themes: traditional religion, whose roots cannot be traced to Islam, Christianity, or contemporary religious movements found in Africa today, and traditional medicine and healing rooted in African and black New World cultures.

Materials included in the 5,953 entries are books, dissertations, periodical and newspaper articles, unpublished papers, films, and videotapes in about seven languages. Appendix I lists reference works; Appendix II is an international directory of archives and research centers on the black world (published guides are noted). Citations are organized as: general and background material; general works on African traditional religion; regional, country, and ethnic group studies; and special subject categories, such as if a divination, individual orisha, voodoo and politics, zombies, and black preaching and sermonizing. Larger countries such as Brazil and the United States have regional studies sections on states or cities (Rio de Janeiro, District of Columbia). There are three indexes: ethnic group, subject, and author. The author has also supplied a list of mail-order services and bookstores.

Librarians will wish to add this bibliography to existing works in the field, such as Patrick Ofori's *Black African Traditional Religions and Philosophy* (Guide BB25), Irving Zaretsky and Cynthia Shambaugh's *Spirit Possession and Spirit Mediumship in Africa and Afro-America* (Guide CE95), and John F. Szwed and Roger D. Abrahams' *Afro-American Folk Culture* (Guide CF87). It is a fine and useful work (in progress).—D.K.G.

The Modern Encyclopedia of Religions in Russia and the Soviet Union. Ed. by Paul D. Steeves. Gulf Breeze, Fla.: Academic International Pr., 1988-. V.1, \$36 (ISBN 0-87569-106-4). LC 89-158797.

This newest addition to Academic International Press' series of useful encyclopedias on Russian and Soviet topics ventures into the relatively uncharted waters

of religious affairs. The subject has not received a comprehensive modern treatment thus far, in large part because of official Soviet hostility to religion, and most of those sources that have attempted to do so (notably, a group of early twentieth-century dictionaries and encyclopedias) are inaccessible to English-language readers.

Expected to comprise some twenty-five volumes at the time of its completion ten to fifteen years from now, the encyclopedia aims to cover all the religions practiced on the territory of the Soviet Union, but its primary emphasis, not too surprisingly, is on Orthodox Christianity, with a secondary emphasis on other Christian groups and Judaism. Only 9 of the 104 entries in volume one deal with non-Judeo-Christian subjects. Only three of those are devoted to the ever more crucial area of Islam, and another, on "Ancient Slavic Religion," is disappointingly brief, even if one takes into account the fragmentary and confusing character of the sources.

Although MERSU touches upon theological and doctrinal matters, its real focus is on the historical. Biographies predominate, with extensive summaries of ecclesiastical affairs and church-state relations included under the names of individual Russian rulers. Considerable attention is also given to organizations and institutions, and there are short surveys of religious questions under the heading of individual ethnic groups. Citations to the major literature follow each entry.

As in the other encyclopedias produced by this press, extensive use is made (in a little less than half of the entries) of translations or adaptations from Russian-language reference sources, here notably *Russkii biograficheskii slovar'* (Guide A)381), *Evreiskii slovar'* (which appears to be the primary source for MERSU's entries on Judaism), and *Polnyi russkii bogoslovskii slovar'*, along with a handful of borrowings from Academic International's own *Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet History* (Guide DC571) and *Modern Encyclopedia of Russian and Soviet Literature* (Guide BD1358). However, assembling these scattered references in one place and making them accessible to an English-

language readership is in itself no small accomplishment.

Overall, this is an impressive and ambitious undertaking that should make a whole new area of information available to specialist and nonspecialist alike. One can only regret that it is likely to be so long in the completion.—R.H.S.

LITERATURE

Glikin, Ronda. *Black American Women in Literature: A Bibliography, 1976 through 1987*. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 1989. 251p. \$35 (ISBN 0-89950-372-1). LC 88-43488.

Librarians and readers seeking literature by and about black American women writers will be grateful to Ronda Glikin for this excellent and comprehensive bibliography. The arrangement is straightforward: 298 black women writers of creative literature are listed in alphabetical order. Under each author's name her works published between 1976 and 1987 are listed in categories that include autobiography, bibliography, essays, drama, poetry, short fiction, and children's stories. Works about her are listed under the heading "Textual Criticism and Interviews," with brief descriptive notes. A section of general criticism, a list of authors by genre, and an author/title index are appended.

This bibliography is recommended for libraries of all sizes. Many of the works listed here would be difficult, if not impossible, to locate in other reference tools. Included are books published by small literary and feminist presses, works published in anthologies and other collections, and works published in more than eighty periodicals.—S.S.

Respectfully Quoted: A Dictionary of Quotations Requested from the Congressional Research Service. Ed. by Suzy Platt. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress (for sale by the Supt. of Docs.), 1987, 1989. 520p. \$29 (ISBN 0-8444-0538-8). LC 86-600157.

The Congressional Reading Room, part of the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, has over the past

fifty years compiled a large file of frequently requested, difficult, spurious, and unverified quotations in response to Congressional requests. The editor has arranged this file by subject, and indexed it by author and keyword.

The emphasis, naturally, is on political quotations and quotations by political figures, but the subjects range from dogs and cats through love to politics. The quotations themselves are elegantly documented, with pages and dates for every source, and frequent explanations of the context and background. It is obvious that the information has been compiled by front-line reference librarians who have been frustrated by poorly documented quotations books.

The only weakness I can see is with the keyword index (which confusingly is labeled the subject index, but called the keyword index in the introduction). I had remembered a quotation about Americans' voting themselves money that included the word "largesse." This word did not turn up in the keyword index, and I finally located the quotation under the subject heading "Democracy." The only keyword under which this quotation is indexed is also "democracy." But this is a minor drawback in a book that will give everyone fifty years' worth of work for \$29.—M.C.

Richardson, Elizabeth P. *A Bloomsbury Iconography*. Winchester, England: St. Paul's Bibliographies, 1989. 375p. £42 (ISBN 0-906795-63-X).

The awe-inspiring *Bloomsbury Iconography* almost defies description but may prove extremely useful to more than its guaranteed audience of Bloomsburyphiles. This cataloged "index to reproductions of pictures relating to the Bloomsbury Group—i.e., portraits, sketches, and photographs of people, places, and things—lists roughly four thousand different pictures from about seven hundred sources" (Pref.). These sources include books, periodicals, and exhibition catalogs published through 1985, and the people listed include family members, friends, and servants of the Bloomsbury Group.

Entries are arranged in alphabetical order by name, beginning with Elise Anghilanti, the cook at La Bergere, Cassis, and ending with Virginia Woolf. Most of the entries are further subdivided into categories. The entry for Vita Sackville-West, for instance, lists seven categories: (A) pictures before marriage, (B) pictures after marriage, (C) posthumous pictures, (D) autographs, (E) Hogarth Press books, (F) miscellaneous (a reproduction of her first published article), and (G) places. Within each category, pictures are listed in chronological order, with descriptive notes and citations to sources of the reproductions. In addition to entries under people's names, there are entries under the names of places, e.g., Brunswick Square; things, e.g., Conversation Piece at Garsington Manor; and groups of people. Seven appendixes and an extensive index listing artists, photographers, locations, and subjects complete the volume.

Although the primary audience will be scholars, collectors, and others interested in the Bloomsbury Group, this carefully described iconography should also be of interest to art historians, social historians, and others who may be more interested in the pictorial documents than in the lives of the members of the Bloomsbury Group.—S.S.

Sutherland, John. *The Stanford Companion to Victorian Fiction*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Univ. Pr., 1989. 696p. \$60 (ISBN 0-8047-1528-9). LC 88-61462.

This guide, originally published in England as the *Longman Companion to Victorian Fiction*, contains brief, alphabetically arranged entries for nearly 900 novelists, over 500 individual novels, and nearly 50 periodicals, as well as entries on important institutions in the Victorian book world such as Mudie's Circulating Library. The author has also included entries on various genres, such as the "sensation novel" and "children's fiction."

Unfortunately, there is no list of special topics covered, so the reader must be fairly imaginative to find entries such as "bigamy novels" or "hill-top novels." Although there are no bibliographies, the

author does cite listings in such standard reference sources as the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

The number of authors covered makes this guide a far more complete reference to Victorian fiction than any other one-volume source. The recent *Victorian Britain: an Encyclopedia* (New York: Garland, 1988) covers fewer novelists, though the bibliographies in this work make it more useful to the general reader. The major Victorian authors are certainly well covered in many other reference works, but this book will delight the inveterate reader of secondary Victorian fiction.—M.C.

MOVING PICTURES

Footage 89: North American Film and Video Sources. Ed. by Richard Prelinger and Celeste R. Hoffner. New York: Prelinger Assoc., [1989]. 795p. \$89 (ISBN 0-927347-01-6). LC 88-90769.

According to the publisher's preface, "*Footage 89* is designed to facilitate access to moving image materials (film, videotape and computer graphics) for all potential users, whether their interests are academic, artistic, commercial, documentary, educational, historical, newsworthy or scientific. The many research leads contained in this book offer a wealth of entry points to the rich visual record held by North American repositories" (p.A-7). In scope and usefulness, *Footage 89* lives up to these ambitious claims.

Footage 89 is a directory of institutions (including libraries, museums, and archives), organizations and associations of all types, and corporations (including studios, distribution companies, and stock shot libraries) located in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Major library collections of commercially available films or videotapes, like the Donnell Media Center of the New York Public Library, are listed, but for the most part the directory focuses on collections that hold "unique moving image material (or material not easily accessed through other sources)" (p.A-8). And what a glorious range of materials is represented in these collections, running the gamut from fea-

ture films to cartoons to documentaries and newsreels to television programs and news to commercials to thousands of miles of raw footage from multifarious sources.

In addition to the usual names and addresses, each entry includes information about the nature and extent of materials in the collection, available viewing and research services and facilities, access policies, and "bibliographic control" of the collection. A considerable amount of detail regarding reproduction rights and licensing policies is provided for those users who are looking for footage that can be incorporated into a work that they are producing. While the content of most collections is described in fairly general terms with, perhaps, examples of representative titles, listings for several collections (for example, the U.S. National Archives Motion Picture, Sound, and Video Branch) provide much more detailed descriptions of their holdings.

The directory is arranged by state and city, with an index of sources and collections, an index of television series titles, and an excellent subject index. This list is an exceedingly useful guide for anyone, including film scholars and historians, looking for film or video footage by or about a person, place, event, or thing (though it inconveniently refers the user to the names of the relevant collections without the page numbers on which they are found).

There is also a section listing individuals and organizations that do research and consulting on all aspects of locating, acquiring, using, and managing moving images. The volume begins with several short articles giving concise, informative overviews of such topics as copyright and licensing, preservation, and stock shot libraries and ends with a glossary of terms. Layout is clear and attractive in a slightly oversized format, and *Footage 89* is also available on floppy disk for \$225. *Footage 89* is the most comprehensive and up-to-date source available for information about moving-image collections in North America—fortunately, Prelinger Associates anticipates publishing future editions

to make sure that it stays that way—A.L.

EDUCATION

Collins, John W., and Leslie DiBona. *Harvard Graduate School of Education: A Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations, 1918-1987*. Westport, Conn.: Meckler, 1989. 577p. \$75 (ISBN 0-88736-414-4). LC 89-12276.

The Harvard Graduate School of Education began systematically to submit its dissertations to University Microfilms only in 1974, so this bibliography will make life much easier for anyone looking for education dissertations. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author and include the UMI order number, when available, as well as the Harvard University call number. The subject index uses Library of Congress subject headings, which will please anyone who has had to use the keyword index in the *Comprehensive Dissertation Index*.

The introduction also includes detailed instructions about using or borrowing these dissertations. This welcome guide will, I hope, be the first in a series of similar guides.—M.C.

BUSINESS

The Acquisitions Manual. Ed. by Sumner N. Levine. New York: New York Institute of Finance, [1989]. 599p. \$49.95 (ISBN 0-13405-929-8). LC 89-32615.

The acquisition and merger of corporations is a hot topic that is generating a great deal of literature. Levine's book is aimed at those business planners and strategists who wish to establish an acquisition program in their organizations. As with his *Financial Analyst's Handbook (Guide CH577)* he has produced a work that is a valuable addition to any business library's reference collection. Including Sumner Levine, there are twelve contributors to this volume, representing academia, law, consulting, investment banking, and accounting.

An overview of the acquisition process is provided in the first chapter, where reasons for failure and the importance of

long-term planning are also discussed. Typical of Levine's practical approach is the inclusion of a chapter on appropriate information sources, with three appendices on computerized data sources. Of the remaining eleven chapters each one focuses on a specific aspect of the process and is treated at some length. These include candidate identification, the acquisition campaign, financial statement analysis, valuation and pricing, tax aspects, turnaround acquisition, formulas and calculations, and the acquisition contract.

Many of the chapters have appended materials that amplify the practical aspects of the topic under discussion. Sources of information, including bibliographic references and online databases, are cited throughout so that the most relevant ones are emphasized in context.—J.L.C.

WOMEN'S STUDIES

Stoner, K. Lynn. *Latinas of the Americas: a Source Book*. Garland Reference Library of Social Science, 363. New York: Garland, 1989. 692p. \$87 (ISBN 0-8240-8336-1). LC 88-7188.

Latinas of the Americas lists works on women in Spanish-, Portuguese-, and French-speaking Latin America, as well as Hispanic American women in the United States. Most of the references were published between 1977 and 1986. Although this is intended to update, but not replace, Meri Knaster's *Women in Spanish America* (Guide CC562), the arrangement is quite different. Instead of annotations, *Latinas of the Americas* provides signed bibliographic essays on fifteen topics, followed by bibliographies of approximately 350 items arranged in alphabetical order by author. The topics covered include Anthologies, Bibliographies, Biography, Demography, Education, Feminist Studies, Health, History, Household and Family Studies, Literature, Political Science, Religion, Rural Development, Urban Development, and Law. The bibliographies include 3,000 references to published and unpublished research, although fewer works are cited because many of the citations are listed under more than one topic. This duplication will serve readers well because the

subject index is one of those all-too-familiar indexes that lists a term followed by hundreds of item numbers. The weak subject index and the broad subject arrangement make it difficult to find citations by place. To find references related to women in Mexico, the reader must either browse through all the chapters or go through the 450 entries listed after Mexico in the index. In spite of its failings, this is still an extremely valuable reference work, especially for libraries supporting graduate work in women's studies, Latin American studies, and the social sciences.—S.S.

Tierney, Helen. *Women's Studies Encyclopedia. Volume I: Views From the Sciences*. New York: Greenwood, 1989. 417p. \$59.95 (ISBN 0-313-26725-1). LC 88-32806.

The *Women's Studies Encyclopedia* will comprise three volumes when it is finished. In this first volume, science has been broadly defined to include natural, behavioral, and social sciences; health and medicine; economics; linguistics; and political and legal sciences.

Signed articles are listed in alphabetical order, and range in length from 200 to 1,500 words. Many of the longer entries are followed by brief bibliographies that list important, and recent, works to consult for more information. Cross-references and a good subject index provide additional subject access.

The encyclopedia focuses on the American experience, and many of the entries deal specifically with the United States. A great variety of topics are covered; entries under the letter D, for example, include Deconstruction, Dependency, Depression, Differential Socialization, Discrimination, Displaced Homemaker, Divorce, Domestic Service, Domestic Sphere, Domestic Violence, Double Bind, Double Jeopardy, Double Standard, Dower, Dowry, Dual-Career Couples, and Dual Role. The entries reflect the feminist approach of the contributor, and range from strict definition to provocative discussion.

The *Women's Studies Encyclopedia* succeeds very well in its goal to "convey information to an educated audience without expertise in the subject area of the

individual entry" (Introd.) and is recommended to libraries of all sizes.—S.S.

HISTORY

Gosudarstvennye arkhivy SSSR: spravochnik. Moskva: Mysl, 1989, 2v. 3.50 rub. (ISBN 5-24400-336-4, 5-24400-374-7).

Yet another monument to the era of *glasnost*, this guide is the first comprehensive handbook on Soviet state archives to be produced since 1956 (*Guide DC557*) and as such represents an essential addition to any collection attempting to provide support for advanced-level Russian or Soviet studies. (It should be noted that the state archival system is but one, albeit the largest, component of the Soviet archival universe. It does not, for example, include such important repositories as the Party and Komsomol archives, Academy of Sciences archives, manuscript divisions of museums and libraries, ministerial archives, or the State Film Archive.)

The entries are arranged by union republic, and within each of those sections description of central archives precedes those of provincial or local ones. An index of proper names provides some limited additional access to contents.

Each entry begins with the address and telephone number of the institution, followed by the number of collections and archival units (with special notice, where appropriate, of photographic and some other special types of material) and by an indication of the chronological range of the holdings. This is followed by a concise and useful summary of each institution's history and previous names, if any, as well as by an overview of the archive's holdings and some of its most important collections. At the end of each entry, bibliographical citations are provided to the official guide or guides (generally not more than two) to the holdings of each institution. A short bibliography of published surveys of particular groups of archives is also included at the end of the work.

Naturally, this brief guide falls short of providing the depth of coverage, bibliography, and even access to finding aids available in the volumes of Patricia Ken-

nedy Grimsted's monumental *Archives and Manuscripts Repositories in the USSR* (*Guide AB155-AB156*). It nonetheless provides critical coverage of parts of the Soviet Union as yet unsurveyed by Grimsted, e.g., those of the Central Asian and Caucasus union republics. The work is valuable as well for its comprehensive official description of the archival system, and it does supply important information (phone numbers, dates of coverage, size of holdings) not provided or reported differently by Grimsted.—R.H.S.

Encyclopedia of Southern Culture. Ed. by Charles Reagan Wilson and William Ferris. Chapel Hill, N.C.: Univ. of North Carolina Pr., 1989. 1,634p. \$49.95 (ISBN 0-8078-1823-2). LC 88-17084.

Ten years of effort and almost ten pounds of paper have gone into this splendid survey of things southern. The editors and contributors, under the auspices of the Center for Southern Culture at the University of Mississippi, have taken the broadest possible interpretation of the terms *southern* and *culture*. Reaching beyond the geographic boundaries of the eleven Confederate states, this work encompasses all those "aspects of southern life and thought—the individuals, places, ideas, rituals, symbols, myths, values, and experiences—which have sustained either the reality or the illusion of regional distinctiveness" (Introd.). The result is a fascinating compendium of articles on "possums" as well as "poverty," "southern rock" as well as "sacred harp," and "mobile homes" as well as the "Mississippi River."

The *Encyclopedia* is organized into twenty-four broad sections, such as "Literature," "Religion," "Mythic South," and "Black Life." Each section contains an overview essay by the consulting editor, a series of articles on major issues and ideas arranged alphabetically, and a second series of shorter biographical and topical sketches. All entries are signed and many contain cross-references to other articles and subjects; brief bibliographies follow each entry. The organization of the volume into twenty-four sections facilitates browsing and provides many differ-

ent perspectives on each subject area. Many of the articles are written by authorities in the field (e.g., Alan Brinkley on Huey P. Long, Eugene Genovese on George Fitzhugh). An index of contributors and a general index complete the volume.

As with any work to which so many scholars from so many different disciplines have contributed, coverage is sometimes uneven. Log homes are treated in the "Art and Architecture," "Geography," and "Folklife" sections, but there is no article on Mount Vernon or Monticello. "Grits" are covered in "History and Manners," but "Okra" is considered "Folklife," so that the index must be used to locate every item concerned with food and foodways. Some essays seem at first glance to be marginal or unnecessary until one turns to them, e.g., "Pets" (southerners keep more dogs and wild critters) or "Thomas Merton" (he was cloistered in Kentucky). Taken as a whole, though, *The Encyclopedia of Southern Culture* is an impressive resource for both the reference desk and researchers. Where else could one find a concise article and bibliographic information on Goo Goo Clusters or Moon Pies?—B.J.

A Retrospective Bibliography of American Demographic History from Colonial Times to 1983. Comp. by David R. Gerhan and Robert V. Wells. Bibliographies and Indexes in American History 10. New York: Greenwood, [1989]. 474p. \$65 (ISBN 0-313-23130-3). LC 88-32348.

The field of demographic history has blossomed since the early 1980s, but the compilers feel that much publishing prior to this period is still of great interest. Thus this first volume covers books and journal articles published prior to 1983, while the second volume is promised to cover more recent research.

Demographic history has been broadly defined and "includes not only the basic patterns of population, but also the study of such things as family patterns and the social, economic, and political consequences of demographic trends, and further the hard quantitative data of population which cannot be fully understood

without reference to the values people attach to their behavior (Pref.). This concern is evident in chapter 5, "Interaction of the Family and Demographic Events."

Each section begins with a commentary on the topic under consideration, which is a kind of selection aid. Then follows the bibliography of books and articles drawn from a wide range of journals, especially state and local history ones. The volume ends with indexes for author, geographic area, and major subject groupings not included in the table of contents, e.g., ethnic, nationality, or religious groups; occupation; gender, or age.

There is a wealth of information here both from the bibliographies and from the overviews. All levels of researchers will find this a useful tool. One hopes the second volume is not far behind.—E.M.

FRENCH HISTORY

The bicentennial celebration of the French Revolution has brought us such a number of books that it now seems as popular a topic as the Spanish Civil War or the Second World War. The following notes describe one bibliography and four dictionaries, two of them biographical, published in 1988 and 1989 on the French Revolution.

Aux livres Citoyens! Paris: Sciences Sociales Export, 1989. 149p.

Originally published as a special number of *Préfaces*, the book trade journal, this bibliography lists more than 1,000 French imprints, available as of January 1989, relating to the French Revolution. The arrangement is by subject with author and title indexes. A brief note explains the theme of a book when it is not apparent from the title.

Caratini, Roger. *Dictionnaire des personnages de la Révolution.* Paris: Le Préaux Clerics, [1988]. 576p. 195F (ISBN 2-71442-232-2).

Manceron, Claude, and Anne Manceron. *La Révolution Française: dictionnaire biographique.* Paris: Renaudot, [1989]. 571p. 230F. (ISBN 2-87742-008-6).

Caratini's *Dictionnaire des personnages* is

one of the most informative biographical dictionaries of recent vintage. It covers 3,000 people involved in the French Revolution, 1789-1795. Most entries are short and concise, ten to thirty lines in length. Adding to its usefulness are a thirty-page chronological table and a four-page bibliography.

Manceron is the author of several well-known books on the French Revolution and brings his personal insights into this interpretation of the activities of some 500 major and minor figures of the revolution. No bibliography.

A Critical Dictionary of the French Revolution. Ed. by François Furet and Mona Ozouf, trans. by Arthur Goldhamer. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Pr. of Harvard Univ. Pr., 1989. 1,063p. illus. \$85 (ISBN 0-67417-728-2). LC 89-21489.

Paxton, John. *Companion to the French Revolution.* New York: Facts On File, [1988]. 231p. illus. \$12.95 (ISBN 0-81601-116-8). LC 84-21489.

In general, reference works by a team of historians have more successfully presented the multifaceted revolution, which had such a far-reaching effect on world history. One excellent example is the *Dictionnaire critique de la Révolution française*, ed. by Furet and Ozouf (Paris: Flammarion, 1988) and translated as *A Critical Dictionary of the French Revolution*. This is a collection of essays rather than a dictionary. Twenty-five specialists treat key events, ideas, institutions and participants, in addition to historiography of the revolution, from Edmund Burke to Karl Marx. Each essay is accompanied by a short bibliography and cross-references to other relevant sections in the book. Indexes by proper name and theme further enhance the ease of use, as does the alphabetical list of articles in all chapters. Informative illustrations in color are grouped by chapter—events, figures, institutions, ideas. The dictionary is a very good starting point for anyone interested in the revolution. In the future, when another group of scholars looks back on the coverage of the French Revolution, this book will represent what scholarship has attained in the late twentieth century.

As for the Paxton, it is a rather unsatisfactory piece of work, as all the entries are very short. This fact in itself should not mean that information is skimpy, but in this case, many articles are not informative or well written. For example, "Bibliothèque, national" has no reference to monastic and aristocratic collections that entered the library via confiscation during the revolution, nor does the ten-line history of the library refer to the depository system initiated by Francis I. The only reference in the article to the revolution is the fact that the institution changed its name from the royal library to the national library. Among English-language reference books on the French Revolution, the translation of Furet (above) or the earlier *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799*, edited by Samuel F. Scott and Barry Rothaus (Westport: Greenwood, 1985. 2v.) would be much more useful for a library collection.—J.S.

NEW EDITIONS SUPPLEMENTS, ETC.

The decade 1830-1839 of *A Checklist of American Imprints (Guide AA569)* having been completed, Carol Rinderknecht has compiled an author and title index for the 59,415 items described in the ten volumes (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1989. Authors: 173p. \$29.50; Titles: 2v. \$87.50). There are no cross-references and the entries are as they appear in the annual lists.

The *Catalogue générale des ouvrages en langue française 1926-1929*, the continuation of Lorenz (*Guide AA755*), is complete now with *Matières* (München: Saur, 1989. 4v). *Auteurs* in three volumes appeared in 1987, while *Titres* in two volumes was published in 1988. (The entire set costs \$1,450.)

Jennifer Uglow compiled the *International Dictionary of Women's Biography* in 1982 (*Guide AJ34*). Continuum has issued an updating and revision based on new scholarship, with an additional 250 women and a few deletions: *The Continuum Dictionary of Women's Biography* (New York: Continuum, 1989. 621p. \$39.50). The *Macmillan Dictionary of Women's Biographies* (London: Macmillan, 1989. 621p.)

seems to be the same work but published in England.

An index to volumes 1-5 and to the supplements 1-6 of the new edition of *The Encyclopedia of Islam* (Guide BB524) has been compiled by Hilda and J. D. Pearson (Leiden: Brill, 1989, 295p.). "Not designed to be complete and all-embracing . . . rather the Index is an attempt to assist the researcher into the Muslim world in finding information which might be of use to him . . ." (Pref.). The earlier index covering volumes 1-3 is incorporated into this one.

The late Victorian and Edwardian periods are covered in volume 10 of *New Moulton's Library of Literary Criticism* (New York: Chelsea House, 1989. p.5569-6215. \$70). The authors are presented in order by death date beginning with Richard William Church and ending with Lafcadio Hearn. A note is appended to the table of contents stating the index will appear in volume 11.

Kuntz' *Poetry Explication* (Guide BD653) has been partially superseded by *Guide to American Poetry Explication* (Boston: Hall, 1989). In two volumes, "Colonial and Nineteenth-century," compiled by James Ruppert (239p. \$40) and "Modern and Contemporary," compiled by John R. Leo (546p. \$60), the bibliography covers poetry explication from 1925 to 1988. Unfortunately one will still need Kuntz for British poetry explication.

The bibliographies have been much expanded in the second edition of James Jerome Murphy's *Medieval Rhetoric* (Toronto: Toronto Univ. Pr., [1989]. 198p. Toronto Medieval Bibliographies, no.3; 1st ed., 1971) reflecting the growth of the field. Also for researchers in medieval English, volume 8, *Chronicles and Other Historical Writing* by Edward Donald Kennedy has appeared in the series *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English 1050-1500* (New York: Modern Language Assoc., 1989. p.2597-2956. \$32.50. For earlier volumes see Guide BD517). This volume includes discussion of the *Anglo Saxon Chronicles*, the *Brut*, *Chronicles of Scottish History*, etc., and cites scholarship published through 1987.

The Oxford Companion to Classical Litera-

ture (Guide BD1394) has been revised by M. C. Howatson (Oxford Univ. Pr., 1989. 615p. £43) with the aim of broadening the scope to pay "more attention to the philosophy and political institutions" (Pref.) of the ancient world, e.g., "women, position of." The cut-off date for coverage is AD 519, with the closing of the philosophy schools in Athens. Cross-references, some pronunciation information, maps.

Supplement two of McCavitt's *Radio and Television* (Guide CH503) compiled by Peter K. Pringle and Helen H. Clinton (Metuchen, N.J.: Scarecrow, 1989. 237p. \$27.50) covers publications issued 1982-86. Now in seven sections: Broadcasting, Radio, Television, Cable, New Technologies, Home Video, Periodicals.

The Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte has been issuing a number of interesting bibliographies since World War II, e.g., on the Vietnam War (Guide DE317). The newest is *Terrorismus* by Burkhard von Schassen and Christof Kalden (Frankfurt: Bernard und Graefe, 1989. 144p. Schriften n. F.27). About half of the bibliography treats terrorism generally, while the rest concentrates on the Bundesrepublik.

America: History and Life (Guide DB47) has modified its arrangement again. With volume 26 (1989) each quarterly issue will include article abstracts and citations to reviews and dissertations, i.e., there will not be separate issues for books reviews or an annual bibliography including dissertations cited in *Dissertations Abstracts*. Also, beginning with volume 26 citations to reviews of films, videos, microfilm and microfiche are included. A cumulative index is promised.

The Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress has updated *Civil War Maps: an Annotated List of Maps and Atlases in the Library of Congress*, compiled by Richard W. Stephenson (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1989. 410p.). Expanded to include descriptions of 2,240 maps and charts and 76 atlases and sketchbooks, it now adds some 162 maps from collections in the Manuscript Division.

The newest volume in the series *Guide to Sources for British History Based on the National Register of Archives* (Guides DC294)

treats *Papers of British Politicians 1782-1900* (London: HMSO, [1989]. 125p.). It focuses on locating papers for members of Parliament but excludes those already covered in volume 1, *Papers of British Cabinet Members*. The volume also registers papers of private secretaries of senior politicians, political hostesses, party managers, national political agents, political journalists and local politicians.

Wainwright and Matthews issued a *Guide to Western Manuscripts and Documents in the British Isles Relating to South and South East Asia* in 1965 (*Guide DE17*). J. D. Pearson has issued the first volume of a supplement, *A Guide to Manuscripts and Documents in the British Isles. . .* (London: Mansell, [1989]. 319p.), which covers London libraries and archives. Based on visits and published and unpublished lists and

articles, the volume describes changes in location and additions to collections and gives details of the India Office holdings (now in the British Library). Also listed are finding aids and references to publications where blocks of manuscripts have been printed.

Fascicles 2 and 3 of Volume 4 of *Encyclopedia Iranica* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1989. *Guide DE232*) have a very interesting survey on "Bibliographies and Catalogues in the West and in Iran" that focuses on "catalogues of manuscripts and bibliographies of printed works on Iran compiled by scholars in Europe (including Russia) and North America" (p.214) and "Persian-language catalogues of manuscripts preserved in libraries in Iran and elsewhere" (p.219).