

Selected Reference Books of 1996–1997

Eileen McIlvaine



This article follows the pattern set by the semiannual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than forty years ago and continued by Eugene Sheehy. Because the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and general reference works, 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 articles. Code numbers (such as AD540) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide to Reference Books*, 11th ed. (Chicago: ALA, 1996).

Biography

Dictionnaire des intellectuels français: les personnes, les lieux, les moments. Under the direction of Jacques Julliard and Michel Winock. Paris: Ed. Seuil, 1996. 1,258p. 295 Fr. (ISBN 2-02-018334). LC 97-106192.

A biographical dictionary of the *intellectual* is a tricky enterprise because of the lack of a clear definition of the term. This encyclopedia starts with the Sartrean notion of *engagement*, or political activism, and defines the *intellectual* as a man or woman who participates in political activities using his or her fame acquired in another field. This "other field" must be

something relating to the activity of the mind and includes those seminal ideas in architecture, music, and film such as Le Corbusier, the Group of Six, and Jean-Luc Goddard.

The idea of "engagement" is actually much older than its post-World War II expression by Sartre, Camus, and others. The examples of Voltaire and Zola come to mind. The term *intellectual* itself goes back to Saint-Simon's *Système industriel* in 1821. Political activism of literary and artistic figures has been a major characteristic of France; therefore, this dictionary of the intellectual is in fact an encyclopedia of the intellectual, social, and political history of France from 1894 to the present. It deals with major issues, events, and ideas that were debated by individuals and groups of all persuasions—from extreme right to left, from Catholic clergymen, Protestant minorities to atheists. Because of the pivotal roles that *intellectuals* have played in shaping French politics, this encyclopedia is an interesting collection of historical notes, covering people, organizations, publications, movements, and events from the Dreyfus affair to the disintegration of Yugoslavia in 1991–1996. Each signed entry is followed by a short bibliography. The work counts some 240 contributors.

Eileen McIlvaine is Head of Reference and Collections in Butler Library at Columbia University; e-mail: mcilvain@columbia.edu. Although it appears under a byline, this list is a project of the reference departments of Columbia University Libraries, and notes are signed with the initials of one of the following staff members: Barbara Sykes-Austin, Avery Library; Mary Cargill, Robert H. Scott, Junko Stuveras, Sarah Spurgin Witte, Butler Library; Olha della Cava, Lehman Library; Elizabeth Davis, Music Library; Nancy Friedland, Undergraduate Library.

Although the focus is on France and Europe, the sphere of activism is expanded into Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, and South Asia. The volume ends with a personal name index and lists of entries by category such as person, place, organization, and historical event.

Dictionnaire des intellectuel français is a good addition to any collection that serves the student of twentieth-century history and political science.—J. S.

Publishing

A Guide to Book Publishers' Archives.

Comp. Martha Brodersen et al. New York: Book Industry Study Group, 1996. 141p. \$28 (ISBN 0-940016-63-X).

This is a listing of some 600 publishers' archives from American book publishers active in the twentieth century; records of American branches of European publishers and American publishers owned by European conglomerates also are included. The definition of *publishers* includes book clubs (such as the Book of the Month Club) and organizations of publishing professionals.

The list includes records maintained in-house as well as those in libraries and archives. The information was obtained from questionnaires sent to publishers, from printed manuscript sources, and from the various online catalogs. It is arranged alphabetically by publisher, with extensive cross-references. The location of the personal papers of individuals associated with the company, usually founders and editors, also is given under the company name.

The index lists individuals and companies and some titles. "Little Blue Books" points the user to the entry on Emanuel Haldeman-Julius. Unfortunately, broader subjects are not listed; there is no way, for example, to find all the religious publishers. The Book Industry Study Group aims "to promote and support research in and about the industry" (p. 141). This practical and useful guide is a must-buy for any library

supporting research in American history or popular culture and, one hopes, is just a beginning. A guide to nineteenth-century American publishers would be welcome.—M. C.

Religion

Higman, Francis M. *Piety and the People: Religious Printing in French, 1511–1551.*

St. Andrews Studies in Reformation History. Aldershot, U.K.; Brookfield, Vt.: Scolar, 1996. 534p. \$84.95 (ISBN 1-85928-350-0). LC 96-26140.

There has been much interest recently in religious publishing; for example, we now have lengthy coverage of English Catholic books through 1800 (see Allison, *Guide BC388*; Thomas Clancy, *English Catholic Books, 1641–1700* (2nd ed. Scolar, 1996); Frans Blom, *English Catholic Books, 1701–1800* (Scolar, 1996)) and, of course, Schottenloher focuses on the Reformation in Germany (*Guide DC277*). Now there is a bibliography of the works published during the early years of the Reformation in France between 1511 and 1551. To achieve his research purpose to "define the influence of the Reformation on the evolution of the French language" (*Foreword*), Higman needed a "thorough bibliographical investigation . . . [as] a necessary starting point for all the rest." He then goes on to say that "the centre of interest is not so much the Reformation of the theologians as the Reformation of the People: what was available to the public at large, what forms of piety were promoted, what mental processes were involved" (*Introd.*).

To reach this understanding, the compiler provides an author or anonymous title listing of all the editions (some 1,300) of religious works in the French language published during the period. Interestingly, and in most cases not too surprising, his count of the five most heavily represented authors shows them to be John Calvin (with 77 editions of 46 different titles), Pierre Doré (56 of 24), Martin Luther (45 of 20), Erasmus (42 of 18)

and Rabelais (36 editions of 4 titles). The bibliographic citation includes references to other bibliographic sources or studies along with library locations.

The volume includes a chronological list of publications with brief author and title and reference to the main bibliography. The Finding List of Printers and the Index of Proper Names provide further aids to locating particular titles.

Cultural historians of France as well as scholars of the Reformation will find this a very welcome compilation. One last note: Higman finds that, for the most part, the French religious writers of the period did not use illustrations to the same extent as their German counterparts.—E. M.

Oxford Companion to Christian Art and Architecture, by Peter and Linda Murray. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1996. 596p. \$49.95 (ISBN 0-19-866165-7). LC 96-17840.

Always welcome in any reference collection, the Oxford companions, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and guides bring to the librarian and researcher the assurance of reliable scholarship, lasting usefulness, careful editing, and a wealth of easily accessible information. This volume is no exception. From the excellent and informative preface, to the glossary of architectural terms, classified bibliography, and illustrations, this work is a compact, but efficient, compilation of the themes, motifs, styles, and iconography of Christianity as expressed in the art and architectures of both the Western Roman and Protestant and Eastern Orthodox Churches from about the third to the twentieth centuries.

The Preface is especially enlightening in revealing how a general and widespread lack of knowledge of the Bible and of Christian doctrine (citing stunning examples) can—and does—impair a viewer's understanding and appreciation of even well-known works of art. This companion is therefore intended,

through articles of varying lengths and selective illustrations (some in color, but mostly black and white), to provide context for major historical and artistic periods (e.g., Early Christian Art and Architecture, Gothic Art and Architecture, the Renaissance, etc.); to explain major recurrent themes, such as Madonna types, events in the life of Christ and the Virgin Mary (Annunciation, Incarnation, Crucifixion, Resurrection, etc.); to identify important artists, architects, patrons, religious orders, popes, and saints; and to trace the biblical sources of Christian iconography, rites, liturgy, and symbolism. Major works of painting, sculpture, and architecture do not have individual entries but are sometimes (and inconsistently) cross-referenced to the artist (e.g., Grunewald's *Isenheim Altarpiece*); illustrated under a theme (e.g., Pietà); or found geographically (e.g., Cluny, Milan, Rome, Saint-Denis, but there is no Chartres, London, or Jerusalem; St. Paul's Cathedral is listed awkwardly under Paul's, Saint, London). As a "companion," it is not intended to be comprehensive, and there are some disappointments, such as Chartres above (but it is discussed in the eleven-page article on Gothic Art and Architecture). Ultimately, however, most of the entries one can think of that are suitable for quick reference can be found directly. The bibliography is well organized to lead the reader to further sources, and useful considerations such as Latin phrases, initials, symbols, and forms of the *nomen sacrum* are incorporated into the alphabetical entries.—B. S.-A.

The Oxford Dictionary of the Jewish Religion. Eds. R. J. Zwi Werblowsky and Geoffrey Wigoder. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1997. 764p. \$95 (ISBN 0-19-508605-8). LC 96-45517.

This outstanding one-volume guide to the Jewish religion is an essential addition to any serious humanities or general reference collection, as well as a use-

ful acquisition for individuals seeking an authoritative basic reference on this subject. Conceived as a complement to the classic *Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church* (see below), it was produced by a team of leading specialists, primarily in Israel and the United States. It contains some material from the out-of-print *Encyclopedia of the Jewish Religion*, also edited by Werblowsky and Wigoder (Jerusalem: Masada, 1976), but also includes so much new or significantly revised materials as to constitute a new publication.

The editors consciously limit their focus to religion, excluding topics of Jewish history and culture that have no direct relevance for religious history. Despite this conscious limiting of scope, the sweep of coverage is impressive. A user will find entries on works and genres of scripture, law, and other religious literature; biographies and family histories of religious leaders, teachers, philosophers, and scholars from the biblical period to the present; organizations, schools of interpretation, groups and sects, other religions and their relations with Judaism, doctrines and practices, centers of religious practice; and Jewish teaching on a variety of social and moral issues. The texts are clear and substantive, and almost every article is accompanied by a brief listing of basic bibliography. An ample set of cross-references directs readers to the appropriate heading.

The book is a pleasure to browse, a useful quick reference for the beginning student as well as the advanced scholar. It is clearly one of the year's most important new reference tools for history and the humanities.—R. H. S.

Popular Culture

Oliver, Valerie Burnham. *Fashion and Costume in American Popular Culture: A Reference Guide.* Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1996. 279p. \$69.50 (ISBN 0-313-29412-7). LC 96-161.

Fashion and Costume continues Green-

wood Press's American Popular Culture series and adheres to its standard format: bibliographic essays followed by lists of works. The chapters range from types of sources (encyclopedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, etc.) to specific subjects (psychological aspects, accessories, museums). The Preface says the book concentrates on monographic literature, but I found many very useful periodical citations. It does not go into the business aspects of the fashion industry nor illustration and photography, both beyond the range of popular culture. I was surprised, though, that there was so little on dressmaking patterns, an American idea that helped make fashionable clothing available regardless of class.

However, the range of sources is enormous and varies from the scholarly to the mundane. The section on jeans includes such titles as "50 Nifty Ways to Jazz Up Your Jeans and Other Things," as well as serious biographies of Levi Strauss. The depth of sources also is very impressive, and, like most good bibliographies, this seems to be the result of a long-standing personal interest—simply browsing through databases would never turn up the eight-page "The Story of the Trenchcoat," published by Burberry's. With the increasing scholarly interest in history from the bottom up and in women's issues, this bibliography, though the topic may at first seem trivial, is a significant contribution to an important field.—M. C.

Film and Theater

Newsreels in Film Archives: A Survey Based on the FIAF Newsreel Symposium. Eds. Roger Smither and Wolfgang Klau. Trowbridge, UK: Flicks Books; Madison, N.J.: Fairleigh Dickinson Univ. Pr., 1996. 224p. \$38.50 (ISBN 0-8386-3696-9). LC 95-52394.

Newsreels in Film Archives is not a guide for identifying archives and locating newsreels; rather, it is an informative glimpse into the issues surrounding

newsreels and the challenges encountered by archives in locating, preserving, and cataloging these materials. The intent of this text is to present the importance of quantifying and locating the newsreel heritage.

In June 1993, in Norway, a symposium sponsored by the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAP), in conjunction with its 49th Annual Congress, was devoted to nonfiction film and focused its attention on the realm of newsreels, rather than the more traditional topics of film history and film archives. Many archives affiliated with FIAP had been involved in newsreel-related projects, such as tracing the survival of newsreels in their respective countries. The symposium provided an opportunity for these archives to share knowledge and experience. *Newsreels in Film Archives* is a product of this symposium. It is a "representation" of the two-day event illustrated by the collection of approximately thirty essays that document the multifaceted topics of newsreels.

Following the course of the symposium, the first part of the text consists of short essays that discuss a wide variety of aspects related to the newsreel in the world and in the archive. The essays are grouped into the following categories: Where Are the Newsreels?; Newsreel and History; and Newsreel in the Archive: Principles and Experiences. The essays include such wide-ranging topics as the preservation of newsreels in the United States, Argentine and Latin American newsreels, and newsreels as a resource in teaching history. In addition, many contributions on the issue of cataloging collections are included. The observations are firsthand accounts and will provide the reader with a specialized insight into the issues. In fact, much of this text is enjoyable reading for anyone with an interest in this moving-image medium and its preservation. The reader probably will long for a more in-depth work on this topic.

The second part of the text includes the symposium's program; screen schedules; list of participants; panel discussion; a beginning bibliography listing books, catalogs, and journals; and an index.

Newsreels in Film Archives will be of interest to the general historian, producers of historical film and television programming, the documentary filmmaker, and the archivist.—N. F.

Patterson, Michael. *German Theatre: A Bibliography from the Beginnings to 1995.* Motley Bibliographies, no. 3. New York: G. K. Hall, 1996. 887p. \$273 (ISBN 0-7838-1662-6).

This is the third volume in an ambitious series which plans "to encompass the whole of the world's theatrical and dramatic publications in every culture and in most languages" (*Introd.*). For other volumes, see *British Theatre* (1989; *Guide* BH38) and *United States Theatre* (1993; *Guide* BH44). Drama as a literary form is well documented, but theater as entertainment, with some notable exceptions, is less well covered. If the series maintains the standards of the first volumes, it will be indispensable. The areas of drama and theater overlap, of course, and the compiler of this volume has included "only major biographies [of dramatists], together with critical studies that include a substantial amount about their playwriting . . . [and he has] attempted to be comprehensive in listing all works about individual plays" (*Preface*). The bibliography lists books, dissertations, pamphlets, and other separately issued works published from the eighteenth century to 1995, though the vast majority appeared in the twentieth century; articles are not included. Most of the works are in German, of course, but all languages are covered.

The work is divided into three sections; theater is the largest followed by smaller chapters on drama and music. The detailed table of contents (like the introductory matter in both English and

German) makes finding specific topics quite easy. There is a section on non-German playwrights, from Sophocles to Camus, who have influenced the German stage, which should be very useful for comparative literature students. The compiler attempted to examine every entry cited, though this was not always possible; items not seen are indicated with an asterisk. Locations in an Austrian or German library or in the British Library are provided, with the exception of dissertations, which of course should be available from the granting institution. The subject index, though thorough, is often too broad to be convenient. There are approximately 355 entries under "Acting," with no further analysis, making for a lot of flipping back and forth. There is a separate section on acting in the text, and it would have been helpful if, at a minimum, this section had been highlighted among the 355 entries. But this is a minor drawback, and this bibliography should be in any library supporting German literature or the performing arts.—M. C.

Literature

Cheung, King-Kok. *An Interethnic Companion to Asian American Literature*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Pr., 1997. 414p. \$59.95 (ISBN 0-521-44312-1). LC 95-43092.

An Interethnic Companion is a collection of review essays that provides a survey of Asian American literature. The collection begins with an essay by the editor, "Re-viewing Asian American Literary Studies," followed by a group of essays featuring writers of Asian descent by national origin (Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South Asian, and Vietnamese). These are followed by essays addressing shared concerns ("Journalist Representations of Asian American and Literary Responses, 1910-1920"; "Postcolonialism, Nationalism and the Emergence of Asian/Pacific American Literatures"; "Immigration and Diaspora"; "Identity Crisis and

Gender Politics: "Reappropriating Asian American Masculinity"; and "Blurring Boundaries: Asian American Literature as Theory." The essays, all by respected scholars in Asian American literary criticism, are well written, with generous bibliographies; and present an excellent balance between history and theory. These essays will provide an excellent starting place for upper-level undergraduates and graduate students. The volume is completed by an extensive bibliography in two sections: "Books by Asian Pacific American Writers" and "Research on Asian American Literature and Culture."

King-Kok Cheung coedited *Asian American Literature: an Annotated Bibliography* (1988; Guide BE546), an invaluable resource in our reference department. This promises to be just as useful.—S. S. W.

Encyclopedia of Feminist Literary Theory. Ed. Elizabeth Kowaleski-Wallace. Garland Reference Library of the Humanities, 1582. New York: Garland, 1997. 449p. \$75 (ISBN 0-8153-0824-8). LC 96-34754.

This encyclopedia is successful in its aim to offer "all readers the opportunity to find, in consolidated form, the precise significance of a given theoretical movement or idea within a feminist literary context" (*Preface*). Signed entries are quite well written; complex terms are presented clearly in entries that are long enough to do more than just skim over the topic, with brief, but good bibliographies. Entries are arranged alphabetically and address theorists, theories, literary forms, and themes. The "G" section is fairly typical with entries for Jane Gallop, Henry Louis Gates Jr., Gaze, Gender, Sandra Gilbert and Susan Gubar, Carol Gilligan, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Goddess, Gothic, Great Books Tradition (see Canon), Great Mother, Gayle Greene, Germaine Greer, Susan Griffin, Elizabeth Grosz, Grotesque, Gyn/Ecology, Gynesis, and Gynocritics. A brief, but useful, index provides additional access to names and

concepts mentioned in the entries, as well as provide a way of identifying additional topics of interest. Both graduate and undergraduate readers will find this an extremely useful guide to feminist literary theory; it is recommended for all academic libraries.—S. S. W.

Oxford Companion to African American Literature. Eds. William L. Andrews, Frances Smith Foster, and Trudier Harris. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1997. 866p. \$55 (ISBN 0-19-506510-7). LC 96-41565.

Andrews, Foster, and Harris are to be commended for what will surely become the indispensable companion to African American literature. This comprehensive, well-written, and scholarly guide provides everything one could possibly hope for: signed entries written by a distinguished group of contributors (Arnold Rampersad, Beverly Guy-Sheftall, Joanne Braxton, to name a few), brief bibliographies following each entry, and an index.

Entries range from biographies of authors, including a vast number of contemporary authors, texts, characters and character types, and occupations, whereas longer essays address African American literary history and specific social, cultural, and artistic movements. By including "entries on customs (Conjuring, Names and Naming, Signifying), cultural expression (Blues, Dance, Dress, Music, Speech and Dialect), cultural standards and ideals (Afrocentricity, Black Nationalism, Womanism), and realms of ethnically specific experience (Blue Vein Societies, Middle Passage, Passing, Underground Railroad), this companion also serves as a primer on African American cultural literacy" (*Introd.*).

This is a wonderful reference book—easily worth much, much more than the \$55 price. Recommended for all libraries (and librarians).—S. S. W.

The Schomburg Center Guide to Black Literature from the Eighteenth Century to

the Present. Ed. Roger M. Valade III. New York: Gale, 1996. 545p. \$75 (ISBN 0-7876-0289-2). LC 95-36733.

This reference book suffers horribly by comparison to the *Oxford Companion to African American Literature* (above). The scope is slightly different—black literature includes African and Caribbean authors. The entries are very brief and generally appear to be distillations of the longer entries in *Black Writers* (1994), *Contemporary Authors (Guide AH42)*, and *Dictionary of Literary Biography (Guide BE200)*, all also published by Gale. Recommended only for small public or school libraries.—S. S. W.

Architecture

Dictionary of Building Preservation. Ed. Ward Bucher; illustration editor, Christine Madrid. New York: Wiley, 1996. 560p. \$39.95 (ISBN 0-471-14413-4). LC 96-19947.

Published jointly with the Preservation Press, this illustrated, short-entry dictionary joins the well-populated ranks of architectural, construction, and building dictionaries already available to the student, scholar, historian, builder, and structural engineer. This particular title most closely resembles Cyril M. Harris's *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture (Guide BF245)* in its focus on old buildings—their components, materials, and styles; and Harris's *Dictionary of Architecture & Construction* (2nd ed.; *Guide BF242*) which, like the Bucher, is amply illustrated with clear diagrams of construction details in the form of line drawings, reprinted engravings, and figures. Many of the 540 illustrations in the volume under review are taken from the *Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) (Guide BF219)*, which lends something of an antiquarian look to the volume, although the bold typeface of the entries and lighter type of the definitions provide easy reading from the pages of double columns, allowing for

an estimated 13,000 entries. The illustration sources also underscore this book's coverage of North American buildings, distinguishing it from James Stevens Curl's recent *Encyclopedia of Architectural Terms* (1993; Guide BF241), which treats only British architecture.

Terms are included that principally cover building types, elements, and materials, with less extensive coverage of processes (e.g., wrought iron is included as a material, but forging as the process creating it is not); architectural styles (only those prevalent in North America); acronyms and names of associations and entities involved in some way with historic preservation (e.g., ARB for Architectural Review Board; ADA for Americans with Disabilities Act), without necessarily defining their context. There are no biographies of architects. Building tools are largely omitted (for this subject, see R.E. Putnam and G.E. Carlson's *Architectural and Building Trades Dictionary*, 3rd ed. [1982], for a similar graphic and stylistic treatment of construction terms and equipment).

With so many specialized dictionaries available, the obvious question is whether this volume adds anything to an already-crowded field. Its two stated purposes are "to clarify the specialized terms used in the preservation field in the [U.S.] and Canada and . . . to allow a recorder to fully describe a historic resource" (*Introd.*). In the first instance, this work already has been done by the sources cited, along with many others which are more comprehensive in related fields, such as J. Stewart Stein's *Construction Glossary: An Encyclopedic Reference and Manual*, 2nd ed. (Guide EK112), or Robert Putnam's *Builder's Comprehensive Dictionary* (1984). In the second case, however, for the high level of interest in this country in the preservation of notable public and private buildings, homeowner's old houses, landmarks, and the conservation of architectural heritage on both the large and small scale,

this volume may be the first stop (or second after Harris) for identifying a term or building component that has come to the notice of the interested layman or under the scrutiny of the working professional involved with rescuing, restoring, or repairing old buildings. The book concludes with a six-page bibliography of current and contemporary books, serials, article citations, and government documents for further reference. It is well-produced and easy to use; and the price is reasonable for libraries and individuals alike.—B. S.-A.

Music

Hill, George R., and Norris L. Stephens.

Collected Editions, Historical Series & Sets & Monuments of Music: A Bibliography. Fallen Leaf Reference Books in Music, 14. Berkeley, Calif.: Fallen Leaf Pr., 1997. 1349p. \$250 (ISBN 0-914913-22-0). LC 96-45419.

Compilations of individual pieces published as a group, or groups of individual monographs published as a set, characterize the field of Western fine art music. Whether organization is by geography (Earlier American music), chronology (Collezione settecentesca Bettarini), genre (The Concerto, 1800–1900), performing force (Compositions for Keyboard), manuscript source (Ricercars of the Bourdeney Codex), pedagogical purpose (The Comprehensive Study of Music), topical subject (Women Composer series), sponsoring organization (Yale Studies in the History of Music), or individual composer (Zwölf Waldhornduette by Mozart), whenever users find themselves looking for musical works, their searches in regular library catalogs often are unsuccessful.

A new work has appeared. The first volume of what eventually will be published in CD-ROM format, it contains a bibliography of music editions from which the above examples were culled. This bibliography lists almost 10,000 works (approximately half the potential

total), with full bibliographic information and a listing of contents (title or composer/title), published through 1995. In addition, significant music works published in nonmusic series also are included. Cross-references from editors, librettists, and series titles are provided.

The projected CD-ROM will contain the catalog/index to the works in the bibliography. The use of a unique identifying number for each work's bibliographic citation, as well as for each item in the work's contents, will allow index entries to point directly to an entry in the bibliography. Projected index terms include composer, uniform title, instrumentation, thematic catalog numbers, original sources, editors, genres, and other information. Because of its high standards of documentation (only editions edited according to sound musicological principles are included), and the depth of indexing, this work will prove invaluable for anyone looking for music works.—E. D.

Social Sciences

Encyclopedia of U. S. Foreign Relations. Eds.

Bruce W. Jentleson, Thomas G. Paterson, under the auspices of the Council on Foreign Relations. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr, 1997. 4v. \$450 (ISBN 0-19-511055-2). LC 96-8159.

This four-volume encyclopedia deals with U. S. foreign relations from 1776 to the early 1990s. The signed articles range in length from half a column to more than sixteen pages for some major topics such as the Cold War. Its 1,024 articles offer survey essays on relations with individual countries, foreign policy under each president, key figures in diplomatic history, organizations, government agencies, etc. It also discusses the role of the business sector including airlines, computer and telecommunication companies, and the influence of television on foreign policy.

The encyclopedia aims to place U. S. foreign relations in a broad historical con-

text by including substantial articles on the Constitution, Congress, and political parties. Issues of global significance, such as immigration and the environment, are accorded considerable space in this work.

Each entry has cross-references to other relevant entries and a brief bibliography. In the appendices are a table of national data for 185 countries, a chronology of U. S. foreign relations (v.3, pp. 375-404) covering events up to September 1996, and a classified bibliography of reference works. The index is quite detailed with large topics subdivided.

This work will be useful for both college and graduate levels.—J. S.

Encyclopedia of World Terrorism. Eds. Martha Crenshaw and John Pimlott. Armonk, N.Y.: M.E. Sharpe, 1997. 3v. 768p. \$299 (ISBN 1-563-24806-9). LC 96-9913.

The virtue of the *Encyclopedia of World Terrorism* lies in its comprehensiveness. The editors have amassed in a 700-page publication a vast array of information on both the theory and practice of terrorism, and have enhanced the text with documentary photographs. The encyclopedia focuses on "terror connected with World War II, national campaigns to establish new nation states, Palestinian terror against Israel, social revolutionaries in the developed world and Latin America, and religious fundamentalist terrorism" (*Introd.*). There also is some discussion of pre-1939 terror campaigns, theories of insurgency, the psychology of terrorism, and terrorist techniques and methods. The articles are signed, and a list of contributors states the author's credentials in the field of terrorist studies.

Because the scope of the work is so broad, treatment of any one individual topic is of necessity brief. To make up for the inability to go into depth, references to further reading accompany each entry, as do "see also" references to other relevant entries.

A detailed table of contents lays out the topics covered and indicates the article arrangement followed in the body of the work. Several excellent indexes—general, name, and geographical—facilitate the use of the encyclopedia as a lookup tool. The encyclopedia also contains a useful Chronology of Major Terrorist Events since 1945, a Directory of Terrorist Groups and Individuals, and a Select Bibliography arranged by region of the world.

Ideology aside—one person's terrorist is another person's freedom fighter—this reference book is a serious effort at a thorough overview of the topic and is an appropriate addition to any academic library.—O. dC.

Index to the House of Commons Parliamentary Papers on CD-ROM [computer file]. Cambridge, U.K.; Alexandria, Va.: Chadwyck-Healey, 1996. \$2,250 for both indexes; \$800 for 1801–1900; \$1,600 for 1900–1996; and \$1,600 for annual updates.

The *Index to the House of Commons Parliamentary Papers on CD-ROM* covers the periods 1801–1900 and 1900–1996 on a single Windows-based CD-ROM, with annual updates. The indexes are taken from the *Subject Catalogue of the House of Commons Parliamentary Papers 1800–1900* (Guide AF194, published by Chadwyck-Healey), from the Decennial indexes (Guide AF199), and, since 1979, the database of the Parliamentary Online Information Service (POLIS). A library can purchase both indexes or each individually. (The accompanying software restricts user access to the index purchased.) Chadwyck-Healey announced that it plans to put IPP on the Web, though no date has been set.

A quarterly cumulative index of the House of Commons Parliamentary Papers, beginning with the 1991–1992 session and continuing, is available on a separate CD-ROM disc, free to those who subscribe to the microfiche (Guide

AF203), unfortunately DOS based. All three indexes complement the microfiche collections of the parliamentary papers from the same publisher.

The index comes with a spiral-bound user manual that explains the installation procedure and basic searching techniques. The user will find it is relatively easy to navigate the Windows-based database and will appreciate the convenience of searching almost two centuries of the index of the House of Commons papers in one computerized database. All essential operations such as edit, export, and move through retrieved records can be done by clicking an icon on the toolbar, as well as by using function keys and menus. On-screen contextual help is provided.

The database can be searched by general keywords, paper title, title keyword, subject category (such as foreign affairs and diplomacy), subject, subject keyword, chair/author, session, paper type, paper number, year or range of years, and any combination of these search fields. Boolean operators (and, or, not) may be used in a phrase search box. Truncation, adjacency, or proximity searching is possible.

Retrieved records are viewed in brief or full format. All or selected citations in either format may be printed or saved in a file. A brief citation format includes date(s), type of paper, number, and title. The full citation format is a tagged record containing session, volume, page, chair/author, subject category, subject, and microfiche number, in addition to the elements in the brief display.

Recommended for libraries that have strong programs in British history, or which own either a microfiche or paper edition of the parliamentary papers.—J. S.

Archeology

Oxford Companion to Archaeology. Ed. Brian M. Fagan et al. New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1996. 844p. \$55 (ISBN 0-19-507618-4). LC 96-30792.

This volume, which offers an overview of archaeology "from a global perspective," is edited by Brian Fagan of the University of California at Santa Barbara and represents the work of nearly 400 specialists in archeology, anthropology, and related disciplines, most of them based in the United States and Great Britain.

Its goal is to provide a systematic survey of the field from a variety of perspectives: the history and development of the discipline; the tools and techniques it employs; theoretical and methodological approaches to archeological analysis; ethical, political, and cultural issues faced by the discipline today; along with an outline of its subject matter—human prehistory, individual cultures, and historical archeology.

Unlike many of the "dictionaries" of archeology that have preceded it, this is not a glossary of several thousand key terms, individual sites, and cultures. Although retaining the dictionary format, it offers only about 700 longer articles, some of them several pages in length. The range of subject matter is quite broad, including individual cultures and regions, important archeological sites, and the biographies of major archeologists; broader topics of material culture such as stone technology, ceramics, and metallurgy; matters of technique and practice ranging from radiocarbon or dendrochronological dating to typological analysis and museum collection management; a variety of theoretical approaches, including critical, processual, and systems theory; and such "timely" issues as the ethics of collecting, nationalism, and portrayals of the field in popular culture. A brief bibliography of key sources concludes each entry.

The work most likely to be compared with this is the *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Archaeology* (1980; *Guide* DA74), edited by Andrew Sherratt of Oxford's Ashmolean Museum and Grahame Clark of Cambridge University, which likewise sur-

veys the history and techniques of the discipline as the key objects of its study. In addition to the obvious and very important fact that the new Oxford volume brings to the fore the many important technological advances (and archeological discoveries) of the last fifteen years, the two works differ significantly in their structure, the Cambridge volume providing more of a highly structured reference text designed more for reading than quick consultation and the Oxford companion offering more of the dictionary's support for focusing on a specific topic, supplemented by in-text cross-references and a back-of-the-book index.

However, the Oxford volume's value as a tool for ready reference is somewhat hampered by unevenness of coverage. Critical at the outset of traditional archeology's excessive focus on European and Mediterranean matters, it goes on to give rather short shrift to continental Europe in general and Eastern Europe in particular. In these respects, the Oxford volume seems less satisfactory than its earlier Cambridge counterpart. The volume suffers at times, as well, from an overly earnest, even preachy tone, that seems unlikely to age well.

These shortcomings do not detract, however, from the overall contribution of this volume, namely, to provide a valuable up-to-date survey of the discipline and its subject matter that no serious reference collection can afford not to acquire.—R. H. S.

History

Carnes, Mark C., John A. Garraty, and Patrick Williams. *Mapping America's Past: A Historical Atlas*. New York: Henry Holt, 1996. 288p. 31cm. \$50 (ISBN 0-8050-4927-4). LC 96-34030.

Professor Carnes, in his Introduction, speaks of the "gritty complexities of the past," thus the rationale for this very handsome presentation of information in a graphical form. In almost two hundred maps, he and his fellow compilers have

sought to describe the growth and development of the United States, in two-page spreads called chapters, concentrating on the impact of migrations, the myths of history, social and medical aspects of life, as well as the political and military events making up its history. For example, there are maps showing the extent of the potato famines in Ireland, the amount of church membership in Colonial America, fertility on the frontier, conquest of cholera, and book publishing centers in 1767 and 1880. The maps are handsome, well thought out, and clearly presented; the accompanying text is almost as useful. Unfortunately, maps often run into the gutters making rebinding a problem.

The maps are divided into nine parts from Pre-Columbian America to America as an evolving superpower. The volume ends with the bibliography of sources for each chapter, notes and credits, and an index to both the text and the maps.

The first section of maps provides background maps; for example, the first chapter begins with a presentation of continental drift relating that to the earthquakes in California. The second chapter discusses the effect of climate on American history featuring tornado density, mean temperatures, and annual rainfall. From there, we move to global warming, atmospheric change over the last 18,000 years—all before getting to the origins of the first peoples in North America.

Sprinkled throughout the atlas are maps illustrating the myths prevalent in American history, such as the myth of the mound builders, attempts over the last 200 or so years to explain the creators of this culture. Or, to give another example, the myth of the importance of the underground railroad showing how it operated only in the free states, making for many slaves a very long trek to get to a starting point on the railroad. Here, though, I think the text is as useful as the map.

The volume offers maps for events or themes never before incorporated into atlases. The expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia (which helps to explain *Evangeline*, the Longfellow poem, though it does not show how she reached Louisiana), the making of Black Harlem, and the creation of U. S. Steel (the first billion-dollar corporation) are examples of maps I have not encountered before.

Mapping America's Past is a thought-provoking compilation, one that should be in every reference department from high school to public to academic libraries. It offers great opportunities for browsing as well as for research.—E. M.

Science

The Encyclopedia of the History of Arabic Science. Ed. Roshdi Rashed. London: Routledge, 1996. 3v. 1,105p. \$250 (ISBN 0-415-02063-8). LC gb96-33701.

The idea behind the *Encyclopedia* is to place Arabic sciences and their contributions in a worldwide perspective, examined for their own merit and not as a mere extension of the Hellenistic heritage or through their connections with India and China. Internally within the Arab world, in relation to Arab society and philosophy, scientific development is described in the context of its institutions and ideas.

Arabic science and technology covers a broad range of fields: astronomy and its practical applications, mathematics, geography, nautical science, music, numerical analysis, statistics, optics, engineering, botany, agriculture, medicine, alchemy, scientific and medical institutions, classifications of knowledge, and the historical development of Arabic sciences in Andalusia and their connections with Hebrew and medieval Western sciences.

This is a collaborative work by a group of international scholars, many of them based in France. It works as both a survey of Arabic science and a reference tool indicating the current state of research and providing encyclopedic articles on

various aspects. To ensure a certain objectivity necessary for a reference tool, each chapter was read by two other specialists. The set includes a generous amount of bibliography (pp. 306–30, 730–50, 1045–66) and very good indexes of proper names and subjects.

Recommended for general history research collection as well as for more specialized history of science or Islamic studies libraries.—J. S.

New Editions and Supplements

The Finnish National Bibliography Project has produced this compilation of books published in Finland, 1488–1700: *Suomen Kansallisbibliografia*, compiled by Tuija Laine and Rita Nyqvist (Helsinki: Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura, 1996. 2v. Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran toimituksia, 642–43; Helsingin yliopiston kirjaston julkaisu, 59–60). Some 4,460 items were identified giving full bibliographic details, including the dedication; cross-references in the text lead from anonymous titles to the author. Volume 2 is the Index or Register, which includes a names index with cross-references from variant forms of the name and a brief identifying statement, usually profession; title index; subject index; publisher, place and a chronological listing. This work expands greatly on Valfrid Vasenius, *Suomalainen kirjallisuus 1544–1877* (Guide AA612).

Professor Kristeller's great work *Iter Italicum: A Finding List of Uncataloged or Incompletely Cataloged Humanistic Manuscripts of the Renaissance* (1963–1992. 6v.; Guide AA206) has come to an end, and Brill has produced a cumulative name and anonymous title index drawing from the indexes of the individual volumes: *A Cumulative Index to Volumes I–VI of Paul Oskar Kristeller's Iter Italicum* (Leiden: Brill, 1997. 581p. \$183.50). This index will be used with the CD-ROM version of the *Iter*, as well as with the paper version for an "attempt has been made to collect all mentions of the same person under a single entry" (Preface).

Greenwood has been publishing a series of descriptive bibliographies of periodicals in a particular subject area: e.g., *American Mass-Market Journals* (Guide AD29), *American Humor Magazines and Comic Periodicals* (Guide AD28), *Children's Periodicals* (Guide AD30), *Regional Interest Magazines* (Guide AD43)). Now two more compilations have appeared: *Women's Periodicals of the United States: Consumer Magazines* (1995. 509p. \$99.50) and *Women's Periodicals of the United States: Social and Political Issues* (1996. 529p. \$110), both by Kathleen L. Endres and Therese L. Lueck. Each features about seventy-five periodicals. The first grouping covers such journals as *Ladies Repository*, *Black Elegance*, *Good Housekeeping*, and *Prevention* and are chosen on the basis of their "historical significance and position within its niche" (Preface). The second volume describes such journals as *Off Our Backs*, *Celibate Woman Journal*, *Woman Patriot*, *Lily*, journals by women "working together to bring about change" (Preface).

The *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, edited by Paul Edwards (1967; Guide BB34) has been a mainstay for reference librarians for the past thirty years. Now the publisher has issued a supplement, edited by Donald M. Borchert, to "review significant post-1967 developments in each subfield" (Preface); e.g., Aesthetics, Social and Political Philosophy (New York: MacMillan, 1997. 775p. \$95). "In addition break-out entries were written for each subfield in which specific issues germane to that subfield are treated separately in some detail"; e.g., continental philosophy is broken down into separate entries for critical theory, deconstruction, existentialism, hermeneutic phenomenology, and poststructuralism. There is an outline of the articles showing the break-out subdivisions. The cross-references ending each article refer to both the 1967 edition and the *Supplement*. Articles are signed, contain bibliographies, and the index is detailed.

The *Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, edited by E. A. Livingstone (3d ed. 1997. 1,786p. \$125; 2d ed. 1983; *Guide* BC83) is a major revision. There has been much change within the church as well as challenges to it (e.g., feminist theology, liberation theology). The strength of the fundamentalists and the growth of the church in all parts of the world outside Europe and North America are reflected in this edition. The arrangement is still alphabetical, and articles are still unsigned with updated bibliographies appended.

Two of the most dependable ready-reference works have new editions: Benet and Brewer. *Benet's Readers Encyclopedia* is in a 4th edition (New York: Harper Collins, 1996. 1,144p. \$50; 3d ed. 1987; *Guide* BE58). Editor Bruce Murphy has reviewed every article for updating and included material "on new works as well as on writers who had not previously been included with an eye to expanding the book's international scope" (*Notes*). For example, Salmon Rushdie is there as well as Ann Tyler's newest work (*Ladder of the Years*, 1995). There are copious cross-references, but still no index.

Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, revised by Adrian Room (15th ed. New York: HarperCollins, 1996. 1,182p. \$45; 14th ed. 1989; *Guide* BE181) is an updated edition with new terms added (political correctness), an increased American presence (Beverly Hills, Chappaquiddick), and a growth in the number of fictional characters (Jeeves, Winnie the Pooh). I am glad to see the lists retained, such as famous horses, father of (as in Father of Angling, Father of History, Father of Lies), symbolism of colors. *Brewer*, too, lacks an index, though there are cross-references throughout the text.

The revised fourth edition of the *Oxford Dictionary of Quotations* by Angela Partington (New York: Oxford Univ. Pr., 1996. 1,075p. \$39.95; 4th ed. 1992; *Guide* BE113) adds a section (pp. 1063-75) not included in the index, for "Sayings in the 90s," saying "reflecting current events

and topics of interest" (*Preface*) and "Slogans" for "political and advertising slogans." Also added is the section for "Popular Misquotations: Things They Didn't Quite Say" or "best known instances when pop culture has improved on a remark . . ." For example, Shaw did *not* say "England and America are two countries divided by a common language."

Simpson's Contemporary Quotations: The Most Notable Quotes from 1950 to the Present, compiled by James B. Simpson (Rev. ed. New York: HarperCollins, 1997. 657p. \$30; 1st ed. 1988; *Guide* BE118), now includes some 11,300 quotations concentrating on the period since 1988. The arrangement is still by broad topic (e.g., wisdom), with the citation giving the source with date, but not usually page. The indexing is by source, subject, and key line; the subject index could be even more detailed.

World Authors 1900-1950, edited by Martin Seymour-Smith and Andrew C. Kimmens (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1996. 4v. 3,005p.), is a complete revision of Wilson's earlier volumes, *Twentieth Century Authors* and its *Supplement* (see *Guide* BE205n for a description of the continuation of this title). It has retained most of the authors and "added a few more, including some not yet widely known in the English-speaking world but are so valued in their own countries that they seem likely to find translators" (*Preface*). The focus seems to be on a critical assessment and information on the background of the writer. Statements that were written for *Twentieth Century Authors* by the individual entrants have been included in this edition.

Literary-Critical Approaches to the Bible contains a compilation of 1,142 annotated items, most published in the 1990s, by Mark Minor (West Cornwall, Conn.: Locust Hill Pr., 1996. 310p. \$40), a supplement to the bibliography of the same name which appeared in 1992 (*Guide* BC115n). The compiler here follows a similar presentation to the earlier

work, primarily by book of the Bible with cross-references in the text. The volume ends with an author index, though a subject index would be useful. Minor has counted the entries and determined that there is a shift in interest to the New Testament" among those practicing literary methods on the Bible" (*Preface*).

The most recent compiler of the *Index Islamicus* (*Guide* BC502), Wolfgang Behn, identified about four hundred relevant journals which had been "inadequately surveyed" (*Preface*) or not covered at all. The missing articles are listed following the same arrangement as the original set with author and subject indexes. While volume 1 was being printed, an additional thousand entries were found, and they are in volume 2 of the *Supplement*, again following the same arrangement: *Index Islamicus: Supplement 1665–1980* (Millersville, Penn.: Adiyok, 1995–1997. 2v. \$270). The *Supplement* is actually part 2 of the *Bio-Bibliographical Supplement*, with part 1 to be a biographical dictionary. A computerized version of the *Index* has been announced for early 1998, and it is to be encouraged; we need a way to access more easily this extensive work.

The second edition of the *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* by David Crystal (New York: Cambridge Univ. Pr., 1997. 480p. \$69.95; 1st ed. 1987; *Guide* BD32) adds to and revises the earlier work in order to update sections (e.g., natural language processing or Klingon, an intergalactic language), redo the graphics because there is a new typeface, incorporate revised data based on new census information on languages of the world, and list new classifications of language following the *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (1992; *Guide* BD35).

Columbia Granger's Index to Poetry (10th ed. 1994, ed. Edith Hazen; *Guide* BE315) has changed and expanded its scope to *Columbia's Granger's Index to Poetry in Collected and Selected Works*, edited by Nicholas Frankovich (New York: Columbia Univ. Pr., 1996. xxxviii, 1,913p.

\$225). It now indexes 251 authors in 275 volumes and includes individual poets' collected and selected works as well as anthologies of multiple authors.

Charles Carpenter assembled a massive bibliography of some 27,300 books, essays, and articles on drama since Ibsen: *Modern Drama Scholarship and Criticism 1966–1980: An International Bibliography* (1986; *Guide* BE220). The supplement, *Modern Drama Scholarship and Criticism 1981–1990* (Toronto, Buffalo: Univ. Toronto Pr., 1997. 632p. \$85) provides an additional 235,200 entries arranged by nationality or linguistic group subdivided by playwright. One should use the detailed table of contents which begins each major part. Much of the work was drawn from the annual updating in the journal, *Modern Drama*.

A Companion to Twentieth-Century German Literature, by Raymond Furness and Malcolm Humble (2d. ed. London: Routledge, 1997. 316p. \$74.95, \$18.95; 1st ed. 1991) now covers about four hundred writers who wrote in German and were published in the 20th century. Sketches range from a paragraph to several pages and treat authors in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, both living and dead. Much of the material can be found elsewhere, but this compilation is very handy for students and a good ready-reference source.

Henry Graff's compilation of essays on *The Presidents: A Reference History* (New York: Scribner, 1996. 811p. \$95; 2d ed. 1996, 1st ed. 1984; *Guide* CJ191) adds, of course, coverage of Reagan, Bush, and Clinton; but all earlier essays and bibliographies have been reviewed for accuracy and currency, usually by the original author. Also added to this edition are photographs of the Presidents, a chapter on the influence of the First Ladies on their husbands, a bibliography of the presidency, and an appendix giving in outline form a brief chronology, major appointments, and key events of each President.

The third edition of *Congressional Quarterly's Guide to the Supreme Court*, compiled by Joan Biskupic and Elder Witt (Washington, D.C.: CQ, 1997. 2v. \$240; 2d ed. comp. Elder Witt. 1990; *Guide CK192*. 1st ed. 1979) continues the overview of the history and development of the Court, adds 150 new cases, additional biographies, and an expanded appendix for a presentation of tables: lists of nominations to the Court, 1789–1996, a glossary, a chronology of major decisions, and an expanded bibliography. The indexes in this third edition are still for case and for subject.

Guides to Archives and Manuscript Collections (1994; *Guide DB29*) is a bibliography of finding aids for unpublished materials in archives and manuscript collections. The companion bibliography, *Articles Describing Archives and Manuscript Collections in the United States*, compiled by Donald L. Dewitt (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1997. 458p. \$89.50), lists articles published from the 1890s to the mid-1990s that describe unpublished resources—textual materials, photographic collections, oral history and sound recording collections, selected artworks, machine-readable data files, etc. Excluded are articles describing a single document, photographic essays, and transcriptions of the text. The indexes cover authors, people, subjects, and repositories.

Though there is some overlap to John Fredriksen's *Free Trade and Sailors Rights* (1985; *Guide CJ605n*), his new compilation *War of 1812 Eyewitness Accounts: An Annotated Bibliography* (New York: Garland, 1997. 311p. \$79.50) is really a companion providing an annotated listing of American, British, and Canadian accounts. The bibliography is arranged in three areas: military, naval, and civilian with complete citations including, in some cases, a direct quote from the text. The volume ends with an editor and a subject index. Fredriksen also recognizes that his compilation is a supplement to Dwight Smith's *War of 1812: An Annotated Bibliography* (1965; *Guide DB100*), although Smith concentrates more on the secondary work.

Eric Foner's revised edition of *Freedom's Lawmakers: A Directory of Black Officeholders during Reconstruction* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Univ. Pr., 1996. 298p. \$19.95; 1st ed. *Guide DB102*) adds an additional forty-eight names in an appendix bringing the total number of individuals covered to 1,510 (three whites were dropped), with the statistical tables and the indexes updated to reflect the changes. Students will be pleased to have this paperback edition; librarians and scholars will appreciate that this new publishing effort provided Professor Foner with the opportunity to update the volume.