

Selected Reference Books of 1985-86

Eugene P. Sheehy



This article continues the semi-annual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than thirty years ago. Although it appears under a byline, the list is a project of the reference departments of Columbia University's Butler and Lehman libraries, and notes are signed with the initials of the individual staff members.¹

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 the *Guide to Reference Books*.²

MANUSCRIPTS

Burton, Dennis A., Rhoads, James B. and Smock, Raymond W. *A Guide to Manuscripts in the Presidential Libraries*. College Park, Md., Research Materials Corp., [1985]. 451p. il. \$90. LC 85-10862. ISBN 0-934-63100-X.

Although this is a somewhat specialized work, it should prove a time-saver for a good many historians in search of original sources. It is in effect a union list of the manuscript, microfilm, and oral history holdings of the seven U.S. presidential libraries as of mid-1983. General directory-type information on each of the libraries is followed by a single alphabetical listing of

the various collections. The number of items in each collection or the number of linear feet it occupies is indicated, reference to the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* is given when applicable, and finding aids are noted. Personal name entries predominate, but there are entries for specific organizations and for government bodies. Information was derived from "the published guides [unfortunately not cited] of the individual libraries, announcements of acquisitions in *Prologue: Journal of the National Archives*, and reports of recent accessions from all seven libraries."—*Introd.* There is great variation in the amount of description provided: some notes are gratifyingly full, giving names of correspondents or topics touched on in an oral history interview; others are tantalizingly brief (e.g., "Oberdorfer, Don. Papers. 6 ft."), without so much as a word or phrase to identify the person under whose name the entry appears. Information on items found in NUCMC is substantially the same as in those volumes. There is a subject index.—E.S.

DICTIONARIES

Berkowitz, Luci and Squitier, Karl A. *The-saurus Linguae Graecae Canon of Greek Authors and Works*. 2d ed. New York, Oxford Univ. Pr., 1986. 341p. \$25. LC 85-25944. ISBN 0-19-503720-0.

Work on the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* was originally intended to start early in the twentieth century to emulate the *The-*

1. Mary Cargill, Anita Lowry, Eileen McIlvaine, Louise Sherby, Junko Stuveras; Lehman Library: Laura Binkowski, Diane Goon.
2. Eugene P. Sheehy, *Guide to Reference Books*, 10th ed. (Chicago: American Library Assn., 1986).

saurus Linguae Latinae (Guide AD540), but the enormity of the task dissuaded scholars from beginning the compilation until the advent of the computer. At the 1972 TLG Planning Conference (of American, Canadian, and European scholars) it was decided that using the computer would expedite the process of data entry and would also provide a thesaurus "readily adaptable to the continuing process of scholarship."—*Pref.* Two other important decisions were also made by the group: word definition was not the only reason for creating the thesaurus, and "all ancient Greek authors and texts from Homer to AD 200" would be covered.

The *Canon* (the first, limited edition of which appeared in 1977 under a slightly different title) demonstrates, to some extent, how the project is fulfilling those aims. It is a bibliographical listing of the 2,884 authors and 8,203 literary works in the TLG database. For each is indicated an entry number, author or work named if anonymous, generic epithet denoting the literary genre characterizing most of the author's output, date by century, geographical epithet, work, text edition used, means of transmission (e.g., quotation; papyrus), and word estimate; cross references to additional works are also included. The A.D. 200 closing date has been exceeded: the section for Homer to A.D. 200 is essentially complete for authors and texts cited; the period 200–400 is "nearing completion"; and the 400–600 period is represented by some 200 authors, with more to be added. All information is available for "rapid retrieval" from the TLG database, which is currently accessible at more than 100 institutions in the United States and abroad, with other sites to come. The *Canon* will be an aid not only to those using the database but also to the reference librarian identifying, verifying, and locating standard texts.—*E.M.*

PERIODICALS

Cornish, Graham P. *Religious Periodicals Directory*. Santa Barbara, Calif., ABC-Clío, [1986]. 330p. \$89. LC 83-21366. ISBN 0-87436-365-9.

Designed "to meet the needs of scholars

and librarians for a comprehensive source of information about periodicals and other serials in the field of religion and theology in the broadest sense of those terms" (*Introd.*), this volume follows the pattern set by the same publisher's *Historical Periodicals Directory* (Guide DA31). That is, periodicals are listed by title within country sections that are arranged alphabetically within broad geographic regions. In order to encompass religion in its "broadest sense," coverage extends to journals in the fields of anthropology, linguistics, sociology, archaeology, art, and literature, with a certain amount of overlap between this directory and the multivolume one for historical periodicals. Entries include as many of the following elements as are applicable and available: frequency, publisher, address, sponsoring body, statement of purpose or subject content, language of publication, sources in which indexed, variant titles, and special features. Title and subject/geographic indexes complete the volume.—*E.S.*

Walford's Guide to Current British Periodicals in the Humanities and Social Sciences. Ed. by A. J. Walford, with the assistance of Joan M. Harvey. London, Library Assn., 1985. 473p. £38 (\$50 U.S.). ISBN 0-85-365676-2.

In this guide to selected periodicals published in Great Britain Walford takes a "broadish view" of subject selection, covering any nonscientific field from English literature to pigeon racing, and including scholarly journals as well as general magazines devoted to leisure activities. Newspapers, in-house publications, school and college magazines of a general nature, parish bulletins, and the like are excluded. Publications are arranged by subject in a broad decimal classification. A brief survey of publications in the field is given under each subject category, followed by a bibliography of abstracting services, indexes, periodical directories, and online databases relating to the subject. A typical entry for a periodical includes title, year of first issue, frequency, price, complete address and telephone number. A special feature of the guide is a description of the contents of a recent issue; this should

prove a helpful selection aid for librarians. Information is mainly current as of summer 1985. There is an index by title, subject, and corporate name.—J.S.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Sears, Jean L. and Moody, Marilyn K. *Using Government Publications*. Phoenix, Oryx Pr., 1985-86. 2v. \$67.50 per v. LC 83-43249.

Contents: v.1, Searching by Subjects and Agencies (ISBN 0-89774-094-7); v.2, Finding Statistics and Using Special Techniques (ISBN 0-89774-124-2).

Intended primarily for use in depository libraries employing the SuDocs classification scheme, these volumes allow the user to approach government publications from the point of view of the search strategy needed to solve a specific type of problem. Search strategies are divided into five types: "known item," "subject," "agency," "statistical," and "special techniques." Known-item searching, along with an introduction to the set and a discussion of search strategy in general, occupies the first thirty-three pages of each volume. The remaining chapters illustrate search strategies of the other types, with each type subdivided according to topic (e.g., elections, legislative history, etc.). Chapters follow a set format: a suggested search strategy, a checklist of the most basic and/or important sources (useful as a selection aid), a description of the sources, and notes on relevant indexes, online databases, and other related materials. The chapters are clearly written, compact in style, and rich in examples from the sources cited.

Although the work is useful, one suspects that the intended audience is not the one that might benefit most from this approach. Depository collections are likely to be staffed by specialists who will already know and understand the search strategies put forth. A more appropriate intended audience would be smaller, non-depository collections and library school students taking a course in government documents; unfortunately the high price of the set makes it unlikely that these are the groups that will have easy access to it.

All would have been better served by a one-volume work without repeated material and at a more reasonable price.—L.S.

DISSERTATIONS

Dossick, Jesse J. *Doctoral Research on Canada and Canadians; Thèses de doctorat concernant le Canada et les Canadiens, 1884-1983*. Ottawa, National Library of Canada, 1986. 559p. \$38.75 (\$46.50 outside Canada). ISBN 0-660-53227-1.

Dossick has compiled a listing of some 12,032 titles of doctoral dissertations on Canada and Canadians by surveying the research at Canadian, United States, and British universities and adding a few English-language titles from European, Irish, and Australian universities for good measure. Arrangement is by broad subject field with smaller subdivisions. At the beginning of each major section (e.g., "Agriculture" or "Drama and theatre") there is a brief statistical analysis; so, besides providing the lists of accepted dissertations, the compiler also proposes to "encourage research in those areas where little doctoral work has been done."—*Pref.* An "Index of Names" provides references to full citations and also gives the microfiche numbers of theses available for purchase from the National Library of Canada; there is no reference to UMI order number or abstract.

All in all, Dossick is to be commended for again identifying and classifying dissertations for the librarian and the researcher. In order to pick up relevant parts of dissertations, one wishes his scope were a bit wider: for example, a study of American Loyalists that includes chapters on those who fled to Canada. But one must be grateful for the clear, well-organized bibliography that has been given.

At this writing, the work does not appear to be widely held in the United States. The Columbia copy on which this note is based was received as a title made available for selection from the Canadian document depository program (SN2-223/1986). Perhaps other libraries will have received it in the same way, and reference librarians and researchers can find

it classified by Canadian documents catalog number.—E.M.

PHILOSOPHY

Bynagle, Hans E. *Philosophy: A Guide to the Reference Literature*. Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1986. 170p. \$35. LC 86-2942. ISBN 0-87287-464-8.

Inasmuch as both Koren's *Research in Philosophy (Guide BA3)* and De George's *The Philosopher's Guide to Sources . . . (Guide BA2)* are now some years out of date, this new guide is particularly welcome. While it is primarily an annotated listing of general and specialized reference works (mainly in English) in philosophy and closely related areas, there is also a core list of journals and a list of the principal research centers and professional associations in the field (both lists annotated to indicate scope and purpose). Reference works are grouped by type, with relevant general sources preceding specialized works: e.g., general dictionaries and encyclopedias preceding specialized ones; general bibliographies of philosophy preceding sections of specialized bibliographies for particular schools and periods, for specific countries and regions, and for individual philosophers. Attention is given to indexing, abstracting, and reviewing media, to directories and biographical sources, to concordances and indexes, to works of individual philosophers, and to the limited number of computerized databases available. Annotations—some of considerable length—are mainly descriptive, but some include evaluative comment. There are separate author/title and subject indexes. The work will be especially useful in the academic library.—E.S.

LITERATURE

Bennett, James R. *A Bibliography of Stylistics and Related Criticism, 1967-83*. New York, Modern Language Assn., 1986. 405p. \$35. LC85-25867. ISBN 0-87352-142-0.

This bibliography seeks to present "both the amplitude and variety of stylistic criticism, defined broadly as the theo-

retical or practical study of the language of literary works."—p.7. Thus defined, coverage of the bibliography encompasses the prominent theoretical and methodological currents of the past twenty years—among them linguistic theory, semiotics, and structuralism—and the major works of literary theory and criticism informed and influenced by them. Except for the first section, which lists bibliographies appearing in articles as well as books, coverage is limited to books published between 1967 and 1983. English-language items (including translations) predominate, though important untranslated sources in Western European languages are included. Most items have short descriptive annotations, followed by citations to selected critical reviews and a brief quotation from one or more of the reviews. Because of their brevity these excerpts frequently amount to little more than "jacket blurbs"; the space occupied would more profitably have been given to fuller citations to the reviews, which are cited only by journal title abbreviation, volume number, and pages.

The bibliography is organized into six categories, each with several subcategories: Bibliographic Resources; General Theory and Concepts of Style (the largest section); Culture, History, and Style: the Period, the Nation, the Genre; Habitual Usage: the Author; Individual Choice: the Text; Individual Response: the Reader. Appendixes provide a chronology of important texts and events in the development of stylistics; a very selective "Classification of Critics by Theory and Method," whose utility is unclear given the existence of a subject index; and an "Introductory Reading List on Stylistics," useful for identifying basic sources and sources appropriate for students. There are four indexes: Terms; Authors and Works Studies; Critics Discussed; Contributors (i.e., authors of the works listed in the bibliography). The indexes can be quite confusing, since many of the names and subject terms do not appear anywhere in the citations or annotations to which the index directs you—a practice not explained in the prefatory matter.—A.L.

The Oxford Companion to the Literature of Wales. Comp. and ed. by Meic Stephens. Oxford & New York, Oxford Univ. Pr., 1986. 682p. \$16.50. LC 85-7095. ISBN 0-19-211586-3.

Wilde, William H., Hooten, Joy and Andrews, Barry. *The Oxford Companion to Australian Literature.* Melbourne, Oxford University Pr., [1985]. 760p. \$40 Austral. LC 86-146201. ISBN 0-19-554233-9.

Handbook treatment of Commonwealth literature has probably never before been so extensive or so up-to-date, these two volumes joining Margaret Drabble's new fifth edition of *The Oxford Companion to English Literature* (1985; see Guide BD556) and the relatively recent volume for Canadian literature (1983; Guide BD770). Both of these volumes are typical additions to the "Oxford Companion" family, with entries for authors and literary works constituting a high percentage of the total number of articles. It should be noted, however, that the Welsh companion is concerned mainly with writers in the Welsh language, although a selection of Welsh authors writing in English and in Latin is included. A useful feature of the Australian volume is the inclusion of a significant number of articles dealing with "those aspects of Australian life and history about which readers unfamiliar with Australia might need basic information."—*Pref.* Both works are welcome additions to the reference shelf.—E.S.

The Penguin Encyclopedia of Horror and the Supernatural. Ed. by Jack Sullivan. [New York], Viking, [1986]. 482p. il. \$29.95. LC 85-40558. ISBN 0-670-80902-0.

In his introductory essay "The Art and Appeal of the Ghostly and Ghastly," Jacques Barzun points out that "Taken as a whole, the output [in this genre] from Horace Walpole to Hugh Walpole and beyond stands in need of critical study." While some of the articles in this new encyclopedia should prove useful springboards to such study, the volume is more likely to be a joy to the browser than an aid to the serious student. Signed articles by more than sixty contributors deal with authors, artists, musicians, motion pictures,

and terms relating to horror and the supernatural in a fairly broad sense. British and American figures and topics predominate, with some attention given to works and practitioners in countries such as France, Germany, and Russia. Cross-references abound, but bibliographies are limited to a writer's own works and do not list critical studies.—E.S.

PERFORMING ARTS

A Guide to Theatre in America. Lawrence S. Epstein, comp. and ed. New York, Macmillan, 1985. 443p. \$50. LC 84-19418. ISBN 0-02-909670-7.

This guide lists addresses of people, organizations, and companies associated with the theater in eighteen categories, including agents, colleges and schools, critics, directors and choreographers, festivals, foundations, libraries, press agents, producers, publishers, suppliers, theater groups, and unions. Within each category information is arranged alphabetically by state and then by city. An index lists all the names, with addresses, of individuals mentioned in the text.

Some of the information provided is too cryptic to be of much use; the Miami-Dade Public Library, for instance, is described as a "Research Library containing useful information for Performing Arts researchers." Lee Ash's *Subject Collections* is a better choice for those needing information about libraries with theatrical material. Indeed, much of the information provided here could be found in other sources, but librarians may find this work convenient for many theater questions.—M.C.

Leiter, Samuel L. *The Encyclopedia of the New York Stage, 1920-1930.* Westport, Conn., Greenwood Pr., 1985. 2v. \$145. LC 84-6558. ISBN 0-313-23615-1.

Leiter, a professor of theater at Brooklyn College, has attempted to "provide a description of every legitimate production—play, musical, revue, revival—given in the New York professional theatre during the decade of the 1920's."—*Pref.* The work is restricted to Broadway and off-Broadway offerings, but includes foreign-language productions when reviewed in the

English-language press. Approximately 2,500 works are listed alphabetically by title. The information provided for each is extensive, including (when available and appropriate) author, director, producer, literary source, designer, choreographer, theater, opening date, and length of the run. Casts are not given, but the entries, which "attempt to give the important historical background, a summary of the plot, and an idea of the critical reaction to the play and performance," name the major actors.

There are ten appendixes, providing such information as a list of plays by subject, a list of awards and winners, a list of theater companies, and a list of critics and newspapers or magazines for which they wrote. Two indexes are included, one listing names mentioned in the text (making it possible to find plays in which a particular actor appeared), and an index of all titles mentioned, including songs, novels, and alternate or foreign titles.

These volumes are the first of a planned multivolume series that presumably will document American theater decade by decade. If the other volumes are as thorough, the series should become a standard reference work for twentieth-century American theater.—M.C.

Museum of Modern Art (New York, N.Y.). *The Film Catalog: A List of Holdings in the Museum of Modern Art*. Jon Gartenberg, gen. ed. Boston, G. K. Hall, 1985. 443p. \$60. ISBN 0-816-10443-3.

Since its formation in 1935, the Museum of Modern Art's Department of Film has built an archive of several thousand significant films, including fiction, documentary, animated, and avant-garde, as well as some television and video offerings. The collection, which is international and includes films from the beginnings of cinema in the 1890s to the present, is an important resource for the study of the "seventh art." For film scholars, who often face great difficulties in locating copies of their primary source material—i.e., films—for study and research, this catalog is a most welcome guide.

The volume is the result of an ongoing project to catalog and computerize the

holdings of the Department of Film and it includes approximately 5,500 titles of films acquired between 1935 and 1980. Each film is entered under its original title, with cross-references from alternate titles (e.g., American release titles for foreign films). For each film the following information is provided: alternate title(s); date; country of origin; classification(s) by type (e.g., fiction feature, nonfiction short); producer(s)/production company; director(s); computer access number. A thorough description of the type of information in each category and criteria for establishing it (often problematic for films) appears in a prefatory "Explanation of Terms." There is an index of names of directors, producers, and production companies.—A.L.

Writers' Program (New York, N.Y.). *The Film Index: A Bibliography*. White Plains, N.Y., Kraus Intntl. Pub., 1985. v.2-3. LC 41-8716r852. Contents: v.2, The Film as Industry. \$95. ISBN 0-527-29334-2; v.3, The Film in Society. \$85. ISBN 0-527-29335-0.

For many years the first volume of *The Film Index*, entitled *The Film as Art*, has been the standard bibliography of English-language writings published before 1940 on the film. It was produced during the 1930s by workers of the Federal Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in New York City and published in 1941 (see *Guide* BG181). When Congress eliminated the WPA in 1943, the second and third volumes of the *Index* were left unfinished, though most of the research and writing had been completed; fortunately, the thousands of typed cards representing the entries for these volumes were stored in the Museum of Modern Art and have now been "resurrected," edited, and published. Thus, these two "new" volumes are unique and valuable guides to the literature of film from approximately 1900 to December 31, 1939.

Volume 2 covers advertising and publicity, associations and organizations, distribution, exhibition, finance, history, jurisprudence, labor relations, and production. Volume 3 deals with censorship, cultural aspects, education, Hollywood,

moral and religious aspects, social and political aspects, and special applications. Within these broad categories the citations to books, pamphlets, and periodical articles are arranged according to more specific topics. The annotations are extensive and provide detailed summaries for most items. There is a name index at the end of Volume 3.—A.L.

FOLKLORE

Carnes, Pack. *Fable Scholarship: An Annotated Bibliography*. New York, Garland, 1985. 382p. (Garland folklore bibliographies, v.8; Garland reference library of the humanities, v.367) \$40. LC 82-48494. ISBN 0-8240-9229-5.

The compiler, a professor of German at the University of Arizona, defines fables as literary tales "generally assumed to comfortably fit under the rubric 'Aesopic.'" —*Introd.* His bibliography includes selected criticism of fables from the Sumerian period through James Thurber appearing in books, dissertations, and articles published between 1880 and 1982. The citations, all extensively annotated, are listed alphabetically by author. There are three indexes: a name and subject index consisting of the writer's name (where known) and general subject headings such as "dogs in fables"; an index of tales, listed by Perry numbers, based on his *Aesopica*; and a tale-type index based on the numbers in Antti Aarne and Stith Thompson's *The Types of the Folktale*. The complexity of the indexes and the fact that most of the criticism cited is not in English would seem to limit the work's appeal mainly to scholars in the field.—M.C.

SOCIOLOGY

Miller, Joseph Calder. *Slavery: A World-wide Bibliography, 1900-1982*. White Plains, N.Y., Kraus Intl. Pub., 1985. 451p. \$40. LC 85-16858. ISBN 0-527-63659-2.

An outgrowth of the author's teaching bibliography for undergraduates, *Slavery* "includes secondary scholarly works reflecting directly on slavery or the slave trade anywhere in the world, published in

Western European languages, and written from the perspective of any academic discipline."—*p.xv*. Excluded are single-page book reviews; primary sources such as diaries; works published prior to 1900; works published in Asian, African, and Slavic languages; works that deal with slavery secondarily; and nonscholarly publications such as historical fiction. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or other main entry within specific geographical regions or in the "General and Comparative" section. Complete bibliographical information is provided according to MLA guidelines. Author and subject/keyword indexes are included. Annual supplements are planned for publication in the journal *Slavery and Abolition*.—L.S.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Black, J. L. *Origins, Evolution, and Nature of the Cold War: An Annotated Bibliographic Guide*. Santa Barbara, Calif. & Oxford, Eng., ABC-Clio, [1986]. 173p. (War/Peace bibliography series, no.19) \$50. LC 85-15032. ISBN 0-87436-391-8.

In light of the collapsed mini-summit in Iceland, this bibliography is a most timely and important aid to our understanding of a very complex relationship. Given the continuing debate over the precise chronological boundaries of the Cold War as a historical phenomenon, the compiler has focused attention mainly on the literature from or about the period between 1938 and 1950. Expect to find titles that discuss the foreign policy assumptions, specific policy concepts, and the decision-making processes that help explain the nature of the Cold War.

The references, primarily English-language books, journal articles and theses, are grouped into chapters that cover the history of the Cold War, the historiographical debates over its origins, major political figures, critical issues, U.S./Soviet relations, regional influences and developments, and the role of international organizations and alliances. Particularly noteworthy are the two chapters that address U.S. and Soviet perceptions and misperceptions of each other; Russian-

language titles are a welcome bonus here. The annotations and excellent cross-referencing are especially valuable since great pains have been taken to identify and compare orthodox (U.S.S.R. as villain), revisionist (U.S.A. as villain), and realist (a natural, historical process between superpowers) viewpoints on a topic. Author and subject indexes complete the bibliography.—L.B.

Holler, Frederick L. *Information Sources of Political Science*. 4th ed. Santa Barbara, Calif. & Oxford, Eng., ABC-Clio, [1986]. 417p. \$65. LC 85-11279. ISBN 0-87436-375-6.

The most notable feature of this new edition is part 1, a revised and expanded section on political reference theory. This chapter provides "a cohesive set of conceptual, hypothetical, and pragmatic propositions for identifying and accessing systematically the stored information about the political world."—*Pref.* Holler's essay is a virtual mini-course on the research needs and methodology of political scientists. In addition to presenting a bird's-eye view of political information retrieval mechanisms, his "search strategy" on broad topics incorporates direct cross-referencing to the most appropriate reference titles described fully in part 2.

Part 2 is a masterpiece of bibliographic compilation. Over 2,400 citations for printed and computerized reference works are grouped in chapters covering general social sciences, American government, politics and law, international relations and organizations, comparative and regional politics and government, political theory, and public administration. Every possible type of reference source is included, fully annotated, and easily located via chapter outlines or indexes of authors, titles, subjects and generic reference categories. All in all, an indispensable volume for anyone doing political research.—L.B.

GEOGRAPHY

A Geographical Bibliography for American Libraries. Chauncy D. Harris, ed. in chief.

A joint project of the Association of American Geographers and the Na-

tional Geographic Society. [Washington, D.C., Assn. of American Geographers], 1985. 437p. \$32. LC 85-11284. ISBN 0-89291-193X.

This critically annotated, classed bibliography represents the collective effort of seventy-one geographers and librarians "to assist libraries in the United States, Canada, and other countries to identify, select, and secure publications of value in geography that are appropriate to the purposes and resources of each collection."—*Introd.* Intended as a selection guide and bibliography for works published 1970-1984, it supplements, rather than supersedes, the association's 1970 publication, *Geographical Bibliography for American College Libraries*.

While this volume maintains the detailed classed arrangement of its predecessor, one of the reasons for its title change is manifested in a new category, "Publications Suitable for School Libraries." Entries appropriate for school libraries are also keyed in the other six main categories: general aids and sources; history, theory, and methodology of geography; the fields of physical geography; the fields of human geography; applied geography; and regional geography. New developments in the field of geography are reflected in new subdivisions for historical cultural geography, cultural ecology, behavioral geography, development studies, etc. Dissertations and geography and map librarianship are also discussed for the first time in this edition. Selection criteria for the nearly 3,000 entries emphasize English-language publications that can be currently acquired and entered in library catalogs as separate publications—books, monographs, atlases, bibliographies, and serials. Major foreign-language titles, and key works published before 1970, are included if determined to be of "abiding value." Price, Library of Congress card number, and ISBN or ISSN are included for each entry; annotations are succinct and usually critical. The index includes authors, titles, and subjects; entries suitable for school libraries are marked with a special symbol in the index.

Users who come to this work with high expectations based on the previous com-

pilations of Harris, his editorial board, and the associations involved will not be disappointed in this stellar production that mirrors the vast and exciting field of geography today.—D.G.

HISTORY

The Canadian Encyclopedia. James H. Marsh, ed. in chief. Edmonton, Hurtig, 1985. 3v. il. \$175. LC 84-243080r86. ISBN 0-88830-269-X.

Articles are necessarily brief and concise in a work containing over 8,000 entries in just three volumes, yet here they cover the full range of topics expected in an encyclopedia of this kind. Entries are signed and often include suggestions for additional reading; longer articles (such as "Ethnic Literature") are usually divided into sections. Statistics and figures are from the 1981 census and the 1984 federal elections. Biographical entries (3,500 in number) are entered under the name the person is commonly known by and emphasize the biographees' contributions to Canadian affairs. Indeed, emphasis throughout is on Canada, so that the article on the American Civil War, for example, discusses the influence of the war on Canada. The alphabetical arrangement is "word-by-word"; cross references within articles are indicated by small capitals. Some *see* references are given within the articles; others appear in the subject index; lack of more references from one form of a name to another is a minor flaw. The use of color illustrations, maps, etc., is remarkable for such a concise endeavor. Charts and graphs are clear and include the source of the figures given. Overall, *The Canadian Encyclopedia* compares favorably to the multivolume *Encyclopedia Canadiana* (Guide DB208) of a decade ago. Recommended.—L.S.

Guide to the Study of United States History Outside the U.S., 1945-1980. White Plains, N.Y., Kraus Intntl. Pub., [1985]. 5v. \$418. LC 85-12555. ISBN 0-527-36817-6.

"Edited by Lewis Hanke with the assistance of many historians in many lands. Sponsored by the American Historical As-

sociation and the University of Massachusetts, Amherst."—*t.p.*

Many benefits could accrue from this commendable compilation: most importantly, realization of the need for communication between scholars of United States history inside and outside the U.S. To this end essays have been contributed by foreign specialists in U.S. history describing the teaching and research carried on in their countries between the end of World War II and 1980. For certain areas of the world—Africa, Arabic-speaking regions—the editors have supplied very general essays. Similarly useful are the descriptive essays discussing archival materials in various countries that relate to any aspect of U.S. history. For some countries there are, in fact, very specialized surveys, such as "Sources in Canada for the Study of Reform Movements in the United States" or "Edmund Vasary Collection on Hungarian Emigration to the U.S." In all, the compilation comes close to fulfilling the stated aims: "to inform historians of the U.S. of the studies made by scholars . . . , [to bring to their attention] new sources and fresh perspectives on their own history," and to "help broaden their views."—*v.1, p.2.*

The second part of the *Guide* (actually, v.4-5) is a selected, annotated bibliography that includes "items judged to be scholarly contributions, whether articles or books published abroad or dissertations accepted by foreign universities."—*v.1, p.8.* Arrangement is topical within period divisions; an author index and a list of periodicals are included. Although the emphasis in the bibliography is on economic, social, and political history, much material on intellectual and cultural history is cited. Useful as the compilation may prove to be in research institutions, the overall format seems unfortunate—reproduction from double-spaced typescript accounting for the large number of volumes and contributing to the high price.—*E.M.*

Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799. Ed. by Samuel F. Scott and Barry Rothaus. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Pr., 1985. 2v. \$95. LC 83-

16625. ISBN 0-31-321141-8.

This is a collaborative work with contributions by more than ninety historians from the United States and abroad, including some well-known specialists on the French Revolution such as Jacques Godechot and Michel Vovelle. The 525 entries treat "personalities, events and constitutional development," plus some general surveys of broad topics such as music and art. But the emphasis is on people, events, and institutions rather than on ideas and political theories. There are, for example, several articles on specific laws enacted by the revolutionary governments but no surveys to tie together the philosophy and ideas behind those laws. Among the personalities accorded entries are some major scholars and writers on the Revolution: Jean Jaurès, Aulard, Mathiez, and, most recently, Albert Soboul. Since neither Michelet nor Quinet are included, it seems that the editors' intention was to treat only twentieth-century scholars, but some significant names in nineteenth-century historiography should have been included to indicate in some depth the history of the studies of the Revolution. Names of institutions, laws, etc., are often given only in English translation; it would have been better to systematically give the original French terms as well, even though the intended readers of the dictionary may not be specialists in French history. Some terms that lack adequate English equivalents are entered in French with explanations in English. Articles are of medium length, signed, and accompanied by a brief bibliography of up to seven items. There is a general index of names and topics (mainly proper names and events).—*J.S.*

NEW EDITIONS, SUPPLEMENTS, ETC.

The British Library's *General Catalogue of Printed Books, 1976-1985* (London, British Library Board, 1986. 471 microfiches. £425) is a revision and updating of the earlier microfiche catalog covering 1976-82 (*Guide AA133*) and, like that publication, serves as a continuation of the British Museum/British Library *General Catalogue of modern books* (*Guide AA132*). It lists

printed books and periodicals (mainly in the humanities and social sciences) from 1976 onward, plus some items from the 1971-75 period cataloged after 1975.

Ten years after publication of volume 2 (*Guide AA802*), the first volume of the revised and enlarged second edition of Pollard and Redgrave's *A Short-title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland, and Ireland . . . 1475-1640* has been brought to completion by Katherine F. Pantzer (London, Bibliographical Society, 1986. 620p. £125). In addition to the main entries A-H, the volume includes new introductory matter and a section of addenda and corrigenda. Still to come is a third volume containing "the printers' and publishers' index, the addenda and corrigenda to volumes 1 and 2, and a set of concordances to other related works."—*Pref.*

Judith Schiek Robinson's *Subject Guide to U.S. Government Reference Sources* (Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1985. 333p. \$40) is a revision and updating of Sally Wynkoop's *Subject Guide to Government Reference Books* (1972; *Guide AG25*). The new title, with expanded coverage, is meant to "reflect a broader definition of 'government document,' which goes beyond books and print formats to other government information sources."—*Intro.*

In the revised and enlarged edition of Michael M. Reynolds' *Guide to Theses and Dissertations: An International Bibliography of Bibliographies* (Phoenix, Oryx Pr., 1985. 263p. \$125) coverage has been extended to include "theses and dissertations bibliographies, which have been published as separate entities, produced through 1983 and most of 1984."—*Intro.*

Robert B. Slocum's second edition of his *Biographical Dictionaries and Related Works* (Detroit, Gale, 1986. 2v. \$140) "cumulates and updates entries appearing in the first edition (1967 [*Guide AJ5*]) and its two supplements (1972 and 1978). It adds over 4,000 new entries for a total of more than 16,000 entries."—*Pref.*

Evelyn de R. McMann has compiled *Canadian Who's Who Index 1898-1984* (Toronto, Univ. of Toronto Pr., 1986. 528p. \$125), which not only provides a cumulated index to biographical sketches found

in *Canadian Who's Who, 1910-84* (GuideAJ149), but incorporates names from the 1898 and 1912 editions of H. J. Morgan's *Canadian Men and Women of the Time*. In addition to reference to volumes in which a biography appears, each entry includes year of birth and indication of profession or occupation.

Who Was Who in American Art, edited by Peter Hastings Falk (Madison, Conn., Sound View Pr., 1985. 707p. \$115), is derived mainly from the thirty volumes of the *American Art Annual* (1898-1933) and the four volumes of its successor publication, *Who's Who in American Art* (1935-47; see Guide BE186), but it represents more than a mere reprinting of the latest or most complete sketches from those volumes. That is, material in the earlier sets has been augmented by information from additional sources—in particular, the files of the Archives of American Art. About 25,000 biographical sketches are included.

Prepared under the general editorship of Paul J. Achtemeier, the new edition of *Harper's Bible Dictionary* (San Francisco, Harper & Row, 1985. 1,178p. \$29.95) represents a cooperative effort of the publisher and the Society of Biblical Literature, which assumed responsibility for the content. 179 scholars from seven countries contributed to the work, which aims "to make more widely available, and to an audience of nonspecialists, the results of the best of current biblical scholarship."—Pref.

Returning to the cumulative pattern of the second through sixth editions (see Guide BD302), the eighth edition of *Granger's Index to Poetry*, edited by William F. Bernhardt (New York, Columbia University Pr., 1986. 2,014p. \$150), provides "access to poems found in older anthologies, as well as to poems in collections published through June 1985."—Pref. Of the 405 volumes indexed, 212 were carried over from the sixth edition, 111 from the seventh, and the remaining 82 collections are new.

American Literary Publishing Houses, 1900-1980: Trade and Paperback, edited by Peter Dzwonkoski (Detroit, Gale, 1986. 465p. \$88) forms volume 46 of the "Dictionary of Literary Biography" series (see

Guide BD416). It offers signed articles on the history and character of about 200 publishers of literary works in book format. Most entries include bibliographic references. Two companion volumes in the series are to cover twentieth-century small and university presses and publishers of literary reference works and literary publishing houses founded before 1900.

African Literatures in the 20th Century: A Guide (New York, Ungar, 1986. 245p. \$12.95 pa.) is a reprinting of the articles on literatures of the various African nations and on individual writers from those countries that appeared in the revised edition of the *Encyclopedia of World Literature in the 20th Century* (Guide BD60). Apart from minor revisions and corrections, articles are unchanged from the parent work, and no effort was made to update them.

Selected Black American, African, and Caribbean Authors; A Bio-bibliography by James A. Page and Jae Min Roh (Littleton, Colo., Libraries Unlimited, 1985. 388p. \$55) represents a revised and enlarged edition of Page's *Selected Black American Authors* (Boston, 1977). Emphasis continues to be on Afro-American writings (literary and nonliterary) of the United States, and the foreign writers included are those who have lived, studied, or been published in this country.

Wordsworth Scholarship and Criticism, 1973-1984 by Mark Jones and Karl Kroeber (New York, Garland, 1985. 316p.; Garland reference library of the humanities, v.536. \$40) is more than an extension of David Stam's *Wordsworthian Criticism, 1964-1973* (New York, 1974), since it devotes a section to standard research materials (complete editions, concordances, bibliographies, etc.) and cites the most important criticism from the 1809-1972 period. Later studies (including citations to reviews) are listed year-by-year, 1973-84, and there is a supplementary listing for 1971-72. Indexes of authors, editors and reviewers, and topics complete the volume.

A Biographical Dictionary of Irish Writers by Anne M. Brady and Brian Cleeve (Ginginstown, Ireland, Lilliput Pr.; New York, St. Martin's, 1985. 387p. \$35) is a revised and expanded version of Cleeve's *Diction-*

nary of Irish Writers (Cork, 1967-71. 3v.). It aims "to offer as much biographical and critical material as possible in the given space, about as many Irish writers as possible, from the time of St. Patrick to the present day."—Pref. There are separate sections for writers in English and for writers in Irish and Latin.

Tomo 2 of the third edition of José Simón Díaz's *Bibliografía de la Literatura Hispánica* (Madrid, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto de Filología, 1986. 604p.) represents a revised and updated version of the first part of tomo 3 of the second edition (1963; *Guide* BD1139). It covers "Literatura Castellana, Edad Media" and has its own indexes of authors/titles, of libraries mentioned as holding specific works, and of subjects.

Old Master Print References: A Selected Bibliography by Lauris Mason, Joan Ludman and Harriet P. Krauss (White Plains, N.Y., Kraus Intntl. Pub., 1986. 279p. \$70) is the latest addition to the publisher's "Print Reference Series" (see *Guide* BE346-BE347), which provides bibliographic references to works dealing with prints, printmakers, and the art of printmaking. This volume includes more than 3,000 citations to books, periodical articles, and exhibition and dealer catalogs.

Early Motion Pictures: The Paper Print Collection in the Library of Congress by Kemp Niver (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, Motion Picture, Broadcasting, and Recorded Sound Div., 1985. 509p. \$24) is a revision, expansion, and updating of Niver's *Motion Pictures from the Library of Congress Paper Print Collection* (Berkeley, 1967; *Guide* BG218). It serves as a guide to the more than 3,000 films restored from the paper print collection at the library, giving detailed information about the films. Indexes of credits (actors, actresses, cameramen, directors, scriptwriters and authors) and of names/subjects enhance its usefulness for the film historian.

William H. Webb and associates have produced a third edition of *Sources of Information in the Social Sciences* (Chicago, American Library Assn., 1986. 777p. \$70), the work formerly edited by Carl M. White (2d ed., 1973; *Guide* CA9). Basic plan and purpose remain the same, with some vari-

ation in the arrangement within major sections. Eleven of the twenty contributors are new to the edition; some sections show considerable reworking, while in other cases the revision has been largely a matter of updating the existing text. There is a good, detailed index, but a remarkable dearth of introductory matter.

British Political Facts, 1900-1985 by David and Gareth Butler (New York, St. Martin's, 1986. 536p. \$45) represents a sixth edition of a work first published in 1963, which covered through 1960 (see *Guide* CJ331). Updated and modified through successive editions, it now offers a wide range of facts, lists, and tables on government ministries, political parties, Parliament, elections, the civil service, royal commissions, social conditions, the economy, and related topics through 1985.

While it seeks to correct certain "inaccuracies or omissions in the earlier editions [*Guide* DA43]" (Pref.), the principal change in the second revised edition of R. Ernest and Trevor N. Dupuy's *Encyclopedia of Military History* (New York, Harper & Row, 1986. 1524p. \$39.95) is the inclusion of an addendum (p.1346-1400), which covers events and developments of 1975-84. The bibliography has been slightly expanded; there is a separate index to the addendum section.

Twenty-four historians have contributed bibliographies and commentary to *A Guide to the Sources of United States Military History: Supplement II*, edited by Robin Higham and Donald J. Mrozek (Hamden, Conn., Archon Books, 1986. 332p. \$42.50). The volume concentrates on publications of the 1978-83 period, and item numbers in the bibliography are continuous with those in the first supplement (1981; *Guide* DB28).

"In a reference work published serially it is necessary to make information from the early volumes accessible before the work is complete." That prefatory statement explains the editors' decision to provide an "Interim Index" to the early volumes of the *Dictionary of the Middle Ages* (*Guide* DA164). Published in 1985, the 190-page, paperbound index is issued free to subscribers. It offers detailed indexing of volume 1-4, gives page references for the

entry terms in volume 5, and indicates volume number for entries scheduled to appear in the remainder of the 12-volume set. With the appearance of volume 7 in 1986, the *Dictionary* now covers through "Mabinogi."

Volume 6 of Chris Cook's *Sources in British Political History, 1900-1951* (London, Macmillan, 1985. 272p. £25) is designated

as "First Consolidated Supplement" to the five-volume series published 1975-78 (*Guide DC287*). It not only reports on additional collections of source materials, but updates (e.g., indicates changes of location) or expands information about numerous archives reported in the earlier volumes.—E.S.

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