

Selected Reference Works, 2006–2007 1

Sarah Witte and Mary Cargill

This article follows the pattern set by the semiannual series initiated by the late Constance M. Winchell more than fifty years ago and continued first by Eugene Sheehy and then by Eileen McIlvaine. Because the purpose of the list is to present a selection of recent scholarly and general 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 AC527) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide to Reference Books*, 11th ed. (Chicago: ALA, 1996).

Tibetan Studies

Tibetan Buddhist Resource Center (TBRC) Knowledge Base and Digital Library [electronic resource]. New York: Tibetan Buddhist Resource Center, 2005. www.tbrc.org. LC 2007-022011578.

The visionary leadership of E. Gene Smith provided for the preservation and printing of thousands of Tibetan-language texts, which few would dispute was the most significant contribution in the field of Tibetan Studies during the twentieth-century. Smith joined the Library of Congress New Delhi Field Office in 1968 and continued to work for the Library of Congress until 1997. He can now claim credit for a second breakthrough in Tibetological and Buddhist information sciences, the founding of the Tibetan Buddhist Resource Center (TBRC) located near the Rubin Museum of Art in the Chelsea area of Manhattan.

The TBRC Web site is host to two important resources: Knowledge Base, a free public-access database offering easy

searchability of Tibetan works, topics, places, persons, content outlines, and corporate bodies; and the Digital Library.

The Digital Library contains several thousands of scanned Tibetan texts organized by religious school (Nyingma, Kagyu, Sakya, Kadam, and Geluk), as well as by topic and type (Medicine, Astrology, Literary Arts, Chöd, etc.). The site also includes a new and growing collection of local histories written in Tibetan. Not least, the TBRC Digital Library offers online the complete contents of the Derge, Stog, Lhasa, Urga and Narthang *kangyur*, as well as the Derge, Narthang, and Ganden *tengyur*. For Nyingma scholars, three full versions of the Collected Tantras are also available. Texts pertaining to multiple categories are mostly cross-listed under the separate rubrics to account for the inevitable overlap of category contents. The provision of outlines for the collected works of scholars and other compilations is an invaluable service to Tibetan historians and Buddhist scholars.

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Texts in the Digital Library can be ordered in two ways: by individual title and as Core Text Collections. The institutional price when purchasing individual titles or volumes is \$10 per volume; individuals and dharma centers pay \$6. When ordering a Core Text Collection (each contains scanned images of one thousand volumes), the institutional price drops to \$8 per volume. Four Core Text Collections (1–4) are available to date; each sells for \$8000. TBRC plans to scan and make available an additional 1,000 titles annually.

Libraries with significant holdings, especially materials from the PL480 program (another outcome of Smith's leadership), may find that up to 60 percent of the titles overlap with existing holdings. However, the value and relatively low cost of the remaining volumes still make this purchase desirable. The added advantage to purchasing a Core Text Collection is that users then have Web access to all of the resources in the Collection and may download a .pdf or .tiff file of the full text. Purchase of the Core Text Collections provides an institution with hard-drive tranches in addition to a one-time subscription to the online database. At-home use by authenticated users may also be arranged. —L.H.

Islamic Studies

Skreslet, Paula Youngman, and Rebecca

Skreslet. *The Literature of Islam: A Guide to the Primary Sources in English Translation.* ATLA Publications Series. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow; American Theological Association, 2006. 242p. \$45 (ISBN 0-8108-5408-2). LC 2006-014445.

This excellent and very useful guide presents Islamic sources in eight chapters: *The Qu'ran*; the traditions (*hadith*); exegesis (*tafsir*); law and legal theory (*shari'a* and *fiqh*); history and historiography (*ta'rikh*); philosophy (*falsafa*); theology (*kalam*); and spirituality and mysticism (*asawwuf*). Each chapter provides an overview of the literature, and historical and comparative

discussion of the works. It is clear that a great deal of thought went into the presentation of the material: each chapter has a different, but logical arrangement. The chapter on law and legal theory includes sections for each of the schools of thought (Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, Hanbali, Ja'fari) as well as a section on ethics. Within each subsection, the entries are listed in chronological order, and provide full bibliographic citations, often listing alternate spellings of the main entry, as well as extensive critical and comparative annotations. Each chapter ends with a section on the modern era that discusses selected secondary sources.

Throughout the work, the authors have provided help with the pronunciation of essential names and terms. Other features include a glossary of Arabic terms, a list of general anthologies of primary literature; a bibliography arranged by chapter and divided into primary and selected secondary sources; and name, title, and subject indexes.

The Literature of Islam is intended for nonspecialists who are unable to read the works in the original, and it excludes "those genres of literature that derive from predominantly artistic rather than religious expression: poetry, folklore, belles lettres, drama, fiction." (*Pref.*) The authors, a reference librarian and bibliographer in a theological library, and a doctoral candidate in Arabic and Islamic studies, have compiled an extraordinarily useful and welcome resource. It is recommended for all libraries supporting research and interest in Islamic studies and is also highly recommended reading for reference librarians. —S.W.

Religion and Philosophy

Dictionary of Gnosis & Western Esotericism. Ed. Wouter J. Hanegraaff. Leiden, the Netherlands: Brill, 2006. 1,228p. \$155 (ISBN 13 978-90-04-15231-1). LC 2006-044019.

This excellent new reference work from Brill serves not only to document but also to help define a field of religion and

philosophy that has long been in need of more focused, systematic, and synthetic treatment. The links between such diverse movements and phenomena as Gnosticism (itself a term coined only in the 17th century to describe a diverse set of movements and teachings of late Antiquity), Hermeticism, the dualistic European heresies of Eastern and Western Europe in the Middle Ages, the Jewish Kaballah and its Christian adapters, Sufism and other Islamic mystic traditions, the Neoplatonic philosophers of the Renaissance, the Rosicrucians, the Freemasons, and a host of subsequent esoteric, theosophical, and New Age groups have long been recognized. Many of these movements have been individually documented in a thorough and rigorous fashion. However, the broader phenomenon they represent has proven a more elusive subject for serious treatment. One obstacle has been the very range and diversity of the groups and belief systems represented here—full-blown religions; modes of practice and teaching within broader religious traditions; heretical movements often evoking violent and bloody repression by official orthodoxy; secretive, elusive, and sometimes even imaginary circles of initiates accused on the one hand of diabolical conspiracies against the established order and dismissed on the other as fraternal organizations with a penchant for mumbo-jumbo and costume drama; and a host of cults and sects that at times have provided a venue for alternative views of the world but have frequently, particularly in the modern era, also provided a haven for eccentricity, charlatanry, and elaborate parlor games. When efforts have been made to produce dictionaries taking a broader look at these phenomena, sometimes characterized as “the occult,” the resulting product has frequently been fragmentary, tentative, and fairly unscholarly.

This work, the kind of serious and solid reference tool that we have grown accustomed to receiving from Brill, takes a major step forward in addressing this need. In an age where the meaning of the

term “encyclopedia” has been subjected to considerable erosion, it is a pleasure to see a new encyclopedia that delivers on the original promise of serving as a comprehensive lookup tool for individuals seeking information on a particular topic. Edited by Wouter J. Hanegraaff, it offers us more than 300 essays by an international team of scholarly specialists on a variety of topics. The essays, often several pages in length, address such broad movements as Gnosticism, Hermeticism, Manichaeism, Freemasonry, Rosicrucianism, and the New Age Movement; specific sects and organizations ranging from the Carpocratians, Mandaeans, and Bogomils to the Ordo Templi Orientis, the Hermetic Order of the Golden Dawn, and Scientology; and related phenomena such as Alchemy, Astrology, Magic, Number Symbolism, and Witchcraft. A number of biographies are also included, including not only such well-known figures as Pseudo-Dionysius, Paracelsus, Blavatsky, and Crowley but others, such as Pierre d’Ailly, Giulio Camillo, and Peter Deunov, who may be less familiar. Each essay is accompanied with extensive bibliographies of sources and secondary literature, thus providing an excellent starting point for further research. An index of groups and organizations and an index of personal names provide a useful second point of entry into the text. Given the nature of the subject, however, the absence of a topical index is regrettable. Perhaps we can look forward, in the future, to an online version of this encyclopedia.

The editors note, with some regret, that, despite their claim to representing the “Western” tradition, two of the three major Western religious traditions, Judaism and Islam, are treated as influences, rather than part and parcel of the subject matter here, given enormous additional demands that dealing with those traditions would have imposed. Given those limitations, the 14-page article on “Jewish Influences” provides a useful orientation to the main issues. Even within those declared parameters, however, the

treatment of Islam is very disappointing. Other than a piece on Neo-sufism, there is no synthetic article comparable to the one on Jewish influences. Poking around in the text, one comes up with some relevant material, such as the subsection “Hermetic Literature: Arab,” sections on Arab alchemical literature under the general article on Alchemy, or an article on Al-Kindi, and at this point the absence of the topical index is acutely felt. In the same light, it might have been useful to have included a brief survey on the related Hindu traditions, particularly those of Yoga and Tantra, whose parallels to and real influence on the Western esoteric tradition are beyond question.

Those limitations of scope notwithstanding, this encyclopedia is an essential addition to any serious research collection dealing with religion, history, and culture. It is a remarkable achievement. The authors, editors, and publisher are to be congratulated on producing what is unquestionably one of the best new reference works of the past two years. One hopes that Brill will consider an online version lending itself to maintaining this achievement by enabling easy development of content in the years ahead.—R.H.S.

Art and Architecture

McNulty, Tom. *Art Market Research: A Guide to Methods and Sources.* Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland, 2006. 278p. \$35.00 (ISBN 0-7864-2372-2). LC 2006-001522.

This is an extremely useful handbook to the art market. It has been compiled and written by an art librarian at New York University, with the aim of assisting novice researchers who may be students with vocational goals in the art world, or owners and collectors of art, particularly those just starting out. It can also be used to good effect by experienced researchers keeping abreast of technological changes and current bibliography.

Chapters 1, 6, and 7 examine the various ways in which fine and decorative arts

are valued and the venues, services, and information sources by which they are appraised, displayed, bought, and sold. Chapter 2 is a pragmatic approach to contemporary research methods. Titled “Researching Fine and Decorative Arts: The Library, the Internet or the Expert?” it reveals the wisdom—and necessity—of an organized research methodology and places each of these resources in its proper context. There is a concise overview of subject classification in the fine arts, databases covering not just the fine and decorative arts but also business, economics, and general periodical indexing and abstracting services for market research, as well as searching methods for these and for the Internet (for instance, Google Advanced Search, Google Images, Google Groups).

Chapter 3 lays out the basic methods and bibliographical sources for researching works of art, with sections on geographical coverage, signatures and monograms, biographical dictionaries, catalogues raisonnées, dictionaries, encyclopedias, textbooks and surveys, collectors’ manuals, conservation handbooks, exhibition catalogs and indexes, and genre bibliographies (painting, sculpture, drawings, prints, photography, and so on). Chapter 4 repeats this process for the decorative arts, with the appropriate accommodations for specialized bibliographies, sources such as marks and hallmarks, and the genre bibliographies (furniture, ceramics, glass, metalwork, textiles, and others).

Provenance and art law research are covered in chapter 5 and are particularly timely with regard to issues of repatriation, theft, and art looted by the Nazis during World War II. The final chapter looks at sources for the study of art market history, principally auction catalogs and price guides as well as historical databases not covered in earlier chapters. Two appendices—one of periodicals and newsletters of interest to the art market researcher, the other a list of auction houses and Web sites—are short but

nevertheless useful and convenient, and are followed by notes from each of the chapters and an index. And yes, eBay is there and is given its due as a source for establishing value in the decorative arts. This is a very welcome addition to the art reference library. —B.S.-A.

The Grove Encyclopedia of Decorative Arts. Ed. Gordon Campbell. New York: Oxford University Press, 2006. 2v. 1,290p. \$250 (ISBN 0-19-518948-5; ISBN 13 978-0-19-518948-3; e-reference ed. ISBN 9780195324945). LC 2006-009866.

The preface describes this two-volume set as “the first in a series of print reference works from Oxford University Press to draw upon the wealth of material in *Grove Art Online* and fully update and illustrate this information for scholars, collectors, curators, students, researchers and general readers” (p. vi). It is, however, but the latest of several offshoots to emerge from the database and is itself available in electronic form. The earlier printed encyclopedias, then published by Grove Dictionaries, covered American art before 1914, Latin American and Caribbean art (both are in the series *Grove Encyclopedias of the Arts of the Americas*), and Italian Renaissance and Mannerist art, with all three being part of the *Grove Library of World Art*, published in 2000.

The compilation of an encyclopedia of over 3,000 articles on the decorative arts moves the organizing approach away from the geographical and chronological to one of genre and recognizes that “in recent years the decorative arts have risen in importance—an increasing number of exhibitions and dissertations focus on the subject, and it has become part of most core art history curricula” (p. iv). The editor, Gordon Campbell, has pulled from *Grove Art Online* (and its print precursor, the *Dictionary of Art*) 4 million words’ worth of entry data by over 550 contributors on those areas pertaining to the decorative arts, and himself written more than 1,000 new entries for this specialized title.

As with seemingly all recently published reference works on the decorative arts, the obligatory distinction to be made between them and the fine arts, and between craft and art, is presented at the outset in the introduction, and the decorative arts, as they are defined for this project, are laid out: ceramics, glassware, metalwork (including arms and armor), weaving and textiles, furniture-making, interior decoration, decorative (as opposed to easel) painting such as murals and on pottery, clock and watch making, carving (of wood, ivory, etc.), and other forms of ornament. The overall guide for the inclusion of arts and artisans, crafts and craftspeople, design and designers (and manufacturers) in these volumes is based on the collecting principles of decorative arts museums, with particular emphasis on the practices of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, and the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris, and is discussed in detail in the introduction (see, for example, the criteria for including shrunken heads). Major artists, such as Gauguin and Picasso, who worked with decorative media are included to the extent that this aspect of their oeuvre is described.

In addition to the entries, which range from a line or two (for instance, *Birdcage clock*) to essays of many pages that necessarily require an outline or chronology to describe fully (*Carpet*, *Jewellery*—note the use of British spelling—*Snuff-boxes*, *Stained glass*, to name a few) and that have bibliographies relative to the length of the article, there is a list of abbreviations in the first volume that includes standard bibliographic and literary abbreviations, place names, organizations, date designations, weights and measures, languages, life events (born, baptized, died, and so on), honorifics, and some commonly used abbreviated foreign terms. Volume 2 lists the illustration acknowledgements (black-and-white illustrations are used for most entries, with a section of about a dozen pages of color plates in each volume), the contributors, and the index, which readers of the *Dictionary of Art* will recognize

as being identical in comprehensiveness, typeface, and of a size almost requiring a magnifying glass.—B.S.-A.

Baskind, Samantha. *Encyclopedia of Jewish American Artists*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 2007. 323p. (Artists of the American mosaic). \$85 (ISBN 0-313-33637-7; ISBN 13 978-0-313-33637-9). LCCN 2006-028661.

This biographical dictionary serves a very useful purpose by placing Jewish American artists in several contexts: their Jewish religious and cultural inheritance (acknowledged or otherwise); their association with the United States, whether as immigrants, children of immigrants, or native-born; and the extent to which Judaism is reflected—overtly, covertly, or even unconsciously—in their work.

The book is presented in an A to Z arrangement of names with birth and death dates and artistic media forming the entries above the line separating them from the biographical text, usually two to three full pages with a brief bibliography and a list of selected public collections in which the artist's work can be found. There are black-and-white illustrations for about three-quarters of the artists, who can be conceptual, performance and installation artists, filmmakers and photographers, painters, printmakers, sculptors, textile designers, stage and set designers, graphic artists, cartoonists, and illustrators. There are an additional eight pages of color illustrations in a separate section in the center of the volume.

In her preface, the author takes pains to elucidate the criteria for inclusion of the 85 artists profiled here, addressing “whether Jewish American art need only be art made by a Jewish American, independent of content, or if both the artist's and the artwork's identity must be Jewish” (p. xiii). The author has chosen the former, taking a broad approach to artists working in myriad styles, for whom “Judaism as both a religion and a secular culture instigates a wide variety of artwork that evokes the Jewish

experience ... ” and who “sometimes ... make art that does not overtly appear to be Jewish (religious or secular), but close observation ... reveals that Jewish identity is encoded in the art.” Likewise, an artist who has “denied that Jewish identity influenced his or her work” (examples include Helen Frankenthaler, Mark Rothko, Will Barnet) (p. xiv) are included because “the goal here is not to appropriate any artist born as a Jew as a Jewish artist but to present artists that were raised as Jewish to a critical audience interested in exploring whether or not the artists' religio-cultural inheritance influenced their art.”

There is an important “Brief History of Jewish American Art” preceding the biographical entries, divided into periods before 1900, 1900–45, 1945–90, and special topics covering photography, the Holocaust, and the last decades of the twentieth century, with artists' names highlighted within each section, followed by a bibliography. A subject index completes the volume.—B.S.-A.

Performing Arts

Cullen, Frank, with Florence Hackman and Donald McNeilly. *Vaudeville Old and New: An Encyclopedia of Variety Performers in America*. New York: Routledge, 2007. 2 vols. 1,368p. \$295 (ISBN 0-415-93853-8). LC 2005-030588.

In his work *The Seven Lively Arts*, published in 1924, Gilbert Seldes argued that vaudeville and the other “low arts” were worthy of attention and critical praise as much as the high arts. In *Vaudeville Old and New: An Encyclopedia of Variety Performers in America*, the authors Frank Cullen, Florence Hackman and Donald McNeilly give vaudeville and the vaudevillians their due. This two-volume work is dedicated to the “tens of thousands of performers who were proud to be vaudevillians ...” (p. vii) Fortunately, the authors elected to document all aspects of vaudeville, creating the most comprehensive reference work to date on this popular entertainment.

Vaudeville was at its height of appeal and influence from the mid-19th century through the early 20th century in America. Comprising short sketches and variety acts, vaudeville attracted audiences of primarily immigrant populations and the working poor. Of the most famous names to come out of vaudeville, many had a lasting impact on American theatre and others successfully transitioned to film. They retain a remarkable legacy.

Anthony Slide's *The Encyclopedia of Vaudeville* was a first attempt to document the performers, vaudevillians, major theatres, genres, and other aspects of this popular entertainment. Published in 1994, the encyclopedia provided a standard reference source on a topic that had not been too well documented.

Cullen et al. acknowledge the difficult process getting to the source of what really happened during the vaudeville era and note that this work would not have been possible without the careful research and consultation of histories, memoirs, interviews, and reviews.

As a result, *Vaudeville Old and New* is substantially researched and well written. The arrangement is alphabetical. Entries vary in length ranging from short columns to expansive essays. The entries are supplemented, when possible, with illustrations. Cross-references appear as an occasional "see also." A good bibliographical reference list arranged by topical subject as well as an index for personal names and topical subjects are provided.

A good part of the content is focused on performers and reads like a who's who of anyone ever associated with vaudeville. Personal name entries include alternate names and birth and death dates. The authors also chose to include modern-day performers influenced in some way by vaudeville, such as Lucille Ball, Carol Burnett, and Savion Glover. Entries on the production aspect are wide ranging. A few examples include *alley-oop*, *audiences*, *take*, *show date*, and a listing of the Keith-Albee circuit. Without discounting

the scholarly value, the encyclopedia also makes a delightful read.

This work is highly recommended. — N.F.

Media

Encyclopedia of Multimedia. Ed. Borko Furht. New York: Springer, 2006. 983p. il. \$449 (ISBN 10-0-387-24395; e-ISBN-10 0-387-30038-4). LC 2005-935085.

The *Encyclopedia of Multimedia* is a comprehensive look at multimedia technologies and systems with coverage on concepts, issues, and trends. The single volume of nearly 1,000 pages includes 265 entries written by an impressive number of noted contributors. The authoritative essays are arranged alphabetically and number as follows: 85 long and 180 short. Bolded headers make browsing easy; and, for each term, a short definition statement is provided. Cross-referenced entries are included as well as an index. The work is heavily illustrated enhancing the text with diagrams, workflows, charts, and photo reproductions. Each article is supplemented by a list of references.

The specific topics are fascinating. They range from what now seem like standard topics in multimedia applications such as DRM, MPEG, multimedia streaming on the Internet and compression to trends in biometrics for user authentication, in-home/in-car/in-flight entertainment, video inpainting, motion picture inpainting on aged films, medical image segmentation, multimedia fingerprinting, and face recognition.

This work is accessible for those concerned with multimedia systems and their applications such as researchers, scientists, system designers, engineers, and programmers. Otherwise, it is too technical for general users.

Recommended for university libraries and professionals. — N.F.

Women's Studies

Guide des sources de l'histoire du féminisme: de la Révolution française à nos jours. Ed. Christine Bard, Annie

Metz, and Valérie Neveu. Rennes, France: Presses Universitaires de Rennes, 2006. 443p. 22€ (ISBN 2-7535-0271-4).

This is a survey of archival resources relating to women's studies in France from the Revolutionary era to today. The guide covers all types of archives: national, departmental, municipal; and those affiliated with associations, libraries, museums, and private collections. There are separate lists of audiovisual material, French and European web resources, and a bibliography of gray literature (pp. 369–382) such as academic writings and magazines that are not easy to locate. The guide provides indexes by title of magazines and newspapers, by name of associations including movements, political parties and unions, and by proper name.

Each entry contains a page or more of description of the collection with addresses, telephone and fax numbers, Web site URLs, name(s) of persons in charge, bibliographic tools, and terms of access. Descriptions include historical origins and the scope and significant features of the collection.

This is an excellent guide suitable for a reference collection that serves faculty and students specializing in French history and women's studies.—J.S.

Political Science

Encyclopedia of American Civil Liberties.

Ed. Paul Finkelman. New York: Routledge, 2006. 3 vols. 2,304p. \$595 (ISBN 0-415-94342-6). LC 2006-045284

This three-volume encyclopedia offers a comprehensive view of key historical and contemporary issues surrounding civil liberties in the United States from the American Revolution to the present. Its scope is multidisciplinary and far reaching. Civil liberties are defined broadly as freedoms of speech, press, religion, assembly as well as rights to privacy, property, rights of the accused, and national security. Entries dealing with issues ranging from Abu Ghraib and Guantanamo Bay to the Internet and

Intellectual Property illustrate the topical value of this material.

With such a breadth of coverage, the arrangement and access to content is crucial. The editors have done an excellent job of arranging the information to make it as accessible as possible. Each volume includes both a thematic and alphabetical list of entries and a thorough, analytical index. Thematic entries include biographies; legal cases; historical overviews; legislation; organizations and government bodies; and themes, issues, concepts, and events.

The 1,423 signed entries, many of which are descriptions of important legal cases, are well written, with a minimum of legal jargon. Though I would have liked to see more information about the 470 contributors than just their institutional affiliation, they have done an admirable job of presenting a lot of information clearly and objectively. Entries are arranged alphabetically and vary in size from brief 250-word essays to lengthy articles. Each entry is followed by a list of references and further reading and some include cross-references and cases and statutes cited.

Well organized, thorough and timely, this must-have resource is particularly relevant in today's national climate. It provides a useful overview of a range of issues as well as the history and interpretation of such important topics as capital punishment, due process, free speech, and censorship.—A.M.

Business & Economics

Encyclopedia of U.S. Labor and Working-Class History. Ed. Eric Arnesen.

New York: Routledge/Taylor & Francis, 2007. 3 vols. 2,064p. il. \$565 (ISBN 0415968267; ISBN 13 978-0415968263). LC 2006-048640.

The format of this encyclopedia is the standard alphabetical arrangement listing people, events, places, legal cases, concepts, organizations, historical periods, and so forth in one continuous presentation. Editors and contributors

are all academics; where no institution is noted, the contributor is identified as an "independent scholar." Articles, ranging in length from 500 to 6,000 words, have "references and further reading" suggestions included; there are many "see also" entries where relevant. Topics fall broadly under eleven categories such as Concepts and Developments, Management, Organizations, Individuals, Legal Cases, Periods. Photographs (78 altogether) are sprinkled throughout the volumes, credited to the Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division.

The introduction mentions the "sheer heterogeneity of the America's working classes" and points out that the encyclopedia recognizes this and aims to be as comprehensive as possible in the coverage. Many occupations that traditionally did not attract scholarly attention are included here: examples include longshoring, domestic service, prostitution, nursing, teaching, hair styling, computer programming, sleeping car portering, housework, and agriculture. The entries are written in a style accessible to any level of reader.

An index to the contents of the set is included in each of the three volumes; the front matter is also replicated in each of the volumes. Consequently, the three-volume set contains about 306 pages of redundant material. At a price of \$565, this seems somewhat wasteful. Recommended for college and large public libraries, budgets permitting.—J.L.C.

Forrester: Information & Knowledge Management. [electronic resource]
Cambridge, Mass.: Forrester Research, Inc. www.forrester.com.

Forrester's research publications analyze a broad range of technology areas such as new media, computing, software, networking, telecommunications and the Internet, and project how technology trends will affect businesses, consumers, and society. Forrester reports include up-to-date industry statistics, as well as illustrative graphs and charts.

Forrester has an intuitive user interface database; little instruction is needed to use this product. The search interface includes screening by technology, industry, or analyst. The data is well organized and easy to find and understand. This database is a reliable resource for market research on all aspects of technology. It is recommended for large colleges and universities.—K.D.

History

Coleman, Arthur, and Hildy Neel. *Great Stories of World War II: An Annotated Bibliography of Eyewitness War-Related Books Written and Published Between 1940 and 1946.* Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press, 2007. 133p. \$35 (ISBN 0-8108-5049-4). LC 2004-005585.

This short annotated bibliography is full of interesting narratives covering a range of experiences in World War II. Eyewitness accounts in books by soldiers, correspondents, doctors, and other service personnel offer a personal perspective not found in official military dispatches. Unfortunately, since there are no topical headings, title list, or index, the only way to find them is to read or browse through all 133 pages.

The annotated listings are arranged alphabetically by author, which may be great if your name begins with "A" but makes it rather difficult for researchers to find the topic or title that might fulfill their needs. A sample page includes a book on daily life in Rome during the German occupation; memoirs of a Burma surgeon; letters from an army veteran father to his son; and a brief recollection by journalist Eric Sevareid of the fall of France. If there were chapters arranged by subject or even geography, that would have gone a long way toward making this information more accessible.

Each entry is followed by dates of reviews from six major reviewing journals at the time of publication. Despite its flaws, this book has a lot to offer the World War II scholar interested in personal

narratives from the period 1940–1946. However, it may take more time and effort than it should to find the gems within.—A.M.

New Editions, Supplements, etc.

The thirteenth edition of *The Columbia Granger's Index to Poetry in Anthologies* (New York: Columbia Univ. Pr., 2007; 1st ed. 1904 titled *Granger's Index to Poetry and Recitation*. BE315) now includes anthologies published as of May 31, 2006. This venerable work has always been useful for locating poetry in translation but now includes references to poems in Spanish and French; it also has updated and expanded its subject headings.

Another standby, Kate Turabian's *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* has been published in the seventh edition (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Pr., 2007; 1st ed. 1937. BE315). The new compilers have added a guide describing the process of research and writing, have updated the citation practices to comply with the fifteenth edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, and have placed a larger emphasis on electronic sources.

The second, revised, and significantly expanded edition of René Hoven's *Lexique de la Prose Latine de la Renaissance* (Leiden: Brill, 2006; 1st ed. 1994) has expanded the corpus of neo-Latin authors, giving "priority to the authors and texts which have been edited or reissued in the last decades" (*Introd.*). A second edition of *Brewer's Dictionary of Modern Phrase and Fable* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2006; 1st ed. 2000) has also been published. It provides the "etymological stories behind thousands of words, names, titles, and phrases" (*Introd.*), limited, unlike its venerable namesake, to the 20th and 21st centuries.

Other literary revisions include the Facts on File series *Banned Books*, made up of *Literature Suppressed on Political Grounds*, *Literature Suppressed on Religious Grounds*, *Literature Suppressed on Sexual Grounds*, and *Literature Suppressed on Social*

Grounds (New York: Facts on File, 2006), which updates the volumes published in 1998. *Southern Writers: A New Biographical Dictionary* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State Univ. Pr., 2006) updates the first edition titled *Southern Writers: A Biographical Dictionary*, published in 1979. Most of the entries have been revised, and the compilers have tried to add entries for all new talent that has emerged since 1979, provided that the author "either had at least five published books to his or her credit or had unquestionably made an impact on the national scene." (*Pref.*)

Another updated biographical source is the *African Biographical Dictionary* (Millerton, N.Y.: Grey House Publishing, 2006; 1st ed. ABC-CLIO, 1994). The second edition, like the first, includes both living and dead figures, and the new edition adds 170 additional entries and has revised over 300 of the original biographies.

Other updated historical sources include the second edition of Harold Selesky's *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution: Library of Military History* (Detroit: Charles Scribner's Sons, 2006; 1st ed. D. McKay, 1966). The entries have been significantly revised. *The Biographical Encyclopedia of the Supreme Court: The Lives and Legal Philosophies of the Justices* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2006; 1st ed. titled *Supreme Court Justice: A Biographical Dictionary*, Garland, 1994) has updated and revised many of its entries and now includes a list of "Noteworthy Opinions" for each justice.

The eleventh edition of *National Anthems of the World* (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2006; 1st ed. Pitman, 1960) has the words and music for 198 national anthems and has been revised to incorporate any changes in the wording.

There have been two revisions of historical atlases; the fourth edition of Martin Gilbert's *The Routledge Atlas of British History* (London: Routledge, 2007; 1st ed. titled *The British History Atlas*, Wiedenfeld & Nicolson, 1968. DC301). The fourth edition includes new maps illustrating recent British history, including the bombings on

July 7, 2005, and details of immigration patterns. The second edition of the *Atlas of Medieval Europe* (London: Routledge, 2007; 1st ed. 1997) has an updated bibliography and many new maps, mainly for the lands at the peripheries of Europe.

The second edition of the *Encyclopedia of Politics and Religion* (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 2007; 1st ed. 1998) is especially timely. More than half of the entries have been updated, and there are new entries on such topics as "Creationism and Evolution," "Palestine," and "Radical Islam." Volume 1, A–C, of the *New Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible* (Nashville, Tenn.: Abingdon Pr., 2007–; 1st ed. titled *Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*, 1962. BC132) has appeared. The fourth edition of another major reference work in religion is being translated into English as *Religion Past & Present: Encyclopedia of Theology and Religion* (Leiden, the Netherlands: Brill, vol. 1–, 2007–; 1st ed. as *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*, 1909–13; 4th German ed. in eight volumes, 1998–2005. BC68).

The second edition of the *Historical Dictionary of Nietzscheanism* (Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow, 2007; 1st ed. 1999) has been expanded and includes an extensive bibliography of works by and about Nietzsche (though generally only the English translations of his titles are listed, not the original German). The second edition of *A Dictionary of Psychology* (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Pr., 2006; 1st ed. 2001), like the first edition, tries to define "the most important and difficult words that a reader is likely to encounter in books and articles on psychology" (*Pref.*); the second edition has added some 400 terms to the existing 11,000.

Several supplements and continuations have appeared. *Kant-Bibliographie, 1896–1944* (Frankfurt am Main: Klostermann, 2007) is a "prequel" to the 1999 publication *Kant-Bibliographie, 1945–1990*, and lists works by and about Kant arranged by year. In lieu of a real subject index, there is a detailed list of title keywords in several languages so the same term can be listed several different ways. Volume 5 of the *Historical Directory of Trade Unions* (Farnborough, Hampshire, U.K.: Gower, 1980–; now published by Ashgate) was published in 2006. It provides brief, documented histories of British trade unions in the fields of Print, Paper, and Publishing; Domestic Services; Agriculture; Public Employees; General Workers; and Staff Associations. It also includes a bibliography of works on the history of Irish trade unions. Volume 3, *History*, and Volume 4, *Myth, Manners and Memory*, of *The New Encyclopedia of Southern Culture* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Pr., 2006–) have been published, following the format of the first two volumes; the articles (many revised and updated from the first edition) are in two alphabetical sequences, the first containing longer thematic essays and the second shorter, factual entries. *Frame by Frame III: A Filmography of the African Diasporan Image, 1995–2004* (Bloomington: Indiana Univ. Pr., 2007. BH227) continues to provide "in a single volume a compendium of titles, credits, synopses, and other technical and reference information on international black film production" (*Introd.*). And finally, *Das Schweizer Buch*, the Swiss national bibliography, which has been published since 1943, has, as of January 2007, switched to electronic format only. —M.C.

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