

Selected Reference Books of 1984-85

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, continuations, and supplements is presented at the end of the article. Code numbers (such as AE213, CJ34) have been used to refer to titles in the *Guide to Reference Books* and its supplements.²

ARCHIVES

National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United States. Teaneck, N.J., Chadwyck-Healey, [1983]- . Pt. 1- . (In progress)

The *National Inventory* is not a list of archival materials themselves, but consists of microform reproductions of published and unpublished "finding aids, registers, indexes and collection guides" available for collections in the participating repositories. The inventory is being published in

four parts, each covering a different type of archive: (1) Federal records (National Archives, Smithsonian Institution archives, and presidential libraries), (2) Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, (3) State archives, state libraries, and state historical societies, and (4) Academic libraries and other repositories. All four parts are being issued on microfiche in storage binders; printed indexes will accompany parts 1 and 2, and computer-produced microfiche indexes parts 3 and 4. Libraries may purchase whichever parts are of interest to them. An updating service is available for parts 1 and 2. The medium used is silver halide positive reading microfiche at a nominal reduction of 24 times.

The portion under consideration here is "Part 2: Manuscript Division, Library of Congress," issued on approximately 900 microfiches in three storage binders, with a printed index (219p.) compiled by Victoria Agee; cost of the unit is \$2,750. Some 792 registers or finding aids are reproduced on the fiches, and they are listed alphabetically (i.e., by surname of individual, name of committee or organization, etc.) at the front of the index volume, together with indication of extent of each collection, a reference to *NUCMC* as applicable, and the number of the fiches on which the finding aid appears. Indexing is by names and subjects mentioned in the finding aids and, in most cases, there are "double postings" of index terms: as general topics, and as more specific subdivi-

-
1. Mary Cargill, Anita Lowry, Eileen McIlvaie, Louise Sherby, Sarah Spurgin, Junko Stuveras; Lehman Library: Laura Binkowski, Diane Goon, Debi Hassig.
 2. Eugene P. Sheehy, *Guide to Reference Books*, 9th ed. (Chicago: American Library Assn., 1976); *Supplement* (Chicago: American Library Assn., 1980); *Second Supplement* (Chicago: American Library Assn., 1982).

sions under a topic (e.g., "volcanoes" has a geographic subdivision "Nicaragua," and the term "volcanoes" appears in turn as a subdivision under "Nicaragua"). This makes for easy subject searching, although some inconsistencies were noted.

A great advantage of the *National Inventory* is that it will enable researchers to consult finding aids at their home institutions, leaving their time free for working with the actual manuscripts during visits to archives.—J.S.

PERIODICALS

Brady, Anna, Wall, Richard and Weiner, Carolyn Newitt. *Union List of Film Periodicals; Holdings of Selected American Collections*. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Pr., [1984]. 316p. \$35. LC 83-22585. ISBN 0-313-23702-6.

To my knowledge this is the most comprehensive bibliography of film periodicals that has been published, and as such it constitutes a valuable research tool for film studies. Furthermore, it is not only a bibliography but also a union list showing the holdings of thirty-five libraries selected for the significance of their film periodical collections, among them the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, Museum of Modern Art, UCLA Theater Arts Library, University of Southern California Library, Anthology Film Archives Library, and American Film Institute Library, to name a few of the better known. Although some libraries were unable to participate fully in providing complete lists of titles or volumes held, this list indicates locations for many titles not previously reported to *Union List of Serials* or *New Serial Titles*. Interlibrary loan librarians will be especially grateful for the detailed indication of volumes held or lacked.

The compilers tackled the thankless job of verifying the information for countless obscure and ephemeral publications so that each entry would, in so far as possible, include the following information: title, country of publication (city or place when necessary), language (if different from official language of country of publication), ISSN, publication dates, former

and subsequent titles, notes (e.g., variant forms of title), library location codes, and detailed holdings notes. Cross-references are provided for title changes, and there is also an index of title changes. The geographic index, showing entries for fifty-six countries, is a welcome addition for the purposes of film scholarship.—A.L.

Danky, James P., ed. *Native American Periodicals and Newspapers, 1828-1982: Bibliography, Publishing Record, and Holdings*. Maureen E. Hady, comp. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Pr., 1984. 532p. plates. \$49.95. LC 83-22579. ISBN 0-313-23773-5.

Native American Periodicals is a "guide to the holdings and locations of 1,164 periodical and newspaper titles by and about Native Americans."—*Introd.* More comprehensive than other such lists currently available, the bibliography includes both current titles and those that have ceased publication. Subject coverage is broad; emphasis is on literary, political, historical, and general newspapers and magazines. The information included was gathered by examining each issue of each title that was available in cooperating libraries throughout the United States and Canada, particularly the holdings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (823 titles). The work is arranged alphabetically by title, with cross-references from earlier titles. Each entry includes as many of the twenty-two data elements as could be verified. Some of the more important elements included are: most recent title and variant titles, publishing history, frequency, price, current editor and address/phone number, ISSN, LC card number, OCLC and/or RLIN control number, where the title is indexed, its availability in microform, subject focus, and library holdings information. Adding to the usefulness of the bibliography are indexes to subjects, editors, and publishers, a geographic index, and title, catchword/subtitle, and chronological indexes.—L.S.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Garner, Diane L. and Smith, Diane H. *The Complete Guide to Citing Government Doc-*

uments: A Manual for Writers & Librarians. Comp. for the Government Documents Round Table, American Library Association. Bethesda, Md., Congressional Information Service, 1984. 142p. \$12.95. LC 84-11357. ISBN 0-88692-023-X.

Designed to "supplement, not replace, standard style/citation manuals" (*Pref.*), this volume presents in detail the important elements necessary for citing United States, state, local, regional, and international (United Nations, Council of Europe, etc.) documents. The authors assume that a bibliographic citation has four purposes: to (1) uniquely identify the item, (2) indicate to some degree its intellectual quality, (3) give credit to the ideas of the original author, and (4) help locate the item being cited. Chapter 1 is a brief introduction to what a government document is and the purposes and mechanics of bibliographic citation. Subsequent chapters deal with the citation problems presented by each type of government document; the U.S. *Constitution*, *U.S. Code*, and the *Congressional Record* are dealt with specifically. Formats such as microforms and computerized files are also given special treatment. Examples are plentiful, and the detailed table of contents and an index enhance the usefulness of the *Guide*. It is recommended for all libraries with government document collections of any size or where students write reports and papers using government documents as bibliographic sources.—L.S.

BIOGRAPHY

Dictionary of American Medical Biography. Martin Kaufman, Stuart Galishoff, Todd L. Savitt, eds. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Pr., [1984], 2v. (1,027p.) \$95. LC 82-21110. ISBN 0-313-21378-X.

As the editors frankly state, the major contribution of this work "is the inclusion of biographical sketches representing developments which occurred after the publication of Kelly and Burrage [i.e., the 1928 *Dictionary of American Medical Biography* (*Guide* EK135)]."—*Pref.* That is not to say that this is meant simply as a supplement

to the earlier work; rather, it is intended as a well-balanced biographical dictionary of the field, with representative names from all the fifty states and the District of Columbia, and including not only physicians and public health workers, but relevant educators, hospital administrators, and even some figures "outside the mainstream of American medicine . . . whose major role was to provide alternatives to traditional medicine." Moreover, an effort was made to include blacks and women "whose contributions have often been overlooked in the past." Only persons who died before 1977 are included.

Signed articles follow a uniform pattern, giving personal information (dates of birth and death, parentage, occupation or specialty, etc.), summary of career, and notes on particular contributions to the field. Bibliographies of the biographees' writings are each limited to five significant works (but any existing bibliography is noted) and references are given to other sources of information, including standard works such as the *D.A.B.* or Kelly and Burrage. Nearly 100 pages of appendixes list biographees by date and place of birth, by state where prominent, by specialty or occupation, by medical school attended, and there is a list of women. There is also an extensive index.—E.S.

Palmer, Gregory. *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution.* Westport, Conn., Meckler, [1984]. 959p. \$225. LC 83-12137. ISBN 0-930466-14-4.

Despite the "cip" information and the note on the Library of Congress card, this is not really a revised edition of Sabine's *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution* (2d ed. 1864; *Guide* AJ47). Sabine used interviews, newspaper accounts, tombstones, U.S. and Canadian court records, etc., to identify and describe some nine thousand Loyalists. Palmer, on the other hand, has mined the Loyalist Claims Commission records (A012-13) in the Public Record Office in London to produce this new source of information. While checking, revising, and adding to the biographical records he found that "a good deal of what Sabine

wrote in his biographical articles still stands," and he decided that "the most appropriate way of presenting this revised and extended edition is to publish a supplement to the original text."—*Introd.*

There are three kinds of names in Palmer's compilation, each marked accordingly: (1) names in Sabine's main sequence for which there is new or amended information; (2) names in Sabine's supplementary "fragments" section to which new information could be added; (3) names not in Sabine, but which Palmer has identified from the Loyalist Claims Commission records and for which, in some cases, he could add a brief note. Each entry gives the exact PRO reference for anyone wanting to use the records. Researchers should be aware that Palmer has not made cross-references from variant forms of a name; for example, Sabine gives "Brokenborough," which Palmer cites as "Brockenburg or Brockenborough," the two forms being several pages apart in the alphabetical sequence.

A chapter on using the Loyalist Claims Commission records, and an interesting discussion of the life and research methods of Lorenzo Sabine precede Palmer's main text. All in all, this is a very useful compendium for scholars of the period.—*E.M.*

LITERATURE

Dictionnaire des littératures de langue française. Jean-Pierre de Beaumarchais, Daniel Couty et Alain Rey, eds. Paris, Bordas, 1984—. v.1—. il. (In progress) ISBN 2-04-015333-0.

Contents: v.1, A-F (860p. 340Fr.F.).

As the title suggests, this dictionary covers French-language literature worldwide from the Middle Ages to the 1980s. Any encyclopedia that surveys a broad subject area such as this tends to be criticized for omissions or excessive coverage of one sort or another, and a French reviewer (*Bulletin critique du livre français*, août-sept. 1984) has already questioned the *Dictionnaire's* practice of allotting so much space to classic authors. The entries in this first of the projected three volumes are, indeed, more comprehensive for estab-

lished authors who figure in school and university courses of study—owing, perhaps, to the fact that a good many of the contributors were drawn from university faculties. There is, however, fair coverage of twentieth-century writers: not only internationally recognized literary authors such as Camus, Céline, and Duras, but also writers such as Georges Batailles (two pages) and contemporary critics Jacques Derrida and Michel Foucault (half a page each).

Articles tend to the "medium" and "long" rather than a multiplicity of very specific entries. A considerable part of the book is concerned with a broad range of cultural topics from teaching of literature in schools to "communication," "bibliothèque," and the historical school of the *Annales*. And, of course, there are articles on psychoanalysis and auxiliary tools of literary criticism. For each major author there is an extensive article on the life and works, a chronological table listing biographical data and literary activities in parallel columns, and an extensive bibliography of editions, bibliographies, critical studies, etc. A few principal works are discussed (and synopses given) within the author articles rather than under separate title entries. A general index is to include entries for individual works and for some authors discussed as a group in articles such as that for Swiss literature. The numerous illustrations are well selected and nicely reproduced, but they are often not well coordinated with the text, sometimes appearing pages away from the relevant article; it is hoped that the index will mitigate this problem.—*J.S.*

Handbook of Russian Literature. Ed. by Victor Terras. New Haven, Yale Univ. Pr., [1985]. 558p. \$35. LC 84-11871. ISBN 0-300-03155-6.

"Dictionary" or "encyclopedia" rather than "handbook" might better describe this compilation, but the important thing is that here we have a useful single-volume, English-language reference source for the field of Russian literature. Intended for the student of that literature, for scholars in related areas, and for the general reader, this is the work of 106

scholar contributors, each of whom was asked to write one or two major articles and a number of briefer ones from his/her general area of specialization. Articles on individual writers (including a few prominent living persons) predominate, but the nearly one thousand entries encompass literary terms, genres, societies, periodicals, and important anonymous works, together with useful form headings such as "Film and literature," "German-Russian literary relations," and "Scholarship, literary." Related areas are also dealt with in entries such as "Folklore, study of" and "Wedding ritual songs."

The work assumes that many of its users do not read Russian. Therefore names are given in familiar spellings (e.g., "Dostoevsky" rather than "Dostoevskii") and titles of literary works are given in translation, usually followed by the transliterated Russian title; periodicals, however, are identified by their Russian titles to avoid confusion. In the bibliographies appended to most articles, secondary literature in languages other than English is usually cited only when it contains information not available in English. Regarding those bibliographies, the preface states—almost apologetically—that they are meant "to give the reader a head start, no more." Yet they are so much more ample than those often found in a work of this kind that no apology is needed. Finally, there is a general classed bibliography (p.535-41), cross-references appear in the text, and (an unexpected bonus in view of the dictionary arrangement) an index is provided.—E.S.

Natoli, Joseph and Rusch, Frederik L. *Psychocriticism: An Annotated Bibliography*. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Pr., [1984]. 267p. (Bibliographies and indexes in world literature, 1) \$35. LC 84-4689. ISBN 0-313-23641-0.

In their preface Natoli and Rusch address the issue that their main "competitor" is Norman Kiell's *Psychoanalysis, Psychology, and Literature* (2d ed. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Pr., 1982. 2v.). Reviewing the bibliographies in this field, they point out that Kiell is unannotated, and that the impetus of the first edition of his bibliogra-

phy (1963; *Guide* BD10) was the "development and acceptance of Freudian theory." Unlike Kiell, they have restricted coverage "to articles and books in which a fairly recognizable school or method of psychology is applied to literature. Many studies indexed by Kiell . . . have not been annotated here because we have discovered them to be in a broad, colloquial domain of psychology which has been prevalent in literary studies before the advent of formal psychology."—*Pref.* A long introductory essay discusses some of the contributors to a more "formal" psychological approach to literature: C. G. Jung, Carl Rogers, Rollo May, Karen Horney, and Erich Fromm, among others.

Within the context of "formal" psychology 1,435 English-language books, articles, and essays have been selected from critical and scholarly secondary works published 1969-82. An introductory chapter on general studies and essay collections is followed by chapters on chronological periods; each chapter begins with a list of general items, followed by items on specific authors. Annotations are generally a sentence or two in length. There are subject and author indexes. This contrasts with Kiell's 19,674 citations grouped by literary form, selected from the international secondary literature published 1900-1980, with subject (but not author) index. While Kiell may remain the first choice for broadly interpreted literature searches on psychology and literature, reference collections strong in literary criticism should also include the Natoli-Rusch work.—D.G.

Weiner, Alan R. and Means, Spencer. *Literary Criticism Index*. Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Pr., 1984. 685p. \$49.50. LC 84-1371. ISBN 0-8108-1694-6.

This is a kind of index to indexes. The compilers have indexed the contents of eighty-seven indexes and bibliographies of literary criticism, from such standard works as *Poetry Explication* and *Magill's Bibliography of Literary Criticism* to more unusual titles such as *West Indian Literature* and *Scottish Literature in English*. The work appears to cover nearly every literary volume in Gale's "Guide to Information

Sources" series and could be useful for locating material in that eclectic collection. Arrangement is alphabetical by author, then by title. Quotation marks are used for titles of short stories and poems; novels and plays are entered without quotation marks, and there is no other indication of the genre to which a title belongs.

Literary Criticism Index seems designed for librarians. Its somewhat confusing format and the number of steps needed finally to locate the actual criticism (six, by my count) appear to preclude its being used by the typical student looking for literary criticism.—M.C.

PERFORMING ARTS

Bordman, Gerald. *The Oxford Companion to American Theater*. Oxford & N.Y., Oxford Univ. Pr., 1984. 734p. \$49.95. LC 83-26812. ISBN 0-19-503443-0.

In this addition to the Oxford Companions, the author has tried "to give a broad picture of the popular American stage."—*Pref.* Emphasis is on popular theatrical entertainment rather than drama as literature, so the guide includes entries for such popular entertainments as circuses, minstrel shows, and vaudeville.

Unlike the *Oxford Companion to the Theatre*, this work has several hundred entries for individual plays. Popularity (established by the number of performances) as well as literary merit was used to determine the plays to be included, so the reader can find the plots and performance histories of many popular nineteenth-century melodramas of minimal literary worth, such as "The Black Crook," one of the major contributors to the development of burlesque. Non-American plays which were popular in the United States have also been included; thus, there are entries for Shakespeare's plays, with brief histories of their major American productions. The entries for major actors, playwrights, and producers also include many non-American figures; these entries contain brief biographical information consisting mainly of names and dates of major performances; in some cases representative reviews are quoted. Occasionally other sources are cited, but this practice seems erratic and incomplete. The work also con-

tains brief essays on general topics such as economics of the theater, censorship, and drama criticism. Newer off-Broadway plays and younger actors were consciously omitted as not yet being part of the theatrical mainstream. The many plot summaries and the concentration on popular theater make this publication a useful introduction to the theater Americans have attended.—M.C.

International Index to Television Periodicals. 1979/80-. London, International Federation of Film Archives, [1983]-. Biennial. £30. LC sc83-7592. ISSN 0143-5663.

Like its companion, the *International Index to Film Periodicals* (Guide BG124), this index is produced as a cooperative effort of archives and libraries around the world; also like the *IIFP*, it originated as a subscription card service that is now being published in book form. Since the production of the two indexes is coordinated, the *International Index to Television Periodicals* includes articles on television and video that appear in film periodicals as well as television periodicals.

Four separate indexes—general subjects, individual programs and TV films, biography, and authors—make up the volume; users must keep this division in mind so as not to overlook relevant material. Further difficulties are caused by the lack of adequate cross-references among subject headings. For example, under the heading "Censorship" there are cross-references to "Freedom of Communication" and to "Government Control" but not to "Internal Censorship" (a heading that one is not likely to think of on one's own), while under the last heading there are no cross-references at all. Similarly, there are separate entries, without cross-references, for "Archives and Institutes," "Libraries, TV," and several individual television archives. Thus, this index must be used with care. In spite of this caveat and in spite of the fact that television articles are also included in the *Film Literature Index*, this new publication is a useful source for libraries serving students and scholars with research interests in television and video, especially since its cita-

tions are annotated. It would be even more useful if it could maintain a more current publishing schedule.—A.L.

The New York Times Encyclopedia of Film, 1896-1979. Gene Brown, ed. N.Y., Times Books, [1983-84]. 13v. \$1,500. il. LC 81-3607. ISBN 0-8129-1059-1.

This "encyclopedia" is actually a compilation, in chronological order, of *New York Times* articles on moving pictures and the moving picture industry. From the tiny advertisement on April 23, 1896, announcing the showing of "Edison's Marvel, the Vitascope" to an article of December 31, 1979, reporting on a reunion in Los Angeles of people involved in the making of "Gone With the Wind," the news reports, interviews, commentary, and analysis (but not film reviews) reproduced here present a fascinating if unsystematic chronicle of the history of the movies. The volumes are eminently browsable and will appeal greatly to the movie fan in all of us; one can just pick a year and start reading. Students and scholars will find a unique and convenient overview of the economic, social, political, and, occasionally, aesthetic issues that movies have raised in the popular consciousness.

The index "offers references to the *most significant* people, places, things, and themes" (emphasis added) presented in the encyclopedia. While the index is much clearer and easier to use than the many annual indexes to the *New York Times*, it is too selective in its choice of "significant" items"; to give only one example, an article from 1963 discussing the continued existence of the blacklist from McCarthy days does not appear in the index under "blacklist." This weakness is particularly unfortunate since the cumulated index is the primary reference feature of this compilation of media views of the movies.—A.L.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ICP Encyclopedia of Photography. N.Y., Crown, [1984]. 607p. il. \$50. LC 84-1856. ISBN 0-517-55271-X.

At head of title: International Center of Photography.

Photography enthusiasts will welcome this handsome volume almost as much for its wealth of illustrations as for its factual content. Designed "to give the general reader a comprehensive view of the medium in a single volume" (*Pref.*), it offers some thirteen hundred entries which describe "the current state of the aesthetic, communicative, scientific, technical, and commercial applications of photography," indicate how the medium developed, and provide information about important figures in the field—scientists and inventors as well as photographers. Biographical entries (about 350 of them) characterize the work of the photographer or other practitioner, highlight achievements, and trace the development of a career. Photographs usually appear in close proximity to the relevant articles or, when placed elsewhere (as with the groupings of color plates), reference is made from the text. Articles on photographic processes and equipment are often accompanied by charts or line drawings. A "Biographical Supplement of Photographers" briefly identifies some two thousand photographers not accorded articles in the main text, and there is a classified bibliography, p.600-607. Articles are unsigned and the list of contributors offers no credentials; an "International Board of Advisers for Photographer Inclusion" is named.

Although the work was planned for "the general reader" one cannot but regret the lack of bibliographies for individual articles: many of the biographical articles in particular clearly required a good deal of research, and it seems unfortunate that the major sources of information are not cited. Books by an individual are mentioned (with dates), but exhibitions are referred to by title without indicating whether there are published catalogs thereof. Such reservations aside, this is a welcome reference work in a field of steadily increasing interest.—E.S.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Bowman, James S., Elliston, Frederick H. and Lockhart, Paula. *Professional Disent: An Annotated Bibliography and Research Guide.* N.Y., Garland, 1984. 322p.

(Public affairs and administration ser., 2; Garland reference library of social science, 128) \$39. LC 82-48768. ISBN 0-824-09217-1.

Frank Serpico. Daniel Ellsberg. Deep Throat. Karen Silkwood. These people risked careers and even lives to call to public attention acts of mismanagement, illegality, or corruption. To some, they are considered heroes. To all, they are examples of "whistle blowers," employees who disclose any wrongdoing by their employer and chance the consequences. A substantial literature on "professional dissent" has accumulated over the past few decades, and the authors of this work have grouped the material in eleven categories. The initial sections deal with corruption in business, government, science, engineering, law, and other selected professions. A separate chapter is devoted to the philosophical and theoretical issues of professional conduct, ethical standards, and responsibilities. Newspaper stories and popular magazine articles are listed together; congressional documents, court cases, legal analyses, and federal/state employee protection statutes constitute another chapter. Additional bibliographies, indexes, directories, and audiovisual sources suggest further avenues for research. Guidance to would-be whistle blowers and personal accounts of prominent dissenters are included. Finally, a list of key organizations and telephone hotline numbers are provided. An author index concludes the work, but a subject index is regrettably absent.

Within each chapter of the bibliography, current through 1982, the citations are arranged alphabetically by author. Many have brief, descriptive annotations, and the seminal works are starred. The range of material includes the scholarly literature as well as sensationalized case histories, polemics, legal reports, popular accounts, and organizational responses. This compilation will be important to anyone concerned with dissent in organizations.—L.B.

Bogue, Donald J. *The Population of the United States: Historical Trends and Future Projections*. N.Y., Free Pr.; London, Col-

lier Macmillan, [1985]. 728p. \$55. LC 84-18688. ISBN 0-02-904700-5.

The present work is an extension of the author's 1959 *Population of the United States* (Guide CG65) and concentrates on analyzing the data from the years since 1960. Thus the earlier work will still be useful for "more detailed data and interpretation for the years preceding and immediately following World War II."—*Pref.* Both volumes are intended for "all who find they need to know the fundamental facts of population growth, its composition and distribution in the United States and to understand the implications of these facts for the present and the future." Presentation is through some twenty chapters within five broad topics: overview, population change, social characteristics, economic characteristics, special topics. (This last section includes chapters on religious affiliation, the population of Puerto Rico, etc.)

The strength of the compilation lies in the clear and careful statistical tables and graphs, but each chapter also offers discussion of the details, a "definition box" for basic concepts under consideration, a subsection on updating the information, and lengthy bibliographies. Many chapters include a "Technical Appendix" which describes the means of gathering information. There are also several appendices at the end of the volume concerning age and sex of the population, 1940-80, and several tables of demographic data for cities. A detailed subject index is provided.

Although most of the tables are from published government documents or data files, the compiler has assembled and summarized admirably. The volume could be useful at almost any level of research.—E.M.

Carroll, Berenice A., Fink, Clinton F. and Mohraz, Jane E. *Peace and War: A Guide to Bibliographies*. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio, 1983. 580p. (War/peace bibliography ser., 16) \$42.50. LC 81-4980. ISBN 0-87436-322-5.

The "War/Peace Bibliography Series" comprises information guides in the area of social and political conflict with empha-

sis on historical development, the search for solutions to current issues, and effects on society. This sixteenth volume in the series focuses on works primarily concerned with abolishing war and establishing a peaceful world society. It is an annotated guide to bibliographies published as books, articles, pamphlets, or as sections of nonbibliographic works, 1785 through 1980. Some unpublished material is also included. The 1,398 entries are mostly English-language publications and show a geographical emphasis on the United States and Western Europe. Part 1 lists general bibliographies relevant to both peace and war in such subject areas as international relations, international law, and religion. Part 2 is devoted to bibliographies on peace, the peace movement, and related topics. Part 3 focuses on the causes and consequences of war.

The three parts are divided into thirty-four subject categories including armament and disarmament, social movements, peace plans, international organization, history of war, and psychological aspects of war. Within each subject category entries are listed chronologically, then alphabetically by author. (Since the emphasis is on promoting world peace, works on military strategy, deterrence policy, etc., receive only a sample listing in part 1.) An excellent feature of the work is its extensive annotations. Also, the chronological arrangement of material is extremely useful for those interested in the history of the field or in locating the most recent materials. Author and subject indexes are included; however, the computer-produced subject index contains too many broad terms with long and virtually useless lists of entry numbers.

This bibliography fills a gap and serves its prescribed purpose as a timesaver and "a reliable guidepost" for students, researchers, librarians, and the general public.—D.H.

Hall, Kermit L. *A Comprehensive Bibliography of American Constitutional and Legal History, 1896-1979*. Millwood, N.Y., Kraus Internat. Pubns., [1984]. 5v. (3,443p.) \$650. LC 82-48983. ISBN 0-527-37408-3.

"Comprehensive, not complete" is the way the compiler characterizes this bibliography. But faced with 68,063 numbered entries, one is not likely to plead for exhaustiveness. Moreover, limits have been carefully set: "books, journal articles, and doctoral dissertations in history published in English in the United States" (*Introd.*) are the stated province; published primary sources are cited only when they are accompanied by significant introductory or explanatory material; and writings that deal with the theoretical issues of law and constitutionalism are excluded. Articles gleaned from about 750 journals account for a high percentage of citations, for, as the preface states, "Far from being a concentrated body of knowledge, the history of American law and constitutionalism has been sprinkled through a significant number of law, political science, sociology, economics, criminal justice, criminology, and local and state historical journals."

Citations are grouped in topical subdivisions within seven chapters: (1) General surveys and texts; (2) Institutions; (3) Constitutional doctrine; (4) Legal doctrine; (5) Biographical; (6) Chronological; (7) Geographical. Rather than relying on *see also* references, Hall has entered citations in more than one section (e.g., an entry from one of the topical sections is likely to be repeated in the chronological and/or geographical sections) and has used boldface item numbers to denote primary entries, italic numbers for secondary entries. This use of boldface and italic numbers is carried over into the author and subject indexes and is particularly welcome in subject entries with extensive lists of reference numbers ("Constitution" runs to eight columns). Monumental as it seems, the work is termed a "pioneering effort" and the compiler promises to follow it up with supplements.—E.S.

Oberg, Larry R. *Human Services in Postrevolutionary Cuba: An Annotated International Bibliography*. Westport, Conn., Greenwood Pr., 1984. 433p. \$45. LC 83-26527. ISBN 0-313-23125-7.

"Human services" as defined in this significant bibliography include educa-

tion, public health, housing, and sports. The provision of such services and their impact on youth, women, families, and minorities are also dealt with. But education is the major theme: research pertinent to all levels of formal and informal educational programs, teacher training, school administration, student movements, and the socialist, military, and political aspects of learning form almost two thirds of the volume. Particularly notable is the section on the famous "Literacy Campaign of 1961," postrevolutionary Cuba's major cultural accomplishment.

The scholarly literature of Cuba, the rest of the Americas, and Europe has been culled through 1982 for relevant books, book chapters, pamphlets, journal articles, government and international agency publications, dissertations and encyclopedia entries. Bibliographies abound. General, theoretical, and historical works are included when deemed important for introduction, background, or comparison. Great care has been taken in regard to both content and presentation. The topical chapters are subdivided into more specific sections in which references are arranged alphabetically by author. Annotations vary from brief descriptions to lengthy comments on intellectual content, flavor, author bias, strengths, or weaknesses. Author, title, and detailed subject indexes facilitate access.

This bibliography will be important to researchers whose field work is hampered by travel restrictions, scholars investigating Cuban social systems as possible models, and anyone interested in the current social developments of a country that is so close but still so very far away.—L.B.

HISTORY

Encyclopedia of American Political History: Studies of the Principal Movements and Ideas. Jack P. Greene, ed. N.Y., Scribners, [1984]. 3v. (1420p.) \$180. LC 84-1355. ISBN 0-684-17003-5.

The *Encyclopedia of American Political History* follows the pattern set by the *Encyclopedia of American Foreign Policy* (Suppl. DB37) and the *Encyclopedia of American Economic History* (Suppl. 2CH22): that is, large

topics treated by prominent scholars, good bibliographies appended to each article, and the whole intended for the student or lay reader. Greene recognizes that "political history has had to share the attention of historians along with intellectual, cultural, economic, and social history," yet feels that "political history has continued to exert a powerful hold upon the imaginations and loyalties of the American historical community, and it remains at the core of the structure of the history of the United States."—Pref.

Articles treat political events, major documents, and "major issues, themes, institutions, processes and developments as they have been manifest throughout the whole of United States history, from the decision for independence to the present." The first topic covered is "Historiography of American political history," after which the presentation is alphabetical from "Agricultural policy" to "Women's rights." The articles are well written and many make very interesting reading, for each author was encouraged "to take a strong personal line of interpretation." A list of contributors and a topical index complete the set. The editor and his advisory board have produced a very useful compilation for both public and academic libraries.—E.M.

The Frontier Experience: A Reader's Guide to the Life and Literature of the American West.

Ed. by Jon Tuska and Vicki Piekarski with Paul J. Blanding. Jefferson, N.C., McFarland, [1984]. 434p. \$29.95. LC 84-42611. ISBN 0-89950-118-4.

The "reader's guide" of the subtitle is not to be taken lightly in the sense of merely a broad-ranging list of relevant readings. The bibliographic essays that make up this volume tend to be highly opinionated, firmly pointing out shortcomings of the works discussed, comparing differing accounts, and recommending preferred versions. Emphasis is on the American West, but the entire American frontier experience is considered and is dealt with in two main sections, "The Life" and "The Literature." Attention is given to women, native Americans, Mexican-Americans, trappers, cowboys,

outlaws, etc., and to religion, the fur trade, transportation, and communication. In addition to literature ("Western Fiction" constitutes one of the longest sections), considerable space is devoted to films and, to a lesser degree, television. Chapters (by half a dozen contributors, with the work of Tuska and Piekarski predominating) follow a similar pattern, but are varied to accommodate the specific material or topic; usually there is a brief introductory essay followed by an annotated list of studies, anthologies, or outstanding examples of a genre, with lists of suggested fiction and suggested films as appropriate. Name and title indexes complete the volume.—E.S.

Gephart, Ronald M. *Revolutionary America, 1763-1789: A Bibliography*. Washington, Library of Congress, 1984. 2v. (1672p.) \$38. LC 80-606802. ISBN 0-8444-0359-8.

Compiled over ten years as a Library of Congress "bicentennial" project, this bibliography "is a guide to the more important printed primary and secondary works in the Library's collections."—*Introd.* Included are monographs, dissertations, collected works, festschriften, serial publications, and selected pamphlets published through December 1972. The 14,810 entries are arranged in twelve topical-chronological chapters ranging from "Research Aids" and "The Colonies on the Eve of the Independence," to "Economic, Social, and Intellectual Life in Revolutionary America" and "The Making of the Constitution." The final chapter, by far the largest section of the work, contains biographies and personal primary sources for more than two thousand individuals of the period arranged in alphabetical order by subject, together with many regional biographical directories. Entries include a full bibliographic citation, with physical description, Library of Congress location and call number, and, in most cases, a brief annotation. There are no cross-references except in the index, although the citations in the biographical section include references to the *Dictionary of National Biography* and the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

Unfortunately, the bibliography lacks a good index. "The index is limited, for the most part, to proper names (authors, editors, compilers, historical figures, corporate bodies, geographic locations, etc.) with descriptive subdivisions."—*Index.* This will aid the researcher studying a specific area or battle, for example, but the scholar seeking information on a general subject like "midwives during the revolutionary period" must go through all of the many geographic headings looking for the subdivision "midwives." Nevertheless, the bibliography will be very useful in academic and public libraries of many sizes, and will complement *Manuscript Sources in the Library of Congress for Research on the American Revolution* (1975; Suppl. DB21).—S.S.

Goehrlert, Robert U. and Martin, Fenton S. *The Presidency: A Research Guide*. Santa Barbara, Calif., ABC-Clío, [1985]. 341p. \$28.50. LC 84-6425. ISBN 0-87436-373-X.

Although this work lists many secondary sources, it is most useful as a guide to the many published and unpublished primary sources for studying the U.S. presidency. Some fourteen hundred entries, many of them annotated, are listed in four sections. Part 1, "The Presidency as an Institution," discusses the many congressional, legal, and executive documents that contain information on the presidency, as well as the bibliographies, indexes, and handbooks which provide secondary source material. Part 2, "The Oval Office," deals with individual presidents and includes guides to archives and manuscript collections, the published writings of each president, sources for radio and television coverage, and bibliographies. Part 3, "Running for Office," identifies tools for studying campaign finances, interest groups, media, conventions, primaries, and election results. "Researching the Presidency," the final section, includes a six-page essay on research strategy and twenty-six appendixes providing charts and tables designed to help the user identify research tools. There are name and title indexes, but the guide's major flaw is the lack of a subject index;

this is only partly compensated by the appendixes and the extensive table of contents.—S.S.

Kaplan, Jonathan, ed. *International Bibliography of Jewish History and Thought*. München, K. G. Saur; Jerusalem, Magnes Pr., Hebrew Univ., 1984. 483p. \$41. LC 84-188389. ISBN 3-598-07503-0.

The first volume of a new bibliographical project sponsored by the Rothberg School for Overseas Students of the Hebrew University, this bibliography has as its aim to list the major works in the field of Jewish studies whether published in Hebrew or in various European languages. Because the subject areas of Jewish history and thought are so vast, the number of works included had, of necessity, to be limited. The approximately two thousand volumes listed were considered to have value for scientific study and represented, in most cases, the most up-to-date research available. The bibliography is divided into six sections: General Works; The Biblical Period; The Period of the Second Temple, the Mishnah and the Talmud; The Medieval Period; The Modern Period; and Jewish Communities. Sections are further divided either by date, topic of interest, or geographic area. Within sections the works are entered alphabetically by author, editor, or title (when no author is known); there are separate listings for books written in Hebrew and for those in European languages; and a book is always listed in the most specific category possible. In the case of translations or multilingual volumes, cross-references are provided between the Hebrew and the European-language sections. Each entry includes only that information essential for identifying it, plus a brief note on the contents. Completing the volume is an index of authors, editors, translators, and people to whom festschriften or memorial volumes were dedicated.—L.S.

NEW EDITIONS, SUPPLEMENTS, ETC.

Nearly 1,200 bibliographies published as books, parts of books, or as periodical

articles during the 1980-83 period are cited in Yvette Scheven's *Bibliographies for African Studies, 1980-1983* (München, Hans Zell/K. G. Saur, 1984. 300p. \$36). It continues the compiler's earlier listings covering 1970-75 (*Suppl.* DD14) and 1976-79 (*Suppl.* 2DD14).

The second edition of *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* by Thomas Burrow and Murray B. Emeneau (Oxford, Clarendon Pr.; N.Y., Oxford Univ. Pr., 1984. 853p. \$74) incorporates the fruits of new scholarship with the material published in the 1961 edition of the dictionary (*Guide* AD233) and its 1968 supplement.

To a large extent, the second edition of *The Oxford Russian-English Dictionary* by Marcus Wheeler (N.Y., Oxford Univ. Pr., 1984. 930p. \$34.95) is a reprinting, with corrections, of the 1972 edition (*Guide* AD596), but some new entries and additional meanings have been inserted. There is also a new appendix of Russian geographical names with their English equivalents. The volume has been joined by a complementary work, *The Oxford English-Russian Dictionary* edited by P. S. Falla (N.Y., Oxford Univ. Pr., 1984. 1052p. \$60). Like the companion work, "it is intended mainly, though not exclusively, for English-speaking users at university or similar level."—*Prof.*

Latin America and the West Indies are the areas covered by V.4 of the *Historical Periodicals Directory* (Santa Barbara, Calif., ABC-Clio, 1985. 157p. \$89). It provides information on more than thirteen hundred periodicals relating to history and allied fields.

Prepared in the Serial and Government Publications Division of the Library of Congress, the fourth edition of *Popular Names of U.S. Government Reports* (Wash., Lib. of Congress, 1984. 272p. \$12) updates the 1976 edition (*Guide* AG29), providing useful links between the corporate and institutional forms of entry used in most library catalogs and the popular names of reports used in the media and by library users. Bernard A. Bernier, Jr., and Karen Wood are the compilers.

The new index volume for the *National Cyclopedia of American Biography* (Clifton, N.J., James T. White & Co., 1984. 576p.)

supersedes the 1979 index (*Suppl.* 2A16), providing personal name and topical indexing of all volumes published 1891-1984. That is, it covers "Permanent series" volumes 1-62, "Current series" volumes A-M, plus volume N-63 (publ. 1984), which carries both a number and a letter designation to indicate that it includes biographies of both deceased and living persons.

Although textual changes have been affected without resetting, and the maps have not been redrawn, the third edition of the *Oxford Bible Atlas* (N.Y., Oxford Univ. Pr., 1984. 144p. \$18.95; 2d ed. 1974; *Guide* BB187) as revised by John Day exhibits numerous changes throughout. Some new illustrations have been inserted and map colors have been changed or shadings intensified to provide greater clarity.

The Crown Guide to the World's Great Plays by Joseph T. Shipley (N.Y., Crown, 1984. 866p. \$24.95) is a revised and updated edition of Shipley's *Guide to Great Plays* (1956; *Guide* BD163). Revision involved not merely deleting old titles to accommodate newer ones, but reconsideration of various plays not included in the first edition. While much of the text is unchanged from the earlier volume, new critical notes and information about significant revivals of the last decades have been added to many of the existing articles.

For many of the playwrights dealt with in Floyd E. Eddelman's *American Drama Criticism; Supplement I to the Second Edition* (Hamden, Conn., Shoe String Pr., 1984. 255p. \$29.50) a "general" section is included preceding the entries for individual plays. Cut-off date for the supplement appears to be 1982, with a few 1983 items listed.

"Hamlet," "Timon of Athens," "Twelfth Night," "The Comedy of Errors," and "Henry IV, Parts I and II" are the plays under consideration in the first volume of *Shakespearean Criticism*, edited by Laurie Lanzen Harris (Detroit, Gale, 1984. v.1: 683p. \$72). As stated in the subtitle, this new series—similar to the publisher's *Twentieth-Century Literary Criticism* and *19th-Century Literature Criticism*—offers "excerpts from the criti-

cism of William Shakespeare's plays and poetry, from the first published appraisals to current evaluations." Four more volumes (of which each will, presumably, offer a similar mix of major and minor tragedies and comedies, and the histories) are to be devoted to the individual plays, while additional volumes on performance criticism and other special topics are also planned.

Twentieth-Century Short Story Explanation; Supplement II to Third Edition by Warren S. Walker (Hamden, Conn., Shoe String Pr., 1984. 348p. \$35) extends coverage of the work (*Guide* BD202) through 1981, adding another 246 authors to the total number of short story writers cited.

Although designated "revised" on the title page, the new V. 2 of *A Critical Bibliography of French Literature: The Sixteenth Century*, edited by Raymond C. La Charité (Syracuse, Syracuse Univ. Pr., 1985. 847p. \$34.95) is "neither a revised edition of the 1956 publication [*Guide* BD708] nor a mere supplement to it. It is an entirely new and comprehensive work. The 1956 publication is not to be dismissed, however. Numerous entries in this volume refer specifically by number to assessments in the 1956 volume, and readers will no doubt profit from cross-references and comparisons that are both explicit and implicit."—*Introd.* There has been some reorganization of content; cut-off date is 1981; sections are again the work of single contributors or teams of scholars.

Arctic, edited by David Damas (Wash., Smithsonian Inst., 1984. 829p. \$29) forms V.5 of the *Handbook of North American Indians* (*Suppl.* CD25, 2CD13). With major sections on peoples of the Western Arctic, Canadian Arctic, and Greenland, this volume will be the principal source for information on Eskimos and Aleuts in the *Handbook* series, but the preface points out that a number of relevant topics are dealt with in other volumes of the set.

Issued as no.8 in the "Supplement series" of the *Statistical Abstract of Latin America* (*Suppl.* CG43), Richard W. Wilkie's *Latin American Population and Urbanization Analysis: Maps and Statistics, 1950-1982* (Los Angeles, UCLA Latin American Center Pubns., 1984. 433p. \$65)

"attempts to assemble the most recent population data on the twenty Latin American republics" (*Introd.*), presenting the information through charts, maps, and photographs. Data for Latin America as a whole precedes that for individual countries. Major sources for the tables of statistics are cited.

Population Index Bibliography, Cumulated 1969-1981 by Authors and Geographical Areas (Boston, G. K. Hall, 1984. 4v. \$310) reflects the move toward increased computerization of the work involved in preparing the *Population Index (Guide CG21)*. Volume 1, an author index for the

1969-74 period, provides photographic reproduction of the bibliographic citations found in the quarterly issues of the *Index*, presented alphabetically by author in much the same manner as the 1935-68 cumulation. Volume 2, covering 1975-77, represents the first stage of computerization; it is again an alphabetical author arrangement, but subject and geographical indexes have been added. Finally, volumes 3-4 cover 1978-81 and show a more advanced stage of the computerization process, still offering the author/subject/geographical approaches of the preceding section.—E.S.



Searching?

For a great source of zoological literature?

Search No Further!

The Zoological Record, the world's leading index to the zoological literature, provides comprehensive access to over 6,000 professional journals, serials, magazines, newsletters, conference proceedings and more.

Twenty-five separate sections, each available by individual subscription, cover specific animal groups. Two additional sections feature the world's general zoological literature and a complete listing of all generic and subgeneric names indexed in the other sections.

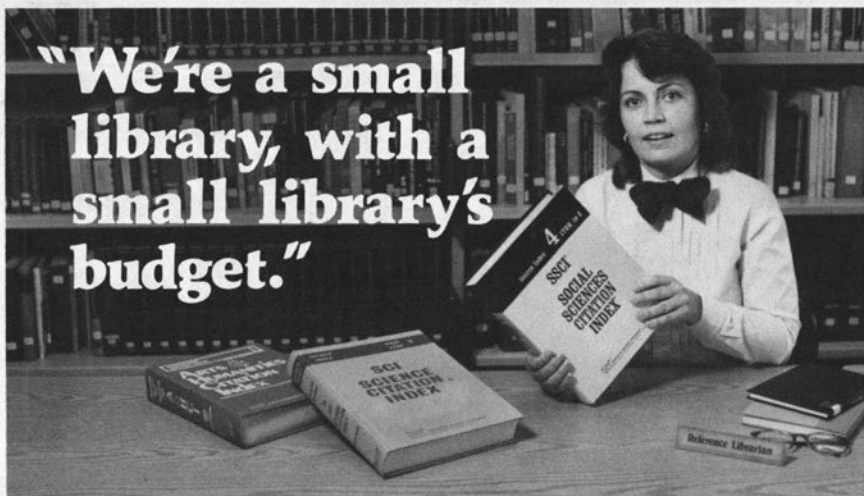
For more information, contact BIOSIS User Services, 2100 Arch Street, Philadelphia, PA, 19103-1399. Telephone: (800) 523-4806 (U.S.A. except AK, HI, PA) or (215) 587-4800 worldwide. Telex: 831739.

The Zoological Record is jointly published by BioSciences Information Service (BIOSIS®) and The Zoological Society of London.

BIOSIS is a not-for-profit organization serving the biological community since 1926.



"We're a small library, with a small library's budget."



"But thanks to the ISI® Grant Program, we can afford the big library coverage and the currency of the Science Citation Index®, the Social Sciences Citation Index®, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index™."

For over ten years, the ISI Grant Program has been helping "small" libraries just like yours purchase ISI's major indexes at significant discounts. Today, libraries at California State College at Chico, Massachusetts General Hospital, Middlebury College, the Minneapolis Public Library, Portsmouth Polytechnic in England, and Mexico's Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico are just a few of the institutions that own ISI indexes as a direct result of these discounts. Thanks to the ISI Grant Program, these libraries can now afford the

thorough, precise literature search capabilities of the *Science Citation Index*, the *Social Sciences Citation Index*, and the *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*.

Isn't it time *your* library discovered the ISI Grant Program? To find out how your library can qualify, just call our Customer Services Department at 800-523-1850, extension 1371. In Pennsylvania, call collect 215-386-0100, extension 1371. We'll send you a free, no-obligation evaluation form that will help us determine your library's eligibility.

isi® Institute for Scientific Information®

Customer Services Department, 3501 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104 U.S.A.
Telephone: (215)386-0100, ext. 1371, Cable: SCINFO, Telex: 84-5305

©1985 ISI
101-3795

EBSCO Offers The Best In Subscription Information.

EBSCO is dedicated to having the best title file in the business. That's why we maintain bibliographic and pricing information on over 165,000 foreign and domestic serials, as well as historical records on thousands of titles no longer in print. Over 17,000 titles are added to our files each year. And, we make an average of 10,000 changes to existing title records each month, assuring you the most up-to-date serials information available.

Our staff includes professional librarians who verify the bibliographic accuracy of information added to our files. And, if a customer requests a title not currently listed in our title file, our research department leaves no stone unturned in seeking the information. That's why EBSCO can be your single source for periodicals, newspapers, newsletters, annuals, yearbooks, continuations, directories, book series, even irregular series—in hard cover, paper cover, audio cassette, or microform, except where there are publisher restrictions.

When you need the best in subscription information,
you need EBSCO.

P.O. Box 1943
Birmingham, AL 35201
205/991-6600

EBSCO
Information
Services 

EBSCO
SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES